

TBBC

Programme Report : July to December 2006
Including revised funding appeal for 2007



Introduction

This six-month report describes the programme and activities of the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) during the period July to December 2006.

TBBC is a consortium of currently ten NGOs from eight countries working to provide food, shelter, non-food items and capacity-building support to Burmese refugees and displaced persons. It also engages in research into the root causes of displacement and refugee outflows. Membership is open to other NGOs with similar interests. TBBC's head office is in Bangkok, with field offices in the border towns of Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot and Sangklaburi.

TBBC works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government and in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior. It is an active member of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand, committed to coordination of all humanitarian service and protection activities with the other 17 NGO members of CCSDPT and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. TBBC's programmes are implemented through partnerships with refugee committees, community-based organisations and local groups.

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

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

TBBC's Strategic Plan Objectives, 2005-2010

- To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items for displaced Burmese people
- To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation, embracing equity, gender and diversity
- To empower displaced people and their communities by supporting and strengthening their capacities
- To advocate with and for the people of Burma to increase understanding of the nature and root causes of conflict and displacement, in order to promote appropriate responses and ensure their human rights are respected
- To develop organisational resources to enable TBBC to be more effective in pursuing its mission



From TBBC archives: Shoklo 1985

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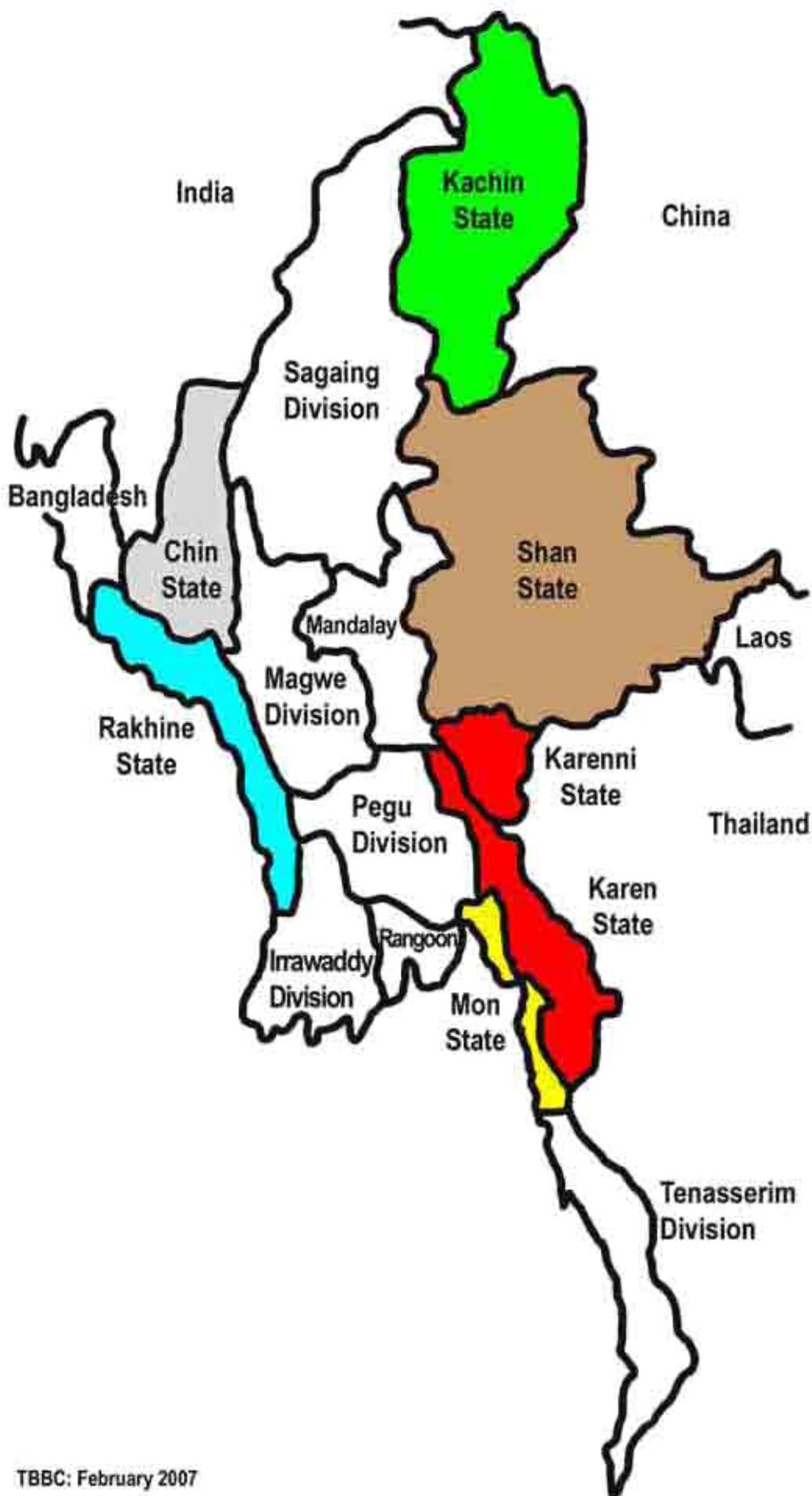
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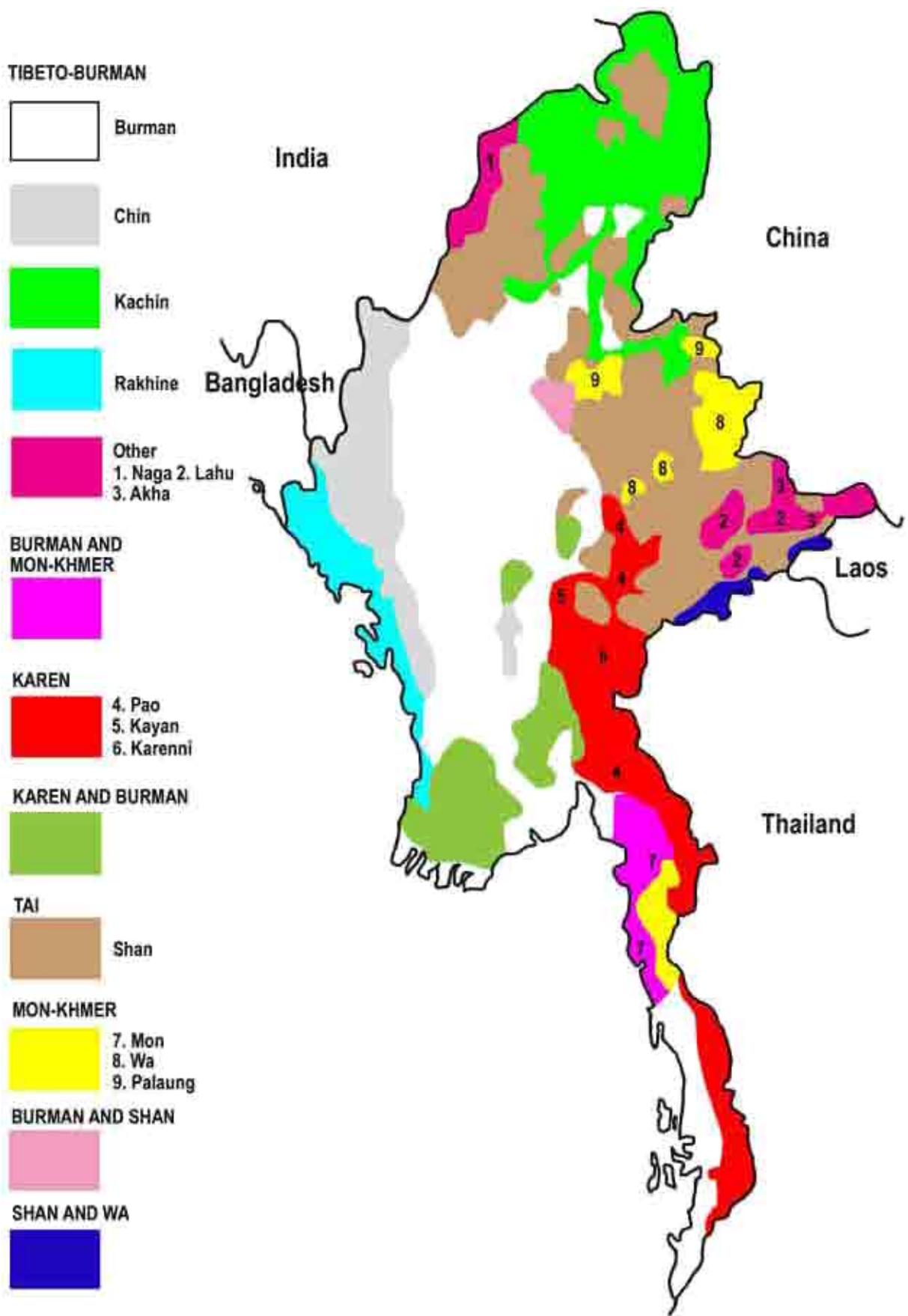
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Burma: States and Divisions



TBBC: February 2007

Major Ethnic Groups of Burma



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

Displaced Burmese 2006



Eastern Burma:

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

Thailand:

Refugees in camp 154,000

Refugees outside camp (including Shan) 200,000+

Migrant workers 2,000,000+

1. Summary and funding appeal

Appeal: This report describes the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) programme during the second half of 2006 and constitutes an **appeal for baht 1,202 million for 2007** (USD 34 million or EUR 26).

Refugee Numbers: With the onset of the rainy season, the number of new refugee arrivals decreased during the second half of the year although heavy Burmese troop movements were still being reported in northern Karen State and eastern Pegu Division where over 27,000 people are reported to have been displaced during 2006. Accurate population figures remain difficult to determine but TBBC's total caseload increased by 2,995 to 165,901 during the six months to the end of December, or by 10,689 during 2006 as a whole. This increase represents the net result of 4,606 births, 521 deaths, 4,789 departures for resettlement to third countries, the relocation of 2,500 "slip holders" (asylum applicants) to the camps in August, plus new arrivals.

Resettlement: The 4,789, departures for resettlement were much lower than earlier anticipated due mainly to legislation in the USA which delayed processing from Tham Hin camp. The problem has now been resolved and much higher resettlement figures are expected in 2007. The USA is now offering resettlement to the residents of Mae La camp and in total as many as 20,000 refugees could leave for third countries in 2007. However, due to bureaucratic, financial and logistical constraints this may well prove again to be an optimistic target. Whilst the opportunity of resettlement is much welcomed, it will also inevitably result in a loss of skilled workers and leaders in the camps on who camp management and the delivery of assistance depends. A study is being commissioned to make projections, assess the impact on camp life and to make recommendations for a strategic response.

Prospects: Given the ongoing and systematic violation of human rights in Eastern Burma, but depending on the rate of departures for resettlement, it is unlikely that the total population of the camps will decrease significantly during 2007. It remains important therefore to continue to try to improve conditions for refugees in the camps who continue to suffer the impact of long term confinement. The Royal Thai Government has agreed to new initiatives such as income generation projects and is committed to improving education and experimenting with employment of refugees. But progress in pursuing these opportunities has been slow. NGOs and UNHCR are working to further refine a Comprehensive Plan for 2007/8 which will give donors and RTG more specific projects to respond to.

TBBC Finances: TBBC is extremely grateful to all Donors who helped solve the serious funding crisis experienced in 2006. Final expenditures were baht 1,056 million compared with baht 975 million in 2005 (+ 8%). TBBC's reserves were adequate at the end of the year, just baht 18 million short of target. However, building supplies and other non-food items were cut during 2006 before the crisis had been resolved, and the operating budget for 2007 is baht 1,202 million (+14%) largely due to making up for these cuts. For 2007 several large Donors have yet to confirm their pledges, but based on current expectations/ guesses, income is projected at baht 1,088 million. **TBBC is therefore currently short of balancing its budget by baht 114 million.** Although TBBC's reserves would cover such a short-fall this would reduce liquidity to a critical level in 2007 and almost certainly create a major funding crisis again in 2008. This is particularly worrying when several large donors have specifically warned TBBC that they cannot carry on increasing their grants indefinitely.

TBBC initiatives: This report details many creative developments of TBBC's programme, particularly in increasing refugee participation and addressing equity/ representation issues. Progress in particular has been made in progressing one of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees priority commitments to increase women's' participation in food distributions. The TBBC website www.tbbc.org is proving increasingly popular; the new food rations have been fully introduced; a new direction is being taken on food security; the ERA evaluation will shortly be concluded; and new human resource management procedures are being put in place.

Political situation: Hopes for political change in Burma have not improved. The National Convention sat between October and December and speculation increased that when it reconvenes again in 2007 this really will be the last session. However, hopes that this process will result in anything other than a new form of military rule remain slim and there is little prospect that the aspirations of the democracy movement or the ethnic nationalities will be respected.

International attempts to push SPDC to reform were frustrated in January when a resolution at the UN Security Council was vetoed by China and Russia. SPDC appears to be in denial that there is any problem, choosing instead to believe their own rhetoric that the country is enjoying a development boom and unprecedented economic prosperity. It is a desperate scenario which brings little hope that the situation in the border areas will improve in the foreseeable future. Thousands more civilians are likely to be displaced and many will probably try to enter Thailand as refugees or illegal migrants. Their prospects will depend much on Thailand's willingness to continue to grant asylum and on conditions permitted for the provision of services and protection in the refugee camps. Since Thailand's own political crisis, which resulted in an interim government being set up following a military coup d'etat in September, there has been no significant change in policy towards Burma or towards refugees, although at an RTG/ NGO workshop in December NGOs were reminded of the importance of national security and that assistance should not be given to unregistered refugees.

2. Refugee situation July to December 2006

a) Population trends

Camp populations: A brief summary of the history of the Burmese border situation is presented in Appendix F. The total displaced person caseload of concern to TBBC was 165,901 at the end of December, compared with 162,906 recorded at the end of June, an increase of 2,995 over the 6 month period, and of 10,689 during the whole of 2006. This increase was the net effect of 4,606 births and 521 deaths in the camps, 4,789 refugee departures for resettlement overseas, 2,500 registered slip-holders who were transferred to the camps in September (see below), plus new arrivals.

Exact refugee population figures remain difficult to ascertain particularly because camp committees remain under pressure not to recognise new arrivals and the Provincial Admissions Boards (PAB) have still to consider some caseloads. The map on the facing page shows the best available estimates at the present time.

New refugees crossed into Thailand because human rights violations and humanitarian atrocities by the Burmese Army continue with impunity. The situation in the Eastern Burma during the last six months is described by State and Division under 2e), Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), below. The lower new arrival rate compared with the first half of the year was probably due mainly to the impact of the rainy season and the fact that many would-be new refugees from northern Karen State and eastern Pegu Division arriving opposite Mae Sariang District are staying in an IDP camp on the Burma side of the Salween River at Ee Htu Hta which housed a population of around 2,500 at the end of the year.

Feeding figures: Since 2004, TBBC has based ration calculations on "feeding" population figures calculated with the Camp Committees, excluding refugees not currently in the camps. At the end of December, the feeding population for the ten camps in Thailand was 151,256 compared with a total "registered" camp population of 153,882 (98%) whilst at the beginning of this period the feeding figure was 149,017 compared with total figure of 150,849 (99%), an increase of 2,239 (2%).

Admissions to asylum: In October 2005 the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) completed a re-registration of the entire border camp population, recognising 101,992 persons from the original 1999 registration plus 35,867 others, a total of 137,859. The MOI had a record of some 18,529 refugees who had arrived between 1999 and August 2003, and agreed only to consider these for registration and processing by the PABs in the initial exercise, along with any children born since August 2003, amounting to a total of 18,592 persons. In addition to these, the re-registration had recorded another 16,275 persons present in the camps in Tak and Mae Hong Son provinces, and subsequently the authorities in Ratchaburi province registered some 1,037 persons in Tham Hin camp. It was agreed that the 18,592 in Tak and Mae Hong Son would be presented to the newly constituted PABs for consideration on a group basis with the remainder to be considered separately by the PABs at a later date.

As of the end of December 2006, the PABs had already approved a total of 31,185 of those arriving after the 1999 registration, including 416 in Kanchanaburi, 1,097 in Ratchaburi, 27,588 in Tak, and 2,084 in Mae Hong Son, leaving an estimated 6,000 still to be considered in Mae Hong Son province.

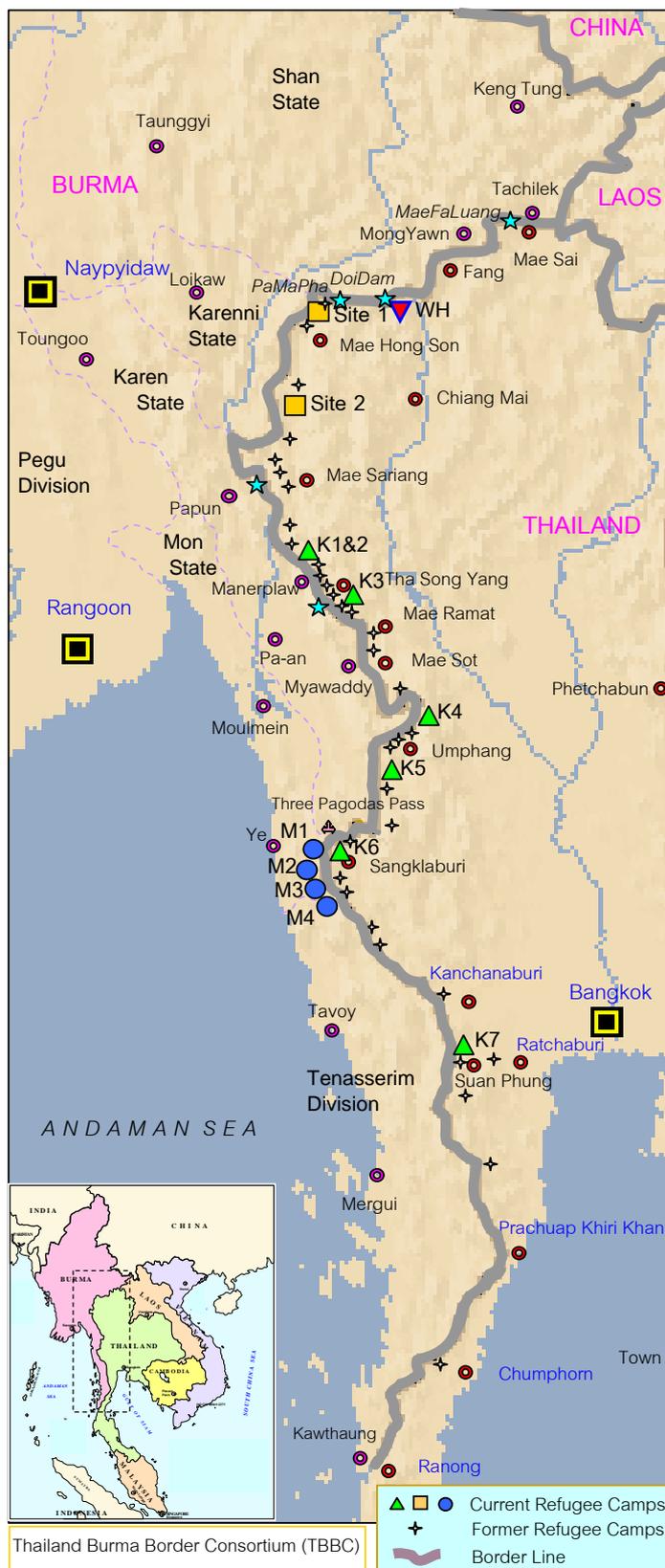
At the end of 2005, MOI requested that holding centres be built in the camps to process the additional unregistered cases and any ongoing new arrivals, plus people who approached UNHCR between 31st December 2003, when they ceased offering Persons of Concern (POC) status to individual asylum seekers, and late 2005, when the PABs were re-established. The latter are now generally referred to as 'slip-holders.' In the first half of 2006 TBBC provided materials to build holding centres in six camps with a capacity of around 4,000 persons.

Altogether UNHCR recorded over 10,000 slip-holders, the whereabouts of many of these is not known. However a group of 2,500 were identified in the Mae Sot area and were moved to Umpiem Mai and Nu Po between 16th and 30th September. These cases have since been screened by the PABs, with nearly all being formally admitted as refugees. Another group of 1,000 slip holders are expected to be processed during the first half of 2007.

Persons of Concern (POC): The majority of 1,500 POCs transferred to the camps in March 2004 following the termination of UNHCR's former status determination procedure at the end of 2003, have now left for resettlement to third countries. A total of 349 remain and a lot of these have been rejected by one or more countries. For these, resettlement options are becoming very limited

Resettlement to Third Countries: During 2005 the Royal Thai Government (RTG) gave approval for Third Countries to offer resettlement to registered refugees in all camps along the border. The United States announced formally that it would take up to 9,000 refugees during 2006, provisionally the entire population of Tham Hin. Eight other countries announced their willingness to take a further three to four thousand refugees between them during 2006. These were Australia, Canada, Finland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and UK, and they began sending resettlement missions to the border during the second half of 2005.

Burmese border refugee sites with population figures: December 2006



TBBC¹
Dec-06
Female Male Total +/-²
Jun-06

Chiengmai Province

WH Wieng Heng (Shan Refugees)	317	287	604	4
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Mae Hong Son Province

Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi	9,409	10,132	19,541	459
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	1,735	1,858	3,593	(41)
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	7,585	8,324	15,909	(11)
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	7,568	7,927	15,495	461
Subtotal:	26,297	28,241	54,538	868

Tak Province

K3 Mae La	24,083	25,192	49,275	783
K4 Umpiem Mai	9,421	10,136	19,557	(54)
K5 Nu Po	7,297	7,985	15,282	1,817
Subtotal:	40,801	43,313	84,114	2,546

Kanchanaburi Province

K6 Ban Don Yang	2,293	2,259	4,552	112
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Ratchaburi Province

K7 Tham Hin	4,858	5,216	10,074	(497)
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Total for sites in Thailand: 74,566 79,316 153,882 3,033

State of Origin of Registered Population

62% Karen	5% Pegu
13% Karenni	4% Unknown
9% Tenasserim	2% Other (Chin, Kachin, Irrawaddy, Magwe, Mandalay, Rakhine, Rangoon, Sagaing, Shan)
5% Mon	

★ IDP Site

▼ Wieng Heng: Camp Committee

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

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

● MON - Resettlement Sites³

M1 Halochanee	1,987	2,191	4,178	(1,145)
M2 Che-daik	551	502	1,053	1,053
M3 Bee Ree	1,897	1,918	3,815	46
M4 Tavoy	1,505	1,468	2,973	8
Subtotal Mon sites:	5,940	6,079	12,019	(38)
Grand total all sites:	80,506	85,395	165,901	2,995

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

2. Change in population since previous report

3. MRDC December 2006 population.

Resettlement is currently available to all refugees officially registered during the 2004/5 re-registration process and those subsequently approved by the PABs. The normal procedure is for refugees to express their interest to UNHCR and then for UNHCR to pass cases to interested foreign missions for consideration although Australia, Canada and USA have separate programmes under which they consider direct applications.

The number of refugee departures during 2006 was much lower than hoped for and the main reason for this was legislation in the United States which banned entry to anyone who had given "material support" to an armed opposition group. This was deemed to apply to anyone who had supported the Karen National Union (KNU) and thus put on hold any consideration of resettlement from Tham Hin. Eventually a "waiver" was passed, specifically for Tham Hin, allowing processing to commence. The first refugees began to leave in September and as of 31st December, 2,217 refugees had departed from Tham Hin to the USA out of a total of 4,789 persons who had left border-wide to all countries.

The Tham Hin-specific waiver has now been extended to all camps. The USA will offer resettlement to Mae La camp residents in 2007 and targets set by the resettlement countries for 2007 are considerably higher than for 2006, totalling at least 20,000 including 15,000 to the USA.

There are many bureaucratic and logistical challenges to overcome to put such a large scale operation in place and this may well prove again to be an optimistic target. However, by the end of January 2007, UNHCR reported that it had received applications from 4,026 families representing 16,909 persons in Mae La camp, and these refugees were referred to the US government in late December and early January. Between mid-2005, when the Thai government agreed to allow large-scale resettlement from the camps, until the end of 2006, UNHCR had received requests for resettlement from approximately 45,000 persons border-wide.

2007 will likely be a pivotal year for resettlement. As news of the experiences of those already resettled filter back, this will influence the choices of those yet to apply. As of the end of January 2007, roughly 6,600 of the original Tham Hin population of 9,680 had applied for resettlement in the USA, representing some 68% of the caseload. Of those who had expressed interest and had already been processed, approximately 45% had been accepted. 2007 will demonstrate the overall levels of interest more clearly and also the financial/ logistical constraints on the processing procedures.

In November the Committee for the Coordination Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) and UNHCR held a follow-up resettlement workshop to the one organised in January and reported a year ago, involving non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and UNHCR staff plus the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), representatives of the resettlement countries, USA resettlement agencies, and one community based organisation (CBO). The workshop reviewed the experience of resettlement so far from each stakeholder's perspective and considered ongoing plans and responses.

The major conclusions were that all parties remained supportive of resettlement as a durable solution; that improved information was still required to allay rumours and enable refugees to make well-informed decisions; and that the departure of skilled workers and leaders will seriously impact camp management, community services and NGO-backed assistance programmes. It was tentatively concluded that as many as 40% of current NGO refugee workers might depart by the end of 2007. Although many NGOs are already responding to this challenge, it was agreed that a more concerted effort needed to be made to prepare contingency plans for the replacement of skilled workers/ leaders. These should include additional recruitment and training as well as other approaches such as running schools on a shift system or accessing external resources.

CCSDPT is currently seeking to recruit a consultant to make more accurate projections of the camp population profile over the next two years, assess the impact of resettlement on CBO and NGO activities, review response strategies including current best practice, and to make costed recommendations. It is planned that there will be ongoing workshops to monitor progress and respond to recommendations.

b) Displaced Mon and Shan

Shan refugees: During the second half of 2006, the number of Shan refugees recorded as arriving in Fang district of Thailand has continued to be around 300 per month, lower than in past years. One reason for the reduced rate continues to be increased travel restrictions inside Shan state and the increased levels of taxation at check points, making it much more expensive to travel to Thailand.

Other Shan refugees have crossed the border in other locations, and well over 200,000 are believed to have arrived in Thailand since major forced village relocations began in 1996. These are mostly living on farms, orchards and construction sites throughout northern Thailand. It is likely that the majority of those forcibly relocated since 1996 have already fled to Thailand, as indicated by a September 2006 report by a Shan environment organization about the situation around the planned Salween dam site in southern Shan State. There are also now over 5,000 refugees sheltering in four informal Shan refugee camps along the northern Thai border, all located close to Shan State Army-South (SSA-S) resistance bases. Although the Burmese Army has not yet attacked these SSA-S bases in the 2006/7 dry season, the situation for refugees sheltering in these areas is extremely precarious.

The situation in Shan State during the last 6 months is described in 2e) below and refugees arriving in 2006 mostly fled from the central townships due to village relocations, forced labour, portering, extortion and other human rights abuses by SPDC, including torture and killing of village headmen suspected of supporting the SSA-S. Women's groups have also highlighted continuing sexual violence, including conscription of comfort women, by SPDC troops, particularly in Palaung villages. Widespread hardship has continued to be caused by demand for forced labour by the SPDC to plant the 'Kyet Su' plant (Castor oil). In eastern Shan State, groups of Lahu villagers have been fleeing to the Thai border in late 2006 to escape conscription into pro-SPDC militia.

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

Mon resettlement sites: Mon refugees were repatriated to four¹ resettlement sites in 1996 after the New Mon State Party (NMSP) and the Burmese government agreed to recognise 12 permanent ceasefire zones. There was hope that the cease-fire would soon lead to a political solution for the Mon but, more than ten years later, the NMSP is merely a reluctant observer to the discredited SPDC National Convention. Burmese Army human rights violations are still widespread throughout Mon State resulting in ongoing displacement of the population. The UN agencies and international NGOs based in Rangoon still have negligible humanitarian access to the Mon cease-fire areas and TBBC continues to work in partnership with the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) to coordinate rice relief and developmental support to the four resettlement sites. The MRDC reported 12,019 persons in these sites at the end of December.

The situation in Mon State during the last 6 months is described in 2e) below and TBBC's support to the resettlement sites is described in 3.1h).

c) Camp situations

Tham Hin: The overcrowding in Tham Hin was marginally reduced by the relocation of 71 houses from one of the worst affected sections to Zone 4 in 2006 but living conditions in the camp are still below international standards. So far departures for resettlement to third countries have not had much impact on the problem because many new arrivals have come into the camp to replace them.

There has been no further development in MOI plans to relocate both Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang to a new site at Baleh Hnook and it would seem sensible to leave this decision until after the resettlement process from Tham Hin is complete.

Mae La Oon: Concerns about the possibility of landslides in Mae La Oon have been considerably lessened during the last two years this year thanks to remedial work to roads, culverts and drains carried out by the Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR), with UNHCR funding based on surveys conducted by the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT). TBBC also relocated over 500 households living in the highest risk areas to nearby Pwe Ba Lu.

These actions taken over the last two years have improved the situation considerably, but the topography of Mae La Oon will always leave it vulnerable in extreme weather conditions. Ongoing vigilance and improvements will be required and, as long as the camp stays in its current location, there will always be the risk of an emergency.

During the 2007 dry season COERR will commission improvements to key sections of the road into Mae La Oon/ Mae Ra Ma Luang with TBBC and UNHCR support

d) Ongoing initiatives

CCSDPT/ UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan/ SPCP: Since April 2005, UNHCR and the CCSDPT have been advocating with the Thai authorities for a more comprehensive approach to what has long since become a protracted refugee situation. Consideration has been requested not only to allow refugees increased occupational training and (higher) education opportunities, but also income generation projects and employment. It is argued that allowing refugees to work could contribute positively to the Thai economy as well as promote dignity and self-reliance for the refugees.

The initial informal responses were encouraging and, in order to provide a framework that all stakeholders including Donors could relate to, during 2005 CCSDPT/ UNHCR prepared a "Draft Comprehensive Plan Addressing the Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/ Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2006" which addressed priority gaps in protection and services including those areas which had been advocated for policy change. This Comprehensive Plan (CP) was presented at an RTG/ NGO workshop in December 2005 in Chiang Mai which involved all other key government ministries involved in refugee policy. The need to provide refugees with more fulfilling opportunities during their asylum in Thailand was generally acknowledged by all present, although the need to consider national security priorities and to control refugee movements was emphasised. There was general recognition of the benefit

¹ Formerly described as three sites but Che-daik has now been separated from Halochanee for reporting purposes since it is a distinct settlement some distance from Halochanee.

of allowing refugees more access to skills training and education as well as income generation and employment opportunities.

In response, for 2006 MOI gave approval for NGOs to expand occupational training with income generation possibilities and, during the year, the RTG made commitments to improve education in the camps and to explore employment possibilities through pilot projects in three camps. A firm commitment was also made to introduce Identity Cards at an early date for all registered camp residents, a pre-requisite for refugees being allowed controlled access outside the camps.

By the end of the year however, it had proven difficult to translate these new opportunities into substantive activities. Although there had been some expansion of skills training activities by the education NGOs and a few small income generation projects approved by MOI, it was clear that such initiatives would take time to develop and will require more substantive technical inputs and other resources. There appeared to be growing consensus that employment possibilities within the camps should be pursued before considering employment outside.

Further development of the CP is seen as a tool for focussing priorities and resources. The 2006 CP was updated during 2006 for 2006/ 7 and presented to a Donor Forum in Bangkok on 24th May which was attended by representatives of over 20 embassies and donors, plus both the MOI and the National Security Council (NSC). The CP as it stands however, is strategic rather than programmatic, and does not really have adequate detail for specific donor/ RTG response.

During the second half of 2006, UNHCR introduced its Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) to Thailand which is also a "gaps analysis" exercise which has been used in other countries to produce project proposals for Donor support. At a CCSDPT Directors/ UNHCR Retreat in August, this was recognised as a possible tool for refining the CP to provide more specific project responses addressing gaps and opportunities. With UNHCR providing experienced consultants to support this project, it also meant that additional technical resources were now available to expand the process. Altogether three consultants are participating in this project including two with International Labour Organisation (ILO) support who are specifically researching income generation/ employment opportunities in Tak and Mae Hong Son Provinces.

At a second CCSDPT Directors/ UNHCR Retreat early in 2007 the CP and SPCP processes were carefully compared and it was agreed that a refined CP for 2007/8 should be prepared incorporating inputs from SPCP. The intention is to draft the CP by the end of March and present it to Donors again in May 2007. The CP will include detailed project descriptions addressing gaps for consideration by donors and approval by RTG. It is hoped that this will create a more comprehensive tool for more active responses to these important initiatives.

e) Trends/ Outlook

Migrant workers: Thailand is host to probably more than two million migrants/ migrant workers, of whom at least 80% are thought to be from Burma. In the past, policy toward these migrant workers was *ad hoc* with no long term strategy, quotas for registration being agreed on an annual basis which regularised only a fraction of the total caseload. Since 2001 registration has been opened to all migrants in the country and much larger numbers have registered but unknown numbers are believed still not to have presented themselves because of the significant fees and bureaucracy involved.

The largest registration exercise was in 2004 when 1,284,920 migrants were recorded, including workers and dependents. 848, 552 one-year work permits were issued and access granted to Thai health services. In each of the next two years these same migrants were asked to re-register and those receiving work permits dropped to 705,293 in 2005 and 460,014 in 2006, of whom 405,379 were Burmese.

There was a new registration of 220,892 persons following a cabinet resolution in December 2005 and another 208,562 work permits issued, 163,499 to Burmese workers.

Current Thai policy is to implement Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) signed with Cambodia, Laos and Burma during 2002/3 in which labour movement will in future be controlled through official channels. The intention is to move from the current "regularisation-based" process in which migrants enter the country illegally and are then regularised here, to the establishment of official migration schemes in which migrants obtain permits while they are in their countries of origin.

Currently about 50% of migrant workers registered from Laos and Cambodia are being processed according to the MOUs. Almost 50,000 had been issued with official visas/work permits as of September 2006 and the system is scheduled to become fully operational in the near future. Although the RTG announced that it would take an "additional" 10,000 workers from Burma recently, such a scheme remains impractical for the vast majority of Burmese workers given their huge numbers and their likely reluctance to submit themselves to the scrutiny of any Burmese government officials. Annual re-registration is likely to be the only option open to Burmese migrants and this is likely to leave many outside the system. The fees involved and the *de facto* bonding to employers remain major disincentives.

The registration of migrant workers has direct impact and implications for refugees in Thailand: Firstly, many Burmese migrant workers probably are refugees, having left their homes due to the same human rights abuses affecting those in the camps. They are not in the camps either by choice, or because they are not from the same communities, or because there is no practical admission system open to them. Even though they remain very vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, migrant worker registration offers a degree of protection and an opportunity to earn a living.

But secondly, a more enlightened understanding of migrant issues and experience with registration could impact on refugee policy. Recognition that Thailand needs a large migrant work force and the demonstrated value of documentation has led to the realisation that the refugee population might also be a source of labour and contribute to the local economy. As mentioned in d) above, commitment has been made to issue the refugees with ID cards which would greatly facilitate any arrangement under which refugees might be permitted to leave the camps for employment or other purposes.

Internally displaced: Most new refugees arriving in Thailand have previously been internally displaced in Burma. Field surveys conducted by community based organisations during 2006 estimated that at least half a million people are currently internally displaced in eastern Burma. This population consists of approximately 287,000 people in the temporary settlements of ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities, 95,000 civilians hiding from the SPDC in areas most affected by humanitarian atrocities and approximately 118,000 villagers who have obeyed SPDC eviction orders and moved into designated relocation sites. The scale, distribution and characteristics of the internally displaced population are summarised in Appendix G. The following table summarises the distribution of IDPs in 2006.

Distribution of Internally Displaced Persons in Eastern Burma in 2006

States and Divisions	IDPs in Hiding	IDPs in Relocation Sites	IDPs in Ceasefire Areas	Total IDPs
Southern Shan State	13,300	31,300	131,000	175,600
Karenni State	9,300	6,400	63,600	79,300
Eastern Pegu Division	17,400	6,400	0	23,800
Karen State	49,100	4,300	45,900	99,300
Mon State	300	500	41,000	41,800
Tenasserim Division	5,600	69,100	5,500	80,200
Overall	95,000	118,000	287,000	500,000

The most vulnerable communities in eastern Burma are those that are hiding from the Burmese military, and the largest concentration of these internally displaced persons is in northern Karen State and eastern Pegu Division. Over 40 SPDC battalions have been searching for settlements and destroying civilian means of survival in the four townships of this area during the past six months. The attacks resulted in at least 39 villagers being summarily executed and fear driving approximately 55,000 people to hide in the forests surrounding their former villages. Although there has yet to be a complete SPDC military takeover in this area, livelihoods are severely stressed and coping strategies are being exhausted.

In neighbouring Karenni State, the most contested areas remain adjacent to the Mawchi–Taungoo road in Pasaung and Pruso townships. SPDC have been attempting to establish new military outposts during the past six months but the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) have resisted by raiding, burning and ambushing the camps. This has led in turn to SPDC retaliating against local villagers by imposing forced labour to rebuild the camps, imposing a curfew which prohibits farmers from tending to distant fields, burning rice stores, as well as arresting, torturing and even executing village headmen. It is not a case of armed conflict between warring parties causing vulnerability and displacement, but more specifically an example of the humanitarian atrocities committed by SPDC against civilian proxies.

The majority of internally displaced persons in eastern Burma live in ceasefire areas, but the relative degree of autonomy granted to ethnic non-state actors was further eroded by SPDC during 2006. In Shan State, the military government's expansion into ceasefire areas has effectively reduced the displaced population under the administration of the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N) and the Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organisation (SSNPLO). This expansion has manifested in various ways including orders for villages to be relocated, confiscation of land and property, the imposition of forced labour, restrictions on trade and travel, and discrimination. Since August, 80 community schools in Kunhing and Mong Paeng under the nominal administration of SSA-N have been ordered by SPDC to stop teaching Shan literacy and all text books in Shan language were confiscated.

In Mon State, ongoing human rights abuses committed by SPDC (in spite of the ceasefire agreement which was reached with the New Mon State Party in 1995) continue to provoke armed resistance from various Mon splinter groups. Despite SPDC militarisation and the demise of two splinter groups in recent years, frustrations with systematic abuses in the mixed administration areas of southern Ye township led to the formation of two new guerrilla groups in 2006. However, sporadic ambushes led by Nai Sook Gloin and Chan Dein have only resulted in SPDC retaliating against villagers and further destabilising the situation. As long as the human rights dividends

accruing from ceasefire agreements remain negligible, their sustainability will be undermined and displacement in surrounding areas will continue.

In Tenasserim Division, where the majority of internally displaced communities live in government controlled relocation sites, thousands of acres of agricultural lands and community forests were confiscated by the SPDC's Coastal Military Command during 2006. Former land owners have not been compensated, while the primary beneficiaries have been joint business ventures between the military government and private investors in palm oil and rubber tree plantations. The consequences of these commercial agriculture projects have not only been detrimental for local livelihoods in the short term, but also devastating for residents in relocation sites who had been hoping to return to live on their land. There are also fears about the long term impacts of deforestation on biodiversity.

Besides summarising internal displacement in eastern Burma, Appendix G also illustrates the continuing militarisation of these areas by SPDC and the adverse impact of development projects. To consolidate territorial gains, SPDC has doubled the deployment of battalions across eastern Burma during the last decade and, given that rations for frontline Burmese Army troops have been cut, villagers have had rice fields and fruit plantations confiscated to support this militarisation. The border development projects have done little to alleviate poverty in conflict-affected areas. Conversely, these initiatives have often undermined livelihoods and primarily served to consolidate military control over the rural population.

Political developments: Hopes for political change in Burma have not improved during the last six months. The National Convention reconvened for the tenth time since 1993 on 10th October and went into recess once again on 29th December. As usual SPDC pledged to reconvene the Convention again in 2007 without naming a specific date or time period. Although this has happened many times before, there is increasing speculation that next time really will be the last session.

This would finally complete the first stage of SPDC's infamous Road Map to Democracy announced in 2003 although it is unclear exactly who will then be responsible for producing the actual draft constitution for submission to the general public in a national referendum, the promised next step on the Road Map. It seems that a committee appointed by the National Convention may be given this task.

There is growing expectation that the Union Solidarity and Development Association (USDA) set up in 1993 under General Than Shwe, will play a major role in ensuring that the constitution is eventually accepted by the people and that the promised General Election will then go in favour of the Generals. The USDA is said to have a membership of 23 million and is supervised by SPDC generals and military regional commanders. Its members are given military training and since late 2006 have gradually been given more local administrative roles.

Hopes that this process will result in anything other than a new form of military rule are slim and there is little prospect that the aspirations of either the democracy movement or the ethnic nationalities will be respected. However, persistent rumours of General Than Shwe's ill-health and of power struggles within the SPDC leadership means that nothing is really predictable and the international community might still influence events by refusing to accept SPDC's intentions and by maintaining pressure for something better.

On 15th September, after considerable lobbying particularly by the USA, the UN Security Council voted to put Burma on their permanent agenda thereby allowing the Council to be formally briefed on the situation. In November, then UN Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Ibrahim Gambari, visited Burma for a second time. Although he was again permitted to meet with Aung San Suu Kyi there were no tangible results and on 12th January 2007 a resolution sponsored jointly by the USA and the UK called on SPDC "to begin without delay a substantive political dialogue, which would lead to a genuine democratic transition, to include all political stakeholders, including representatives of ethnic nationality groups and political leaders" was put to the vote of the UN Security Council. As anticipated, China and Russia vetoed the resolution which was defeated by 9 votes to 3 with South Africa also voting against and with 3 abstentions including Indonesia.

As always this leaves the international community agonising over how to bring about change in Burma and ASEAN, in particular, struggling to find an effective role in addressing their recalcitrant member's abuses as they try to draft a new charter bringing more accountability to their association. Foreign ministers meeting in Cebu in January issued a statement agreeing "on the need to preserve ASEAN's credibility as an effective regional organisation by demonstrating a capacity to manage important issues in the region", and encouraged Burma to "make greater progress towards national reconciliation." It called for the release of detainees and for effective dialogue with all parties concerned.

As the economic and humanitarian situation continues to worsen, SPDC appears to be in denial that there is any problem, choosing instead to believe their own rhetoric that the country is enjoying a development boom and unprecedented economic prosperity. Yet the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in November agreed to try to take SPDC to the International Court of Justice for persistent forced labour abuses and the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) have been forced to reduce staff in the country having had their activities in the conflict areas severely curtailed. As external efforts fail to yield results, activists inside the country led by the "88 Genera-

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

FOOD SECURITY UNDERMINED



Malnutrition rates amongst the IDP population are double the national average, Tenasserim Division; Photo: CIDKP-S



Rice barn destroyed by SPDC troops, Karenni State
Photo: BWDC

LIVELIHOODS THREATENED



Coping strategies: cane cutting in Karen State; logging and mining for wolfram in Tenasserim Division
Photo: CIDKP-S (left & center), KORD (right)

Land confiscation, extortion and forced labour continue to displace women and children in Mon State;
Photo: MRBC



HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATED



Houses burnt by SPDC troops, Karen State; Photo: KORD



Fleeing family carries an elderly person, Karen State; Photo: KORD



IDP family hiding in the forest from the Burma Army, Karen State; Photo: KORD



Land mine victim, Karen State; Photo: CIDKP-S

tion Students” have shown rare public opposition to SPDC by mounting three civil action campaigns involving a massive signature campaign, an inter-faith prayer vigil and a letter writing campaign to speak out against political, economic and social problems.

It is a desperate scenario which brings little hope that the situation in the border areas will improve in the foreseeable future. Thousands more civilians are likely to be displaced and many will try to enter Thailand as refugees or illegal migrants. Their prospects will depend much on Thailand’s willingness to continue to grant asylum and on conditions permitted in the provision of services and protection in the refugee camps.

Thailand itself experienced a political crisis in 2006 and an interim government was set up following a military coup d’etat on 19th September. The government has set in motion a process for drawing up a new constitution with a view to calling a new election sometime around the end of the year. So far there has been no significant change in the government’s policy towards Burma or towards refugees, although at an RTG/ NGO workshop in December NGOs were reminded of the importance of national security and that assistance should not be given to unregistered refugees.

Finally, General Saw Bo Mya died just before Christmas and was buried on Boxing Day marking the end of an era for the KNU. Born in 1927, he served under the British during the Second World War, joined the Karen revolution from the start in 1949 and was president of the KNU from 1976 to 2000. As Vice-President, General Bo Mya led the KNU delegation to Rangoon in 2004 which met with General Khin Nyunt and within days of his death a faction of the KNU with links to his family visited Burma to continue peace talks. This faction did not have the backing of the KNU and at the time of writing this report they appear not to have achieved any significant results.

3. Programme July to December 2006

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

The TBBC Logframe is set out in Appendix E, Figure E.1. Figure E.2 presents a summary of the impact of TBBC's programme as measured by performance indicators since 2003. The results show that during this period the programme was largely meeting its operational targets, with 46 of the defined 59 indicators being achieved.

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

3.1. Supporting an adequate standard of living

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

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

a) Food and Nutrition

The TBBC nutrition team was expanded in May 2006 by recruitment of an Australian Volunteer International (AVI) who assisted in overseeing annual nutrition surveys.

Plans for amalgamation of nutrition and food security initiatives into an integrated Food Security Programme are presented under 3.3 a), "Next six months".

Food Rations: TBBC introduced blended food (vitamin and mineral fortified flour blend) to the refugee food basket between January 2004 and March 2005, to address high levels of chronic malnutrition in the refugee population resulting from micronutrient deficiencies and an imbalance in the proportion of carbohydrate/protein/fat in their diet (see 1.a) Appendix D). The product initially used was a wheat/soy blend imported from Nepal and the rice ration was reduced from 16 to 15kgs/ person/ month to provide the correct planned overall food intake. Whilst most families used the flour, many complained that they did not like the taste or did not have necessary ingredients to add to it. It was suggested that the amount of flour should be reduced and the difference replaced with sugar.

During 2005, TBBC found a supplier to develop a rice/soy blended food formula called AsiaMIX, which proved to be more culturally acceptable to the refugees, and this was introduced to all camps by the end of the year. In April 2006, a trial was then carried out in four camps supplying sugar at 250 g/ person/ month whilst reducing AsiaMIX from 1.4 to 1 kg / person/ month.

A quick survey confirmed that the refugees liked the new rations and, subject to acceptability checks being carried out in each camp, the new ration was approved by the MOI. The premix was reformulated with increases in most vitamins and minerals to compensate for the reduction in AsiaMIX. Camp by camp campaigns were conducted by camp committees, CBOs, and health workers and the new ration was introduced in Mae La and Umpiem Mai in August, and in the stockpiled camps, Site 2, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Mae La Oon when deliveries resumed after the rainy season (October and November). AsiaMIX was also introduced in Wieng Heng (Shan) camp, completing implementation of the new ration border-wide.

A review of the demographic profile of the camps according to 2006 UNHCR statistics was completed. Data are now available separately on the household population and the boarding school population and have allowed further refinement of nutritional needs for these separate groups. Additionally, nutritional data for the commodities in the current ration were also updated and revised.

During the period, preliminary results also became available of the June 2006 follow-up survey to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Atlanta) (CDC) baseline comprehensive nutrition survey conducted in Umpiem Mai in 2004. These showed that

Among children under five, acute malnutrition declined between the baseline and follow-up surveys and is well below the 5% threshold for an acceptable level. Chronic malnutrition increased slightly, but insignificantly, and is similar to rates in other camps on the border. Chronic malnutrition is a result of many factors including: feeding practices, introduction of complementary foods, morbidity patterns, and socio economic factors for example.

There has been a change in the nutritional status of children and women in terms of anaemia and haemoglobin. The prevalence of anaemia significantly decreased in children during the intervention period, from 40.5% in 2004 to 31.5% in 2006. A primary objective of introducing fortified flour was to improve the iron status of these target groups. Most importantly, there has been a positive impact on the iron status of mothers and their children, whether directly a result of AsiaMIX or the combination of AsiaMIX and economic and programmatic changes.

The preliminary results therefore show a positive nutritional impact from the introduction of AsiaMIX suggesting that children are eating it in quantities adequate to affect micronutrient status. It can be inferred from the increase in iron status that there will also be increases in the status of other micronutrients.

To encourage more frequent consumption of AsiaMIX in younger children, TBBC developed and printed a Karen-language poster on child feeding that contains a pictorial step-by-step recipe to make baby food. The poster is intended for health workers to use to provide education and demonstrations to households with young children to make healthy baby foods and was distributed to Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps at the end of 2006 on a pilot basis.

Only limited progress was made in completing recipe books for AsiaMIX, as key staff were on leave during the period. Plans to conduct nutrition training for Field Assistants has been delayed due to competing meeting topics and will be considered in the coming period.

Next six months

Child feeding campaigns are planned in several camps, beginning in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon. The campaign will involve intensive household instruction by community health workers on child feeding using the Baby Food poster. The campaign will include information on child feeding and a demonstration on how to make baby food to encourage proper feeding during weaning.

As the needs of boarding house students have been calculated to be significantly higher than the household population, an assessment will be conducted to determine the most appropriate commodities that might be increased in the boarding house ration.

The Baby Food poster will be translated into Burmese for distribution, and every effort will be made to complete the Burmese version of the recipe book by the end of the coming period.

Supplementary/Therapeutic feeding and Nutrition Surveys: Following recommendations made by ECHO in 2004, revised supplementary/therapeutic feeding programmes which meet international standards including the use of objectively verifiable indicators in statistics collection, have now been successfully adopted border-wide.

Although TBBC completed the revision and implementation of the statistical system for reporting on supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes during 2005 there have been frequent staff changes in the health agencies. This necessitates constant surveillance and technical assistance from the TBBC nutritionist to ensure that procedures and protocols are being properly observed, and to improve coverage of these programmes.

Nursery school lunches: TBBC continues to support nursery school lunches in seven camps (the other two camps are supported by another donor). The budget remains at three baht per child per day, which is mainly used to purchase foods to supplement rice brought from home, including fruits and vegetables, and good quality protein, such as meat, fish, eggs, soymilk, and beans. AsiaMIX is also included.

Nutrition Surveys: TBBC has developed and implemented standard protocols for conducting annual nutrition surveys of refugee children under five years of age and the results are used to inform the TBBC and health programmes, both regarding ration adequacy and supplementary feeding coverage. To ensure consistency, TBBC provides camp-based supervision and technical assistance to the health agencies to conduct these surveys and to analyse data obtained border-wide.

During 2006, supervised surveys were conducted in all sites, including Halochanee, and standard measuring equipment was procured and distributed to all health agencies (scales and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)-specification height boards).

Lessons learned

- Although seemingly straightforward, recipes must be adapted to the context within which they are used, and partner groups can help with ongoing education and demonstrations.
- Technical initiatives, such as nutrition surveys, must be accompanied by proper equipment, training and supervision.
- TBBC must continue periodic Nutrition Task Force meetings to ensure that health agency staff, particularly new staff, are on board with nutrition initiatives and programmes.

Next six months

Due to scheduling constraints with health agency staff, refresher training on supplementary feeding programmes has been delayed but will be conducted in January, 2007. Annual nutrition surveys will be planned with the health agencies for the coming year.

★ HOW TO GET YOUR BABY TO GROW BIG, STRONG AND HEALTHY

- ✓ Babies should breast-feed until they are at least 2 years old.
- ✓ Babies should start eating food at 6 months of age—no earlier and no later.
- ✓ Baby food should include plenty of beans, oil, **AsiaMIX**, meat/fish, eggs, vegetables, and fruits — **RICE SOUP IS NOT ENOUGH!**
- ✓ Babies and young children should eat at least 3 to 5 meals every day of a variety of foods, in addition to breast-milk



★ HOW TO MAKE HEALTHY FOOD FOR BABIES USING AsiaMIX

INGREDIENTS:

AsiaMIX
water
vegetable oil
sugar, salt
(and green
vegetable)

1. Boil water in a pot.



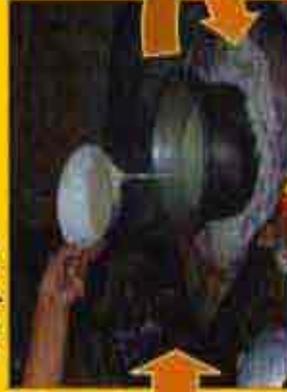
2. Put AsiaMIX in bowl.



3. Add boiled water to AsiaMIX and stir—remove the lumps and until it becomes liquid.



4. Pour AsiaMIX liquid from bowl back into the pot.



5. Add vegetable and then keep stirring for about 5—10 minutes.



6. Add small amount of vegetable oil, sugar and salt.



7. Stir well until everything becomes soft and smooth and cooked.



8. Cool and feed baby... if she does not like at first, keep trying!



Add other ingredients, like beans, meat/chicken/fish, fruit, or eggs, for different flavour.

b) Cooking fuel, Stoves

Cooking fuel: There were no changes to procedures for the distribution of cooking fuel support during this period (see 1b) Appendix E for background and details of this commodity)

Stoves: A 2003 study found that cooking with a fuel-efficient "bucket stove" saved 30% compared with fuel used in cooking by the traditional "three stones" method. For a household using a stove, the charcoal ration goes further and refugees are less inclined to leave camp to cut and collect firewood, thereby reducing the risk of being arrested. Furthermore, fuel-efficient stoves burn more cleanly and produce less air pollution in the home, with reduced respiratory diseases, especially in women and children. TBBC therefore aims to ensure that all households have access to at least one fuel-efficient stove and has been supporting joint stove making programmes in Site 1, Site 2, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Nu Po.

In collaboration with International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Karenni Development Department (KnDD), stove distribution in Site 1 and Site 2 Camps had reached 45% of households at two stoves per home by the end of 2005. In the first half of 2006 stove production in Site 1 camp stalled due to IRC's re-evaluation of its project and funding of this particular initiative, and has yet to regain momentum.

Production in Nu Po camp through the local Vocational Training Committee (VTC) had resulted in stove distributions to 33% of households by mid-2006. During the second half of 2006 the VTC produced a total of 340 stoves for refugees at Nu Po, covering an additional 12% of households.

The remaining stove-making projects supported by TBBC are run in collaboration with ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (ZOA). Of these, in the latter half of 2006 Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon Camps were most productive. TBBC ordered a total of 435 various stove types through the respective VTCs of these two camps. 213 were completed in the period, with 222 to be produced and distributed in early 2007:

TBBC carried out a combined household stove and building materials survey in all camps in September/ October 2005 which indicated that on average, 10% of households did not own a functioning fuel-efficient stove. Commercially-produced stoves were therefore procured for these identified households and distributed in the first half of 2006. In-camp production of stoves helps replace some of the broken stoves and meet the needs of special community groups and new arrivals but to ensure 100 percent household coverage in the future, it is likely that commercially manufactured stoves will need to be procured every two or three years.

Next six months

Stove production over the next six months is anticipated at the current rate. Looking ahead to the latter half of 2007, once the Food Security team is fully established (see 3.3 a)) and Food Security Assistants settled into each of the field sites, stove usage at household level and in-camp production should be re-examined.

c) Soap

During 2007 TBBC will begin distributing soap for both bathing and laundry, border-wide. Soap distributions had been identified as a gap under Sphere Standards as long ago as April 2000 when TBBC's programme was evaluated against these standards. Although some agencies have provided limited soap supplies to specific target groups there has never been any regular border-wide distribution, and at the first UNHCR/ CCSDPT Comprehensive Plan Workshop in January 2005, it was agreed that TBBC should try to address this need.

Originally TBBC planned to introduce soap in 2006 but this was another casualty of the funding crisis and the need to cut non-food items. Approval has now been given by MOI to start distributions in 2007 and an IRC survey in Tha Hin camp has demonstrated conclusively that providing soap along with increased hygiene promotion can reduce diarrhoeal rates by as much as 68%. The initial ration will be 125 kg/ person/ month of both bathing and laundry soap and the products chosen were based on field tests with CBO groups during 2006. The rations will be distributed each 4 month period beginning in April. This initial ration is half the recommended Sphere Standard, acknowledging that coping strategies have been in place for over 20 years. Acceptability and impact on both refugee health and the camp environment will be monitored before making any changes to the rations or soap types chosen.

d) Shelter

Building Materials: TBBC started to provide annual supplies of building materials for house repairs in all camps in 2000 (see 1.c) Appendix D) Since then, rations have been standardised 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. Current rations (revised in 2005) are set out in the appendix.

Unfortunately, TBBC faced a serious funding shortage in 2006 and, as reported last time, a decision was made to reduce the building material rations, cutting bamboo supplies by 25 -33%, and making no provision for building new houses or completely rebuilding old ones.



Site 1 (Photo: Ifocaire 2005)

The building material supply cut had a number of negative consequences. It caused concern and uncertainty amongst the refugees who saw this as indication that they were either being forced to accept resettlement to third countries or pushed back into Burma and resulted in increased numbers of refugees leaving the camps to collect materials from the surrounding forests. Unfortunately it also means that building materials needs will be even greater for 2007 to make up for the lack of provision for replacement and new houses in 2006. Towards the end of 2006 each of the four field sites undertook extensive consultation and negotiations with Camp Committees and other key players to re-establish needs.

Next six months

Although much of the 2006 shortfall will be made up for in 2007, the increase in materials required is so large that a compromise 12% cut has again been made compared with the overall building supplies requested. As usual, most of the building activities will take place during the dry season, mainly in the first half of the year. This will include rebuilding three warehouses in Site 1 and repairs in other camps.

e) Clothing

TBBC has been organising distributions of used clothing from overseas since 1995 (see 1.d) Appendix D). For the 2006/7 cool season a large shipment of clothing and quilts was again received from Lutheran World Relief (LWR), each adult refugee receiving at least one piece of warm clothing. LWR has committed comparable clothing and bedding support for 2007/8. Used clothes shipments do not cater for young children and TBBC supplements this by purchasing one set of new clothing for refugee children under five years.

UNICEF again provided baby kits to all the camps in 2006 which were distributed through the Karen and Karenni women's organisations. This initiative will continue throughout 2007.

Since 2002 TBBC has also been supporting a *longyi*-weaving project through the Karen and Karenni women's organisations which provides a Burmese style wrap-around 'skirt' in alternate years for every male and female camp resident (see 3.3d) Weaving Project)

Next six months

The 5-12 year old children have been identified as another group which is not adequately catered for in the clothes distributions. TBBC will explore ways to respond to this gap, possibly incorporating in-camp production of clothes and income generation for refugees.

f) Tendering, Procurement, Monitoring, Stocks

Tendering and procurement: TBBC now publicly tenders for all major supplies except bamboo and thatch which are restricted items under Thai law (see 1h) Appendix D). Procedures are set out in a comprehensive procurement manual which complies with all major donor requirements.

The ongoing effectiveness of competitive tendering depends on TBBC being able to maintain the interest of potential suppliers and receive adequate bids. The average number of bids received in the second half of 2006 was again satisfactory: rice 5 (5 in the previous period), mung beans 5 (6), AsiaMIX 3(4), cooking oil 5 (5), charcoal 5 (6), salt 5 (6), chillies 3 (6), fish paste 3 (3), and firewood 1 (2).

Throughout 2006 the input of refugee communities has played a much stronger role in item selection to ensure ration items truly match needs in camps. This particularly has been evident in:

- the introduction of the new ration items of sugar and soybean cake.
- the selection of mosquito net sizes more consistent with household composition and sleeping practices.
- responding to the call for woks in place of pots by a significant minority of refugees (for distribution in 2007).
- establishing preferences for types of soap (for distribution from April 2007).
- selection of building materials in some camps, e.g. roofing thatch versus bamboo, within the constraints of set budgets.

Quality control: TBBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on supplies in accordance with major donor regulations (See Appendix 1i), Appendix D). Sample checks are made on weight, packaging and quality. The refugee camp committees carry out a second check at the time of delivery/distribution. The majority of professional supply inspections are carried out in the camps, as is TBBC's aim, but some are done at the supply source and in transit. From July to December 2006, except AsiaMIX, 58% to 100% (average 95%) by quantity of supply inspections took place in camp warehouses. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at source, all inspections of AsiaMIX are carried out at the factory.

Results of the checks during the second half of 2006 are set out in Indicator (A)2.1, Appendix E. These were generally satisfactory with weights delivered according to contract. About one fifth of commodities failed quality checks. TBBC endeavours to get all suppliers to meet contract standards and these deficiencies were addressed by requiring supply replacement or top-ups, imposing penalties, issuing warnings, etc. An average of 16 % of failed supply orders were distributed to refugees without replacement or top-up, but all failures related to minor specifica-

tion problems with no negative health ramifications. The supplies were willingly accepted by the camp committees and distributed to the populations as planned.

During the first half of 2006 charcoal quality was poor, particularly with regard to heating value. The main strategy to improve this was to ensure that charcoal suppliers, on submitting bids for new contracts for the final six months of the year, were fully aware that TBBC would be checking heating values of all orders and imposing replacement, top-up or financial penalties on any substandard delivery. TBBC would select the suppliers who proved most reliable and accepted that realistic costings would probably push prices higher. As consequence, the quality of charcoal delivered to camps improved considerably towards the end of the year. For the first time in many months, in December all charcoal delivered to camps met the heating value standard. During the latter half of the year overall heating energy of charcoal exceeded TBBC's indicator of 190 MJ/person/month.

The other problematic food item during the period was dried chilli. There has been a market shortage in Thailand and prices have soared threefold or more in the last year. This resulted in many instances of suppliers delivering substandard produce, delivering it late, or withdrawing from contracts. Although TBBC applied pressure on suppliers to fulfil contract conditions, it was necessary to allow a little leeway to ensure ongoing supplies.

Towards the end of 2006, TBBC experienced cash flow problems such that some suppliers were not paid on time and in accordance with contracts. This undermined the organisation's ability to impose penalties on suppliers that delivered substandard goods but were shouldering TBBC's debt.

Lessons learned

- It is important and beneficial to proactively seek and listen to the refugee voice to guide ration item selection.
- A strong financial position is crucial to ensure procured items meet quality specifications.
- Clarity and consistency of response to quality issues can improve the quality of items delivered to camps.
- Market forces, out of the control of TBBC, can sometimes overwhelm efforts to keep supplies up to quality specifications. In these instances the primary concern must be that items supplied to refugees support good health. Acceptability remains an important but secondary consideration.

Next six months

January to April are particularly busy months for deliveries to camp. Building supplies are sent in during this period, as well as items for the five camps requiring up to eight months stockpiles over the wet season.

TBBC will continue to establish and follow protocols of commodity inspection and response. It is hoped to give stronger consideration to findings from other aspects of the monitoring system.

TBBC will continue to listen to the refugee voice in selecting ration items, and explore ways to be more responsive to their relief needs.

Monitoring: TBBC has upgraded its commodity distribution monitoring procedures over the years and major improvements were implemented from March 2005 (see 1.i) Appendix D). Streamlining of the procedures and training for both staff and refugee partners is ongoing. Part two of an evaluation workshop on the revised monitoring system was held in Bangkok in July 2006.

In 2005, the area of monitoring identified in most in need of attention related to feedback of findings and trends to TBBC staff, refugee monitoring counterparts and refugee communities in general. Since the beginning of 2006 the programme coordinator has documented the findings of border-wide programme monitoring in comprehensive monthly reports which are distributed to TBBC management and all concerned staff. Systematic analysis and formal discussion of data has directly impacted TBBC's approaches to quality control, delivery and in-camp storage. The reports have also made staff more aware of the benefits of monitoring and consequently more diligent in data collection, collation and analysis.

To improve monitoring feedback to refugee partners and communities, TBBC began producing a periodic news sheet in May 2006, focusing on supplies and findings from monthly monitoring. The news sheets are posted at warehouses and distributed to Camp Committees, camp section leaders and CBOs. In addition, also commencing in May, TBBC's Monthly Monitoring Reports with a Burmese translation of the executive summary have been distributed to the refugee and camp committees and major CBOs.

Following the evaluation workshops held mid-2006, further refinements and adjustments have been made to the system and monitoring computer form for use in 2007. A TBBC programme support manager joined TBBC in August 2006 to enhance monitoring capacity.

The results of the staff monitoring visits during the second half of 2006 are set out under Indicator B 2.3 in Appendix E. A particular problem identified by programme monitoring in the first half of 2006 was timeliness of commodity delivery: 34.8% of deliveries to camps were late. TBBC implemented a number of measures to deal with this problem:

- Contracting more reliable suppliers by putting proven dependability ahead of costs whenever reasonable.
- Emphasising to suppliers the need to contact TBBC field staff as soon as it is apparent a delivery will be late.
- As delivery dates approach, field staff systematically contacting suppliers to establish if deliveries would proceed as expected.

In the second half of the year, the proportion of late deliveries decreased by 10.5%. 24.3% of all deliveries were late. This improvement may be attributable to the measures implemented, or to seasonal variations, which should become more apparent during the next six months. 24.3% is still an unacceptably high proportion of late deliveries which can weaken the relationship between TBBC and the Camp Committees and can upset distribution schedules in camp.

Lesson learned

- The reporting of monitoring findings back to the implementing agency and refugee partners is vital to ensuring a healthy and dynamic monitoring system.
- Selecting suppliers of proven reliability can improve timeliness of commodity delivery to refugee camps.

Next six months

The updated and revised computer monitoring forms will be launched early in the year and continuing priority will be given to the problem of late deliveries.

Warehouses, stock management and food containers:

TBBC's funding shortfall in 2006 restricted the amount of work done on warehouses. Nevertheless, two were rebuilt in Site 1 during the 2005/2006 dry season and significant repairs were made to warehouses in the three camps in Tak province. Warehouses in other camps underwent routine maintenance.

Following the training of trainers in evidence-based warehouse management and supply distribution during the first half of 2006, Field Assistants in all sites carried out training of warehouse staff during the latter half of the year. Warehouse management is still a relatively new concern for TBBC, however and in an assessment carried out by the World Food Programme (WFP) in October 2006 TBBC was recommended "to provide some more training on warehouse management and ensure implementation of the skills learnt." Further training and reinforcement will be ongoing to bring about positive and sustainable change in the practices of warehouse staff.

In response to health and environmental concerns, reusable food storage containers have been distributed to households during the last few years for AsiaMIX and cooking oil. In the first half of 2006, sealed plastic drums were also introduced for the delivery and storage of fish-paste, replacing the metal tins formerly used which were recycled from other uses including holding toxic chemicals. Consideration now is being given to supplying households containers specifically for home storage of fish-paste.

Through the efforts of the Camp Management Project team and of TBBC field staff, the number of refugee women involved in monthly ration distributions to households in camps will rise from 11% to 35% of all distribution staff. (See also 3.2 a) Camp Management and 3.2 b) Gender)

Lessons learned

- Trainings aimed at producing behavioural change of warehouse staff require close follow-up and reinforcement.
- The provision of re-usable food storage containers is not only a health imperative, but also supports environmentally friendly practice.

Next six months

Continued emphasis will be placed on improved stock management practices, particularly relating to stacking and cleanliness of warehouses, loss prevention (e.g. pests, humidity etc), improved hygiene/ food safety, increased community ownership and more efficient distribution. This largely will be achieved by further targeted trainings and reinforcement of refugee warehouse staff by TBBC field assistants. As is usual, AsiaMIX and oil containers will be supplied for all new arrivals and damaged containers replaced. The possibility of supplying fish-paste containers will be explored. TBBC will track the increased inclusion of women in ration distribution teams, the roles they play and impact on the distribution process.

g) Preparedness, new arrivals and vulnerable groups

TBBC maintains preparedness to respond to influxes of new arrivals and other emergencies at all times. The situation in Eastern Burma is monitored through TBBC partners, information networks and field staff so that the organisation is usually aware of impending refugee arrivals in advance. Each field site holds emergency stocks of basic ration items and generally can deliver these to groups of new arrivals within 24 hours of being alerted to their presence (see 1 g), Appendix D). Furthermore, expected numbers of new arrivals are factored into wet season stockpile calculations and budget projections for the upcoming year.

In 2006 approximately 8,000 new arrivals entered the nine refugee camps. New arrivals to camps often come individually or in small numbers including family units. Camp committees determine whether they intend to remain in camp and, if so, then register them. Numbers of new arrivals are verified by the refugee committees. These are reported to TBBC and included in feeding figures; a process which takes about two months. Prior to this, new arrivals receive food from contingency stocks or by sharing with friends or relatives in the camp. For years this system has worked well. However, in 2006 competing pressures on the camp committees in a few camps have caused underreporting of new arrivals. TBBC is working with the camp and refugee committees involved to overcome this problem.

New arrivals constitute a vulnerable group in the refugee camps. This is evidenced in part through the annual nutrition surveys which identify high rates of acute malnutrition among newly arrived children. Malnourished children of both new arrivals and the general refugee community are quickly enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes. These are managed by health agencies and supported, technically and financially, by TBBC (see 3.1a)).

TBBC otherwise responds to the needs of vulnerable groups by working with the CCSDPT / UNHCR Protection Working Group and by strengthening the capacity of women's organisations and other camp CBOs, soliciting feedback and suggestions through regular meetings as reported in 3.2.a) Camp Management, 3.2 b) Gender 3.2 c), and 3.3 b) Community Liaison. COERR, with UNHCR funding, also maintains an EVI (extremely vulnerable individual) programme addressing the needs of identified target groups.

Thai communities and villages neighbouring the refugee camps are also occasionally subject to emergencies such as floods. In these cases TBBC offers emergency assistance such as rice, blankets or mosquito nets from the Thai community assistance budget (see 3.2 e)).

h) Support to Mon resettlement sites

TBBC has been supporting the four Mon Resettlement Sites since 1996 (see 2 (b)) although it had originally been hoped that by now they would long since have been self-reliant. Rice support has been reduced from 6 months to 5 months for 2007 in an ongoing attempt to reduce direct food support whilst encouraging a greater emphasis upon development. Despite this, the budget for rice support in 2007 has again had to be increased. This is due in large part to high inflation rates within Burma, Government restrictions on rice entering Mon state and the diversion of rice supplies from Irrawaddy to the new Burmese capital at Naypyidaw has also contributed to higher than expected rice costs. Villages in the Tavoy site have requested 6 months worth of rice support for 2007. Given the restrictions placed on the site by the Government and the difficult circumstances experienced by the villagers TBBC has agreed to maintain support for the site at 2006 levels.

Follow-up assessments to the Mon agricultural skills training programme, which were initially planned for the last half of 2006, did not eventuate. This was primarily due to the restructure of TBBC's food security programme.

The health system in the Mon resettlement sites has deteriorated over the past year. After MSF-France withdrew support to the sites at the end of 2006 the clinics have been reliant upon a stockpile of medications estimated to last the remainder of the year. Unfortunately, many of the most essential medications began to run out by mid-year forcing the population to look elsewhere for assistance.

In 2006 the Mon National Health Committee (MNHC) launched an appeal for new donor initiatives. In response, TBBC has committed to financing medicines for 2007, for which the American Refugee Committee (ARC) will monitor procurement and distribution. IRC have taken responsibility for funding diagnostic equipment, referrals and stipends and are also implementing a schedule of workshops and trainings to aid in strengthening the administration and monitoring of the MNHC programme.

3.2. Working through partnerships

To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation, embracing equity, gender and diversity

From the beginning, TBBC philosophy has been to support and encourage the refugees to participate in programme design, implementation, follow-up, and camp management. The activities described here, supporting the second core objective, mainly relate to direct enabling initiatives aimed at improving refugee community participation. These activities include capacity building components which also support the third core objective, "building capacity."

The other essential partnerships TBBC is engaged in are with the RTG and Thai communities, TBBC donors, UNHCR, other international organisations, and NGOs. Considerable institutional resources are committed to these partnerships including TBBC taking leadership roles in the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT – see Appendix A), and regular events organised with donors. These activities are described elsewhere which also support the fourth and fifth core objectives, of "strengthening advocacy" and "developing organisational resources."

a) Camp management

During 2004 TBBC established the Camp Management Project (CMP) under which Camp Committees were provided with cash budgets to cover camp administration costs and incentive payments to refugee committee members and workers involved in the delivery, storage and distribution of TBBC supplies (see 2.a) Appendix D). Additionally, extra rice was delivered for various purposes such as ceremonies and festivals, camp security, Thai relationships etc.

The CMP has now been fully operational since December 2004 and has generally been welcomed by the camps which are now able to manage supplies more transparently and better meet their financial needs. After camps identified difficulties in managing demands placed upon them for non-rice contingencies, TBBC together with the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) assessed these 'extra needs' during 2006 in terms of support for CBOs in the camps, camp activities, relationships and security. Non- rice contingency support was then introduced into all camps by the end of the year and new reporting procedures on the use of these extra supplies were put in place to ensure transparency. The effectiveness and management of these extra supplies is constantly being evaluated by KRC, KnRC and TBBC staff.

Since the UNHCR/ NGO/ CBO Camp Management Worksop in 2005, there has been more general awareness of the important role that CBOs play in camp management and service delivery and the degree to which they are under resourced. Commitments have been made to undertake needs assessments and address these deficiencies. So far there has been no comprehensive assessment although some needs are being addressed through individual agency initiatives. Substantial support directly related to TBBC activities is already being met through the CMP project and CBO needs are also being explored through the Community Liaison programme (see Community Liaison 3.3 b) A new challenge in 2006 however was the realisation that resettlement of refugees to third countries is likely to result in the loss of key leaders. During 2007, training, incentives and other support will become even more important to maintain essential community management and services.

During 2006 TBBC has worked with the refugee and camp committees to increase the role of women involved in the distribution of supplies (see b) Gender below). Some 96 positions were created bringing the total number of staff under the responsibility of the KRC and KnRC camp management staff through CMP to over 1,700.

Lessons learned

- Due to the constantly changing situation in the camps it is appropriate to assess and make recommendations on levels of support intermittently not necessarily waiting for a formal evaluation on the whole programme.
- Introducing non-rice contingency support at fixed levels allows the camp committees to better plan and respond to demands placed upon them
- Contingency plans are required to address the likely loss of human resources in camp management and refugee committees due to departure for resettlement to third countries.
- Assertive action by TBBC (pressure on committees) to increase the role of women in distribution appears to have had positive affects and has been welcomed by camp committees.

Next six months

The TBBC Camp Management Project Coordinator who has supervised the project since its inception will be leaving TBBC at the end of March. For two months starting in February a volunteer will work with him to review all existing reports and documentation, meet with refugee and camp committees, and produce a comprehensive document detailing all aspects of the project.

A further joint TBBC, KRC and KnRC workshop will be organised to review the current CMP project and update new TBBC staff on the different components of the project.

TBBC is prepared to take a lead in carrying out a comprehensive needs assessment of camp management capacity and resources to ensure that mechanisms are in place to enable the camps to better manage their own communities, provide a more protective environment and ensure more representative camp management structures. Discussions will continue with KRC and KnRC on how best to move forward on this, taking into account experience already gained through the CMP and community liaison programmes.

Refugee committees have begun to compile information from camp staff to develop job descriptions for staff on the CMP payroll, and it is hoped to have a draft document by mid 2007 detailing the main role and responsibilities of at least the key staff. As camps are so different in their management structure and procedures, it is important that this process is participatory and involves as many camp staff as possible.

b) Gender

Women's organisations continue to act as a driving force in the development of gender perspectives, and as the inspiration for their implementation in CBOs and NGOs. TBBC is committed to enabling them play an active role in different aspects of camp life. Core support is provided for basic materials, for project management through the longyi weaving programme and administrative support to carry out some camp activities such as the distribution of

baby kits provided by UNICEF. TBBC has partnered with AVI to provide a volunteer to work with the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) on management capacity building

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.

During the period women's involvement in distributions has increased significantly from 11 to 35%. TBBC staff have been working with the Camp Committees to identify new positions to strengthen the management of supplies as a result of which it has been possible to open up 96 additional positions for women. These range from stock taking, stock recording, updating ration books, and weighing rations at distribution. TBBC provides a monthly stipend for these positions through the camp management project

UNHCR has been working with camp committees to strengthen election procedures to seek greater representation. At present, 28% of positions on Camp Committees are held by women 22% of Zone committees and 15% of Section Committees.

Women's organisations are active in their own advocacy work and have made valuable contributions to the ongoing discussions, and planning in relation to resettlement to third countries. The KWO gave a presentation on community concerns regarding resettlement at the CCSDPT/ UNHCR resettlement workshop in November (see Section 2a). Their presence provided valuable input on community perspectives.

TBBC's gender policy is set out in 2.b) Appendix D. TBBC strives for gender-balance in staff recruitment. Although the current ratio is 1:1 it is difficult to find women interested in field coordinator positions and women are under-represented at management levels. However the three consultants employed during the period were all women.

The TBBC staff policy manual was reviewed at the end of 2006 and outcomes from the earlier gender sensitivity review were incorporated. These mainly centred on use of language in the document.

Next six months

TBBC will continue to seek further opportunities to increase the involvement of women in camp management and food distribution, particularly when positions become vacant as community leaders and workers leave for resettlement.

c) Protection

Prolonged encampment, lack of access to further education and lack of income generation or employment opportunities, have created a broad range of protection and security problems for refugees living in the camps. The CCSDPT/ UNHCR Protection Working Group (PWG) established in 2000, has been working to improve the protection environment on a range of issues, particularly the administration of justice, sexual and gender-based violence, and child protection systems.

Legal Assistance Centres have been established in Site 1 and Mae La under a joint IRC/ UNHCR programme. Surveys have been conducted to gain a more thorough understanding of the current systems of administration of justice in the camps, the protection environment and the community's level of awareness of the issues involved. The Ministry of Justice has shown a keen interest in the project but operational programmes have yet to be approved by the MOI.

Child Protection Committees have been established in the camps to address the many protection concerns regarding refugee children. There is a large and growing population of separated children in the camps most of whom are either staying in boarding houses or in foster care with other families. TBBC provides regular commodity supplies and building materials for the boarding houses and recently revised the food ration provided to take into account the increased nutritional needs of adolescent youth. UNICEF brought in a consultant to review alternative care options for separated children. Specific recommendations affecting TBBC were to put in place a system of registration for children entering boarding houses and to limit the size to around 50 children. Some of the boarding houses currently have over 150 children.

A follow-up workshop on camp management and the civilian nature of camps was cancelled due to difficulties getting camp passes to enable representatives from all the camps border-wide to participate.

A UN Working Group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) has been engaged with KNU and the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) regarding recruitment of child soldiers. Both organisations are now working on the details towards signing a deed of commitment to cease the recruitment of child soldiers. Although recruitment from the camps is not of major concern, a monitoring system needs to be established. TBBC participates in the working group as a representative of the PWG.

Next six months

Consideration will be given how to pursue awareness building/ training related to camp management and the civilian nature of camps now that the follow-up camp management workshop has been cancelled.

The recommendations of the UNICEF survey will be reviewed for further action.

d) Safe House

The Sangklaburi Safe House was established 13 years ago to deal with the increasing numbers of sick and mentally ill people sent to the border for deportation. These people were cared for by the staff of the facility until they were well enough to return to their families in Burma. The numbers of deportees admitted to the Safe House over the past two years has decreased mainly due to a change in the deportation procedures of the Thai immigration authorities. Deportees are now handed over directly to the Burmese authorities at Three Pagodas Pass. There remains a large chronic caseload that has no easy solutions. Most of these people are stateless, many have no idea where they are from and would be unable to survive without the support and care given by safe house staff.

Though there remains a small influx of deportees referred to the house, more and more of the patients are young women and men rescued from abusive work environments. Maids that have been abused by their employers and HIV positive patients that have been ejected from their workplaces are now being referred to the services offered at the house. Generally the patients are Burmese or belong to ethnic groups from the border regions. The caseload remains fairly constant at 44 patients and during the last six-month period there have been eight new admissions to the house and five patients discharged.

There has been a significant growth of the number of orphanages in the Sangklaburi area. A number of these have been established by Thai and concerned local groups while others have been built and managed by foreigners. This has created concerns among the local humanitarian community. Some of these institutions are managed by people with little or no background in child care, social services or medicine and are unregulated by the local Thai Government. With so many groups purporting to be defending the rights of vulnerable children in the area it has been difficult for the Safe House to remain independent of the problems associated with such a un-co-ordinated system. Disputes over the best course of action to take over children, their mothers and families have resulted in parents and children being separated. Efforts to bring certain groups together to discuss particular cases have failed. There needs to be a forum whereby the skills and capacities of the varied caregivers can be pooled together to allow for a stronger support system. There is also an obvious need to monitor both the programmes and personnel providing these services.

Lessons learned

- With no clear and transparent system in place the care of vulnerable people in border areas can become a very disruptive force.

Next six months

The challenge for 2007 is to aid in the establishment of a forum for caregivers in the Sangklaburi area, to better co-ordinate services and hopefully to lead to better monitoring and regulation.

e) Assistance to Thai communities

TBBC continues to support requests for assistance to Thai communities (see 2.d) Appendix D for background). Much of the support goes to Thai authority personnel involved in camp security, but TBBC also supports emergency and development project requests for communities in the vicinity of the camps, including flood relief and blankets for the cold season. TBBC provided educational support and school lunches to over 60 schools. 27 village communities including temples and an elderly care centre received food and other relief items including 4,130 blankets, 264 bednets, 158 mats, 3,874 quilts, and 1,244 items of warm clothing.

During this last six-month period, baht 4,350,714 was spent on this support. Baht 2,045,355 was given to local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice and other food items to border personnel, but also assistance with the cost of repairing roads near the camps which serve as access roads for local villagers. Baht 279,090 was spent on emergency requests and baht 2,026,269 on development projects.

As an outcome of an RTG/ NGO Workshop in December 2006, MOI has asked all NGOs to submit an action plan for assistance to neighbouring Thai communities and has informed them that the camp commander has a list of target villages. TBBC will prepare a full report on its activities in 2006 and consider how this might be adjusted to meet MOI expectations.

3.3. Building capacity

To empower displaced people and their communities by strengthening their capacity for self-reliance

Most of the activities described under the first two core objectives support partnerships and contribute to building the capacity of partner organisations. The activities described here are capacity building initiatives supporting the third core objective aimed at improving refugee community self-reliance. Now that the RTG has given approval for income generation projects in camps (see 2.d), TBBC will be looking to expand and develop these activities.



Assistance to Thai Communities



Clockwise from top left;

- Villagers from Ban Kaw Mu Der, Sop Moei, Mae Hong Son, collect a delivery of rice from TBBC.
- TBBC staff distribute blankets and mosquito nets to villagers from Ban Huai Pong On, Muang District, Mae Hong Son.
- Emergency food and non-food relief items were distributed by TBBC, to villagers in Muang District of Mae Hong Son, after serious flooding in August.
- Staff from TBBC's Mae Sot Field Office providing assistance to Migrant School No. 48, Phop Pra District, Tak Province

a) Food security (CAN Project)

TBBC has been supporting the Community Agriculture and Nutrition Project (CAN) since 2000 (see 3.a) Appendix D). The stated goals 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:

Home gardens:

CAN Training: In coordination with other organisations, TBBC provided agricultural vocational training for a total of 837 people in seven camps. Types of training included:

- CAN Basic Training: 539 participants (camp residents, new arrivals, boarding school students, volunteer security workers, CAN workers, IRC refugee health staff, KnDD staff, ZOA VTC trainees, other CBO staff/members)
- Agricultural Vocational Training: 210 (Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) agricultural trainers)
- IDP CAN Training: 56 Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN)
- Bio-gas/Solar Cooker Training: 12 participants (camp residents in Site 1)

CAN workers followed up in households that had recently received training to provide ongoing technical assistance in all participating sites in the past 6 months.

TBBC has provided technical input and assisted programme development with:

- IRC Site 1 and Site 2, joint funding and project monitoring of the KnDD CAN and other activities with communities, and to collaborate with JRS, to provide CAN trainers for vocational agriculture programme;
- Ongoing coordination with VTC programmes with ZOA, joint funding and project monitoring of CAN activities. This included ongoing coordination with respective camps' VTCs in Mae La Oon, Mae La, Nu Po and Umpiem Mai;
- KESAN, in Mae Ra Ma Luang, including joint funding and project monitoring of CAN activities within camp and IDP areas.

Fencing: Fencing is imperative to the successful establishments of home gardens in confined camps. It helps to both demarcate land and prevent loss of crops by poultry and other livestock. Subsequent to pilot distributions of fencing in 2004, TBBC formalised distribution in seven camps during 2005. In the first half of 2006, a total of 75,000 metres of fencing was distributed to approximately 3,300 households at 20-30 m per household (or more if doing team gardens).

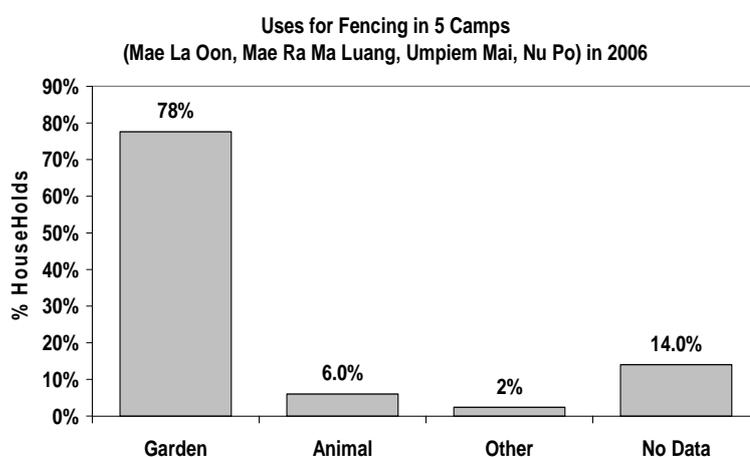
A survey of how fencing was used over the past year in 5 sites indicated that the majority of people use the fencing for gardens, and fewer for animal raising or other activities.

During the second half of 2006, a total of 60,000 m of fencing was provided to 4 Sites, Site 1, Site 2, MRML and MLO, reaching 1,800 households. Umpiem Mai, Mae La, and NuPo camps received fencing in 2005, so fencing was not provided during 2006. All camps have requested and will receive fencing in 2007, but at reduced rates for those camps receiving it in 2006.

Tools: Community members who participate in CAN training are supported with basic tool kits which include one hoe, a small spade, a bucket, a watering can, and fencing. A total of 514 tool kits were distributed to participating schools and households in the second half of 2006, an increase of 20% over the previous six months because of extended distribution in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps.

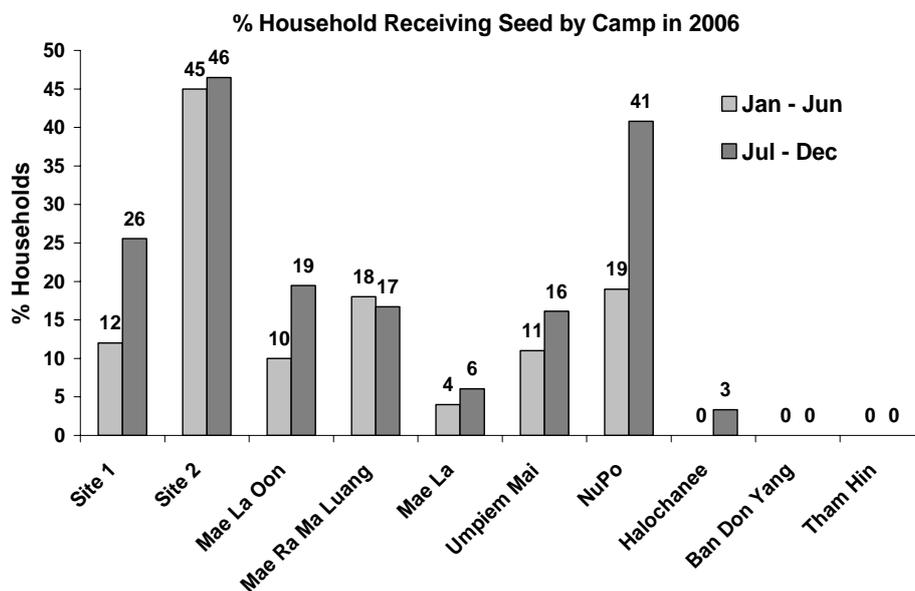
Seed: Since 1992 TBBC provided seeds to refugee communities on request but in 2004 a more formalised distribution system was established with Camp Committees and VTCs in seven camps.

During the 2nd half of 2006, a total of 2,375 kg of seed was distributed in 7 sites and 3 IDP sites, comprising 23 species. There was an increase in seed distribution from the previous 6 months due to distribution in IDP sites as well as increased collaboration with ZOA's VCT programmes in Mae La and Mae La Oon camps, which provided more staff to assist with seed distribution to households. In addition, distribution has been extended to all interested



camp residents, rather than limited to only CAN trainees. Seed distribution by camp is illustrated in the following figure:

Seed Distribution; Percentage of Total Amount Provided to Camps - January to December 2006



Trees: During the 2004 wet season, TBBC began promoting edible tree species in camps to deal with the negative consequences of space restrictions on traditional methods of vegetable production. Species were chosen according to their early harvest potential, nutritional profile, cultural familiarity and ease of cultivation. During the 2005 wet season a total of 34,550 trees were distributed to five camps. In 2006, 20,430 seedlings were distributed to 2 camps, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon. These comprised seven multi-use species, all of which are edible.

Livestock: TBBC has explored ways of increasing the production efficiency of livestock-raising in order to increase animal protein in household diets. These efforts were assisted by the recruitment of a second food security assistant in June 2005 but success has been very limited. In the past six months livestock activities were restricted to:

- In late 2005, TBBC initiated a pilot pig-breeding project in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po. The pilot was successful, generating significant community interest and requests for cross-breeding. But attempts to expand in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Site 2 have not been successful, due in part to disease and lack of community follow up in this labour intensive endeavour. CAN trainers in Nu Po had good success with pig-raising and have mixed breeds. There are now 50 piglets that have been distributed to boarding schools, CBOs, IDP sections, and orphanages. TBBC provides training and animal food support for 3 months, after which the pig raisers take responsibility for upkeep. Nu Po's success has relied upon adequate space, water, and other resources, and the initiative of camp leaders and other key persons.
- Animal-raising training in 2006 has been limited. Nevertheless, TBBC had involvement in 1 poultry short-courses in Umpiem Mai as well as ongoing technical assistance to the pig centres in Nu Po. There is strong demand from the refugee community for further extension of pig raising and the establishment of CBO pig banks with youth and women's organisations, but the vulnerability of animal raising initiative, particularly those involving poultry and pigs, needs reconsideration in light of the threat of bird flu.

CAN Handbook: Advanced drafts of the CAN Handbook, in Pa-O and Burmese, are actively used for training and as a resource. There are also working drafts available in Karen and English and the Shan language. Finalisation of the handbook has been delayed by competing activities, but the first printing in Burmese and English will be completed during the first quarter of 2007, and will include a section on Nutrition

Lessons learned

- Seed, fencing, and tool distributions encourage the uptake of CAN activities in the camps.
- In refugee circumstances extra attention must be given to training of new refugee staff.
- Micro-livestock projects or animal-raising projects in general, may not be viable in dense refugee settings at a household level, but should be supported for demonstration or team projects.

Next six months

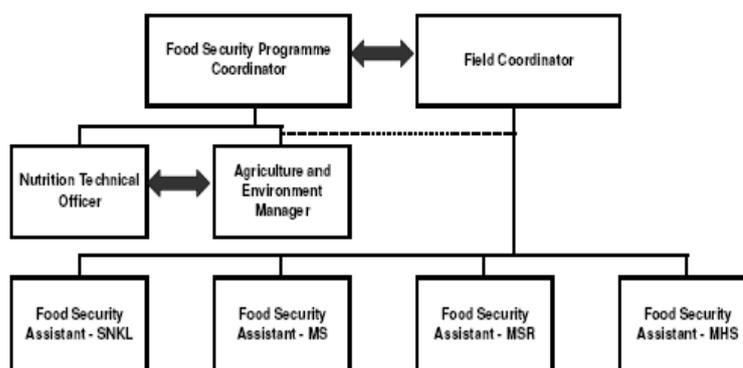
Food security initiatives and their integration into the broader TBBC relief programme has always posed a challenge. The current definition of Food Security, from the World Food Summit in Rome (2002), is:

“physical and economic access by all people at all times to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food needed for an active and healthy life. Its essential elements are the availability and utilisation of food and the ability to acquire it”

Over the past 6 months, TBBC’s efforts to rethink this integration have culminated into a refashioning of the food security and nutrition activities into a comprehensive Food Security Programme.

The new ‘Food Security Programme’ will amalgamate TBBC’s current Nutrition programme and food security initiative. The new programme will focus on activities which are directly relevant to TBBC’s relief aid programme, and those found most resource-effective in terms of nutrition and health. The programme will ensure that strategies and initiatives are maintained border-wide with an equitable approach to all camps. All activities will be consistent with TBBC’s Strategic Plan embracing income generation, capacity building, gender and equity, protection and development.

It is envisioned that the amalgamation will enhance integration 1) between current food security initiatives and Nutrition Programmes, through a single Food Security Programme Coordinator who will oversee this combined sector; and 2) with the Relief Assistance Programme through establishment of a Food Security Assistant in each TBBC Field Site to support both CAN and nutrition activities with CBOs and partners.



TBBC will begin recruiting and training new staff from the beginning of 2007. As part of this effort, a CAN Training of Trainers will be conducted for 25 participants from 7 sites, to replace former CAN staff in camps now resettled, and to provide training to new Food Security Assistants. The Food Security Assistants will also receive training on basic nutrition and nutrition project implementation in camps.

TBBC has supported a large number of agriculture and environmental initiatives over that last few years, some of which have been successful, others less so. Activities have been somewhat *ad hoc* and significant constraints have been identified, particularly limited space and water supplies, widely differing environment and social conditions in different parts of the border, and limited human resources.

TBBC has supported a large number of agriculture and environmental initiatives over that last few years, some of which have been successful, others less so. Activities have been somewhat *ad hoc* and significant constraints have been identified, particularly limited space and water supplies, widely differing environment and social conditions in different parts of the border, and limited human resources.

TBBC has felt the need for some time to carry out a comprehensive review of these initiatives. Initially it was planned to hire a consultant to conduct an evaluation but, after further consideration, it was felt that food security activities should be more closely linked to the nutritional needs of the community and that a base-line survey was required first. Preparations are underway to conduct the survey towards the end of the rainy season when CAN activities are most evident. The goal of the survey is to establish current activities, to determine factors to facilitate expansion, and to develop specific project objectives for ongoing monitoring.

Current successful initiatives, including seed, fence and tool distribution and basic CAN training, will continue throughout 2007. The focus of CAN activities will be on small gardens and uptake. Other small-scale projects will include support for fuel briquette making research in Site 1 and mung (yellow) bean sprouts raised in boarding houses starting with Nu Po in the 2nd quarter of the year.

Together with other agencies, TBBC will continue work on a strategy to deal with the threat of Avian Influenza.

b) Community liaison

TBBC recruited a community liaison officer at the beginning of 2005 with the aim of exploring the role of different sectors of society in camp life and devising strategies to address gender, ethnic and other equity issues. As the primary way of achieving this, regular CBO meetings were initiated during the first half of 2006 in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po, and during the last six months have been expanded into Ban Don Yang. Plans to establish the process in Site 1 and Site 2 during this period took longer than anticipated; it proved necessary to hold a series of extensive negotiations with CBOs in Site 1 prior to their acceptance, and lack of access into Site 2 during the rainy season delayed the initiation of the process in that location. Gender, religious, ethnic and age diversities of camp populations has so far been adequately reflected in attendance at these meetings although youth continue to be over-represented due to the high number of youth groups in the camps.

The main focus of the meetings consists of examining CBO capacities and constraints to identify interventions to enhance their individual and collective strengths. Initial results from meetings conducted in Ban Dong Yang parallel

those from the first meetings in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po, demonstrating similar operational environments for community groups in the different camps. They also reinforced recognition of the severe constraints CBOs face despite the influential role they play in community organising. In the bi-monthly meetings in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po During this period, the CBOs have developed detailed work plans for 2007, including inventories of resources required.

In order to assess its effectiveness and to ensure pursuit of TBBC's core objectives, an initial evaluation of the process was carried out in September.

Other activities have included the annual updating of the CBO index. Permission from CBOs to make the index available for wider distribution has proved difficult to gain and so, for the moment, the resource remains an internal TBBC document.

Lessons learned

- Despite being geographically disconnected, significant commonalities exist in the capacities and constraints faced by community-based organisations in different camps, thus signifying a similar operational environment.
- Consultations with CBOs significantly influence programme decision-making on the types and qualities of relief item provision.
- Community groups are acutely aware of their challenges in accessing necessary resources, and are willing to share scarce assets in order to mitigate these limitations.
- Expectations of co-operation placed on camp-based CBOs by external service providers in the carrying out of their operations should be complemented by adequate support.

Next six months

In addition to the main focus of continuing to plan and conduct CBO meetings and expanding these into other camps, TBBC intends to consider appropriate responses to the identified needs of CBOs in co-operation with local stakeholders. CBOs in Umpiem Mai will be the initial focus of any intervention as here expressions of interest regarding realistic and appropriate responses have already been explored during the meetings. Plans to initiate similar meetings will be carried out in Site 1 and further explored in Site 2, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon Camps.

Discussions with stakeholders in every camp will continue to provide input into all aspects of the programme.

c) Peace building, conflict resolution

TBBC's strategic plan makes provision for organising training and education in conflict management and two initiatives are underway for 2007.

As described below in 3.5 g) programme evaluations, TBBC has been working with CARITAS Switzerland on draft Terms of Reference for a consultancy to assess how the TBBC programme meets the "Do No Harm" policy in provision of emergency assistance. This will be supported by the Swiss government. The consultancy will review the roles of all stakeholders in the camps, conduct trainings to identify "dividers" and "connectors", and will make recommendations for future actions.

In another initiative, another TBBC Member, Norwegian Church Aid is assessing the awareness of their partner organisations to conflict sensitivity to identify future training and support. TBBC will participate in this process.

d) Weaving project

TBBC has supported a *longyi*-weaving project through the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations since 2002 (see 3. c) Appendix D). *Longyis* are traditional clothing items worn by men and women. There are over 80 looms in use in the camps which produced over 43,800 *longyis* for women in seven camps in 2006, and 7,900 *longyis* for men in two camps at an average cost of 105 baht per *longyi*. Furthermore, special weaving materials were provided for 382 Kayan women in Site 1 to weave their own traditional clothing using back-strap looms.

Next six months

The *longyi* project will continue similarly during 2007. In the coming year it is expected two camps will produce approximately 8,000 *longyis* for women, and the remaining seven camps 48,000 *longyis* for men.

3.4 Strengthening advocacy

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

Throughout its history TBBC has played an advocacy role on behalf of displaced Burmese both with the RTG and the international community. Staff are involved in advocacy at many different levels, ranging from interventions with local authorities when problems arise affecting refugee protection or services at the border, engagement with national Thai authorities concerning policy issues, and dialogue with different components of the international

community regarding root causes and durable solutions. The TBBC member agencies also advocate with their own constituencies, raising awareness and encouraging supportive action.

All advocacy activities are aimed at improving protection for refugees, assuring that essential humanitarian services are maintained, and working towards a solution which will bring an end to conflict in Burma and an opportunity for refugees to lead normal, fulfilling lives. There are a multitude of stakeholders who might eventually contribute solutions for displaced Burmese but accurate information is essential for informed decision making. A priority for TBBC is therefore to make optimum use of its presence and networks along the border by researching and documenting the situation as accurately as possible and, where possible, affording the displaced communities themselves the opportunity to voice their concerns. Regular documentation includes these six-month reports and annual reports on the IDP situation (see b) below) which are widely distributed to all stakeholders. The TBBC website will also be developed further as a resource tool.

a) Advocacy activities

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

- The ongoing development of the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan which is a tool for engaging both the RTG and TBBC donors in programme and protection developments which will afford refugees improved protection and opportunity to develop their human potential. TBBC drafted agendas and organised CCSDPT Directors/ UNHCR Retreats in August and at the beginning of February (see 2.d)).
- Conceptualisation and support of a follow-up UNHCR workshop on resettlement to third countries with CCSDPT members, donor countries and USA-based resettlement agencies in November. This workshop identified the need for NGOs to make strategic plans to address the loss of skilled workers and leaders and TBBC assumed responsibility for drafting Terms of Reference for a consultancy to assist with this process (see 2.a)).
- Hosting a briefing and dinner for the UNHCR High Commissioner together with NGOs and civil society representatives during his visit to Thailand in August.
- Ensuring that the member agencies support the CCSDPT health information system providing comprehensive data for disease and nutrition surveillance. TBBC drafted an MOU through which CCSDPT members commit to this process.
- Ongoing support to the recently established UN Working Group, CAAC, with immediate focus on ensuring mechanisms are in place to minimise the likelihood of recruitment of child soldiers from the camps.

Due to TBBC's severe funding crisis in 2006, the Executive Director made six overseas trips to meet with donors and raise awareness of the border situation. This included meeting with government representatives, NGOs and other advocates in the Australia, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the USA.

The Executive Director was also invited to share in briefing First Lady Mrs. Laura Bush in New York in September as part of the USA-led initiative to bring Burma to the attention of the UN Security Council. He was also invited by UNHCR to attend the Annual UNHCR/ NGO Consultations/ UNHCR EXCOM in Geneva where extensive discussions were held with senior UNHCR staff.

TBBC staff made presentations at the Australia Burma Day in Melbourne in November which was attended by large numbers of the Burmese community as well as government and NGO representatives.

The TBBC Donors Meeting was held in Bangkok in November, preceded by a field trip to Mae La Camp. The meeting was very well attended with at least 20 embassies/ donors represented, and was a major opportunity to discuss trends and challenges.

Next six months

Once again TBBC's funding situation is of concern and several targeted overseas trips are being planned to address this.

TBBC will help CCSDPT/ UNHCR to develop a Comprehensive Plan for 2007/8 incorporating components of the UNHCR SPCP project. (see 2d)). This will be presented to Donors in May. It is hoped that this plan will give clearer focus to new initiatives relating to income generation and employment.

TBBC will assist CCSDPT in recruiting a consultant to assess the likely impact of resettlement to third countries on camp management and services and in devising strategies to mitigate these (see 2.a)).

b) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

TBBC has been collaborating with community based organisations to document the scale, characteristics and trends relating to internal displacement in eastern Burma since 2001. These reports can be accessed from www.tbbc.org and have widely been recognised as the most credible humanitarian assessments of conflict-affected

areas in Burma. A brief summary of internal displacement, vulnerability and protection in eastern Burma is provided in Appendix G.

In November, the fifth annual survey of internal displacement was published. Recognising that conditions are constantly changing, this survey updated population estimates and assessed trends in more detail with higher resolution maps. Quantitative field surveys of the scale and distribution of internal displacement and the impacts of militarisation and development were based on interviews with key informants in 38 townships. This was complemented with qualitative field assessments about the causes and impacts of displacement as documented by community based organisations.

The survey's release on TBBC's website generated wide coverage. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, UNOCHA's Relief Web, the Human Security Centre, Human Rights Watch and media agencies all disseminated news of the report to the international community. Although the Burmese version of the report is not yet available, the key findings have already been disseminated throughout the country by Burmese language radio stations based outside of the censors' reach. Briefings have been provided to representatives from the UN Human Rights Council, UN humanitarian agencies, and TBBC donors amongst others.

Community based organisations and non-state actors are also a target audience for TBBC's advocacy work. During the last six months of 2006, four workshops promoting awareness of humanitarian principles and capacities were facilitated with a combined total of 70 participants representing 3 ethnic groups. Apart from building the capacity of community based organisations to conduct field assessments, these workshops were also an opportunity to raise awareness about humanitarian responsibilities amongst the affected communities.

Next six months

Thai and Burmese versions of the 2006 IDP survey will be published and disseminated amongst civil society actors and relevant authorities during the first half of 2007. Providing access to such humanitarian situation analysis in local languages is considered important for developing understanding and support from the broader Thai and Burmese society.

TBBC and relevant community based organisations will develop plans to conduct field research in order to update assessments on the scale, distribution and characteristics of internal displacement in eastern Burma. This will include reviewing questionnaires and mapping activities required to compile the annual internal displacement survey in the second half of 2007.

While situation updates from eastern Burma were introduced to the TBBC website during the last half of 2006, it is hoped that these briefings will become a regular monthly feature during the first half of 2007. The updates attempt not only to document human rights violations and humanitarian atrocities, but also to describe the vulnerability suffered by internally displaced communities as a result.

c) Website

TBBC went on-line in May 2006 at www.tbbc.org. Since then the number of visitors to the website has been steadily increasing with particular interest in the news updates, camps, internal displacement and the resources sections. News updates on the situation in Eastern Burma, invitations to bid for tender and monthly camp statistics are regularly added. An option to donate on-line is now also available.

Next six months

The TBBC camp newsletter will be added to the news update section.

Consideration will be given to include relevant issues to enable resettled communities to stay in touch with the border situation.

TBBC welcomes all input and suggestions to make the site both useful and user friendly.

d) TBBC logo

A revised TBBC 'logo' is being designed to ensure a consistent identity between the masthead on the website, letterhead, report covers and name cards.

e) TBBC brochure

A folded, one page, brochure is being prepared to provide basic information for those who do not have time to read TBBC's other publications.

3.5 Developing organisational resources

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

TBBC went through a major organisational restructuring between 2003 and 2005 during which both the number of member agencies and staff doubled, a strategic plan developed and new policies and procedures put in place.

Whilst this process is now more or less complete, all aspects of TBBC's work are constantly under review and again during this period human resources and financial security have been the major focus of attention.

a) Governance

TBBC welcomed CARITAS Switzerland as a new Member at the AGM in Melbourne in November. This brings Membership back to 10 agencies from 8 countries and adds diversity by restoring a catholic agency presence again after JRS's resignation in 2002.

The TBBC Board met four times in 2006 and has now substantially completed its Governance Guide incorporating four key policies: 1) Board job description, 2) Board-executive relations, 3) Management standards, and 4) Ends policy. This will be finalised at the EGM in Thailand in March.

The new TBBC Board elected for 2006/7 comprises five members and will meet three times, convening for the fourth time by electronic means.

Lessons learned

- It had been hoped that the size of the TBBC Board would be expanded this year but this proved not to be possible. This raises questions about the time and travel/ budget constraints of the member representatives. The potential strengths of the new governance system are clear but it can only be realised by the active participation of its membership in governance, fund-raising and advocacy.
- TBBC wishes to extend its membership and was encouraged by CARITAS Switzerland joining.

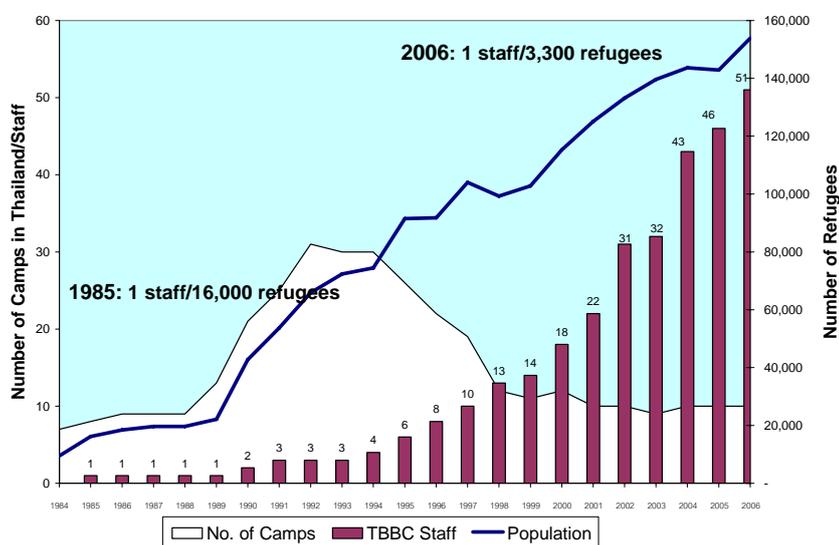
Next six months

The Governance Guide will be finalised at the EGM in March. Having spent much time defining and putting the new Governance system in place the challenge now for the Board/ Members is how to effectively use this and strengthen TBBC as an organisation. Particular challenges are how to strengthen TBBC's financial situation, how to expand advocacy initiatives and how to expand the membership.

b) Management

The total number of TBBC staff at the end of 2006 was 48, including two part-time (24 female/ 24 male: 14 international/ 34 national). There were three vacancies. The following figure shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and number of refugees from 1984 to 2006.

TBBC Staff Numbers, Refugee Caseload, and Number of Camps 1984 to 2006



A consultant was recruited between June and August through Australian Business Volunteers to help establish a comprehensive staff development programme. Through a participatory process, the consultant helped prepare individual training programmes for all staff through 2007, the main needs identified being general management/ leadership skills, development, and language training. Both national and international training resources are being sourced and some staff have already engaged in identified training activities (see 5 e) Appendix D). The consultant also helped develop a new staff performance assessment tool which includes behaviour and competencies besides job skills.

Another consultant offered pro bono services to conduct executive/ management training in December aimed at equipping supervisors to better supervise and to use the new staff performance assessment procedures. All staff will be assessed using the new procedures during the first two months of 2007.

A workshop for all staff on HIV/AIDS and TBBC's Code of Conduct was held in October. A TBBC brochure on HIV/AIDS has been produced in both Thai and English and distributed to all staff. It will be given to all future staff as part of their orientation.

The TBBC staff policy manual was updated at the end of the year. Changes included recommendations made during the two reviews made earlier in the year by a lawyer who assessed compliance with Thai labour law, and a gender expert who assessed gender equity aspects.

Lessons learned

- It had been anticipated that the Workshop on Code of Conduct might be controversial but, in the event, staff engaged in the issue enthusiastically and it proved a good team building exercise accessible to staff at all levels.
- There was a high level of interest in the HIV/ AIDS workshop demonstrating the need for ongoing information and discussion.
- The Staff development and management trainings demonstrated the need to have an experienced Human Resource Manager with the time and capacity to oversee all human resource functions.

Next six months

Priorities will be implementing the new staff appraisal system and recruiting a Human Resource Manager.

The budget for 2007 includes the filling of two vacancies and the replacement of one staff leaving at the end of March. It also includes 6 new positions to be recruited at different times throughout the year (see 4.2 a)).

c) Resource centre

TBBC has a wealth of documentation on the border situation and related issues, gathered over the past 24 years, and has finally begun to archive photographs and other resources to make them more accessible. An ex-Pixar Studio volunteer has assisted TBBC in selecting appropriate software and has set up a cataloguing system. The TBBC Bangkok office now has a dedicated space for the resource centre, where people will be able to access archive materials, photographs, documentaries and documents. The first phase is to archive all photographs and slides electronically, and to catalogue all videos, DVDs, CDRoms and other documents which will be accessible from the Bangkok office.

Next six months

- There is a huge amount of material to be scanned and this will be ongoing using volunteers.
- A part time archivist will be recruited to maintain the centre, probably in the second half of 2007.
- Consideration will be given to making some of the archive accessible through the website.

d) Strategic plan

TBBC produced its first 5-year Strategic Plan in 2005 (see 5 a) Appendix D). This now informs all TBBC activities, the core objectives forming the basis for the TBBC Logframe and the structure of this report. It must remain dynamic and it will be reviewed and updated during the first half of 2007

e) Cost effectiveness

Although the TBBC programme has grown enormously in the last few years, TBBC continues to implement its programme as much as possible through refugee CBOs and still employs only about 50 staff. (One staff person per 3,300 refugees in 2006, compared with one person per 16,000 refugees in 1985). Management expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses were only 6% of expenditures in 2006. The total cost of the programme in 2006 was baht 6,599 per refugee per year, or around 18 baht per refugee per day (US 47 cents per day at the 2006 exchange rate of baht 38/ USD).

f) Funding strategy

TBBC takes on an open commitment to meet the basic food, shelter and non-food item needs of the entire border population and, until 2006, had never failed to do so. But TBBC entered 2006 facing the most serious funding crisis in its 22 year history and, for the first time ever, had to make budget cuts in non-food and shelter items. Even this still left a deficit and unless additional funds could be found, major cuts would have had to be made to food rations.

Fortunately an emergency appeal to donors resolved the situation but the seriousness of the crisis served as a useful wake up call and highlighted weaknesses in TBBC's fund-raising mechanism strategy.

With ever-increasing displacement and refugee numbers, inflation and higher international humanitarian assistance standards, TBBC's funding needs have increased almost every year, on average by 16% per annum over the last five years. Yet TBBC has never had a formal funding strategy, the underlying assumption being, as elsewhere in the world, that governments should accept the principal responsibility for funding basic refugee 'maintenance' costs, TBBC's core activity. This has largely been accepted by the international community as witnessed by the fact that in 2006 13 governments, plus the EC, currently cover around 95% of TBBC's budget.

To facilitate this response TBBC has relied on member and partner agencies in donor countries to negotiate grants from their governments and to contribute their own counterpart and other private funding. This whole process has been loosely coordinated through an annual donors meeting held in member agency countries around the world, usually in October: in Amsterdam (1996), Stockholm (1997), London (1998), New York (1999), Oslo (2000), Chiang Mai (2001), Ottawa (2002), Brussels (2003), Chiang Mai (2004), Washington DC (2005) and Bangkok (2006). Whilst the donors meetings are invaluable in terms of focussing donor attention on TBBC funding needs, they never actually raise all the funding required, nor solve the cash-flow problems. Fund-raising is always an ongoing process with TBBC attempting to address shortfalls throughout the year. Remarkably, until last year, all funding needs were met.

In 2006 TBBC adopted a funding strategy comprises the following components:

- **Encouraging TBBC member agencies to assume a shared responsibility for fundraising.** Members have already been more active than in the past, coordinating advocacy with donors, in some cases identifying new funding sources, in others, increasing own funding
- **Take a lead in developing a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan to provide a context within which donors can understand TBBC's role and budget needs.** This has been a priority activity (see 3.4 a) above)
- **Start the budgeting process earlier and make longer term projections. Inform donors and begin negotiations for funding by the middle of the year.** Discussions about 2007 funding had begun with some major donors by the middle of last year and have already begun with some donors for 2008. There are so many uncertainties surrounding refugee numbers, commodity prices and exchange rates that TBBC has concluded that it is not helpful budgeting more than one year ahead .
- **Pursue the Good Humanitarian Initiative (GHI) with governmental donors seeking to get firmer and longer term commitments.** As described previously, this initiative did result in some governments making longer term commitments and in improvements to cash flow. Efforts will be made to progress this further.
- **To assess the possibility of accessing multilateral funding, possibly in cooperation with UNHCR and/ or WFP.** WFP carried out an assessment of the TBBC programme in October 2006, concluding that the TBBC operation was effective and efficient whilst offering technical support to improve detailed aspects of the programme. Otherwise no progress has been made in accessing multilateral funding.
- **To identify and approach other non-governmental donors including corporations.** This will be a focus for member agencies and the members are to discuss policies on corporate funding at the EGM in March.
- **To explore ways of 'repackaging' the TBBC programme so that it might better appeal to donors who prefer to support discrete 'projects' or 'developmental' activities.** A consultancy organised by DanChurchAid was completed in July 2006. It incorporates concept papers suggesting several components of the programme which might be "packaged".
- **To develop a TBBC website and include an option for direct contributions.** Done, although the website is subject to ongoing development.
- **To consider possible contributions from the Royal Thai Government.** TBBC still sees this only as a long term possibility.

Lessons learned

During this last six months it has become even clearer that TBBC will remain largely dependent on government funding and this will be difficult to sustain. Several of TBBC's largest Donors have indicated that further increases will be problematic.

The TBBC programme remains vulnerable and it is important that the Members and Donors share in addressing the challenges ahead.

Next six months

- The funding strategy and involvement of members will again be a key item for discussion at the TBBC EGM in March.
- The CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan will be extended to 2007/8 and improved by incorporating components of the UNHCR "Strengthening Protection Capacity Project" (SPCP) (see 2d)).
- All TBBC donors will be approached early to try to get commitments for 2008 such that by the time of the 2007 donors meeting in November, an accurate analysis of the funding situation will be known and any necessary actions can be taken immediately.
- Concept papers produced by the consultants will be reviewed and incorporated in TBBC fundraising activities.

g) Programme evaluations

At the 2005 donors meeting, donors committed to the concept of a coordinated evaluation plan for two year periods to reduce duplication and ensure that key issues were being addressed. TBBC would negotiate a plan of evaluations/ studies for each two year period and, once this was agreed, all donors would be invited to comment on and contribute to the Terms of Reference (TOR), and to recommend consultants.



From TBBC Archives: Shoklo and Mae Ta Waw 1985

The following priorities were subsequently established for 2006/7 at the TBBC AGM in 2005 and most are being addressed as shown:

Evaluation/ Study Topic	Progress
1. Staff development	Completed in 2006. Individual staff learning/ development plans have been produced for all staff and improved staff performance assessment procedures established. A Human Resource Manager is being recruited to oversee and maintain these and another HR processes.
2. Food security	Thinking on this changed and instead of an evaluation, a base-line survey will be carried out in 2007. (see 3.3a)
3. ERA and IDP research	Completed. Draft report under review.
4. Peace-building/ Conflict resolution	Draft TOR being negotiated with CARITAS Switzerland
5. The TBBC model	Church World Service is interested in supporting this but no progress to date

Besides these evaluations/ studies, TBBC also hired short-term consultants/ professionals during 2006 to review the staff policy manual from both legal and gender perspectives (see b) above), and consultants to look at ways of packaging TBBC's programmes to be more attractive to certain types of donor (see f) above).

Three other key areas of donor interest were also identified which have already been given considerable attention during the last few years: financial controls, monitoring procedures and nutrition. Major studies/ evaluations have already been carried out and TBBC is still in the process of consolidating new procedures and initiatives in all areas. TBBC considers that it needs all of 2007 to consolidate these processes after which it may be timely to review progress and effectiveness. TOR will be drawn up in due course.

Lessons Learned

Getting feedback on Terms of Reference and recommendations of Consultants is proving difficult. Members and Donors need to be encouraged to make this a higher priority.

Finding suitably experienced and qualified consultants is proving difficult. The expertise of TBBC staff is high and consultants need to have compatible skill levels.

Next six months

Discussions are ongoing with CARITAS Switzerland which is interested in drafting the TOR for the Peace Building/ Conflict Resolution evaluation and Church World Service has a consultant in mind for the evaluation of the "TBBC Model." It is hoped to finalise TOR for these in the first half of the year.

4. Finance

The period 1st January 2006 to 31st December 2006 is the second statutory accounting period of TBBC since its incorporation as a UK Company on 11th October 2004. The Directors and Trustees report, and audited Financial Statements for the first period, to 31st December 2005, were filed with both Companies House and the Charity Commission in UK in July 2006. It is expected that the same reports for 2006 will be ready for filing by early April 2007. The TBBC accounting records are maintained in Thai baht, and are converted to UK pounds for the audited financial statements. RSM Robson Rhodes LLP has been retained as the Auditor. The financial statements conform to the Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities (SORP2005), with both Income and Expenses reported on an accruals basis, and separation of restricted and general funding.

QuickBooks accounting software was installed in July 2004. It is accessed by both Bangkok and Field Office staff to enter Purchase Orders, Goods Received Notes, supplier invoices and payments, as well as income. Expenses are analysed by category, cost centre and restricted funds. The datafile became very large, causing response speeds to slow. Archiving prior year data did not result in an improvement, so a new datafile has been set up for 2007, and December balances successfully transferred from the previous datafile. The possibility of upgrading the software to prevent the same problem recurring will be investigated in 2007.

The bank accounts with Standard Chartered Bank in Bangkok have been converted from “non-resident” status to “resident” status, simplifying administrative requirements and enabling interest to be earned on balances. Unfortunately this entailed a change to the account numbers, the revised details for remittances are shown in Appendix A. The account numbers of GBP, USD and EUR accounts, held at the Standard Chartered Bank in London are unchanged.

4.1. 2006 financial statements

The detailed Statement of Financial Activities and Balance Sheet for 2006 extracted from the accounting software are shown as Appendix C.

a) 2006 actual expenses compared with revised projection

Table 4.1a. at the end of this section shows the Preliminary Budget for 2006 prepared in August 2005, the Operating Budget prepared in February 2006, and the Revised Projection prepared in August 2006. It also shows the Actual expenses for 2006, split between those for January -June as reported in the previous six month report, and July-December.

Overall TBBC expenses incurred in 2006 totalled baht 1,056 million compared with the revised projection of baht 1,011 million, 4% higher. Some expenses were higher than projected and others lower, the key differences (<or> 10%) were:

- **Main food items:** Overall food items were 4% over projection, due to higher than projected refugee numbers for most of the second half year, although people leaving for resettlement late in the year brought the December population figures below the projection. There is currently a market shortage of chillies, which has pushed the price up. Sugar is higher than projected due to purchasing and distributing four months supply at a time.
- **Non-food items:** Overall 1% over projection. Firewood includes three months supply of heating fuel for Umpiem Mai camp against a budget of two months.
- **Other assistance:** Overall 7% under the projection. A projected baht 5 million contingency for emergencies was not required for any specific need, although it has helped cover the overspend on other budget lines caused by the high number of new arrivals, such as cooking utensils. Cooking stoves were supplied to all households who did not have one. Miscellaneous Assistance is food supplied to CBOs and other NGOs working with the refugees. In 2005 this cost baht 8.7 million and a saving was budgeted, however implementing cuts has proved very difficult, particularly as these are important partners in the delivery of the programme.
- **Programme support:** Overall 1% under the projection. Quality control costs were 11% higher than projected, invitations to tender have begun to attract more bidders resulting in more samples having to be tested. The cost of consultants was lower than projected, as consideration of the food security evaluation was postponed to 2007. Data studies costs were lower than the last two years because TBBC did not support a household survey in 2006.
- **Emergency relief:** Overall 18% over the projection, responding to needs. These expenditures were covered by restricted funds.
- **Administration:** Overall 6% under the projection, due to delays in recruiting staff and lower than anticipated staff training and development costs.
- **Governance, costs of generating funds and other expenses:** These items are shown separately to be consistent with the financial accounting standard. The main Governance cost is an accrual for the annual audit fee. The main cost of generating funds was the donors meeting which was switched from Melbourne to Bangkok resulting in lower travel and accommodation costs. ‘Other expenses’ is the net loss on exchange from the

foreign currency conversions of accrued income, bank balances and accounts receivable, due to the continued strengthening of the Thai baht, particularly against the US dollar.

b) 2006 income

Table 4.2 shows the Income recognised by donor for Actual 2005, Actual 2006 and Forecast 2007.

Income is recognised when the rights to a grant are acquired, it is virtually certain that it will be received and the monetary value can be sufficiently reliably measured. This means that in some cases income is recognised before cash is received, usually when a contract is signed, in which case it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made.

The actual income for 2006 of baht 1,155 million was higher than projected in the last 6-month report, in line with forecast at the Donor's meeting. There has been a magnificent response to the emergency funding appeal made a year ago. Additional funding was agreed by the governments of Australia, Czech Republic, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, USA and the European Union; and by ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling, American Baptist Churches, BMS World Mission, CAFOD, Caritas Australia, Diakonia, Episcopal Relief and Development, NCCA Christian World Service, Open Society Institute, Swedish Baptist Union, Third World Interest Group and Tides Foundation.

The achievement is even more creditable given the strengthening of the Thai baht by 12% against the USD, 6% against the EUR, and similar amounts against all major donor currencies since September 2005, when the first funding appeal for 2006 was made. Without these exchange rate movements income could have been baht 100 million higher.

Total income of baht 1,155 million, less total expenses of 1,056 million gives a net movement in funds of baht 99 million, which is reflected in the balance sheet, below, with reserves increasing from baht 79 million at the beginning of the year to baht 178 million at the end of the year.

Of the total income, baht 26 million represents restricted funding which will be expended in 2007, and another baht 36 million is general funding from EC which is effectively for 2007 expenses. Thus a more realistic income figure for 2006 is perhaps baht 1,093, meaning a net increase in reserves of just baht 37 million.

c) 2006 balance sheet and reserves

Baht millions	31 Dec 2005	30 Jun 2006	31 Dec 2006
Net fixed assets	8	7	7
Receivables (mainly from donors)	101	348	277
Payables (mainly to suppliers)	(46)	(71)	(159)
Bank balance	16	42	53
Net assets	79	326	178
Restricted funds	-	98	26
Designated funds	5	5	8
General funds	74	223	144
Total reserves	79	326	178

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

As described above, income can be recognised before cash is received in which case it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made. Some funding is remitted in instalments and some only on receipt of a report and certification of expenditure receipts. The level of funds receivable can vary enormously during the year depending on when agreements are signed and remittances made. However at December 2006 the receivables included approx baht 130 million of funds which we would normally have expected to have received.

TBBC normal terms of payment to suppliers for deliveries to camps is 30 days from completion of delivery, but other expenses have to be settled promptly, so the average amount of credit available from suppliers is equal to about two weeks expenses. Since TBBC has no facility to borrow money, if there is a cash shortage then payments to suppliers have to be delayed. This puts future deliveries at risk and makes it difficult to impose quality standards.

Reserves consist of unspent restricted, designated and unrestricted (or general) funding, but only unrestricted reserves less the investment in fixed assets is freely available for future expenses. Reserves are necessary so that TBBC is able to control the commitments it makes to future expenses against the commitments received from donors, the minimum level of reserves that TBBC endeavours to hold at all times is enough to have a bank balance sufficient to cover any payments overdue to suppliers and one month's expenses, which is referred to as the "liquidity target".

To ensure the TBBC liquidity target is achieved the Reserves need to cover the funds receivable plus the fixed assets and two weeks expenses. The other two weeks, of the one month's expenses cover desired, is provided by a normal level of accounts payable. A liquidity shortfall may be partly caused by undue delays in the receipt of

funds, but contractual terms dictate an unavoidable level of receivables. Only an increase in remitted income can then solve a liquidity deficit.

The table below shows the actual and target level of reserves at December 2005 and December 2006:

Baht Millions	Dec 2005	Dec 2006
Income		1,155
Expenses		1,056
Net Movement in Funds		99
Opening Reserve		79
Closing Reserve	79	178
Payments overdue to suppliers	4	113
One months average expenses	81	88
Liquidity Target	85	201
Actual Bank Balance	16	53
Liquidity Surplus/(Deficit)	(69)	(148)
Undue delays in receipt of funds	-	130
Income Surplus/(Deficit)	(69)	(18)
Target Reserves	148	196

TBBC began 2006 with a low level of reserves. A very pleasing response to an emergency funding appeal allowed the reserves to grow during 2006 so that if it had not been for unexpected delays in receipt of some funds, the liquidity surplus would have been reduced to just baht 18 million.

d) 2006 monthly cash flow

Liquidity is a concern throughout the year, not just at the year end. In recent years monthly cash flow has been a major problem. Besides the normal challenge of getting donors to transfer funds early in the calendar year, in TBBC's case this problem is exacerbated because expenses are unequal through the year largely as a result of the need to stockpile supplies prior to the rainy season (56% of 2006 expenses were incurred in the first six months).

Table 4.3a shows the monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/(deficit) for 2006. Aside from the year end position already described above, the liquidity during the year was quite healthy. Thanks to the GHD initiative (see 3.5 f) above) this is an improvement on recent years, because some donors were able to commit funds earlier in the year.

e) 2006 grant allocations

Tables 4.4 present the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories in 2006. Restricted Funds are separated from Designated and General Funds. Income and expense transactions of restricted funds are specifically allocated within the accounting records. Where donors do not require such detailed allocations the funds have been classified as General, even though there may be agreements with some that the allocation by expense group will be done in a certain way. The General Fund allocations to expense categories follow such agreements or in the absence of any allocation agreements donors are assumed to carry a proportionate share of the remaining expenses incurred in each category. Balances carried forward represent income recognised for which expenses have not been incurred (positive balances) or expenses allocated in anticipation of a fund being granted (negative balances).

In December 2005 and December 2006 expenditure commitments have been added to the General Fund expense allocations in order to ensure that all the funds received were allocated to expenditure categories in the same calendar year, with the exception of the EC AUP funding, which was granted on the basis of a share of overall expenses for a period of approximately 9 months from September 2006. These commitments are reversed in the following year as the actual expenditure is incurred.

The Designated Fund represents funds set aside to meet staff severance pay liabilities if TBBC were to cease to exist. It does not cover the total liability of immediate closure because this is considered to be very unlikely in the short term. The Fund is reviewed annually.

Table 4.4a presents the January-June 2006 allocation, as shown in the previous 6-month report.

Table 4.4b presents the July-December 2006 allocation.

Table 4.4c presents the full year 2006 allocation.

4.2. 2007 budget

a) 2007 expense budget

Table 4.1b compares the latest forecast for 2007, the Operating Budget, with the Preliminary Budget presented in the last 6-month report and the Actual expenses for both 2006 and 2005.

The Operating budget 2007 is based on a projected decrease in the feeding caseload, commodity prices secured by contracts to the middle of the second half of the year, with a 5% increase in commodity prices thereafter, which

is consistent with the average increase in the price of rice over the last ten years. The 2007 budget totals baht 1,202 million, baht 2 million lower than the preliminary budget and a 14% increase on the 2006 Actual.

The Operating budget feeding figures for 2007 assume: new arrivals plus births minus deaths will be 700 per month, a further 1,000 slip-holders will enter camps in April, there will be no additional IDP students, 5,000 refugees will be re-settled evenly through the first half year, and 10,000 evenly through the second half year. Thus the net population will decrease by 5,600 refugees over the year, although the average population falls by only 1,000 on last year due to the majority of resettlement being forecast for the second half of 2007. The Preliminary budget had assumed an increase in refugees over the year, due to a much more conservative assumption about resettlement.

The key differences between the 2007 operating budget and the 2007 preliminary budget are:

- **Main Food Items:** Overall the quantity of food items is 3% lower in the Operating budget than it had been in the Preliminary budget, reflecting the lower feeding figures. The price of rice in the contracts for 2007 is 5% lower than previously budgeted, the price of cooking oil, sardines and blended food are also lower, but the price of chillies has risen dramatically due to market shortages. Fermented bean cakes were included with Beans in the preliminary budget, but are now shown separately. The Camp Management programme to build capacity and encourage accurate feeding figures has supplied rice for extra needs for two years now, and which has been shown as a separate budget line, Admin rice. Extra needs have also been identified for other foods and charcoal, for which additional budget lines have been added from 2007.
- **Non-Food Items:** Overall 3% higher. Charcoal is lower due to the lower feeding population. The purchase order for mats has already been placed at a higher price than previously budgeted, soap prices are also higher than previously expected, and the building materials budget revision is based on a full costed survey of requirements instead of a previous estimate.
- **Other Assistance:** Overall an increase of 9%, almost entirely due to increased support to affected Thai communities, partly a result of transferring building materials used for Thai authority buildings from the building supply line to this one. There is also an allowance to replace some fishpaste containers. The budget lines for emergencies and relocations are contingencies.
- **Programme Support:** Overall a 7% reduction, due to having now agreed the camp administration support and refugee incentives for 2007. The preliminary budget for other support seemed unrealistic in view of previous year's expenditures, and has been increased.
- **Emergency Relief:** Overall a 9% increase, entirely due to the increased number of displaced people at Et Thu Tha.
- **Administration:** Overall a 2% increase. The following staff changes are included in the operating budget:
 - Replacements for the vacant positions at December 2006 of Field assistant, Sangklaburi, Agriculture manager and Human Resource Manager.
 - A Capacity building manager to replace the Camp Management Coordinator, who has resigned with effect from March.
 - New positions: Nutrition Officer (formerly filled by AVI volunteer), Food security assistant, Community liaison assistant, ERA data assistant, ERA research assistant and a part-time archivist.

The positions have been budgeted to be filled gradually over the year.

b) 2007 income

Table 4.2 shows the 2007 income forecast, compared with the Actual for both 2006 and 2005.

The current income projection for 2007 is baht 1,088 million. The projection includes a number of estimated grants from government backed funding which are currently still being negotiated. Exchange rates are projected to remain at the December 2006 level. Whilst it is difficult to believe that the Thai baht will strengthen further it has been remarkably resilient so far, it is thus prudent not to anticipate a fall which would give higher Thai baht income from the same foreign level of foreign currency grants. At this level, the income is baht 114 million lower than the budgeted expenses, which will result in year end reserves falling from baht 178 million at the beginning of the year to just baht 64 million at the end of the year, as shown in the balance sheet below.

c) 2007 balance sheet and reserves

Baht millions	31 Dec 2005	31 Dec 2006	30 Dec 2007
Net fixed assets	8	7	10
Receivables (mainly from donors)	101	277	127
Payables (mainly to suppliers)	(46)	(159)	(126)
Bank balance	16	53	53
Net assets	79	178	64
Restricted funds	-	26	-
Designated funds	5	8	10
General funds	74	144	54
Total reserves	79	178	64

It is projected that there will be no carry over of restricted funds from 2007 to 2008, and that the occurrence of significant delayed receipts at December 2006 will not be repeated at the end of 2007.

The table below shows the actual and target level of reserves at December 2007 compared with December 2005 and December 2006:

Baht Millions	Dec 2005	Dec 2006	Dec 2007
Income		1,155	1,088
Expenses		1,056	1,202
Net Movement in Funds		99	(114)
Opening Reserve		79	178
Closing Reserve	79	178	64
Payments overdue to suppliers	4	113	73
One months average expenses	81	88	100
Liquidity Target	85	201	173
Actual Bank Balance	16	53	53
Liquidity Surplus/(Deficit)	(69)	(148)	(120)
Undue delays in receipt of funds	-	130	-
Income Surplus/(Deficit)	(69)	(18)	(120)
Target Reserves	148	196	184

Whilst at December 2006 much of the liquidity deficit is due to a temporary delay in the receipt of funds, the projected December 2007 liquidity shortfall of baht 120 million can only be improved by securing additional remitted income. Whilst short term liquidity problems are necessarily resolved by delaying due payments to suppliers this is not a long term option, the suppliers will remove what credit they already grant and insist on payment in advance.

The long term sustainability of the TBBC programme is dependent on raising sufficient funding to cover the expenses, and an adequate level of reserves to cover the funding receivable, fixed assets and two weeks expenses. The December 2006 level of reserves of only baht 178 million is barely adequate to ensure an adequate cash flow position. Additional income for 2007 must be a priority, as the projected reserves of only baht 64 million at December 2007 will leave TBBC in a very vulnerable position for 2008, likely precipitating another funding crisis.

d) 2007 monthly cash flow

Table 4.3b shows the monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/(deficit) for 2007. The concerns about the beginning and end of year positions have already been addressed above. Fortunately the situation is not as bad during the year, provided that funds arrive no later than projected, and some action is taken to bring forward some of the receipts anticipated in August.

4.3 Sensitivity of assumptions

The budget presented for 2007 is extremely sensitive to the main assumptions and in particular to the rice price, camp population, and foreign currency exchange rates. **Table 4.5** 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 changed. It can be seen that annual expenditure increases of 50% and more have not been uncommon. The increase in 2006 was only 8% mainly due to constraints on budget due to the funding crisis, but the cost of the programme has more than doubled in the last five years.

Movements in the Thai baht exchange rate have generally favoured TBBC's fund raising in the past, but reduced income by approximately baht 100 million in 2006. The average price of rice rose by approximately 27% between 2004 and 2005, but has stabilised in 2006. The average population has risen by 3%/ annum over the last three years. Table 4.5 shows how 2007 budget needs would change for variations in each of exchange rate, rice price and camp population. A combination of rice prices rising by 20% in 2007, of the donor currencies weakening by 10% against the baht, and a further 10% increase in the camp population would increase TBBC funding needs by EUR 7.2 million from the projected EUR 25.1 million to EUR 32.8 million, or by USD 9.3 million from USD 33.4 million to USD 42.7 million.

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

TBBC Budget and Expenditure Forecasts Compared with Actual Expenditures

Year	Budget (Aug)		1 st Revision (Feb)		2 nd Revision (Aug)		Actual Expenditures
	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% Actual	THB (m)
2007	1,204		1,202				
2006	976	92	946	90	1,011	96	1,056
2005	862	88	913	94	947	97	975
2004	813	107	805	106	794	104	763
2003	727	109	707	106	699	104	670
2002	565	97	562	97	561	97	581
2001	535	109	535	109	522	106	493
2000	524	115	515	113	465	102	457
1999	542	113	522	109	476	99	481
1998	330	72	494	107	470	102	461
1997	225	77	238	82	269	92	292
1996	170	83	213	104	213	104	204
1995	96	54	124	69	161	90	179
1994	85	87	93	95	91	93	98
1993	80	93	90	105	75	87	86
1992			75	99			76
1991			50	81			62
1990			24	71			34
Average since 1998		10%		8%		3%	

It can be seen that in some years expenditures were seriously miscalculated because of unforeseen events, although, since 1998, on average by only 10%. The accuracy of the revised forecasts obviously improves as events unfold with 2nd revised projections being on average within 3% of actual expenditures.

4.4. 2008 Indication

To provide donors with an idea of longer term needs, for the first time TBBC gave an indicative budget for 2008 in the last 6 month report, 18 months in advance, projecting an increase of 8% over 2007 expenditure levels. However, given the huge uncertainties about possible new arrivals, Thai policy and likely levels of resettlement to Third Countries, not to mention commodity prices and foreign exchange rates, TBBC does not consider it useful to revise this projection at this time. A Preliminary budget for 2008 will be prepared as usual in 6 month's time.

However, donors wishing to consider support levels in 2008 at this stage should note that during the last decade TBBC's expenditures have increased more than 350%, with an average increase over the last five years of over 16% per annum. From this viewpoint an increase of only 8% would seem very optimistic.

Table 4.1a

Expenses 2006

Item	Preliminary Budget (Aug 2005)		Operating Budget (Feb 2006)		Revised Projection (Aug 2006)		2006 Actual Expenses						
	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Jan-June		July-Dec		12 months		% RevProj
							Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	
Rice (100kg)	306,048,251	263,087	267,008,628	232,261	278,299,760	245,801	165,717,427	143,029	128,368,376	115,070	294,085,803	258,099	106%
Admin Rice (100kg)	18,811,344	16,164	18,474,122	16,164	18,453,333	16,167	9,313,375	8,085	9,143,855	8,185	18,457,230	16,270	100%
Emergency (100kg)	50,000,000	43,290											
1. Rice	374,859,595	314,422	285,482,750	248,425	296,753,093	261,968	175,030,802	151,114	137,512,231	123,255	312,543,033	274,369	105%
Fish Paste (kg)	20,107,271	1,108,711	20,921,464	1,066,716	21,745,796	1,076,185	12,750,996	641,226	11,210,551	537,860	23,961,547	1,179,086	110%
Salt (kg)	3,414,118	608,832	3,059,807	582,821	3,042,291	608,296	1,782,056	351,691	1,464,893	291,801	3,246,949	643,492	107%
Beans (kg)	43,852,535	1,493,722	50,626,638	1,645,037	54,364,297	1,629,057	31,422,419	911,400	25,944,624	805,020	57,367,043	1,716,420	106%
Fermented Bean Cake (kg)							361,520	9,680	540,100	14,500	901,620	24,180	
Cooking Oil (ltr)	52,684,660	1,603,497	52,529,118	1,611,785	53,585,222	1,661,003	31,820,914	967,650	22,974,756	736,942	54,795,670	1,704,592	102%
Chillies (kg)	11,421,626	224,952	9,815,784	225,894	11,218,898	223,273	5,777,451	127,384	6,789,177	107,463	12,566,628	234,847	112%
Sardines (kg)	5,836,907	98,220	5,760,981	93,632	7,226,660	108,795	7,226,660	108,795	0	0	7,226,660	108,795	100%
Blended Food (kg)	73,030,369	2,270,845	66,012,663	2,072,297	64,455,906	2,092,088	37,701,249	1,246,100	22,644,242	775,500	60,345,491	2,021,600	94%
Sugar (kg)			7,784,900	389,245	4,970,742	239,987	1,223,012	52,600	6,081,278	300,981	7,304,290	353,581	147%
Supplementary Feeding	17,000,000		18,000,000		18,000,000		9,219,656		9,707,526		18,927,182		105%
Other Food	4,300,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		608,401		872,563		1,480,964		148%
School lunch support	4,000,000		4,400,000		4,500,000		2,217,031		2,278,635		4,495,666		100%
2. Other Food	235,647,486		239,911,354		244,109,812		142,111,365		110,508,345		252,619,710		103%
Charcoal (kg)	101,522,895	13,218,575	106,166,590	13,218,575	121,188,884	13,896,342	68,090,249	8,226,040	60,140,585	6,417,620	128,230,834	14,643,660	106%
Firewood (m3)	3,091,547	5,599	3,105,068	5,599	3,587,262	6,074	1,941,648	3,143	2,331,825	3,136	4,273,473	6,279	119%
Blankets	7,462,000	82,000	7,790,000	82,000	8,500,000	90,882	534,786	5,880	8,139,809	87,012	8,674,595	92,892	102%
Bednets	5,700,000	30,400	3,058,400	30,400	5,600,000	55,670	3,770,200	37,200	1,846,915	22,787	5,617,115	59,987	100%
Mats	110,000	1,000	110,000	1,000	300,000	2,700	187,150	1,350	130,670	957	317,820	2,307	106%
Clothing	6,400,000		6,900,000		6,900,000		3,406,807		2,902,014		6,308,821		91%
Soap	6,944,285		0		0				0				
Building Supplies	80,000,000		70,000,000		80,000,000		73,958,202		5,873		73,964,075		92%
3. Other Supplies	211,230,727		197,130,059		226,076,147		151,889,042		75,497,691		227,386,733		101%
Medical	6,792,000		6,712,000		7,084,000		3,557,152		3,574,060		7,131,212		101%
4. Medical	6,792,000		6,712,000		7,084,000		3,557,152		3,574,060		7,131,212		101%
Emergencies	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000				16,690		16,690		0%
Relocations	15,000,000		0		1,109,260		1,109,260		0		1,109,260		100%
Education	2,000,000		0						0				
Cooking Utensils	400,000		400,000		600,000		491,643		682,459		1,174,102		196%
Food Security	4,000,000		4,000,000		4,000,000		2,295,989		1,497,361		3,793,350		95%
Cooking Stoves	1,000,000		500,000		400,000		240,110		236,800		476,910		119%
Food Containers	3,000,000		2,232,374		2,232,374		2,018,053		166,631		2,184,684		98%
Miscellaneous Assistance	5,000,000		5,000,000		8,000,000		5,186,693		4,741,875		9,928,568		124%
Thai Support	7,500,000		7,500,000		7,500,000		3,792,463		4,350,714		8,143,177		109%
5. Other Assistance	42,900,000		24,632,374		28,841,634		15,134,211		11,692,530		26,826,741		93%
Transport	1,900,000		3,000,000		2,500,000		1,326,960		1,251,748		2,578,708		103%
Quality Control	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		1,464,582		1,871,152		3,335,734		111%
Visibility	1,500,000		1,200,000		1,225,000		305,352		853,171		1,158,523		95%
Consultants	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		203,714		806,741		1,010,455		67%
Data/ Studies	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,200,000		410,675		510,170		920,845		77%
Camp Administration	14,694,000		13,622,000		13,740,000		6,870,000		6,847,630		13,717,630		100%
Refugee Incentives	13,332,000		12,078,000		12,057,000		6,028,500		6,085,000		12,113,500		100%
Other Support	2,000,000		2,000,000		1,000,000		344,342		636,055		980,397		98%
6. Programme support	39,426,000		37,900,000		36,222,000		16,954,125		18,861,667		35,815,792		99%
Emergency Rice (100kg)			47,000,000	43,290	60,000,000	47,595	25,130,882	19,935	54,783,333	41,172	79,914,215	61,107	133%
Camp Rice (100kg)			26,104,292	22,207	25,714,437	21,995	18,264,850	15,623	8,249,207	6,464	26,514,057	22,087	103%
Camp Other Food			3,300,000		2,900,000		1,467,285		3,136,619		4,603,904		159%
Other Support			5,000,000		14,670,000		5,494,589		5,055,736		10,550,325		72%
7. Emergency Relief	0		81,404,292		103,284,437		50,357,606		71,224,895		121,582,501		118%
Vehicles	3,794,500	23 vehicles	3,840,000	24 vehicles	3,678,985	24 vehicles	1,573,885	21 vehicles	1,393,247	24 vehicles	2,967,132		81%
Salaries/ Benefits	42,805,550	52 staff	52,187,452	55 staff	44,089,234	51 staff	21,079,475	48 staff	22,234,577	48 staff	43,314,052		98%
Office and Administration	12,249,600		11,200,000		13,739,489		5,454,489		6,254,882		11,709,371		85%
Depreciation	3,503,442		3,600,000		3,784,026		1,504,026		1,570,327		3,074,353		81%
8. Management	62,353,092		70,827,452		65,291,734		29,611,875		31,453,033		61,064,908		94%
9. Governance	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		1,090,503		864,701		1,955,204		98%
10. Costs of Generating Funds	500,000		500,000		800,000		126,473		238,487		364,960		46%
11. Other Expenses					825,487		825,487		7,692,315		8,517,802		1032%
TOTAL:	975,708,900		946,500,281		1,011,288,344		586,688,641		469,119,955		1,055,808,596		104%

Table 4.1b

Annual Expenses 2005-2007

Item	Actual 2005		Actual 2006			Preliminary Budget 2007 (August 2006)			Operating Budget 2007 (February 2007)		
	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2005	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2006	Baht	Quantity	% Exp Prel Bud
Rice (100kg)	307,815,029	275,871	294,085,803	258,099	96%	301,004,617	260,381	102%	277,205,996	250,737	92%
Admin Rice (100kg)	17,994,553	16,230	18,457,230	16,270	103%	18,800,336	16,164	102%	17,737,343	16,194	94%
1. Rice	325,809,582	322,541	312,543,033	274,369	96%	319,804,953	276,545	102%	294,943,339	266,931	92%
Fish Paste (kg)	17,630,332	971,351	23,961,547	1,179,086	136%	24,496,969	1,125,952	102%	23,946,338	1,103,893	98%
Salt (kg)	3,910,377	689,822	3,246,949	643,492	83%	3,308,219	645,684	102%	3,318,131	629,258	100%
Beans (kg)	55,290,937	1,970,415	57,367,043	1,716,420	104%	53,706,142	1,603,860	94%	52,471,523	1,564,402	98%
Fermented Bean Cake (kg)			901,620	24,180					1,079,499	28,140	
Cooking Oil (ltr)	51,576,557	1,576,501	54,795,670	1,704,592	106%	56,910,141	1,725,129	104%	53,491,896	1,680,517	94%
Chillies (kg)	11,066,998	207,281	12,566,628	234,847	114%	16,577,651	238,582	132%	27,299,413	232,412	165%
Sardines (kg)	5,911,418	100,305	7,226,660	108,795	122%	7,612,635	109,451	105%	6,985,491	103,715	92%
Blended Food (kg)	67,594,852	2,278,260	60,345,491	2,021,600	89%	60,168,477	1,835,244	100%	52,829,706	1,787,784	88%
Sugar (kg)			7,304,290	353,581		8,378,904	403,974	115%	7,944,234	388,259	95%
Supplementary Feeding	16,812,151		18,927,182		113%	20,000,000		106%	20,000,000		100%
School lunch support	4,225,243		1,480,964		35%	4,600,000		311%	4,750,000		103%
Other Food	2,628,899		4,495,666		171%	1,000,000		22%	1,000,000		100%
Admin Other Food						7,021,455			7,569,819		108%
2. Other Food	236,647,764		252,619,710	7,986,593	107%	263,780,593		104%	262,686,051		100%
Charcoal (kg)	98,583,230	12,867,680	128,230,834	14,643,660	130%	147,162,602	14,176,713	115%	141,548,684	13,880,670	96%
Admin Charcoal						3,346,755			3,483,776		104%
Firewood (m3)	2,970,206	5,121	4,273,473	6,279	144%	2,438,805	4,719	57%	2,553,915	4,216	105%
Blankets	7,518,859	80,405	8,674,595	92,892	115%	8,550,000	90,000	99%	9,000,000	90,000	105%
Bednets	5,569,029	57,221	5,617,115	59,987	101%	6,376,800	63,900	114%	6,376,800	63,900	100%
Mats	6,102,272	55,461	317,820	2,307	5%	5,791,800	63,900	1822%	8,500,000	72,550	147%
Clothing	6,466,878		6,308,821		98%	9,000,000		143%	9,000,000		100%
Soap			0			13,485,000			15,000,000		111%
Building Supplies	107,005,411		73,964,075		69%	130,000,000		176%	141,000,000		108%
3. Other Supplies	234,215,885		227,386,733		97%	326,151,762		143%	336,463,175		103%
Medical	7,317,496		7,131,212		97%	7,284,000		102%	7,420,000		102%
4. Medical	7,317,496		7,131,212		97%	7,284,000		102%	7,420,000		102%
Emergencies	92,917		16,690		18%	5,000,000		29958%	5,000,000		100%
Relocations	4,844,196		1,109,260		23%	20,000,000		1803%	20,000,000		100%
Cooking Utensils	435,700		0		0%	400,000			400,000		100%
Cooking Pots			1,174,102			4,734,190		403%	5,000,000		106%
Food Security	3,315,409		3,793,350		114%	6,000,000		158%	6,000,000		100%
Cooking Stoves	55,900		476,910		853%	540,000		113%	540,000		100%
Food Containers	1,817,795		2,184,684		120%	1,000,000		46%	1,500,000		150%
Miscellaneous Assistance	8,999,775		9,928,568		110%	9,000,000		91%	9,000,000		100%
Thai Support	8,703,969		8,143,177		94%	8,000,000		98%	12,150,000		152%
5. Other Assistance	28,265,661		26,826,741		95%	54,674,190		204%	59,590,000		109%
Transport	2,846,389		2,578,708		91%	3,000,000		116%	3,000,000		100%
Quality Control	2,851,864		3,335,734		117%	3,000,000		90%	3,200,000		107%
Visibility	1,141,633		1,158,523		101%	1,200,000		104%	1,200,000		100%
Consultants	370,661		1,010,455		273%	1,000,000		99%	1,000,000		100%
Data/ Studies	1,263,873		920,845		73%	1,500,000		163%	1,300,000		87%
Camp Administration	13,490,357		13,717,630		102%	16,500,000		120%	14,109,800		86%
Refugee Incentives	11,994,000		12,113,500		101%	14,500,000		120%	13,537,000		93%
Other Support	4,627,217		980,397		21%	500,000		51%	800,000		160%
6. Programme support	38,585,994		35,815,792		93%	41,200,000		115%	38,146,800		93%
Emergency Rice (100kg)	46,063,755	38,009	79,914,215	61,107	173%	70,000,000	52,751	88%	70,000,000	52,751	100%
Camp Rice (100kg)			26,514,057	22,087		26,600,000	21,615	100%	33,000,000	26,815	124%
Other Food			4,603,904			3,000,000		65%	6,200,000		207%
Other Support	2,000,000		10,550,325		528%	15,820,000		150%	16,833,333		106%
7. Emergency Relief	48,063,755		121,582,501	83,194	253%	115,420,000		95%	126,033,333		109%
Vehicles	2,602,721	21 vehicles	2,967,132	24 vehicles	114%	3,756,720	26 vehicles	127%	3,756,720	28 vehicles	100%
Salaries/ Benefits	37,914,307	46 staff	43,314,052	48 staff	114%	49,785,952	54 staff	115%	51,240,275	57 staff	103%
Office and Administration	9,125,088		11,709,371		128%	15,112,003		129%	15,112,003		100%
Depreciation	2,827,900		3,074,353		109%	3,584,510		117%	3,584,510		100%
8. Management	52,470,016		61,064,908		116%	72,239,185		118%	73,693,508		102%
9. Governance	2,468,689		1,955,204		79%	2,000,000		102%	2,000,000		100%
10. Costs of Generating funds	1,182,640		364,960		31%	1,000,000		274%	1,000,000		100%
11. Other Expenses			8,517,802								
TOTAL:	975,027,482		1,055,808,596		108%	1,203,554,683		114%	1,201,976,206		100%

Table 4.2

Income : Actual 2005/2006 and Projected 2007 (Accruals basis)

Funding Source	Currency	2005 Actual		2006 Actual		Inc/(Dec) Thai Baht 000	2007 Projection		Inc/(Dec) Thai Baht 000
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING									
EC Aid to Uprooted People Fund	EUR	2,606,864	126,729	1,300,000	61,293	(65,436)			(61,293)
ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	4,583,018	230,039	5,351,354	251,392	21,353	5,840,000	274,480	23,088
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	3,499,964	144,334	6,917,279	259,154	114,820	3,950,000	142,200	(116,954)
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD			1,938,118	69,686	69,686	1,938,118	69,772	86
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	26,000,000	139,666	30,887,890	159,214	19,548	37,610,000	191,811	32,597
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,032,138	51,759	1,420,138	68,757	16,998	1,555,000	70,500	1,743
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	546,945	39,790	601,939	42,888	3,098	662,433	46,370	3,482
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,565,715	31,095	4,531,000	28,029	(3,066)	5,000,000	31,500	3,471
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	7,170,000	44,962	10,000,000	59,194	14,232	12,000,000	68,400	9,206
Australia AusAID (NCCA Christian World Service)	AUD	1,204,433	36,167	1,599,754	45,772	9,605	1,555,000	43,540	(2,232)
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	630,000	21,420	662,000	22,491	1,072	694,575	20,837	(1,654)
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	200,000	6,607	345,000	10,263	3,656	400,000	11,600	1,337
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	240,000	12,390	440,000	21,173	8,783	440,000	20,680	(493)
New Zealand (Caritas)	NZD	79,110	2,209	40,000	922	(1,287)	150,000	3,750	2,828
Czech Republic PNIF	CZK			3,000,000	4,991	4,991	3,600,000	6,012	1,021
Belgium	EUR						200,000	9,400	9,400
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			887,168		1,105,219	218,051		1,010,853	(94,366)
OTHER									
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling (ICCO)	EUR	150,000	7,541	200,000	9,279	1,739	200,000	9,400	121
American Baptist Churches	USD			5,000	374			-	-
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	5,000	153	-	-	(153)		-	-
BMS World Mission	GBP	20,000	1,509	25,000	1,701	192	25,000	1,750	49
CAFOD	GBP	USD 25,000	966	25,000	1,707	741	51,000	3,570	1,863
Caritas Australia	AUD			100,000	2,939	2,939	150,000	4,200	1,261
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	11,730	160,000	11,299	(431)	160,000	11,200	(99)
Church World Service	USD	250,000	10,255	250,000	8,989	(1,266)	250,000	9,000	11
Church World Service (PC-USA)	USD	9,990	412	-	-	(412)		-	-
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	USD	20,000	801	20,000	763	(38)	20,000	720	(43)
DanChurchAid Xmas Appeal	DKK	3,451,587	23,239	115,596	745	(22,494)	376,343	2,371	1,626
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD			83,400	3,117		250,000	9,000	5,883
ICCO	EUR	128,000	6,299	80,000	3,706	(2,593)		-	(3,706)
NCCA Christian World Service	AUD	48,400	1,441	57,494	1,690	249	57,494	1,610	(80)
Open Society Institute	USD	20,000	822	30,000	1,078	256	20,000	720	(358)
Penney Memorial Church	USD	4,000	159	-	-	(159)		-	-
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	76,900	414	229,000	1,177	763		-	(1,177)
Third World Interest Group	AUD			4,000	120	120		-	(120)
Tides Foundation	USD			10,000	380	380		-	(380)
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	EUR						500,000	23,500	
United Society for the Propogation of the Gospel	GBP	7,000	502	5,950	413	(89)			(413)
Other Donations			142	-	96	(46)			(96)
Income from Marketing			75	-	31	(44)			(31)
Gifts in Kind			8	-	5	(3)			(5)
Interest			342	-	654	312			(654)
Income from Charitable activities			2,586	-	97	(2,489)			(97)
Other Income			1,503	-	-	(1,503)			-
TOTAL OTHER:			70,897		50,360	(24,028)		77,041	3,555
TOTAL INCOME			958,065		1,155,579	197,514		1,087,894	(90,811)
Add Receivable previous period end			77,440		98,254			270,009	
Less Receivable current period end*			(98,254)		(270,009)			(120,965)	
Other movements			(713)		(5,949)			432	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			936,538		977,875			1,237,370	
* Receivable current period end:									
EC Aid to Uprooted Peoples Fund	EUR	400,000	19,375	500,000	23,574				
ECHO (ICCO) 2005 Fund	EUR	951,600	46,093				1,168,000	54,896	
ECHO (ICCO) 2006 Fund	EUR			1,068,700	50,387				
USA BPRM / (IRC) 2005 Fund	USD	800,000	32,786						
USA BPRM / (IRC) 2006 Fund	USD			2,715,453	97,636		790,000	28,440	
USA USAID (IRC) - IDP Fund	USD			1,938,118	69,686		775,247	27,909	
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK								
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	UKP								
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK								
Church World Service	USD			250,000	8,989		250,000	9,000	
Open Society Institute	USD			30,000	1,078		20,000	720	
Australia AusAID (NCCA Christian World Service)	AUD			659,377	18,659				
Total Receivable at Period end:			98,254		270,009			120,965	

Cash Flow for 1st January to 31st December 2006

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Thai Baht 000's													
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING													
EC Aid to Uprooted People							19,200					37,719	56,919
ECHO (ICCO) 2005								44,212		1,881		63	46,156
ECHO (ICCO) 2006			201,124										201,124
USA PRM (IRC) 2005		31,616									9,166		31,616
USA PRM (IRC) 2006								123,473				24,901	157,540
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP													-
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	51,562	50,605						44,472				12,283	158,902
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)						68,757							68,757
UK DFID (Christian Aid)						21,444			21,068				42,512
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)			28,029										28,029
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)			46,998										46,998
Australia AusAID (NCCA Christian World Service)	19,243	3,468	4,402				12,037						27,113
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)			10,396			12,141							22,537
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)			5,930						4,332				10,262
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)							21,173						21,173
New Zealand (Caritas)				922									922
Czech Republic PNIF								4,991					4,991
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:	70,805	85,689	296,879	922	-	102,342	31,237	238,321	25,400	1,881	9,166	74,946	937,588
OTHER													
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling (ICCO)				9,279									9,279
American Baptist Churches								186		188			374
BMS World Mission		1,701											1,701
CAFOD		1,707											1,707
Caritas Australia		2,939											2,939
Christian Aid													11,289
Church World Service	11,299												-
Church World Service (PC-USA)					763			746					763
Church World Service (UCC-USA)													746
DanChurchAid Xmas Appeal								3,117					3,117
Episcopal Relief & Development				3,706									3,706
ICCO													1,690
NCCA Christian World Service		1,690											1,690
Open Society Institute													-
Penney Memorial Church													-
Swedish Baptist Union		562										614	1,176
Third World Interest Group	119												119
Tides Foundation				380									380
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel										414			414
Other Donations	58			7									65
Income from Marketing	8	1	10		1	8	12		2	86	25	6	96
Interest received	4	3	38	5	31	155	9	78	105	42	12	171	653
Other Income													-
TOTAL OTHER:	11,488	8,603	48	13,377	795	163	21	4,127	107	730	37	791	40,287
TOTAL RECEIPTS	82,293	94,292	296,927	14,299	795	102,505	31,258	242,448	25,507	2,611	9,203	75,737	977,875
TOTAL PAYMENTS	24,988	75,741	117,240	103,402	117,572	125,394	45,684	97,020	64,372	59,598	60,757	48,160	939,928
NET CASH FLOW	57,305	18,551	179,687	(89,103)	(116,777)	(22,889)	(14,426)	145,428	(38,865)	(56,987)	(51,554)	27,577	37,947
Opening Bank Balance	15,563	72,868	91,419	271,106	182,003	65,226	42,337	27,911	173,339	134,474	77,487	25,933	15,563
Closing Bank Balance	72,868	91,419	271,106	182,003	65,226	42,337	27,911	173,339	134,474	77,487	25,933	53,510	53,510
Less Overdue Accounts Payable	36,760	33,848	30,811	22,437	31,271	18,936	14,404	(26,414)	(32,064)	5,100	44,993	112,909	
Cash Surplus/(Deficit)	36,108	57,571	240,295	159,566	33,955	23,401	13,507	199,753	166,538	72,387	(19,060)	(59,399)	
One month average expenses		87,984	87,984	87,984	87,984	87,984	87,984	87,984	87,984	87,984	87,984	87,984	
Liquidity Surplus/(Deficit)	(51,876)	(30,413)	152,311	71,582	(54,029)	(64,583)	(74,477)	111,769	78,554	(15,597)	(107,044)	(147,383)	
USD Exchange rate (actual)	39.01	39.22	38.75	37.42	38.05	38.14	37.76	37.49	37.45	36.69	35.94	35.96	
EUR Exchange rate (actual)	47.04	46.33	46.97	46.76	48.84	48.31	48.03	47.99	47.41	46.51	47.20	47.15	

Cash Flow Forecast for 1 January to 31 December 2007

Table 4.3b

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Thai Baht 000's													
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING													
EC Aid to Uprooted People								23,574					23,574
ECHO (ICCO) 2006								50,387					50,387
ECHO (ICCO) 2007	219,584												219,584
USA PRM (IRC) 2006			68,345			29,291							97,635
USA PRM (IRC) 2007								68,256			45,504		113,760
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2006	20,906		41,812		6,969			20,932					69,866
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2007								57,543			20,932		191,811
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)			134,268										134,268
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA, Refugee Care)				70,500									70,500
UK DFID (Christian Aid)						23,170			23,170				46,340
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)			31,500										31,500
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)			68,400										68,400
Australia AusAID (NCCA Christian World Service)	18,659						21,223			22,779			62,661
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)	10,419		11,600	10,419									20,837
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)													11,600
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)								20,680					20,680
New Zealand (Caritas)				3,750									3,750
Czech Republic FNIF								6,012					6,012
Belgium		9,400											9,400
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:	29,077	249,890	287,524	153,069	6,969	52,461	21,223	223,810	46,744	22,779	66,436	-	1,159,982
OTHER													
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling (ICCO)				9,400									9,400
American Baptist Churches													
BMS World Mission		1,750											1,750
CAFOD		3,570											3,570
Caritas Australia	4,200												4,200
Christian Aid	11,200												11,200
Church World Service	8,989												8,989
Church World Service (PC-USA)					720								720
Church World Service (UCC-USA)													
DanChurchAid Xmas Appeal	2,371												2,371
Episcopal Relief & Development					9,000								9,000
ICCO													
NCCA Christian World Service					1,610								1,610
Open Society Institute	1,079												1,079
Penney Memorial Church													
Swedish Baptist Union													
Third World Interest Group													
Tides Foundation													
Trocaire Global Gift Fund				23,500									23,500
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel													
Other Donations													
Income from Marketing													
Interest received													
Other Income													
TOTAL OTHER:	27,839	5,320	-	32,900	11,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,388
TOTAL RECEIPTS	56,916	255,210	287,524	185,969	18,298	52,461	21,223	223,810	46,744	22,779	66,436	-	1,237,370
TOTAL PAYMENTS	107,178	235,736	175,254	160,232	97,242	92,191	17,349	118,495	75,974	67,102	68,332	(13,109)	1,201,976
NET CASH FLOW	(50,262)	19,474	112,270	25,737	(78,944)	(39,730)	3,874	105,315	(29,230)	(44,323)	(1,896)	13,109	35,394
Opening Bank Balance	53,510	3,248	22,722	134,992	160,728	81,785	42,055	45,929	151,244	122,014	77,691	75,795	53,510
Closing Bank Balance	3,248	22,722	134,992	160,728	81,785	42,055	45,929	151,244	122,014	77,691	75,795	88,904	88,904
Less Overdue Accounts Payable	100,000						50,000						86,000
Cash Surplus/(Deficit)	(96,752)	22,722	134,992	160,728	81,785	42,055	(4,071)	151,244	122,014	77,691	75,795	2,904	2,904
One month average expenses	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165	100,165
Liquidity Surplus/(Deficit)	(196,917)	(77,443)	34,827	60,563	(18,380)	(58,110)	(104,236)	51,079	21,849	(22,474)	(24,370)	(97,261)	(97,261)
USD Exchange rate (actual)	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00
EUR Exchange rate (actual)	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00

Table 4.4a

Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 30 June 2006

Funding Source	31-12-05 Fund	Income	Rice	Other Food	Relief Supplies	Medical	Other Assistance	Programme Support	Emergency Relief	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	30-06-06 Fund
RESTRICTED												
Christian Aid	-	11,299,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,372,232	-	8,372,232	2,926,968
Church World Service	-	3,706,360	-	-	4,041,186	-	-	-	-	-	4,041,186	(4,041,186)
ICCO 2006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	894,111	-	1,101,300	1,995,411	1,710,949
ICCO (ECHO) 2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2006	-	251,328,550	60,621,599	47,847,889	22,839,396	-	-	3,109,287	-	1,438,778	135,856,949	115,471,601
IRC (PRM) 2006	-	150,020,178	78,001,283	27,752,787	28,436,508	-	-	-	-	-	134,190,578	15,829,600
IRC (USAID) IDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396,275	33,552,440	-	33,948,715	(33,948,715)
Open Society Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RESTRICTED:		416,354,288	138,622,882	75,600,676	55,317,090	-	-	4,399,673	41,924,672	2,540,078	318,405,071	97,949,217
GENERAL												
American Baptist Churches	-	1,700,500	72,967	127,300	345,530	7,877	22,963	11,612	27,195	74,765	690,209	1,010,291
BMS World Mission	-	1,706,700	73,233	127,765	346,790	7,906	23,047	11,654	27,294	75,038	692,726	1,013,974
CAFOD	-	2,939,350	126,125	220,041	597,255	13,616	39,692	20,072	47,008	129,233	1,193,041	1,746,309
Caritas Australia	-	922,339	39,577	69,047	187,413	4,273	12,455	6,298	14,750	40,552	374,365	547,974
Caritas New Zealand	-	5,930,000	254,450	443,923	1,204,935	27,470	80,076	40,493	94,835	260,721	2,406,905	3,523,095
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)	-	42,888,154	-	8,935,365	-	735,287	3,600,377	3,416,914	-	4,756,170	21,444,113	21,444,041
Christian Aid (DFID)	-	58,165	2,496	4,354	11,819	289	785	397	930	2,557	23,608	34,557
Church World Service (PC-USA)	-	762,600	32,722	57,089	154,955	3,533	10,298	5,207	12,196	33,529	309,529	453,071
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	-	28,029,967	4,434,632	4,106,236	3,755,474	131,996	636,021	659,617	2,104,834	988,810	16,817,620	11,211,747
Czech Republic	-	146,951,406	6,564,173	11,452,094	31,084,266	708,666	2,065,762	1,044,627	-	6,725,950	59,645,539	87,305,867
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DanChurchAid 2004 Xmas Appeal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diakonia (SIDA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EC Aid to Uprooted Peoples Fund	-	9,279,005	398,153	694,632	1,885,429	42,984	125,300	63,362	148,394	407,965	3,766,220	5,512,785
Episcopal Relief and Development	-	22,491,000	-	4,500,723	3,870,933	64,065	371,071	524,783	-	1,064,605	10,396,180	12,094,820
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)	-	59,193,936	2,539,952	4,431,292	12,027,795	274,212	799,329	404,210	946,659	2,602,550	24,025,998	35,167,938
Inter Pares (CIDA)	-	23,644,986	6,384,146	6,620,596	7,093,496	-	1,418,699	945,799	-	1,182,249	23,644,986	-
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	-	1,690,324	72,530	126,539	343,462	7,830	22,825	11,542	27,032	74,318	686,079	1,004,245
NCCA (Christian World Service)	-	562,770	24,148	42,129	114,351	2,607	7,599	3,843	9,000	24,743	228,421	334,349
Swedish Baptist Union	-	119,560	5,130	8,850	24,294	554	1,614	816	1,912	5,257	48,528	71,032
Third World Interest Group	-	380,000	16,305	28,447	77,213	1,760	5,131	2,595	6,077	16,707	154,237	225,763
Tides Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trocaire (DCI - Irish Govt)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	-	68,757,198	3,071,316	5,358,328	14,544,039	331,578	966,551	488,771	-	3,147,009	27,907,594	40,849,604
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	-	11,313	485	847	2,299	52	153	77	181	497	4,592	6,721
Other Donations	-	236,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236,387	236,387	-
Interest received	-	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	28,000	-
Income from Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Designated Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocated Expenses	-	418,283,060	24,112,540	47,355,697	77,671,748	2,366,538	10,209,749	7,662,692	3,468,298	21,877,613	194,724,875	223,558,185
31/12/05 commitments allocated July-Dec 05	-	73,558,695	12,295,380	19,154,992	18,900,204	1,190,614	4,924,462	4,891,760	4,964,636	7,236,647	73,558,695	-
GENERAL:		73,558,695	36,407,920	66,510,689	96,571,952	3,557,152	15,134,211	12,554,452	8,432,934	29,114,260	268,283,570	223,558,185
DESIGNATED (Severance Fund):												
TOTAL:		834,637,348	175,030,802	142,111,365	151,889,042	3,557,152	15,134,211	16,954,125	50,357,606	31,654,338	586,888,641	326,507,402

Table 4.4b

Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 July to 31 December 2006

Funding Source	30-06-06 Fund	Income	Rice	Emergency Rice	Other Food	Relief Supplies	Medical	Other Assistance	Programme Support	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	31-12-06 Fund
RESTRICTED												
Christian Aid	2,926,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,926,968	-	2,926,968	-
Church World Service	(4,041,186)	8,988,875	-	-	4,947,689	-	-	-	-	-	4,947,689	-
ICCO 2006	1,710,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	721,102	-	989,847	1,710,949	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2006	115,471,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,938,665	-	(511,372)	115,471,601	-
IRC (PRM) 2006	15,829,600	109,133,801	53,853,460	30,940,849	28,249,999	-	-	-	-	-	106,012,656	18,950,745
IRC (USAID) IDP	(33,948,715)	69,686,002	53,329,162	29,820,273	22,863,221	-	-	-	29,601,341	-	29,715,041	6,022,246
Open Society Institute	-	1,078,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,078,665
RESTRICTED:	97,949,217	188,887,343	107,182,622	60,761,122	56,060,909	-	-	3,773,467	32,528,309	478,475	260,784,904	26,051,656
GENERAL												
American Baptist Churches	-	374,050	29,918	46,944	61,917	3,464	12,223	12,065	164,340	43,180	374,050	-
BMS World Mission	1,010,291	-	63,045	86,115	(64,045)	7,869	32,604	43,237	719,926	121,539	1,010,291	-
CAFOD	1,013,974	-	63,275	86,429	(64,279)	7,898	32,723	43,394	722,551	121,982	1,013,974	-
Caritas Australia	1,746,309	-	108,975	148,852	(110,704)	13,603	56,357	74,736	1,244,408	210,082	1,746,309	-
Caritas New Zealand	547,974	-	34,195	46,708	(34,738)	4,268	17,684	23,451	390,483	65,922	547,974	-
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)	3,523,095	4,332,600	566,390	844,051	493,838	67,563	255,272	290,521	4,414,079	923,981	7,855,695	-
Christian Aid (DFID)	21,444,041	-	(2,496)	8,343,568	(11,819)	1,373,427	1,803,410	3,486,243	(930)	6,437,393	21,444,041	-
Church World Service (PC-USA)	34,557	(58,165)	28,273	38,619	(28,721)	(269)	(785)	(397)	322,855	(2,557)	(23,608)	-
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	453,071	-	499,784	343,556	4,147,299	3,529	14,621	19,390	-	54,505	453,071	-
Czech Republic	-	4,990,639	2,956,422	2,737,490	2,503,650	87,997	424,014	439,745	1,403,222	659,207	11,211,747	-
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)	11,211,747	-	59,647	93,592	123,443	6,906	24,368	24,054	327,645	86,088	745,743	-
DanChurchAid 2004 Xmas Appeal	-	745,743	16,149,897	24,188,400	15,923,727	1,921,080	7,213,893	8,115,125	-	26,056,828	99,568,950	-
Diakonia (SIDA)	87,305,867	12,263,093	7,876,119	8,312,691	4,997,698	290,243	1,037,575	1,336,513	-	1,669,559	25,520,398	35,772,392
EC Aid to Uprooted Peoples Fund	-	61,292,790	-	3,117,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,117,242	-
Episcopal Relief and Development	-	3,117,242	344,016	469,900	(349,471)	42,941	177,907	235,927	3,928,373	663,192	5,512,785	-
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)	5,512,785	-	-	5,236,100	4,503,408	74,532	431,700	610,528	-	1,238,552	12,094,820	-
Inter Pares (CIDA)	12,094,820	-	2,194,594	2,997,653	(2,229,397)	273,935	1,134,932	1,505,059	25,060,434	4,230,729	35,167,938	-
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	35,167,938	-	5,974,179	6,195,445	6,637,977	-	1,327,595	885,064	-	1,106,329	22,126,589	-
NCCA (AusAID)	-	22,126,589	62,668	85,600	(63,662)	7,822	32,409	42,978	715,618	120,811	1,004,245	-
NCCA (Christian World Service)	1,004,245	-	69,966	105,544	80,423	8,289	30,850	34,110	507,972	111,090	948,244	-
Swedish Baptist Union	334,349	613,895	4,433	6,055	(4,503)	553	2,292	3,040	50,617	8,545	71,032	-
Third World Interest Group	71,032	-	14,088	19,244	(14,312)	1,759	7,286	9,662	160,877	27,159	225,763	-
Tides Foundation	225,763	-	1,693,477	2,657,224	3,504,743	196,064	691,857	682,917	9,302,354	2,444,163	21,172,800	-
Trocaire (DCI - Irish Govt)	-	21,172,800	58,927	92,462	121,953	6,822	24,074	23,763	-	85,048	413,050	-
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	-	413,050	6,737,815	10,033,113	5,756,487	804,084	3,040,893	3,466,892	-	11,010,320	40,849,604	-
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	40,849,604	-	7,177	11,176	13,559	835	2,978	3,013	41,908	10,561	91,205	-
Other Donations	6,721	84,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	417,346	417,346	-
Interest received	-	417,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,129	100,129	-
Income from Marketing	-	100,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,129	100,129	-
Other Income	-	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,600	4,600	-
Transfer to Designated Fund	-	(2,500,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,500,000)	-	-
Allocated Expenses	223,558,185	129,116,825	45,564,868	76,292,477	45,632,553	5,201,751	17,816,509	21,398,963	49,312,393	55,483,103	316,902,618	35,772,392
31/12/06 commitments allocated July-Dec 06	-	-	(15,265,177)	(26,592,198)	(26,520,772)	(1,631,154)	(6,136,202)	(6,322,829)	(10,780,148)	(15,756,222)	(109,004,702)	109,004,702
GENERAL:	223,558,185	129,116,825	30,329,609	49,747,223	19,436,782	3,574,060	11,692,530	15,088,200	38,696,586	39,770,061	208,335,051	144,777,094
DESIGNATED (Severance Fund):	5,000,000	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500,000
TOTAL:	326,507,402	320,504,168	137,512,231	110,508,345	75,497,691	3,574,060	11,692,530	18,861,667	71,224,895	40,248,536	469,119,955	178,328,750

Table 4.4C

Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 31 December 2006

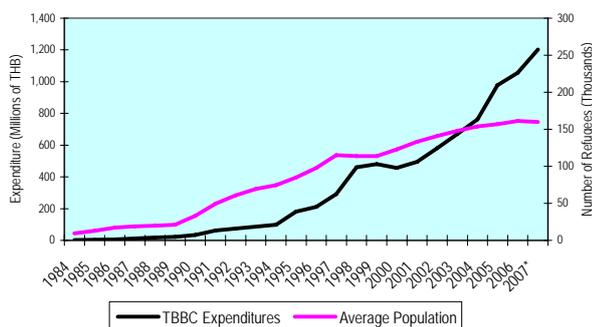
Funding Source	31-12-05 Fund	Income	Rice	Other Food	Relief Supplies	Medical	Other Assistance	Programme Support	Emergency Relief	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	31-12-06 Fund
RESTRICTED												
Christian Aid	-	11,299,200			8,988,875			1,615,213	11,299,200	2,091,147	11,299,200	-
Church World Service	-	8,988,875									8,988,875	-
ICCO 2006	-	3,706,360									3,706,360	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2005	-	63,085			63,085						63,085	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2006	-	251,328,550			51,089,395			6,047,952		927,406	251,328,550	-
IRC (PRM) 2006	-	259,153,979			51,299,729						240,203,234	18,950,745
IRC (USAID) IDP	-	69,686,002									63,663,756	6,022,246
Open Society Institute	-	1,078,665										1,078,665
RESTRICTED:		605,304,716	245,805,504	136,361,798	111,441,084	-	-	8,173,140	74,452,981	3,018,553	579,253,060	26,051,656
GENERAL												
American Baptist Churches	-	374,050	29,918	46,944	61,917	3,464	12,223	12,065	164,340	43,180	374,050	-
BMS World Mission	-	1,700,500	136,012	213,416	281,485	15,747	55,567	54,849	747,121	196,304	1,700,500	-
CAFOD	-	1,706,700	136,508	214,194	282,511	15,804	55,769	55,049	749,845	197,019	1,706,700	-
Caritas Australia	-	2,939,350	235,100	368,894	486,552	27,219	96,048	94,807	1,291,415	339,315	2,939,350	-
Caritas New Zealand	-	922,339	73,772	115,755	152,675	8,541	30,139	29,750	405,233	106,474	922,339	-
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)	-	10,262,600	820,840	1,287,975	1,698,773	95,034	335,348	331,015	4,508,914	1,184,702	10,262,600	-
Christian Aid (DFID)	-	42,888,154	-	17,278,933	-	2,108,714	5,403,787	6,903,157	-	11,193,563	42,888,154	-
Church World Service (PC-USA)	-	762,600	60,996	95,708	126,234	7,062	24,919	24,597	335,051	88,034	762,600	-
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	-	4,990,639	499,784	343,556	4,147,299	-	-	-	-	4,990,639	4,990,639	-
Czech Republic	-	28,029,367	7,391,054	6,843,726	6,259,124	219,993	1,060,035	1,099,362	3,508,056	1,648,017	28,029,367	-
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)	-	745,743	59,647	93,592	123,443	6,906	24,368	24,054	327,645	86,088	745,743	-
DanChurchAid 2004 Xmas Appeal	-	159,214,489	22,714,070	35,640,495	47,007,993	2,629,745	9,279,655	9,159,752	-	32,762,778	159,214,489	-
Diakonia (SIDA)	-	61,292,790	7,876,119	8,312,691	4,997,698	290,243	1,037,575	1,336,513	-	1,669,559	25,520,398	35,772,392
EC Aid to Uprooted Peoples Fund	-	3,117,242	-	3,117,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,117,242	-
Episcopal Relief and Development	-	9,279,005	742,168	1,164,532	1,535,958	85,925	303,207	299,289	4,076,768	1,071,157	9,279,005	-
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)	-	22,491,000	-	9,736,823	8,374,341	138,597	802,771	1,135,311	-	2,303,157	22,491,000	-
Inter Pares (CIDA)	-	59,193,936	4,734,546	7,428,944	9,798,398	548,147	1,934,262	1,909,269	26,007,092	6,833,278	59,193,936	-
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	-	45,771,575	12,358,325	12,816,041	13,731,473	-	2,746,295	1,830,863	-	2,288,579	45,771,575	-
NCCA (AustAID)	-	1,690,324	135,198	212,139	279,800	15,653	55,234	54,521	742,651	195,129	1,690,324	-
NCCA (Christian World Service)	-	1,176,665	94,114	147,674	194,774	10,896	38,450	37,953	516,972	135,833	1,176,665	-
Swedish Baptist Union	-	119,560	9,563	15,005	19,791	1,107	3,907	3,856	52,529	13,802	119,560	-
Third World Interest Group	-	380,000	30,394	47,691	62,902	3,519	12,417	12,557	166,955	43,867	380,000	-
Tides Foundation	-	21,172,800	1,693,477	2,657,224	3,504,743	196,064	691,857	682,917	9,302,354	2,444,163	21,172,800	-
Trocaire (DCI - Irish Govt)	-	413,050	58,927	92,462	121,953	6,822	24,074	23,763	-	85,048	413,050	-
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	-	68,757,198	9,809,131	15,391,442	20,300,526	1,135,663	4,007,444	3,955,663	-	14,157,329	68,757,198	-
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	-	95,797	7,662	12,023	15,857	887	3,130	3,090	42,089	653,733	95,797	-
Other Donations	-	653,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	653,733	653,733	-
Interest received	-	128,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,129	128,129	-
Income from Marketing	-	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,600	4,600	-
Other Income	-	(2,500,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	-
Transfer to Designated Fund	-	547,773,935	69,707,326	123,695,118	123,566,217	7,571,752	28,038,481	29,073,721	52,945,032	77,403,896	512,001,543	35,772,392
Allocated Expenses	-	73,558,695	12,295,380	19,154,992	18,900,204	1,190,614	4,924,462	4,891,760	4,964,636	7,236,647	73,558,695	-
31/12/05 commitments allocated July-Dec 05	-	-	(15,265,177)	(28,592,198)	(26,520,772)	(1,631,154)	(6,136,202)	(6,322,829)	(10,780,148)	(15,756,222)	(109,004,702)	-
31/12/06 commitments allocated July-Dec 06	-	-	66,737,529	116,257,912	115,945,649	7,131,212	26,826,741	27,642,652	47,129,520	68,884,321	476,555,536	144,777,094
GENERAL:		73,558,695	547,773,935	547,773,935	144,777,094							
DESIGNATED (Severance Fund):		5,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000								
TOTAL:		78,558,695	312,543,033	252,619,710	227,386,733	7,131,212	26,826,741	35,815,792	121,582,501	71,902,874	1,055,808,596	178,328,750

Table 4.5: Cost of TBBC Programme in Thai baht, US Dollars and Euro: 1984 to 2007

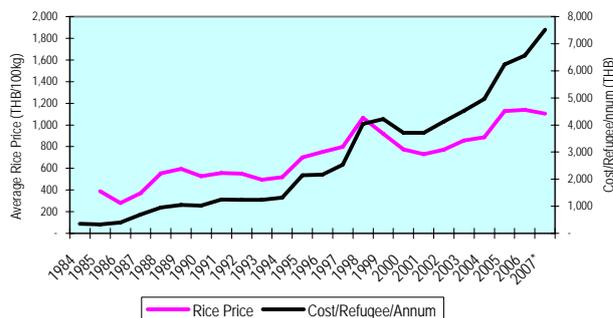
Year	TBCC Expenditures	% increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBCC Expenditures		Average Rice Price (THB/100kg)	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m			THB	USD	EUR
1984	3		25		0.1			9,500	350	14	
1985	4	33%	25		0.2		390	12,800	330	13	
1986	7	75%	25		0.3		281	17,300	400	16	
1987	13	86%	25		0.5		372	19,100	690	28	
1988	19	46%	25		0.8		555	19,700	960	38	
1989	22	16%	25		0.9		595	21,200	1,050	42	
1990	34	55%	25		1.4		527	33,100	1,020	41	
1991	62	82%	25		2.5		556	49,600	1,250	50	
1992	75	21%	25		3.0		551	60,800	1,240	50	
1993	86	15%	25		3.4		496	69,300	1,240	50	
1994	98	14%	25		3.9		518	74,700	1,320	53	
1995	181	85%	25		7.2		700	84,800	2,140	86	
1996	212	17%	25		8.5		750	98,000	2,170	87	
1997	292	38%	40		7.3		798	115,000	2,530	63	
1998	461	58%	40		11.5		1,065	114,000	4,040	101	
1999	481	4%	38	40	12.7	12.0	920	114,000	4,220	111	105
2000	457	-5%	40	37	11.4	12.4	775	123,000	3,710	93	99
2001	494	8%	44	40	11.2	12.4	730	133,000	3,715	84	107
2002	581	18%	43	40	13.5	14.5	772	141,000	4,121	96	97
2003	670	15%	41	47	16.3	14.3	857	148,000	4,527	110	96
2004	763	14%	40	50	19.1	15.3	888	154,000	4,955	124	99
2005	978	28%	40	49	24.5	20.0	1,127	157,000	6,229	156	127
2006	1,056	8%	38	47	27.8	22.5	1,139	161,000	6,559	173	140
2007*	1,202	14%	36	47	33.4	25.6	1,105	160,000	7,513	209	160

* Budget

Expenditure & Refugees



Cost/Refugee/Annum & Rice Price



2007 Budget and Sensitivities

Year	TBCC Expenditures	% increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBCC Expenditures		Average Rice Price (THB/100kg)	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m			THB	USD	EUR
2007	1,202	14%	36.0	47.0	33.4	25.6	1,105	160,000	7,513	209	160
2007 (a)	1,202	14%	32.4	42.3	37.1	28.4	1,105	160,000	7,513	232	178
2007 (b)	1,285	22%	36.0	47.0	35.7	27.3	1,216	160,000	8,034	223	171
2007 (c)	1,322	25%	36.0	47.0	36.7	28.1	1,105	176,000	7,513	209	160

Sensitivities:

Cost increases by:

	USD m	EUR m	THB m	
(a) Exchange rates fall 10% against Thai baht	3.7	2.8	-	i.e. additional THB 120 m required
(b) Rice price increases by 20%	2.3	1.8	83	
(c) Average population increases by 10%	3.3	2.6	120	

Appendix A

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium

1. History and development

a) 1984 Mandate/Organisation: In February 1984 the Ministry of Interior (MOI) invited 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 member 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 ten member agencies.

From the outset, CCA 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, a subcommittee was established under the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) to coordinate the relief programme. The CCSDPT Karen Subcommittee met for the first time in April 1984 and there have been monthly coordination meetings every since. All agencies providing assistance or interested in the situation are invited. The MOI sets policy and administrates the assistance programmes through CCSDPT.

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

Assistance to each of the new groups was provided on the same basis as that already given to the Karen, through the respective refugee committees. In August 1990 the agencies informed the MOI of these extended programmes and in November the name of the CCSDPT Karen Subcommittee was changed to the CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee.

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

Three NGOs provided assistance under this agreement. The Burmese Border Consortium focused on food and relief item supplies. The BBC provided around 95% of all of these items and the Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR) provided most of the balance. Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) was the main medical agency working under agreement with the MOI.

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

An NGO/MOI Burma Working Group was set up and meetings were held to establish new operational procedures. NGOs were required to submit formal programme proposals, apply for border passes for authorised personnel, and

to submit quarterly reports via the provincial authorities. All of the CCSDPT member agencies with current border activities were given approval for their programmes.

The programme approvals for 1995 included sanitation projects. The CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee carried out a survey of educational needs in 1995/6 and the first education project proposals were approved in 1997.

d) 1997 CCSDPT Restructuring and RTG Emergency Procedures: With the Indochinese refugee caseload almost gone, CCSDPT was now principally engaged with Burmese refugees and was restructured for 1997. The Burma Subcommittee was now redundant and 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 was able to override MOI approval and on occasion exercised this prerogative.

e) 1998/99 Role for UNHCR: During the first half of 1998 the RTG made the decision to give UNHCR an operational role on the Burmese border for the first time and letters of agreement were exchanged in July.

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. Since 2005 UNCR has become increasingly involved in activities relating to the resettlement of refugees from the border third countries.

The NGOs continue to provide and coordinate relief services to the refugee camps under bilateral agreements with RTG as before, although UNHCR may provide complementary assistance especially regarding camp relocations.

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

f) CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan: During 2005 CCSDPT and UNHCR drafted a comprehensive plan for 2006 in which service 'gaps' were identified for priority consideration. This included ideas presented earlier in a letter to the RTG in April, advocating a new comprehensive approach to what was now a protracted refugee situation. In December, the MOI hosted an RTG/ NGO workshop in Chiang Mai at which all key government ministries made presentations on refugee policy and CCSDPT presented the Draft Comprehensive Plan for discussion. UNHCR, other international organisations and some donor embassies attended as observers.

In a constructive dialogue the RTG emphasised the need to consider national security priorities and to control refugee movements but there was general acceptance of the benefits of allowing refugees to develop their human potential by providing more access to skills training and education as well as income generation and employment opportunities.

For 2006 the MOI gave approval for NGOs to support income generation projects related to skills training. During the year a commitment was also made to improve education in the camps and to carry out pilot projects for refugee employment.

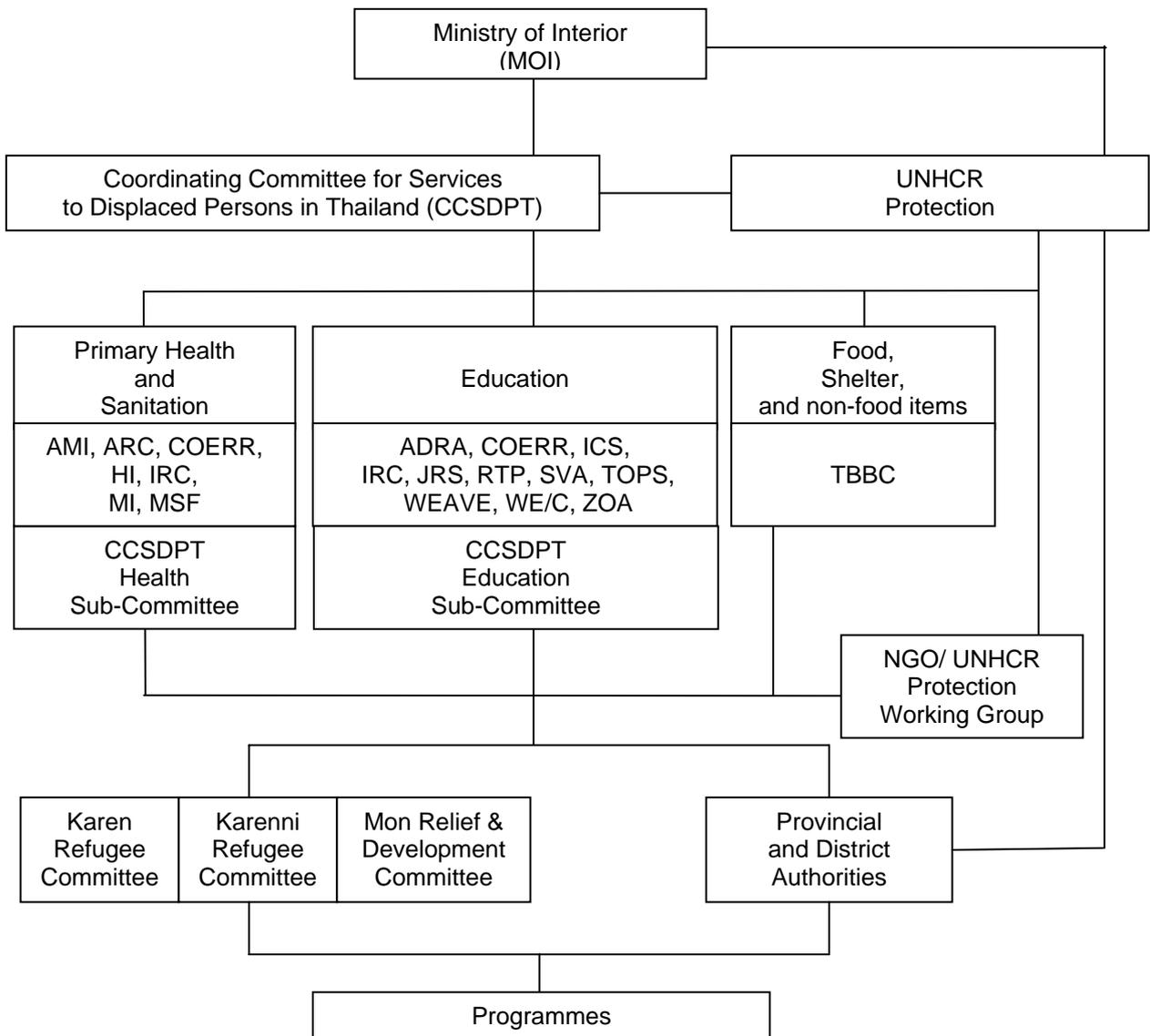
The CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan was updated for 2006/7 and presented at a donor forum in May 2006 providing a framework for further policy and programme development. The intention is to update this plan annually and a plan for 2007/8 will be presented to Donors in May 2007.

2. Organisational structure

a) 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 with five member agencies. 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."

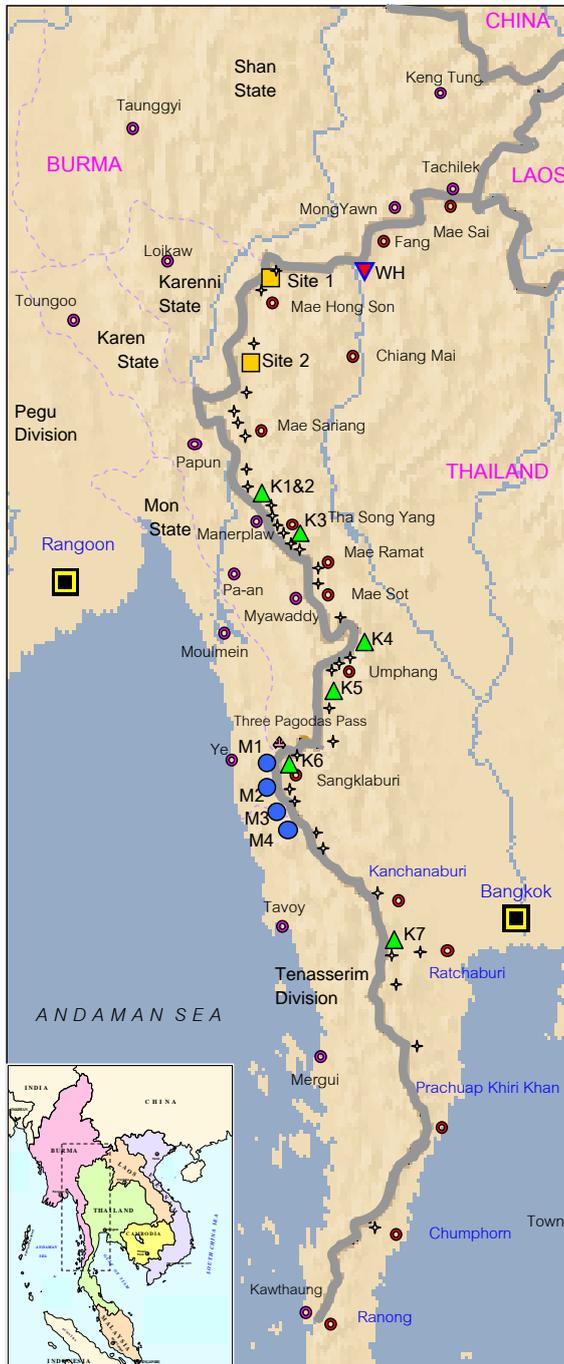
Following an evaluation of BBC's Governance Structure in early 2003 the current five BBC members invited all donors to join in a review of governance options. After a series of meetings and E-group discussions representatives of the members plus five potential members agreed at a workshop in Chiang Mai 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 on the back cover of this report.

Structure of relief assistance



CCSDPT agency services to Burmese border camps: December 2006

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



Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)

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

Mae Hong Son Province

	Food, Shelter & Relief	Primary Health & Sanitation	Education	Gender
Site 1 Ban Kwai/Nai Soi	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC	COERR, HI, IRC, JRS, WEAVE, WE/C, ZOA	COERR, IRC, TBBC, WEAVE
Site 2 Ban Mae Surin	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC	COERR, HI, IRC, JRS, WEAVE, WE/C, ZOA	COERR, IRC, TBBC, WEAVE
K1 Mae La Oon (Site 3)	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, MI	COERR, HI, SVA, TOPS, WE/C, ZOA	COERR, MI, TBBC
K2 Mae Ra Ma Luang (Site 4)	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, MI	COERR, HI, SVA, TOPS, WEAVE, WE/C, ZOA	COERR, MI, TBBC

Tak Province

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

Kanchanaburi Province

K6 Ban Don Yang	TBBC	ARC, COERR, HI, IRC, RTP	HI, SVA, WE/C, ZOA	ARC, COERR, TBBC
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Ratchaburi Province

K7 Tham Hin	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, RTP	HI, SVA, WE/C, ZOA	COERR, TBBC
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Mon Resettlement Sites

M1 Halochanee	TBBC		COERR	COERR
M2 Che-daik	TBBC		COERR	COERR
M3 Bee Ree	TBBC		COERR	COERR
M4 Tavoy	TBBC		COERR	COERR

- ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- AMI Aide Medicale Internationale
- ARC American Refugee Committee
- COERR Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees
- HI Handicap International
- ICS International Child Support
- IRC International Rescue Committee
- JRS Jesuit Refugee Service
- MI Malteser International
- MSF-F Medecins Sans Frontieres-France
- RTP Right to Play
- SVA Shanti Volunteer Association
- TBBC Thailand Burma Border Consortium
- TOPS Taipei Overseas Peace Service
- WEAVE Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
- WE/C World Education/Consortium
- ZOA ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC, was incorporated in London on 11th October 2004 and was granted charitable status by the Charity Commission of England and Wales on 13th May 2005.

Under the new structure each member agency has a designated representative that attends a minimum of two general meetings each year, one annual general meeting (AGM) and one extraordinary general meeting (EGM). The first AGM was held in Chiang Mai on 29/30th October 2004 and the first EGM was 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 and to meet not less than four times per annum. Five members have been elected for 2007 and the Board will convene four times. During 2006 the TBBC Board prepared a Governance Manual which will be completed by the time of the EGM in March 2007.

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 2007 is presented in Appendix H.

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

b) Funding Sources: TBBC received funds from the following sources in 2006:

Figure A.1: TBBC Donors 2006

ACT Netherlands	EC Aid to Uprooted People
American Baptist Churches	ICCO(G)
BMS World Mission, UK	International Rescue Committee(G)
Baptist Union of Sweden	Inter-Pares, Canada(G)
CAFOD, UK	NCCA, Christian World Service, Australia (G)
Caritas Australia	Norwegian Church Aid(G)
Caritas New Zealand(G)	Open Society Institute
Caritas Switzerland(G)	Third World Interest Group
Christian Aid, UK(G)	Tides Foundation
Church World Service, USA	Trocaire, Ireland(G)
DanChurchAid, Denmark(G)	United Churches of Christ, USA
Diakonia, Sweden(G)	United Society for Propagation of the Gospel
Episcopal Relief and Development	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands(G)

The European Union (ECHO and Aid to Uprooted Fund) and the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands and USA contributed over 95% of TBBC's funds. Their funds are all channelled through the TBBC donors marked 'G' above. Appendix B sets out details of funding received from all donors since 1984.

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

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

And in Thai Baht with Standard Chartered Bank in Bangkok:

Standard Chartered Bank	Account Name: The Thailand Burma Border Consortium (Main Savings Account)
90 North Sathorn Road	Account # 00100783813
Silom, Bangrak,	Bank code: 020
Bangkok 10500	Branch code: 101
Thailand	Branch name: Sathorn
SWIFT SCBLTHBX	

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

Donors are requested to check with TBBC before sending remittances, as it may be preferable in some circumstances to have funds sent direct to Bangkok.

d) Financial statements and programme updates The Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) was incorporated in the UK on 11th October 2004 and charity status was granted in May 2005. Accounts for all periods prior to incorporation were audited by KPMG in Thailand and have been presented in previous 6-month reports. On incorporation RSM Robson Rhodes LLP of the UK were appointed as auditors. The Directors and Trustees report incorporating the audited financial statements for the first accounting period after incorporation was filed at both

Companies House and the Charity Commission in the UK in July 2006. The financial statements for the calendar year 2006 are currently being audited and should be filed in April 2007.

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

e) TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goal, Aim, Objectives The former BBC adopted formal aims and objectives at the first donors meeting in December 1996, which were then subsequently revised at the Oslo Donors Meeting in 2000 and the Ottawa Donors Meeting in 2002. These were presented in former six-month reports.

A TBBC Mission Statement, Goal and Aim was prepared during the restructuring of TBBC in 2004 and are printed on the back cover of this report.

The following Objects were agreed with the Charity Commission of England and Wales at the time of registration:

- The relief of charitable needs of displaced people of Burma by the provision of humanitarian aid & assistance.
- To develop the capacity and skills of the members of the socially and economically disadvantaged community of the displaced people of Burma in such a way that they are able to participate more fully in society.
- To promote equality, diversity and racial harmony for the benefit of the public by raising awareness of the needs of and issues affecting the displaced people of Burma.
- To promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) in the Thailand Burma border area by monitoring and research.

During the Strategic Planning process in 2005 Core Objectives were derived from the Objects to drive all TBBC endeavours. These are printed at the beginning of this report (page ii).

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

- The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental organisations in Disaster Relief (1994).
- The Core Principles developed by the Interagency Standing Committee Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises (2002)

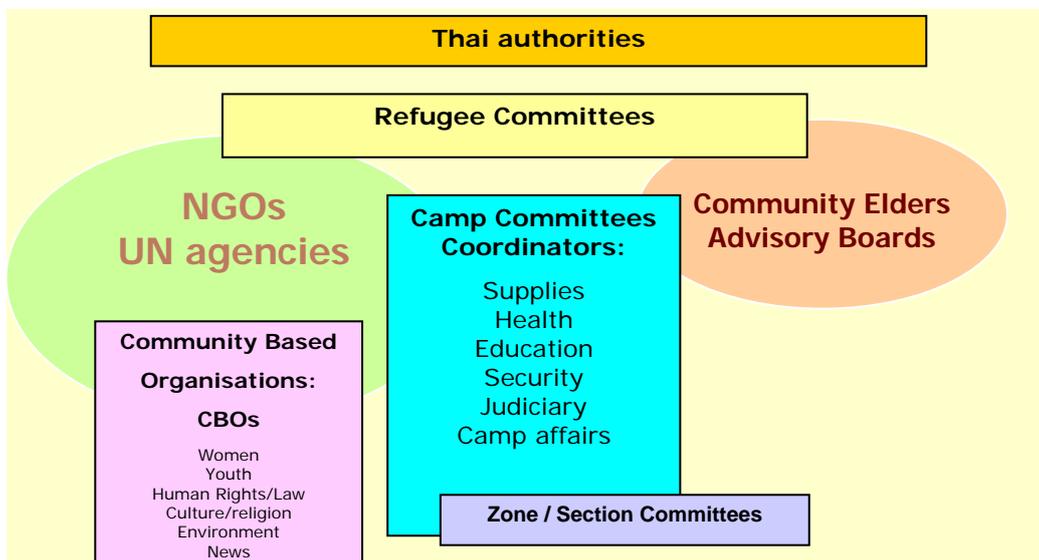
and is guided by the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Relief (SPHERE) Project.

A Code of Conduct for TBBC staff is incorporated in the staff policy manual, compliance with which is an employment condition. All staff participated in a workshop on this in 2006.

TBBC collaborates closely with the Royal Thai Government and works in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Interior (MOI).

g) Coordination with Refugee Committees The TBBC provides all assistance in coordination with the refugee committees of each of the three main ethnic groups: the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) based in Mae Sot; the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) based in Mae Hong Son; and the Mon Relief and Development Committee (formerly the Mon National Relief Committee until 1999) based in 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. The overall organisational structure within the refugee camps is described in g) below.

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



Thai Authorities: The RTG maintains ultimate authority over the Karen, Karenni and Shan refugee camps in Thailand. The MOI, through provincial and district authorities, enforces refugee policy and controls the day-to-day running of the camps in collaboration with refugee and camp committees. Various other government agencies, including the Royal Thai Army Paramilitary Rangers, and the Border Patrol Police also assist in implementing policy and providing security. Usually a MOI local District Officer (“*Pala*”) is assigned as the Camp Commander in each camp.

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

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

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

Refugee Committees (RCs): The Karen, Karenni and Shan Refugee Committees (KRC / KnRC / SRC) are the overall representatives for Karen, Karenni and Shan refugees living in refugee camps in Thailand. They oversee activities of all the camps through the camp committees, coordinate assistance provided by NGOs and liaise with UNHCR, the RTG and security personnel.

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

As the main coordinating bodies of the camps, refugee committees have rules and regulations governing the selection processes of the camps’ administrative committees. Some of these take the form of more general guidelines, allowing for varying interpretations in their implementation. As a result, selection procedures often differ from camp to camp. The explanations in this section are based on standard Karen Refugee Committee rules and regulations, but they share many features with those of the Karenni Refugee Committee.

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

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

The new refugee committee, consisting of the seven appointees and eight camp representatives, then selects their executive committee members from amongst themselves; first the Chair, then the Vice Chair, followed by the Secretary, the Joint Secretary and finally the Treasurer. This new executive committee then appoints duties to the remaining ten new members of the committee.

The KRC is based in Mae Sot with branch offices in Mae Sariang, Kanchanaburi and Ratchaburi; the KnRC is based in Mae Hong Son, and the SRC in Chiang Mai province.

Camp Committees (CCs): Camp Committees are the administrative and management bodies of the refugee camps. They coordinate the day-to-day running of the camp and its services in collaboration with local MOI officials, and provide the main link between the camp population, NGOs, UNHCR and local Thai authorities.

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

Camp committees operate at the central zone (if the camp is organised so) and section level and are made up of elected representatives from within the camp population.

The central camp-level committees consist of an executive committee (five members), administrative staff, and heads of various subcommittees. These are set up to coordinate different services and activities in the camps, the most common ones being supplies, health, education, camp affairs, and security. Various camp committees also assign members to head other sub-committees, such as supplies, transportation, judiciary, etc.

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

Below the section-level committee are ten-household leaders. These are individuals selected by the section leader from within each group of ten houses to act as a focus point between the section leaders and the individual households. In practice, this level of administration exists in a minority of camps.

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

- **Health:** Responsible for coordinating with health NGOs and other relevant organisations in the provision of all health services, including community-based organisations (CBOs) and the health worker's unions.
- **Education:** Responsible for ensuring the smooth management of all camp schools and their staff, and for coordinating with education NGOs and other relevant organisations in the provision of all education services, including CBOs and education worker's unions.
- **Camp Affairs:** Responsible for monitoring and responding to social issues and trends, and for supervising and coordinating social activities in camp. This includes those of the women's and youth groups. Also responsible for relations with external authorities.
- **Security:** Responsible for coordinating and maintaining camp security in collaboration with Thai authorities and other security personnel based outside of camp, and for supervising the management of security volunteers recruited from within the camp population.
- **Supplies:** Responsible for managing camp warehouses and their staff, and for monitoring and distribution of all supplies in cooperation with TBBC field staff.
- **Judiciary:** Responsible for intervening in, reconciling, and arbitrating over conflicts through a fair and due process often based on traditional customary principles, and for collaborating with UNHCR and Thai authorities in special cases.

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

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

Once the representatives for each section have been selected, they, together with the fifteen (or otherwise) members of the outgoing camp committee, vote for fifteen members from amongst themselves. These are listed in order from one to fifteen, from the person who received the most votes down. This group of fifteen becomes the new camp committee.

The fifteen new members of the camp committee then choose their five new executive committee members from amongst themselves. First, they vote for the new Camp Leader, then the Vice Camp Leader, followed by the Secretary, the Joint Secretary and finally the Treasurer. This new executive committee then allocates administrative duties and coordination positions of the camp committee's subcommittees to the remaining ten members of the new Camp Committee.

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

Women's and youth committees: The main women and youth committees are the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and the Karen Youth Organisation (KYO) in the Karen camps, and the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) and Karenni Youth Organisation (KnYO) in the Karenni camps. Due to the small size and nature of the Shan camp, there are no specific women's and youth groups based in camp. Other sizeable ethnic nationalities in

the camps also often organise their own groups, such as the Muslim Women's Organisation. However, these are not officially part of the camp administration.

These committees are set up independently of each other in each camp and aim to represent the needs, views and aspirations of the women and youth sections of the populations, through organising various activities to raise awareness and promote issues relevant to their respective target groups. These include trainings and workshops, social services, research and documentation, advocacy, publications, competitions, celebrations, etc. Funding for these projects is sought by themselves through a number of NGOs working in the camps and from sympathetic groups further afield. For example, the women's organisations in the nine largest camps generate income through TBBC's *longyi* project. The local camp committee and refugee committee should be informed of their activities before and after implementation through the local Camp Affairs Coordinator, to whom they are administratively accountable. Often the Coordinator will assist in the preparation of activities

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

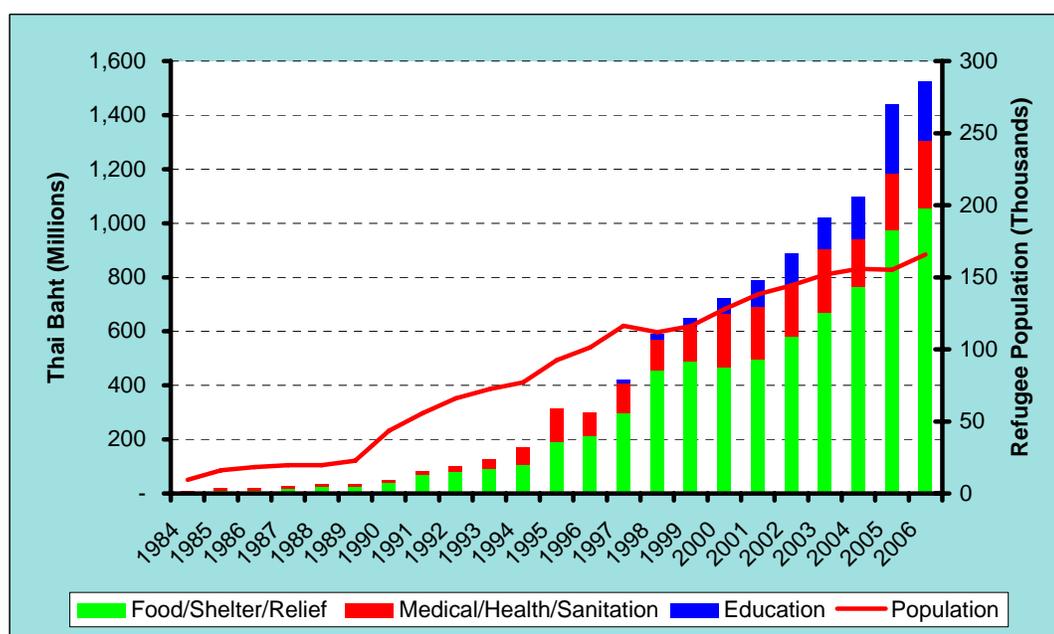
Selections for the committee members are organised and chaired by the Camp Affairs Coordinator. Both organisations have their committee members chosen at the same time in each camp, following the camp committee selections, normally every two years. The selections are internal, with members of the organisation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

Appendix B

Summary of TBBC and NGO programme: 1984 to December 2006

Table B1: Estimate of total TBBC & other NGO assistance 1984 to December 2006

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	-	177	157	1,096	155,785
2005	975	-	208	256	1,439	155,212
2006	1,056	-	248	219	1,523	165,857
Totals:	7,014	116	2,203	1,076	10,409	



- Notes:**
1. This table and graph summarise total assistance provided to ethnic nationality refugees by NGOs 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 B2: TBBC donors 1984 to December 2006

Agency	Baht	%	Agency	Baht
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	95,229,819	1.3%	Caritas France	2,680,817
- European Union/ECHO	1,695,875,611	23.6%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954	1.2%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,350,227
Subtotal:	1,875,888,384	26.1%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	1,178,703,178	16.4%	German Embassy	1,388,100
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	1,160,396,615	16.1%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
ZOA/Dutch Govt	497,174,232	6.9%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
Christian Aid	116,749,670	1.6%	Caritas Austria	915,441
- DFID/UK Govt	286,151,968	4.0%	People in Need Foundation/Czech Republic	5,883,799
Subtotal:	402,901,638	5.6%	Baptist World Alliance	880,717
DanChurchAid	23,984,944	0.3%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	315,497,126	4.4%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
Subtotal:	339,482,070	4.7%	Caritas Korea	798,613
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	333,861,164	4.6%	ADRA	563,350
NCCA Christian World Service/AusAID/Australian Govt	307,605,982	4.3%	World Council of Churches	543,700
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	238,153,381	3.3%	Austcare	512,181
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	159,425,409	2.2%	Food for the Hungary International	500,000
Church World Service	131,223,095	1.8%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
Caritas Switzerland/SDC/Swiss Govt	120,183,059	1.7%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	1.1%	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
Trocaire	17,193,710	0.2%	CAMA	387,327
- Development Corporation/Irish Govt	71,155,387	1.0%	Tides Foundation	380,000
Subtotal:	88,349,097	1.2%	Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
Bread for the World	32,610,080	0.5%	Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458	0.3%	YMCA	295,086
Caritas Germany	18,796,071	0.3%	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325	0.3%	Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
Caritas Australia	15,966,936	0.2%	Marist Mission	250,700
CAFOD	12,004,750	0.2%	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
Open Society Institute	10,297,863	0.1%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
BMS World Mission	8,668,345	0.1%	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	197,245
World Food Programme	8,500,000	0.1%	International Church Bangkok	180,865
Misereor	8,456,101	0.1%	Canadian Baptists	177,375
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	0.1%	Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
Caritas New Zealand/NZAID/NZ Govt	7,900,786	0.1%	Penney Memorial Church	159,317
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	0.1%	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	0.1%	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	0.1%	Third World Interest Group	119,560
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.1%	World Relief	114,497
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	5,987,635	0.1%	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.1%	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	4,611,233	0.1%	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
Compassion International	3,234,698	0.0%	Weave	100,000
International Refugee Trust	3,226,046	0.0%	Miscellaneous	5,885,829
Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569	0.0%	Interest	12,670,817
Episcopal Relief & Development	3,117,242	0.0%		
Japanese Embassy	3,030,000	0.0%		
			Total (THB):	B 7,190,168,529

Note: This table only includes transactions through the TBBC accounts. Prior to 2005 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 B3: TBBC income 2003 to 2007

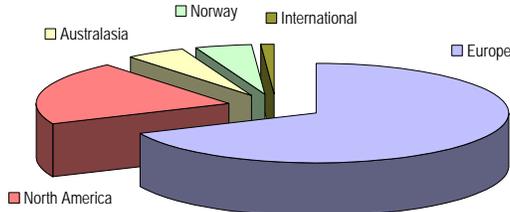
Funding Source	Currency	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)					
		2003 ¹	2004 ²	2005 ³	2006 ³	2007 ^{3,4}	2003 ¹	2004 ²	2005 ³	2006 ³	2007 ^{3,4}	
1. Governmental Back Donors												
Belgium	EUR					200,000					9,400	
Caritas/NZAID (New Zealand)	NZD/USD	200,000		\$ 79,110	40,000	150,000	4,769		2,209	922	3,750	
Caritas/SDC (Switzerland)	CHF	337,500	337,500	100,000	200,000	200,000	10,751	10,317	3,303	5,950	5,801	
Christian Aid/DFID (UK)	GBP	500,000	500,000	546,945	601,939	662,433	33,320	37,055	39,790	42,888	46,370	
DanChurchAid/DANIDA (Denmark)	DKK	3,800,000	2,828,502	4,565,715	4,531,000	5,000,000	24,093	18,096	31,095	28,029	31,500	
Diakonia/SIDA (Sweden)	SEK	24,340,000	26,830,000	26,000,000	30,887,890	37,610,000	121,719	142,928	139,666	159,214	191,811	
EC Uprooted People's Fund	EUR	950,000	1,643,136	2,606,864	1,300,000		45,410	85,227	126,729	61,293	-	
ICCO/Dutch Interchurch Aid/ECHO	EUR	3,455,556	3,971,560	4,583,018	5,351,354	5,840,000	164,906	198,260	230,039	251,392	274,480	
International Rescue Committee/USAID/BPRM	USD	2,562,372	3,244,546	3,499,964	6,917,279	3,950,000	106,667	132,804	144,334	259,154	142,200	
International Rescue Committee/USAID/IDP	USD				1,938,118	1,938,118				69,686	69,772	
Inter-Pares/CIDA (Canada)	CAD	681,600	611,300	630,000	662,000	694,575	20,509	18,490	21,420	22,491	20,837	
MHD/ECHO	EUR	121,138					5,635					
NCCA Christian World Service/AusAID	AUD	991,744	1,053,885	1,204,433	1,599,754	1,555,000	25,672	30,217	36,167	45,772	43,540	
Norwegian Church Aid (Norway)	NOK	6,457,628	6,046,117	7,170,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	37,377	35,692	44,962	59,194	68,400	
PNIF (Czech Republic)	KOR				3,000,000	3,600,000				4,991	6,012	
Trocaire/Development Cooperation (Ireland)	EUR	152,400	186,530	194,640	440,000	440,000	6,899	9,290	10,048	21,173	20,680	
ZOA Refugee Care/DIA (Netherlands)	USD/EUR	\$ 1,344,082	\$ 1,244,660	€ 1,032,138	€ 1,420,138	€ 1,500,000	56,627	49,031	51,759	68,757	70,500	
							Subtotal:	664,354	767,407	881,521	1,100,906	1,005,053
2. NGO Donors												
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling	EUR	130,000	130,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	6,162	6,447	7,540	9,279	9,400	
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	7,000			5,000		299			374		
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD			5,000	-	-			153	-	-	
BMS World Mission	GBP	15,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	1,001	1,077	1,509	1,701	1,750	
Bread for the World	THB	925,000					925					
CAFOD	USD/GBP	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	£ 25,000	£ 51,000	1,067	984	966	1,707	3,570	
Caritas Australia	AUD	50,000	160,500	-	100,000	150,000	1,192	4,473	-	2,939	4,200	
Caritas Austria	EUR	20,000					915					
Caritas Japan	USD	20,000					855					
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	112,500	112,500	100,000	145,000	200,000	3,584	3,439	3,303	4,313	5,800	
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	10,904	11,470	11,730	11,299	11,200	
Church World Service	USD	260,245	150,000	269,990	270,000	270,000	9,963	5,872	11,468	9,752	9,720	
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	USD											
DanChurchAid	DKK			3,451,587	115,596	376,343			23,239	745	2,371	
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD				83,400	250,000				3,117	9,000	
ICCO	EUR	55,556	60,000	128,000	80,000		2,656	3,144	6,299	3,706		
International Refugee Trust	GBP	7,500					525					
NCCA Christian World Service	AUD	40,000	92,400	48,400	57,494	57,494	1,035	2,665	1,441	1,690	1,610	
Open Society Institute	USD	20,000	19,957	20,000	30,000	20,000	828	809	822	1,078	720	
Penney Memorial Church	USD			4,000	-	-			159	-	-	
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	200,000	60,914	76,900	229,000		1,065	325	414	1,177		
Third World Interest Group	AUD				4,000					120		
Tides Foundation	USD				10,000					380		
Trocaire	EUR	87,600	43,470	45,360		500,000	3,966	2,165	2,342		23,500	
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	GBP	7,312	7,000	7,000	5,950		507	524	502	413		
Miscellaneous Donations	THB	49,213	233,560	72,923	96,000		49	234	73	96		
							Subtotal:	47,498	43,628	71,960	53,886	82,841
3. Other												
Gifts in Kind	THB			7,700	5,000				8	5		
Activities for Generating Funds	THB			145,143	31,000				145	31		
Bank Interest	THB	615,881	261,398	341,852	654,000		616	261	342	654		
Income from Charity Activities	THB			2,585,868	97,000				2,586	97		
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB			230,000					230			
Gains on Exchange	THB			1,272,962					1,273			
Returns	THB	4,044,234	1,631,827				4,044	1,632				
							Subtotal:	4,660	1,893	4,584	787	-
							Total Incoming Resources:	716,512	812,928	958,065	1,155,579	1,087,894
							Expenses:		975,027	1,055,809	1,201,976	
							Net Movement Funds:		(16,962)	99,770	(114,082)	
							Opening Fund:		95,521	78,559	178,329	
							Closing Fund:		78,559	178,329	64,247	

Notes:

1. Income 2003 on Receipts Basis.
2. Income 2004 on Receipts Basis + 77,440 Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment.
3. Income 2005-7 on Accruals Basis.
4. Projection.

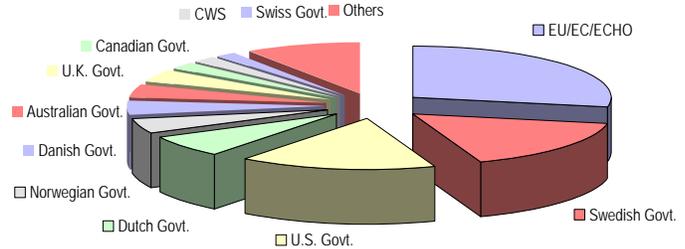
Table B4: TBBC funding sources 1984 to December 2006¹

By Area



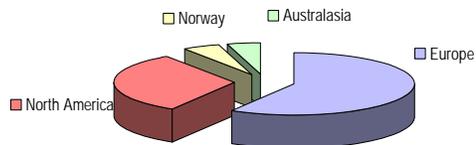
Europe	4,889,819,269	68.0%
North America	1,505,335,114	20.9%
Australasia	356,071,003	5.0%
Norway	334,109,564	4.6%
International	76,999,027	1.1%
Asia	9,529,261	0.1%
Miscellaneous ²	18,305,291	0.3%
Total Baht:	7,190,168,529	100.0%

By Principal Donor



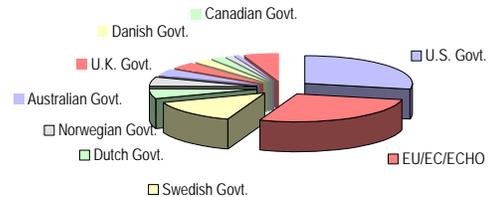
EU/EC/ECHO	2,017,594,065	28.1%
Swedish Govt.	1,178,703,178	16.4%
U.S. Govt.	1,160,396,615	16.1%
Dutch Govt.	497,174,232	6.9%
Norwegian Govt.	333,861,164	4.6%
Danish Govt.	315,497,126	4.4%
Australian Govt.	307,605,982	4.3%
U.K. Govt.	286,151,968	4.0%
Canadian Govt.	159,425,409	2.2%
Church World Service	131,223,095	1.8%
Swiss Govt.	120,183,059	1.7%
Others	682,352,636	9.5%
Total Baht:	7,190,168,529	100.0%

2006 Only



Europe	678,036,465	58.7%
North America	366,090,578	31.7%
Norway	59,193,936	5.1%
Australasia	51,443,148	4.5%
Miscellaneous ²	814,524	0.1%
Total Baht:	1,155,578,651	100.0%

2006 Only



U.S. Govt.	328,839,981	28.5%
EU/EC/ECHO	312,684,425	27.1%
Swedish Govt.	160,391,154	13.9%
Dutch Govt.	68,757,198	6.0%
Norwegian Govt.	59,193,936	5.1%
Australian Govt.	47,461,899	4.1%
U.K. Govt.	42,888,154	3.7%
Danish Govt.	28,029,367	2.4%
Canadian Govt.	22,491,000	1.9%
ACT/ICCO/Sichting Vluch.	12,985,365	1.1%
Church World Service	9,809,640	0.8%
Others	62,046,532	5.4%
Total Baht:	1,155,578,651	100.0%

Notes:

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

Table B5: TBBC expenditures 1984 to 2006

Item	1986		1990		1995		2000		2005		2006		1984 to 2006	
	B M	%	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%	371.9	38%	434.1	41%	3,173.4	46%
2 Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	236.6	24%	252.6	24%	1,492.1	22%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:	6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	608.5	62%	686.7	65%	4,665.5	67%
3 Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	107.0	11%	74.0	7%	419.0	6%
4 Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	164.8	17%	187.3	18%	1,309.2	19%
5 Programme Support	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	38.6	4%	35.9	3%	184.9	3%
6 Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.1	6%	71.9	7%	353.2	5%
Total (Baht M):	6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	975.0	100%	1,055.8	100%	6,931.8	100%

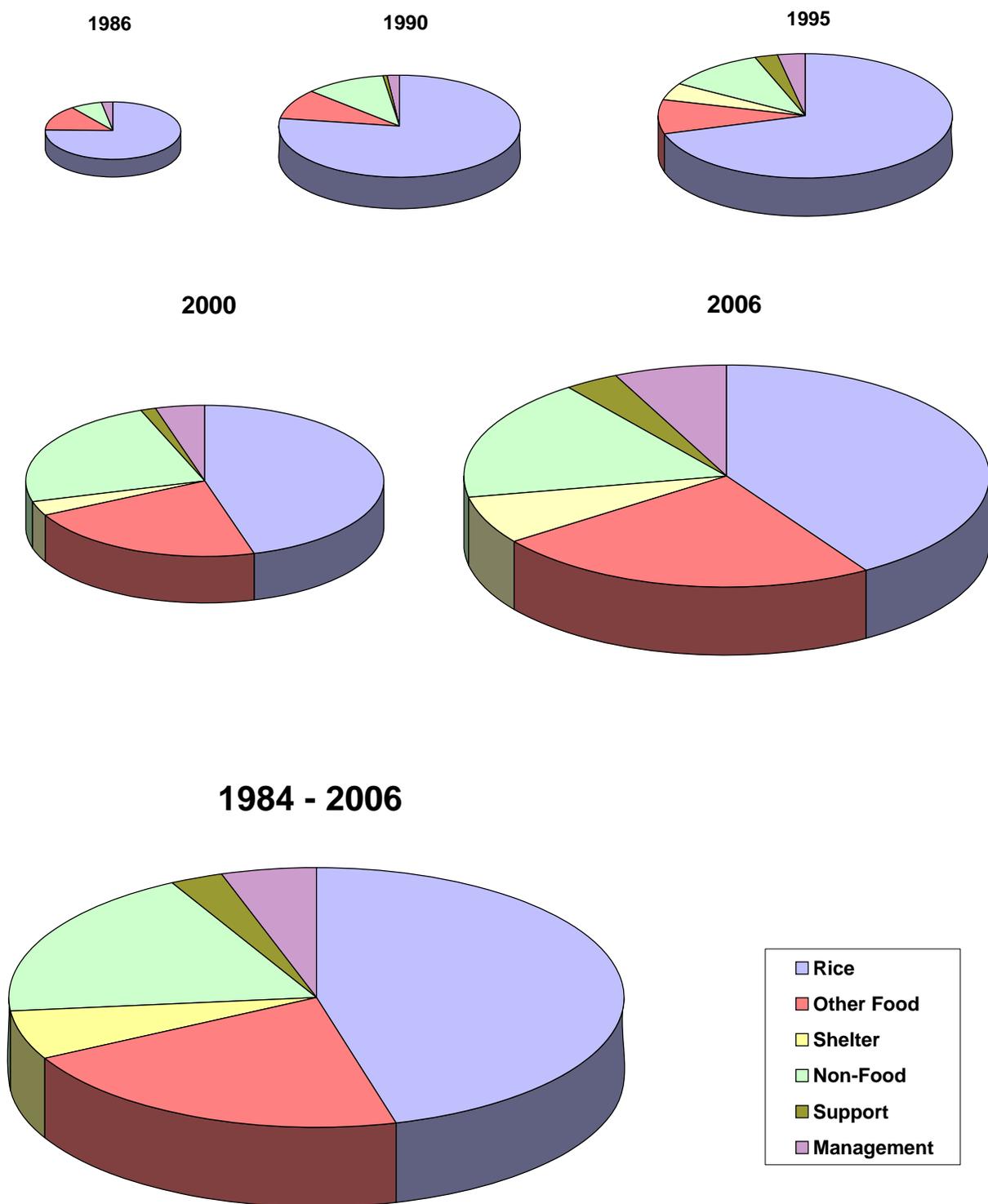


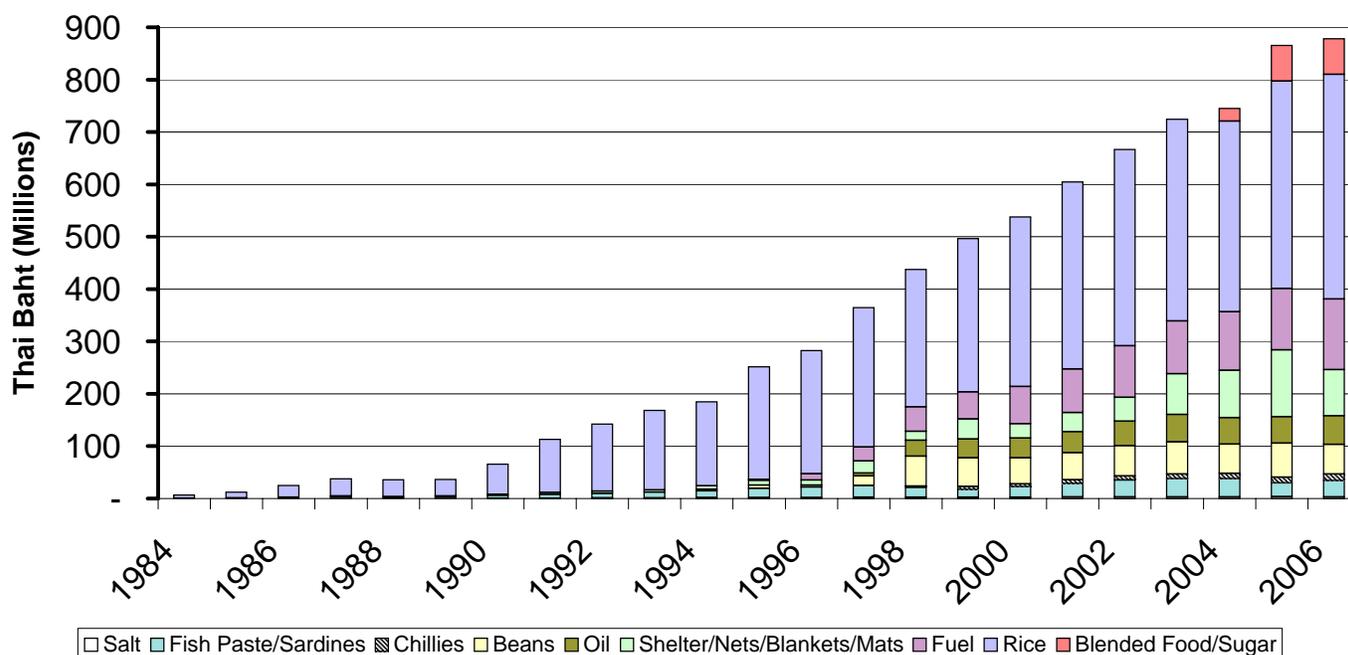
Table B6: Principal TBBC supplies 1984 to 2006

Year	Rice (100 kg)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Blankets	Bednets	Mung ¹ Beans (kg)	Cooking ² Fuel (kg)	Mats ¹	Cooking ¹ Oil (litres)	Chillies (kg)	Building ¹ Supplies (baht)	Sardines (kg)	Blended Food (kg)	Sugar (kg)
1984	4,890	16,000	2,640	4,620	1,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	8,855	34,112	660	5,400	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18,660	83,632	20,878	4,470	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	26,951	177,024	40,194	6,800	8,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	26,952	130,288	28,600	7,660	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	26,233	171,008	43,318	8,552	5,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	48,100	276,800	77,000	16,300	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	84,819	369,904	151,580	22,440	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	106,864	435,648	251,416	23,964	16,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	126,750	551,872	250,800	27,041	16,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	133,587	654,208	309,254	49,640	23,889	84,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	179,571	863,648	379,478	53,517	33,539	187,310	230,000	6,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996	195,746	981,856	403,260	61,528	37,773	110,631	1,560,000	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997	222,188	1,101,616	472,801	81,140	55,755	539,077	3,329,456	4,500	181,696	13,015	9,405,731	-	-	-
1998	218,931	949,881	483,723	69,816	45,715	1,734,170	5,841,073	10,415	939,676	44,318	4,953,283	-	-	-
1999	244,050	711,098	532,344	66,515	49,966	1,658,094	6,434,835	12,974	1,125,661	115,610	25,377,344	-	-	-
2000	269,979	945,947	506,192	70,586	46,100	1,495,574	8,880,581	19,468	1,182,147	106,462	13,639,882	15,078	-	-
2001	298,091	1,146,655	578,188	71,312	45,949	1,559,572	10,369,578	32,579	1,247,213	137,278	21,399,703	41,693	-	-
2002	312,650	1,288,370	624,914	76,879	63,622	1,750,516	12,312,581	12,300	1,447,208	152,641	30,864,256	94,425	-	-
2003	321,238	1,347,724	663,143	87,403	45,505	1,853,254	12,622,644	30,870	1,640,237	168,030	60,935,048	113,393	-	-
2004	302,953	1,229,894	633,933	80,000	55,650	1,689,658	14,030,605	545	1,587,933	194,271	77,268,014	148,647	811,835	-
2005	330,110	971,351	689,822	80,405	57,221	1,970,415	14,660,030	55,461	1,576,501	207,281	107,005,411	100,305	2,278,260	-
2006	357,563	1,179,086	643,492	92,892	59,987	1,716,420	16,841,310	2,307	1,704,592	234,847	73,964,075	108,795	2,021,600	353,581
Total:	3,865,731	15,617,622	7,787,630	1,068,880	689,038	16,349,311	107,112,693	191,369	12,632,864	1,373,753	424,812,747	622,336	5,111,695	353,581

Notes:

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

Cost of Principal TBBC Supplies**



** Based on current commodity prices.

Appendix C

Accounts

The following tables present the TBBC accounts for the period January through December 2006.

Table C1 : Statement of financial activities: January - December 2006

Income	<u>Jan-Jun 2006</u>	<u>Jul-Dec 2006</u>	<u>Jan-Dec 2006</u>
	Thai baht	Thai baht	Thai baht
4000 Voluntary income			
4100 Grants			
4101 ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluch	9,279,005	-	9,279,005
4102 American Baptist Churches	-	374,050	374,050
4105 Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	1,700,500	-	1,700,500
4110 CAFOD	1,706,700	-	1,706,700
4111 Caritas (New Zealand-NZ Govt)	922,339	-	922,339
4112 Caritas Switzerland	5,930,000	4,332,600	10,262,600
4113 Christian Aid	11,299,200	-	11,299,200
4114 Christian Aid (DFID-UK Govt)	42,888,154	-	42,888,154
4115 Church World Service	-	8,988,875	8,988,875
4117 Church World Service (UCC-USA)	762,600	-	762,600
4118 Caritas Australia	2,939,350	-	2,939,350
4119 DCA (2004 Christmas)	-	745,743	745,743
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Danish Govt)	28,029,367	-	28,029,367
4121 Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)	146,951,406	12,263,083	159,214,489
4125 EC Uprooted Peoples Fund	-	61,292,790	61,292,790
4129 Episcopal Relief & Development	-	3,117,242	3,117,242
4130 ICCO - ECHO	251,328,550	63,085	251,391,635
4135 ICCO	3,706,360	-	3,706,360
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canadian Govt)	22,491,000	-	22,491,000
4137 IRC (BPRM)	150,020,178	109,133,801	259,153,979
4138 IRC (USAID)	-	69,686,002	69,686,002
4141 Czech Republic	-	4,990,639	4,990,639
4154 NCA (Norwegian Govt)	59,193,936	-	59,193,936
4155 NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt)	23,644,986	22,126,589	45,771,575
4156 NCCA-Christian World Service	1,690,324	-	1,690,324
4160 Open Society Institute	-	1,078,665	1,078,665
4170 Swedish Baptist Union	562,770	613,895	1,176,665
4171 Tides Foundation	380,000	-	380,000
4175 Third World Interest Group	119,560	-	119,560
4181 Trocaire (Devpt Corp-Irish Gov)	-	21,172,800	21,172,800
4190 Utd Soc Propagation Gospel	-	413,050	413,050
4197 ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	68,757,198	-	68,757,198
Total 4100 Grants	<u>834,303,483</u>	<u>320,392,909</u>	<u>1,154,696,392</u>
4300 Donations			
4302 J.R.Lyle	6,713	2,857	9,570
4303 Frank Jackson	-	10,735	10,735
4304 Bennett Willeford	-	6,455	6,455
4310 Skip Dangers - CWS	58,165	-	58,165
4315 Tim Heinemann	-	10,872	10,872
Total 4300 Donations	<u>64,878</u>	<u>30,919</u>	<u>95,797</u>
4400 Income from Marketing			
4402 20th anniversary book	28,000	2,700	30,700
4403 Jack Dunford Presentations	-	86,100	86,100
4406 TBBC Post Card	-	11,330	11,330
Total 4400 Income from Marketing	<u>28,000</u>	<u>100,130</u>	<u>128,130</u>
4500 Gifts In Kind			
4510 Equipment donated for TBBC use	4,600	-	4,600
Total 4500 Gifts In Kind	<u>4,600</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,600</u>
Total 4000 Voluntary income	<u>834,400,961</u>	<u>320,523,958</u>	<u>1,154,924,919</u>
4700 Investment Income			
4710 Bank Interest	236,387	417,346	653,733
Total 4700 Investment Income	<u>236,387</u>	<u>417,346</u>	<u>653,733</u>
Total Income	<u>834,637,348</u>	<u>320,941,304</u>	<u>1,155,578,652</u>

Table C1 : Statement of financial activities: January - December 2006

(Continued)	<u>Jan-Jun 2006</u>	<u>Jul-Dec 2006</u>	<u>Jan-Dec 2006</u>
Expense	Thai baht	Thai baht	Thai baht
51 RICE			
5100 Karen	140,069,029	106,761,049	246,830,078
5101 Karenni	24,652,344	20,574,047	45,226,391
5104 Camp Admin	9,313,375	9,143,855	18,457,230
5107 Other	996,054	1,033,280	2,029,334
Total 51 RICE	<u>175,030,802</u>	<u>137,512,231</u>	<u>312,543,033</u>
52 OTHER FOOD			
5210 Fish Paste	12,750,996	11,210,551	23,961,547
5220 Salt	1,782,056	1,464,893	3,246,949
5230 Mung Beans	31,422,419	25,944,624	57,367,043
5231 Fermented Bean Cake	361,520	540,100	901,620
5240 Cooking Oil	31,820,914	22,974,756	54,795,670
5250 Chillies	5,777,451	6,789,177	12,566,628
5260 Sardines	7,226,660	-	7,226,660
5270 Blended Food	37,701,249	22,644,242	60,345,491
5280 Sugar	1,223,012	6,081,278	7,304,290
530 Supplementary Feeding			
5310 MSF	243,422	464,805	708,227
5320 AMI	4,260,393	4,216,870	8,477,263
5330 MI	1,582,477	1,468,750	3,051,227
5340 ARC	954,452	1,469,921	2,424,373
5350 IRC	2,178,912	2,087,180	4,266,092
Total 530 Supplementary Feeding	<u>9,219,656</u>	<u>9,707,526</u>	<u>18,927,182</u>
5420 Other Food	608,401	872,563	1,480,964
550 School lunch support	2,217,031	2,278,635	4,495,666
Total 52 OTHER FOOD	<u>142,111,365</u>	<u>110,508,345</u>	<u>252,619,710</u>
60 NON FOOD ITEMS			
6100 Charcoal	68,090,249	60,140,585	128,230,834
6110 Firewood	1,941,648	2,331,825	4,273,473
6120 Blankets	534,786	8,139,809	8,674,595
6130 Bednets	3,770,200	1,846,915	5,617,115
6140 Mats	187,150	130,670	317,820
6210 Longyis	2,762,307	2,902,014	5,664,321
6220 Clothing under 5 years	644,500	-	644,500
630 Building Materials	73,958,202	5,873	73,964,075
Total 60 NON FOOD ITEMS	<u>151,889,042</u>	<u>75,497,691</u>	<u>227,386,733</u>
64 MEDICAL			
6400 Medical Referrals KRCH	226,767	259,215	485,982
6402 KRCH Food supplies	424,545	377,378	801,923
6410 Mae Sod's Clinic	2,587,370	2,562,740	5,150,110
642 Huay Malai Project	318,470	374,727	693,197
Total 64 MEDICAL	<u>3,557,152</u>	<u>3,574,060</u>	<u>7,131,212</u>
65 OTHER ASSISTANCE			
6500 Emergencies	-	16,690	16,690
6510 Relocation	1,109,260	-	1,109,260
653 Cooking Utensil	491,643	682,459	1,174,102
654 Food Security			
6541 Seeds	1,065,015	869,016	1,934,031
6542 Tools	913,811	180,283	1,094,094
6543 Training	312,396	448,062	760,458
654 Food Security - Other	4,767	-	4,767
Total 654 Food Security	<u>2,295,989</u>	<u>1,497,361</u>	<u>3,793,350</u>
6550 Food Container	2,018,053	166,631	2,184,684
6551 Cooking Stoves	240,110	236,800	476,910
656 Misc Supplies	5,186,693	4,741,875	9,928,568
660 Thai Community			
6600 Emergency	79,115	279,090	358,205
6610 Development	1,421,987	2,026,269	3,448,256
6620 Authority	2,291,361	2,045,355	4,336,716
Total 660 Thai Community	<u>3,792,463</u>	<u>4,350,714</u>	<u>8,143,177</u>
Total 65 OTHER ASSISTANCE	<u>15,134,211</u>	<u>11,692,530</u>	<u>26,826,741</u>

Table C1 : Statement of financial activities: January - December 2006

(Continued)

	<u>Jan-Jun 2006</u>	<u>Jul-Dec 2006</u>	<u>Jan-Dec 2006</u>
Expense	Thai baht	Thai baht	Thai baht
67 PROGRAMME SUPPORT			
6700 Transport	1,326,960	1,251,748	2,578,708
6710 Quality Control	1,464,582	1,871,152	3,335,734
6720 Visibility EC	305,352	853,170	1,158,522
6730 Consultant	203,714	806,741	1,010,455
6740 Data/Studies	410,675	510,170	920,845
6750 Camp Administration	6,870,000	6,847,630	13,717,630
6751 Staff Stipend	6,028,500	6,085,000	12,113,500
677 Misc Support	280,634	488,776	769,410
6780 Misc Training	63,708	147,280	210,988
Total 67 PROGRAMME SUPPORT	16,954,125	18,861,667	35,815,792
69 EMERGENCY RELIEF (ERA)			
6911 Rice (Mon)	11,714,437		11,714,437
6912 Rice (Shan)	5,845,480	5,236,160	11,081,640
6913 Rice (Karen)	938,600	2,779,380	3,717,980
6922 Other Food (Shan)	1,366,384	2,204,072	3,570,456
6923 Other Food (Karen)	64,175	969,273	1,033,448
6924 Non-food items ERA	-	233,532	233,532
6931 Supp Feeding (Mon)	36,726	94,820	131,546
6950 Education (MNEC)	1,300,000	1,300,000	2,600,000
6960 Rice Emergency	24,897,215	55,017,000	79,914,215
697 Admin Support	4,194,589	2,190,658	6,385,247
6980 Rehabilitation (ERA)	-	1,200,000	1,200,000
Total 69 EMERGENCY RELIEF (ERA)	50,357,606	71,224,895	121,582,501
70 MANAGEMENT			
71 VEHICLE			
7100 Fuel	686,019	689,333	1,375,352
7101 Maintenance	569,134	459,914	1,029,048
7102 Ins / Reg / Tax	318,732	244,000	562,732
Total 71 VEHICLE	1,573,885	1,393,247	2,967,132
72 SALARY & BENEFITS			
7201 Staff Benefits	1,400,759	2,121,160	3,521,919
7202 House Rent	554,680	683,450	1,238,130
7203 House Utilities	132,574	117,636	250,210
7204 House Maintenance	550	6,395	6,945
7205 House Other	-	44,545	44,545
721 Salary	18,990,912	19,261,391	38,252,303
Total 72 SALARY & BENEFITS	21,079,475	22,234,577	43,314,052
73 OFFICE ADMINISTRATION			
7300 Office	2,583,541	2,674,685	5,258,226
7301 Equipment	502,189	514,686	1,016,875
7302 Communication	742,083	681,963	1,424,046
7303 Travel	1,507,238	2,167,257	3,674,495
7304 Bank Charges	80,987	99,048	180,035
7305 Entertainment	38,451	103,935	142,386
7306 Miscellaneous	-	13,308	13,308
Total 73 OFFICE ADMINISTRATION	5,454,489	6,254,882	11,709,371
76 DEPRECIATION			
7610 Vehicles	1,398,913	1,461,103	2,860,016
7620 Equipment	35,355	32,413	67,768
7630 Computers/IT	69,758	66,769	136,527
7690 Loss on disposal of assets	-	10,042	10,042
Total 76 DEPRECIATION	1,504,026	1,570,327	3,074,353
Total 70 MANAGEMENT	29,611,875	31,453,033	61,064,908
80 GOVERNANCE			
8110 Audit fees	1,081,325	735,086	1,816,411
8140 Member meetings	9,178	129,615	138,793
Total 80 GOVERNANCE	1,090,503	864,701	1,955,204
90 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS			
9100 Conference	126,473	28,254	154,727
9200 Donor Meeting	-	210,233	210,233
Total 90 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS	126,473	238,487	364,960
95 OTHER EXPENSE			
9500 Exchange Loss	825,487	7,692,315	8,517,802
Total Expense	586,688,641	469,119,955	1,055,808,596
Net Movement Funds	247,948,707	(148,178,651)	99,770,056

Table C2 : Balance Sheet : As at 31 December 2005, 30 June 2006 and 31 December 2006

	<u>Dec 31, 2005</u>	<u>Jun 30, 2006</u>	<u>Dec 31, 2006</u>
	Thai baht	Thai baht	Thai baht
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Current/Savings			
Bank	15,447,814	42,211,505	53,385,073
Petty Cash	115,000	125,000	125,000
Total Current/Savings	<u>15,562,814</u>	<u>42,336,505</u>	<u>53,510,073</u>
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable	98,253,800	344,932,028	270,009,144
Total Accounts Receivable	<u>98,253,800</u>	<u>344,932,028</u>	<u>270,009,144</u>
Other Current Assets			
Sundry Receivable	13,370	182,493	44,705
Advances on work	430,000	600,000	570,000
Deferrals	1,563,966	700,613	1,653,396
Deposit Payments to Suppliers	-	5,400	2,478,247
Advances	1,300,000	1,996,600	1,996,600
House Deposits	-	-	159,750
Total Other Current Assets	<u>3,307,336</u>	<u>3,485,106</u>	<u>6,902,698</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>117,123,950</u>	<u>390,753,639</u>	<u>330,421,915</u>
Fixed Assets			
Gross Fixed Assets	15,777,014	16,633,160	18,194,660
Acc. Depreciation	(8,246,102)	(9,750,128)	(10,962,955)
Total Fixed Assets	<u>7,530,912</u>	<u>6,883,032</u>	<u>7,231,705</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>124,654,862</u>	<u>397,636,671</u>	<u>337,653,620</u>
LIABILITIES & EQUITY			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	44,706,228	63,935,181	156,900,692
Payable to Staff	-	-	46,200
Deferred Income	-	3,468,000	249,783
Payable to Donors/Suppliers	-	361,742	416,659
Accruals	1,389,939	3,364,346	1,711,536
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>46,096,167</u>	<u>71,129,269</u>	<u>159,324,870</u>
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES	<u>78,558,695</u>	<u>326,507,402</u>	<u>178,328,750</u>
FUND			
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	3,765,651	(13,197,187)	(13,197,187)
Net Movement Current Year	(16,962,838)	247,948,707	99,770,055
FUND BALANCE	<u>78,558,695</u>	<u>326,507,402</u>	<u>178,328,750</u>
Notes: Restricted Fund	-	97,949,217	26,051,656
Designated Fund	5,000,000	5,000,000	7,500,000
General Fund	73,558,695	223,558,185	144,777,094
Total Fund	<u>78,558,695</u>	<u>326,507,402</u>	<u>178,328,750</u>

Appendix D

The relief programme: background and description

Introduction

Royal Thai Government Regulations: Monthly, six weeks in advance, the TBBC requests approval from the Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (OCDP) of the MOI, for supplies to be delivered to each camp, including expected delivery dates. Copies of the requests are forwarded to the provincial and district authorities. The MOI sends approval to the TBBC and to the provincial offices, which in turn notify the district authorities.

Under regulations introduced in 1994 the TBBC submits the overall programme to MOI for approval annually. The TBBC submits quarterly programme reports to the provincial offices and six-monthly reports to the MOI. All TBBC field staff carry camp passes issued by the MOI.

Refugee Demographics: The supplies are distributed to all camp residents. The breakdown by age and sex reported by the Karen, Mon and Karenni Refugee Committees in December 2006 was as follows:

Figure D.1: Refugee Demographics December 2006

Group	Families	Adults*		Children		Under 5 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Karenni	4,698	6,961	6,267	2,955	3,050	1,983	1,762	22,978
Karen	25,933	44,616	42,600	13,398	12,430	9,216	8,720	130,980
Mon	2,324	5,590	5,184			617	626	12,017
Total	32,955	57,167	54,051	16,353	15,480	11,816	11,108	165,975

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

In 2005 TBBC developed a Strategic Plan for 2005-2010, setting out five core objectives that now guide all activities. The relief programme is described below in accordance with the organisation's five core objectives.

1. Supporting an adequate standard of living

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

a) Food rations, Supplementary feeding

Food rations: The refugee diet is traditionally rice, salt, and fish paste, supplemented with leaves and roots gathered from the forest, plus any vegetables or livestock that can be cultivated, raised or hunted. For many years the refugees were not entirely dependent on the relief programme for food and showed commendable willingness to be self-sufficient where possible. Their political organisations still controlled territory on the Burmese side of the border, traded on the black market, and grew crops in some areas. Some refugees were also able to get low-paid seasonal work in Thailand, forage in the surrounding forest, keep small kitchen gardens and raise a limited amount of livestock in the camps. At the beginning of the relief programme in 1984, TBBC's aim was to cover only around 50 percent of the staple diet needs. At this level life in the camps remained simple and poor, but not inconsistent with standards in their former villages, or in Thai villages in the area.

Over the years the ethnic groups lost their territory to the Burmese Army and the security situation deteriorated. The refugee camps became subject to tighter controls by the Thai authorities and it became increasingly difficult for the refugees to be self-sufficient. Rations were gradually increased and by the mid-1990's it had become necessary to supply 100 percent of staple diet needs; rice, salt and fish paste. During 1997 even stricter controls were placed on the camps for security reasons and, in some cases, it became impossible for refugees to leave the camps to forage or get work. NGOs became concerned that the refugees were no longer getting an adequate diet and in October 1997 the TBBC commissioned a rapid assessment of the nutritional adequacy of the rations.

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

The TBBC food basket was still designed to cover only the basic energy and protein needs of the refugees and did not ensure adequate provision of many important micronutrients. It was assumed that the refugees supplemented TBBC rations by buying, bartering, growing or foraging to make up for any other needs. But as the refugees became more aid-dependent TBBC recognised that some segments of the population at least, may be at risk for deficiencies.

In 2001/2 TBBC conducted food consumption/nutrition status surveys in two camps and rapid nutrition surveys in three other camps. The results showed quite consistently that the ration provided was proportionately too high in carbohydrates at the expense of protein and fat, and low in many micronutrients. It was concluded that the refugees were not able to adequately supplement the TBBC ration with other foods to compensate and were much more dependent on the TBBC ration food than was previously assumed.

Beginning in January 2004, TBBC revised the food basket to include 1.4 kg fortified blended food/refugee/month (no differentiation for children <5) whilst reducing the rice ration to 15 kgs/adult/month. Starting in Karenni Site 1 TBBC introduced the new basket on a camp-by-camp basis through March 2005. The original wheat-based blended food was replaced by AsiaMIX, a rice-based product between April and December 2005.

During an evaluation of the use of AsiaMIX in 2005 it was concluded that acceptability and use would be improved by reducing the ration from 1.4 kg to 1 kg/ person/ month and adding 250gm of sugar/ person/ month. It was also planned to add fermented bean curd as a substitute for fish paste in Site 1 and Tham Hin. Starting in April 2006, a trial was conducted of the new ration for a three month period in four camps with success and, subject to acceptability checks, MOI gave approval to introduce this further adjustment to the food basket to the remaining camps by the end of the year. The revised food basket is:

Figure D.2: TBBC Food Rations (per person per month)

Rice	15 kg / adult: 7.5 kg/child <5 years
Fortified flour (AsiaMIX)	1 kg/ person
Fish Paste	0.75 kg/ person
Iodised Salt	330 g/ person
Mung Beans	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child <5 years
Cooking Oil	1 ltr /adult: 500 ml/ child <5 years
Dry Chillies	125 g/ person
Sugar	250 g/ person

There are very minor variations in the rations given to individual camps based on local preferences, but the table above demonstrates a representative ration and provides 2,210 kcal per person day. Calculations take into account the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on UNHCR registration statistics (May 2006), and how that actual needs are an average of 2,181 kcal/ person/ per day (2076 kcal/person/day + 105 kcal to reflect light to moderate activity levels.) Students in boarding houses, the majority of whom are adolescents, have been disaggregated from the general population, and require and an average of 2,560 kcal/ person/day.

When introduced, AsiaMIX samples were tested in the supplier's laboratory and in camp to determine its shelf-life. Results indicated that the flour maintains its integrity during a six-month storage period although there was some degradation of micronutrients, mainly vitamins A and C, due to exposure to heat and moisture. Approximately 20% of initial amounts of vitamins A and C were lost after six months, but these amounts are now compensated for by a small increase in the premix.

In collaboration with the World Food Programme, TBBC planned to conduct a more in-depth study on the effect of cooking on micronutrients in fortified blended foods. Funds, however, have not been forthcoming and the study has been postponed.

In 2004 and 2006, the Centers for Disease Control (Atlanta) conducted a baseline and follow up survey to look at the consumption and effects of AsiaMIX in Umpiem Mai camp. The study showed a significant decrease in anaemia in children, indicating improved nutrition status from AsiaMIX consumption

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. After a temporary halt to the distribution, TBBC sourced fish paste from a new supplier in January 2005 that was below maximum levels for lead and cadmium. This product is made from cleaned sea fish but is about 50% more expensive than the traditional product. This was introduced to the camps early in 2005, at a reduced ration from 1 kg to 750 grams/ person/ month as reflected in the above Figure. The better quality fish paste is acceptable at the amounts provided and there are no plans for revision in the near future.

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 and the current food items covered by TBBC were 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, tabling a suggested new format for reporting.

From late 2000, the TBBC nutritionist worked with the health agencies to follow up on the evaluation recommendations. The majority of the health agencies phased out wet feeding centres for malnourished children and integrated the programmes into their reproductive health activities. It was agreed that the feedings targeting pregnant and lactating women and chronic patients were justified and should be continued. More comprehensive reporting forms

ONE MONTH'S FOOD BASKET FOR AN ADULT



and standardised entrance and exit criteria were introduced and standardised feeding protocols were encouraged that identified the foods and amounts that should be provided according to MSF and WHO guidelines.

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

- Feeding protocols (for women and children) needed to be revised and standardised to fully adopt international recommendations for supplementary feeding programmes.
- TBBC and health agencies should phase out current foods and introduce a blended food mix as the supplementary feeding.
- Supplementary Feeding Programmes of health agencies should report nutritional impact using objectively verifiable indicators.
- Reliable growth monitoring of children <3 needed to be set up by all health agencies.

In 2004 the TBBC nutritionist initiated a working group, the Nutrition Task Force (NTF), made up of representatives from TBBC and all health agencies. The NTF first met in July 2004 to strategise 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 food as the main component of supplementary feeding; including indicators for programme efficacy, such as average length of time malnourished children stay in the programme; and focusing on better growth monitoring in all camps using current MSF and WHO guidelines.

The Centres for Disease Control, Atlanta, (CDC) sent a nutritionist from their International Health Branch for four 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. All agencies have fully implemented new guidelines and protocols as of mid-2005. The TBBC nutritionist will follow up with refresher training and ongoing technical support annually.

Nutrition surveys: Prior to 2000, nutrition surveys of children under five years of age were conducted sporadically and reactively by health agencies. TBBC assumed responsibility for coordinating annual nutrition surveys in all camps in 2001 and developed detailed guidelines for health agencies to follow to do their own surveys. Since then, surveys have been done annually in most camps and provide data to assess indicators of overall nutrition status in the camps. In 2005 it was determined that TBBC will supervise all future annual surveys in order to ensure standard methodology was followed.

Nursery school feeding: TBBC surveys reveal that some children eat less than three meals per day, and children under five years of age are most vulnerable to malnutrition. Nursery school feeding can ensure that some children in this age group get a nutritious meal during the day when parents may be busy doing community activities or working, thereby helping fill the micronutrient gap in the diet. TBBC began supporting nursery school lunches in three camps in 2003 (Sites 1 and 2, and Mae Ra Ma Luang) and during 2005 support was extended to cover four more camps (Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, and Mae La Oon). A private donor currently supports schools in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin.

The programmes are administered by the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) in Mae Sot, Mae Sariang, and Mae Hong Son. WEAVE and TOPS support their project management, evaluation, and proposal writing. In addition to providing meals, the programmes aim to enhance attendance of children in nursery school programmes and enhance capacity of CBOs to provide nutrition education, to plan and administer programmes, and to gain knowledge on a variety of issues related to project management and childcare through ongoing training.

The current budget for a nursery school lunch is three baht per child per day, and is mainly used to purchase foods to supplement rice brought from home. Lunches typically include fresh foods, such as fruits and vegetables, and good quality protein foods, such as meat, fish, eggs, soymilk, and beans. Foods are purchased in the camps, thereby helping to stimulate the local economy. 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.

b) Cooking fuel, Cooking stoves, Utensils

Cooking fuel: When camps started to be consolidated in 1995, TBBC was asked to supply cooking fuel to Mae La camp in order to lessen environmental damage caused by refugees gathering wood from the surrounding forest. TBBC began supplying 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 2000 the UNHCR commissioned a consultant who concluded that there was a need for increased rations, variable according to family size, but that improving fuel quality, supplying efficient cooking stoves and improving cooking techniques could reduce the overall need. He also recommended experimenting with much cheaper, commercially available firewood.

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

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

The extensions of this experiment were not successful. Tham Hin residents complain that the firewood component there is too high and the committees have problems in ensuring equitable distributions. There are problems with consistency and storage of supplies. The residents of Umpiem Mai complained of fire risk due to high winds experienced in that camp and the experiment in Karenni Camp 3 had to be abandoned when the camp was relocated to Camp 2 (now known as Site 1). It has been decided to limit the use of firewood for cooking fuel to Tham Hin camp, 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, consequently reducing the cost benefits of firewood. The use of firewood was again reviewed in 2006 but no changes made.

Cooking Stoves: New fuel-efficient "bucket" cooking stoves developed in Site 1 Camp were introduced to other camps in Mae Hong Son and Tak provinces. Workshops have been set up for the refugees to manufacture these themselves in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Mae La, Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps. It was originally hoped that all camps would become self-sufficient but this has proved unfeasible at least in the short term.

TBBC conducted a survey in all camps in November 2005 which established that approximately 90% of households were using bucket stoves. To address the shortfall, commercially-produced stoves are being distributed during 2006 to the 10% of households identified in a survey as not having fuel-efficient stoves.

Cooking utensils: The refugees traditionally took care of their own miscellaneous household needs but this became increasingly problematic as their ability to work and forage became 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 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. TBBC plans to distribute cooking pots again in 2007. During 2006 TBBC field staff consulted with refugee communities concerning their needs in this regard. A significant minority, with notable camp-to-camp variance, requested woks in place of standard pots. In response, for the 2007 distribution, TBBC will supply households either a pot or wok according to respective preferences.

c) Building materials

In the past, building materials were not generally 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 refugees cutting bamboo in some areas and TBBC started to provide all essential construction materials for the new sites created during camp consolidations.

Early in 2000 the Thai authorities also asked TBBC to supply materials for housing repairs in all camps since they were concerned that the refugees were still depleting the local forests. During that year bamboo and eucalyptus poles were supplied to most camps and thatch or roofing leaves to some. In 2001 TBBC increased the amount of materials supplied and extended distributions to all camps, but there were still inconsistencies and difficulties obtaining good and uniform quality materials in some areas. In response to protection workshops TBBC committed to providing sufficient materials for building new houses and repairs so that refugees should not have to leave the camps to supplement the building materials supplied, thereby exposing themselves to the risk of arrest or abuse.

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

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

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

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

In accordance with "Sphere" standards, sufficient materials are supplied to ensure houses can provide at least 3.5 square metres of floor area per person. The building materials are those customarily used for houses in rural areas in Burma, as well as in the Thai villages proximal to camps. Refugee communities have high levels of skills and expertise in designing and constructing houses from bamboo, wood and thatch. Refugees design, construct and repair their own houses. The community helps out those physically unable to do so, such as the elderly. Not only does this activity reinforce self-sufficiency and identity, it also keeps refugees skilled in house building and means these skills are passed onto the younger generation growing up in the confines of the refugee camps. The ability to construct shelters from local materials will be particularly important in the event of repatriation.

Building supplies are a large budget item and procurement is problematic, particularly for bamboo because of difficulties in accessing the large quantities required and restrictions on movement across provincial boundaries. A household survey was therefore carried out in the second half of 2005 to assess the validity of the current ration. The results showed 33% of houses would need to be replaced in 2006. 85% of houses were shown to be larger than the standard size, but adjustments were made in evaluating the survey data such that the findings applied to standard-sized houses. The results demonstrated that TBBC's building supply ration remained appropriate.

However, due to budget constraints, in 2006 the bamboo ration was cut by at least 25% and almost no new houses were built excepting holding centres in various camps, 184 houses in Mae Ra Ma Luang to accommodate new arrivals, and 96 houses for refugees relocated from Mae La Oon Camp to Pwe Ber Lu. Support for public buildings was decreased too.

Although much of the shortfall will be made up in 2007, the increased amounts are so large that overall materials supplies will still be 12% short of the full requirement.

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 edible roots, vegetables and building materials. The environmental impact of the camps was significant, but relatively minor when compared with the damage caused by rampant illegal logging conducted by other parties. The creation of larger, consolidated camps since 1995 has placed greater strain on the environment. This has resulted in the need for TBBC to supply cooking fuel, fuel-efficient cooking stoves and building materials as explained above. The cooking fuel is made from waste from sawmills, bamboo and coconut by-products and, where possible, the building materials are supplied from commercially grown plots. TBBC food supplies are generally delivered in reusable containers, e.g., sacks for rice, yellow beans and salt, plastic barrels for fish paste and drums for cooking oil.

d) Clothing

Beginning in 1995, World Concern and Lutheran World Relief (LWR) started sending shipments of used clothing, sweaters and quilts and TBBC was able to give most refugees 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 tried to ensure regular distributions.

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

Used clothing is not available for young children and since 2004 TBBC has purchased one clothing-set for all under-fives. Plans were considered to purchase sets for five to 12 year olds in 2006 but not realised largely due to TBBC's funding shortfall. These plans, however, remain under consideration for 2007 either as direct purchase of clothing-sets or as an income generation activity for refugees with in-camp production.

Since 2002 TBBC has supported a *longyi*-weaving project organised by the women's organisations. This is described under 3 c) below.

e) 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 due to heavy use and the rough conditions in crowded bamboo houses. Major distributions are made once each year.

Insecticide-treated nets 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. SMRU's current research indicates non-impregnated mosquito nets remain the appropriate choice for the camps.

Sleeping mats were formally supplied only when requested by the Refugee Committees. During 1998 it was agreed that these mats should be distributed more methodically to ensure that all refugees use them in conjunction with the bednets. It was noted that households not using them were vulnerable to mosquitoes entering the nets through the bamboo flooring of houses. Household surveys were conducted and additional distributions undertaken. The current policy is to carry out a full distribution of sleeping mats every two years, the next being in 2007.

The normal distribution rate has been one blanket for every two refugees, one family size bednet and one sleeping mat per three persons. Reductions in this ration were anticipated in 2006 due to the funding crisis but improvements in TBBC's fiscal situation enabled a full ration after all. Feedback from refugee communities regarding bednets and sleeping mats suggests the current ration is not well-suited to family and household composition. In 2007 TBBC will attempt to match household needs for bednets and sleeping mats more closely by distributing double and family size items.

f) Educational supplies

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

g) Emergency stock

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

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

Figure D.4: TBBC Emergency Stocks

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

An increase in new arrivals to Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon Camps in 2006 has necessitated an increase in the emergency stocks in Mae Sariang.

h) Procurement procedures, Transportation, Delivery, Storage, Distribution, Food Containers

Procurement procedures: Traditionally, all food items were purchased in the border provinces, usually monthly, but sometimes rice was purchased in advance to secure good prices. TBBC monitored daily rice prices published in Bangkok, checked the local markets and compared the prices paid at the different locations along the border. All of the commodities TBBC used were everyday items readily available in all markets and it was relatively straightforward to informally check value for money. Formal competitive quotations were obtained only occasionally when requested by large donors. Generally these confirmed that local suppliers could offer the lowest prices and best

service, mainly because frequent deliveries were required to many small camps with constantly changing road conditions and security situations.

The TBBC programme was quite small in the early years but as it grew, it became very significant by local standards. Over time the better local suppliers geared themselves up to TBBC's needs. In some cases they bought their own transportation and extended their storehouses. They got to know the local officials and became familiar with the topography. This enabled them to help solve administration blockages and to respond rapidly to frequent emergencies, getting their supplies to difficult remote areas at very short notice. In some cases the suppliers organised annual road repairs into the camps at the end of the rainy season to enable their trucks to get in. In short, some local suppliers built up their operations to meet TBBC's needs and had overwhelming advantages over other potential suppliers from a distance.

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

TBBC now publicly tenders for all supplies of rice, mung beans, cooking oil, AsiaMIX, fish-paste, soybean cakes, tinned fish, chillies, salt, sugar, cooking fuel, bednets, blankets, sleeping mats, cooking pots/woks, plastic sheeting and eucalyptus poles, representing around 80% of all commodity purchases. The only major items for which public tendering will not be feasible in the foreseeable future are building supplies (bamboo and thatch) which are restricted items under Thai law.

The whole procurement process, including the advertising of tenders, bidding process, opening of bids, awarding of contracts and invoice/ payment procedures, has been subject to several evaluations and audits and gradually upgraded and standardised. It now meets all major donor requirements and is summarised in the chart. A comprehensive TBBC Procurement Manual was produced in 2005.

Most contracts are still awarded 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.

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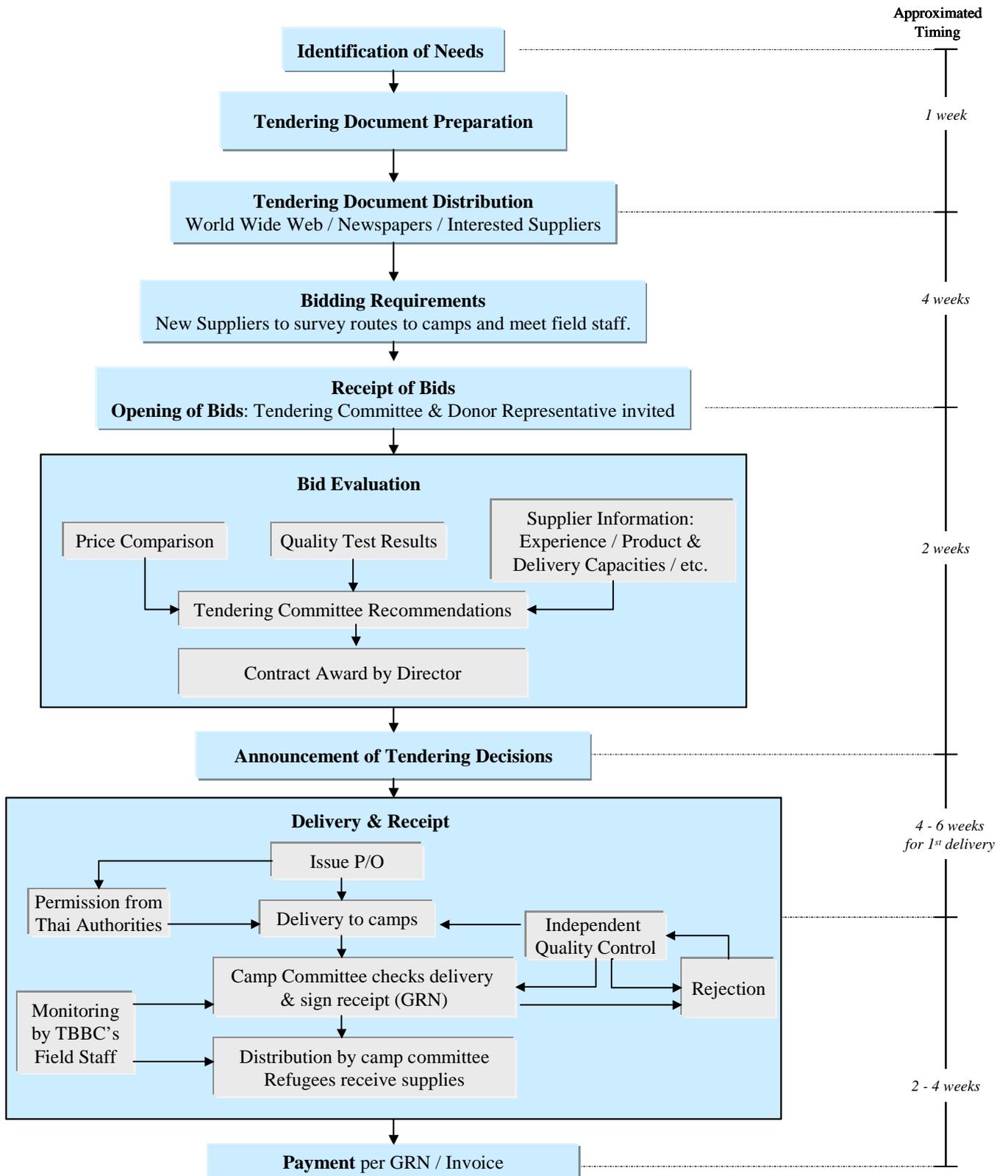
Transportation: Transportation costs are included in the price of all food supplies except AsiaMIX. In Tak province transportation is usually by ten-wheel truck with a capacity of 400 50-kg rice sacks. For the other camps which are less accessible, transportation is usually by six-wheel trucks or 4-wheel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

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

TBBC staff arrange and check deliveries to camps. The Refugee Camp Committee checks weights and quality on delivery, and generally sets aside any deficient items pending further checking and/or replacement. Standard weights have been distributed to the camp stores to allow the calibration of scales prior to the checking of delivered goods and ration distributions. A goods received note (GRN) signed by warehouse managers was brought into full use during 2005. Subsequent revisions were made at the time of reprinting in accordance with suggestions from refugee warehouse staff. This form stands as TBBC's record that commodities have arrived in camp by correct number, and with proper weight and quality. Delivery schedules are designed to ensure that new supplies arrive before the refugees have consumed the previous deliveries, with sufficient allowance for possible delays due to road conditions, breakdowns and other factors.

Camp Committees receive additional training in the management of supplies as a result of the various evaluations and the 2004 monitoring consultancy. Warehouse design has also been reviewed and, to date, most warehouses have been re-built or received major repairs. This was achieved with technical input from the TBBC staff, and with reference to WFP guidelines and local conditions. Further maintenance, repairs and rebuilding of warehouses are scheduled for the 2006/ 2007 dry season.

Procurement and quality control procedure



Distribution: The Refugee Camp Committees are responsible for the distribution of supplies. Food distributions were traditionally organised by men because they had to carry 100 kg sacks. 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 often are conducted with the assistance of women's organisations, teachers or health workers. Each family has a ration book stating their entitlement, and they are called to the delivery point for distribution. Whilst most are male-headed households, it is the women who usually collect the TBBC rations.

During 2004 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees made five commitments to women including their equal participation in food distribution. Throughout 2006, TBBC worked with Camp Committees to strengthen the role of women in food distribution as part of the Camp Management Project (see 2.a) below). Border-wide, women involved in food distribution will increase from 11% in 2006, to 35% by early 2007.

Ration pictures are posted at each warehouse depicting ration items and amounts. These were revised for all camps in 2006. Their presence is checked monthly as a component of TBBC's monitoring system. Amounts distributed are recorded on camp records and in the ration books. TBBC issues standard ration books border-wide and monitors their usage to help ensure each family retains its own ration book.

Following the ECHO evaluation in 2003 greater attention has been given to the accuracy of weights and distribution measuring containers. TBBC introduced standard measures to improve distribution accuracy in the warehouses which were not weighing individual rice rations. Most camps now are either weighing only, or using a combination of standard measures and weighing. TBBC will continue to encourage camps to weigh supplies during distribution.

Food Containers: In general, distributing reusable food storage containers to households is a response to not only health but also environmental concerns. TBBC began providing refugees containers for AsiaMIX in 2004 and cooking oil in 2005. Sealable plastic containers are given to each household to enable proper storage of AsiaMIX to safeguard it from moisture and rodents and refugees are only allowed to collect the AsiaMIX ration if they bring their containers with them to distribution points. Plastic oil containers with volume gradations were distributed to each household during the second half of 2005. These have proved to be durable and beneficial. Not only are they hygienic, but refugees can also check visually that their oil rations are received in full.

In the first half of 2006 sealed plastic drums were introduced for the delivery and storage of fish-paste. These have replaced the metal tins formerly used and which were recycled from other uses including holding toxic chemicals. The new plastic drums are purchased and supplied by TBBC but are the suppliers' responsibility during a contract period. Consideration now is being given to supplying households containers specifically for home storage of fish-paste.

i) Quality control, Monitoring

Quality control: Since the Refugee Committees are very familiar with the expected quality of supplies, it was generally considered in the past that appearance, smell and taste were adequate to assess quality. Substandard supplies rejected by the Camp Committees were returned to the suppliers for replacement. Rice and other food samples were submitted for testing by an independent inspection company only on an occasional basis.

However, regular independent quality control inspections were introduced in 2001 and now TBBC utilises the services of 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, yellow beans, AsiaMIX, cooking oil, fish-paste, soybean cake, chillies, salt, sugar and cooking fuel. This occurs at the source of the supply, *en route* to camp, or in camps. In the second half of 2006, the vast majority of inspections were done in camps. In addition, the Refugee Committees carry out checks at the time of delivery/ distribution. Refugee warehouse staff and TBBC staff have been trained in basic checks of commodity quality and weight. Substandard supplies are subject to warnings, penalties or replacement. Despite this, inevitably quality problems continue to occur. When these happen sampling rates may be increased, further checks initiated and protocols modified if necessary.

Results of the checks during the second half of 2006 are set out in (A) 2.1 Appendix E.

Monitoring: TBBC staff continuously monitor refugee population numbers, and the quality, quantity, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies. A dynamic and formal monitoring system has been continually refined since 1995 based on frequent evaluations. This system involves information collection by professional inspectors and checks made on supplies (delivery, quality, weight, and distribution) through camp recording systems and staff visits to the camps. The following table summarises the monitoring process used in the second half of 2006.

Figure D.5: Summary of TBBC Monitoring Process

Operation	Information Required	Primary Source	Verification by TBBC
Calculating food required	Camp population and population structure	Camp leaders Refugee Committees MOI/UNHCR registration	Periodic house counts and checks on new arrivals
Procurement & tendering	Bids from > 3 companies. Cost, quality and delivery conditions	Local, national and international suppliers TBBC staff	Prices monitored in Bangkok by TBBC
Delivery	Quality and quantity Delivery and distribution schedules	Camp leaders Suppliers	Checks by independent inspection companies prior to loading and/or at camp store Samples taken by TBBC staff for testing Goods Received notes and Delivery Receipt slips
Storage	State of stores Losses to pests/rodents Warehouse management practices	Camp leaders and warehouse staff	Periodic visual inspection / Warehouse inventory Monthly monitoring of warehouses
Distribution	Distribution schedule Amount distributed Stock in hand	Camp stock and distribution records Household ration books	Periodic inspection of records including ration books Monthly household and community group interviews Systematic monitoring at distribution points

There are two ongoing initiatives which improve the accuracy of camp population figures used for supply calculations. Firstly the Camp Management Project (see 2.a) below), led by the Karen and Karenni Refugee Committees in partnership with TBBC, has resulted in the production of 'feeding' population figures (as opposed to camp registration figures) which take account of absentees from the camps. These figures were reviewed in all camps throughout 2006. Secondly the Ministry of Interior and UNHCR now make periodic updates of refugees' registration carried out in 2004/ 5. Although these registration figures may not accurately represent the population in camp, they do provide an independent check on data used in the Camp Management Project.

The major features of the current supply monitoring system are:

"Goods Received Notes" (GRNs) are TBBC's major means of verification that supplies are delivered to camp as planned. A GRN is completed by Warehouse Managers on arrival of every supply truck to camp, recording:

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

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

Checks at distribution points which allow TBBC staff to transparently monitor a larger number of household rations. Furthermore, the distribution practices of warehouse staff are observed, ration book usage noted, as well as verification that appropriate information on rations is visible and available to refugees. The system requires that one percent of households is checked, for a selected supply distribution, in each camp per month. Checking criteria are itemised. The data is converted to a percentage pass.

Formal **inspections of warehouses** in camps are conducted each month by TBBC staff. 20 parameters are used to rate the state of the warehouse as a percentage.

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

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

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

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

TBBC Field Assistants and Coordinators make a preliminary evaluation of data in respective field sites. The Programme Support Manager and Programme Coordinator then make a border-wide evaluation and documents these in monthly reports. Findings inform TBBC's relief programme. Feedback is given to TBBC management and other staff, refugee partners and recipients, and other relevant stakeholders.

The monitoring results for the second half of 2006 are set out under Indicator (A) 2.3, Appendix E.

2. Working through partnerships

To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation, embracing equity, gender and diversity

a) Camp management, Representation

Camp management: In the early years the Karen and Karenni Refugee Committees took responsibility for all camp affairs and TBBC provided no support for camp administration. As territory was lost and trading was hit, TBBC agreed to allow the committees to retain some of the used sacks and containers for resale. The proceeds were then used to support administration expenses such as stationery, photocopying, plastic sheets and torch batteries for night security patrols, funerals, commemoration days, travel costs to town, entertainment of visitors and Thai authorities, camp festivals and social welfare for vulnerable families/ individuals. As the amounts became more significant, TBBC took responsibility for selling back the rice sacks and allocated funds to the committees. By 2000 about 70% of the credit received was given to the Camp Committees for their operating expenses.

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

By 2003 it had become clear that this allowance was inadequate to truly cover camp administration costs. A major burden on the committees was finding adequate supplies to “pay” hundreds of volunteer workers who helped in camp administration, food storage and ration distribution. The committees were left to their own resources to meet these needs and many other demands from the surrounding communities/ authorities. One way this was achieved was by requesting food for the entire registered population and then using the balance after rations were distributed to refugees in camps. A significant number of refugees were away from the camps at any time. Small taxes were also often levied on refugees during distribution. This led to conjecture of malpractice and put pressure on Camp Committees. For some time it had been evident that a more transparent system was desirable.

ECHO consultants in 2003 recommended that feeding and other supply needs should be clearly separated for monitoring purposes. From September 2003 through May 2004 TBBC carried out a study to establish the real demands on Camp Committees, how they deal with them, and what alternative systems could be instituted. The review confirmed that Camp Committees do need additional supplies on top of the actual needs for feeding the population to cover camp security, activities, meetings, relationships with local Thai villages and Thai authorities and other miscellaneous needs. It was also found that Camp Committees have legitimate cash requirements to administer the camps, including office, logistics, travel, activities and relationship costs as well as support for the camp committees and workers involved in food supply. The recommendation was that these additional needs should be budgeted so that accurate feeding population figures could be used for refugee supplies. In particular it was recommended that TBBC pay stipends to approximately 1,000 camp committee members and distribution workers.

Staff stipend levels were discussed with Camp Committee members, the KRC and KnRC and refugee advisory groups. An appropriate scale of support was agreed at an average payment of 900 baht/ month. Maximum stipend levels were set at a standard rate for all camps. The level of refugee incentives was also compared with other NGOs to ensure that these were not out of line with health and education sector payments. Administration needs varied by camp, but were based on an average of about 8 baht per refugee/ month plus additional rice for specified needs. The net cost of implementing these recommendations was off-set by savings realised by using more accurate feeding figures.

Feeding populations, supply figures and cash payments were negotiated and implemented camp by camp between July and December 2004. This involved additional financial support and training to KRC and KnRC so that they could take responsibility for managing the introduction of staff stipends and camp administration support in the camps.

The new system is constantly being monitored. One of its major impacts was to reduce ‘the buffer’ of non-rice commodities in the camps. This buffer of supplies, left over after feeding camp populations, was used to meet other needs in the camps, i.e. relationships, supporting CBOs, security and other camp activities. After further assessment of these needs, non- rice contingency support was introduced into all camps by the end of 2006. New reporting procedures were also introduced to assist in the monitoring of contingency supplies.

A full review and evaluation of staff stipends and administration has yet to be carried out. However, during the latter part of 2006 slight increases in administration support and increased numbers of stipends were provided to respond to specific ‘gaps’ in support e.g. new arrivals resulting in new camp sections being set up.

TBBC together with KRC and KnRC also worked with camp committees in order to increase the role of women in the distribution process in camps. Recommendations were approved for 2007 approximately 70 new positions were

introduced in the warehouse and distribution sector from a total of 96 new positions for females. 19 new positions for males were also approved. KRC and KnRC camp management staff are now responsible for the logistics of stipend support for over 1,700 staff.

Representation: For some time, TBBC has been considering developing consumer advisory groups in each camp to ensure broader participation in the programme beyond the camp committees. During 2006 the TBBC Community Liaison Officer has established CBO meetings in the camps as one such mechanism to ensure a broader voice in TBBC programming.

UNHCR also rolled out its Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) process in 2005 for which Thailand was used as a pilot study. TBBC field staff were engaged in the process from the initial consultations through the field work and analysis of the findings. As a result, Multi Functional Teams (MFT) have been established in each province to conduct focus group discussions in the camps to garner a wide range of opinions, concerns and opinions from all sectors / ages of the populations to better inform programmes and to build a more protective environment

b) 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 of the registered population is 4.7 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. TBBC's focus is to work with camp committees to strengthen the role of women in camp management and delivery of the programme. TBBC also provides some core support to women's organisations to facilitate management and administration of their projects.

The role of the TBBC Community Liaison Officer is to explore existing and potential links with CBOs and to address issues related to equitable representation.

TBBC established a Gender Working Group in 2003 to ensure that the Gender Policy would remain an active document. This group met again in the first half of 2004 to discuss the role the Community Liaison Officer and staff met again in 2006 to move forward on increasing women's involvement in food distributions. Following are key policy statements:

Statement of Principles: In developing a gender policy TBBC

- Acknowledges that both women and men have the equal right to dignity and to self-determination.
- Recognises that the transformation of gender relations and roles is necessary to allow women and men to develop their potential and contribute fully in all aspects of their society, for the eventual benefit of their whole community
- Believes that refugee men and women should cooperate in building and sustaining a fair and equitable society through equal representation, participation, opportunities and access to resources.
- Believes that both women and men should contribute to the empowerment of women so that women may fulfil their potential.

Goal: To increase understanding and practice of gender equality within TBBC's organisation and relief programme, in partnership with refugee communities.

Objectives:

- 1) To provide a working environment for all staff which respects women and men as equal members.
- 2) To increase knowledge of TBBC office and field staff in gender awareness.
- 3) To support women's initiatives to address their needs as identified/ prioritised by them.
- 4) To participate in initiatives by NGOs to improve gender equity in the humanitarian aid and refugee community.
- 5) To encourage TBBC staff to raise gender issues and gender awareness with men in the camp communities.

Cultural context: TBBC is an organisation whose staff is drawn from both Asian and Western cultures. The population of refugees supported by TBBC on this border comprises different ethnic and religious groups from Burma. It is recognised by TBBC that different traditional cultural norms regarding gender roles and relations enrich and diversify its work. TBBC recognises the need to challenge cultural norms where they deny basic human rights for both women and men.

Process: TBBC acknowledges that defining and implementing a gender policy will be an ongoing process. It's initial goal, and objectives are considered as realistic in the context of current gender awareness in TBBC. TBBC recognises that men and women are at different stages of gender awareness and as a result, different activities will be targeted for men and women within the refugee communities. The policy will be reviewed on a six-monthly basis, as progress is made and aims achieved.

c) Protection

TBBC played a leading role on establishing the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group (PWG) in 2000 in response to UNHCR's Outreach Workshop held in Bangkok in 1999. The PWG is committed to the concept of shared responsibilities in protection which extends to the refugee communities. To further this, the PWG has been extremely active in organising joint activities for NGOs and CBOs and taking up specific protection issues both at the community level and with the Thai authorities. Workshops have been conducted within service sectors (education, health, food and shelter, etc) and on an issue basis (SGBV, repatriation, camp management) and ongoing training is seen as a key component of the collaboration.

PWG meetings are held regularly at both the Bangkok and provincial level. Mainstream issues in which the RTG is currently engaged include birth registration and the administration of justice in camps. There is also active ongoing UNHCR/NGO/Camp Committee dialogue on the civilian nature of camps and the protection implication of military elements in the camps. The TBBC Deputy Executive Director is the facilitator of the PWG.

TBBC in its capacity as facilitator of the PWG was invited to the UNHCR / NGO Consultations in Geneva in 2005 to give a presentation on 'Participatory Planning' as an example of global best practice in partnership between NGOs and UNHCR. TBBC also represents the PWG in the UN working group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC)

d) 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.

As an outcome of an RTG/ NGO Workshop in December 2006, MOI has asked all NGOs to submit an action plan for assistance to neighbouring Thai communities and has informed them that the camp commander has a list of target villages. TBBC will prepare a report on its activities in 2006 and consider how this might be adjusted to meet MOI expectations.

3. Building capacity

To empower displaced people and their communities by strengthening their capacity for self-reliance

a) 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 formalised 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 preventing micronutrient deficiencies.

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

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

Activities have included:

- Training: Training of Teachers (TOT) training for CBOs working in the camps, with IDPs and in some Thai villages, including teacher training for middle school students; training for camp residents.
- Infrastructure and materials distribution: Setting up demonstration sites in most camps and community food gardens in association with schools, boarding houses, orphanages, and community group concerns. 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; and trials of household micro-livestock. Providing CAN training participants basic tool kits to enable them to carry out small-scale domestic food production. Establishing crop-tree nurseries for distribution of trees to households. The species used are chosen on the basis of their nutritional profile, application (fencing, fuel wood etc.) and familiarity to local communities. Four community seed banks were established in villages surrounding three camps in order to both support these communities as well as avoid reliance on commercial hybrid seed stock that has the potential to damage local biodiversity. The species were selected on their nutritional profile, cultural acceptance, and ease of cultivation. Distribution of seeds is through Camp Committees and their Vocational Training Committees.
- Production is ongoing of a CAN Handbook in five languages: Burmese, Sgaw Karen, English, Shan and Pa O. The English and Burmese versions of the handbook, in draft form, is used for training, will be published in the 1st quarter of 2007.

The CAN project has now been established in seven border camps. Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin camps currently are serviced by ZOA and COERR. TBBC, nevertheless, conducted CAN evaluations in these to camps in the first half of 2006 and there are plans to provide support for CAN activities in the 3rd quarter of 2007.

The project aims to contribute to the nutrition of participants and their communities. 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

See section 3.3 a) for planned changes in programme direction.

b) Community liaison

TBBC recruited a Community Liaison Officer at the beginning of 2005 with the aim of exploring the role of different sectors of society in camp life and devising strategies to address identified gender, ethnic and other inequalities. Consultation and feedback tools for all programme recipients and partners are being developed. Regular CBO meetings were established in three camps during 2006 with more planned for 2007. Outcome from these meetings will inform initiatives responding to CBO capacity strengthening needs, and are already informing TBBC programme responses.

c) Weaving project

Since 2002 TBBC has supported a *longyi*-weaving project organised by the women's organisations (Burmese style wrap-around 'skirt', worn by both men and women). This is to maintain and develop traditional skills, to provide income generation & also to develop the capacity of the women's organisations in all aspects of project management. TBBC supplies thread and funds for the women's groups to make one *longyi* for every woman and man (>12 years) in alternate years beginning with one *longyi* for every woman in 2002. Production was initially in Mae La camp, but by the end of 2004 all camps were producing their own supplies. During 2006 special weaving materials were provided for 382 Kayan women in Site 1 to weave their own traditional clothing using back-strap looms.

4. Strengthening Advocacy

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

a) Advocacy activities

Throughout its history TBBC has played an advocacy role on behalf of displaced Burmese both with the RTG and the international community. There has never been a formal strategy for this but in 2005 advocacy was established as a core TBBC objective within the Strategic Plan.

TBBC staff are involved in many different kinds of advocacy ranging from interventions with local authorities when problems arise affecting refugee protection or services at the border, engagement with national Thai authorities concerning policy issues, coordinated protection initiatives with UHNCR and other NGOs, and dialogue with different constituents of the international community regarding root causes and durable solutions. The TBBC member agencies also advocate with their own constituencies, raising awareness and encouraging supportive action.

All advocacy activities are aimed at improving protection for refugees, ensuring that essential humanitarian services are maintained, and working towards a solution which will bring an end to conflict in Burma and an opportunity for refugees to lead normal fulfilling lives. There are a multitude of stakeholders who might eventually contribute solutions for the displaced Burmese but accurate information is essential for informed decision making. A priority for TBBC is therefore to maximise its presence along the border to research and document the situation as accurately possible and, where possible, affording the displaced communities themselves the opportunity to voice their own concerns. Regular documentation includes these six month reports and annual reports on the IDP situation. The TBBC website is also being developed as a resource tool.

5. Developing organisational resources

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

a) Strategic Plan

TBBC developed its first Strategic Plan in 2005 from a consensus and commitment building process with all stakeholders. This was the first time in TBBC's 21-year history that such a comprehensive process has been undertaken. Through workshops, fieldwork, surveys and informal discussions from April through August 2005, ideas and opinions were sought from all TBBC staff, refugees in camps, partners, members and relevant external stakeholders. Previous strategic planning research and discussions were revisited. Current strategies were reviewed, endorsed and enhanced with due consideration of recommendations from all stakeholders. The draft Strategic Plan was presented at the TBBC AGM in Washington in October 2005 and adopted by the Members.

This now informs all TBBC activities, the core objectives forming the basis for the TBBC Logframe and the structure of this report. It must remain dynamic and it will be reviewed and updated during the first half of 2007

b) Programme evaluation and review

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

Figure D.6: Evaluations and reviews of TBBC programme

Mar 1994	Dutch Interchurch Aid/EC/Femconsult. Overall Programme
Nov 1996	Dutch Interchurch Aid/Femconsult. Monitoring Procedures
Apr 1997	ECHO Evaluation Report. Overall Programme
Nov 1997	ECHO Audit. Financial/Administration Procedures
May 1998	Dutch Interchurch Aid/International Agricultural Centre/Supplementary Feeding
Apr 2000	DanChurchAid/Sphere Project Minimum Standards
May 2000	UNHCR Consultant Study of TBBC Cooking Fuel Supplies
Mar 2003	Independent. TBBC Management and Governance Structure
Jun 2003	IRC. Procurement and Quality Control Procedures
Jul 2003	Independent: Review of TBBC Cooking Fuel
Oct 2003	ECHO Audit for Ma La and Umpiem Mai
Nov 2003	ECHO. ECHO-Funded Nutrition and Food Aid Activities
Aug 2004	Review of TBBC Monitoring Procedures
Sep 2004	Review of TBBC Financial Control Procedures
Feb 2005	AIDCO for EC Rice and building materials
Jul 2005	Review of TBBC staff remuneration
2006	Review of TBBC Staff Policy: Legal and gender perspectives
Jul 2006	Staff Development and Assessment
Jul 2006	Alternative packaging of TBBC programme to attract new donors
Oct 2006	WFP assessment of food distribution
Jan 2007	Emergency relief programme

TBBC is committed to implementing the key recommendations of its evaluations and almost all of the recommendations of the evaluations and reviews undertaken to date have now been implemented or are currently being addressed.

At the 2005 donors meeting, TBBC suggested that donors should commit to a coordinated evaluation plan for, say, a two year period, to reduce duplication and ensure that key issues are addressed. TBBC should negotiate a plan of evaluations/ studies for a two year period and once this was agreed, all donors would be invited to comment on and contribute to the Terms of Reference, and to recommend consultants. Priorities were subsequently established at the TBBC AGM (See 3.5.g). Some five evaluations/ studies are planned for 2006/7 with another three identified for consideration after 2006.

c) Performance indicators

In 2000, TBBC agreed to develop Performance Indicators to assess the achievement of the programme objectives. It was recognised that producing comprehensive indicators would take some time and during the first half of 2001 a Logframe was developed to establish priority indicators related to food distribution. These became available during 2002.

The Logframe has subsequently been extended, Performance Indicators defined to include all aspects of the TBBC programme and it has been restructured in accordance with the Core Objectives defined in the TBBC Strategic Plan for 2005-2010. The Performance Indicators available for the second half of 2007 are set out in Appendix E.

d) Cost effectiveness

Since the very beginning, TBBC philosophy was to encourage the refugees to implement the programme themselves. Staff numbers were kept to a minimum, keeping administration costs low and making the programme very cost-effective. Even though the programme has grown enormously in the last few years and staff numbers have increased dramatically to deal with both increasing technical and donor bureaucratic demands, TBBC still employs only 51 staff to service a budget of around USD 33 million (1 staff person per 3,300 refugees in 2006, compared with 1 person per 16,000 refugees in 1985). Administrative expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses were only 6% of expenditures in 2006. The total cost of the programme in 2006 was to be baht 6,599 per refugee per year, or around 18 baht per refugee per day (US 47 cents per day at the 2006 exchange rate of baht 38/ USD). 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%.

e) Staff training

Although previously there was no systematic staff training programme TBBC organised periodic trainings and encouraged staff to attend appropriate courses run by other organisations and these were listed in previous 6 month reports. In 2006 TBBC employed a consultant to help develop a comprehensive staff development programme and an individual learning/ training programme was developed for each staff person and this plan is now being implemented. Training courses and capacity building events attended by staff in the second half of 2006 were:

Figure D.7: List of TBBC staff training July to December 2006

Training Course	No. of Staff
HIV/Aids	All staff
Code of Conduct	All staff
Professional writing and reporting	1
Participatory monitoring and evaluation	1
Psychometric Test review/leadership	5
Performance Management	All staff
English Language	12
Karenni Language	1
Thai Language	1

f) Programme sustainability

The programme philosophy of maximising refugee input, minimising staff and aid dependency has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for nearly 23 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 during the last decade have eroded the refugees' sense of self-sufficiency, making them increasingly aid-dependent. Social problems have also become more evident as the camps have become more overcrowded and restricted. Regarding the TBBC programme, new demands from donors for independent control checks initially appeared as a threat to the trust built up with the Refugee Committees and their own sense of responsibility and involvement in administering the assistance programme. However, by carefully ensuring that the refugees themselves were involved in redesigning the monitoring procedures and engaged in responding to the results, the positive benefits have been recognised by all parties and greater accountability achieved.

A major objective of the philosophy has been to ensure that the refugees can return home when the situation allows it. It can be argued that even after 22 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 thousands of villages and there are also hundreds 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 initiated 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. Rhetoric against the refugees increased, with accusations of environmental damage, bringing in diseases, taking Thai jobs, as well as being involved in crime, prostitution and drug trafficking.

During the last two years, there has been a growing realisation however, that there is very little hope of the refugees returning home in the foreseeable future and that more could be done in the camps to prepare the refugees for the future. During 2005 UNHCR and the NGOs began jointly advocating for increased access to skills training and education and for income generation projects/ employment to be considered. At an RTG/ NGO workshop in December 2005 there was consensus that whilst national security was still an issue and refugees must be controlled, it would be to the benefit of all stakeholders to assist refugees in more fully realising their human potential. There is also a growing realisation that Thailand needs a large migrant work force and that the refugees could contribute to the economy. With careful planning there may now be opportunities to promote a more favourable view of refugees in Thailand.

Another 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. TBBC's expenditures have increased on average by 16%/ annum for the last five years but in 2006 TBBC faced its worst funding crisis in its entire 22 years. Fortunately the crisis was resolved, but should TBBC ever be forced to cut basic food rations, its ability to achieve its objectives would be seriously undermined.

g) Visibility

The following visibility policy was adopted at the 2001 TBBC donors meeting:

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

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

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

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

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

Almost all of TBBC's donors accept this policy but the 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 warehouse, featuring ration information and in 2006 committee members and warehouse workers received T-shirts. Soccer and volley balls and T-shirts were provided for sports events and umbrellas and notebooks were also distributed to various camp committees. All items are supplied to all camps, carrying EU logos in the camps where ECHO/ EC funds are used. These items are very popular with the refugees.

ICCO, TBBC's partner with ECHO is also committed to visibility activities in Europe and in 2006 this included a travelling photographic exhibition.

Appendix E

Programme performance indicators

TBBC began to develop Performance Indicators at the end of 2000, initially prioritising those relating to food distribution.

The current Logframe covers all aspects of TBBC's programme and is structured in accordance with the Strategic Plan Core Strategies.

Figure E.1 sets out TBBC's logframe showing the Performance Indicators adopted and the proposed Means of Verification.

Figure E.2 presents a summary of the performance of TBBC's programme as measured by Performance Indicators since 2003 (where available).

Many of the nutrition indicators are dependent on the collection, compilation, and analysis of data from the CCSDPT Health Information System, a common database for all the border health agencies. After being vacant for more than a year, the position of CCSDPT Health Information System Officer has been filled since April 2005. Data collection and reporting have since been improved.

Specific Objective A:

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

Indicator (A) 1 a), b):

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

- Crude Mortality Rate (CMR): rate of death in the entire population (presented as deaths per 1,000 population per year): The baseline CMR for the East Asia and Pacific Region is 7 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year*. The CMR in all camps should be maintained below this baseline. An increase in CMR to double the baseline level, i.e. to 14 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.
- Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): rate of death among children below 5 years of age in the population (presented as deaths per 1,000 population under 5 years of age per year): The baseline U5MR for the East Asia and Pacific Region is 8 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year*. The U5MR in all camps should be maintained below this baseline. An increase in U5MR to double the baseline level, that is to 16 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.

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

Means of Verification –

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

Figure E.3: Crude and under-five mortality rates in all camps 2000 to 2006

All Camps	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Thailand*
CMR/1,000population/year	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	7.0
Under 5 deaths/1,000/year	9.2	9.1	6.9	7.2	6.5	5.3	5.1	5.7

* UNICEF 2005

The data show both CMR and U5MR for all camps has steadily decreased over the past five years. Since 2003, the rates have been maintained acceptably below the baselines for the East and Pacific Region. In addition, the CMR and U5MR in all camps compared favourably to rates for the population of Thailand.

Indicator (A) 2:

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

Means of Verification

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

Nutrition surveys were conducted by all health agencies during 2006, and results for 2003 to 2006 are presented in Figure F.4 below for acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition. Rates of acute malnutrition, according to WHO cut-offs, are within 'acceptable' limits at less than 5% of the under-five population. The exception is Mae Ra Ma Luang camp, which is 'poor' at 5.0%, and has a higher rate than previous years. This higher rate is due to the large group of new arrivals. The rate of acute malnutrition is 9.5% in new arrivals, 4.5% in older residents. Chronic

Figure E.1: Logical Framework of TBBC programme, December 2006

Principal Objective: To ensure an adequate standard of living and respect for human rights of displaced people from Burma, by working in partnership with displaced communities, building capacity, strengthening self reliance and food security.			
Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Specific Objective A: To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter, cooking fuel and non food items for displaced persons.</p>	<p>1. Mortality rates. a) Crude mortality rate CMR < 7 / 1,000 / year. b) Under 5 mortality rate U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year. 2. Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition < 5%. 3. Population diagnosed with clinically apparent thiamine (vitamin B₁) deficiency < 10 / 1,000 / month</p>	<p>CCSDPT Health Information System Mortality rates (CMR, U5MR). Children identified as malnourished from clinic visits Clinical incidence of thiamine deficiency Annual Nutrition surveys : Children <5 weight / height measurements (WHO/NCHS z scores)</p>	<p>Assumptions - RTG policy allows appropriate level of services and access. - Cooperation from medical agencies. - Medical agencies screen for malnutrition. Risks - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. - Presence of epidemics. - Armed attacks on camps. - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters.</p>
<p>Expected Results 1A. Nutritional needs of all refugees in camps are met and the nutrition of other displaced people is improved 2A. Displaced persons receive adequate and appropriate quantity and quality of food, shelter and non-food items</p>	<p>1.1 Ration provides minimum av. 2,220 kcals / person. 1.2 Adherence to TBBC Supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols by all health agencies to adequately cover the needs of identified target groups malnourished children and adults, pregnant/lactating women, chronic/HIV/TB patients, and IPD patients 1.3 Children < 5 identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes – 100% 1.4 Vitamin A coverage of children < 5 > 95%. 2.1 Commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers. 95% 2.2 Distribution points readily accessible to all recognised population recorded by camp committee and at convenient times. 100% 2.3 Population receive supplies as planned. 95% 2.4 Eucalyptus, Bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5) m²/person. 2.5 Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190mJ/p/m. 2.6 Households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves – 100% 2.7. Sufficient blankets, bednets, mats. 2.8 Clothing distributed to everyone – > 12 yr receive camp produced longyi bi-annually 1 piece warm clothing/person/yr < 5 years: 1 set clothing/ yr.</p>	<p>1.1 Nutritional analysis of ration. 1.2 Monthly supplementary and therapeutic feeding statistics CCSDPT HIS 1.3 Children < 5 enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (excluding new arrivals). 1.4 CCSDPT HIS Vitamin A coverage 2.1 Quality-Independent inspectors' reports, Acceptance by camp committee. 2.2 Warehouse locations monitored: i. No of refugees per distribution point. ii. Furthest walking distance from distribution point. iii. Camp distribution schedules. 2.3 Warehouse checks -Stock and Distribution records, Distribution points -Ration received after distribution- at distribution point. Household visits - Ration books. 2.4 Materials provided can build minimum: 35 m² - standard house (1-5 people) 7m/p, 54 m² - large (6+)5.4 m/p 2.5 Laboratory test: MJoules/kg. Assessment of cooking habits. 2.6 Household survey 2.7 Household checks, distribution of blankets, nets and mats 2.8 Longyi production in camps: No of looms, longyis produced. Distributions of warm clothing, <5 years clothing.</p>	<p>Assumptions - RTG allows appropriate level of services and access. - Sufficient commodities available in marketplace. - Space available in camp. - Donor commitment to funding. Risks - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. - Presence of epidemics. - Armed attacks on camps. - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters - Forced repatriation</p>

<p>Specific Objective B: To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation</p>	<p>Displaced Communities capacities and resources are utilised.</p>	<p>Community responsibilities include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Camp management. Supply chain management : maintenance of warehouses, receiving, storing, and distributing supplies. Conducting Training 	<p>Assumptions Displaced Communities want to work with TBBC</p>																		
<p>Expected Results: 1B. Equitable community participation in all stages of project cycle 2B effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened 3B. Duplication and competition are minimised 4B. Continuous delivery of the programme by reducing the negative impacts on the Royal Thai Government and local Thai communities.</p>	<p>1.1 50% women in distribution process 50% camp committee positions held by women 1.2 Scheduled CBO meetings 2.1 Suggestion boxes functioning in 9 camps 2.2 Scheduled CBO meetings 3.1 TBBC is primary provider of food, shelter and non food items 3.2 Membership of CCSDPT Multi sectoral Networking meetings attended / month >7 3.3 Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative: Coordinated evaluation plan 4.1 Timely delivery of commodities 4.2 Non interference in delivery of services by local communities</p>	<p>1.1 Camp staff lists, Camp management roles and responsibilities defined 1.2.2.2 Participants and minutes of meetings with CBOs 2.1 Standard monitoring forms recording Comments received. 3.1 Monitoring in camp 3.2 Positions held and participation in CCSDPT, Protection Working Group, Provincial and Camp coordination meetings. 3.3 Evaluation plan for 2006 3.4 Minutes of meetings 4.1,4.2 Goods Received Note - GRN</p>	<p>Assumptions 1.1 Percentage will increase annually to 50% 2.1 RTG allows boxes to be set up 3.1 all service providers have access to CCSDPT</p>																		
<p>Specific Objective C: To strengthen Capacities of Displaced people and their communities for self reliance</p>	<p>Training integrated throughout programme delivery i.e. Camp management -CMP, Supply chain management -SCM, Food Security -FS, clothing -NFI, nutrition</p>	<p>Training conducted :</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Topic</th> <th>Content</th> <th>Trainees</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>GMP</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SCM</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FS</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NFI</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nutrition</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Topic	Content	Trainees	GMP			SCM			FS			NFI			Nutrition			
Topic	Content	Trainees																			
GMP																					
SCM																					
FS																					
NFI																					
Nutrition																					
<p>Expected Results: 1C. Livelihood and food security initiatives are strengthened 2C. Capabilities for project and community management are strengthened 3C. Community strategies for coping with shocks are strengthened</p>	<p>1.1 CAN Training activities in all camps . 1.2 Income generation activities in all camps 2.1 Outputs delivered with only basic materials and financial support. Longyis produced for > 12yrs bi-annually 2.2 Ratio of TBBC field staff to Camp management staff ≤ 1: 30 3.1 Community services are uninterrupted</p>	<p>1.1 No. of Demonstration gardens. 1.2 Longyi weaving – labour cost for weavers Stove production – incentives provided 2.1 Field reports Purchase orders 2.2 TBBC staff lists, CMP records 3.1 Feedback from CBOs, NGOs 3.2 Systematic monitoring</p>																			
<p>Specific Objective D: To increase understanding of the nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement</p>	<p>Ongoing donor support</p>	<p>Programmes fully funded</p>																			
<p>Expected Results: 1D. Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced 2D. Stakeholders are able to develop their own advocacy strategies</p>	<p>1.1 Non-refoulement 1.2 All Refugees are registered 2.1 Regular Meetings between displaced persons and RTG, Donors, Government representatives</p>	<p>1.1, 1.2 UNHCR , MOI statistics 2.1 Visits to camps, meetings and travel facilitated by TBBC Reports, Publications International meetings attended</p>																			

<p>Activities</p> <p>A Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of rice, mung beans, oil, salt, fish paste, chillies, fortified flour, cooking fuel, eucalyptus poles, plastic sheeting, mats, bednets, blankets, cooking pots. Award contracts to Suppliers, Issue purchase orders against contracts. Purchase bamboo, thatch, thread for longyis, clothing < 5 years, materials for stoves production, stoves. Monitor delivery and distribution of supplies. Reimbursement of Supplementary feeding and nursery school lunch programmes.</p> <p>B Camp committee (CC) receives and checks deliveries. CC undertakes storage of supplies. CC distributes rations. Field Staff meet regularly with other service providers. TBBC executive director chairs monthly coordination meeting in Bangkok. TBBC co chairs health sub committee meeting TBBC facilitates Protection Working Group. TBBC issues 6 month report. Field offices respond to local requests: distribute relief supplies, support for local Thai authorities provide school lunches and emergency relief.</p> <p>C Provide training and education in nutrition, appropriate gardening, camp management, warehouse management, quality control. Purchase and monitor delivery and distribution of seeds, crop trees, small livestock, tools, Purchased materials for income generation activities</p> <p>D Provide briefings, presentations at conferences, reports, publications</p>	<p>Means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel – field and Bangkok with relevant language skills. - Offices – Field, Bangkok - 4WD vehicles. - Training. - Warehouses in camps. - Documented processes – Procurement, Financial controls, Monitoring, Programme Guidelines and Staff Policy Manuals in place 	<p>% of purchases tendered. Average no of bids. Delivery slips/Purchase orders. Camp visits: Monthly monitoring checklist. Camp records. Claims/ payments to Medical agencies, CBOs GRN. Observation, responses to requests for materials. Observation, distribution records in camp, payroll of camp staff involved. Meeting minutes, monthly reports from all field staff. Reports from local authorities.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme approval from RTG. - Donor commitment to funding. - Sufficient commodities available in marketplace. - Space available in camp. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. - Armed attacks on camps. - Access denied due to weather. - Warehouses damaged by weather.
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Table E.2. Programme objectives and performance indicators

Programme Objectives and Performance Indicators		Standard	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006
						Jan-Jun	Jul-Dec
<i>see also Logical Framework Fig F.1 and Appendix F</i>							
A: To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter, cooking fuel and non-food items							
Health							
1a	Crude mortality rate (CMR) /1,000 / year	<7	4.2	4.1	3.9	annual	3.5
1b	<5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) / 1,000 <5 / year	<8	7.2	6.5	5.3	annual	4.9
2	Percentage of children <5 with wasting malnutrition	<5%	3.34	3.62	4.10%	na	2.8
3	Diagnosed Thiamine deficiency rate / 1000 / month	<10	4.3	4.4	2.4	na	2
Nutrition							
1A	1.1 Average number of kCal / person / day	≥ 2,181	2,250	2,270	2,280	2,236	2,210
	1.2 Adherence to TBBC SFP,TFP	Yes	na	na	Yes	Yes	Yes
	1.3 Percentage of children identified as malnourished, enrolled in SFP	100%	na	na	100%	100	100
	1.4 Percentage of children <5 receive Vitamin A	≥95%		97.8	94.8	82.1	0
Commodities							
2A	2.1 Percentage of Commodities meeting quality specifications						
	Rice	95%	97.50%	100%	82	93	89
	Mung beans	95%	100%	100%	87	91	77
	Oil	95%	100%	100%	100	100	100
	Charcoal	95%	46%	86%	64	23	64
	Chillies	95%	n/a	100%	86	66	36
	Fish paste	95%	n/a	56%	96	82	97
	Salt	95%	n/a	100%	89	75	74
	Fortified flour	95%		99.50%	86	100	60
	Sugar	95%				100	100
	Soybean cake	95%				100	100
	2.2 Accessibility of Distribution Points	100%	100%	100%	100	100	100
	Max no. of refugees / distribution point	< 20,000	11,470	11,100	11,631	11,200	12,566
	Average No. of refugees / distribution point	< 10000	3,323	4,152	4,203	4,445	4,550
	maximum walking distance to distribution point	< 5 kms	1 kms	1 kms	1.5kms	1.5	1.5
	Distribution times available in advance	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	Yes	yes
	2.3 Population receives ration as planned	95%	92%	92%	98.7	99.8	100.1
Shelter							
	2.4 Building materials provide sufficient covered space per person	≥ 3.5 m ²	7 m ²	7 m ²	7 m ²	7 m ²	5.75 m ²
	Percentage of adequate dwellings	100%	n/a	98.20%	99%	95%	95
Cooking Fuel							
	2.5 Cooking Fuel meets Minimum energy requirement / month	≥ 190 MJ	178 MJ	206 MJ	193	180.7	198.3
	2.6 Household have fuel efficient stoves	100%	n/a	n/a	90	95	95
	2.7 Sufficient Blankets,bednets and mats	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	% Blankets distributed / population	50%	57.5	55.7	51%	dist Oct	55.5
	% Bednets distributed / population	33%	30.4	35.7	38	34	dist Apr
	% Sleeping mats distributed / population	33%	22	0	39	dist 2007	dist 2007
	2.8 Everyone receives some clothing	≥ 1			1.5	na	1.5
	% pop > 12 yrs received Camp produced longyi (M / F alternate years)	50%	50%	51%	49%	na	50%
	% pop received warm clothing	100%	100%	100%	100%	dist Nov	75%
	% < 5 years received 1 set new clothing	100%	n/a	95%	100%	100	100
B: To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation							
	Displaced persons capacities and resources are utilised	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1B:	1.1 % women in distribution	50%	n/a	7	11	13	35
	% women on Camp committees	50%	n/a	22	22	30	28
	1.2 structured meetings with CCs, CBOs - borderwide	≥ 4 /mnth	2	2	7	7	7
2B:	2.1 suggestion boxes functioning in all camps	9 camps			9	9	9
3B:	3.1 TBBC primary provider of food,shelter and non food items	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	3.2 membership of CCSDPT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	multi-sectoral networking meetings attended / month	6			11	11	11
	3.3 Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative- annual coordinated evaluation plan	for 2006			1	1	0
4B:	4.1 timely delivery of commodities	100%			87.4	65.2	75.7
	4.2 non-interference indelivery of services by local community	0			0	0	0
C: To strengthen capacities of displaced people and their communities for self reliance							
	Training integrated throughout programme delivery	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
1C:	1.1 CAN Training activities in all camps	9 camps	Yes	Yes	7	9	9
	1.2 Income generation activities in all camps	9			9	9	9
	longyi weaving	9			9	9	9
	stove production	9			4	4	4
2C:	2.1 Outputs delivered with only basic materials and financial support -longyis	51,600			51,160	na	51,730
	2.2 Percentage of TBBC staff : Camp management staff	<5%			3%	3	2.8
3C:	3.1 Community services are uninterrupted	yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
D: To increase understanding of nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement							
	Ongoing Donor Support	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
1D:	1.1 Non-refoulement	0			0	0	
	1.2 All refugees are registered	100%			76	88	91
2D:	2.1 meetings between displaced persons and RTG, Donors, Gov.reps.	> 1 / month			2	2	2
	See Appendix F for information regarding indicators which are below standarc						

malnutrition remains between 'moderate' (20-30%) in Site 1, 'high' (30-40%) in Mae La, Umpiem, NuPo and Tham Hin, and 'very high' (>40%) in Site 2, Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Ban Don Yang camps.

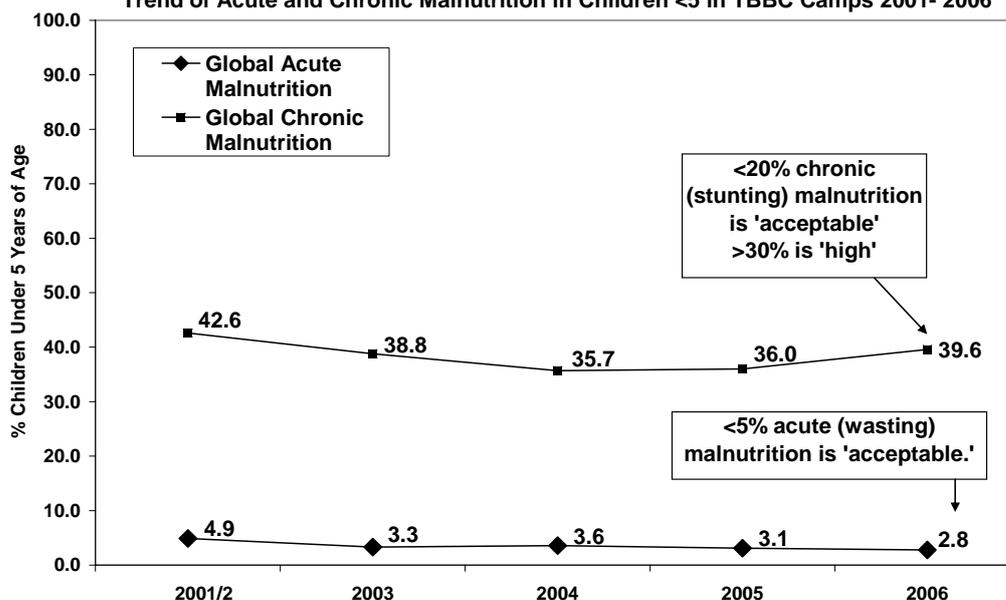
Figure E.4: Acute and chronic malnutrition rates in children <5 (% <5 population) 2003 to 2006

Camps	2003				2004				2005				2006			
	Global acute malnutrition								Global chronic malnutrition							
	W/H: < -2SD								H/A: < -2SD							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Site 1	3.4	2.0	2.6	3.2	31.9	29.8	30.0	25.5								
Site 2	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.0	37.1	35.3	37.1	45.3								
MLO (MKK)	2.9	5.7	3.6	3.6	43.2	39.0	48.6	49.0								
Mae Ra Ma Luang	2.5	2.4	5.0	5.0	30.9	40.5	47.6	47.6								
Mae La	2.9	4.5	4.0	4.0	43.2	37.8	39.5	37.6								
Umpiem	3.9	3.8	3.4	2.1	48.4	42.0	38.2	32.9								
Nu Po	4.1	5.0		1.6	42.7	28.5		37.9								
Tham Hin		6.5	2.7	2.1		39.6	28.8	38.0								
Ban Don Yang	4.3	2.9	3.9	1.6	34.1	46.7	36.6	41.8								
All Camps	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.8	38.8	35.7	36.0	39.6								

(Note: Surveys were not conducted in Tham Hin camp in 2003; 2005 data for Nu Po camp were not completed due to staffing changes in the health agency.)

Data from nutrition surveys conducted between 2001 and 2006 indicate a stable, decreasing trend in acute malnutrition rates border-wide. Border-wide, chronic malnutrition remains high and appears to show an increasing trend from the past several years (Figure E.5). Variation in chronic malnutrition trends may be due to several factors: 1) measurement variation at the camp level or sampling error; 2) efficacy of growth monitoring and surveillance, which help to prevent children becoming severely malnourished or malnourished for extended periods of time; and 3) changing demographics from resettlement. (Note: several camps were not included in the analysis in 2003 and 2005, skewing border-wide data slightly.)

Figure E.5: Trend of Acute and Chronic Malnutrition in TBBC Camps in Children <5
Trend of Acute and Chronic Malnutrition in Children <5 in TBBC Camps 2001- 2006

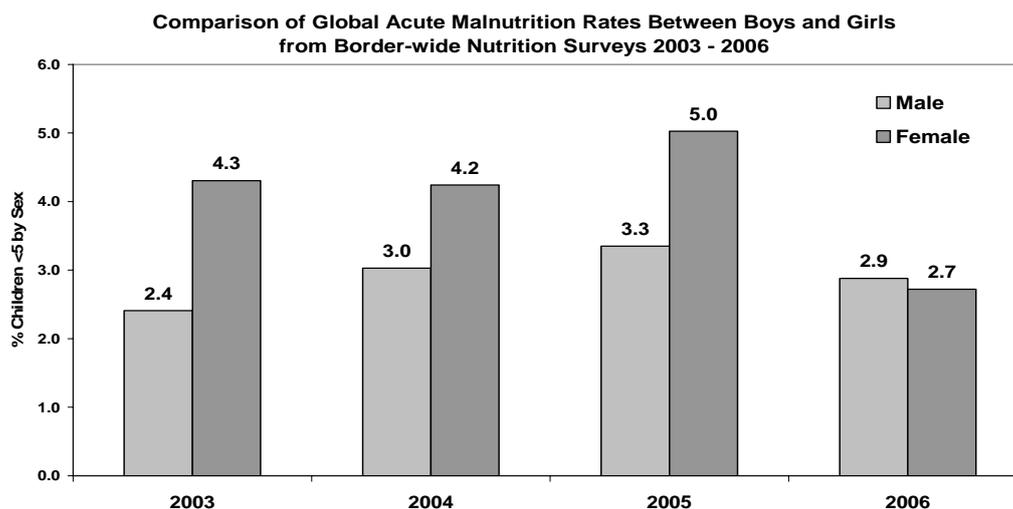


Enrolment in supplementary feeding programs has increased significantly from previous years, indicating that more children who are malnourished are being identified and treated (see Indicator (A) 2.3).

The high level of chronic malnutrition is currently being partially addressed by the introduction of 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 could take nearly a generation.

Data disaggregated by sex show higher malnutrition rates in girls than in boys between 2003-2005, but a similar, and lower, rate in 2006 (Figure F.6). This issue will continue to be monitored.

Figure E.6: Comparison of Acute Malnutrition Rates in Girls and Boys in All Camps Combined 2003 - 2006



Indicator (A) 3:

Population diagnosed with clinically apparent thiamine (vitamin B₁) deficiency <math>< 10 / 1,000 / \text{month}</math>

Means of Verification

- CCSDPT Health Information System data for clinical incidence of thiamine deficiency.

Previously, rates of Beriberi (vitamin B₁ deficiency) were monitored and used as an indicator of the TBBC programme. However, the symptoms of mild Beriberi are somewhat non-specific and laboratory confirmation of cases is not possible in Thailand. Because of this, it was not possible to attribute any changes in rates specifically to TBBC programme activities, and so these data are no longer used as an indicator for programme. Instead, data and trends on vitamin B₁ deficiency are reported in the annual Nutrition Situation Update to assist in surveillance and interpretation of the overall health and nutrition situation in the camps.

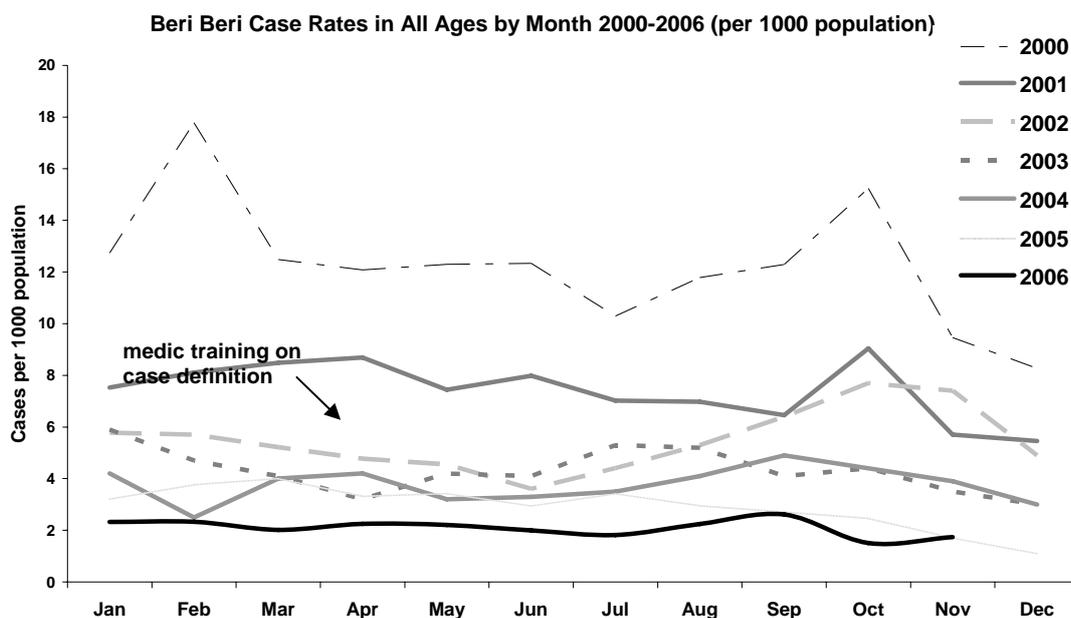
Figure E.7 summarizes data collected from all camps for 2006 show the following case rates of vitamin B₁ deficiency:

Figure E.7: Vitamin B1 Deficiency, January to December 2006

Age Group	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Under 5 Years	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.93	0.65	0.58	0.71	0.40	0.70
All Ages	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.7	na

Rate = Cases/1000 population
Data from CCSDPT HIS 2006

Figure E.8



According to the Sphere Project, the nutritional needs of the population are met when 'there are no cases of beriberi' (vitamin B₁ deficiency). Following medic training in early 2001 and revision of the Burmese Border Guidelines in 2003 to include a more clear case definition for diagnosing vitamin B₁ deficiency, the rates continue to decline overall, possibly indicating more accurate detection (**Figure E.8**). Because of the diet based on polished rice and other factors that inhibit vitamin B₁, some cases of deficiency will be expected, and rates continue to be monitored. However, the decreasing trend may be partially attributable to the increased amount of B₁ in the diet from the fortified blended food.

Expected Result 1A:

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

Indicator (A) 1.1:

Ration provides minimum of 2,210 kcals/ person/ day

Means of Verification

- Nutritional analysis of ration.

The nutritional content of TBBC's full food basket standard ration that includes the addition of **AsiaMIX** and sugar and the reduction in rice and yellow beans is calculated at approximately 2,210 kcals/ person/ day on average. 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 (May 2006), show that actual needs equals an average of 2,181 kcal/ person/ per day. Ration item calculations are based on data from the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University, ASEAN Food Composition Tables (2000), and have been updated to accommodate recent changes in commodities. The actual ration may vary slightly between camps, but all variations meet the minimum recommendation.

Indicator (A) 1.2:

Adherence to TBBC supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols by all health agencies to adequately cover the needs of identified target groups (malnourished children and adults, pregnant and lactating women, chronic/ HIV/ TB patients, and IPD patients)

and

Indicator (A) 1.3:

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

Means of verification

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

TBBC has, since mid-1999, presented statistics on the number of malnourished children under five receiving supplementary or therapeutic feeding from the health NGOs at their clinics. Statistics for the first half of 2006 are as follows:

Figure E.9: Number of Children <5 Enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes Jul - Dec 2006

NGO	Camp	Jul-06		Aug-06		Sep-06		Oct-06		Nov-06		Dec-06	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	Site 1	16	0	17	0	21	0	24	0	24	0	23	0
	Site 2	7	0	7	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	8	0
MI	MaeRaMaLuang	59	0	53	0	129	1	69	0	66	2	53	3
	Mae La Oon	86	1	76	1	58	0	66	0	78	0	90	0
AMI	Mae La	97	5	82	4	70	2	67	0	69	1	65	0
AMI/ARC	Umpiem	24	2	27	4	20	1	15	1	25	1	30	1
	Nu Po	57	1	47	0	61	5	61	0	69	0	81	0
ARC	Ban Don Yang	16	1	3	1	8	0						
IRC	Tham Hin	29	1	32	0	30	0	30	0	31	1	62	1
MRDC	Halochanee/IDC	44	0	44	0	53	0	6	8	14	6	20	0
Total:		435	11	388	10	454	9	343	9	382	11	432	5

Notes: Children enrolled in Supplementary feeding programs are between -2 and -3 z-scores weight/height; children enrolled in Therapeutic feeding are <-3 z scores weight/height. Figures based on monthly average enrolment reported by NGOs on statistics reports to TBBC. Population figures from CCSDPT 2006 Annual Health Statistics Report.

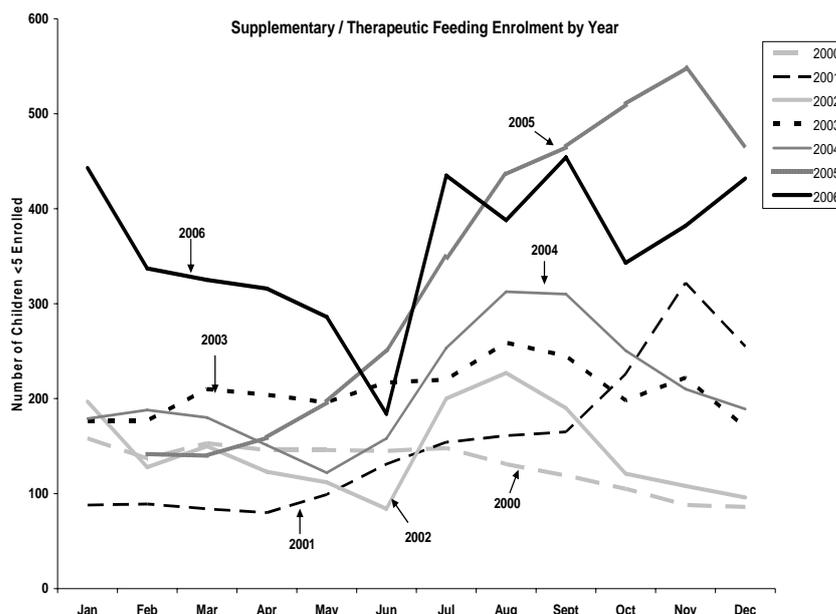
The average enrolment for the 2nd half of 2006 was 420 children (1.9% of the under-5 population) in the camps (**Figure E.9**). This compares with average enrolment rates of 2.2%, 1.7%, 2.0%, and 0.82% in the previous four six-month periods respectively. Only an average of 10 children per month was admitted for severe malnutrition for all camps, representing only 0.04% of the under-five population, and only 2.4% of malnourished children. This means that few children are becoming severely malnourished, those enrolled being identified and treated before their condition becomes severe. Data from Ban Don Yang camp is incomplete in this period due to staff changes (noted

in shaded cells). The nutritionist will continue to follow up with new staff to ensure that programme statistics are completed accurately and in a timely manner.

Feeding programmes were re-established in Halochanee/ IDC area in collaboration with the Mon Relief and Development Committee in April 2006, following the departure of Medecins Sans Frontieres. Coverage for moderately malnourished children is adequate at this time.

Data from previous years indicate that the number of moderately malnourished children enrolled in the supplementary feeding programmes increased significantly over normal seasonal increases caused by diarrhoea (**Figure E.10**). The increased enrolment reflects the proportion of children found to be malnourished from nutrition surveys and represents an appropriate response that can be attributed to implementation of new supplementary feeding protocols, which include better identification of malnourished children during growth monitoring using z-scores, enrolment based on z-scores, and screening via nutrition surveys.

Figure E.10: Trend of Children < 5 Enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes 2000-2006



Enrolment by gender varies by camp and by month, with most camps enrolling more girls than boys, which mirrors trends for acute malnutrition (**Figure E.11**).

Figure E.11: Average Enrolment of Children < 5 Enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by Gender July to December 2006

NGO	Camp(s)	Average Caseload / Month	Average Caseload / Month
		Boys	Girls
IRC	Site 1	7	14
	Site 2	3	4
MI	Mae Ra Ma Luang	35	37
	Mae La Oon	37	39
AMI	Mae La	26	51
AMI/ARC	Umpiem	13	12
	Nu Po	27	37
ARC	Ban Don Yang	3	7
IRC	Tham Hin	12	24
MRDC	Halochanee/IDC	15	18
Total:		177	239

Figure E.12 summarises the average case-loads for each target group and the total enrolled over the period in the supplementary feeding programmes during the second half of 2006. Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target groups that receive feeding.

Figure E.12: Average Enrolment in Supplementary Feeding Programs by Target Group: Jul to Dec 2006
Average caseload / Camp / Month

NGO	Camp	Preg-nant Women	Lactat-ing Women	Mal Preg	Mal Lact	Mod Mal <5	Mod Mal >5	Sev Mal <5	Sev Mal >5	Chronic / HIV /TB	IPD	Pa-tient House	For-mula-fed Infant
IRC	Site 1	360	335	0	0	21	0	0	0	94		796	13
	Site 2	52	48	0	0	7	0	0	0	96			3
MI	MRML	170	371	9	4	72	0	2	0	73			10
	MLO	216	371	5	5	76	1	0	0	49		14	16
AMI	Mae La	0	815	0	58	75	11	3	2	25			47
	Umpiem							1	0	27	42	50	
ARC	Nu Po							1	0	14	82	82	
	Umpiem	301	267	2	0	24	1			0			7
ARC	Nu Po	266	227	32	0	63	4			0			22
	Don Yang*	36	24	7	0	4	2	0	0	11			0
IRC	Tham Hin	156	230	4	16	30	5	1	0	122			18
MRDC	HLK					32	0	2	0	1	4		0
Average for Period:		1,556	2,687	59	83	403	23	9	3	512	128	942	135
Total for Period:		9,337	16,123	354	498	2,417	139	57	16	3,069	771	5,730	812

Notes: Mal - malnutrition
 GAM = Global Acute Malnutrition = moderate + severe malnutrition
 Chronic = patients with chronic condition needing ongoing supplementary feeding
 IPD = Inpatient Department (at camp clinic)
 Patient House = caregivers at referral hospital site
 Formula Fed Infants = infants unable to breastfeed on clinic evaluation
 * Data for Ban Don Yang based on 3 months (Oct – Dec not yet submitted to TBBC)

Indicator (A) 1.4:

Vitamin A coverage \geq 95% for children < 5

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

Means of Verification

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

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

No vitamin A was supplied to the Burma border following a partial shipment in April 2006, due to problems with UNICEF importing the donation. As a result, vitamin A prevention campaigns were not conducted in the camps during the last period, and coverage rates cannot be reported.

Expected Result 2A:

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

Indicator (A) 2.1:

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

Means of Verification

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

The information gathered from the Goods Received Notes, which are completed by refugee warehouse staff, is summarised in the following table. The disaggregated data for each camp represent all supplies for respective camps, July to December 2006 inclusively.

Figure E. 13: Summary of Goods Received Notes, July to December 2006

Delivery Summary			
Camp	Weight (%) ¹	Quality (acceptability) (%) ²	Timing of delivery (%) ³
Site 1	100.2	98.9	79.8
Site 2	100.6	100.0	80.0
Mae Ra Ma Luang	100.8	100.0	100.0
Mae La Oon	100.4	100.0	100.0
Mae La	100.3	100.0	70.4
Umpiem Mai	100.3	99.9	73.5
Nu Po	101.2	100.0	46.4
Tham Hin	100.2	100.0	69.9
Don Yang	100.4	100.0	61.1
Average:	100.5	99.9	75.7

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

The recorded percentages of weight and quality of items arriving in camps over the six months were remarkably high at 100.5 and 99.9 percent respectively. This is comparable to findings for the first half of 2006.

The timeliness of commodity delivery rose to 75.7%; a 10.5% improvement over the previous period. In general, and by way of risk management, a time buffer is built into the process which recognises the difficulties suppliers often confront in attempting to keep strict delivery deadlines. Delivery periods are set at least several days prior to planned distributions in camp and in almost all cases late deliveries were in time for scheduled distributions. The improvement this period may, in part, be attributed to a more proactive approach by TBBC staff making purchase orders earlier and closer follow-up with suppliers. Seasonal variation could also account for some improvement.

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

The following three Figures respectively demonstrate the proportions of expected weight of delivered orders, of orders accepted by camp committees, and orders delivered during the required period throughout 2006. These tables also demonstrate the usefulness of the new monthly monitoring summaries which are available to inform management, staff and other stakeholders so that prompt remedial action can be taken

Figure E.14: Proportion of Expected Weight of Orders Delivered by Camp per Month, 2006

CAMP	JAN 06 (%)	FEB 06 (%)	MAR 06 (%)	APR 06 (%)	MAY 06 (%)	JUN 06 (%)	JUL 06 (%)	AUG 06 (%)	SEP 06 (%)	OCT 06 (%)	NOV 06 (%)	DEC 06 (%)
Site 1	101.0	99.2	101.9	100.6	99.6	100.2	100.4	99.5	100.6	100.0	101.5	99.1
Site 2	101.1	99.9	98.4	99.4	99.6	103.2		101.7		100.9	100.3	99.4
Mae Ra Ma Luang	101.0	99.4	100.4	100.6	101.3	100.9					100.5	101.1
Mae La Oon	100.3	100.3	101.6	100.5	101.2	100.6					100.2	100.7
Mae La	99.0	104.6	100.7	102.4	101.1	99.6	100.4	100.9	100.0	100.8	99.9	99.9
Umpiem Mai	99.5	100.5	101.3	100.2	100.3	100.6	100.1	99.7	100.7	100.2	100.1	100.8
Nu Po	94.2	101.9	101.9	98.4	99.8	102.3	105.9	100.8	100.1	100.0	100.6	99.8
Tham Hin	98.1	99.2	99.4	100.1	99.4	100.5	99.9	100.8	100.2	99.9	99.7	100.7
Don Yang	86.1	99.2	100.3	100.3	100.3	99.6	100.3	99.6	100.3	101.5	100.3	100.5
ALL CAMPS	97.8	100.5	100.7	100.3	100.3	100.8	101.2	100.4	100.3	100.5	100.3	100.2

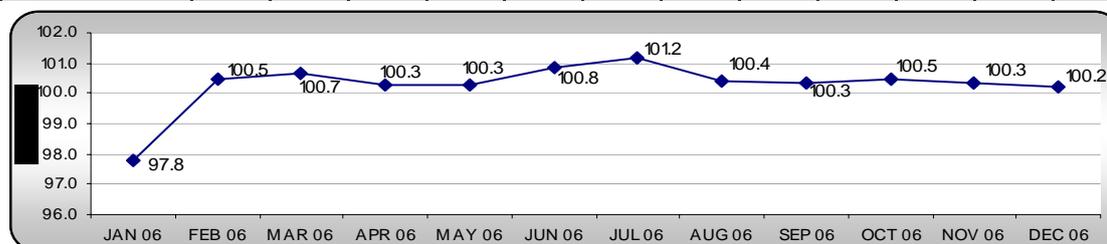


Figure E. 15: Proportion of Orders Accepted by Camp Committees for Quality by Camp per Month, 2006

CAMP	JAN 06 (%)	FEB 06 (%)	MAR 06 (%)	APR 06 (%)	MAY 06 (%)	JUN 06 (%)	JUL 06 (%)	AUG 06 (%)	SEP 06 (%)	OCT 06 (%)	NOV 06 (%)	DEC 06 (%)
Site 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	93.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Site 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
Mae Ra Ma Luang	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					100.0	100.0
Mae La Oon	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					100.0	100.0
Mae La	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Umpiem Mai	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nu Po	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Tham Hin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Don Yang	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL CAMPS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

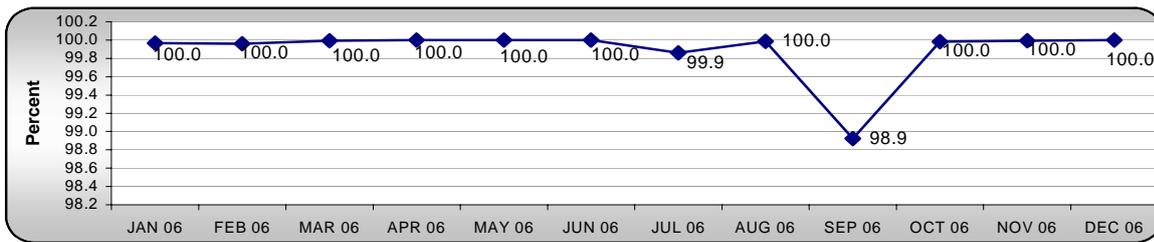
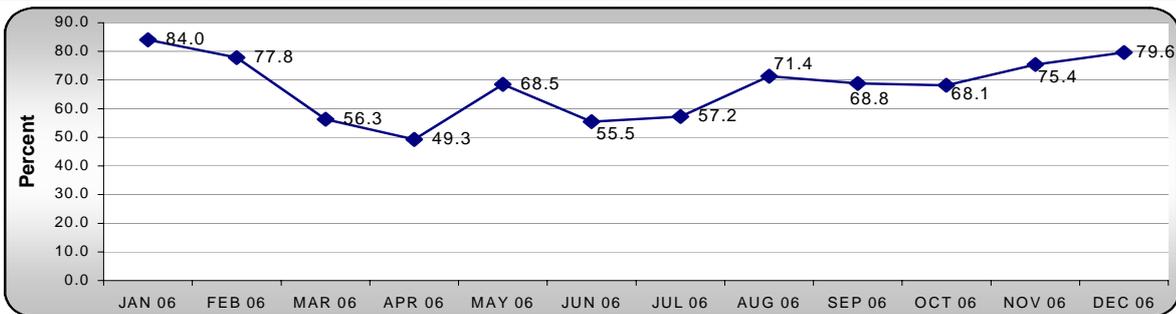


Figure E.16: Proportion of Orders Delivered During the Required Period by Camps per Month, 2006

CAMP	JAN 06 (%)	FEB 06 (%)	MAR 06 (%)	APR 06 (%)	MAY 06 (%)	JUN 06 (%)	JUL 06 (%)	AUG 06 (%)	SEP 06 (%)	OCT 06 (%)	NOV 06 (%)	DEC 06 (%)
Site 1	99.7	26.0	43.7	46.0	56.3	29.8	91.6	99.0	46.7	58.1	99.5	83.8
Site 2	57.1	85.7	71.4	37.5	100.0	0.0		100.0		69.8	55.7	94.4
Mae Ra Ma Luang	84.0	98.2	62.7	29.7	25.0	86.0					100.0	100.0
Mae La Oon	61.3	100.0	77.1	38.7	100.0	58.3					100.0	100.0
Mae La	92.8	62.4	27.6	48.7	65.4	54.4	48.7	71.1	85.7	70.7	72.3	74.1
Umpiem Mai	83.3	36.6	50.0	79.0	81.9	85.7	61.4	55.6	88.5	81.6	66.7	87.5
Nu Po	98.9	100.0	32.8	76.2	21.3	34.6	33.3	18.1	42.9	54.0	84.2	45.7
Tham Hin	100.0	95.8	78.9	10.0	100.0	50.4	75.0	55.7	82.1	42.7	100.0	64.0
Don Yang	79.0	95.8	62.5	77.8	66.7	100.0	33.3	100.0	66.7	100.0	0.0	66.7
ALL CAMPS	84.0	77.8	56.3	49.3	68.5	55.5	57.2	71.4	68.8	68.1	75.4	79.6



From July to December 2006, a total of 205 independent, professional inspections for quality and weight were performed on food items and charcoal for nine camps.

Figure E.17 summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors on shipments during the period.

Figure E.17: Results of Commodity Inspections, July to December 2006

Commodity	Quantity Checked ¹	% of all purchases in period ²	% Checked at camps ³	% Sampled ⁴	Quantity Check		Quality Check	
					Quantity Verified ⁵	% ⁶	Quantity meeting Standard ⁷	% ⁸
Rice (MT)	5,953	48	100%	10	5,981	100.5%	5,346	89%
Mung Beans (MT)	552	69	100%	10	553	100.3%	427	77%
Cooking Oil (ltr)	593,938	81	100%	10	597,360	100.6%	597,360	100%
Charcoal (MT)	2,126	33	100%	10	2,142	100.8%	1,371	64%
Dried Chillies (MT)	63	58	100%	10	63	100.2%	23	36%
Fishpaste (MT)	506	94	58%	10	517	102.2%	503	97%
Salt (MT)	207	71	100%	10	209	100.8%	155	74%
AsiaMIX (MT)	492	63	0%	10	496	100.9%	299	60%
Sugar (MT)	101	33	100%	10	101	100.2%	101	100%
Soybean Cake (kg)	6	43	100%	10	6	98.4%	6	100%

1. **Quantity checked** is the total amount covered by the quality control inspections. This is determined by the number of supply containers covered by the inspections multiplied by TBBC's required net weight/volume per container for each commodity.

2. **Percentage of all purchases in period** means the percentage of Quantity Checked (explained in 1) compared with the total amount of supplies that TBBC purchased during this 6-month period.

3. **Percentage checked at camps** is the percentage of supplies which were inspected at camps of the total Quantity Checked explained in (1).

4. **Percentage sampled** refers to the sampling target for gross/net weight only. The sampling target of 10% means one in ten of containers available for inspection will be checked for weight. The sampling percentage for quality checks varies among commodities depending on the degree of difficulty in assessing and taking product samples (i.e., to open sacks/tins/drums). The current target for quality sampling is 10% for rice, beans, and chillies, 5% for charcoal, 2% for cooking oil, and 1% for salt and fish paste.

5. **Quantity verified** is the actual net weight/volume found by the inspectors.

6. **Percentage** is the percentage of the Quantity Verified (described in 5) compared with the Quantity Checked (explained in 1). The quantity verified of 100% or over means that the quantity of supplies delivered meets the contract requirements, while the quantity verified under 100% means supplies are delivered less than the contracted quantity, as determined by average net weight/volume found by the inspectors.

7. **Quantity meeting standard** is the amount identified by inspectors as meeting the quality/packaging contract standard.

8. **Percentage** is the percentage of the Quantity Meeting Standard in quality (explained in 7) compared to the Quantity Verified (explained in 5).

The target for inspections for all of the above commodities is 50% of all deliveries to Mae La and Umpiem Mai, and once per contract (usually six months) for all other camps. By quantity, 33% to 94% of each item was randomly checked by inspectors during this period.

The results of independent inspections show that the quantity of supplies delivered by TBBC's vendors were in accordance with the contracted amount excepting soybean cake which came in slightly low at 98.4% of expected weight. This was determined by net weight/ volume of supplies delivered. Overall, both the inspectors and camp committees found the weight supplies to be over 100% of expected.

TBBC aims to conduct the majority of supply inspections in the camps. From July to December 2006, 82.3% of supply inspections took place in camp warehouses. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at source, all inspections of AsiaMIX are carried out at the factory.

These independent checks are in addition to quality checks done by camp committees. As indicated, these are conducted on newly delivered supplies to camp and recorded on GRNs as the "number of containers rejected."

Camp committees not uncommonly accept supplies which fail professional inspections. In most cases this is very reasonable. Professional inspections encompass a wide-range of parameters for each commodity. A commodity which has failed inspection usually does so due to a minor infraction of a single parameter which, in practical terms, has no adverse effect on nutrition or health and is negligible in terms of acceptability. The standards, nonetheless, are set and TBBC makes every effort to achieve these for each commodity delivered to camps.

For the second six months of the year 100% of cooking oil, and sugar tested passed quality specifications. On the other hand, 58% of dried chillies, 50% of AsiaMIX, 39% of charcoal, 27% of salt, 20% of soybean cake, 14% of mung beans, 14% of rice, and 3% of fish paste were found to be sub-standard.

The responses to failed checks vary: no action taken; verbal or written warning to suppliers; financial or top-up penalties to suppliers; replacement of failed supplies; and occasionally discontinuance of contracts. Replacement of supplies and top-up penalties are the preferred options as these ensure refugees receive the entitled ration or equivalent of intended standard. TBBC aims that not more than 5% of failed item orders are distributed in camp. Warnings and financial penalties are issued to encourage suppliers to improve performance for subsequent deliveries.

The following table displays the number of inspections/tests performed on each item, the number and percentage failed, and the outcomes of failed tests.

Figure E.18: Inspections and Tests on Food & Fuel Items and Outcomes of Failed Tests, July-December 2006

Commodity	Number of Tests Done	Number (%) of Failed Tests	Reason	Outcomes of Failed Tests					
				Replacement	Top-up	Financial Penalty	Warning	No Action	Other
Rice	28	4 (14.2%)	Presence of weevils (4)	-	1	-	3	-	-
Mung Beans	27	4 (14.8%)	High damaged seeds (4)	-	4	-	-	-	-
Cooking Oil	27	0 (0.0%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	28	11 (39.0%)	Low heating value* (11)	-	1	-	10	-	-
Dried Chillies	24	14 (58.3%)	High unripe/damaged berries (12) High moisture (1) Presence of aflatoxin (1)	1	3	-	10	-	-
Fish paste	29	1 (3.4%)	Bacterial contamination (1)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Salt	11	3 (27.2%)	Low iodine (3)	-	-	-	3	-	-
AsiaMIX	8	4 (50.0%)	Low Iron +/- Low Vit C (3) Low Vit B12 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	Supplier informed(4)
Sugar	13	0 (0.0%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean Cake	10	2 (20.0%)	Presence of yeast & mould (2)	-	-	-	2	-	-
Total:	205	43 (21.0%)		2	9	-	28	-	4

* +/- high ash/moisture/volatility

Just over a fifth of original supply orders were below standard but in most cases there was immediate restitution and/or actions aimed to effect long-term improvement. The only failed item of significant health risk was a single instance of aflatoxin in chillies. This was detected in advance and replaced with safe produce.

In the first half of 2006 charcoal quality was especially poor. The main strategy to improve this was to ensure charcoal suppliers, on submitting bids for new contracts for the final six months of the year, were fully aware that TBBC would inspect all orders and impose replacement, top-up or financial penalties on any substandard delivery. The quality of charcoal delivered to camps improved considerably towards the end of the year, such that in December all charcoal delivered to camps met the heating value specification.

Throughout 2006 a shortage of chilli caused its market price to more than triple. A number of contracted suppliers tried to minimise their losses by supplying chilli of inferior standard.

In conclusion, the percentage of supplies which met quality specifications during the second half of 2006 continued to be considerably below the 95% target. However, the monitoring system is picking these cases up and leading to timely responses to markedly reduce substandard supplies month by month. Furthermore, continued and consistent response through the issuance of warnings and penalties to suppliers is expected to improve quality in the long term.

Indicator (A) 2.2:

100% distribution points are readily accessible to all recognised population recorded by camp committee and at convenient times

Means of Verification

- Warehouse locations. Number of refugees per distribution point.
- Warehouse locations. Furthest walking distance from distribution point.
- Camp Committee distribution schedules.

The average number of refugees served by each distribution centre is 4,550, with a maximum of 12,566 in Mae La and a minimum of 1,255 in Site 2. (Sphere Project minimum standard is 1 distribution point: 20,000 people).

All **camp distribution points** are within **1.5 kilometre** walking distance of the population. (UNHCR recommends that no one should have to walk more than **five 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 (A) 2.3:

95% recognised population receive the rations planned

Means of Verification

- TBBC monitoring procedures

Figure E.17 summarises findings from other monitoring activities from July to December 2006.

Figure E.19: Other Monitoring Checks July to December 2006

Camp	No. of monitoring Visits ¹	Warehouse Check (% Pass) ²	Distribution Point Check ³		Supply & Distribution reconciliation (%) ⁴
			% households Checked	Distribution Efficiency (% pass)	
Site 1	136	56.3	1.24	91.7	101.3
Site 2	52	70.8	2.51	91.7	99.5
Mae Ra Ma Luang	80	57.5	4.30	88.3	101.2
Mae La Oon	63	80.0	3.43	88.3	100.3
Mae La	77	75.0	1.01	100.0	99.7
Umpiem Mai	82	85.0	1.09	90.0	100.5
Nu Po	32	80.0	1.42	91.7	100.7
Tham Hin	42	87.5	2.33	88.0	97.4
Ban Don Yang	68	95.0	1.12	88.3	100.5
Total:	632				
Average/Camp:	70.2	74.8	2.0	90.9	100.1

1. Number of visiting TBBC staff (Field Assistants and Field Coordinators) times the number of days each camp is visited for monitoring.
2. Each TBBC Field Assistant assesses two warehouses a month according to a checklist of 20 indicators encompassing: cleanliness; state of repair; rodent protection and activity; organisation and condition of stock; and signage. The data is presented as percentage of indicators passed.
3. At least 1% of warehouse distribution to households is observed for any commodity once monthly per camp. Monitoring is performed and "distribution efficiency" computed according to a checklist of 10 indicators involving: ration calculation, measurement and delivery; use of ration books; presence of ration posters, monitoring feedback information and of comments post-boxes.
4. Supplies distributed as a percentage of supplies delivered. Proportions below 97% are considered unacceptable.

During these six months, TBBC field staff made 632 monitoring visits to nine refugee camps. An average of 70.2 visits per camp were made for the six months, or 7.8 visits to each camp per month, with a maximum of 136 (Site 1) and a minimum of 32 (Nu Po).

Ambitious indicators are set in conjunction with monthly monitoring of warehouses. For this period the percent pass was the same as the previous six months: 74.8 % (range 56.3 to 95.0 %) Failed parameters continue to relate mostly to: poor stacking of sacks; warehouse rules not posted; external/internal cleanliness; and evidence of rodent activity. TBBC Field Assistants in all sites conducted workshops and trainings for refugee warehouse staff to address problems identified by monitoring. Particular attention was paid to stacking practices. Warehouse rules are being established with warehouse staff in each camp and are expected to be posted in all warehouses by early 2007.

A satisfactory overall proportion of households each month (average 2.0%) was observed by TBBC field staff receiving a commodity during warehouse distribution. Distribution monitoring demonstrated a good increase in the average distribution efficiency from 85.1% to 90.9%, (range 88 to 100%).

This measure takes into account ration calculation, measurement and delivery; use of ration books; and the presence of ration posters, monitoring feedback information and comments post-boxes. It looks not only at the ration received, but also at possible causes of why a ration may not be received as planned. This includes systematic error in weighing, calculation mistakes, non-use of ration books, recipients being uninformed of the correct ration, and recipients having no means to voice distribution problems or injustices.

A TBBC monthly news sheet focusing on supply issues, elucidated by monitoring, is being produced and posted at warehouses. This is distributed to camp committees, section leaders and major CBOs. The inaugural issue was distributed in May 2006. Predominantly it is this initiative, together with comprehensive presence of ration posters at distribution points, which have raised the percentage pass for this monitoring parameter. Significant but not absolute improvement has been made regarding the problem of refugees not holding their own ration books. Site 1 Camp especially made marked progress. New ration books for use in 2007 display a clear statement that householders are to keep their own ration books. Additionally, spaces are provided for ration recipients to sign off when items are received.

The "receipt and distribution reconciliation" average of 100.1% border-wide is excellent, with all camps demonstrating percentages above the benchmark of 97%. Tham Hin camp, nevertheless, showed an average of 97.4% and field staff reported that many residents, by choice, were collecting less than the ration for fish paste. In consultation with the camp communities, from April 2006 TBBC halved the fish paste ration in Tham Hin and instead supplied fermented soybean cake at 100gm per person each month. The soybean cake has been well-accepted. Many people, however, remain reluctant to collect the full fish-paste ration even at the reduced amount. TBBC is actively seeking a solution to this problem.

In addition to the above quantitative data, TBBC field staff systematically gather qualitative data in camps monthly by means of anonymous comments post-boxes at warehouses and some CBO offices, and by documented discussions with householders and community groups. This important community feedback to TBBC covered a broad range of subjects but, as stated above, refugees consistently report that they receive the ration entitlement in full. They verify this by referring to ration posters, ration books, viewing weighing of rations and distributions, and checking with friends and section leaders. Most refugees report being able to supplement the supplied food basket by growing vegetables or by purchasing food.

Indicator (A) 2.4:

Adequate dwellings are available for all the population. Minimum standard: 3.5m² /person.

Means of verification

- Materials provide sufficient covered space.
- Every family has a separate dwelling 100%.

Eucalyptus, bamboo and thatch provide minimum 35 m² (standard house < 6 people) =7 m²/ person and 54m² (large house > 5 people), family of 12 = 4.5 m²/ person

Indicator (A) 2.5:

Cooking fuel provided meets minimum energy requirement. 190 MJoules/person/month

Means of Verification

- Random samples and laboratory testing to confirm MJoules/kg of fuel provided.
- Assessment of cooking habits.

A survey conducted in 2004 estimated that people needed an average 190 MJ/ month to cook their meals and boil water for drinking. The average ration provided for the second half of the year was 8kg/ person with an effective mean heating value of 25.5 MJ/kg providing 198.3 MJ/ person/ month, and therefore meeting requirements. (See **Indicator (A) 2.1).**

Indicator (A) 2.6:

All households have fuel efficient stoves.

Means of Verification

- Household survey.

A survey conducted late in 2005 established on average 90% of households had a fuel efficient bucket stove. Although Site 1 & 2, Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La and Umpiem have established stove making projects, the focus has been on the vocational training aspect of the project hence very limited production has been established. Stoves were purchased locally and delivered to all camps in the first half of 2006 to make up the shortfall. Another survey is planned for the second half of 2007.

Indicator (A) 2.7:

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

Distributions in 2006 met the aforementioned rates for blankets and bednets. Note that sleeping mats are distributed in alternate years, the next distribution planned for 2007.

Indicator (A) 2.8:

Clothing distributed to everyone.

Means of verification

- Number of Longyis produced in each camp: Longyis for adults in alternate years. Target 2006: 50,604
- Warm clothing distributed: everyone receives warm clothing
- 1 set clothing for <5 years distributed

Over 80 looms in camps were used to produce 7,900 longyis for men and 43,830 longyis for women in 2006. All camps are able to produce sufficient for their populations.

In the second half of 2006 all adults received 1 piece of warm clothing and all children <5 years received 1 set of regular clothes.

Specific Objective B:

To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation.

Indicator (B):

Displaced Communities capacities and resources are utilised

Means of verification

- Community responsibilities include:
 - Camp management
 - Supply Chain management: maintenance of warehouses, receiving, storing, distributing supplies
 - Conducting training, surveys, nutrition education

Expected Result 1B:

Equitable community participation in all stages of the project cycle

Indicator (B) 1.1:

50% women involved in distribution process, 50% camp committee positions are held by women

Means of verification

- Camp staff lists
- Camp management roles and responsibilities defined

In Dec 2006 the average percentage of women on camp committees was 28%. (highest: Ban Don Yang 50%, lowest: Mae La 13%) Women's involvement in distribution work rose significantly from 13% to 35% for all camps.

A Payroll has been established outlining different levels of responsibilities from camp leader to section leaders and security staff for warehouses. Job descriptions are currently being formalised.

Indicator (B) 1.2:

Range of scheduled CBO meetings

Means of verification

- Participants' lists and minutes of meetings

In keeping with monthly monitoring requirements and on other occasions, TBBC staff frequently visit groups of households in camps and various other community groups. They are a valuable source of feedback on supplies. Examples of community groups visited in the first half of 2006 are the Karen, Karenni and Muslim women's organisations, the KYO, KESAN, boarding houses, health staff, and persons of concern. A selection of feedback from these contacts, which has informed TBBC programme, follows:

- Most people can calculate the ration and how much they should receive from ration books, ration posters at distribution sites, and information from friends and section leaders. People believe they receive the full ration. Although most householders keep their own ration books, in some cases these are in the hands of section leaders.
- Many people are able to supplement the food ration by growing vegetables, foraging, or buying vegetables and meat. At times ration items are exchanged for other needed items such as soap and candles.
- Distributions are usually well-organised and people don't have to wait long to receive rations. Generally the quality of supplies received is good, but there are exceptions such as chilli.
- People are able to store supplies in their homes.
- Some refugees are cutting firewood out of camp.
- A minority of households are running out of certain ration items before the next distribution.
- AsiaMIX is being used to make snacks for children, bread and porridge. The addition of sugar to the food basket is popular. This is being used with AsiaMIX and other food.
- Student boarders receive the correct ration of blankets, bednets and mats, but have insufficient clothes and need to forage for extra food.

Further important information which influences TBBC's programme comes through the TBBC Community Liaison Officer and his work with community groups in camps. The CLO facilitated formal meetings with CBOs in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po during the period and will expand to all camps over the next 18 months or so.

Expected Result 2B:

Effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened

Indicator (B) 2.1:

Suggestion boxes accessible in all camps

Means of verification

- Monitoring forms – record Comments received

By the end of 2005, locked comments boxes had been installed at distribution points in all nine camps, and in key CBO offices in some camps. These provide an opportunity for camp residents to give TBBC anonymous feedback and comments on supplies. The boxes have pictorial and written instructions on their use.

Comments are collected by TBBC field staff and evaluated monthly as part of TBBC's monitoring system. Throughout the second half of the year a total of 265 comments were received. Most were requests for increased, new or alternative supplies. Some related to supply quality. Others were for money or paid work opportunities.

The number of comments is considered low, probably largely the consequence of security problems of the comments boxes themselves which physically have not withstood tampering. Currently TBBC is looking at replacing the boxes in camps with custom-made, tamper-proof comments boxes of high durability.

Expected Result 3B: Duplication and competition are minimised

Indicator (B) 3.1: TBBC is primary provider of food, shelter and non-food items

Means of verification

- Monitoring of supplies received in camp

Indicator (B) 3.2: Multi-sectoral meetings held / month > 5

Means of verification

- Positions held and minutes of Multi-sectoral meetings

At least one staff member attends CCSDPT monthly Directors Meetings, Open, and Health Subcommittee meetings, Provincial Coordination meetings (NGO/Refugee Community/UNHCR and NGO/Refugee Community/UNHCR/RTG), NGO/IO/UNHCR meetings. TBBC currently holds Chair of CCSDPT and is the facilitator of the Bangkok Protection Working Group. A CCSDPT Environmental Health and Infrastructure Subcommittee will also be established in 2007.

During 2006 TBBC also played leading roles in organising two CCSDPT/ UNHCR Workshops on resettlement to third countries (involving also IOM, Resettlement embassies, US-based resettlement NGOs and camp-based CBOs), a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Donor Forum (involving both RTG and Donor embassy representatives) and a CCSDPT Directors/ UNHCR Retreat.

Indicator (B) 3.3:

Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative

Means of verification

- Participants and minutes of meetings

No specific meetings this period, but many funding raising initiatives with Donors including Donors Meeting.

Expected Result 4B:

Continuous delivery of the programme by reducing the negative impacts on the Royal Thai Government and local Thai communities

Indicator (B) 4.1:

Timely Delivery of Commodities

and

Indicator (B) 4.2:

Non-interference in delivery of services by local communities

Means of verification

- Goods Received Note

TBBC was able to deliver the programme throughout the period without interruption although there were some minor delays in the distribution of some commodities. These were due to supplier problems, not interference by local communities. (See **Indicator (A) 2.1**)

Specific Objective C:**To strengthen capacities of displaced people and their communities for self reliance****Indicator (C):****Training integrated throughout programme delivery****Means of verification**

Training conducted for the period:

Topic	Content	Trainees
Camp Management	Accounts, Book keeping,	Camp Committees
Supply Chain Management	Delivery and Distribution GRN training Office Management Warehouse Management Ration Books	Warehouse staff : Site 1 & 2, Wiang Heng, MFL Wiang Heng Site 1 & 2 MaeRaMaLUang, MaeLaOon, MaeLa, Umpiem Mai, NuPo Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon
Food Security	CAN basic training Agricultural Vocational Bio-gas/Solar Cooker	Camp residents, new arrivals, boarding school students, Aw Saw, NGO refugee staff, KNDD staff, other CBO staff/members Site 1, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po JRS VT agricultural trainers Site1 & 2 Site 1
Weaving	n/a	
Nutrition	Nutrition survey training Child Feeding Basic Nutrition/AsiaMIX	Clinic staff, Community Health Workers; Mae La, Nu Po, Don Yang, Tham Hin, Halochanee Community health workers, CBOs, NGO staff: Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon Health workers, CBOs, Camp committee: Wiang Heng

Expected Result 1C:**Livelihood and Food Security Initiatives are strengthened****Indicator (C) 1.1:****CAN training activities in all camps****Means of verification**

- No of demonstration gardens

There are eight demonstration gardens in seven camps.

- Site 1 - 1 (TBBC/KnDD)
- Site 2 - 1 (TBBC/KnDD)
- MRML - 1 (TBBC/KESAN)
- MLO - 1 (TBBC/ZOA VTC)
- ML - 1 (TBBC/ZOA)
- UMP - 1 (TBBC/ZOA)
- NP - 2 (TBBC/ZOA)

CAN project is not yet operational in Don Yang camp and Tham Hin camps, but collaborative activities will be pursued in these sites beginning in 2007.

Trainings are available in all camps. The total number of participants since training activities were established is 7320.

Indicator (C) 1.2:**Income generation activities in all camps: Weaving project, Stove production****Means of verification**

- Labour cost for weavers
- Incentives provided for stove makers

All camps have been producing their own longyis since 2004. Labour cost is approx 23 baht / longyi.

Stove production as income generation is still limited to Site 1, 2, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Nu Po.

Expected Result 2C:

Capabilities for project and community management are strengthened

Indicator (C) 2.1:

Output targets delivered with only basic materials and finance provided by TBBC

Means of verification

- Field reports
- Purchase orders

Indicator (C) 2.2:

Ratio of TBBC staff to camp management staff < 1:30

Means of verification

- TBBC staff lists
- CMP records

Current ratio is 1 TBBC field staff to 36 Camp management staff

Expected Result 3C:

Community strategies for coping with shocks are strengthened

Indicator (C) 3.1:

Community services are uninterrupted

Means of verification

- Feedback from CBOs, NGOs
- Systematic monitoring

Specific Objective D:

To increase understanding of the nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement

Indicator D: Ongoing Donor support

Means of verification

- Budget requirements met

Although food ration cuts had been considered, TBBC was able to meet its obligations for the period.

Expected Result 1D:

Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced

Indicator (D) 1.1:

Non-refoulement

and

Indicator (D) 1.2:

All refugees are registered

Means of verification

- UNHCR
- MOI statistics

No refugees were sent back to Burma from the camps during the period. 91% of the camp population were officially registered with the Ministry of Interior by the end of Dec 2006, and processing of unregistered in the camps was still ongoing.

Expected Result 2D

Stakeholders are able to develop their own advocacy strategies

Indicator (D) 2.1:

Meetings between displaced persons and RTG, Donors, Government representatives
and

Indicator (D) 2.2:

Presentations at international meetings

Means of verification

- Visits to camps, meetings and travel facilitated by TBBC
- International meetings attended by displaced communities
- Campaigns
- Publications, reports

Border CBOs regularly brief diplomats and other visitors to the border. KRC, CBOs made presentations to TBBC Donors in MaeSot, Bangkok, UN agencies Bangkok, resettlement agencies Bangkok.

Appendix F

A brief history of the Thailand Burma border situation

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

1984: The first refugees: In 1984 the border was predominately under the control of the indigenous ethnic nationalities. The Burmese Government/ Army had only three main access points at Tachilek in the North, Myawaddy in the centre and Kawthaung in the South. The dark-shaded border areas had never been under the direct control of the Burmese Government or occupied by the Burmese Army. These areas were controlled by the ethnic nationalities themselves, predominantly Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon, who had established *de facto* autonomous states. The ethnic nationality resistance had influence and access over a much wider area represented diagrammatically in the pale shade. They raised taxes on substantial black market trade between Thailand and Burma and used these taxes to pay for their governing systems, their armies and 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 major offensive, which broke through the Karen front lines opposite Tak province, sending about 10,000 refugees into Thailand. This time the Burmese Army was able to maintain its front-line positions and did not withdraw in the rainy season. The refugees remained in Thailand.

1984 to 1994: The border under attack: Over the next ten years the Burmese Army launched annual dry season offensives, taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. As territory was lost new refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.

1988 and 1990 democracy movements: In 1988 the people of Burma rose up against the military regime with millions taking part in mass demonstrations. Students and monks played prominent roles and Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as their charismatic leader. The uprising was crushed by the army on 18th September with thousands killed on the streets. Around 10,000 "student" activists fled to the Thailand/ Burma border and the first alliances were made between ethnic and pro-democracy movements. Offices were established at the KNU headquarters at Manerplaw and over 30 small "student" camps were established along the border, although the number of "students" declined to around 3,000 by 1989. In 1990 the State Law Order and Restoration Council (SLORC) conducted a General Election which was overwhelmingly won by Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD). The NLD was not allowed to take power and elected MPs were imprisoned or intimidated. Some fled to the border to form a Government in exile, further strengthening the ethnic/ democratic opposition alliances at Manerplaw.

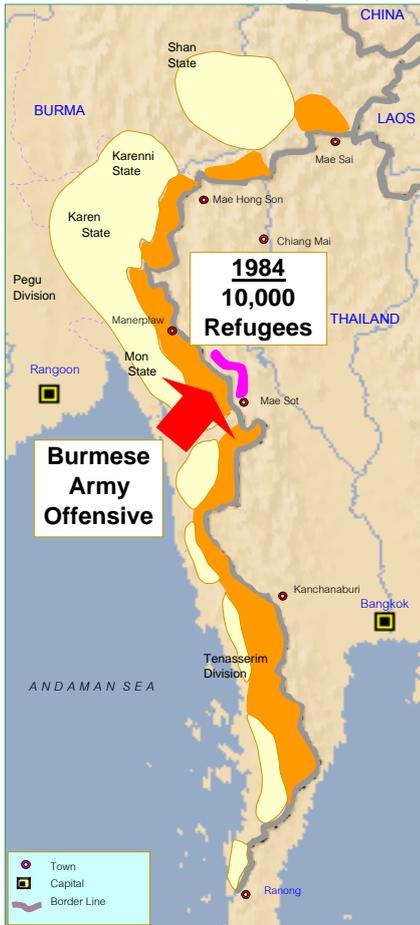
January 1995: The fall of Manerplaw: In January 1995, with the assistance of the breakaway Democratic Karen Buddhist Association (DKBA), the Burmese Army attacked and overran Manerplaw, a major blow for both the KNU and all the democratic and ethnic alliances.

1995 to 1997: The buffer falls: As the KNU attempted to 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, overrunning the remainder of Karen controlled territory all the way south to Prachuap Khiri Kan. In three short years the Burmese army had effectively overrun the entire border which, for the first time in history, they now had tenuous access to and control over. The ethnic nationalities no longer controlled any significant territory and the number of refugees had increased to around 115,000. The remaining "student" camps had by now all been forced to move into Thailand and most of their numbers were integrated into the ethnic refugee camps.

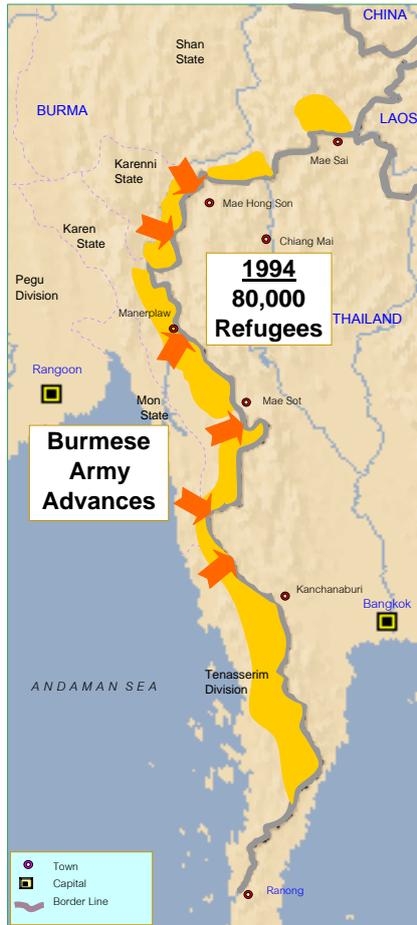
Forced village relocations since 1996: Once the Burmese Army began taking control of former ethnic territory it launched a massive relocation plan aimed at bringing the population under military control and eliminating the ethnic resistance. The map shows vast areas where the Burmese Army has forced villagers to relocate. According to studies conducted by ethnic CBOs and compiled by TBBC, at least 3,000 ethnic villages have been destroyed since 1996 affecting over one million people. Probably more than 300,000 have fled to Thailand as refugees (the majority being Shan and not recognised by the Thai government). TBBC estimates that in 2006 there were conservatively still some 500,000 IDPs in the Eastern states and divisions of Burma bordering Thailand, including at least 95,000 in free-fire areas, 287,000 in cease-fire areas (including 11,000 in Mon Resettlement sites) and 118,000 in relocation sites (see Appendix G). Meanwhile the population in the border refugee camps has increased to around 154,000 in 2006.

Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2006

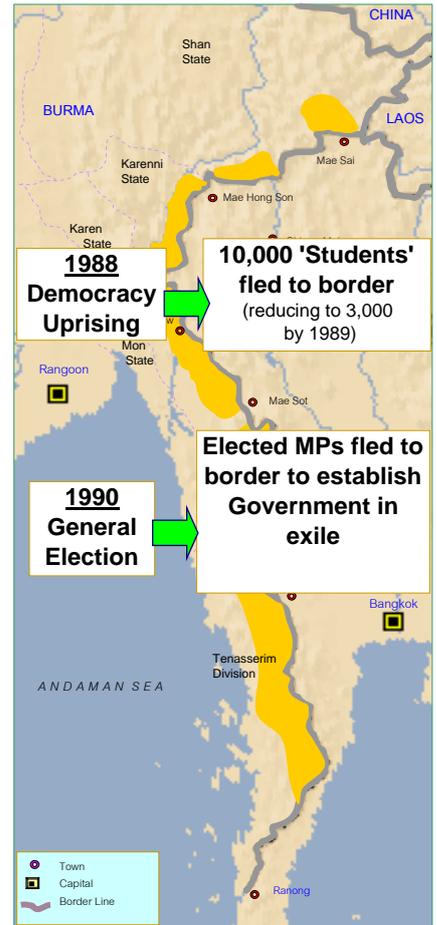
1: 1984: The First Refugees



2: 1984 to 1994: Border under Attack



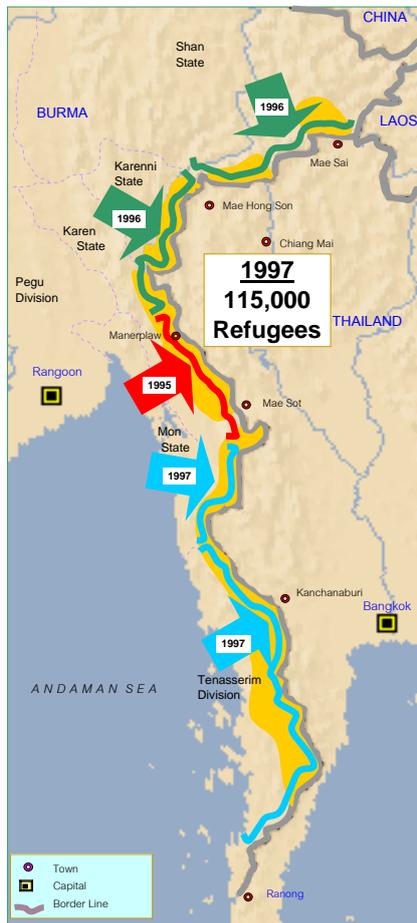
3: 1988/1990: Democracy Movement



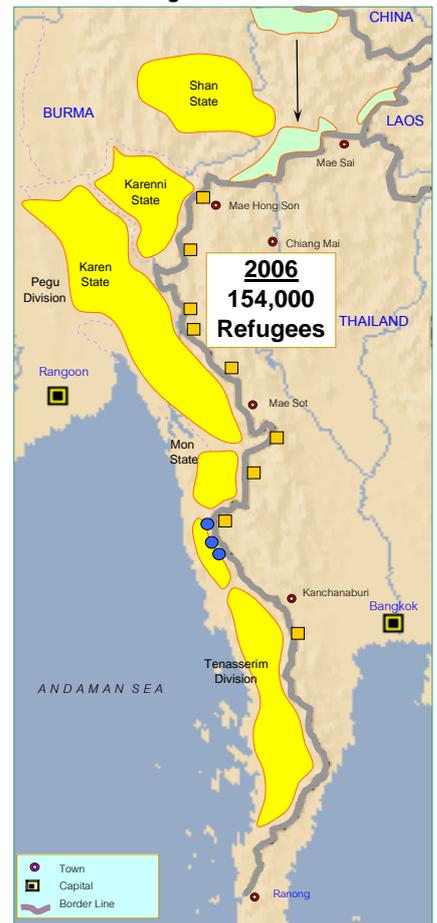
4: Jan 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw



5: 1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls



6: Forced Village Relocations since 1996



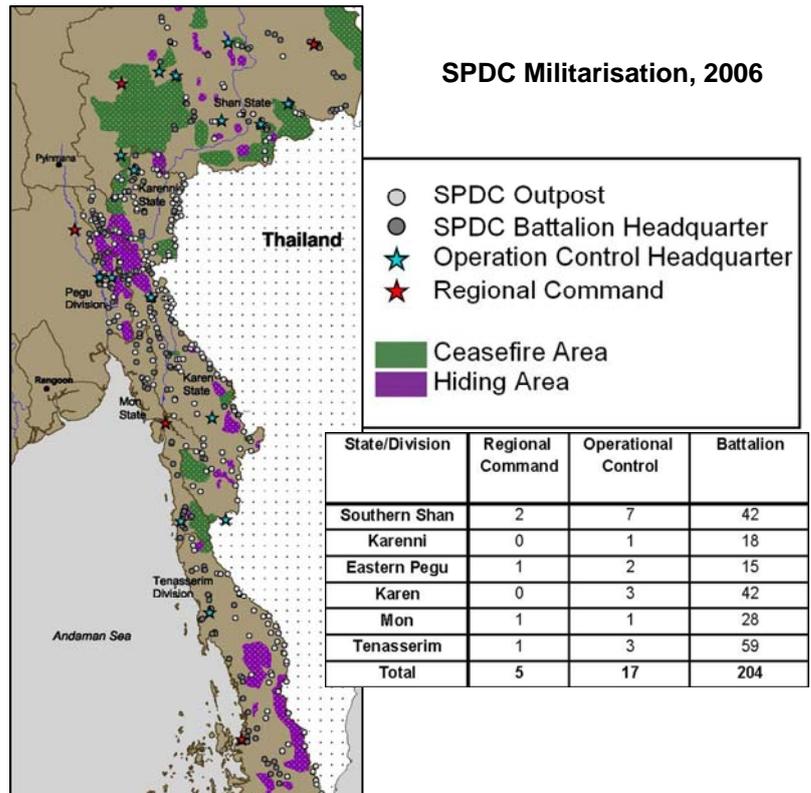
Appendix G

Internal displacement, vulnerability and protection in eastern Burma

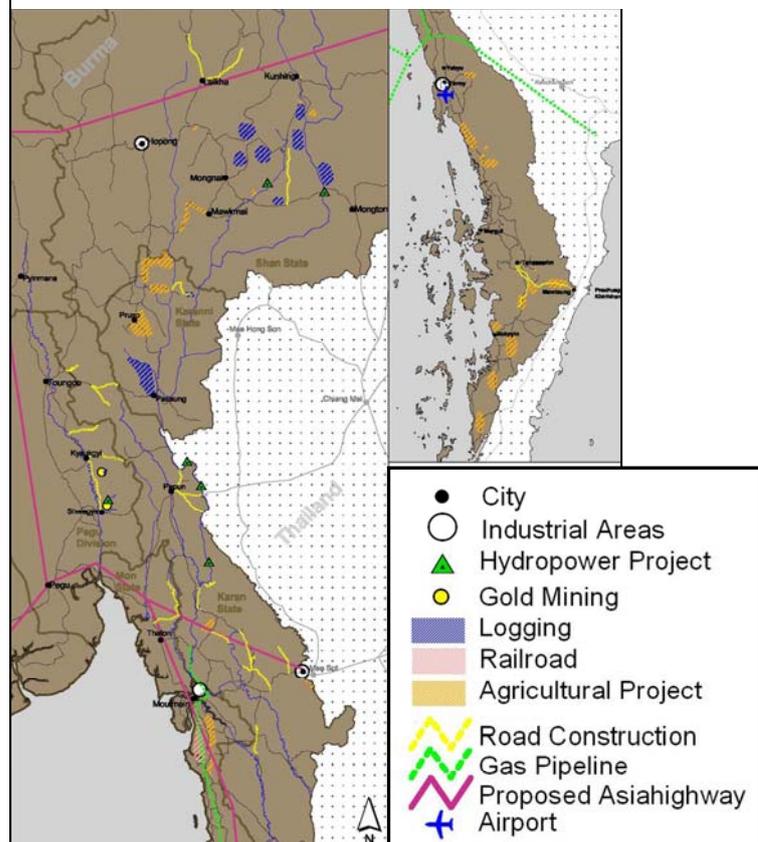
Since 2002 TBBC has collaborated with CBOs to document the scale, distribution and characteristics of internal displacement. This has included interviews with over 1,000 households for a vulnerability assessment in 2004 and a protection survey in 2005. Spatial analysis has been updated by detailed maps from the survey of key informants in 38 townships during 2006. The full reports are available from www.tbbc.org, but the maps and charts here highlight a few key findings.

In the past ten years, Burma Army offensives have occupied vast tracts of customary land belonging to villagers from the non-Burman ethnic nationalities. Whereas villagers could previously retreat into areas administered by the armed opposition closer to the border, there is now nowhere safe to run. To consolidate territorial gains, the central government has doubled the deployment of battalions in eastern Burma since 1996. In 2006, at least 204 infantry and light infantry battalions were based in eastern Burma which represents approximately 40% of SPDC's frontline troops nation-wide. Given that rations for frontline Burma Army troops have been cut, villagers have had rice fields and fruit plantations confiscated to support this militarisation. But displacement has primarily been induced by the increased capacity of the Burma Army to search contested areas for civilians hiding in the forests.

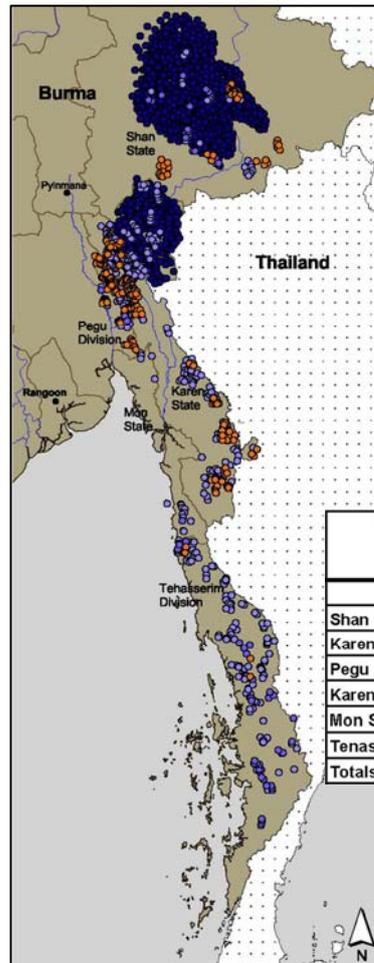
Forced displacement is also increasingly related to state-sponsored development projects. By focusing on infrastructure construction and commercial agriculture, the government's Border Areas Development programme has done little to alleviate poverty in conflict-affected areas. Conversely, these initiatives have often undermined livelihoods and primarily served to consolidate military control over the rural population. Proposed dams along the Salween River have already displaced over 35,000 people, while the livelihoods of those remaining are threatened by forced labour for road construction and deforestation caused by logging. In 2006, the government's promotion of castor oil plantations to produce bio-diesel induced widespread land confiscation, the imposition of procurement quotas and forced labour to cultivate seedlings.



Development Projects Causing Human Rights Abuses, 2006



The overall rate of displacement in eastern Burma remains critical, with previous field surveys indicating that over 80,000 people have been forced to leave their homes each year since 2002. The most recent survey estimates that in the past year 82,000 people were displaced by human rights abuses or humanitarian atrocities. While the distribution of forced migration was widespread, the most significant concentration was in four townships of northern Karen state and eastern Pegu Division where counter-insurgency operations displaced over 27,000 civilians. Border-wide, 232 entire villages were displaced during the same period. When combined with the findings of previous field surveys, 3,077 separate incidents of village destruction, relocation or abandonment have been documented in eastern Burma since 1996. Over a million people are understood to have been displaced from their homes in eastern Burma during this time. This reflects the cumulative impact of the Burmese Army's expanded presence and forced relocation campaign targeting civilians in contested areas.

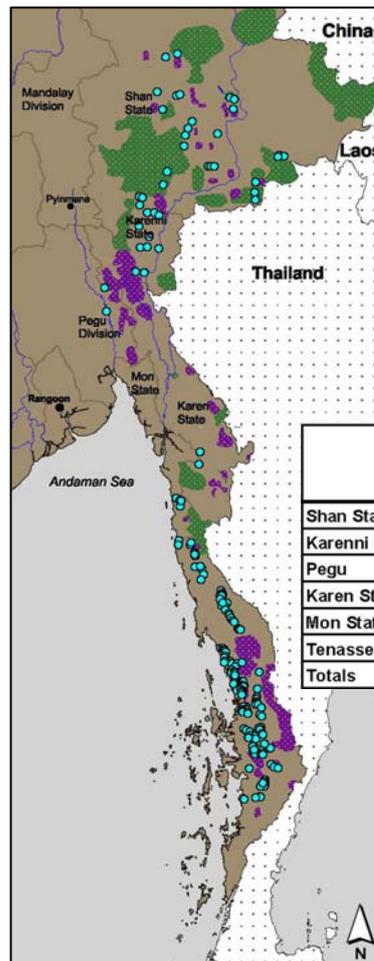


Displaced Villages, 1996 - 2006

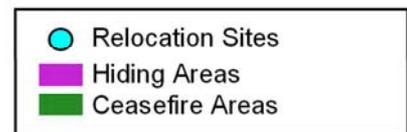


State	Destroyed, Relocated or Abandoned Villages			
	1996-2002	2002-04	2004-2005	2005-2006
Shan State	1,478	33	17	33
Karenni State	200	52	2	2
Pegu	113	25	7	74
Karen State	534	119	4	119
Mon State	72	10	4	0
Tenasserim	139	2	34	4
Totals	2,536	241	68	232

The total number of internally displaced persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes and have not been able to return or resettle and reintegrate into society is estimated to be at least half a million people. This population includes approximately 287,000 people in the temporary settlements of ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities. A further 95,000 civilians are estimated to be hiding from the SPDC in areas most affected by military skirmishes and humanitarian atrocities. At least another 118,000 villagers have followed SPDC eviction orders and moved into designated relocation sites. These population figures are considered conservative, as it has not been possible to survey urban areas. Similarly, internally displaced persons in mixed administration areas have not been counted because it has not been possible to verify how many have successfully reintegrated into society.



Distribution of IDPs, 2006

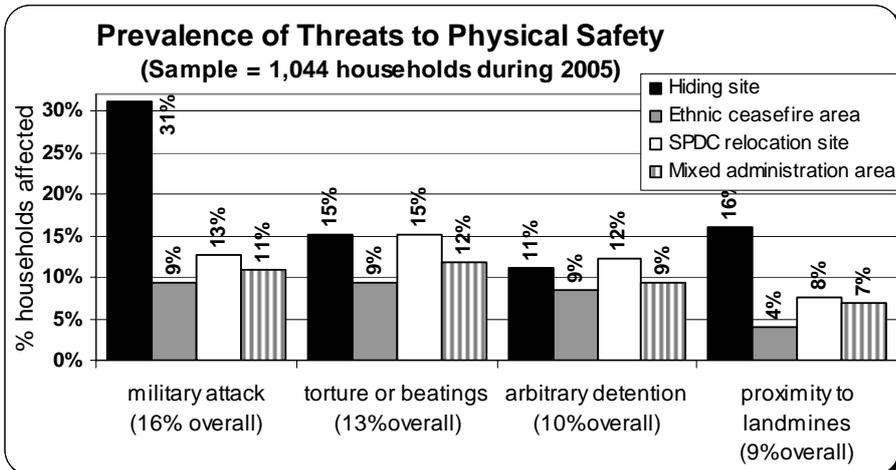
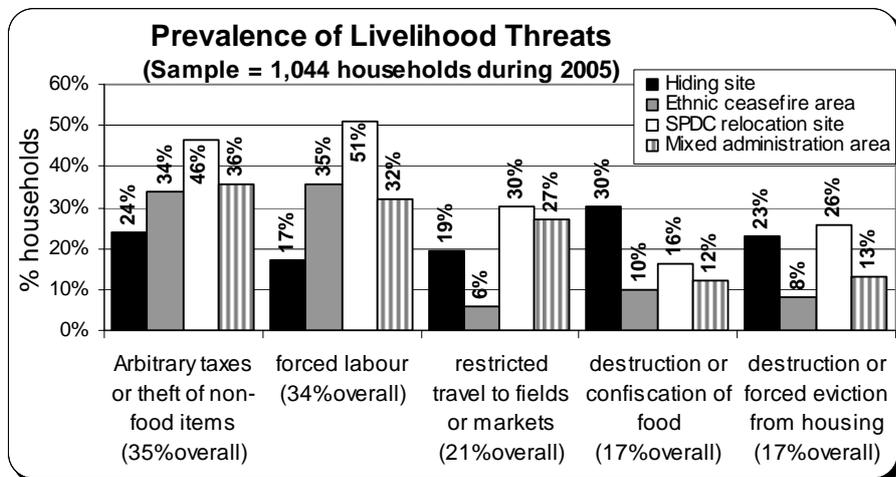
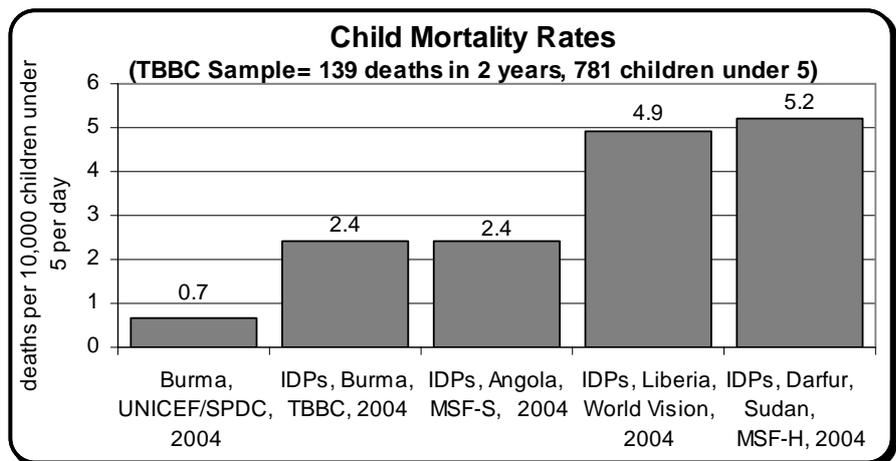
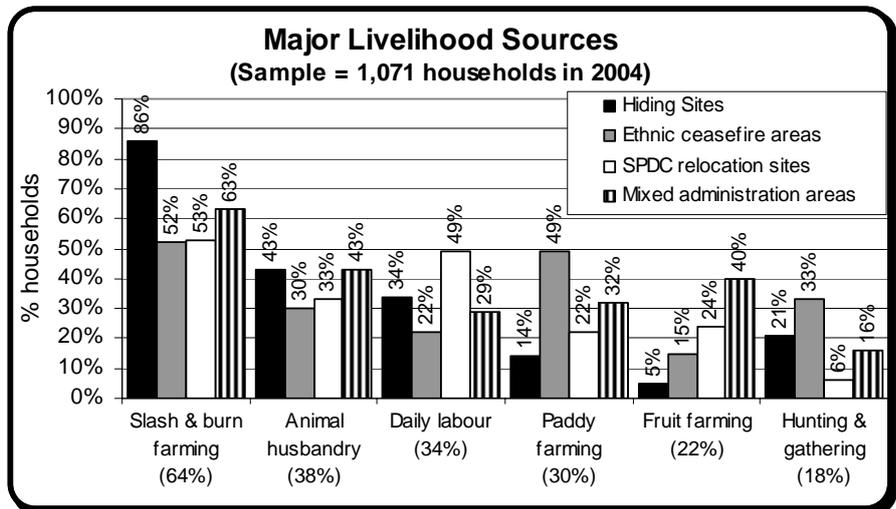


	IDPs hiding in free-fire areas	IDPs in Relocation Sites	IDPs in Ceasefire Areas	Total IDPs
Shan State	13,300	31,300	131,000	175,600
Karenni State	9,300	6,400	63,600	79,300
Pegu	17,400	6,400	0	23,800
Karen State	49,100	4,300	45,900	99,300
Mon State	300	500	41,000	41,800
Tenasserim	5,600	69,100	5,500	80,200
Totals	95,000	118,000	287,000	500,000

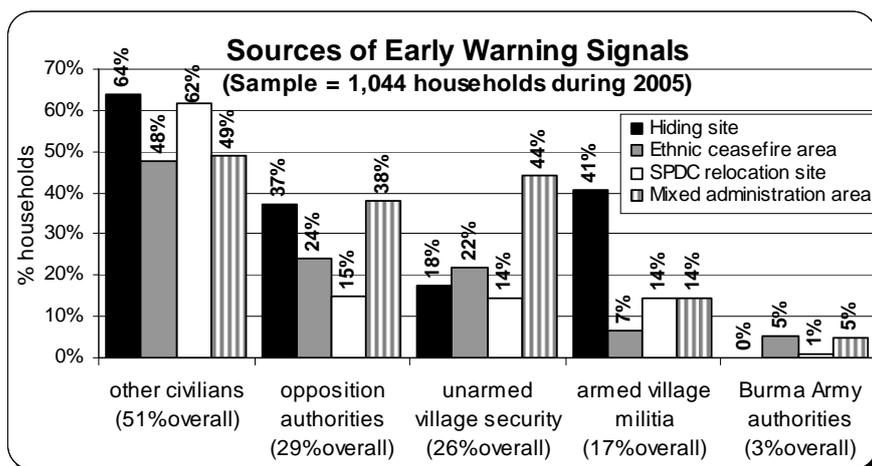
Indicators of vulnerability for the internally displaced population reflect a critical situation. Livelihoods in hiding sites are largely dependent on subsistence-oriented slash and burn agriculture, yet still they are undermined by government patrols searching for and destroying crops. Conversely, less 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. The highest rates of hunting and gathering were documented in densely populated ceasefire areas, which is indicative of the livelihood constraints of resettlement into these areas.

The indicators 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 more than double Burma's baseline rate and comparable to those recorded amongst internally displaced populations in Africa.

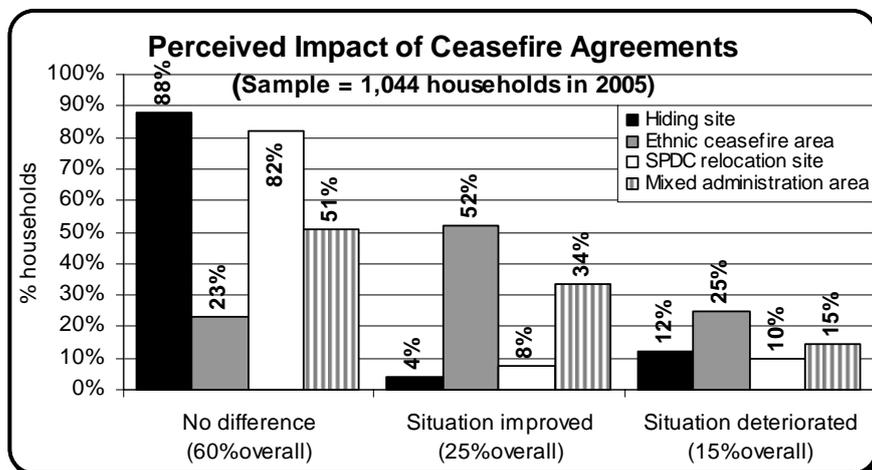
In terms of abuse and insecurity, despite the severity of threats to lives, the prevalence of threats to livelihoods is on a much greater scale. Arbitrary taxation and forced labour were the most pervasive human rights abuses recorded, with a third of households directly affected during the past year. The proportion of households affected by arbitrary taxes and forced labour was highest in government relocation sites. In contrast, the destruction of food supplies and housing was more prevalent amongst people hiding in the most militarily contested areas. These indicators reflect how soldiers from the Burma Army are the primary perpetrators of abuse and violence directed at civilians.



Although unable to stop or prevent violence and abuse, internally displaced and conflict-affected villagers have developed a range of coping strategies to resist threats and mitigate the worst consequences. The surveys found that other civilians are the main source of early warning signals about approaching troop movements. This represents the protective value of social capital within and between local communities. However, villagers also reported being ten times more likely to receive warnings of troop movements from opposition forces than government authorities. This indicates that the government is generally unable or unwilling to empower the coping strategies of civilians affected by conflict.



In terms of engaging the humanitarian responsibility to protect civilians, non-state actors acknowledged that the use of landmines was their main transgression and that their protective capacities are limited. In areas of ongoing armed conflict, the short term protection objectives of non-state actors are limited to deterring and delaying SPDC patrols, using radio communication to provide warnings to villagers, and securing access for local humanitarian agencies to provide relief aid. In ceasefire areas, non state actors may be able to offer more protection but there is a trade off with sustainable livelihoods as access to fertile land is limited.



Humanitarian agencies based in Rangoon have managed to expand their access significantly during the past decade. However, United Nations agencies reported that since the purge of the former Prime Minister and his allies in October 2004, humanitarian agencies in Burma have either been disregarded or viewed with suspicion by the government. Their experience in western Burma also suggests that increased access does not necessarily lead to an expansion of humanitarian space unless national authorities are willing to engage in policy level dialogue about protection issues.

In summary, the findings support assessments from human rights defenders that soldiers from the Burma Army are the primary perpetrators of abuse. Further, the Government of Burma appears unable or unwilling to support local coping strategies and protect civilians from harm. Given these long and short term trends, and the absence of fundamental political change, there is not much for internally displaced persons in eastern Burma to look forward to. It is difficult to conceive of any scenario in the near future other than ongoing violence, abuse and conflict causing more displacement and obstructing attempts at return and internal resettlement.

Appendix H

TBBC meeting schedule 2007

1. TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board normally meets four times annually. Dates for 2007:

January	29 th /30 th , Bangkok
March	19 th to 23 rd (EGM), Sangklaburi
August	telephone conference
November	1 st / 2 nd , AGM, Copenhagen, Denmark

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

2. CCSDPT Meetings

The CCSDPT information and coordination meetings take place every month at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, usually the second **Wednesday** of each month, the exceptions this year being January and April. The schedule for 2007 is:

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

0900 – 1130 CCSDPT Meeting (NGOs, IOs, Embassies)

1300 – 1530 CCSDPT Health, Education, and Environmental Health and Infrastructure Sub committees

3. TBBC General Meetings

Extraordinary General Meeting	19 th to 23 rd March, Sangklaburi, Thailand
Annual General Meeting	1 st / 2 nd November, Copenhagen, Denmark.

4. TBBC Donors Meeting

October	31 st , Copenhagen, Denmark
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Abbreviations

AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AVI	Australian volunteers International
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition Project
CAAC	UN Working Group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCSDPT	Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand
CDC	Centres for Disease Control, Atlanta
CIDPK	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People
CMP	Camp Management Project
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees
CP	CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office
ERA	Emergency Relief Assistance
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship
GRN	Goods Received Note
HI	Handicap International
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
KESAN	Karen Environmental and Social Action Network
KnDD	Karen Development Department
KnED	Karenni Education Department
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee
KNU	Karen National Union
KnWO	Karenni Women's Organisation
KORD	Karen Office of Relief and Development
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee
KWO	Karen Women's Organisation
KYO	Karen Youth Organisation
LWR	Lutheran World Mission
MI	Malteser International
MNHC	Mon National Health Committee
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLD	National League for Democracy
NMSP	New Mon State Party
NTF	Nutrition Task Force
PAB	Provincial Admissions Board
POC	Person of Concern
PWG	Protection Working Group
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SHRF	Shan Human Rights Foundation
SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
SPCP	UNHCR Strengthening Protection Capacity Project
SRC	Shan Refugee Committee
SSA-S	Shan State Army South
SSA-N	Shan State Army North
SSNPLO	Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organisation
SWAN	Shan Women's Action Network
SYNG	Shan Youth Network Group
TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
USDA	Union Solidarity and Development Association
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UWSA	United Wa State Army
VTC	Vocational Training Committee
WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Mission

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium, a non-profit, non-governmental humanitarian relief and development agency, is an alliance of NGOs, working together with displaced people of Burma, to respond to humanitarian needs, strengthen self-reliance and promote appropriate and lasting solutions in pursuit of their dignity, justice and peace.

Goal

To support displaced people of Burma to be independent and self-reliant in a peaceful society where there is full respect for human rights.

Aim

To work in partnership with displaced communities to build capacity, strengthen self-reliance and food security, ensure an adequate standard of living and human rights are respected.