



THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM

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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
▪ TBBC MEMBERS & REPRESENTATIVES	i	m) Safe House	24
▪ TBBC OFFICES & STAFF	ii	n) Assistance to Thai Communities	24
▪ CONTENTS	iii	o) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	24
▪ LIST OF APPENDICES	iv	p) Governance & Management	25
▪ TBBC MISSION, VISION, VALUES, CONDUCT, GOAL, AIM, OBJECTS & STRATEGIC PLAN OBJECTIVES	v	q) Strategic Plan	26
▪ BURMA STATES & DIVISIONS	vii	r) TBBC Website	26
▪ MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS of BURMA	viii	s) Financial Control/ Accounts	26
▪ LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix	t) Cost Effectiveness	27
1. SUMMARY & EMERGENCY FUNDING APPEAL	1	u) Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative	27
2. REFUGEE SITUATION DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 2005	2	v) Programme Evaluations	27
a) Feeding Figures	2	w) CCSDPT/ UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan for 2006/ Donors Meeting	28
b) Admissions to Asylum	2	x) Advocacy	29
c) Persons of Concern	4	y) Lessons Learned	29
d) Resettlement to Third Countries	4	4. TBBC INITIATIVES FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS	31
e) Shan Refugees	5	a) Nutrition	31
f) Mon Resettlement Sites	5	b) Food Security	31
g) Tham Hin	6	c) Environment	32
h) Mae La Oon	6	d) Procurement	32
i) Migrant Workers	6	e) Monitoring	32
j) Internally Displaced	8	f) Warehouses & Stock Management	32
k) CCSDPT/ UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan & RTG/ NGO Workshop	9	g) Camp Management	33
l) Political Developments	9	h) Community Liaison Activities	33
3. TBBC PROGRAMME DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 2005	11	i) Gender	33
a) TBBC Logframe & Programme Impact	11	j) Protection	33
b) Nutrition: Blended Food, Supplementary Feeding & Nutrition Education, Nursery School Lunches	11	k) IDPs/ Displacement Research	33
c) Food Security: Home Gardens, CAN Handbook	14	l) Governance & Management	33
d) Environment: Cooking Fuel, Cooking Stoves, Building Materials	16	m) Strategic Plan	33
e) Clothing	18	n) TBBC Web Site	34
f) Procurement Procedures: Tendering, Quality Control	18	o) Finance & Financial control	34
g) Monitoring	20	p) Evaluations	34
h) Warehouses & Stock Management	20	q) CCSDPT/ UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan	34
i) Camp Management	21	r) Advocacy	34
j) Community Liaison	21	5. TBBC EXPENSES: 2005 ACTUAL & 2006 OPERATING BUDGET	35
k) Gender	21	a) Actual 2005 expenditures compared with Revised Projection	35
l) Protection	22	b) 2006 Operating Budget compared with 2006 Preliminary Budget	35
		c) 2006 Refugee Caseload	36
		6. TBBC FUNDING SITUATION	38
		a) TBBC 2006 Funding Crisis	38
		b) 2005 Actual & 2006 Funding Forecast	38
		c) Monthly Cash-flow 2005 Actual & 2006 Forecast	39
		d) Sensitivity of Assumptions	44
		7. FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR 2005	45
		a) The Accounts	45
		b) Grant Allocations	45
		c) Statutory Accounting & External Audits	45
		d) Banking	45

LIST OF APPENDICES

	<u>Page</u>		<u>Page</u>
▪ APPENDIX A: THE THAILAND & BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM	54	t) Camp Management	80
a) 1984 Mandate/ Organisation	54	u) Protection	81
b) 1990 Expansion/ 1991 Regulations	54	v) Gender/ Gender Policy	82
c) 1994 Regulations	55	w) Cost Effectiveness	83
d) 1997 CCSDPT Restructuring & RTG Emergency Procedures	55	x) Programme Sustainability	83
e) 1998/ 99 Role for UNHCR	55	y) Programme Evaluation	84
f) CCSDPT/ UNHCR draft Comprehensive Plan, 2005 RTG/ NGO Workshop	55	z) Staff Training	84
g) TBBC Organisational Structure	55	aa) Visibility	85
h) TBBC Funding Sources	58	▪ APPENDIX F: TBBC PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	86
i) TBBC Bank Account	59	▪ APPENDIX G: SUMMARY OF NGO & TBBC PROGRAMME 1984 TO DECEMBER 2005	105
j) Financial Statements & Programme Updates	59	▪ APPENDIX H: TBBC ACCOUNTS BEING REVIEWED BY AUDITOR	111
k) TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goal, Values, Aim & Objectives	59	▪ APPENDIX I: TBBC MEMBER AGENCIES, ADVISORY COMMITTEE, MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES & STAFF 1984 to 2006	113
l) Coordination with Refugee Committees	59	▪ APPENDIX J: TBBC MEETING SCHEDULE 2006	115
▪ APPENDIX B: REFUGEE CAMP ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES	60		
a) Authorities & Organisations	60		
b) Selection Procedures	62		
▪ APPENDIX C: A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE THAILAND BURMA BORDER SITUATION	64		
▪ APPENDIX D: INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, VULNERABILITY & PROTECTION IN EASTERN BURMA	66		
▪ APPENDIX E: THE RELIEF PROGRAMME	70		
a) Royal Thai Government Regulations	70		
b) Refugee Demographics	70		
c) Food Rations	70		
d) Supplementary Feeding	71		
e) Food Security	72		
f) Environment: Environmental Impact, Cooking Fuel, Building Materials	73		
g) Clothing	74		
h) Blankets, Bednets & Sleeping Mats	75		
i) Cooking Utensils	75		
j) Educational Supplies	75		
k) Emergency Stock	75		
l) Assistance to Thai Communities	76		
m) Procurement Procedures	76		
n) Transportation	78		
o) Delivery/ Storage	78		
p) Quality Control	78		
q) Distribution	79		
r) Monitoring	79		
s) Indicators	80		

Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)

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.

Vision

TBBC envisions peace and justice in Burma where people live with dignity, enjoying freedom from persecution or harm. There is respect for diversity and people work together to develop their communities and country.

Core Values

Partnership
Empowerment
Accountability and reliability
Justice and equity
Dignity

Codes of Conduct

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).

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

Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)

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.

Objects

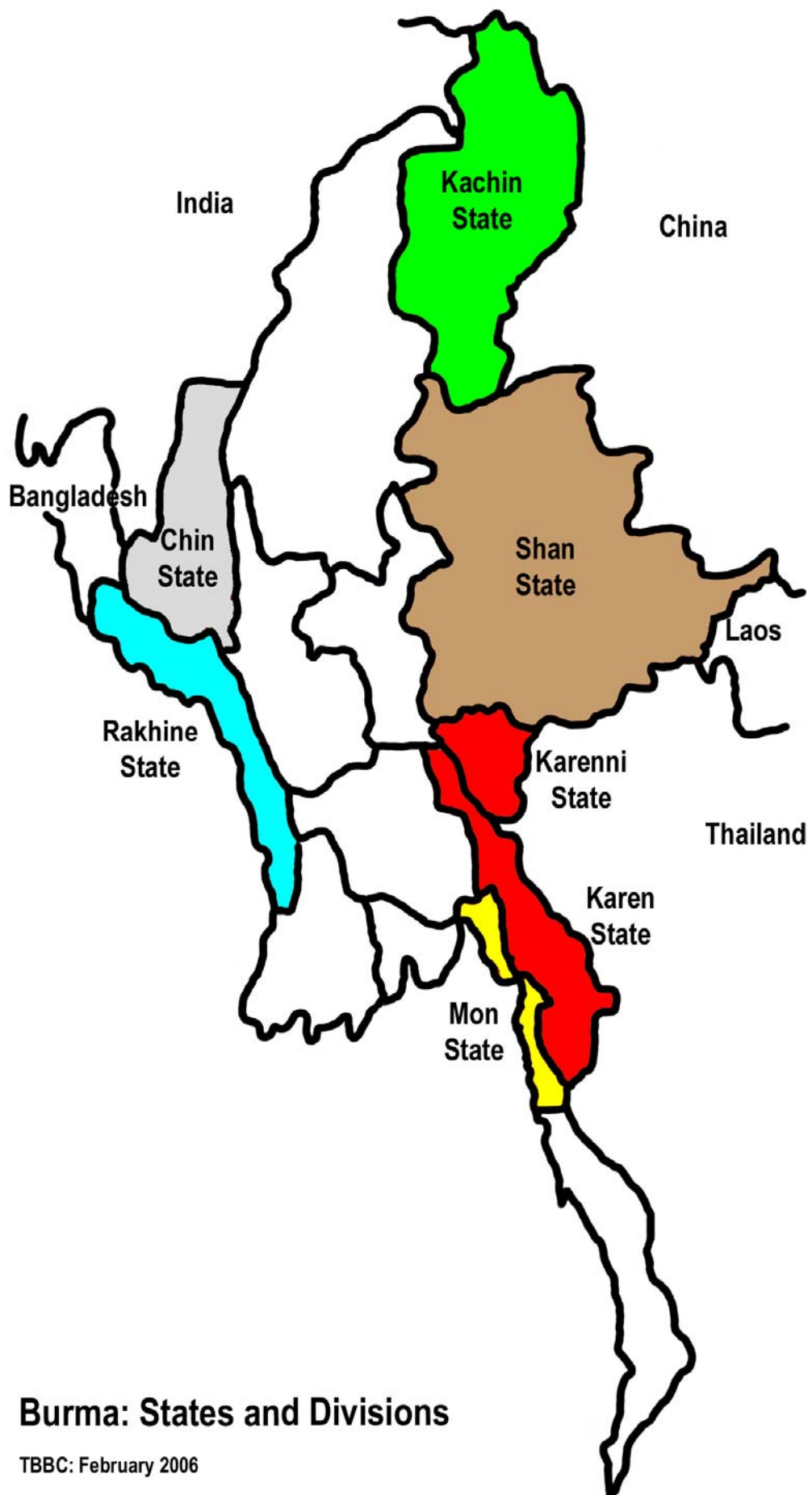
The following Objects were agreed with the Charity Commission of England and Wales:

- The relief of charitable needs of displaced people of Burma by the provision of humanitarian aid and 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.

Strategic Plan Objectives 2005-2010

For Strategic Planning purposes the Objects were embodied in the following Objectives for the period 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.



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

1. SUMMARY AND EMERGENCY FUNDING APPEAL

This report describes the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) Programme during the second half of 2005 and constitutes **an emergency appeal for at least an additional baht 80 million (USD 2 million) over that already pledged to meet the revised budget of baht 947 million for 2006.** (USD 24.2 million, EUR 20.1 million). This is the first time in TBBC's 22 year history that it has faced a major funding crisis and the expenditure budget has already been cut with some non-food items now being supplied short of need. If the funding deficit is not quickly resolved TBBC will be forced to cut basic food rations substantially (at least 20%) by the middle of the year.

The reasons for this crisis are a combination of rising prices, weakening foreign exchange rates, growing demands on the programme and failure to fully compensate for the loss of the EC Aid to Uprooted People's Fund. As set out in this report, basic ration cuts would be potentially disastrous, both from a political and humanitarian perspective. During 2005, dialogue with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) produced a consensus with CCSDPT and UNHCR that more could and should be done to allow refugees to more fully realise their human potential through improved access to skills training and education as well as employment and income generation projects. CCSDPT and UNHCR have set high standards of cooperation in joint advocacy and in presenting a draft Comprehensive Plan for 2006 to RTG and Donors which incorporates these ideas. The RTG has indicated its willingness to consider project proposals and, for the very first time, there is a real opportunity to significantly improve the lives of long suffering Burmese refugees trapped in protracted exile. The development of new projects will require more, rather than less, resources and if basic needs cannot be met these initiatives could be stopped in their tracks.

This crisis is also occurring at a time when the RTG is allowing refugees from the border to be selected for resettlement to Third Countries. As many as 10,000 could depart in 2006 and, whilst this is also a cause for celebration, realistically this can only be a solution for a minority of refugees and many would prefer realistic options nearer to their homes. A cut in food rations at this point would likely be taken badly by the refugee communities. Not only would nutrition standards be threatened, but this may send a message that they are no longer welcome, perhaps making them feel they are being forced to consider resettlement overseas. Cutting food rations now could destroy years of trust and positive relationship building.

Considerable progress has been made during this period in developing TBBC's governance, management and programme. Governance and financial accountability now comply with UK Charity and Companies Act requirements and management has been considerably strengthened through the development of comprehensive financial control and monitoring procedures. Programmatically there have been many ongoing creative initiatives including the introduction of a locally produced rice-based fortified flour, the mapping of community based organisations and a survey and documentation of internally displaced persons protection issues.

Although the TBBC refugee caseload fell slightly during this period, this was due to adjustments made after the MOI/ UNHCR re-registration exercise. There has been no improvement in the human rights situation in the border areas of Burma and new refugees continue to arrive, possibly in greater numbers than previously thought. Even though resettlement countries will take some refugees during 2006, the establishment of Holding Centres in the camps for the new Provincial Admission Boards to consider unregistered refugees and new arrivals means that there is more likely to be a net increase rather than any decrease in population numbers in 2006.

Hopes for political change in Burma receded even further during this period. The National Convention re-opened on 5th December after a nine month break, but went into recess again on 31st January and is not expected to reconvene until the end of the year. The Convention does not allow free speech or open discussion, there is no participation by the main political opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), and Aung San Suu Kyi remains under house arrest. SPDC also made the surprise announcement in November that it was moving the capital from Rangoon to Pyinmana, an isolated location in the centre of the country. No rational explanation was given but it is generally interpreted as retrenchment by SPDC leaders, all pointers indicating that they are determined to hang on to power at any cost.

The international community has become increasingly frustrated by the lack of any progress towards democracy, Australia's Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer, famously likening it to "glue flowing up a hill". ASEAN has made some unusually strong responses, persuading SPDC not to accept its rotational turn as Chair of ASEAN in July 2006 and requesting an official delegation to visit Burma to observe progress toward democracy. A report commissioned by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and former President of the Czech Republic, Vaclav Havel, resulted in the UN Security Council receiving a briefing on the situation in Burma for the first time on 16th December and in January the UN Secretary General's special envoy, Ismael Razali tendered his resignation.

Prospects for any improvement in the humanitarian situation inside Burma look very bleak and resolution of ethnic issues and return of refugees looks extremely unlikely for the foreseeable future. This makes seizing the opportunity to improve their conditions in Thailand even more important and resolution of TBBC's funding crisis critical.

2. REFUGEE SITUATION DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 2005

A brief summary of the history of the Burmese border situation is presented in Appendix C. The total refugee caseload of concern to TBBC was 155,212 at the end of December, compared with 157,960 recorded at the end of June, a decrease of 2,748.

This decrease reflects adjustments made following the Ministry of Interior (MOI)/ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) new registration of the border camp population completed in October. Given the long period since an official registration was carried out (the original exercise was in 1999) and the fact that the official policy for much of this time was 'no new arrivals' (resulting in many people hiding in the camps or leaving for other solutions), previous population figures were very 'soft'. That is, the change reflects adjustments for movements in and out of camp over a long period of time rather than the actual change in the population during this 6-month period.

Indeed, the new MOI/ UNHCR registration figures suggest that the rate of new arrivals may have been even higher than previously thought in recent years because the number of registered refugees dating from 1999 still in the camps in 2005 was significantly lower than expected, whilst overall population figures were fairly close to the figures provided by the Camp Committees. This suggests that new refugees may have been replacing registered refugees leaving the camps for other opportunities. Certainly there is no doubt that new refugees are still arriving in significant numbers, refugees being able to provide detailed testimony of the human rights abuses they faced in Burma and of their flight to Thailand.

The new registration data has yet to be officially ratified and issues relating to recent new arrivals have yet to be resolved (see b) below). The population estimates therefore remain 'soft' until a complete reconciliation can be carried out. The map on the facing page shows the best available estimates at the present time, based on a combination of Camp Committee data and the new registration.

a) Feeding Figures

Since 2004, TBBC has based ration calculations on "feeding" population figures calculated with the Camp Committees, excluding refugees not currently in the camps. At the end of the year, the feeding population for the 10 camps in Thailand was 140,947 compared with a total "registered" camp population of 142,917 (99%) whilst at the beginning of this period the feeding figure was 139,899 compared with total figure of 145,687 (96%), an increase of 1,048 (< 1%). Because of the uncertainties surrounding the registration data, the feeding figures are extremely difficult to estimate at the current time and TBBC will be carefully reviewing these with the Refugee Committees in the coming months.

b) Admissions to Asylum

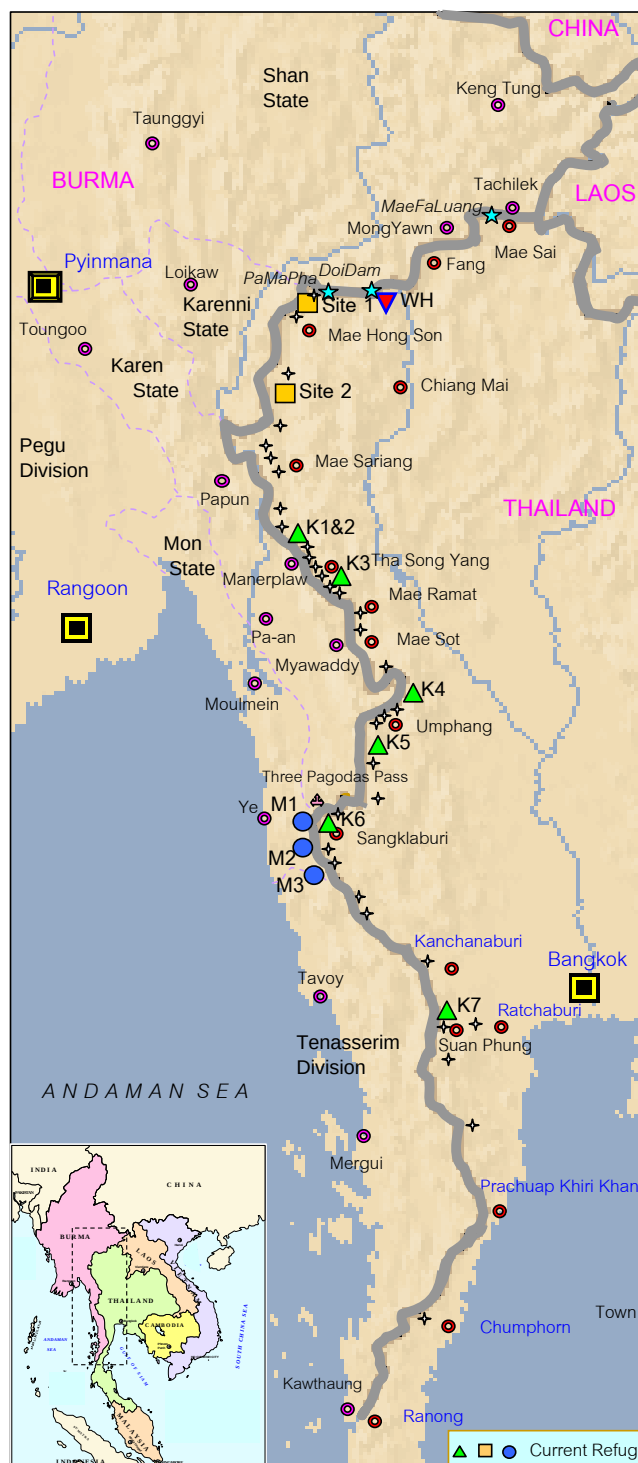
MOI/ UNHCR completed the re-registration of the entire border camp population in October, producing the first comprehensive up-to-date data bank since the original headcount and registration in 1999. It includes additional information such as village of origin and information on vulnerabilities, as well as biometrics required by the Royal Thai Government (RTG).

Prior to this exercise, the RTG only officially recognised those registered in 1999 plus recorded births, and those admitted by the Provincial Admissions Boards (PABs) which functioned between 1999 and 2002. There were a large number of unrecognised new arrivals in the camps as well as those rejected by the PABs, but still present. UNHCR was able to interview all camp residents whether previously registered or not and regardless of any decisions by the former PABs.

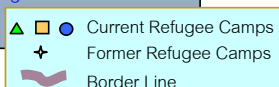
Although the results of the registration have yet to be officially ratified, MOI/ UNHCR registered 101,992 persons from the original 1999 registration plus 35,867 others, a total of 137,859. Previously, records estimated that there were around 120,000 registered refugees plus around 23,000 unregistered (December 2004). As mentioned above, this suggests that many registered refugees have left the camps over the years and that these have been replaced by newcomers representing a higher rate of new arrivals than previously recognised.

The MOI had a record of some 18,529 refugees who had arrived since 1999 and agreed only to consider these for registration in the initial exercise even though the re-registration had recorded another 15,532 persons present in the camps. It was agreed that these 18,529 would be presented to the newly constituted PABs for consideration on a group basis. The remainder are to be considered separately by the PABs at a later date.

BURMESE BORDER REFUGEE SITES WITH POPULATION FIGURES - December 2005



Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)



Notes: 1. TBBC figures include new arrivals, births & deaths since 1999 MOI/UNHCR registration.
2. Change in population since previous report.

3. Includes 44 POCs (F: 24 M: 20).
4. Includes 231 POCs (F: 95 M: 136).
5. Includes 165 POCs (F: 67 M: 98).

6. MRDC November 2005 population.

TBBC ¹ Dec-05		+/(−) ² Jun-05	
Female	Male	Total	
318	289	607	(16)
8,976	9,768	18,744	125
1,725	1,864	3,589	119
7,338	7,993	15,331	170
6,110	6,483	12,593	(949)
: 24,149	26,108	50,257	(535)
22,753	23,781	46,534	(2,004)
9,121	9,717	18,838	(250)
6,082	6,210	12,292	(357)
: 37,956	39,708	77,664	(2,611)
2,327	2,293	4,620	465
4,872	4,897	9,769	(73)
69,622	73,295	142,917	(2,770)

State of Origin of Registered Population

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

▼ Wieng Heng: Camp Committee

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

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

● MON - Resettlement Sites⁶

M1 Halochanee	2,662	2,669	5,331	20
M2 Bee Ree	2,075	1,937	4,012	1
M3 Tavoy	1,494	1,458	2,952	1
Subtotal Mon sites:	6,231	6,064	12,295	22
Grand total all sites:	75,853	79,359	155,212	(2,748)

So far, the PABs have already approved approximately 14,500 of the 18,529 'new arrivals', leaving around 4,000 still to be considered in Mae Hong Son Province. The process for considering the cases of the additional 15,532 persons has yet to be determined.

Meanwhile MOI has requested that Holding Centres be built in the camps to process the additional unregistered cases and any ongoing new arrivals in the camps, plus people who approached UNHCR between 31st December 2003 when they ceased offering Persons of Concern (POC) status to individual asylum seekers in Bangkok, and when the PABs were re-established late in 2005. The PABs will consider these cases and new asylum seekers are currently being advised to approach RTG District Offices directly to register their asylum interests. TBBC is providing materials to build Holding Centres in six camps with a capacity of around 4,000 persons.

c) Persons of Concern

As reported last time, on instruction from the RTG, UNHCR stopped accepting individual applicants for POC status, as of 31st December 2003, pending the re-establishment of the PABs. The RTG then agreed that the existing POC caseload could be considered for resettlement to Third Countries and many departed Thailand, mainly for the USA, during 2004. Early in 2005 the authorities ordered all remaining POCs to move to the camps by 31st March. By the time of this deadline, over 1,500 POCs had already departed for resettlement, but there was still a balance of around 2,500 pending, either processed and awaiting clearance for departure, yet to be considered, or already rejected by at least one resettlement country. Altogether about 1,600 POCs were moved to Tham Hin (400), Ban Don Yang (400) and Nu Po (800) camps within a period of two weeks. 150 were allowed to stay outside the camps because they were scheduled for departure to third countries in April and some 752 POCs failed to show up, some because they had married Thais who were not allowed to go to the camps, others for health reasons or because they had jobs or other commitments. Others are presumed to have decided not to pursue the resettlement option.

The relocation was problematic initially as many of the POCs did not want to go to the border where they would be more isolated than in the urban centres and their standard of living would be more basic. However early tensions soon eased as they began to leave Thailand for resettlement.

By the end of 2005 less than 500 POCs were left in the camps but these represent a potential problem because some have been rejected by one or more countries and it is possible that there will be a significant residual caseload. Their frustration and sense of injustice are likely to grow now that resettlement is being offered to other camp residents (see below) who may have applied much later than the POCs and are departing ahead of them.

d) Resettlement to Third Countries

During 2005 the 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. This nominally would be the entire population of Tham Hin Camp although if, as expected, not all residents take up the offer, any balance would be offered to refugees in other camps. Similarly 9 other countries announced their willingness to take a further 3 to 4 thousand refugees between them during 2006. These included Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and UK. These countries began sending resettlement missions to the border during the second half of the year.

Resettlement is currently available to all refugees officially registered during the 2004/5 re-registration process. (i.e. currently unregistered cases and new arrivals waiting consideration by the PABs are not eligible). 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 Canada and Australia have separate programmes under which they consider direct applications. By the end of 2005 UNHCR reported that it had received applications from 4,651 families representing 24,054 persons, or around 24% of the total registered population of 101,912 persons. 263 cases of 1,157 persons had been accepted for resettlement so far.

The opening up of resettlement opportunities has suddenly offered hope to refugees who have spent years, decades in some cases, living in restricted camp environments with little scope to plan their futures or develop their skills and livelihoods. It has caused considerable excitement but also confusion and uncertainty. In general the younger generation are enthusiastic to pursue new lives elsewhere whilst the older generation are split between wanting better lives for their children but still preferring to stay close to where they grew up and a way of life they are familiar with.

During 2005 it became clear that resettlement would have a huge impact on camp life and NGOs began raising concerns that it could result in a serious loss of skilled workers and leaders, on which NGO services and camp management depended. Although UNHCR advocates that priority for resettlement should go to the most vulnerable such as women at risk, single-parent families, victims of violence, chronic health cases etc., NGOs were

concerned that the people who seemed most excited about resettlement seemed to be those with the best education and language skills, those who had had most contact with resettlement country cultures.

In a unique initiative, UNHCR agreed to host a meeting in January 2006 to analyse the impact of resettlement to date and to consider ways of minimising any negative impacts on camp communities. All CCSDPT member agencies were invited together with representatives of the resettlement country embassies and USA-based resettlement NGOs. In preparation for this meeting UNHCR prepared a profile of refugees applying and being presented for resettlement and CCSDPT members completed a questionnaire designed to measure the impact of resettlement on camp life so far. Both of these assessments showed that the number of skilled workers/ leaders who had departed for resettlement so far was very small. Many others though had applied or expressed their interest in resettlement.

Key conclusions of the meeting were that resettlement was an important strategic component of a comprehensive durable solution for refugees in Thailand. The offer of resettlement not only provided protection and opportunities for those selected but also had created opportunities for pursuing other solutions for the majority who will not be resettled. It was agreed that other components of the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan needed to be urgently pursued (see k below).

It was recognised that these were very early days and that there was time to plan for the negative effects of resettlement on the camp communities. The need for better information dissemination to refugees and NGO workers was recognised by all present and also the need to establish ongoing training programmes to replace skilled workers/ leaders leaving for resettlement. It was agreed that there needed to be an ongoing information sharing mechanism and also that funding issues needed to be addressed. CCSDPT members are currently facing funding restrictions for existing services and additional funding will be required both to address skills training and other components of the Comprehensive Plan.

e) Shan Refugees

During the second half of 2005, border-based Shan groups reported up to 1,000 new Shan refugees arriving in Thailand each month, mainly into Fang District. They had mostly fled from Central Shan State, for reasons such as forced village relocations, forced labour and economic demands by SPDC. SPDC forces have tightened anti-insurgency measures in this area to prevent members of Shan ceasefire armies in the north, which it has been forcing to disarm since April 2005, from joining the Shan State Army (SSA) in the south.

There are now over 5,000 refugees sheltering in three informal Shan refugee camps along the northern Thai border, all located close to SSA resistance bases. Following the attack in April 2005 by the SPDC-backed Wa forces against one of these bases, there were no further military offensives on the Shan-Thai border during 2005.

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

f) Mon Resettlement Sites

Mon refugees were repatriated to three resettlement sites in 1996 after the New Mon State Party (NMSP) and the Burmese Government agreed to recognise twelve permanent ceasefire zones. Ten years later, UN agencies and international NGOs based in Rangoon still have negligible humanitarian access to these areas. TBBC therefore continues to work in partnership with the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) to coordinate rice relief, microfinance projects and infrastructural support to these resettlement sites.

Rice farming continues to be exclusively based on shifting cultivation practices, with villagers reporting a lack of experience and knowledge about terraced farming. The result is that fields are increasingly located further away from villages, and hence more susceptible to damage from pests or restrictions on access due to roaming SPDC patrols. Nonetheless, the 2005 rice harvest was perceived as slightly larger than in 2004 although late rains ruined some of the crop. Manual labour on a daily basis for plantation owners and logging companies is also a key source of income for men, while collecting brush for brooms and roofing thatch remains significant for women. Investments in fruit and nut plantations will hopefully enhance food security in the longer term for some villagers, but population density and the shortage of arable land will restrict the distribution of benefits from these plantations.

Medicins Sans Frontieres (MSF), which had also been supporting the Mon resettlement sites from Thailand during the past ten years, closed its programme at the beginning of 2006. There remains a skilled pool of community health workers amongst the Mon, and primary health promotion can continue. However, unless an alternative

agency takes responsibility for the administration of medicines, and especially in regards to the treatment of malaria, a public health emergency can be expected in the year ahead.

g) Tham Hin

Previous reports have catalogued concerns about the living conditions in Tham Hin which were reaching crisis point at the end of 2004 when MSF announced that the sanitation situation was critical and that nothing could be done unless the space situation could be resolved. Latrines built under the very crowded houses were now full and could be neither emptied nor replaced.

During 2005, intensive lobbying resulted in agreement to relocate 71 houses from one of the worst affected sections, Section 5/ Zone 2 to Section 2/ Zone 4. By the end of the year the move was partially complete. Whilst living conditions in Tham Hin are still below international standards the mood of the camp has changed dramatically since the official announcement in December that all the registered camp residents are free to apply for resettlement to during 2006. The United States has offered to take the entire population (see below).

It is hoped that Tham Hin residents will start to depart for resettlement during the first half of 2006 thereby reducing the overcrowded conditions. This will depend though on the extent to which departing refugees are replaced by new arrivals or PAB cases.

The MOI has also indicated plans to relocate both Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang to a new site at Baleh Hnook which is not far from the existing Ban Don Yang site. This is unlikely to happen before the rainy season but may be a possibility at the end of the year.

h) Mae La Oon

As reported last time, emergency remedial work was carried out in Mae La Oon camp during the early part of the 2005 rainy season based on a survey conducted by Asian Institute of Technology (AIT). COERR, with UNHCR funding, carried out repairs and improvements to culverts and drains and TBBC relocated some 360 households or 2,000 refugees to Pwe Ba Lu from the sections considered to be most at risk of landslides. There was concern that there had not been enough time to address all of the AIT recommendations and that the camp was still vulnerable.

Fortunately though, once again there were no emergencies during the rainy season and it was agreed that AIT would review its recommendations in January so that any necessary further remedial work could be undertaken during the 2006 dry season. TBBC plans to move a further 206 households from Sections 2 and 4 to Pwe Ba Lu. Hopefully the risks of any major emergency in Mae La Oon will then have been minimised.

i) Migrant Workers

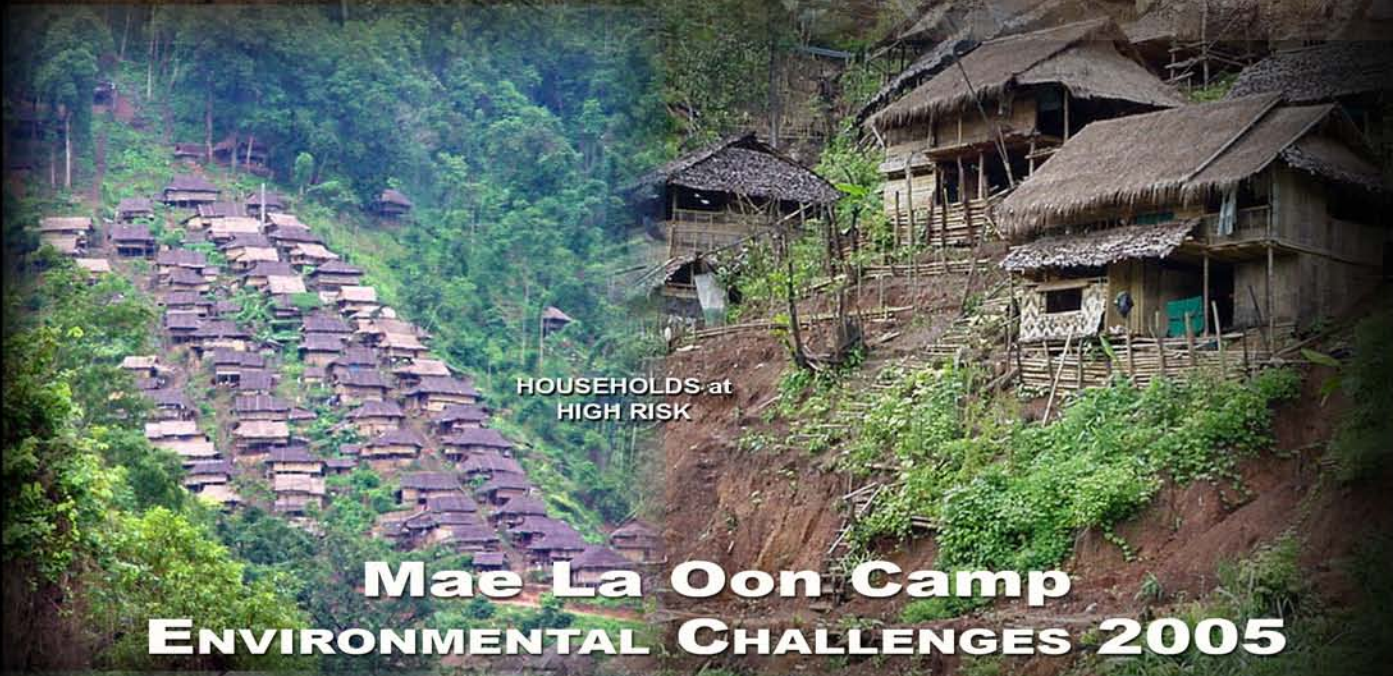
During July 2004 all illegal migrants were invited to register with the Thai authorities and 1,269,074 did so, of whom around 905,881 (610,106 workers) were Burmese. The registration required photographs and the issue of an ID number, and after subsequent health check ups, provided legal status in Thailand for one year, for both workers and their dependents. It was generally assumed that many illegal migrants did not register because they either did not receive or understand the registration information, could not afford the sizeable baht 3,800 fees entailed, or were simply too intimidated by the process.

In 2005 those who registered in 2004 were allowed to re-register in June for another 12 months. The fee for re-registration ranged from baht 3,800 to 4,650 depending on the status of each worker and if their permit had already expired. The number of those re-registering, (539,416 Burmese workers) was lower than expected whilst it was reported that the employers needed some 500,000 more workers than those who had registered. Since then there has been ongoing speculation as to how any new registration might be handled in 2006. It was hoped that any new registration would take into account weaknesses in previous ones, open up registration to those excluded before and move towards a more comprehensive and more realistic long term migration policy.

As this report is being finalised it has just been announced that there will be a new registration of migrant workers from 1st March. Any workers can apply but all employers will have to place a deposit. For existing workers this deposit will be baht 10,000 but for new applicants it will be baht 50,000. In addition to this, applicants will have to pay baht 600 for a medical examination, baht 1,300 for migrant health insurance, a work permit application fee of baht 100 and a work permit fee of baht 450 baht for 3 months, baht 900 baht for 6 months, or baht 1,800 baht for maximum of 1 year. Whilst it is good that the registration is again open, it is feared that these amounts will deter many migrants and employers registering.



LANDSLIDES and EROSION



HOUSEHOLDS at
HIGH RISK

Mae La Oon Camp ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES 2005



RELOCATION to SAFER GROUND

j) Internally Displaced

The total number of internally displaced persons in Eastern Burma who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes and have not been able to return or resettle and reintegrate into society is currently estimated to be at least 540,000 people. The population is comprised of 340,000 people currently in the temporary settlements of ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities, 92,000 civilians hiding from the SPDC in areas most affected by military skirmishes and approximately 108,000 villagers who have followed SPDC eviction orders and moved into designated relocation sites. The scale, distribution and characteristics of the internally displaced population are summarised in Appendix D. Figure 2.1 summarises the distribution of IDPs in 2004 and 2005.

Figure 2.1: Distribution of Internally Displaced Persons in Eastern Burma in 2004 and 2005

States and Divisions	IDPs in Hiding		IDPs in Relocation Sites		IDPs in Ceasefire Areas		Total IDPs	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
South Shan	9,300	20,800	21,800	23,700	185,000	174,500	216,100	219,000
Karenni	7,000	9,500	6,400	7,500	75,000	75,500	88,400	92,500
East Pegu	13,500	13,400	4,500	7,900	0	0	18,000	21,300
Karen	46,900	38,800	13,400	6,100	75,000	45,000	135,300	89,900
Mon	2,300	2,500	3,800	6,200	25,000	40,000	31,100	48,700
Tenasserim	5,000	7,000	27,100	56,600	5,000	5,000	37,100	68,600
Overall	84,000	92,000	77,000	108,000	365,000	340,000	526,000	540,000

During the past six months, the impacts of counter insurgency activities on civilians were arguably most severe in Shan State. The Shan State Army was again declared an “unlawful association” with whom contact could be punished with a fine and / or imprisonment, while the deployment of more Burmese Army battalions resulted in a series of military victories for the national government. This increased militarization resulted the estimated number of internally displaced persons hiding in southern Shan State more than doubling in the past year. The Shan Relief and Development Committee published an agricultural case study of Mong Nai township, which found that less than half of rice fields cultivated ten years ago remain productive today due to forced relocations, land confiscation and restrictions on movement.

An historically significant village in southern Karenni (Kayah) state, where the Karenni nationalist resistance was first organized, was burnt by the Burmese Army in December as part of a joint operation with local ceasefire groups to clear the environs of “rebel sympathisers”. Over 1,000 people were displaced during this operation, and it can be assumed that those allowed to remain will be ordered to work on reconstructing the Mawchi-Taungoo road in the coming months. In central Demawso township, travel restrictions aimed at cutting supplies for the armed opposition have also undermined food security for over 2,000 people, local peanut farmers being unable to trade their crops for rice.

While the overall scale and distribution of internal displacement in Karen (Kayin) areas is estimated to have decreased since the “gentlemen’s agreement” in 2004, the prevalence of abuse and displacement in the northern townships of Papun and Thandaung and in eastern Pegu Division remains critical. Burmese Army operations to search and destroy settlements or crops in these upland areas have displaced over 5,000 civilians from their homes since November. In the lowland areas further south, displacement has decreased in recent months but forced labour and restrictions on travel continue to adversely impact livelihoods. This has even been the case in ceasefire areas of northern Mon state, where the annual rice crops of over 500 Karen families were ruined when villagers were prevented from accessing their fields for harvesting in November.

The Mon ceasefire agreement became more tenuous due to the New Mon State Party deciding to only send observers to the National Convention. Village leaders were ordered to increase surveillance of NMSP members’ activities and the Burmese Army deployed 5 more battalions into NMSP areas during 2005. In ceasefire areas, the tension has primarily manifested itself through restrictions on travel to markets and fields. However, outside of ceasefire areas, there has been an increase in state violence directed at Mon communities suspected of supporting the armed opposition. Over 1,000 Mon civilians from a village near the border between Mon state and Tenasserim Division were punished with mass detentions, beatings and forced labour during December in retaliation for a nearby ambush of Burma Army forces.

Besides summarising internal displacement in eastern Burma, Appendix D also illustrates the continuing militarisation of these areas by SPDC and the growing impact of development projects. To consolidate territorial gains, SPDC has doubled the deployment of battalions across eastern Burma 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.

k) CCSDPT/ UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan and RTG/ NGO Workshop

In January 2005 UNHCR hosted a consultative meeting with NGOs on Organisational Priorities, Global Needs Assessment and Strategic Planning for UNHCR's Operation in Thailand. This meeting reviewed needs in all service sectors and took into account one of the main conclusions of the previous year's contingency planning exercise; that if refugees are to have meaningful future, whether back in Burma, in Thailand or in resettlement countries, then more could and needs to be done to provide them with greater opportunity to develop their human potential. In particular it focused on longer term occupational training and educational needs of the refugees. It was agreed to work on producing a comprehensive plan for presentation to both the Thai authorities and donors.

In April UNHCR and the CCSDPT wrote a joint letter to the Thai authorities pointing out the advantages of a more comprehensive approach to what had become a protracted refugee situation and requesting consideration of not only allowing increased occupational training and (higher) education opportunities, but also income generation projects and employment. It was argued that allowing refugees to work could contribute positively to the Thai economy as well as promote dignity and self-reliance for the refugees.

Informal dialogue with the Thai authorities indicated a willingness to consider new approaches to refugee policy and CCSDPT members carried out studies to identify opportunities for skills training, income generation and employment projects. It was felt that by preparing practical projects for consideration, incremental policy changes could be made. CCSDPT also carried out a survey of all member agency plans and constraints faced for 2006. In parallel with this, the Ministry of Education (MOE) was pursuing the possibility of involving RTG more in refugee and migrant worker education as part of Thailand's commitment to the universal right of education for all. MOE was interested in ensuring compatibility of curricula taught in refugee/ migrant schools and offering Thai language instruction. In July a Cabinet resolution approved the establishment of 'learning centres' in each camp, primarily for the teaching of Thai language.

In December CCSDPT/ UNHCR prepared a "Draft Comprehensive Plan Addressing the Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/ Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2006". This was the first time that CCSDPT Members and UNHCR had ever produced a comprehensive statement of plans and budgets. It addressed priority gaps in services including those areas identified for policy changes in the April letter to RTG. It was hoped that this would prove to be an important tool in pursuing dialogue with the RTG as well as gaining Donor support.

From December 15th to 17th the MOI organised an RTG/ NGO Workshop in Chiang Mai to which all other key government ministries involved in refugee policy were invited, plus observers from UNHCR, other International Organisations and some Donor embassies. Camp Commanders and border provincial and district authorities also attended. This provided an opportunity for CCSDPT to present the Draft Comprehensive Plan for discussion.

The Workshop was conducted in a very positive and constructive atmosphere. Representatives of the National Security Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health and the Department of Public Administration all gave presentations on developments in refugee policy and all acknowledged the need to provide refugees with more fulfilling opportunities during their asylum in Thailand. Although the need to consider national security priorities and to control refugee movements was emphasized there was general acceptance of the benefits of allowing refugees more access to skills training and education as well as income generation and employment opportunities.

This openness to change on behalf of the RTG is extremely welcome and the challenge now is for NGOs/ UNHCR to devise practical proposals for moving these ideas forward and challenging the international Donor community to provide the necessary funding to support them.

l) Political Developments

Hopes for political change in Burma receded even further during this period. Ignoring international calls for the National Convention to be made more democratic, SPDC re-opened proceedings on 5th December after a nine month break, with Aung San Suu Kyi still under house arrest and no participation by the main political opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD).

In February 2006, Professor Sergio Pinheiro lamented in his last report as UN Special Rapporteur for Burma that he "was deeply dismayed to learn that no progress towards instituting genuine democratic reform has been made since the previous session. Procedural conditions and restrictions remain, legitimate political representatives are not included and apparently the concerns of the ethnic parties have not been addressed. No deviation from the preordained agenda and defined principles set by the Government has been reportedly accepted". He was "particularly concerned over reports ... that the President of State is to serve as the Head of State and the Head of

the Union Government ... the President shall not be responsible for answering to any Hluttaw [legislative body] or to any court for the exercise or performance of the duties and functions vested in him by the Constitution or any of the existing laws or for any of his actions in the exercise and performance of these powers and functions". "Concern has also been expressed by some delegates that amendments to the Constitution may only be made with at least 75 per cent of votes from parliament. However, as the Government continues to stipulate that 25 per cent of the seats in parliament are to be reserved for military personnel, it appears that any proposed amendment to the Constitution will require military approval".

The Special Rapporteur also reported "mounting frustration of various ethnic political parties and ceasefire groups, that the constitutional proposals which they submitted for consideration to the National Convention have not been raised for open debate. Their concerns about the guaranteed role of the military in Government and the extent of devolution of legislative authority to states remain outstanding. The New Mon State Party, an ethnic ceasefire group, although sending observers, took the decision not to formally participate in the recent meetings of the National Convention, dissatisfied that a joint proposal regarding legislative and judicial issues submitted by several ethnic ceasefire groups during the last session was not accepted by the military authorities. The procedural restrictions placed on the participants' right to free speech which prevents open and frank discussion on the formulation of a new constitution were reportedly another reason cited by the ceasefire group for its stance".

The National Convention went into recess once again on 31st January and is not expected to reconvene until the end of the year.

To most people's surprise, SPDC announced in November that it was moving the capital from Rangoon to Pyinmana, in southern Mandalay Division, some 320 kilometres to the north. A large new complex has been secretly under construction for the last three years and the move began at a few days notice even though basic infrastructure including water and electricity supplies were far from complete. All Ministries are to be relocated by the end of February 2006. The Special Rapporteur again expressed his concern about "forced labour in the construction of this compound and ... that civil servants who refused to move might be criminally charged and that no resignations or retirements were reportedly permitted". No rational explanation has been given for this unseemly rushed and expensive relocation but it is interpreted by most people to demonstrate a retrenchment by SPDC leaders and indication of their determination to hang on to power come what may.

All of this has increased international frustration with SPDC and resulted in some unusually strong responses, particularly from ASEAN. At the ASEAN Regional Forum in July 2005, SPDC was obliged not to accept its rotational turn as Chair of ASEAN in July 2006 and at the 11th ASEAN summit in Kuala Lumpur in December 2005 the Chairman called on SPDC to expedite democratic reforms and release political prisoners. In an unprecedented move, a request was made for a delegation to visit Burma in January to observe progress.

Internationally, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and former President of the Czech Republic, Vaclav Havel, commissioned a special report "Threat to the Peace: A Call for the UN Security Council to Act on Burma" in which they urged the UN Security Council to "take up the situation in Burma immediately. Preserving peace, security, and stability in the region and world – as well as achieving national reconciliation in Burma – now requires nothing less." This report received support in many quarters, particularly in the United States which immediately campaigned for the UN to respond. The Security Council agreed by consensus to receive a briefing, on condition that no statement would be issued. This took place on 16th December.

Perhaps predictably, these moves have so far resulted only in indignation and denial by SPDC and international patience is being further tested. The Malaysian Foreign Minister has been unable to get an appointment for his visit on behalf of AESAN and the UN Secretary General's special envoy, Ismael Razali tendered his resignation in January saying "It is clear they (the military junta) do not want me back". Australia's Foreign Minister, Alexander Downer, famously summed the situation up by likening SPDC's move to towards democracy to "glue flowing up a hill".

In these circumstances, prospects for any improvement in the humanitarian situation inside Burma remain very bleak. The regime seems committed to hanging on to power whatever the human cost. Efforts to expand humanitarian responses inside the country are likely to continue to be stifled and human rights abuses and displacement look set to continue unabated. Resolution of ethnic issues and the return of refugees look very remote prospects indeed.

3. TBBC PROGRAMME DURING THE SECOND HALF OF 2005

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

a) TBBC Logframe and Programme Impact

TBBC has been developing and expanding its Logframe since 2000 and the latest version is presented in Figure F.1 in Appendix F. Initially the Logframe focussed on food distribution but it has now been expanded to include all TBBC programme objectives and is structured according to the 2005 to 2010 Strategic Plan Core Strategies (See q below). Figure F.2 presents a summary of the performance of TBBC's programme as measured by performance indicators since 2003 and the remainder of the Appendix details results for the second half of 2005. The results show that in the second half of 2005 the programme was largely meeting its operational targets, with 44 of the defined 57 indicators being achieved. Reasons for those indicators failing to reach standard are discussed in the Appendix.

b) Nutrition

Blended Food

As described in c) Appendix E, in January 2004 TBBC began supplying blended food (vitamin and mineral fortified flour blend) in order 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. 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. After successful "acceptability" tests in each camp, blended food was subsequently introduced border-wide by March 2005.

An evaluation in September 2004 revealed that whilst most families used the flour, some complained that they did not like the taste ('strong, like animal food'), did not have necessary ingredients to add to it, and/or they did not have time to cook it. There was a suggestion that the amount of flour was too much and that TBBC should consider reducing the ration and replacing the difference with sugar. These results demonstrated the need both for ongoing education to ensure understanding of the importance and methods of using the flour, and to address the issue of long-term acceptability.

In 2005, TBBC found a Thai-based supplier to develop a rice/soy blended food formula called **AsiaMIX**. This is more versatile and familiar to the population than the wheat/soy blend and has proven more acceptable. **AsiaMIX** was introduced to all camps by December 2005. The new formula contains higher amounts of B vitamins, iron, and folate to address some of the nutrition deficiencies specific to refugee camps in Thailand. The change-over to **AsiaMIX** means that all TBBC commodity purchases can once again be made in Thailand, although competitive tendering has been introduced and bids are open to both Thai and overseas suppliers.

The introduction of **AsiaMIX** was accompanied by education and demonstration campaigns in all camps. Health agencies, camp committees, women's groups and other Community Based Organisations (CBOs) distributed material and in Site 1, a cooking contest was held that received enthusiastic attention from camp residents. TBBC plans to work with camp groups to do more of this in 2006.

TBBC conducted an evaluation of **AsiaMIX** in Site 1, Mae La, and Tham Hin in September 2005, checking its acceptability compared to the previous formula, elucidating how people used it and what they needed to use it better. 388 households were interviewed and the key results were as follows:

Knowledge/Attitudes

- 76% of households think **AsiaMIX** is different from regular flour
- nearly all households (95.9%) think **AsiaMIX** is different (better) than Blended Food
- most households received education (82.5%) and cooking instruction (87.6%), and 61% received leaflets explaining **AsiaMIX**
- 72% of households know that everyone should eat **AsiaMIX**
- most people (88%) know that **AsiaMIX** is beneficial to health
- about 10 months is the average age people think **AsiaMIX** should be given to children
- nearly all households (96%) think that the containers for **AsiaMIX** are adequate

Practices

- 93% of people eat **AsiaMIX**. People cook and eat **AsiaMIX** over 4 times per week on average
- 42% use more **AsiaMIX** than Blended Food and 44% use the same amount
- 68% of households think the amount of **AsiaMIX** is just right, but about 26% think it's not enough
- 79% of households use up **AsiaMIX** by the end of the month
- the most common recipes include adding to curry, deep frying, lightly fried pancakes, and steaming
- children under 5 years of age eat **AsiaMIX** 4 times per week on average. Only 6% of children do not consume **AsiaMIX** because it is thought they are too young
- nearly all households need more oil (92%) and/or sugar (91%) to use **AsiaMIX** better, but would prefer sugar if asked to choose

TBBC concluded that **AsiaMIX** is widely accepted and used. People understand why **AsiaMIX** is included in the diet and are able to cook it in a variety of ways. However, young children should be eating **AsiaMIX**, on average, more than four times per week. To improve uptake in young children, the TBBC nutritionist recommended adding sugar to the ration basket and reducing **AsiaMIX**. Sugar would be provided separately from **AsiaMIX** to ensure that it may still be used with savoury foods. It is expected that the addition of sugar and reduction of **AsiaMIX** will reduce the need for oil, both because of the reduced quantity of flour and more cooking options for use with sugar.

As it is a new product, **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. There was some degradation of micronutrients, mainly vitamins A and C, as these nutrients are affected by exposure to heat and moisture. Approximately 20% of initial amounts of vitamins A and C were lost after 6 months, but these amounts can be 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, were not forthcoming and the study was postponed.

The reduction in rice was expected to be a sensitive issue and in the early days of the new rations there were some complaints. However, since the introduction of the rice-based **AsiaMIX**, this no longer appears to be an issue. The reduction in rice has little or no effect on the proportion of carbohydrate/protein/fat in the ration, but the addition of blended food increases the amount of quality protein and micronutrients in the diet.

Initially a reduction in the ration of mung beans from 1.5 to 1 kg was also planned, but due to concerns about changing another staple item and the complication of changing from blended food to **AsiaMIX**, this was delayed. TBBC will reduce mung beans from 1.5 to 1 kg/person/month in 2006 at the same time as adding sugar and reducing **AsiaMIX**. Indications from discussions with stakeholders suggest that the addition of sugar will be welcomed and 'no one will miss the beans.'

Supplementary Feeding and Nutrition Education

Following up on recommendations made on supplementary feeding by ECHO, in 2004 TBBC collaborated with the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Atlanta) for technical assistance to complete revisions and implement new supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols. This included expanding the target groups, revising the feeding protocols, including the use of objectively verifiable indicators in statistics collection, and refining the guidelines. The CDC seconded a nutritionist to TBBC from January through April 2005. The TBBC and CDC nutritionists revised the supplementary and therapeutic feeding programme protocols to meet international standards. New protocols were successfully piloted by MSF in Mae La camp in December 2004 after which TBBC and CDC prepared materials and carried out trainings for all health agencies and camp clinics through August 2005. Most camps have now successfully adopted the new protocols.

The new protocols include a blended food premix for malnourished children and adults (**AsiaMIX** mixed with oil, sugar, and dried milk powder). It was decided from discussions with health agencies not to include **AsiaMIX** in the feeding for pregnant and lactating women since the amounts provided in the general ration are sufficient. Therefore, a variety of foods were devised for these target groups including oil, beans, and one other food such as dried fish or peanuts. In addition, health agencies were encouraged to provide nutrition education to mothers on infant and young child feeding practices.

TBBC completed the revision and implementation of the statistical system for reporting on supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes during 2005. Included are indicators such as programme coverage and average length of stay in the programme. Supplementary feeding enrolment is determined now by using z-scores. This



means that firstly, more children who are malnourished will be enrolled into supplementary feeding programs and, secondly data from supplementary feeding enrolment statistics can be more accurately compared to nutrition survey outcomes and coverage, and the number of malnourished children actually enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes, can be assessed.

Nursery School Lunches

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 3 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.

For 2006, the KWO and KnWO requested an increased budget from 3 to 5 baht per child per day plus addition in-kind items, but due to budget restraints the increases were not considered.

c) Food Security

As described in e) Appendix E, TBBC has been supporting the Community Agriculture and Nutrition Project (CAN) since 2000. The stated goals of the project are:

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

Activities during the last six months were as follows:

Home Gardens

CAN Training: Throughout 2005, TBBC continued to develop coordination with other organisations for the provision of vocational training in agriculture. In the six month period, a total of 325 adults and 519 students participated in CAN Basic, Technical and Vocational training programmes in the seven participating camps. Coordinated activities included:

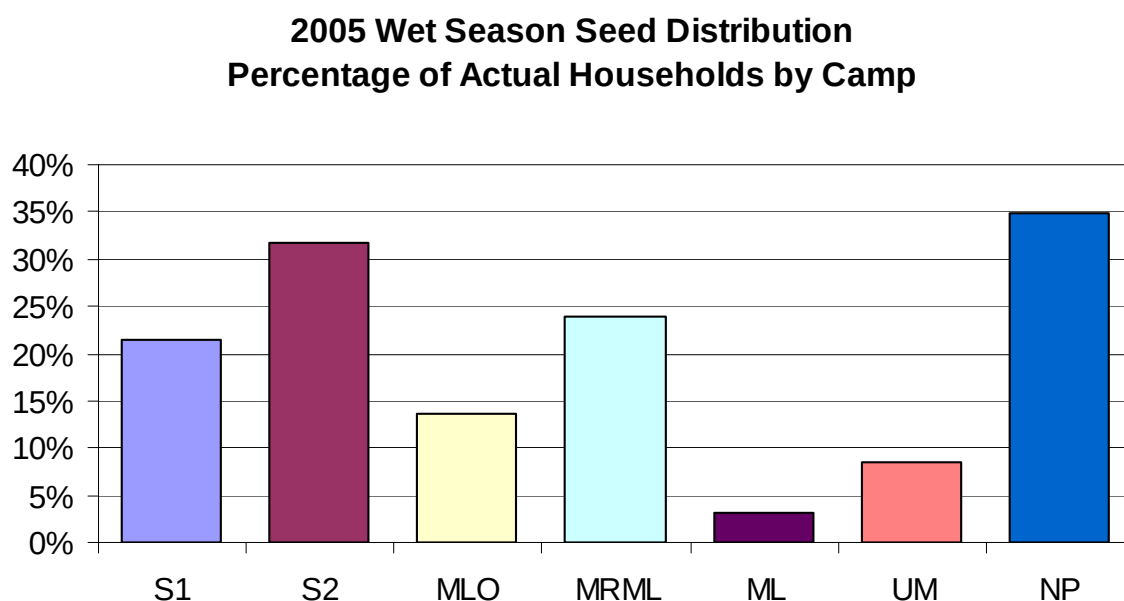
- Site One and Two Camps: with IRC, joint funding and project monitoring of the Karenni Development Department's (KnDD) CAN activities with communities. TBBC maintained responsibility for technical input and programme development.
- Site One and Two Camps: with JRS, joint funding and project monitoring of the Karenni Education Department's (KnED) vocational agriculture programme. Along with the KnDD, provided technical input and assisted programme development.
- Mae La Oon, Mae La, and Nu Po: with ZOA, joint funding and project monitoring of CAN activities with communities. This included ongoing coordination with respective camps' Vocational Training Committees (VTC). TBBC and ZOA coordinated technical input and programme development.
- Mae Ra Ma Luang: with the Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN), joint funding and project monitoring of CAN activities within camp and IDP areas. TBBC held responsibility for technical input and programme development.

Fencing: Fencing is imperative to the successful establishments of home gardens in confined camps. It helps to both demarcate land and prevent loss of crop by poultry and other livestock. Subsequent to productive pilot distributions of fencing in 2004, TBBC formalised fencing distribution to seven camps during 2005. A total of 51 kilometres of fencing was distributed to 2,767 households at an average of 18.5m per household. Representing a significant proportion of the Food Security budget, supply so far has been unable to meet demand. Provision has been made for a slight increase in distribution for 2006, depending on the outcome of a secondary evaluation of the project in the first quarter of 2006.

Tools: Community members who participate in CAN training are supported with basic tool kits to enable them to more effectively carry out small-scale domestic food production. These kits include; one hoe, a small spade, a bucket, a watering can, fencing, and a digging stick. A total of 325 such kits were distributed to schools and households in the second six months of 2005, a slight decrease of 8% over the first six months of the year. This reflects an intended shift by TBBC and partners away from formal training to practical sessions at household level.

Seed: TBBC began informal distribution of seed to refugee communities on request in 1992. In 2004, TBBC established a more formalised distribution system with both Camp Committees and VTCs in the seven participating camps. In the last six months of 2005, TBBC distributed approximately 1680 kg of seed of 21 species. This is a slight increase (13%) over the 2004 wet season, although conversely average total household participation was down 8.2% over the same period (from 27.8% to 19.6%). Follow-up in camps suggests that these figures represent a consolidation of agricultural materials distribution overall. That is, individual households on more viable sites have been able, with the provision of fencing, tools and seed, to establish semi-permanent crop production. Consequently, surplus has increased and led to the further development of local vegetable markets. Households on more marginal sites (i.e. restricted land and water) have reduced or ceased crop production, choosing rather to focus on animal husbandry. This observation is based on personal accounts and needs further investigation during 2006. The number of households requesting and receiving seed in the seven participating camps is illustrated in the following graph:

Figure 3.1: Percentage of household seed distribution by camp. June-September 2005



Trees: During the 2004 wet season, TBBC began promoting edible tree species in camp 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. While the 2004 pilot programme in school-based nurseries was successful with 9,216 trees distributed, monitoring of the programme was impossible due to staff constraints. During the 2005 wet season, TBBC was able to procure tree seedlings from commercial suppliers with greater efficiency and a total of 34,550 trees were distributed to 5 camps. Depending on availability, it is hoped that a further 10,000 seedlings can be distributed to refugees in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon Camps who were not able to participate last year due to poor road conditions and access to these camps.

Livestock: TBBC has continued to explore ways of increasing the production efficiency of livestock-raising in order to increase animal protein in household diets. These efforts were greatly assisted by the recruitment of a second Food Security Assistant in June 2005 who has focused on livestock initiatives in camp. In the six months to date, TBBC consolidated several activities and further investigated livestock options. These included:

- Monitoring and evaluation of a pilot micro-livestock project in two camps, consisting of the provision of small pens for the breeding of rabbits and guinea pigs in confined spaces. During 2005 the pilot was extended to households and institutions in Nu Po and Site One Camps to address previously identified technical and management issues. A recent evaluation determined, on a cost-benefits basis, that the project is not sustainable on a household level. On the other hand, it potentially is viable for institutions such as schools, orphanages, and student boarders. Consequently, TBBC plans to extend the micro-livestock programme in 2006 to a further 19 institutions in nine camps, while continuing to monitor existing participating households.
- In late 2005, TBBC initiated a pilot pig-breeding project in the three Tak camps, using the Moi-Xian-Duroc variety. This breed of pig has significantly better weight gain potential than the traditional Taw Thu breed, and has been raised successfully in northern Thailand. The breed's introduction was successful in all seven pilot locations. It generated significant community interest and requests for cross-breeding. It is expected when males fully mature by the 2006 wet season, a breeding programme can be established in the existing locations. Additionally, a further three breeding centres are planned for camps yet to participate in the project during 2006.
- In October 2005, TBBC and ZOA carried out Training of Trainers in Animal Husbandry in Umpiem Mai for participants from five camps. Topics included biology, health, nutrition, management, and vaccination for poultry, pigs, goats and cattle. TBBC and ZOA followed up with specific training in poultry and pig management. Coordination between the two agencies has, so far, produced a coherent response to community requests. It is planned to offer further training opportunities in 2006.
- In February 2005, TBBC approached the Provincial Fisheries Department in both Tak and Mae Hong Song Provinces regarding assistance in training for small-scale catfish and frog raising. In June, TBBC and Department trainers facilitated an initial training for staff from the JRS, HI and the IRC in Site One Camp. In August a second pilot project was initiated with ZOA in Mae La Camp. This was on request from MOI for 238 refugees from that camp who were recently arrested for forest encroachment. Results for evaluations of both pilot projects are varied and do not support extension of the project at this time. Instead, the pilot will continue in 2006 in existing locations for the purpose of further defining technical issues identified during the initial pilots. A total of 27 households and eight institutions (schools, orphanages, and demonstration sites) currently are involved in the project.

CAN Handbook:

Advanced drafts of the CAN Handbook, in Pa-O and Burmese are actively used for training and as a resource. There are also working drafts available in Karen and English and feedback from Shan partners is pending for the final draft of the Shan language version. Finalisation of the handbook has been delayed by competing activities but the first printing of ten thousand copies in Burmese, Karen, Shan and English is now scheduled for the second quarter of 2006.

d) Environment

As described in f) Appendix E, TBBC began supplying cooking fuel and building materials in 1995 when the camps started to become larger under the consolidation programme. Cooking fuel and building material supplies were introduced incrementally, but now all camps receive "full" rations, accounting for 21% of total TBBC expenditures in 2005.

Cooking Fuel

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

Cooking Stoves

Following the recommendations of the study into energy supply, in 2003 TBBC began exploring ways to supply more efficient and cleaner burning household stoves to the refugee camps and is currently supporting stove making programmes in Site One, Site Two and Nu Po Camps.

In collaboration with IRC and KnDD, stove distribution in Site One and Two Camps had reached 45% of households at two stoves per home by the end of 2005, whilst production in Nu Po camp through the local VTC had resulted in stove distributions to 33% of households. The target for production in 2006 for Nu Po is 500 stoves. TBBC and ZOA are also supporting stove-making initiatives in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La and Umpiem Mai camps with another project to be established in Mae La Oon in the next dry season. However, progress has been slow due to other priorities and the difficulty in procuring sufficient clay.

Recognising that in-camp stove production has been, and is likely to remain, very limited, TBBC carried out a combined household stove and building materials survey in all camps in September/ October 2005. Results indicated that an average of 10% of households did not own a functioning fuel-efficient stove. TBBC will therefore procure commercially-produced bucket stoves for these identified households in 2006.

Subsequently, in-camp production of stoves will help to replace some of the broken stoves in camp and meet the needs of new arrivals. To ensure 100 percent household coverage of fuel-efficient stoves in the future, it is likely that supplementary procurement of commercially manufactured stoves will be required every two or three years.

Building Materials

As described in f) Appendix E, TBBC started to provide annual supplies of building materials for house repairs in all camps in 2000. Since then, 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. Rations provided in 2005 are set out in the Appendix. It was estimated that 10% of houses would need to be replaced and the rest repaired.

The provision of bamboo proved problematic because of difficulties in procuring the large quantities required and restrictions on moving bamboo across provincial boundaries which further restrict availability.

In calculating supplies, no adjustment was made for those houses made out of wood. These households therefore received the same quota of bamboo, creating a surplus of supplies in some camps. Some families also decided it was not necessary to repair their houses for another year and gave their rations to other families on the condition that the following year it would be vice versa. These factors made it necessary to conduct a formal survey of household requirements in the second half of 2005 to assess the validity of the current ration.

The results of the survey showed that 33% of houses would need to be replaced in 2006, but also that 85% of houses were found to be larger than the standard size, implying that either the ration is higher than that required, or that refugees have access to other building materials (through buying, trading or collection). Clearly the choice of an appropriate ration is an inexact science and, given the large range in size and age of housing, the setting of a general ration is extremely difficult. Some exchange and trading must be expected. On average the ration of bamboo was considered appropriate but there were demands from five of the camps for more roofing materials, namely leaves and thatch. Recommendations from the survey overall were that the basic ration should remain the same as in 2005.

However, as described elsewhere in this report, TBBC faces a serious funding shortage and, given the limited options available, a decision was made to reduce the building material rations for 2006 as follows:

- Decrease the bamboo ration to 75%, whilst leaving roofing materials unchanged
- Make no provision for replacement houses
- Build no new houses

Unfortunately, this will only provide a short term saving and the needs will be even greater next year to make up for the lack of provision for replacement and new houses in 2006. The only exception for new houses will be for the ongoing relocation of vulnerable sections Mae La Oon camp to Pwe Ber Lu (Section 2 h) where it is expected to relocate Sections 2 and 4 in the first half of 2006. New arrivals and newly married couples in 2005 were expecting to be able to build their own houses in 2006 but, until further funding is secured, these families will have to continue to stay with other households.

This decision has caused much concern amongst the refugees with some people interpreting it as TBBC trying to pressure them into resettlement to third countries.

e) Clothing

As described in g) Appendix E, TBBC has been organising distributions of used clothing from overseas since 1995. For the 2005/6 cool season a large shipment of clothing and quilts was received from Lutheran World Relief, each refugee receiving at least 1 piece of warm clothing. TBBC also purchased one set of new clothing for children under 5 years.

Since 2002 TBBC has also been supporting a longyi-weaving project through the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations. A longyi is a Burmese style wrap-around 'skirt' worn by both men and women. All women and men over 12 years old receive one longyi in alternate years. Training has been ongoing in all the camps and each camp now has sufficient capacity to produce their own longyis. There are over 60 looms in use in the camps which produced over 42,200 longyis for men in the Karen camps in 2005 and over 8,800 for women in the Karenni camps at an average cost of 105 baht. In Karenni Site 1 the Kayan women have a different style of traditional clothing and alternative support for these people will be reviewed in 2006. This project is a good example of how meeting basic needs can also provide opportunities for skills training and project management as well as providing small income for the weavers.

UNICEF provided baby kits to all the camps which were distributed through the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations.

f) Procurement Procedures

Tendering

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

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

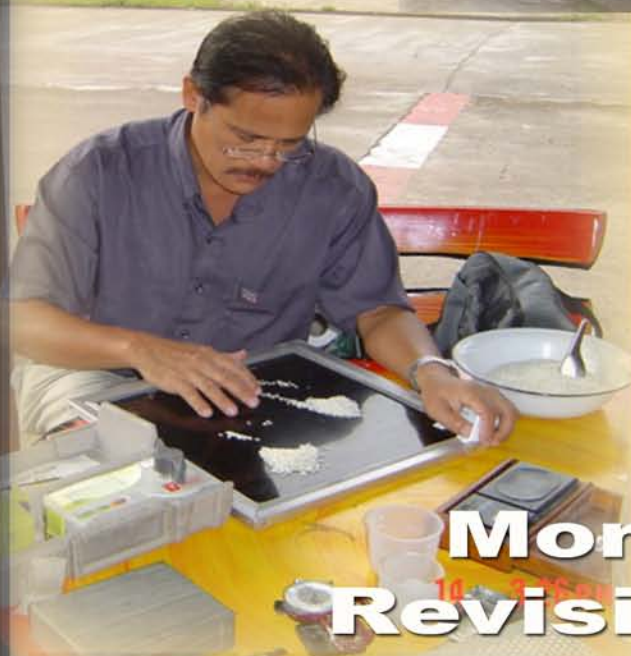
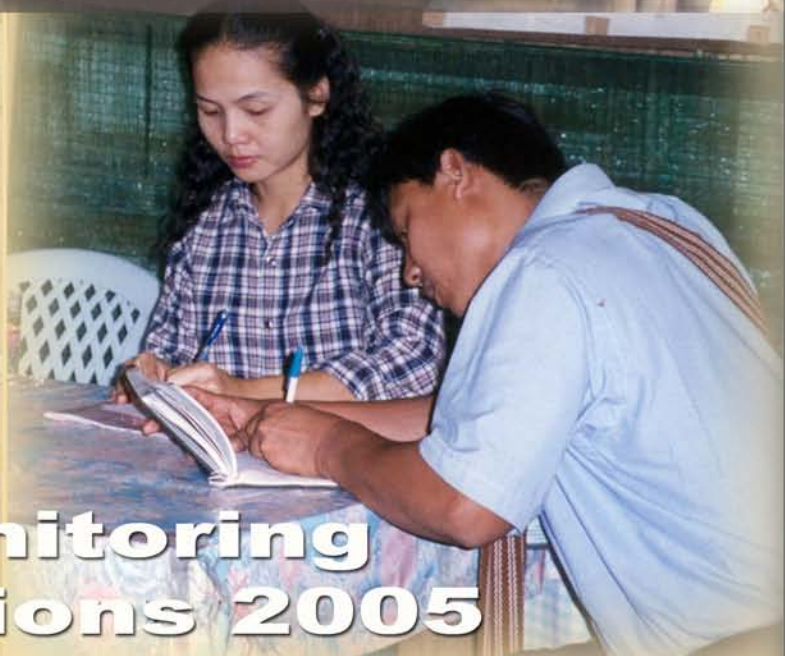
The ongoing effectiveness of competitive tendering depends on TBBC being able to maintain the interest of potential suppliers and receive adequate bids. The average number of bids received in the second half of 2005 was again satisfactory: rice 4 (5), beans 4 (5), cooking oil 3 (4), charcoal 4 (6), salt 6 (7), chillies 5 (6), tinned fish 10 (3), fish paste 2 (3), firewood 1 (1), blended food 4 (4), blankets 0 (8), mats - (8) (Figures in brackets are for last 6-month period where applicable).

Quality Control

TBBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on supplies in accordance with major Donor regulations. Sample checks are made on weight, packaging and quality. During 2005 rice, mung beans, **AsiaMIX**, cooking oil, fish-paste, chillies, salt and cooking fuel were all tested. The refugee committees continue to carry out a second check at the time of delivery/distribution and during the year training was given to warehouse staff to better understand how to conduct physical checks of delivered supplies against set standards. The professional inspection companies carry out checks at the supply sources, in transit and in the camps but during the second half of 2005, by number, the proportion of inspections made in camp was increased to almost 80%. Results of the checks during the first half of 2005 are set out in Appendix F.

Of all inspections done, only 81 percent passed when measured against set standards. About one in three of the failed tests were due to problems with charcoal, in particular heating values slightly below the standard 24 mJ/kg. In the first half of the year, in practice, this standard was relaxed to 20 mJ/kg, because of a paucity of supply. For the second half of the year, however, the regular standard was re-applied. Minor transgressions of the rice standard, such as high percentages of broken rice or grass seeds, accounted for another 20 percent of failed tests. Chillies also were a problem: 17 percent of failed inspections.

The response to failed tests varied. In some cases, and with agreement by Camp Committees, commodities slightly below standard were accepted and distributed. In these instances warnings were issued to suppliers or financial penalties imposed. In other cases complete rejection and replacement was required. Poor performance by suppliers in maintaining standards is taken into consideration during subsequent tendering and selection of suppliers.



Monitoring Revisions 2005

CHECKS ON SUPPLIES by
INDEPENDENT INSPECTION COMPANIES

WORKING with
REFUGEE PARTNERS

FEEDBACK from REFUGEE HOUSEHOLDS
and COMMUNITY GROUPS

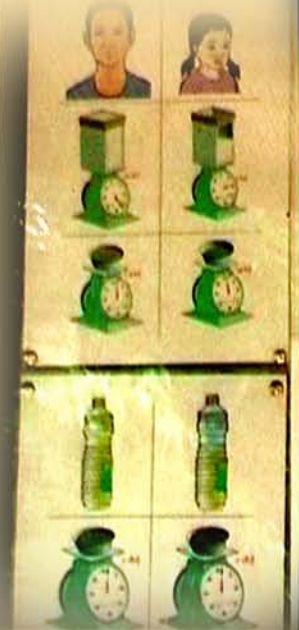
WAREHOUSE
CHECKS

DISTRIBUTION
POINT CHECKS

SUGGESTIONS BOXES
at WAREHOUSES

GOODS RECEIVED
NOTES completed by
REFUGEES PARTNERS

POSTERS at
WAREHOUSES
DEPICT RATIONS



g) Monitoring

TBBC periodically upgraded its commodity distribution monitoring procedures over the years and in 2003 they were thoroughly examined by both an ECHO Auditor and an ECHO Evaluation team. These studies made a number of detailed recommendations aimed at achieving more accurate recording and reporting. In 2004, TBBC employed a Monitoring Consultant to help follow-up on these recommendations and the consultant made two broad recommendations:

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

Revisions to the system were agreed with staff and Camp Committees and implemented from March 2005. Details are given in r) Appendix E.

The revisions have proven beneficial, particularly by providing quick and documented feedback of, and response to, the conditions of supplies sent to camp. Noteworthy strengths of the system are:

- collaboration and ownership of monitoring and sharing of problems with refugee partners.
- systematic and standardised documentation to facilitate replacement of substandard supplies and correct ration delivery.
- the means to compare supplies entering camps with supplies distributed.

The system is complex and has yet to be developed to the point where complete monitoring data is available for monthly management meetings. However, during the latter half of 2005, TBBC staff and in-camp counterparts have become much more proficient in using the system and the completeness and accuracy of data improved substantially. Improvements were facilitated by streamlining the monitoring forms, making smarter use of computer spreadsheets for monitoring data collation and calculation; and capacity building of refugee partners through both ongoing and targeted training especially regarding GRN forms. The process is an iterative one which is fortified by ongoing discourse among Camp Committees, TBBC field staff and the Programme Coordinator. This has worked well and a second formal evaluation of the system has been postponed until mid 2006.

The results of the staff monitoring visits during the second half of 2005 are set out under Indicator B 2.3 in Appendix F.

h) Warehouses and Stock Management

During 2005, TBBC reviewed warehouse construction and equipment in all camps with the aim of improving conditions for commodity storage, management and distribution. To date, seventy-two warehouses in eight camps were rebuilt or repaired, taking into account both WFP guidelines and local conditions. A further five warehouses in Site 1 Camp were scheduled for rebuilding in the 2005/2006 dry season, but this number has been reduced to two due to budgetary constraints.

TBBC has completed a Burmese translation of the WFP Warehouse manual for TBBC field and warehouse staff. Field offices continue to coordinate with SGS, an international food and commodities inspection company, to assist in stock monitoring.

For hygiene, safety and storage reasons, TBBC has experimented and conducted trials with food containers for blended food, oil and fish paste during the last two years or so. Sealable plastic containers were given to each household during the introduction of blended food on a camp-by-camp basis from the end of 2003 through to the beginning of 2005. During 2005 the number was supplemented because **AsiaMIX** is bulkier than the original product. It was found that some households have been using the containers for water storage and therefore, in order to ensure correct storage of **AsiaMIX**, refugees in some camps are now only allowed to collect their ration if they bring their container with them.

Plastic oil containers with volume gradations were distributed to each household during the second half of 2005. These have proven beneficial both with regard to refugees being able to check visually that the oil received is consistent with the ration, and in terms of hygiene. In 2006 plastic containers will be used for the delivery of fish-paste. Currently fish-paste is delivered in metal cans which have been recycled from other uses including holding toxic chemicals. These will be purchased and supplied by TBBC but will be the suppliers' responsibility during a contract period.

i) Camp Management

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

The programme has now been fully operational since December 2004 and has generally been welcomed by the camps which are now able to manage supplies more transparently and meet their financial needs. The programme is under continuous evaluation and camps have since identified difficulties in managing demands placed upon them for non-rice contingency needs. TBBC together with KRC and KnRC are currently assessing these 'extra needs' especially in terms of support for CBOs in the camps, camp activities, relationships and security.

j) Community Liaison

TBBC recruited a Community Liaison Officer at the beginning of 2005 with the aim of exploring the role of different sectors of society in camp life and devising strategies to address identified gender, ethnic and other inequalities. To do this, there is a need to develop more accessible consultation and feedback tools for all programme recipients and partners. Regular CBO meetings in the camps are seen as the primary way of achieving this. Preparatory work so far has included finalising the mapping of all relevant CBOs in and outside the camps, of boarding houses, safe houses, and of schools not included in the standard camp education systems. A summary of camp organisational structures is set out in Appendix B. Continuing discussions with recipients have already resulted in increased and more inclusive feedback which has usefully informed TBBC's provision of food and non-food items. This has included:

- Rescheduling the monthly distribution of salt rations to every two or three months to avoid splitting bags and consequent spillage
- Formulating revised levels of **AsiaMIX** and sugar rations
- Selecting the quality of mosquito nets to issue
- Providing information on issues surrounding commodity distribution methods in different camps, leading to more focussed monitoring
- Clarifying ways commodities are stored and prepared in households as part of TBBC's survey of food management within families
- Prioritising areas of food and non-food item provision in which TBBC has had to make budgetary cut-backs

Other activities have included completing standardised and up-to-date profiles of all camps.

k) Gender

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

Two of the five UNHCR commitments to refugee women are ensuring that women participate directly and indirectly in camp management and in distribution of food and non food items. Although TBBC works in close collaboration with the camp committees, women's participation is still very low. At present, 22% of positions on Camp Committees are held by women and 10% of section committees. Of those involved in supply distribution only 11% are women although many assist in distributions on an entirely voluntary basis.

TBBC is committed to raising awareness and understanding of the importance of the role of women in camp affairs and encouraging camp committees to involve a broad representation of the camp population in all aspects of the programme, and as current camp committee members are gradually resettled, the need to replace community will give opportunities for greater integration of women.

UNHCR rolled out its Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) process in 2005 for which Thailand was used as a pilot study. TBBC field staff were engaged 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 .

TBBC's gender policy is set out in v) Appendix E. TBBC strives for gender-balance in staff recruitment and two years ago staff was fairly balanced at all levels. However this has proven difficult to sustain, particularly in finding women interested in Field Coordinator positions. Females are currently under-represented at all levels except in administration.

I) Protection

TBBC continues to play an active role in, and is the current facilitator of, the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group (PWG) established in 2000.

The meeting in January 2005, between UNHCR and NGO Directors which was attended by the UNHCR Director of Department of International Protection affirmed the benefits of active ongoing UNHCR/NGO dialogue on protection matters. Issues such as the civilian nature of the camps, representation of refugee organisations, the relationship of UNHCR/ NGOs with refugee leaders and CBOs, and mechanisms for reporting protection incidents were identified as particularly important. The PWG subsequently organised a Camp Management Workshop in October to follow up on some of these issues.

This was the first time that the international community had come together with the refugee population to openly discuss these issues. The outcome was consensus on the vital role that the camp and CBOs play in the day to day affairs of the camps. It was acknowledged that the committees are doing a good job in difficult circumstances. However it was clear that the camp committees carry enormous responsibilities and yet they do not have sufficient capacity or resources to fulfil the role expected of them. Six key areas were identified for ongoing action:

- Administration of Justice: UNHCR initiated this project in 2002 to explore the appropriate respective roles in camp life of traditional justice mechanisms, national and international law and who should be responsible for the administration of justice. The project has engaged the Thai Ministry of Justice, judicial courts, and the immigration and police departments. It is now into its third phase.
- Representation on camp/ community committees: It is hoped that through application of the UNHCR AGDM process all stakeholders will gain a better understanding of how to achieve more meaningful committee representation from all sections of community.
- Grievance reporting mechanisms: Existing mechanisms for refugees to report grievances include Protection Working Groups, Community Social Workers, KWO/KnWO and other community groups, Refugee Committees, Camp Committees, NGOs and UNHCR (particularly when NGO staff are involved). Although grievances are raised, the main concern is how they are addressed. For example, Refugee Committees were seen as siding with the NGOs and Camp Committees are often thought to give insufficient time/ importance to problems presented. Also while suggestion boxes are well-used in some places, timeliness of response and feedback are a concern, particularly since most grievances are posted anonymously.
- Civilian nature of camps/militarization: It is important to maintain the civilian nature of refugee camps through good camp management and security. Ways must be sought to minimise any negative impacts of military elements.
- Legitimacy of Refugee and Camp Committees: Given the crucial role that Refugee and Camp Committees play in camp administration, justice and service delivery it is important that they be given appropriate status and legitimacy. This might be done by more clearly identifying their role in programmes and services when reports are submitted and including them in a wider range of meetings and advocacy efforts.
- Committee capacity and resources: It is also essential to develop a capacity building programme for Refugee and Camp Committees that considers all skills necessary for effective community management and not just implementation of NGO services.

Since UNICEF joined the PWG in 2003, more attention has been given to child protection issues and a Child Protection Network has now been established. A working group on Children in Conflict has also been set up which will address issues related to child soldiers, although terms of reference have yet to be finalised.

A planned UNHCR/UNICEF/COERR baseline survey to assess the level of care and facilities in boarding houses was cancelled because it was thought it might raise unrealistic expectations. Instead, agreement was reached to continue gathering data and information through ongoing informal contact and to channel this to the provincial PWGs highlighting priorities and areas of concern. There are over 70 boarding houses in the camps but no international standards exist because the policy of UNICEF and other NGOs globally is not to encourage such institutions.

Internal Displacement in Eastern Burma in 2005

Photo: KSWDC



Villagers hiding from SPDC troops in Karenni State

Some hiding sites in Shan State can be found in farmers' fields



Photo: SRDC

Preparing for the future: Children from Karenni State at school



Photo: KSWDC

Temporary shelter for villagers hiding in Tenasserim Division



Photo: CIDKP

In Pegu Division bridges are vital infrastructure connecting communities especially in the rainy season



Photo: KORD

Access to healthcare is limited in Tenasserim Division



Photo: CIDKP

Hiding site, Tenasserim Division



Photo: CIDKP

Even in more stable ceasefire areas of Mon State, life remains difficult for villagers



Similarly for these farmers in Tenasserim Division rice planting is the main source of livelihood for IDPs



Photo: CIDKP

Other ongoing issues pursued by the PWG included:

- Registration of births: In 2003 the Thai authorities agreed to issue delivery certificates for the registered camp populations and this is finally bearing fruit with all registered refugees now able to get a delivery certificate for children born in camps since registration began in 1999.
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Much work has been done over the last two years to develop SGBV reporting and response mechanisms for the camps. Draft SOPs for individual camps are almost complete which include identifying a range of protection focal points both within and outside the communities. This will provide a good basis for future training and orientation of staff in the field to ensure continuity of procedures.

TBBC in its capacity as facilitator of the PWG was invited to the UNHCR / NGO Consultations in Geneva in September to give a presentation on 'Participatory Planning' as an example of global best practice in partnership between NGOs and UNHCR.

m) Safe House

The past six months has seen a number of challenges presented to Safe House staff. Many of the patients admitted to the facility come with their spouses and children. Quite often it is the main family breadwinner that has fallen ill and the family is unable to support themselves without this steady income. Understanding these pressures the staff house manager often provides shelter to the patient's immediate family. This has presented concerns regarding the children of these families. The behaviour of many of the Safe House patients can be inappropriate and occasionally hazardous especially for young children. To provide the children a safer environment the manager has developed a nearby building into a boarding house. The parents have full access to the boarding house, which acts as a filter from some of the other more disturbed patients.

The management of severely disturbed patients continues to challenge the staff. In the past 6 months the staff has had to deal with two violent patients. One of the patients was a young Chinese man who has been a resident of the Safe House for over a year. He recently absconded from the house and upon his return became extremely violent. The staff is poorly equipped to deal with this level of violence and the local hospital reluctant to provide the level of medication necessary to relieve the patient's symptoms. After consultation the patient's treatment was revised and his symptoms slowly resolved. This episode clearly illustrated the need for continued training at both the Safe House and the local hospital to expand their ability to respond to cases involving severely psychotic patients.

n) Assistance to Thai Communities

As described in I) Appendix E, the TBBC continues to support requests for assistance to Thai communities. Much of the support goes to Thai authority personnel involved in camp security, but TBBC also supports emergency and development project requests. During this last 6-month period, TBBC spent Baht 4,310,908 on this support and distributed 2,584 blankets, 290 bednets, 256 mats, 8,310 quilts, and 6,324 pieces of warm clothing to Thai communities. About half of the support, baht 2,275,384 was given to local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice to border personnel. Baht 246,047 was spent on emergency requests and baht 1,789,478 on development projects. The majority of the latter expenditures were for school lunches in districts neighbouring the camps.

o) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

TBBC has been collaborating with community based organisations to document the scale, characteristics and trends relating to internal displacement in eastern Burma since 2001. These reports have been widely recognised as the most credible assessments of internal displacement in Burma, and can be accessed from the following links:

"Internal Displacement and Protection in Eastern Burma", 2005:

www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs3/TBBC-Internal_Displacement_and_Protection_in_Eastern_Burma-2005.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

A brief summary of the vulnerability and protection assessments is also provided in Appendix D. The most recent report was published in October 2005 and launched at a public seminar hosted by the Brookings Institution, National Endowment Fund for Democracy and Church World Service in Washington DC. This survey aimed to inform the development of humanitarian protection strategies for the internally displaced and other civilians whose

lives and livelihoods are threatened by war, abuse and violence in eastern Burma. Survey findings have also been presented to the UN Human Rights Commission's Special Rapporteur and the UN agencies based in country.

p) Governance and Management

Governance

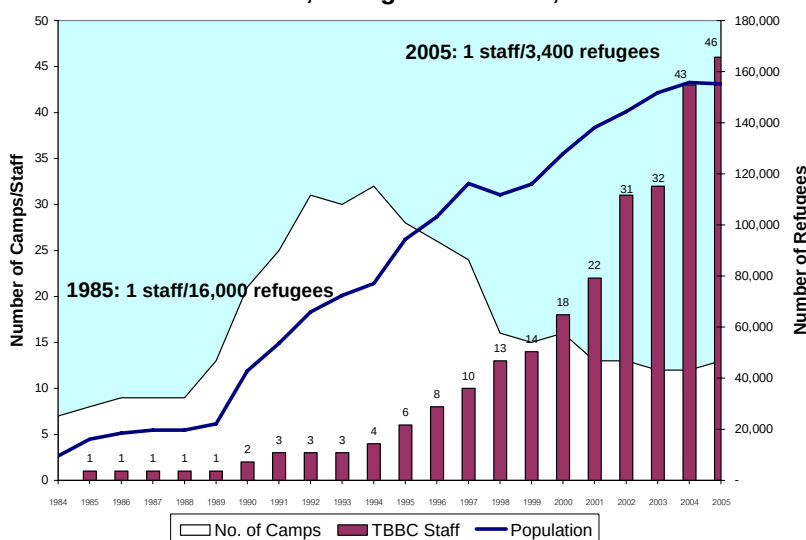
Now that TBBC is fully re-structured and registered, a priority task of the Board is to develop governance policies. During the second half of 2005 the Board agreed a Work Plan to write a Governance Policy Manual by the time of the October/ November 2006 AGM and allocated drafting responsibilities to Member representatives. The Manual will comprise four main sections: 1. Board job description, 2. Board-executive relations, 3. Management standards, and 4. Ends policy. The Board Job Description was already drafted and agreed at the October 2005 AGM.

Historically all TBBC Board members were Thai-based and, until 2005, met monthly in Bangkok. It was agreed at the October 2005 AGM that membership of the Board should be open to all TBBC Member Agencies and it was agreed to meet only four times in 2006 to facilitate broader participation. Two meetings would include the mandatory AGM and EGM and at least one other meeting might be convened elsewhere than Thailand. Subsequently a Board of 6 members was elected, including the first non-Thailand based representative, Erol Kekic of Church World Service, USA.

Management

The current (February 2006) total TBBC staff complement is 49, including two part-time (currently 27 female/ 22 male: 14 international/ 35 Thai). Figure 3.2 shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and number of refugees from 1984 to 2005.

Figure 3.2: TBBC Staff Numbers, Refugee Caseload, and Number of Camps 1984-2005



During the second half of 2005 TBBC recruited a consultant to undertake a review of its staff remuneration and benefits package. The TBBC Board accepted the resulting recommendations and these were implemented in December. Since this review had been postponed for several years, changes were backdated to the date of incorporation of TBBC in October 2004. During the process all jobs were evaluated and re-graded by a staff committee and new salary scales were based on a comparison with market rates. Adjustments were also made to some benefits, mainly to reduce differences between national and international staff.

Now that TBBC is a legal entity a staff retirement fund can be set up with a Thai financial institution which is eligible for tax benefits to participants. Previously staff and employer contribution were placed in regular bank savings accounts with no tax concessions. Scheme options were reviewed at the end of 2005 and it is hoped to select and set up the fund during the first half of 2006.

Draft Terms of Reference have been circulated to find a consultant to help develop a comprehensive staff capacity building programme. It is hoped that a suitable person will be found to carry out this exercise during the first half of 2006. Meanwhile staff training continues on an ad hoc basis and training arranged/attended by staff during 2005 is listed in z) Appendix E.

A training on HIV/AIDS had been planned for all staff attending the annual Staff Retreat in May 2006. This has now been postponed due to the TBBC funding crisis but will hopefully be conducted later in the year.

q) 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.

The plan is available from the TBBC office and consists of the following 5 core strategies:

- **Support an adequate standard of living:** To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items for displaced Burmese people
- **Work through partnerships:** To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation, embracing equity, gender and diversity
- **Build capacity:** To empower displaced people and their communities by strengthening their capacity for self-reliance
- **Strengthen 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
- **Develop organisational resources:** To develop organisational resources to enable TBBC to be more effective in pursuing its mission

TBBC maintains a detailed annual Work Plan developed by the staff, which is monitored and developed as an ongoing management tool. This now is directly linked to the Strategic Plan to ensure that all activities are consistent with the core objectives and that each of the core objectives is effectively pursued. A handbook-sized copy of the strategic plan has been printed for easy reference.

In reviewing the Strategic Plan at the AGM, the TBBC Members identified areas for their own specific inputs and will report back to the EGM in March.

r) TBBC Website

Regrettably the long-overdue Website was still not established in 2005, but it is hoped that a Website designer will be recruited during the first half of 2006. The Website will be used not only to respond to numerous inquiries for information, but also to post tenders and results as required by some Donors.

s) Financial Control/ Accounts

Following the recruitment of a Financial Controller at the beginning of 2005, TBBC has made considerable progress in responding to the recommendations of the Financial Control consultancy carried out during the second half of 2004. The main actions have been:

- The first Accounting period for TBBC, as a UK registered Company and charity, is from 11th October 2004 to 31st December 2005. Subsequent Accounting periods will end each December 31st.
- RSM Robson Rhodes LLP were appointed to carry out a performance audit, assist in the preparation of financial reports in compliance with the relevant accounting standards and formally approve the Accounts for submission to UK authorities. The auditors have completed their test work and are currently assisting with the presentation of the Accounts.
- The latest revision of the Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities (SORP2005) has been adopted for these Accounts, even though it is not obligatory to do so until the 2006 Accounts. The major impact on TBBC is that income is now recognised on an accruals basis instead of a receipts basis. This has required some adjustments to be made to the opening fund balance as at 10th October 2004, and the figures reported in the January-June 2005 6-month reports. Where appropriate January-June schedules are being restated in this report for consistent comparison and aggregation with the July-December figures.
- A Financial Procedures Manual in English and Thai was issued in May. Training sessions were held for staff and some revisions were made in October in response to feedback.
- QuickBooks accounting software is accessed by both Bangkok and Field Office staff to enter Purchase Orders, Goods Received, supplier invoices and payments, as well as income. Expenses are analysed by category, cost centre and certain donors.

- The majority of supplier payments are now prepared and authorised using electronic banking.
- TBBC has foreign currency (USD, EUR and GBP) accounts in London with Standard Chartered Bank, and Thai Baht accounts in Bangkok with both Standard Chartered Bank and Siam Commercial Bank. Some rationalisation of these Accounts will take place in 2006.

t) Cost Effectiveness

Although the TBBC programme has grown enormously in the last few years, TBBC continues to implement its programme as much as possible through the refugee's own committees and still employs only 49 staff. (1 staff person per 3,400 refugees in 2005, compared with 1 person per 16,000 refugees in 1985). Administrative expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses were 6% of expenditures in 2005. The total cost of the programme in 2006 is projected at 6,272 baht per refugee per year, or around 17 baht per refugee per day (US 44 cents per day at the current exchange rate of baht 39/ USD).

u) Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative

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

Eight key areas were identified where improved Donor coordination would be beneficial to TBBC:

- Longer-term financial commitment (multi-year funding)
- Individual Donors assuming a fixed percentage of budget (to guarantee basic needs are met)
- Cash flow guarantees (early transfer of funds)
- Joint evaluations (agreement to a plan of evaluations)
- Standard audit requirements (acceptance of TBBC's annual audit)
- Standard reporting requirements (acceptance of TBBC 6-month reports)
- Consensus on Donor Visibility (ideally none)
- Improved communications (a mechanism for monitoring/ responding to funding issues)

Although no formal response mechanism has been set up, some Donors have already responded to some of the issues raised. Feedback was given at the 2005 Donors Meeting and in a follow up meeting with donor embassies in January 2006. The most notable responses have been several new Donors committing to multi-year funding, an improvement in the earlier transfer of funds and general acceptance of the idea of a coordinated evaluation plan (see v) below). Almost all Donors already accept TBBC's standard audit which has been considerably extended in scope for 2005 (see s) above). The very existence of the GHD forum has improved general awareness of funding issues and this will be pursued during 2006.

v) Programme Evaluations

Since 1994, 16 studies and evaluations have been made of different aspects of TBBC's programme and administration. Some of these have been demanded by Donors whilst others have been commissioned directly by TBBC itself to address particular areas of interest. TBBC sees such studies/ evaluations as invaluable tools for improving the effectiveness of its operations and claims, with some pride, to have implemented almost all of the hundreds of recommendations made to date.

In the most recent external evaluation conducted by AIDCO on behalf of the EC (February 2005), the consultant stated:

"The project is well designed, well managed and well implemented by a committed contractor. It fully complies with EC tendering procedures and regulations and has put a performing monitoring system in place, which does not call for any auxiliary improvement. Additional recommendations are therefore not needed in respect of project implementation and the project could serve as an example of good practice in the field of food aid programmes. Having to deal with multiple donors, a lot of attention of the project's management and implementation team could be diverted by excessive monitoring and evaluation missions imposed by the various donors. The present report confirms that all systems in place are performing and

reliable. It could therefore be circulated to all donors involved in the TBBC programme and serve as a reference to avoid duplication of similar reviews."

Reassured by this assessment and the level of interest shown by Donors during GDH meetings, TBBC suggested at the 2005 Donors Meeting, that Donors should commit to a coordinated evaluation plan for, say, a two year period, to reduce duplication and ensure that key issues were 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. The following priorities were subsequently established at the TBBC AGM:

Priority Evaluations/ Studies to be pursued in 2006/7:

Evaluation/ Study Topic	Rationale
1. Staff Development	Now that TBBC's management restructuring is complete there is a need to develop a comprehensive long term staff development plan.
2. Food Security	TBBC has expanded its food security programme significantly in the last two years. An evaluation is needed to assess impact and help determine priorities.
3. ERA and IDP Research	TBBC places high importance on its ERA programme and IDP research. An independent evaluation might help strengthen credibility of the programme and suggest priorities and improvements.
4. Peace-Building/ Conflict Resolution	Are there ways in which TBBC could adjust the way it relates to its partners and implement its programme which could contribute to peace-building and conflict resolution?
5. The TBBC Model	Much is unique about TBBC's role on the border. It would be good to evaluate this. What are the strengths and weaknesses of TBBC's role vis-à-vis UNHCR/ CCSDPT/ Refugee Communities?

TBBC will be drafting Terms of Reference for these evaluations/ studies during the first half of 2006 and circulating these to Donors for feedback/ contributions.

Important Evaluations/ Studies to be considered after 2006:

These are key areas of Donor interest and have been given considerable attention during the last few years. Major studies/ evaluations have already been carried out and TBBC is in the process of implementing new procedures and initiatives in all areas. TBBC considers that it needs all of 2006 to consolidate these processes after which it will be timely to review progress and effectiveness.

6. Financial Controls	TBBC is putting in place fairly complex new financial control procedures. Once they have been established an independent review should be undertaken.
7. Monitoring Procedures	TBBC is implementing complex new monitoring procedures. These are challenging and the plan is to refine them during the next 12 months. Once they have been established an independent review should be undertaken.
8. Nutrition	TBBC is playing a leading role in nutrition monitoring and surveillance supporting a number of new initiatives such as blended food, new supplementary feeding protocols, and nursery school lunches. At some point overall progress should be independently evaluated.

w) CCSDPT/ UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan for 2006/ Donors Meeting

In discussion with the Donors during the GHD meetings it was acknowledged that not only would it be beneficial for Donors to better coordinate their response to TBBC needs, but that it would also be beneficial if Donors were to consider the entire funding needs for all service sectors on the border, i.e. health and education needs as well as food and shelter. In this way a comprehensive response to refugees needs could be developed, avoiding competition for funding and ensuring longer-term commitment and stability.

In a parallel initiative, UNHCR hosted a workshop with NGOs in January 2005 to look at "Global Needs". One outcome of this exercise was recognition precisely that some kind of Comprehensive Plan, which pulled together both UNHCR's and CCSDPT Members operational plans and budgeting requirements, would be beneficial as a planning tool. In December, following a series of meetings and field work in which TBBC provided leadership, "A Draft Comprehensive Plan Addressing the Needs of Displaced Persons on the Thailand/ Myanmar (Burma) Border in 2006" was produced (see Section 2 k).

The Draft Plan identifies gaps in services including ones in which changes in RTG policy would be required to allow them to be addressed. It was presented to the MOI at the RTG/NGO Workshop in Chiang Mai in December and will be used as a key advocacy tool during 2006, both with Donors for funding and with the RTG on policy issues. One follow-up concept being explored is the possibility of holding a Donors Meeting in Thailand before June each year which will consider all services provided by CCSDPT agencies and UNHCR. This would make the annual TBBC Donors Meeting redundant although the concept of members hosting TBBC for its AGM and organising a "Burma Day" event would still remain valid.

x) Advocacy

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 now that advocacy has been established as a core TBBC objective within the Strategic Plan (see q above) , this will be developed.

During 2005 TBBC played a leading role in writing the April joint UNHCR/ CCSDPT letter to the RTG advocating the adoption of a more comprehensive policy towards refugees which would enable them to better realise their human potential to the benefit of all stakeholders, whether their future lay in continuing asylum in Thailand, resettlement to Third Countries or return to Burma (see Section 2 k). The components advocated for in this letter were then incorporated in the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan for 2006.

During 2005 TBBC was also concerned at the potential negative consequences which resettlement to third countries might have on camp communities, NGO services and camp management. By raising these concerns it was agreed to carry out a survey of potential impact and to hold a workshop between UNHCR, CCSDPT, Donor Countries and USA-based resettlement agencies to plan appropriate responses. This was conducted in January 2006 (see Section 2 k).

y) Lessons Learned

Although the TBBC programme has been running almost 22 years, constantly evolving as the situation and NGO humanitarian assistance practice has changed, key staff are now asked to each come up with "lessons learned" during the last 6-months. The following were some of the responses for this period:

Nutrition

- Involvement of the beneficiary community is crucial to success when introducing an unfamiliar food (blended food) or when making any adjustments to the ration basket.
- Transparent response to results of evaluations and to feedback from the community engenders increased support from the community for difficult projects, such as implementation of blended food and the change-over to **AsiaMIX**.
- Adequate time must be budgeted to provide ongoing training and technical support for implementing new programmes/ projects, particularly following staff turnover, e.g. supplementary feeding, nutrition surveys, etc.

Food Security

- Partnerships with camp-based agricultural CBOs are highly beneficial in building their capacities longer term, but in the short term CBO capacities can limit the pace and scope of activities.
- CAN activities must be designed to match local physical environs and prevailing attitudes of end-users.
- Inter-NGO collaboration is worthwhile to synergistically combine strengths in training and technical abilities, but activities must proceed at the pace of the "slower" organisation.
- CAN initiatives driven by political motivation rather than the refugee communities or needs assessment have a high chance of failure.

Sangklaburi Safe House

- Despite the reduced number of illegal immigrants deported at the nearby border area, the Safe House still fills a real need within the local community.
- The Safe House is changing from a resource for emergency shelter to a village institution offering a broader range of support.
- On going training and support is needed to further develop the abilities of the Sangklaburi Safe House staff.

Community Liaison

- From feedback received during the Strategic Planning process, refugees want to have more say and more involvement in all of the programmes. They want to be the decision makers in their lives and part of the solutions.

- The true diversity and capacities of CBOs in camp can only be discovered by actively seeking out and engaging them in discussion. Conducting a mapping exercise of CBOs is an effective tool towards achieving this.
- The more closely integrated the community is within the TBBC programme structure the more likely their true voice will be heard.
- Community-based organisations and diverse sectors of camp populations are keen to engage and offer suggestions, comments and feedback on the TBBC programme, and appropriate environments and fora are a requirement to operationalise this effectively.

Camp Management

- As CBOs have strengthened and multiplied in number, demands for basic administrative support and food for training projects has increased sharply.
- As the staffing situation in the camps is constantly changing, this programme needs to be continuously monitored jointly by TBBC and the KRC and KnRC camp management teams, to ensure good management practice continues.

Monitoring

- A dynamic and effective monitoring system requires active feedback of results and outcomes to all stakeholders.

IDPs

- The assumed benefits to livelihoods of promoting access to credit through microfinance in the supposedly post-conflict context of the Mon ceasefire areas have not been realised. The main reason appears to have been the lack of a concerted and complementary effort to rebuild infrastructure and facilitate access to markets and irrigation. In turn, this lack of reconstruction finance is largely caused by the ongoing insecurity and lack of a political settlement despite the ceasefire agreement.
- Consultations with humanitarian agencies working with returned refugees in western Burma provided insights into the relationship between humanitarian access and protection. The lesson learnt is that increased access to eastern Burma will not necessarily lead to an expansion of humanitarian space unless national authorities are willing to engage in policy level dialogue about protection issues.

Management

- Involvement of staff in revisions to salaries and benefits helps acceptance of staff to change and minimises negative impacts.

Budgeting/ Financial Control

- In dealing with budgetary shortages, it is useful to engage input from staff at all levels.
- Budgeting programme costs in August of the prior year does not give adequate time to raise funds before the major spending commitments for the year need to be made.
- Analysis of building material requirements for dry season repairs and new houses should be completed by October.

Funding

- Longer term financial planning is essential if funding crises are to be avoided.
- Presenting TBBC funding needs in the context of a Comprehensive Plan including all service sectors will strengthen awareness of the necessity to ensure basic needs are met.
- The TBBC Donors Meeting takes place too late in the year to deal with major funding crises. The concept of a Thailand-based Donors Meeting held before June each year covering all CCSDPT services should be pursued.

Advocacy

- We should not simply accept the *status quo* just because “that is the way things have always been”. We must always pursue our core objectives and remember that new constructive approaches can bring about change even when it is least expected.

All of these lessons learned will be taken into account in future programme planning.

4. TBBC INITIATIVES FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

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

a) Nutrition

Food Rations

With support from Mahidol University, TBBC plans to approach the MOI, for approval to revise the current food item rations. Revisions will include reducing mung beans from 1.5 to 1 kg/person/month (500 g/child/month), reducing **AsiaMIX** from 1.4 to 1 kg/person/month, adding sugar at 250 g/person/month, and providing fermented bean curd to Site 1 and Tham Hin as a substitute for fish paste.

Prior to and during implementation of the new ration, pictorials will be developed and posted on all warehouse information boards outlining the full ration, and there will be announcements and leaflet distributions to explain the revisions.

In addition, TBBC plans to coordinate more education on at what age and how often **AsiaMIX** should be provided to children under 5 years (children should start eating **AsiaMIX** at 6 months of age and should consume it daily). This will include development of a poster, recipe book, and a leaflet about distribution.

A follow-up survey to the Centres for Disease Control (Atlanta) baseline comprehensive nutrition survey conducted in Umpiem Mai in 2004 was to be repeated in 2005. However, due to the change in the formula of blended food and to ensure adequate time to assess change, the survey is now planned for 2006.

Supplementary Feeding and Nutrition Surveys

TBBC will provide intensive ongoing technical assistance to health agencies to improve coverage of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. Areas of focus will include resolution of 'social cases' (those children who stay enrolled in the programme as a result of poor care practices in the home) and ensuring that children found to be malnourished are enrolled. In addition, TBBC will work closely with those camps indicating higher than normal rates of acute malnutrition in children to identify the causes and ensure appropriate management.

TBBC will also provide camp-based supervision and technical assistance to conduct annual nutrition surveys and to analyse data obtained border-wide.

b) Food Security

To date, TBBC has concentrated on support to existing agricultural production within camps through the provision of basic training and distribution of essential materials. At the same time, new curricula, more appropriate technologies, and more effective means of production have been gradually introduced and adopted by communities. In 2006, focus will be given to the consolidation of current food security activities and to the provision of resources to sustain them. Several points need to be addressed:

- **Physical Constraints in Locations:** Population density, limited space, and seasonal water shortages are the key restrictions on household food production. Only limited gains are possible through current agricultural initiatives. Advocacy is needed to make land available in close proximity to camps. Where this is not possible, more cost-intensive means of production will be considered.
- **Financial Limitations/Appropriateness:** Many options to achieve greater food production are technically feasible, but are relatively cost-intensive to implement. Two examples are: the creation of allotment farms for community use on land rented close to camps, necessitating associated infrastructure and management; the development of small-scale aquaculture programmes entailing provision of infrastructure, consumables, and, ideally, training in micro-credit.
- **Human Resources:** Greater integration and resources are needed to support food security and nutrition activities within individual camps. Disparate environments, social conditions, and local contexts over considerable physical distance have, to date, inhibited full implementation of several activities.

TBBC is planning several evaluations of different aspects of the programme during 2006/7 (See Section 3 v) and a priority will be an evaluation of the food security programme. Terms of Reference for a consultancy are being drawn up and it is hoped to select a consultant during the first half of 2006.

Preparations are underway for a formal survey of seed and fencing distribution to households in camps, usage and outputs in camps. The survey will be conducted in February 2006.

Assessments of Food Security animal-raising initiatives were conducted at the end of 2005. Actions for 2006, consequently, are as follows:

- Pilot projects in guinea pig and rabbit-raising proved successful and will be expanded.
- Pig-raising has demonstrated benefits and will be supported at a similar level.
- Fish-raising (catfish) in 29 household ponds in Mae La struck numerous difficulties and was not cost-effective. This will be discontinued.
- With respect to chicken-raising, the Food Security team need only provide *ad hoc* technical support.

c) Environment

Building Materials

General repairs of houses, warehouses and community buildings will be ongoing in the dry season, with the only construction of new houses being in Pwe Ber Lu as a result of the relocation of Sections 2 and 4 from Mae La Oon. If the funding crisis can be resolved early it just might be possible to get some eucalyptus poles into camps for priority new buildings during the short 'dry window' which often occurs after the early heavy rains in May/June.

Cooking Stoves

Commercial cooking stoves will be tendered for and supplied to the 10% of households identified as being without functional stoves. In camp, Nu Po is expected to produce 500 stoves in 2006 whilst production in Site 1 is pending an evaluation and restructuring of IRC's sub-grant. Outputs from the remaining camps will be minimal at best.

d) Procurement

The introduction of soap distributions and adjustments to the rations and distribution of blankets and mosquito nets has been postponed due to TBBC budget constraints. These will be re-programmed if the funding crisis is resolved.

A "lessons learned" session based on experiences with quality control and deliveries last year will be held early in 2006 so that TBBC staff can examine problems of supplies and ways to prevent and mitigate problems which arose.

To help address charcoal supply and quality problems, lead-times for tendering used during the latter half of 2005 were increased from one to two months. Consideration is being given to further increasing this for tendering for the period. One of TBBC's longstanding and reputable suppliers is scheduled to open a new charcoal factory of high production capacity in February 2006. This is expected to alleviate some problems of supply quantity and quality.

e) Monitoring

A training of trainers (TOT) supporting evidence-based warehouse management and supply distribution was organised for Field Assistants in January 2006 with a follow-up training planned for May. Field Assistants, in turn, will train warehouse staff in camps. This will help to reinforce the fundamentals of good practice and bring about positive change in terms of warehouse management and supply distribution.

Monitoring forms, in particular the GRN and data collation/analysis forms, will undergo further fine-tuning and adjustment. In part this is to improve analysis and understanding of data, and in part to accommodate ration and distribution changes.

The area of monitoring most in need of attention relates to feedback of findings and trends to TBBC staff, to refugee monitoring counterparts and to refugee communities in general. Within TBBC this will occur by means of more systematic scrutiny of data in scheduled field, Bangkok and management meetings. At camp level, field staff will be encouraged to engage more actively in discussion based on monitoring feedback with Camp Committees and warehouse staff. Additionally, from the second quarter of 2006, a TBBC newsletter will be distributed to refugee communities including relevant information concerning monitoring results and outcomes.

f) Warehouses and Stock Management

Two warehouses in Site 1 Camp are being rebuilt and will be completed in early 2006. Rebuilding of other warehouses was postponed pending consolidation of TBBC's financial position.

During 2006, continued emphasis will be placed on improved stock management, loss prevention (e.g. pests, humidity etc), improved hygiene / food safety, increased community ownership and more efficient distribution.

g) Camp Management

It is planned in the next 6 months to conduct an assessment of the administrative needs of camp CBOs and make recommendations on appropriate levels of support. Feeding figures will be reviewed and there will also be an assessment of the non-rice contingency needs of the Camp Committees.

h) Community Liaison Activities

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

i) Gender

The TBBC Gender Working Group will be reconvened in the first half of 2006.

j) Protection

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

All staff will receive orientation/ training in Standard Operation Procedures.

k) IDPs/ Displacement Research

Thai and Burmese language versions of "Internal Displacement and Protection in Eastern Burma" will be published and distributed to raise awareness amongst civil society actors and relevant authorities.

The assorted maps, charts and narrative analysis of internal displacement that TBBC and partner agencies have produced since 2001 will be compiled into an interactive CD for public distribution.

TBBC and relevant CBOs will begin updating estimates for the scale and distribution of internal displacement, militarisation and development projects causing human rights abuses.

Relief to the Mon resettlement sites will be supplemented with the introduction of agricultural skills training projects to promote self-reliance.

l) Governance and Management

The TBBC Board will continue to draw up policies for TBBC Governance, scheduled for completion by time of the AGM in October/ November.

A consultant will be recruited to help plan a comprehensive staff development programme.

TBBC staff will lead a one day HIV/Aids training for all staff and provide training for staff and partners on the Code of Conduct. (This may be postponed until the second half of the year unless the funding crisis is resolved early).

A government-registered retirement fund will be selected and set up for all staff.

m) Strategic Plan

The TBBC Board will discuss Member inputs to the Strategic Plan at the EGM in March. Compliance and support of the Strategic Plan will be considered when monitoring the Work Plan during 2006.

n) TBBC Web Site

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

o) Finance and Financial control

TBBC will continue to pursue the Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative with interested embassies and through members.

TBBC's potential funding deficit for 2006 will be pursued and alternative 2006 budget scenarios will be prepared for implementation if it cannot be adequately resolved. Donors and the Ambassadors of all interested governments have been informed and the Executive Director will visit potential Donors during the period.

A funding strategy will be developed for consideration at the TBBC EGM in March.

Mechanisms will be introduced to control the costs of miscellaneous supplies and support to CBOs, which have risen sharply in the last two years.

TBBC's new auditors will assist TBBC in the preparation of Company and Tax returns required to be made in UK.

The number of TBBC bank accounts will be rationalised.

Accounting records will be maintained on a full accruals basis for both income and expenses.

The filing system will be changed to make it easier to file and find documents.

p) Evaluations

Terms of Reference will be drawn up for the priority studies/ evaluations set out in Section 3 v) and distributed to Donors.

q) CCSDPT/ UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan

TBBC will pursue the further development of the CCSDPT / UNHCR Draft Comprehensive Plan and the concept of a Donors Meeting before June which will address the funding needs of all service sectors.

r) Advocacy

TBBC will continue to work with UNHCR, other CCSDPT Members and the RTG to improve opportunities for refugees to access (higher) education and skills training opportunities, earn income and gain employment.

TBBC will also continue to advocate for resettlement to third countries to be seen as one component of a comprehensive response to the Burmese refugee situation.

5. TBBC EXPENSES: 2005 ACTUAL AND 2006 OPERATING BUDGET

Table 5 sets out TBBC's actual expenses incurred on an accrual accounting basis for 2005, compared with budget and revised projections; and presents the Operating Budget for 2006 compared with the Preliminary Budget published in the last report.

a) Actual 2005 expenditures compared with Revised Projection.

Overall TBBC expenses incurred totalled baht 978 million compared with the revised projection presented in the last 6-month report of baht 947 million, 3% higher. Some expenses were higher than expected and others lower, the key differences (<or> 10%) were:

- **Main food items:** Overall food items were 5% higher than the Projection. Prices were marginally higher and the quantities were higher as a significant amount of January consumption was delivered in December. Salt was higher due to a change in the frequency of distribution of the ration from 0.33 Kg each month to 1 Kg every third month, such that the salt for January and February consumption has already been distributed. Beans were higher due to a delay in implementing a budgeted reduction in the ration. Sardines were higher due to costs incurred in replacing supplies which had deteriorated during the stockpiling and which could not be fully recovered from the supplier. Other Food was lower due to a contingency to support the Mon not being used
- **Non-Food Items:** Overall non-food items were slightly higher than the Projection, due to Charcoal for January consumption being delivered in December. The Projection had anticipated firewood being supplied for heating in Umpiem Mai camp from November, but it was actually not supplied until December. TBBC had proposed to begin supplying soap, but due to a funding shortfall seen for 2006, the implementation was postponed.
- **Medical:** The over-spend is due to increased food requirements for patients at the Kwai River Christian Hospital.
- **Other Assistance:** These lines include contingencies for items which cannot be foreseen accurately. In the event, there were no significant Emergencies and only one partial camp Relocation, at Mae La Oon. Cooking Utensils are supplied to new arrivals. The intended supply of cooking stoves was delayed, as was the supply of food containers for blended food. Miscellaneous supplies are those where TBBC responds to requests for food and utensils, mainly from CBOs, but also to feed relocated POCs in 2005. These have increased substantially over the last two years and a control mechanism is being implemented to reduce costs where possible in 2006.
- **Programme Support:** There were some wide variations from the Projection. Transport costs reflect the effect of the oil price rise. The cost of supplying visibility items was lower than projected. The Staff Compensation Review Consultancy cost was below the budget, as were the Data Studies costs. Other support included over baht 2 million costs of collaborating with the World Food Programme to produce a nutrition report, these costs were not budgeted for but were covered by an also unbudgeted grant.
- **Administration:** Vehicle maintenance costs were lower than expected, and within the Office line, travel costs were lower than anticipated.
- **Governance and Costs of Generating Funds:** The UK Accounting Standard for Charities requires costs of Governance and of Generating Funds to be shown separately in statutory returns. Governance costs include the costs of the statutory audit, legal advice and costs of preparing the Strategic Plan. The donors meeting expenses have been shown as costs of generating funds; the Washington venue in 2005 was more expensive than expected.

b) 2006 Operating Budget compared with 2006 Preliminary Budget

The Preliminary Budget for 2006 was prepared in August 2005, included in the last 6-month report (for January to June 2005), and presented at the Donors Meeting in October. The Operating Budget is the current budget of expenses for 2006 based on updated population figures, commodity prices and rations. The Operating Budget of baht 947 million is baht 29 million lower than the Preliminary Budget, because cuts have been made to the Programme in response to a potential serious funding shortfall for 2006. The main cuts are the cancellation of the implementation of soap supplies (baht 7 M), reduction of building materials (baht 10 M), reduction of bednets (baht 3 M), and cancellation of the contingency for camp relocations (baht 15 M).

The feeding population figures are 4% lower than in the Preliminary Budget, but a 4% contingency has been applied to supplies of fish paste, beans, oil, chillies and charcoal, and the assumption that camp populations will increase at 500 per month overall has been retained. The key differences between the budgets are:

- **Main Food Items:** Overall very close to the Preliminary Budget with small volume reductions offset by slightly higher prices for most items. Beans are higher than in the Preliminary budget because a planned reduction in the ration will not be implemented until 1st April. It is also now planned to reduce the Blended Food ration and replace it with some sugar from 1st April. Salt and chillies benefit from lower prices. The School lunch support increase is due to a higher number of pupils; there is no change to the schools being supported or the cost per child.
- **Non-Food Items:** The cut in building materials is achieved by supplying materials only for repairs, and not for new houses. Soap has been identified as a gap that needs filling, but will have to wait in view of the shortfall of funds for the existing programme.
- **Other Assistance:** The contingency for relocations has been removed from the budget, meaning TBBC will be unable to respond to requests from authorities to fund any camp relocations. The programme to supply cooking stoves has been cut back, and the budget for fish paste containers reduced.
- **Programme Support:** The budget for transport costs has been increased to reflect the current oil price. Visibility costs have been reduced to the 2005 level and reduced camp administration figures agreed.
- **Administration:** Salaries and Benefits have increased as a result of the Staff Remuneration review carried out since the Preliminary Budget was set, and three additional staff included in order to provide the resources needed to achieve the strategic objectives. Four of the nine positions which are additional to the December 2005 headcount have already been recruited: Field Assistant for Mon, Displacement Monitoring Assistant, Accounting Officer, and Nutrition Assistant. The other positions, planned to be filled mid year are Field Assistant for Mae Sot, Community Liaison Assistant, ERA Officer, Monitoring Coordinator, and Information Resource Administrator.

c) 2006 Refugee Caseload

The 2006 Operating Budget is based on a projected increase in the feeding caseload of 500 new refugees per month. This may well prove to be conservative. Although there may be some departures for resettlement to Third Countries, the MOI policy of establishing Holding Centres in the refugee camps for processing applications to the new PABs could result in a net increase in numbers. The early indications also suggest the relocation of the Burmese Capital to Pyinmana could result in wide-spread human rights abuses in a large surrounding area causing significant refugee flows.

Table 5

2005 Budget and Actual Expenditures. 2006 Budget and Revised Projections

Item	2005 Budget, Revised Projection and Actual Expenditure												2006 Budgets							
	Preliminary Budget (August 2004)			Operating Budget (February 2005)			Revised Projection (August 2005)			2005 Actual Expenditure			Preliminary Budget (Aug 2005)			Operating Budget (Feb 2006)				
			Quantity			Baht	Quantity			Baht	Quantity			Baht	Quantity			Baht	Quantity	% Prelm Bud
	Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity		Baht	Quantity			
Rice (100kg)	231,042,834	261,261	277,036,652	250,165	291,843,199	262,291	189,527,602	171,005	118,287,427	104,866	307,815,029	275,871	105%	306,048,251	263,087	293,112,920	254,968	96%		
Admin Rice (100kg)	14,213,760	16,152	18,288,668	16,164	18,009,380	16,227	8,685,678	8,145	9,308,875	8,085	17,994,553	16,230	100%	18,811,344	16,164	18,474,122	16,164	98%		
Emergency (100kg)	48,000,000	52,174	48,000,000	44,037	48,000,000	40,000	17,447,450	14,769	28,616,305	23,240	46,063,755	38,009	96%	50,000,000	43,290	50,000,000	43,290	100%		
1. Rice	293,256,594	329,587	343,325,320	310,366	357,852,579	318,518	215,660,730	193,919	156,212,607	136,191	371,873,337	330,110	104%	374,859,595	322,541	361,587,042	314,422	96%		
Fish Paste (kg)	16,846,191	1,460,181	19,410,683	1,068,330	17,376,168	961,009	10,761,912	589,905	6,868,420	381,446	17,630,332	971,351	101%	20,107,271	1,108,711	20,921,464	1,066,716	104%		
Salt (kg)	3,589,365	598,226	3,339,015	590,106	3,532,192	633,283	2,356,586	412,507	1,553,791	277,315	3,910,377	689,822	111%	3,414,118	608,832	3,059,807	582,821	90%		
Beans (kg)	36,292,592	1,456,914	37,517,829	1,451,361	45,301,337	1,701,103	28,191,830	1,105,335	27,099,107	865,080	55,290,937	1,970,415	122%	43,852,535	1,493,722	50,626,638	1,645,037	115%		
Cooking Oil (ltr)	54,017,193	1,577,693	51,057,151	1,550,373	49,497,107	1,513,535	31,472,756	942,590	20,103,801	633,911	51,576,557	1,576,501	104%	52,684,660	1,603,497	52,529,118	1,611,785	100%		
Chillies (kg)	13,431,719	221,294	12,028,137	217,316	12,203,138	225,626	7,599,043	136,550	3,467,955	70,731	11,066,958	207,281	91%	11,421,626	224,952	9,815,784	225,894	86%		
Sardines (kg)	16,218,026	268,526	6,046,280	101,867	5,363,261	64,660	5,363,261	91,079	548,157	9,226	5,911,418	100,305	110%	5,836,907	98,220	5,760,981	93,632	99%		
Blended Food (kg)	61,206,872	2,153,186	63,880,978	2,063,439	62,721,409	2,066,368	31,676,287	1,101,035	35,918,565	1,177,225	67,594,852	2,278,260	108%	73,030,369	2,270,845	66,012,663	2,072,297	90%		
Sugar (kg)																				
Supplementary Feeding	17,000,000				17,000,000		7,580,806		9,231,345		16,812,151		99%	17,000,000		18,000,000		106%		
Other Food	4,000,000				4,000,000		1,586,201		1,042,698		2,628,899		66%	4,300,000		4,300,000		100%		
School lunch support	1,700,000				3,850,000		2,237,634		1,987,609		4,225,243		100%	4,000,000		4,400,000		110%		
2. Other Food	224,301,958	217,130,073	221,129,613	221,129,613	128,826,316	107,821,448					236,647,764		107%	235,647,486		243,211,354		103%		
Charcoal (kg)	98,258,370	13,026,566	98,965,346	13,030,201	95,765,800	12,565,317	60,854,724	7,941,140	37,728,506	4,926,540	98,583,230	12,867,680	103%	101,522,895	13,175,319	106,166,590	13,218,575	105%		
Firewood (m3)	2,232,502	4,661	1,771,296	2,896	3,298,303	5,818	1,765,554	3,045	1,204,652	2,076	2,970,206	5,121	90%	3,091,547	5,598	3,105,068	5,599	100%		
Blankets	7,650,000	85,000	7,020,000	78,000	7,392,240	79,200	20,350	185	7,498,509	80,220	7,518,859	80,405	102%	7,462,000	82,000	7,790,000	82,000	104%		
Bednets	5,100,000	60,000	4,760,000	56,000	5,569,029	57,221	5,569,029	57,221	0	0	5,569,029	57,221	100%	5,700,000	60,000	3,058,400	30,400	54%		
Mats	3,255,000	35,000	4,836,000	52,000	6,000,000	55,046	5,073,407	46,494	1,028,865	8,967	6,102,272	55,461	102%	110,000	1,000	110,000	1,000	100%		
Clothing	6,200,000		6,400,000		6,400,000		3,257,466		3,209,412		6,466,878		101%	6,400,000		6,900,000		108%		
Soap			2,438,141	110,825	1,002,317	45,560							0%	6,944,285	315,649	0	0	0%		
Building Supplies	85,000,000		87,500,000		105,000,000		103,699,572		3,305,839		107,005,411		102%	80,000,000		70,000,000		88%		
3. Other Supplies	207,695,872	213,690,783	213,690,783	230,427,688	180,240,102	230,427,688			53,975,783		234,215,885		102%	211,230,727		197,130,059		93%		
Medical	7,300,000		6,292,000		6,800,000		3,523,546		3,793,950		7,317,496		108%	6,792,000		6,712,000		99%		
4. Medical	7,300,000		6,292,000		6,800,000		3,523,546		3,793,950		7,317,496		108%	6,792,000		6,712,000		99%		
Emergencies	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,000,000		16,095		76,822		92,917		2%	5,000,000		5,000,000		100%		
Relocations	15,000,000		15,000,000		10,000,000		3,417,832		1,426,364		4,844,196		48%	15,000,000		0		0%		
Education	2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000		400,000		1,600,000		2,000,000		100%	2,000,000		2,000,000		100%		
Cooking Utensils	175,000		175,000		500,000		401,346		34,354		435,700		87%	400,000		400,000		100%		
Food Security	3,500,000		3,100,000		3,100,000		1,596,175		1,719,234		3,315,409		107%	4,000,000		4,000,000		100%		
Cooking Stoves	500,000		500,000		500,000		33,810		22,090		55,900		11%	1,000,000		500,000		50%		
Food Containers	2,792,681		965,875		2,500,000		1,053,633		764,162		1,817,795		73%	3,000,000		2,232,374		74%		
Miscellaneous Assistance	2,000,000		4,000,000		5,000,000		3,022,286		5,977,489		8,999,775		180%	5,000,000		5,000,000		100%		
Thai Support	7,000,000		7,000,000		8,500,000		4,393,061		4,310,908		8,703,969		102%	7,500,000		7,500,000		100%		
5. Other Assistance	37,967,681		37,740,875		37,100,000		14,334,238		15,931,423		30,265,661		82%	42,900,000		26,632,374		62%		
Transport	1,700,000		1,900,000		1,900,000		1,083,599		1,762,790		2,846,389		150%	1,900,000		3,000,000		158%		
Quality Control	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,000,000		1,583,399		1,268,465		2,851,864		95%	3,000,000		3,000,000		100%		
Visibility	850,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		6,000		1,135,633		1,141,633		76%	1,500,000		1,200,000		80%		
Consultants	500,000		500,000		500,000		185,445		370,661		370,661		74%	1,500,000		1,500,000		100%		
Data/ Studies	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		511,674		752,199		1,263,873		84%	1,500,000		1,500,000		100%		
Camp Administration	14,178,000		13,365,600		13,500,000		6,798,797		6,691,560		13,490,357		100%	14,694,000		13,622,000		93%		
Refugee Incentives	11,952,000		11,994,000		11,994,000		5,997,000		11,994,000		11,994,000		100%	13,332,000		12,078,000		91%		
Other Support	2,000,000		1,800,000		1,800,000		1,006,313		3,620,904		4,627,217		257%	2,000,000		2,000,000		100%		
6. Programme support	35,680,000		35,559,600		35,680,000		17,172,227		21,413,767		38,585,994		108%	39,426,000		37,900,000		96%		
Vehicles	3,259,000		3,361,200		3,361,200		1,241,275		1,361,446		2,602,721		77%	3,794,500		3,840,000		101%		
Salaries/ Benefits	35,148,774		36,770,651	21 vehicles	38,004,687	21 vehicles	14,124,460	21 vehicles	23,789,847	21 vehicles	37,914,307		100%	42,805,550	23 vehicles	52,187,452	24 vehicles	122%		
Office and Administration	11,416,000		13,085,600	46 staff	10,372,645	46 staff	5,792,843	46 staff	3,332,245	46 staff	9,125,088		88%	12,249,600	52 staff	11,200,000	55 staff	91%		
Depreciation	3,162,201		2,957,300		2,915,899		1,492,157		2,827,900		1,492,157		97%	3,503,443		3,600,000		103%		
7. Management	52,985,975		56,174,751		54,660,506		22,494,321		29,975,695		52,470,016		96%	62,353,093		70,827,452		114%		
8. Governance	2,000,000		2,500,000		2,500,000		403,943		2,064,746		2,468,689		99%	2,000,000		2,000,000		100%		
9. Costs of Generating Funds	500,000		500,000		1,000,000		(39,491)		1,000,000		1,222,131		118%	500,000		500,000		100%		
TOTAL:	861,688,080		912,913,402		947,254,387		582,615,932		392,411,550		975,027,482		103%	975,708,900		946,500,281		97%		

6. TBBC FUNDING SITUATION

a) TBBC 2006 Funding Crisis

As set out below, TBBC is currently facing the most serious funding crisis in its 22 year history. TBBC makes an open commitment to meet the basic food, non-food item and shelter needs of the entire border population and has never previously failed to do so. For the first time TBBC has already made budget cuts in non-food and shelter items for 2006 (See Section 5b) which in themselves will have negative consequences but, unless the crisis is resolved quickly, major cuts will have to be made to food rations later in the year.

The consequences of food ration cuts would be disastrous both from a humanitarian and advocacy point of view. A cut in rations of, say 20%, could be expected to have an impact on malnutrition rates within 6 months undoing much of the good work which has been put into nutrition surveillance and development of the food basket in recent years. It would also occur at a time when the RTG is willing to consider improved opportunities for refugees for the first time in 30 years but, if the international community is unable to support basic needs, progress could be halted in its tracks. Relationships and trust with the refugee communities would also be threatened as they perceive they are being forgotten and/or forced into accepting resettlement elsewhere.

The problem has to be resolved and TBBC will be approaching all Donors over the coming weeks/ months. The immediate target is to raise an additional 80 million baht to secure the basic food basket. Ideally at least 120 million baht is required to restore all programme components. This increased level of funding will also need to be secured for 2007, plus any further increases resulting from any ongoing changes in the situation. As mentioned in Section 5 c), these projections may well prove to be conservative.

The seriousness of this crisis has highlighted weaknesses in TBBC's fund-raising mechanism. Until now this has been based on annual Donors Meetings which were held in Amsterdam (1996), Stockholm (1997), London (1998), New York (1999), Oslo (2000), Chiang Mai (2001), Ottawa (2002), Brussels (2003), Chiang Mai (2004) and Washington DC in 2005. These Meetings were used to introduce the Preliminary Budget for the next year and secure Donor commitments. Whilst the Donors Meetings were invaluable in terms of focussing Donor attention on TBBC funding needs, they never actually raised all the funding required, nor solved the cash-flow problems. Fund-raising was always an ongoing process with TBBC attempting to address shortfalls throughout the year.

This year the shortfall is too large to be able to be addressed in such an *ad hoc* manner and the need for earlier and longer term planning has become clear. During 2005 TBBC has promoted better Donor coordination through the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Initiative (See Section 3 u) and also took the lead in developing a draft CCSPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan for 2006 (See Section 3 w). The way forward would seem to be to promote a comprehensive Donor response based on multi-year budget projections. The concept of an annual Donors Meeting addressing all CCSPT/ UNHCR service sector needs is being considered. This would be held in the first half of the year to facilitate a more adequate response from Donors.

b) 2005 Actual and 2006 Funding Forecast

The latest accounting standard for UK charities, SORP2005, requires income to be recognised on an accruals basis, which is defined as 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. The income is accrued as a receivable until payment is received. Thus where funds are paid as reimbursement of certified expenses, some receipts in the current year could relate to previous year income, and some income recognised in the current year may not be received until the following year. A comparison of the accruals basis with the receipts basis previously used by TBBC is:

TBBC Opening and Closing Fund Balance 2005 and 2006

<u>Income (baht Million)</u>	<u>2005 Actual</u>		<u>2006 Forecast</u>	
	<u>Receipts Basis</u>	<u>Accruals Basis</u>	<u>Receipts Basis</u>	<u>Accruals Basis</u>
Receipts	937	937	871	871
Less receivable at beginning of year		(77)		(98)*
Add receivable at end of year		98*		69
Income Recognised		958		842
Accrued Expenses	978	975	947	947
Net Movement resources	(41)	(17)	(76)	(105)
Opening Fund Balance		96		79
Closing Fund Balance		79		(26)

* the baht 98 M receivable at Dec 05 includes baht 20 M of EC uprooted peoples fund which will be received on submission of a final audited report. There will not be a similar amount at Dec 06.

On the accruals basis, the total income recognised for 2005 was baht 958 M, the accrued expenses were baht 975 M, resulting in a net reduction in funds of baht 17 M, from an opening level of baht 96 M to leave baht 79 M at December 31st.

The current outlook for 2006 is serious with projected income of baht 842 M and budgeted expenses of baht 947 M, resulting in a net reduction in funds of baht 105 M, which is more than TBBC's opening reserve, and therefore can not happen. If further funding is not secured the budget expenses will have to be reduced much further and the only way to do this will be to make significant cuts to the food rations.

The main reasons for the funding shortfall are:

- TBBC is no longer eligible for grants received from the EC Aid to Uprooted People Fund which have averaged around baht 100 million/ annum for the last three years.
- In the six month period July 2005 to January 2006, the Thai baht strengthened by over 6% on average against the currencies of TBBC's Donors, causing a reduction in projected income of baht 52 M.
- The cost of the Programme has risen by 20%/ annum over the last 3 years, but many donors have not increased their support by the same percentage.
- A large cause of the increase in the cost of the Programme is the cost of commodities. The cost of Rice has increased by 14%/ annum over the last 3 years, almost 30% in 2005; with similar increases in the cost of other foods, a significant part of the increases caused by the price of oil.
- The Programme has expanded to work more in partnership with camp committees and CBOs, build capacities, improve nutrition and food security, and respond to an increased caseload.

Table 6.1 details the actual 2005 and projected 2006 income on the accruals basis by donor.

Using the terminology of the accounting standard, Income consists of Voluntary income (government and NGO funding and other donations) representing 99% of total income plus: Gifts in Kind (a value for equipment donated to TBBC is estimated and shown as both an income and an expense), Investment Income (bank interest), Income from charity activities (grant received to produce a nutrition report, and miscellaneous income generated by selling books and making presentations), and Other Incoming Resources (gains on exchange rates and disposal of assets).

c) Monthly Cash-flow 2005 Actual and 2006 Forecast

In recent years cash flow has been a major concern. 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 (62% of 2005 expenses were incurred in the first 6 months). Since TBBC has no facility to borrow money, payments to suppliers can only be made if there are sufficient funds in the bank. According to the contracts with suppliers the amount of credit should not exceed approximately two weeks expenses. A reasonable measure of cash surplus or deficit therefore is Bank balance less any payments owed to suppliers which exceed the agreed credit terms (Overdue Accounts Payable). The target funding position is to have sufficient cash to have a surplus of bank balance over the overdue accounts payable to cover one month's expenses (Liquidity surplus or deficit).

Table 6.2 details the actual Receipts and Payments in 2005 to show the monthly cash flow, cash surplus or deficit and liquidity surplus or deficit. Total Payments in 2005 of baht 956 M exceeded Total Receipts of baht 936 M by baht 20M, causing a reduction in the Bank balance from baht 35 M at the beginning of the year to baht 15 M at the end of the year. Whilst there was a cash deficit at only two month ends (January and June) such that the bank balance was not sufficient to pay the overdue debts, the target level of liquidity was only achieved once (in March).

However, thanks to the GHD initiative (See Section 3 u), this was an improvement on recent years because some Donors were able to commit funds earlier in the year. Nevertheless, TBBC has had to rely on the goodwill of the suppliers too often and they have become increasingly been less willing to accept late payments. Such dependency makes quality of product and of delivery difficult to enforce.

Table 6.3 details the projected Receipts and Payments in 2006 to show the monthly cash flow forecast. Total Expenses in 2006 of baht 947 M exceed Total Receipts of baht 871M, a net cash requirement of baht 76M. The opening bank balance is only baht 15 M, leaving a cash shortfall of over baht 60 M, which would have to be funded by withholding payments due to suppliers (which would probably lead to supplies to Camps being stopped), or by borrowing, or by obtaining additional funding.

Fortunately, provided donors transfer funds no later than indicated in the Table the cash deficit will not become a problem until the final quarter, giving some time to secure the additional funding required.

Table 6.1: Income : Actual 2005 and Projected 2006 (Accruals basis)

	CURR	2005 Income		2006 Income		Inc/(Dec) Thai Baht 000
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	
RESTRICTED						
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	11,730	160,000	11,299	(430)
Church World Service	USD	250,000	10,255	250,000	9,750	(505)
EC 2001 Aid to Uprooted People	EUR	0	(90)	0	0	90
EC 2003 Aid to Uprooted People	EUR	2,606,864	126,819	0	0	(126,819)
ICCO	EUR	128,000	6,299	100,000	4,700	(1,599)
ICCO (ECHO) 2004	EUR	0	(114)	0	0	114
ICCO (ECHO) 2005	EUR	4,583,018	230,153	5,350,000	251,450	21,297
IRC (PRM) 2004	USD	0	283	0	0	(283)
IRC (PRM) 2005	USD	3,499,964	144,051	4,000,000	156,000	11,949
Open Society Institute	USD	20,000	822	20,000	780	(42)
TOTAL RESTRICTED:			530,206		433,979	(96,227)
GENERAL						
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	5,000	153		0	(153)
Baptist Missionary Society	GBP	20,000	1,509	20,000	1,360	(149)
CAFOD	USD/GBP	25,000	966	25,000	1,700	734
Caritas Australia	AUD			100,000	2,900	2,900
Caritas New Zealand	NZD/USD	79,110	2,209	56,000	2,184	(25)
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)	CHF	200,000	6,607	250,000	7,500	893
Christian Aid (DFID)	GBP	546,945	39,790	611,000	41,548	1,758
Church World Service (PC-USA)	USD	9,990	412	10,000	390	(22)
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	USD	10,000	801	0	0	(801)
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)	DKK	4,565,715	31,095	4,531,000	28,545	(2,549)
DanChurchAid Xmas Appeal	DKK	3,451,587	23,239	0	0	(23,239)
Diakonia (SIDA)	SEK	26,000,000	139,666	28,500,000	145,350	5,684
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)	EUR	150,000	7,541	150,000	7,050	(491)
Inter Pares (CIDA)	CAD	630,000	21,420	662,000	21,846	427
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	NOK	7,170,000	44,962	8,000,000	46,400	1,438
NCCA (AusAID)	AUD	1,204,433	36,167	1,331,000	38,599	2,432
NCCA (Church World Service)	AUD	48,400	1,441	48,000	1,392	(49)
Penney Memorial Church	USD	4,000	159	0	0	(159)
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	76,900	414	77,000	393	(21)
Trocaire (DCI - Irish Govt)	EUR	240,000	12,390	240,000	11,280	(1,110)
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	GBP	7,000	502	7,000	273	(229)
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	EUR	1,032,138	51,759	1,043,000	49,021	(2,738)
Other Donations			73		178	105
Interest			342			(342)
From Charitable activities			2,739			(2,739)
Other Income			1,503			(1,503)
TOTAL GENERAL:			427,858		407,909	(19,949)
TOTAL INCOME			958,065		841,888	(116,176)
Add Accruals previous year end			77,440		98,254	77,440
Less Accruals current year end			(98,254)		(69,211)	(81,942)
Other non-cash adjustment			(713)			
TOTAL RECEIPTS			936,538		870,931	(166,536)

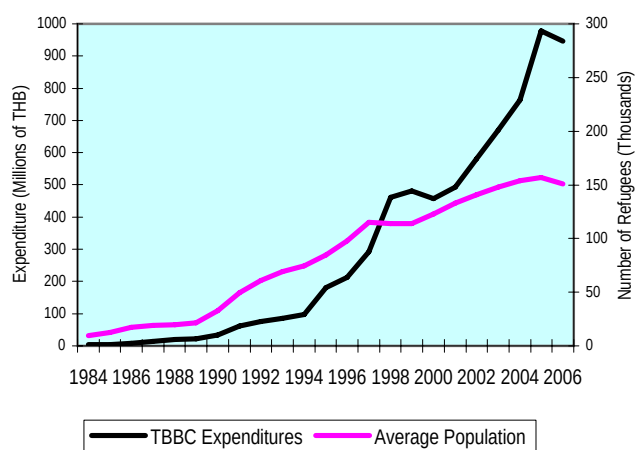
Table 6.2: Cash Flow for 1 January to 31 December 2005

Thai Baht 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
RESTRICTED													
Christian Aid 2005	11,730												11,730
Church World Service 2005												10,255	10,255
EC 2001 Aid to Uprooted People									12,562				12,562
EC 2003 Aid to Uprooted People					43,244					42,517		42,086	127,847
ICCO 2005						3,669		697				1,933	6,299
ICCO (ECHO) 2004							36,009						36,009
ICCO (ECHO) 2005			176,022								8,037		184,059
IRC (PRM) 2004							26,175						26,175
IRC (PRM) 2005											111,265		111,265
Open Society Institute											822		822
TOTAL RESTRICTED:	11,730	-	176,022	-	43,244	3,669	62,184	697	12,562	42,517	120,124	54,274	527,023
GENERAL													
Australian Churches of Christ								153					153
Baptist Missionary Society				1,509									1,509
CAFOD			966										966
Caritas New Zealand					2,209								2,209
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)			6,607										6,607
Christian Aid (DFID)									39,790				39,790
Church World Service (PC-USA)						412							412
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	389											413	802
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)						31,095							31,095
DanChurchAid Xmas Appeal			12,935		9,621						447	236	23,239
Diakonia (SIDA)		97,257					42,410						139,667
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)								7,540					7,540
Inter Pares (CIDA)								21,420					21,420
NCA (Norwegian Govt)					44,962								44,962
NCCA (AusAID)						15,245					3,292		18,537
NCCA (Church World Service)		1,441											1,441
Penney Memorial Church					159								159
Swedish Baptist Union		414											414
Trocaire (DCI - Irish Govt)				12,391									12,391
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel										502			502
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)					51,759								51,759
Other Donations	7				1	24				71		120	223
Activities for generating funds													-
Interest received	1	2	2	17	9	153		4	8	4	5	137	342
From Charitable activities										2,586			2,586
Other Income												791	791
TOTAL GENERAL:	397	99,114	20,510	13,917	108,720	46,929	42,410	29,117	39,798	3,163	3,744	1,697	409,516
TOTAL RECEIPTS	12,127	99,114	196,532	13,917	151,964	50,598	104,594	29,814	52,360	45,680	123,868	55,971	936,539
TOTAL PAYMENTS	42,550	69,861	131,406	64,490	108,830	119,783	94,807	39,106	43,186	59,660	72,987	109,469	956,135
NET CASH FLOW	(30,423)	29,253	65,126	(50,573)	43,134	(69,185)	9,787	(9,292)	9,174	(13,980)	50,881	(53,498)	(19,596)
Opening Bank Balance	35,159	4,736	33,989	99,115	48,542	91,676	22,491	32,278	22,986	32,160	18,180	69,061	35,159
Closing Bank Balance	4,736	33,989	99,115	48,542	91,676	22,491	32,278	22,986	32,160	18,180	69,061	15,563	15,563
Less Overdue Accounts Payable	9,810	23,282		28,696	25,169	35,511		5,538	15,674		2,055	3,940	
Cash Surplus/(Deficit)	(5,074)	10,707	99,115	19,846	66,507	(13,020)	32,278	17,448	16,486	18,180	67,006	11,623	
One months average expenses	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874	80,874
Liquidity Surplus/(Deficit)	(85,948)	(70,167)	18,241	(61,028)	(14,367)	(93,894)	(48,596)	(63,426)	(64,388)	(62,694)	(13,868)	(69,251)	
USD Exchange rate (actual)	38.66	38.39	38.50	39.52	40.43	41.22	41.66	41.26	40.92	40.69	41.12	40.98	
EUR Exchange rate (actual)	50.55	49.78	50.63	50.95	49.97	49.66	50.37	50.29	49.10	48.95	48.28	48.44	

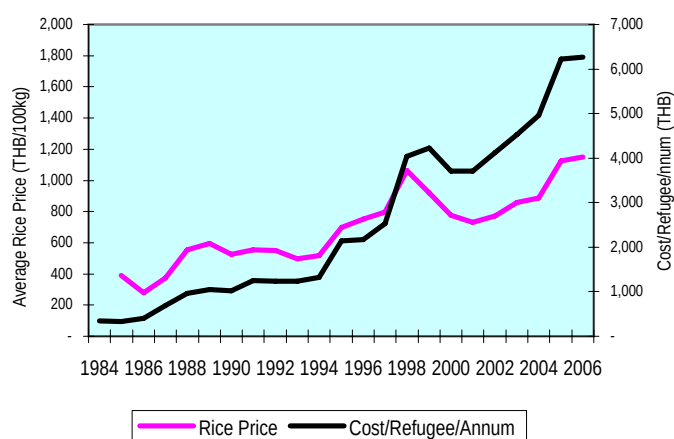
Table 6.4: Cost of BBC Programme in Thai baht, USD and EUR: 1984 to 2006

Year	TBBC Expenditures	% increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBBC Expenditures		Average Rice Price (THB/100kg)	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m			THB	USD	EUR
1984	3		25		0.1			9,500	350	14	
1985	4	33%	25		0.2		390	12,800	330	13	
1986	7	75%	25		0.3		281	17,300	400	16	
1987	13	86%	25		0.5		372	19,100	690	28	
1988	19	46%	25		0.8		555	19,700	960	38	
1989	22	16%	25		0.9		595	21,200	1,050	42	
1990	34	55%	25		1.4		527	33,100	1,020	41	
1991	62	82%	25		2.5		556	49,600	1,250	50	
1992	75	21%	25		3.0		551	60,800	1,240	50	
1993	86	15%	25		3.4		496	69,300	1,240	50	
1994	98	14%	25		3.9		518	74,700	1,320	53	
1995	181	85%	25		7.2		700	84,800	2,140	86	
1996	212	17%	25		8.5		750	98,000	2,170	87	
1997	292	38%	40		7.3		798	115,000	2,530	63	
1998	461	58%	40		11.5		1,065	114,000	4,040	101	
1999	481	4%	38	40	12.7	12.0	920	114,000	4,220	111	105
2000	457	-5%	40	37	11.4	12.4	775	123,000	3,710	93	99
2001	494	8%	44	40	11.2	12.4	730	133,000	3,715	84	107
2002	581	18%	43	40	13.5	14.5	772	141,000	4,121	96	97
2003	670	15%	41	47	16.3	14.3	857	148,000	4,527	110	96
2004	763	14%	40	50	19.1	15.3	888	154,000	4,955	124	99
2005	978	28%	40	49	24.5	20.0	1,127	157,000	6,229	156	127
2006	947	-3%	39	47	24.3	20.1	1,151	151,000	6,272	161	133

Expenditure & Refugees



Cost/Refugee/Annum & Rice Price



2006 Budget and Sensitivities

Year	TBBC Expenditures	% increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBBC Expenditures		Average Rice Price (THB/100kg)	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m			THB	USD	EUR
2006	947	-3%	39	47	24.3	20.1	1,151	151,000	6,272	161	133
2006 (a)	947	-3%	35	42	27.1	22.5	1,151	151,000	6,272	179	149
2006 (b)	1019	4%	39	47	26.1	21.7	1,266	151,000	6,751	173	144
2006 (c)	1042	7%	39	47	26.7	22.2	1,151	166,100	6,272	161	133

Sensitivities:

Cost increases by:

- (a) Exchange rates fall 10% against Thai baht
 (b) Rice price increases by 20%
 (c) Average population increases by 10%

USD m	EUR m	THB m
2.8	2.4	-
1.9	1.5	72
2.4	2.0	95

i.e. additional THB 100 m required

d) Sensitivity of Assumptions

The budget presented for 2006 is extremely sensitive to the main assumptions and in particular to the rice price, camp population, and foreign currency exchange rates. **Table 6.4** shows how TBBC costs have risen over the years but also how annual expenditures have stabilised or jumped when prices and exchange rates have stabilised or moved. It can be seen that annual expenditure increases of 50% and more have not been uncommon. The average annual increase during the last three years has been over 20%.

The Thai baht exchange rate was relatively stable during 2004/5. In the last twelve months the baht has varied from 49 to 51 against the EUR, and 38 to 41 against the USD, but began to rise against both currencies towards the year end, and is now (February 2006) 5% stronger than six months ago. The average price of rice rose approximately by 27% between 2004 and 2005, and current prices, used for the 2006 budget, are another 2% higher. The average population has risen by 3%/ annum over the last three years; a 4% reduction has been budgeted for 2006. Table 6.4 shows how 2006 budget needs would change for variations in each of exchange rate, rice price and camp population. A combination of rice prices rising by another 20% in 2006, of the donor currencies weakening by 10% against the Baht, and a further 10% increase in the camp population would increase TBBC funding needs by EUR 5.9 from the projected EUR 20.1 million to EUR 26.0 million, or from USD 24.3 million to USD 31.4 million.

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

TBBC Budget and Expenditure Forecasts Compared with Actual Expenditures

Year	Budget (August)		1 st Revision (February)		2 nd Revision (August)		Actual Expenditures
	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% Actual	THB (m)
2006	976		946				
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.

7. FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR 2005

a) The Accounts

Since 1st July 2004, the accounting records have been maintained on an accruals basis for expenses and a receipts basis for income, using QuickBooks accounting software. Following incorporation and registration as a charity in UK, accounting standards require income to be also recognised on an accruals basis. The necessary adjustments have therefore been made to the Accounting records. The following Statement of Financial Activities and Balance Sheet have been extracted from the software.

- **Table 7.1** sets out the Statement of Financial Activities for both the first and second half of 2005
- **Table 7.2** presents the Balance Sheet at 31st December 2004, 30th June 2005 and 31st December 2006
- **Table 7.3** summarises Cash Flow and Property.

b) Grant Allocations

Table 7.4 presents on a full accruals basis for both income and expenditure the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories. The UK Accounting Standard for charities (SORP2005) requires Restricted Funds to be separated from Designated and General Funds. All Income and expense transactions of restricted funds are required to be 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 2004 and December 2005 expenditure commitments have been added to the General Fund expense allocations in order to ensure that all the funds received have been allocated to expenditure categories in the same calendar year. These commitments are reversed in the following year as the actual expenditure is incurred.

- **Table 7.4 a** restates the January-June 05 income and funding balances on the full accruals basis
- **Table 7.4 b** presents the allocations for July-December 05
- **Table 7.4 c** presents the allocations for January to December 05

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 but this is considered to be very unlikely in the short term, but it is the intention to add to the fund in future years.

c) Statutory Accounting and External Audits

Following incorporation in the UK on 11th October 2004 it is necessary to report on a statutory basis an accounting period beginning on 11th October 2004, and it was decided that this first accounting period of TBBC should end on 31st December 2005, with subsequent accounting periods ending every following 31st December. Accounts for periods up to 10th October 2004 have already been audited with the audited accounts for the period from 1st July 2004 to 10th October 2004 included in the last 6-month report.

External audit reports must now be signed off by an auditor with a qualification recognised by UK authorities. RSM Robson Rhodes LLP was the only firm to respond to an invitation to submit a proposal which not just fulfilled the statutory requirement but also provided assessment of and advice on internal controls, and meeting the separate audit requirements of individual donors. This was approved by the TBBC Board.

RSM staff in Bangkok carried out an interim audit in November 2005 and are expected to complete the Accounts before the EGM in mid March. A Trustees report must then be written before an Audit certificate can be issued. The Accounts currently being reviewed by the RSM UK office are shown in Appendix H.

For 6-Month reports, Accounts will continue to be shown and compared with Budgets for full six and 12 month periods. To compare the January-June and July-December 2005 6-month reports with the statutory accounts a reconciliation has been prepared at the end of Appendix H.

d) Banking

In 2005 TBBC opened, GBP, USD and Euro accounts with the Standard Chartered Bank in London and Thai Baht accounts in Bangkok. TBBC uses the SCB web banking facility, enabling online transfers between accounts and payments to suppliers, authorised by designated bank signatories using security cards and codes.

Table 7.1

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Statement of Financial Activities

January through December 2005

	<u>Jan - Jun 2005</u>	<u>Jul - Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan - Dec 2005</u>
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
Income			
4000 Voluntary income			
4100 Government/NGO			
4102 ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluch		7,540,500	7,540,500
4103 Australian Churches of Christ		152,904	152,904
4105 Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	1,509,000		1,509,000
4110 CAFOD	965,750		965,750
4111 Caritas (New Zealand-NZ Govt)	2,209,338		2,209,338
4112 Caritas Switzerland	3,303,397		3,303,397
4113 Christian Aid	11,729,600		11,729,600
4114 Christian Aid (DFID-UK Govt)		39,790,249	39,790,249
4115 Church World Service		10,255,000	10,255,000
4116 Church World Service (PC-USA)	411,687		411,687
4117 Church World Service (UCC-USA)	388,700	412,600	801,300
4119 DCA (2004 Christmas)	22,556,377	682,824	23,239,201
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Danish Govt.)	31,094,647		31,094,647
4121 Diakonia (SIDA-Swedish Govt)	97,256,948	42,409,450	139,666,398
4125 EC Uprooted Peoples Fund (2003)	129,103,226	(2,284,100)	126,819,126
4126 EC Uprooted Peoples Fund (2001)		(90,200)	(90,200)
4130 ICCO - ECHO	221,208,646	8,830,091	230,038,737
4135 ICCO	4,366,348	1,932,800	6,299,148
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canadian Govt)		21,419,500	21,419,500
4137 IRC (BPRM)		144,333,186	144,333,186
4140 Caritas Switzerland(Swiss Govt)	3,303,397		3,303,397
4154 NCA (Norwegian Govt)	44,962,281		44,962,281
4155 NCCA (AusAID-Australian Govt)	17,629,084	18,537,737	36,166,821
4156 NCCA-Church World Service	1,440,852		1,440,852
4160 Open Society Institute		821,590	821,590
4161 Penney Memorial Church	159,317		159,317
4170 Swedish Baptist Union	413,895		413,895
4180 Trocaire	2,341,794		2,341,794
4181 Trocaire (Devpt Corp-Irish Gov)	10,048,649		10,048,649
4190 Utd Soc Propagation Gospel		501,830	501,830
4197 ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	51,759,301		51,759,301
Total 4100 Government/NGO	<u>658,162,234</u>	<u>295,245,961</u>	<u>953,408,195</u>
4300 Miscellaneous Donation			
4301 First Baptist Church of Lewisbu		7,594	7,594
4302 J.R.Lyle		3,565	3,565
4308 Roger Wilkes	7,200		7,200
4309 Sally Thompson - Clarendon Park	24,055	22,558	46,613
4310 TBMF - Charlotte Walker		7,951	7,951
Total 4300 Miscellaneous Donation	<u>31,255</u>	<u>41,668</u>	<u>72,923</u>
Total 4000 Voluntary income	<u>658,193,489</u>	<u>295,287,629</u>	<u>953,481,118</u>
4400 Gifts In Kind			
4410 Equipment donated for TBBC use		7,700	7,700
Total 4400 Gifts In Kind		<u>7,700</u>	<u>7,700</u>
4700 Investment Income			
4710 Bank Interest	185,839	156,013	341,852
Total 4700 Investment Income	<u>185,839</u>	<u>156,013</u>	<u>341,852</u>
4800 Income from charity activities			
4801 Nutrition Studies		2,585,868	2,585,868
4802 20th anniversary book		75,145	75,145
4803 Jack Dunford Presentations		2,000	2,000
4805 Sally Thompson Presentation		67,998	67,998
Total 4800 Income from charity activities		<u>2,731,011</u>	<u>2,731,011</u>
4900 Other incoming resources			
4910 Gains on disposal of assets	230,000		230,000
4920 Gains on Exchange	482,408	790,556	1,272,964
Total 4900 Other incoming resources	<u>712,408</u>	<u>790,556</u>	<u>1,502,964</u>
Total Income	<u>659,091,735</u>	<u>298,972,909</u>	<u>958,064,644</u>

Table 7.1

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Statement of Financial Activities

January through December 2005

	<u>Jan - Jun 2005</u>	<u>Jul - Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan - Dec 2005</u>
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
Expense			
51 RICE			
5100 Karen	150,767,358	81,891,722	232,659,080
5101 Karenni	22,999,710	24,464,866	47,464,576
5102 Mon	9,130,041	4,686,546	13,816,587
5103 Shan	6,146,913	6,619,693	12,766,606
5104 Camp Admin	8,685,678	9,308,875	17,994,553
5106 Other	483,580	624,600	1,108,180
Total 510 Rice	198,213,280	127,596,302	325,809,582
5109 Emergency Rice	17,447,450	28,616,305	46,063,755
Total 51 RICE	215,660,730	156,212,607	371,873,337
52 OTHER FOOD			
5210 Fish Paste	10,761,912	6,868,420	17,630,332
5220 Salt	2,356,586	1,553,791	3,910,377
5230 Mung Beans	28,191,830	27,099,107	55,290,937
5240 Cooking Oil	31,472,756	20,103,801	51,576,557
5250 Chillies	7,599,043	3,467,955	11,066,998
5260 Sardines	5,363,261	548,157	5,911,418
5270 Blended Food	31,676,287	35,918,565	67,594,852
530 Supplementary Feeding			
5310 MSF	4,250,012	326,187	4,576,199
5320 AMI	279,980	3,989,370	4,269,350
5330 MHD	840,329	1,184,558	2,024,887
5340 ARC	1,302,708	1,625,483	2,928,191
5350 IRC	907,777	2,105,747	3,013,524
Total 530 Supplementary Feeding	7,580,806	9,231,344	16,812,150
540 Other Food	1,586,202	1,042,698	2,628,900
550 School lunch support			
5510 KWO	209,538	420,335	629,873
5520 KnWO	963,095	502,275	1,465,370
5530 TOPS	1,065,000	1,065,000	2,130,000
Total 550 School lunch support	2,237,633	1,987,610	4,225,243
Total 52 OTHER FOOD	128,826,316	107,821,448	236,647,764
60 NON FOOD ITEMS			
6100 Charcoal	60,854,724	37,728,506	98,583,230
6110 Firewood	1,765,554	1,204,652	2,970,206
6120 Blankets	20,350	7,498,509	7,518,859
6130 Bednets	5,569,029		5,569,029
6140 Mats	5,073,407	1,028,865	6,102,272
620 Clothing			
6210 Longyis	2,665,267	2,706,208	5,371,475
6220 Clothing under 5 years	592,200		592,200
6230 LWR Clothing & other	(1)	503,205	503,204
Total 620 Clothing	3,257,466	3,209,412	6,466,878
630 Building Materials	103,699,572	3,305,839	107,005,411
Total 60 NON FOOD ITEMS	180,240,102	53,975,783	234,215,885
64 MEDICAL			
6400 Medical Referrals KRCH	376,268	476,692	852,960
6402 KRCH Food supplies	298,690	405,042	703,732
6410 Mae Sod's Clinic	2,573,460	2,566,570	5,140,030
642 Huay Malai Project	275,128	345,646	620,774
Total 64 MEDICAL	3,523,546	3,793,950	7,317,496
65 OTHER ASSISTANCE			
6500 Emergencies	16,095	76,822	92,917
6510 Relocation	3,417,832	1,426,364	4,844,196
6520 Education	400,000	1,600,000	2,000,000
653 Cooking Equipment			
6531 Cooking Pots	74,690	19,500	94,190
6532 Cooking Stoves	33,810	22,090	55,900
6535 Cooking Utensils	326,656	14,854	341,510
Total 653 Cooking Equipment	435,156	56,444	491,600
654 Food Security			
6541 Seeds	450,005	795,097	1,245,102
6542 Tools	851,034	534,216	1,385,250
6543 Training	287,157	389,922	677,079
654 Food Security - Other	7,978		7,978
Total 654 Food Security	1,596,174	1,719,235	3,315,409

Table 7.1

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Statement of Financial Activities

January through December 2005

	<u>Jan - Jun 2005</u>	<u>Jul - Dec 2005</u>	<u>Jan - Dec 2005</u>
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
6550 Food Container	1,053,633	764,162	1,817,795
656 Misc Supplies	3,022,287	5,977,489	8,999,776
660 Thai Community			
6600 Emergency	110,809	246,047	356,856
6610 Development	2,101,178	1,789,478	3,890,656
6620 Authority	2,181,074	2,275,384	4,456,458
Total 660 Thai Community	<u>4,393,061</u>	<u>4,310,908</u>	<u>8,703,969</u>
Total 65 OTHER ASSISTANCE	<u>14,334,238</u>	<u>15,931,423</u>	<u>30,265,661</u>
67 PROGRAMME SUPPORT			
6700 Transport	1,083,599	1,762,790	2,846,389
6705 Ration Books		161,439	161,439
6710 Quality Control	1,583,399	1,268,465	2,851,864
6720 Visibility EC	4,680	858,932	863,612
6721 Visibility Other	1,320	276,701	278,021
6730 Consultant	185,445	185,216	370,661
6740 Data/Studies	511,674	752,199	1,263,873
675 Camp Administration			
6750 Administration cost	6,798,797	6,691,560	13,490,357
6751 Staff Stipend	5,997,000	5,997,000	11,994,000
Total 675 Camp Administration	<u>12,795,797</u>	<u>12,688,560</u>	<u>25,484,357</u>
677 Misc Support	848,034	1,150,123	1,998,157
6780 Misc Training	158,279	107,366	265,645
6800 Nutrition study		2,201,979	2,201,979
Total 67 PROGRAMME SUPPORT	<u>17,172,227</u>	<u>21,413,769</u>	<u>38,585,996</u>
70 MANAGEMENT			
71 VEHICLE			
7100 Fuel	506,286	624,589	1,130,875
7101 Maintenance	415,579	506,473	922,052
7102 Ins / Reg / Tax	319,410	230,384	549,794
Total 71 VEHICLE	<u>1,241,275</u>	<u>1,361,446</u>	<u>2,602,721</u>
72 SALARY & BENEFITS			
7200 Salaries	11,155,280	20,013,267	31,168,547
7201 Staff Benefits	1,819,129	2,737,045	4,556,174
7202 House Rent	866,048	886,300	1,752,348
7203 House Utilities	192,130	137,095	329,225
7204 House Maintenance	26,543	6,840	33,383
7205 House Other	65,330	9,300	74,630
Total 72 SALARY & BENEFITS	<u>14,124,460</u>	<u>23,789,847</u>	<u>37,914,307</u>
73 OFFICE ADMINISTRATION			
7300 Office	3,006,806	666,682	3,673,488
7301 Equipment	229,945	145,573	375,518
7302 Communication	593,152	648,802	1,241,954
7303 Travel	1,670,604	1,643,986	3,314,590
7304 Bank Charges	170,864	140,362	311,226
7305 Entertainment	64,672	82,307	146,979
7306 Miscellaneous	56,800	4,533	61,333
7309 n Exchange Gain/Loss			
Total 73 OFFICE ADMINISTRATION	<u>5,792,843</u>	<u>3,332,245</u>	<u>9,125,088</u>
76 DEPRECIATION			
7610 Vehicles	1,226,524	1,393,833	2,620,357
7620 Equipment	35,355	35,355	70,710
7630 Computers/IT	73,864	62,969	136,833
Total 76 DEPRECIATION	<u>1,335,743</u>	<u>1,492,157</u>	<u>2,827,900</u>
7999 n Restricted Fund Currency adj			
70 n MNGT - Other			
Total 70 MANAGEMENT	<u>22,494,322</u>	<u>29,975,695</u>	<u>52,470,017</u>
80 GOVERNANCE			
8100 Audit fees		1,882,591	1,882,591
8200 Legal fees	259,816	64,625	324,441
8300 Strategic Plan	144,128	117,530	261,658
Total 80 GOVERNANCE	<u>403,943</u>	<u>2,064,746</u>	<u>2,468,689</u>
90 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS			
9200 Donor Meeting	4,575	1,164,214	1,168,789
9601 20th Anniversary	(44,066)	57,917	13,851
Total 90 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS	<u>(39,491)</u>	<u>1,222,131</u>	<u>1,182,640</u>
Total Expense	<u>582,615,932</u>	<u>392,411,551</u>	<u>975,027,482</u>
Net Movement in Funds	<u>76,475,803</u>	<u>(93,438,642)</u>	<u>(16,962,838)</u>

Table 7.2:

Thailand Burma Border Consortium
Balance Sheet
As of December 31, 2005

	Dec 31, 2004	Jun 30, 2005	Dec 31, 2005
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Bank and Cash			
Bank	34,987,029	22,376,049	15,447,814
Cash	172,374	115,000	115,000
Total Bank and Cash	35,159,403	22,491,048	15,562,814
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable	95,068,616	226,812,151	98,253,800
Total Accounts Receivable	95,068,616	226,812,150	98,253,800
Other Current Assets			
Advances on work	510,000	733,092	443,370
Deferrals	1,442,766	647,902	1,563,966
Deposit Payments to Suppliers	5,026,165	6,000	
Advance BRC- Food Shan Refugee		1,300,000	1,300,000
Total Other Current Assets	6,978,931	2,686,994	3,307,336
Total Current Assets	137,206,950	251,990,192	117,123,950
Fixed Assets			
Fixed Assets	14,833,994	15,777,014	15,777,014
Acc. Depreciation	(6,743,182)	(6,753,946)	(8,246,102)
Total Fixed Assets	8,090,812	9,023,068	7,530,912
TOTAL ASSETS	145,297,762	261,013,261	124,654,862
LIABILITIES			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	26,859,473	70,512,119	44,706,228
Deferred Income	17,629,084	15,245,342	
Accruals	5,287,672	3,258,464	1,389,939
TOTAL LIABILITIES	49,776,229	89,015,925	46,096,167
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES	95,521,533	171,997,336	78,558,695
FUND			
Opening Bal Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings		3,765,651	3,765,651
Net Movement Current Year	3,765,651	76,475,803	(16,962,838)
FUND BALANCE	95,521,533	171,997,336	78,558,695
Note:			
Restricted Fund	(7,269,182)	(4,344,919)	
Designated Fund	2,500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
General Fund	100,290,716	171,342,255	73,558,695
Total Fund	95,521,534	171,997,336	78,558,695

Table 7.3

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

CASH FLOW

Thai Baht	Jan - Jun 2005	Jul - Dec 2005	Jan - Dec 2005
Net Income	76,475,803	(93,438,642)	(16,962,839)
Add Back Depreciation	1,335,743	1,492,157	2,827,900
(Less) Capital Expenditure	(2,268,000)	0	(2,268,000)
(Less) Net Book Value Disposals	0	0	0
(Inc)/ Dec Account Receivable	(131,743,534)	128,558,350	(3,185,184)
(Inc)/ Dec Other Current Assets	4,291,937	(620,342)	3,671,595
Inc/ (Dec) Account Payable	43,652,646	(25,805,891)	17,846,755
Inc/ (Dec) Other Liabilities	(4,412,950)	(17,113,867)	(21,526,817)
Net Cash Flow	(12,668,355)	(6,928,235)	(19,596,590)
Bank and Cash at beginning	35,159,403	22,491,048	35,159,403
Bank and Cash at End	22,491,048	15,562,814	15,562,814
Net Cash Flow	(12,668,355)	(6,928,234)	(19,596,589)

PROPERTY

Thai Baht	Jun 30, 2005	Additions	Disposals	Dec 31, 2005
Capitalised in Balance Sheet				
Gross Fixed Assets				
Vehicles	14,757,967	0	0	14,757,967
Equipment	423,100	0	0	423,100
Computer/IT	595,947	0	0	595,947
	15,777,014	0	0	15,777,014
Acc. Depreciation				
Vehicles	6,033,359	1,393,833	0	7,427,192
Equipment	311,128	35,355	0	346,483
Computer/IT	409,458	62,969	0	472,427
	6,753,945	1,492,157	0	8,246,102
Net Fixed Assets				
Vehicles	8,724,608	(1,393,833)	0	7,330,775
Equipment	111,972	(35,355)	0	76,617
Computer/IT	186,489	(62,969)	0	123,520
	9,023,069	(1,492,157)	0	7,530,912
Others fully expensed on purchase				
Computer Equipment	2,154,796	103,953	(89,246)	2,169,503
Furniture/fittings	671,409	4,600	(3,800)	672,209
Other Electrical equipment	1,333,965	44,290	(18,740)	1,359,515
Vehicle accessories	68,200	0	0	68,200
	4,228,370	152,843	(111,786)	4,269,427

Table 7.4 a)

Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 30 June 2005 (restated to accruals basis)

	31-12-04 Fund	Income	Rice	Emergency Rice	Other Food	Relief Supplies	Medical	Other Assistance	Programme Support	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	30-06-05 Fund
RESTRICTED												
Christian Aid 2005	-	11,729,600		11,729,600							11,729,600	-
Church World Service 2005	-	-				10,250,000					10,250,000	(10,250,000)
EC 2001 Aid to Uprooted People	(3,029,289)	-	(2,429,160)		(653,216)	(753,139)			(55,798)	(600,181)	(4,491,494)	1,462,205
EC 2003 Aid to Uprooted People	-	129,103,226	70,324,477		21,005,307	14,649,353			4,680	7,499,117	113,482,934	15,620,292
ICCO 2005	-	4,366,348							1,142,925	912,278	2,055,203	2,311,145
ICCO (ECHO) 2004	4,121,332	-	3,971,360						36,127		4,007,487	113,845
ICCO (ECHO) 2005	(7,879,853)	221,208,646	67,523,593		19,890,742	23,126,219			3,379,547		113,920,101	99,408,692
IRC (PRM) 2004	1,736,429	-	1,986,619			32,400					2,019,019	(282,590)
IRC (PRM) 2005	(2,217,801)	-	44,315,775		29,638,914	37,056,018					111,010,707	(113,228,508)
Open Society Institute	-	-									-	-
RESTRICTED	(7,269,182)	366,407,820	185,692,664	11,729,600	69,881,747	84,360,851	-	-	4,507,481	7,811,214	363,983,557	(4,844,919)
GENERAL											Allocation	
Australian Churches of Christ	-	-									-	-
Baptist Missionary Society	-	1,509,000	11,857	2,859	69,889	245,971	16,190	73,622	49,971	66,267	536,626	972,374
CAFOD	-	965,750	7,589	1,829	44,728	157,420	10,361	47,118	31,981	42,411	343,437	622,313
Caritas New Zealand	-	2,209,338	17,361	4,185	102,325	360,128	23,704	107,790	73,163	97,023	785,679	1,423,659
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)	-	6,606,794	51,915	12,515	305,992	1,076,926	70,883	322,336	218,788	290,136	2,349,491	4,257,303
Christian Aid (DFID)	-	-									-	-
Church World Service (PC-USA)	-	411,687				411,687					411,687	-
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	-	388,700				388,700					388,700	-
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)	-	31,094,646	4,099,669	1,945,848	3,796,077	3,471,810	122,026	587,980	609,794	914,122	15,547,323	15,547,323
DanChurchAid Xmas Appeal	-	22,556,377	177,244	42,729	1,044,694	3,676,754	242,005	1,100,493	746,967	990,558	8,021,444	14,534,933
Diakonia (SIDA)	-	97,256,948	764,227		4,504,433	15,853,162	1,043,457	4,745,023	3,220,720	4,085,177	34,216,199	63,040,749
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)	-	-									-	-
Inter Pares (CIDA)	-	-									-	-
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	-	44,962,281	353,306	85,173	2,082,418	7,328,980	482,395	2,193,644	1,488,952	1,974,508	15,989,376	28,972,905
NCCA (AusAID)	-	17,629,084	4,722,234		4,950,000	5,357,550		917,950	733,700	947,650	17,629,084	-
NCCA (Church World Service)	-	1,440,852	11,322	2,729	66,733	234,863	15,459	70,297	47,715	63,275	512,393	928,459
Penney Memorial Church	-	159,317	1,252	302	7,379	25,969	1,709	7,773	5,276	6,996	56,656	102,661
Swedish Baptist Union	-	413,895	3,252	784	19,169	67,466	4,441	20,193	13,706	18,176	147,187	266,708
Trocare (DCI - Irish Govt)	-	12,390,443	97,362	305,756	573,861	2,019,678	132,936	604,512	410,317	544,123	4,688,545	7,701,898
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	-	-									-	-
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	-	51,759,301	406,716		2,397,220	8,436,914	555,319	2,525,261	1,714,039	2,272,998	18,308,467	33,450,834
Other Donations	-	31,255	246	59		5,095	335	1,525	1,035	1,373	11,118	20,137
Interest received	-	185,839								185,839	185,839	-
From Charitable activities	-	-									-	-
Other Income	-	712,408								712,408	-	-
Transfer to Designated Fund	-	(2,500,000)								(2,500,000)		-
Allocated Expenses	-	290,183,915	10,725,552	2,404,768	19,966,366	49,119,073	2,721,220	13,325,517	9,366,124	10,713,040	118,341,659	171,842,256
31/12/04 commitments allocated July-Dec 04	100,290,716	-	1,795,064	3,313,082	38,978,203	46,760,178	802,326	1,008,721	3,392,664	4,240,478	100,290,716	-
GENERAL	100,290,716	290,183,915	12,520,616	5,717,850	58,944,569	95,879,251	3,523,546	14,334,238	12,758,788	14,953,518	218,632,376	171,842,256
DESIGNATED (Severance Fund)	2,500,000	2,500,000										5,000,000
TOTAL	95,521,534	659,091,735	198,213,280	17,447,450	128,826,316	180,240,102	3,523,546	14,334,238	17,266,269	22,764,732	582,615,933	171,997,336

Table 7.4 b)

Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 July to 31 December 2005
(accruals basis)

	30-06-05 Fund	Income	Rice	Emergency Rice	Other Food	Relief Supplies	Medical	Other Assistance	Programme Support	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	31-12-05 Fund
RESTRICTED												
Christian Aid 2005	-	10,255,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Church World Service 2005	(10,250,000)	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
EC 2001 Aid to Uprooted People	1,462,205	(90,200)	2,429,160	-	653,216	753,139	-	-	55,798	(2,519,308)	1,372,005	-
EC 2003 Aid to Uprooted People	15,620,292	(2,284,100)	3,529,365	-	9,356,881	-	-	-	502,399	(52,453)	13,336,192	-
ICCO 2005	2,311,145	1,932,800	-	-	-	2,252,993	-	-	778,363	1,212,589	4,243,945	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2004	113,845	(113,845)	(3,971,360)	-	-	-	-	-	17,590	3,953,770	-	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2005	99,408,692	8,943,936	52,811,823	-	30,636,770	23,574,734	-	-	2,659,694	(1,330,393)	108,352,628	-
IRC (PRM) 2004	(282,590)	282,590	(1,986,619)	-	-	(32,400)	-	-	-	2,019,019	-	-
IRC (PRM) 2005	(113,228,508)	144,050,596	14,737,354	-	8,392,896	7,141,240	-	-	-	550,598	30,822,088	-
Open Society Institute	-	821,590	-	821,590	-	-	-	-	-	-	821,590	-
RESTRICTED	(4,844,919)	163,798,367	67,549,723	821,590	49,039,763	33,694,706	-	-	4,013,844	3,833,822	158,953,448	-
GENERAL											Allocation	
Australian Churches of Christ	-	152,904	-	42,021	24,486	28,951	2,314	8,864	6,083	11,826	152,904	-
Baptist Missionary Society	972,374	-	268,031	411,844	171,758	39,742	6,644	13,851	10,063	50,439	972,374	-
CAFOD	622,313	-	171,537	263,578	109,924	25,435	4,253	8,864	6,441	32,280	622,313	-
Caritas New Zealand	1,423,659	-	392,425	602,985	251,472	58,187	9,728	20,280	14,734	73,848	1,423,659	-
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)	4,257,303	-	1,173,507	1,803,164	752,001	174,002	29,092	60,645	44,057	220,835	4,257,303	-
Christian Aid (DFID)	-	39,790,249	-	-	11,344,315	-	1,517,580	6,372,569	8,565,507	11,990,278	39,790,249	-
Church World Service (PC-USA)	-	-	76,359	113,140	65,926	(333,738)	6,230	23,865	16,379	31,840	-	-
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	-	412,600	148,624	220,213	128,318	(236,982)	12,125	46,450	31,879	61,973	412,600	-
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)	15,547,323	-	4,099,668	1,945,847	3,796,076	3,471,809	122,025	587,979	609,793	914,123	15,547,323	-
DanChurchAid Xmas Appeal	14,534,933	682,824	4,133,141	6,343,866	2,676,766	723,347	109,655	246,631	177,584	806,767	15,217,757	-
Diakonia (SIDA)	63,040,749	42,409,450	34,958,195	-	26,337,258	20,612,782	1,870,937	6,419,303	4,441,521	10,810,202	105,450,199	-
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)	-	7,540,500	1,398,605	2,072,280	1,207,514	1,427,715	114,104	437,106	299,992	583,184	7,540,500	-
Inter Pares (CIDA)	-	21,419,500	-	-	9,944,766	764,982	382,491	3,442,419	3,059,928	3,824,914	21,419,500	-
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	28,972,905	-	7,986,255	12,271,357	5,117,714	1,184,159	197,983	412,718	299,833	1,502,885	28,972,905	-
NCCA (AusAid)	-	18,537,737	4,975,332	-	5,215,306	5,644,700	-	967,150	776,997	958,252	18,537,737	-
NCCA (Church World Service)	928,459	-	255,926	393,246	164,001	37,947	6,344	13,226	9,608	48,161	928,459	-
Penney Memorial Church	102,661	-	28,298	43,481	18,134	4,196	702	1,462	1,062	5,326	102,661	-
Swedish Baptist Union	266,708	-	73,517	112,963	47,111	10,901	1,822	3,800	2,760	13,835	266,708	-
Trocaire (DCI - Irish Govt)	7,701,898	-	2,200,805	3,099,384	1,410,309	326,323	54,559	113,734	82,626	414,157	7,701,898	-
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	-	501,830	-	-	110,816	131,024	10,472	40,114	27,531	53,520	501,830	-
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	33,450,834	-	12,831,741	-	9,032,475	5,077,087	524,733	1,612,153	1,125,529	3,247,116	33,450,834	-
Other Donations	20,137	41,668	13,280	19,982	10,230	8,712	768	2,702	1,866	4,267	61,805	-
Interest received	-	156,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,013	156,013	-
From Charitable activities	-	2,738,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,585,868	152,843	2,738,711	-
Other Income	-	790,556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790,556	790,556	-
Transfer to Designated Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocated Expenses	171,842,256	135,174,542	75,341,959	29,759,351	77,936,677	39,181,281	4,984,563	20,855,885	22,197,642	36,759,439	307,016,798	-
31/12/04 commitments allocated July-Dec 04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31/12/05 commitments allocated July-Dec 05	-	-	(12,295,380)	(4,964,636)	(19,154,992)	(18,900,204)	(1,190,614)	(4,924,462)	(4,891,760)	(7,236,647)	(73,558,695)	73,558,695
GENERAL	171,842,256	135,174,542	63,046,579	24,794,715	58,781,685	20,281,077	3,793,949	15,931,423	17,305,882	29,522,792	233,458,102	73,558,695
DESIGNATED (Severance Fund)	5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000
TOTAL	171,997,337	298,972,909	130,596,302	25,616,305	107,821,448	53,975,783	3,793,949	15,931,423	21,319,726	33,356,614	392,411,550	78,558,695

Table 7.4 c)

Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 31 December 2005
(accruals basis)

	31-12-04	Income	Rice	Emergency	Other	Relief	Medical	Other	Programme	Management	Total	31-12-05
	Fund			Rice	Food	Supplies		Assistance	Support	Expenses	Expenses	Fund
RESTRICTED												
Christian Aid 2005	-	11,729,600		11,729,600		10,255,000					11,729,600	-
Church World Service 2005	-	10,255,000									10,255,000	-
EC 2001 Aid to Uprooted People	(3,029,289)	(90,200)								(3,119,489)		-
EC 2003 Aid to Uprooted People	-	126,819,126	73,853,842		30,362,188	14,649,353			507,079	7,446,664	126,819,126	-
ICCO 2005	-	6,299,148				2,252,993			1,921,288	2,124,867	6,299,148	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2004	4,121,332	(113,845)							53,717	3,953,770	4,007,487	-
ICCO (ECHO) 2005	(7,879,853)	230,152,582							6,039,241	(1,330,393)	222,272,729	-
IRC (PRM) 2004	1,736,429	282,590								2,019,019		-
IRC (PRM) 2005	(2,217,801)	144,050,596	59,053,129		38,031,810	44,197,258				141,832,795		-
Open Society Institute	-	821,590		821,590						821,590		-
RESTRICTED	(7,269,182)	530,206,187	253,242,387	12,551,190	118,921,510	118,055,557	-	-	8,521,325	11,645,036	522,937,005	-
GENERAL										Allocation		
Australian Churches of Christ	-	152,904	28,360	42,021	24,486	28,951	2,314	8,864	6,083	11,826	152,904	-
Baptist Missionary Society	-	1,509,000	279,888	414,703	241,647	285,713	22,834	87,473	60,034	116,706	1,509,000	-
CAFOD	-	965,750	179,126	265,407	154,652	182,855	14,614	55,982	38,422	74,691	965,750	-
Caritas New Zealand	-	2,209,338	409,786	607,170	353,797	418,315	33,432	128,070	87,897	170,871	2,209,338	-
Caritas Switzerland (SDC Swiss Govt)	-	6,606,794	1,225,422	1,815,679	1,057,993	1,250,928	99,975	382,981	262,845	510,971	6,606,794	-
Christian Aid (DFID)	-	39,790,249	-	-	11,344,315	-	1,517,580	6,372,569	8,565,507	11,990,278	39,790,249	-
Church World Service (PC-USA)	-	411,687	76,359	113,140	65,926	77,949	6,230	23,865	16,379	31,840	411,687	-
Church World Service (UCC-USA)	-	801,300	148,624	220,213	128,318	151,718	12,125	46,450	31,879	61,973	801,300	-
DanChurchAid (DANIDA)	-	31,094,646	8,199,337	3,891,695	7,592,153	6,943,619	244,051	1,175,959	1,219,587	1,828,245	31,094,646	-
DanChurchAid Xmas Appeal	-	23,239,201	4,310,385	6,386,595	3,721,460	4,400,101	351,660	1,347,124	924,551	1,797,325	23,239,201	-
Diakonia (SIDA)	-	139,666,398	35,722,422	-	30,841,691	36,465,944	2,914,394	11,164,326	7,662,241	14,895,379	139,666,398	-
ICCO (ACT Netherlands)	-	7,540,500	1,398,605	2,072,280	1,207,514	1,427,715	114,104	437,106	299,992	583,184	7,540,500	-
Inter Pares (CIDA)	-	21,419,500	-	-	9,944,766	764,982	382,491	3,442,419	3,059,928	3,824,914	21,419,500	-
NCA (Norwegian Govt)	-	44,962,281	8,339,561	12,356,530	7,200,132	8,513,139	680,378	2,606,362	1,788,785	3,477,393	44,962,281	-
NCCA (AusAID)	-	36,166,821	9,697,566	-	10,165,306	11,002,250	-	1,885,100	1,510,697	1,905,902	36,166,821	-
NCCA (Church World Service)	-	1,440,852	267,248	395,975	230,734	272,810	21,803	83,523	57,323	111,436	1,440,852	-
Penney Memorial Church	-	159,317	29,550	43,783	25,513	30,165	2,411	9,235	6,338	12,322	159,317	-
Swedish Baptist Union	-	413,895	76,769	113,747	66,280	78,367	6,263	23,993	16,466	32,011	413,895	-
Trocaire (DCI - Irish Govt)	-	12,390,443	2,298,167	3,405,140	1,984,170	2,346,001	187,495	718,246	492,943	958,280	12,390,443	-
United Society for the Propogation of the Gospel	-	501,830	128,353	-	110,816	131,024	10,472	40,114	27,531	53,520	501,830	-
ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	-	51,759,301	13,238,457	-	11,429,695	13,514,001	1,080,052	4,137,414	2,839,568	5,520,114	51,759,301	-
Other Donations	-	72,923	13,526	20,041	11,678	13,807	1,103	4,227	2,901	5,640	72,923	-
Interest received	-	341,852							2,585,868	341,852		-
From Charitable activities	-	2,738,711								152,843	2,738,711	-
Other Income	-	1,502,964								1,502,964		-
Transfer to Designated Fund		(2,500,000)								(2,500,000)		-
Allocated Expenses	-	425,358,457	86,067,511	32,164,119	97,903,043	88,300,354	7,705,783	34,181,402	31,563,766	47,472,479	425,358,457	-
31/12/04 commitments allocated July-Dec 04	100,290,716	-	1,795,064	3,313,082	38,978,203	46,760,178	802,326	1,008,721	3,392,664	4,240,478	100,290,716	-
31/12/05 commitments allocated July-Dec 05	-		(12,295,380)	(4,964,636)	(19,154,992)	(18,900,204)	(1,190,614)	(4,924,462)	(4,891,760)	(7,236,647)	(73,558,695)	-
GENERAL	100,290,716	425,358,457	75,567,195	30,512,565	117,726,254	116,160,328	7,317,495	30,265,661	30,064,670	44,476,310	452,090,478	73,558,695
DESIGNATED (Severance Fund)	2,500,000	2,500,000										5,000,000
TOTAL	95,521,534	958,064,644	328,809,582	43,063,755	236,647,764	234,215,885	7,317,495	30,265,661	38,585,995	56,121,346	975,027,483	78,558,695

APPENDIX A

THE THAILAND BURMA BORDER CONSORTIUM

a) 1984 Mandate/Organisation

In February 1984 the Ministry of Interior (MOI) invited Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working with Indochinese refugees in Thailand to provide emergency assistance to around 9,000 Karen refugees who sought refuge in Tak Province. The situation was expected to be temporary and MOI stressed the need to restrict aid to essential levels only. It was emphasised that nothing should be done which might encourage refugees to come to Thailand or stay any longer than necessary. Thailand was prepared to offer these people temporary asylum on humanitarian grounds.

On 4th/5th March 1984, several Bangkok-based NGO representatives visited the border to assess the situation. The NGO representatives all happened to be from Christian Agencies and observed that several French NGOs (MSF, MAP, MDM) were already setting up medical facilities, whilst the refugees themselves were cutting building materials from the surrounding forest to build their own houses. The immediate need was food supplies. The NGOs concluded that needs were quite small and, since it was expected that the refugees would return home at the beginning of the rainy season, it would be best to work together rather than try to divide the work up or to compete with each other. They agreed to open a bank account into which each agency would contribute funds and operate a programme under the name of the Consortium of Christian Agencies (CCA)

The refugees could not go back in the rainy season and the CCA became the main supplier of food and relief supplies to the refugees. It was an informal organisation and different NGOs joined and left, contributing funds and sharing in the decision making. The name was changed to the Burmese Border Consortium (BBC) in 1991 to become more inclusive, accessing a broader range of donors. BBC adopted a more formal organisational structure with five recognised membership agencies in 1996, but still had no legal identity other than through the legitimacy of its individual members. The name changed again to the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) in 2004 when it was incorporated in London with 10 member agencies.

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

b) 1990 Expansion/1991 Regulations

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

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

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

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

c) 1994 Regulations

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

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

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

d) 1997 CCSDPT Restructuring and RTG Emergency Procedures

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

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

e) 1998/99 Role for UNHCR

During the first half of 1998 the Royal Thai Government made the decision to give UNHCR an operational role on the Burmese border for the first time and letters of agreement were exchanged in July. The UNHCR established a presence on the border during the second half of 1998 and became fully operational in the early part of 1999 with the opening and staffing of three offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi. The UNHCR role is principally one of monitoring and protection. It has no permanent offices in the camps, which continue to be administered by the Thai authorities themselves with the assistance of the Refugee Committees. The NGOs continue to provide and coordinate relief services to the refugee camps under bilateral agreements with RTG as before, although UNHCR may provide complementary assistance especially regarding camp relocations.

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

f) CCSDPT/ UNHCR DRAFT COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, 2005 RTG/NGO Workshop

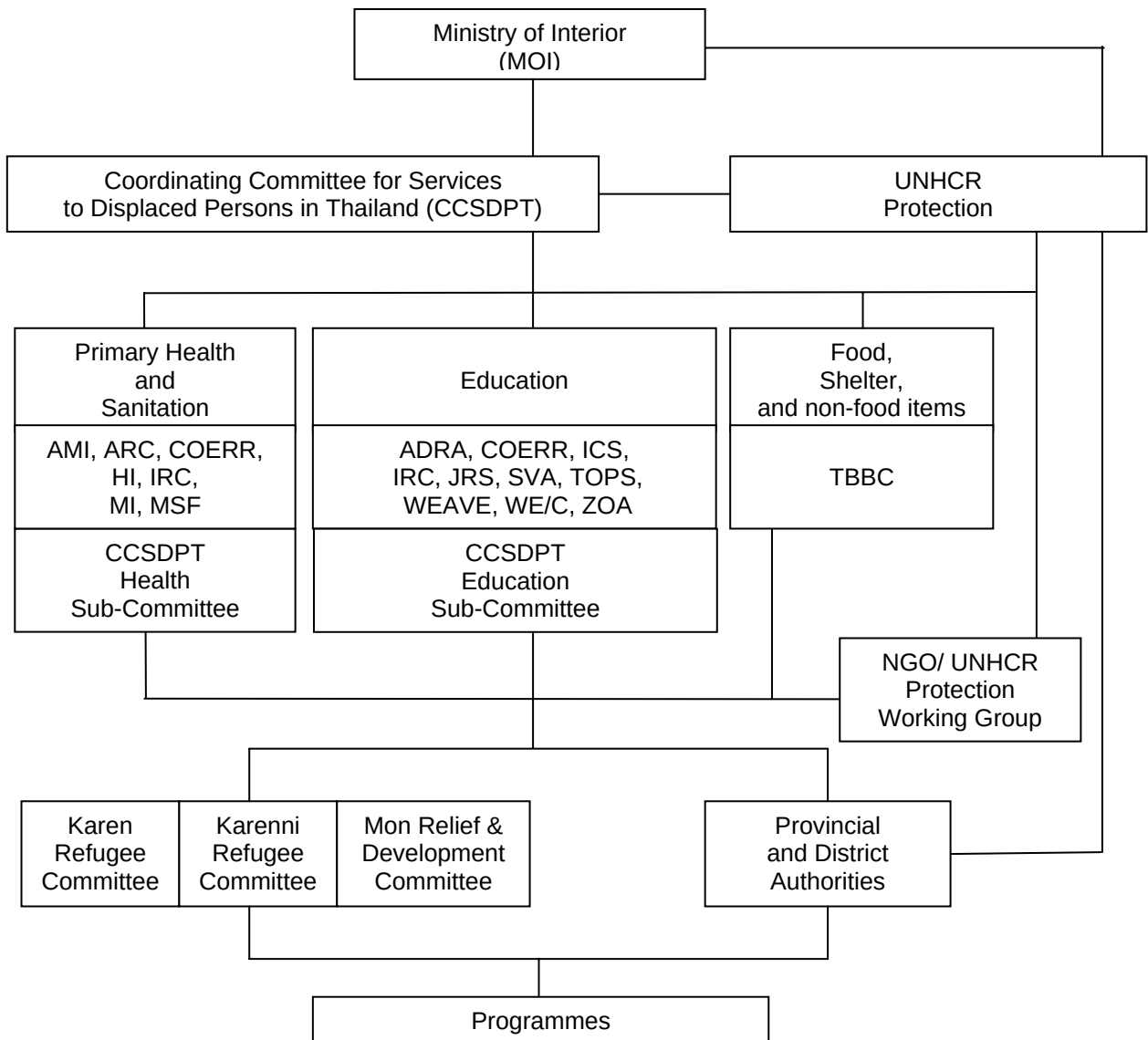
During 2005 CCSDPT and UNHCR drafted a comprehensive plan for 2006 in which service 'gaps' were identified for priority consideration. This included ideas presented earlier in a letter to the RTG in April, advocating a new comprehensive approach to what was now a protracted refugee situation.

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. UNHCR/ NGOs are now preparing proposals in order to respond to this potential change of policy.

g) TBBC Organisational Structure

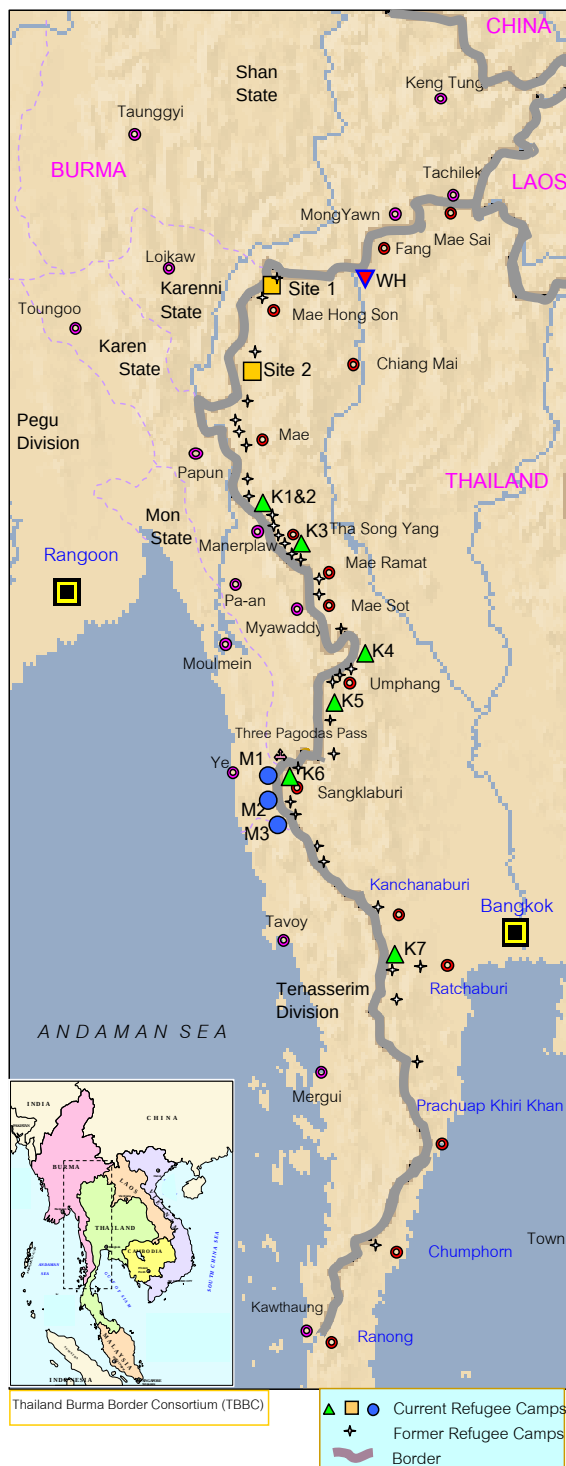
The TBBC structure was informal until 1996. Various agencies joined and left over the years with current member agencies directing the programme by consensus. With the programme growing inexorably and becoming increasingly dependent on governmental funding, a need for greater transparency and accountability led to BBC adopting a formal organisational structure at the first Donors Meeting in December 1996 which became operational

Structure of Relief Assistance



CCSDPT AGENCY SERVICES TO BURMESE BORDER CAMPS - December 2005

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



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

Tak Province

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

Kanchanaburi Province

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

K7 Tham Hin	TBBC	COERR, HI, IRC, MSF	HI, SVA, ZOA	COERR, MSF, TBBC
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Mon Resettlement Sites

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

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

in 1997. It comprised: the Donors Meeting, being the overall representative body of BBC; an Advisory Committee, elected from the Donors at the Donors Meeting, representing the Donors Meeting between meetings; the BBC Board, being the five member agencies responsible for overall governance of the programme; and the BBC Director appointed by the Board and responsible for management of the programme. These arrangements were set out in new BBC "Structure and Regulations".

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

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 4 times per annum. Six members were elected for 2006 and the Board will meet four times. The TBBC Board is preparing a Governance Manual to be completed by October/November 2006.

TBBC shares an office with CCSDPT at 12/5 Convent Road. Current TBBC Member Representatives, Directors/ Trustees and Staff are listed at the beginning of this report. A full list of all Board Members, Advisory Committee Members, Member Representatives and Staff from 1984 to 2006 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.

h) Funding Sources

TBBC received funds from the following sources in 2005:

Figure A.1: TBBC Donors 2005

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

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

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

i) TBBC Bank Account

TBBC has bank accounts with Standard Chartered Bank in London in GBP, USD and 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 # 00100671640
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.

j) Financial Statements and Programme Updates

The TBBC was incorporated in UK on 11th October 2004 and charity status was granted in May 2005. Accounts for all periods up to 10th October 2004 have been audited by KPMG in Thailand and have been presented in previous 6-month reports. The first financial period of TBBC is from 11th October 2004 to 31st December 2005, and subsequent financial periods will end on each 31st December. The provisional accounts for 11th October 2004 to 31st December 2005 are included in this report as Appendix H, together with a reconciliation of adjustments that have been made to comply with UK Accounting Standards. The Auditors have completed their test work and are now assisting TBBC with the presentation of the returns required to be made to UK authorities. The Audit certificate will be issued when the Trustees report is completed.

For the purposes of management control and comparison with the annual budget the Accounts for the period 1st January 2005 to 31st December 2005 have been extracted from the above provisional accounts and included in Section 7 of this report, with a breakdown between the first and second six months. The Accounts for the first six months differ from those presented in the Jan-June Six month report due to the adoption of a new UK Accounting Standard. The Fund Allocation schedule for Jan-June 2005 is therefore restated in section 7 of this report.

The 6-month reports include narratives explaining the major events during the period.

k) TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goal, Values, Aim and Objectives

The former BBC adopted formal aims and objectives at the first Donors Meeting in December 1996, which were subsequently revised at the Oslo Donors Meeting in 2000 and the Ottawa Donors Meeting in 2002. These were presented in former 6-month reports.

A TBBC Mission Statement was prepared during the restructuring of TBBC in 2004 and Objects were agreed with the Charity Commission of England and Wales for registration purposes. These are set out at the beginning of the report.

During the Strategic Planning process in 2005 a Vision, Core Values, Goal, Aim and Objectives were also defined and are as set out on pages v) and vi).

l) Coordination with Refugee Committees

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

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

APPENDIX B

REFUGEE CAMP ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURES

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

a) Authorities and Organisations

Thai Authorities

The 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 ("Palat") is assigned as the Camp Commander in each camp.

Community Elder's Advisory Boards (CEABs)

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

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

Refugee Committees (RCs)

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

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

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

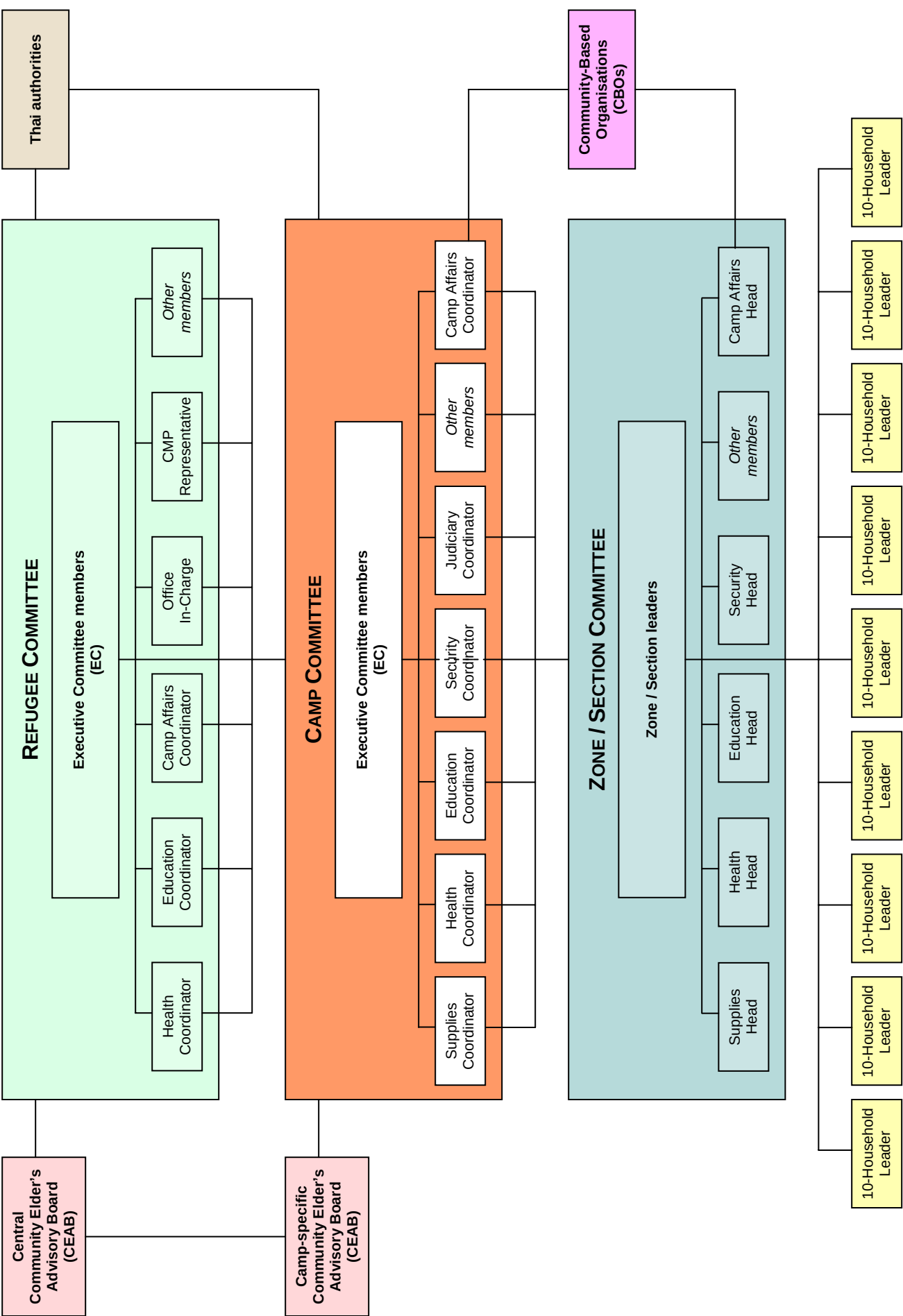
Camp Committees (CCs)

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

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

- Camp committees operate at the central, zone (if the camp is organised so) and section level and are made up of elected representatives from within the camp population.
- The central camp-level committees consist of an executive committee (5 members), administrative staff, and heads of various subcommittees. These are set up to coordinate different services and activities in the camps, the most common ones being supplies, health, education, camp affairs, and security. Various camp committees also assign members to head other sub-committees, such as supplies, transportation, judiciary, etc.
- The zone- (if applicable) and section-level committees emulate the central camp-level committee structure, but with a smaller executive body (usually just a zone or section leader and a secretary) and fewer subcommittee heads. In some camps, zone and section committees are comprised of the two executive heads, the remaining assigned simply as members.
- Below the section-level committee are 10-household leaders. These are individuals selected by the section leader from within each group of ten houses to act as a focus point between the section leaders and the individual households. In practice, this level of administration rarely exists in many of the camps.

Structure of Refugee Camp Local Administration



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

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

- **Health:** Responsible for coordinating with health NGOs and other relevant organisations in the provision of all health services, including community-based organisations (CBOs) and the health worker's unions.
- **Education:** Responsible for ensuring the smooth management all camp schools and their staff, and for coordinating with education NGOs and other relevant organisations in the provision of all education services, including CBOs and education worker's unions.
- **Camp Affairs:** Responsible for monitoring and responding to social issues and trends, and for supervising and coordinating social activities in camp. This includes those of the women's and youth groups.
- **Security:** Responsible for coordinating and maintaining camp security in collaboration with Thai authorities and other security personnel based outside of camp, and for supervising the management of security volunteers recruited from within the camp population.
- **Supplies:** Responsible for managing camp warehouses and their staff, and for monitoring and distribution of all supplies in 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.

Women's and Youth Committees

The main women and youth committees are the KWO and the Karen Youth Organisation (KYO) in the Karen camps, and the 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 minorities in camp populations, 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 and carrying out various activities to raise awareness and promote issues relevant to their respective target groups. These include trainings and workshops, social services, research and documentation, advocacy, publications, competitions, celebrations, etc. Funding for these projects is sought by themselves through a number of NGOs working in the camps and from sympathetic groups further afield. The local camp committee and refugee committee are informed of their activities before and after implementation through the local Camp Affairs Coordinator, to whom they are administratively accountable.

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

b) Selection Procedures

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

Community Elders' Advisory Boards

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

Refugee Committees

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

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

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

Camp Committees

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.

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

Selections for the committee members of the camp-based women's and youth groups in each camp are organised and chaired by the camp's 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 C

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE THAILAND BURMA BORDER SITUATION

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

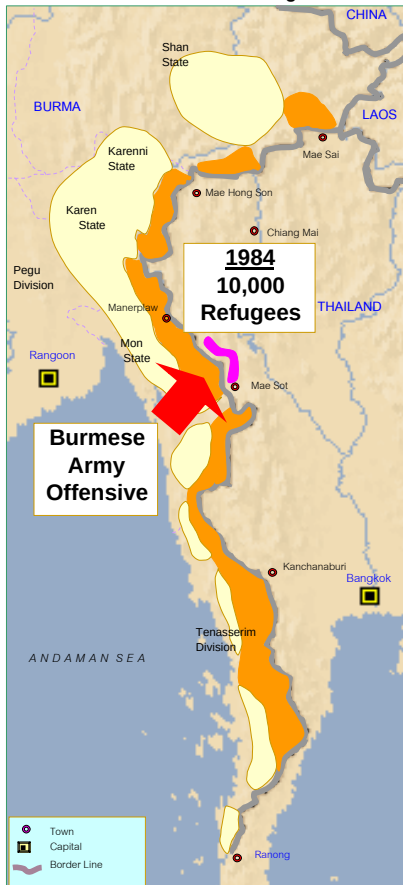
1. **1984: The First Refugees:** In 1984 the border was predominately under the control of the indigenous ethnic nationalities. The Burmese Government/ Army had only three main access points at Tachilek in the North, Myawaddy in the centre and Kawthaung in the South. The dark-shaded border areas had never been under the direct control of the Burmese Government or occupied by Burmese Army. Instead, these areas were controlled by the ethnic nationalities themselves, predominantly Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon, who had established *de facto* autonomous states. The ethnic nationality resistance had influence and access over a much wider area represented diagrammatically in the pale shade. They raised taxes on substantial black market trade between Thailand and Burma and used these taxes to pay for their governing systems, their resistance armies and some social services.

The Karen National Union (KNU) had been in rebellion for 35 years and since the mid-1970s had been under attack, increasingly being pushed back towards the Thai border. For several years dry season offensives had sent refugees temporarily into Thailand only to return in the rainy season when the Burmese Army withdrew. But in 1984 the Burmese launched a massive offensive, which broke through the Karen front lines opposite Tak Province, sending about 10,000 refugees into Thailand. This time the Burmese Army was able to maintain its front-line positions and did not withdraw in the rainy season. The refugees remained in Thailand.

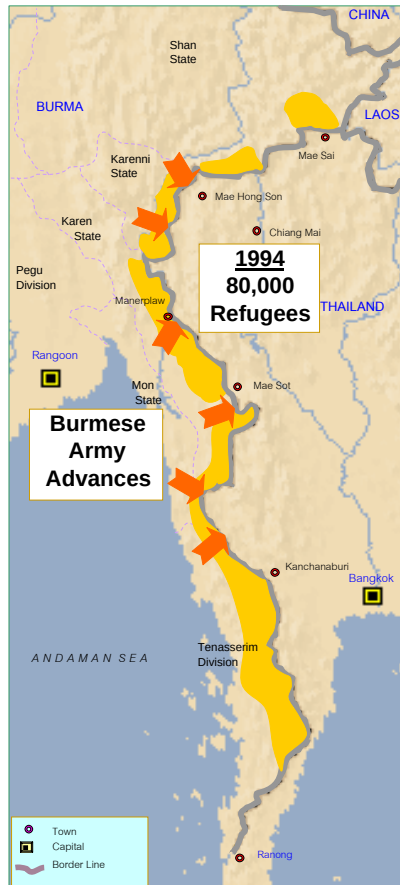
2. **1984 to 1994: The Border under Attack:** Over the next ten years the Burmese Army launched annual dry season offensives, taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. As territory was lost new refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.
3. **1988 and 1990 Democracy Movements:** In 1988 the people of Burma rose up against the military regime with millions taking part in mass demonstrations. Students and monks played prominent roles and Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as their charismatic leader. The uprising was crushed by the army on September 18th with thousands killed on the streets. Around 10,000 “student” activists fled to the Thailand/ Burma border and the first alliances were made between ethnic and pro-democracy movements. Offices were established at the KNU headquarters at Manerplaw and over 30 small “student” camps were established along the border, although the number of “students” had declined to around 3,000 by 1989. In 1990 the State Law Order Restoration Council (SLORC) conducted a General Election which was over-whelmingly won by Aung San Suu Kyi’s National League for Democracy (NLD). The NLD was not allowed to take power and elected MPs were imprisoned or intimidated. Some fled to the border to form a Government in exile, further strengthening the ethnic/ democratic opposition alliances at Manerplaw.
4. **January 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw:** In January 1995, with the assistance of the breakaway Democratic Karen Buddhist Association (DKBA), the Burmese Army attacked and overran Manerplaw, a major blow for both the KNU and all the democratic and ethnic alliances.
5. **1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls:** As the KNU attempted to re-group, the Burmese Army overran all their other bases along the Moei River, taking control of this important central section of the border. In 1995 SLORC broke a short-lived cease-fire agreement with the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) and in 1996 similarly overran all of their bases. And in the same year, Khun Sa, leader of the Shan resistance made a deal with SLORC which paralysed the Shan resistance and effectively allowed the Burmese Army access to the border opposite Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces. Finally, in 1997, the Burmese Army launched a huge dry season offensive, over-running the remainder of Karen controlled territory all the way south to Prachuap Khiri Kan. In three short years the Burmese army had effectively overrun the entire border which, for the first time in history, they now had tenuous access to and control over. The ethnic nationalities no longer controlled any significant territory and the number of refugees had increased to around 115,000. The remaining “student” camps had by now all been forced to move into Thailand and most of their numbers were integrated into the ethnic refugee camps.
6. **Forced Village Relocations since 1996:** Once the Burmese Army began taking control of former ethnic territory it launched a massive relocation plan aimed at, bringing the population under military control and eliminating the ethnic resistance. The map shows vast areas where the Burmese Army has forced villagers to relocate. According to studies conducted by ethnic CBOs and compiled by TBBC, at least 2,800 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 2004 there were conservatively still some 540,000 IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons) in the Eastern States and Divisions of Burma bordering Thailand, including at least 92,000 in free-fire areas, 340,000 in cease-fire areas and 108,000 in relocation sites (see Appendix D). Meanwhile the population in the border refugee camps is around 155,000.

A Brief History of the Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2005

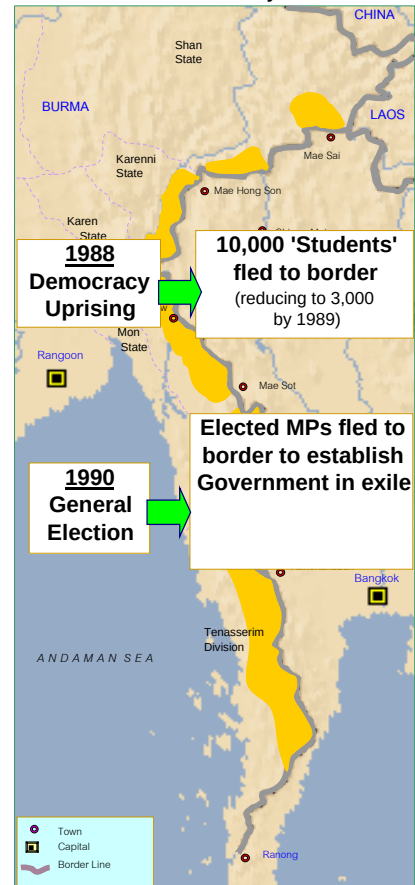
1: 1984: The First Refugees



2: 1984 to 1994: Border under Attack



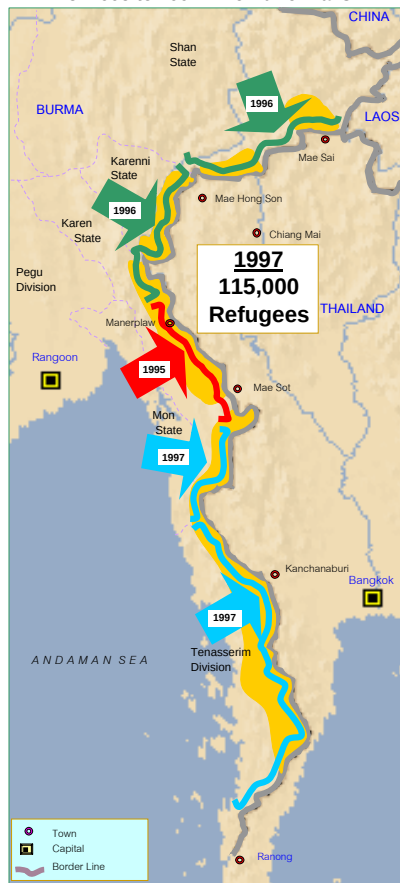
3: 1988/1990: Democracy Movement



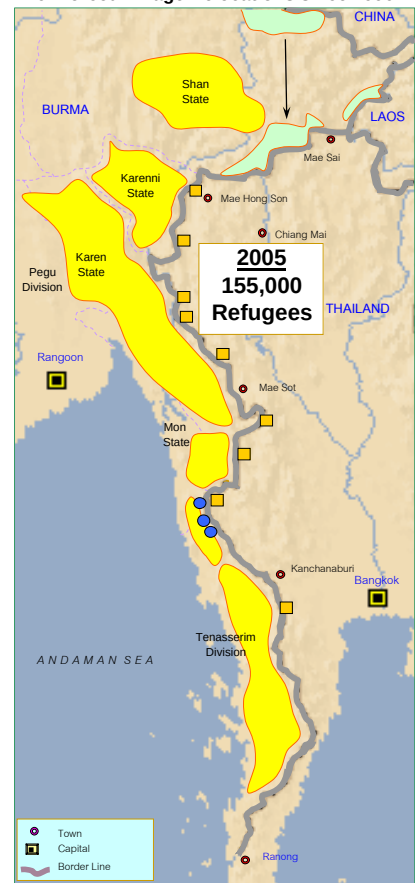
4: Jan 1995: The Fall of Manerplaw



5: 1995 to 1997: The Buffer Falls



6: Forced Village Relocations since 1996



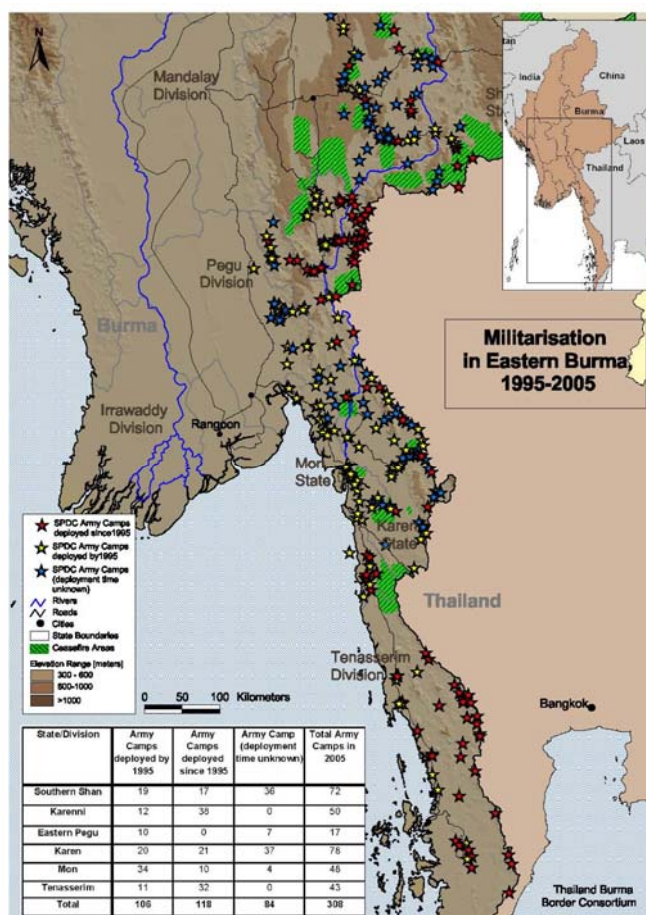
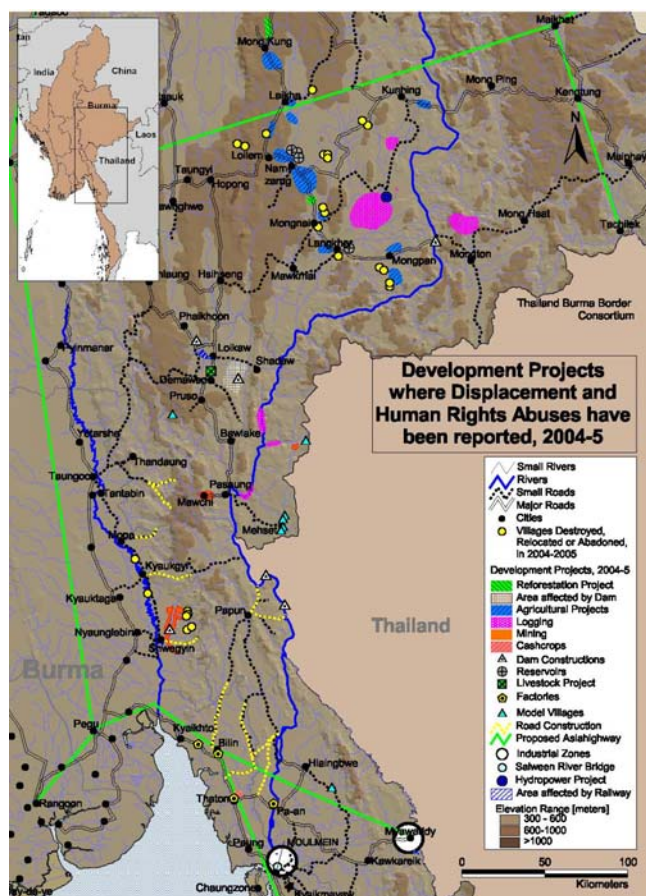
APPENDIX D

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, VULNERABILITY AND PROTECTION IN EASTERN BURMA

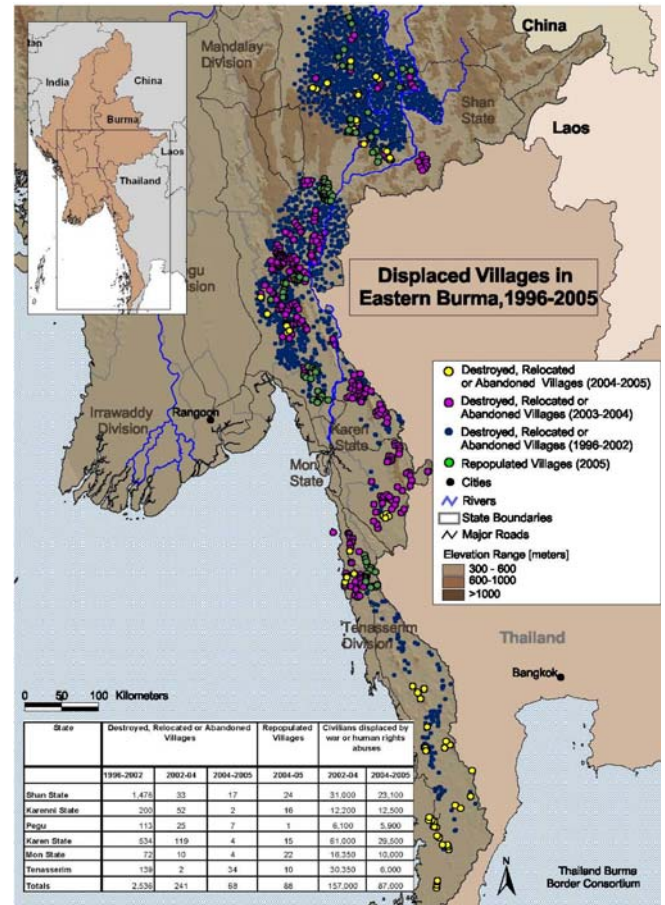
During the past two years, TBBC has collaborated with CBOs to document the scale and distribution of internal displaced persons. Two surveys have been conducted, with one having a special focus on vulnerability and the other addressing humanitarian protection. Both surveys have been conducted with over 1,000 households in conflict-affected areas and key informants in at least 36 townships, while the protection survey also consulted non-state actors and humanitarian agencies based in Rangoon. The full reports are available from the Burma page of www.internal-displacement.org and the internal displacement page of www.burmalibrary.org but the text, maps and charts below 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 across eastern Burma. 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.

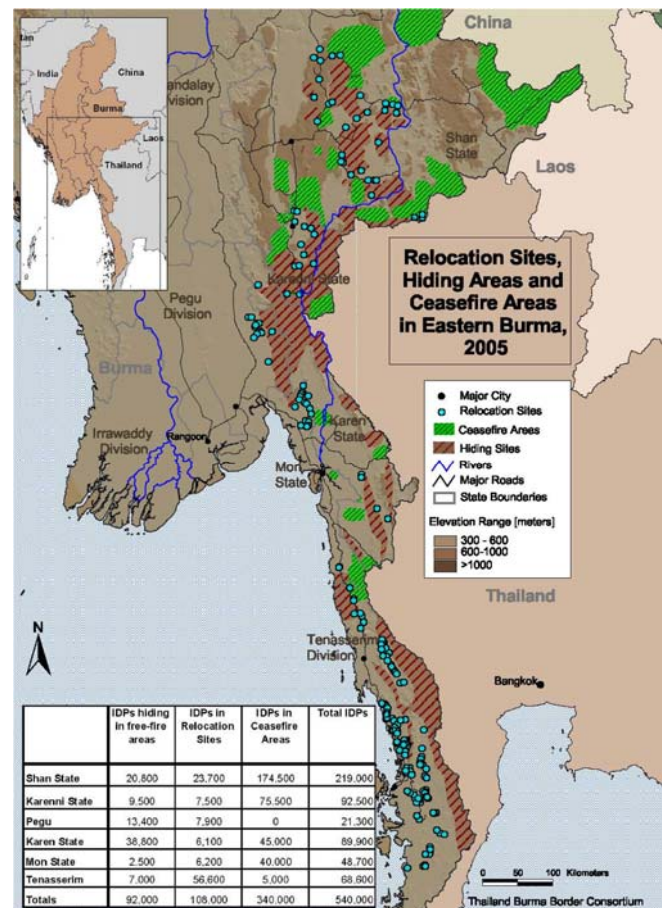
Forced displacement is also increasingly related to state-sponsored development projects. By focusing on infrastructure construction and commercial agriculture, the government's Border Areas Development programme has done little to alleviate poverty in conflict-affected areas. Conversely, these initiatives have often undermined livelihoods and primarily served to consolidate military control over the rural population. The forced relocation of villages downstream of proposed hydro-electric dams on the Salween River, reflects the government's concerns with securing investment sites rather than mitigating the impact of flood zones. Land confiscation is commonly associated with commercial agriculture and resource extraction projects. Meanwhile, the widespread use of forced labour for road construction continues to undermine livelihoods and further induces displacement.



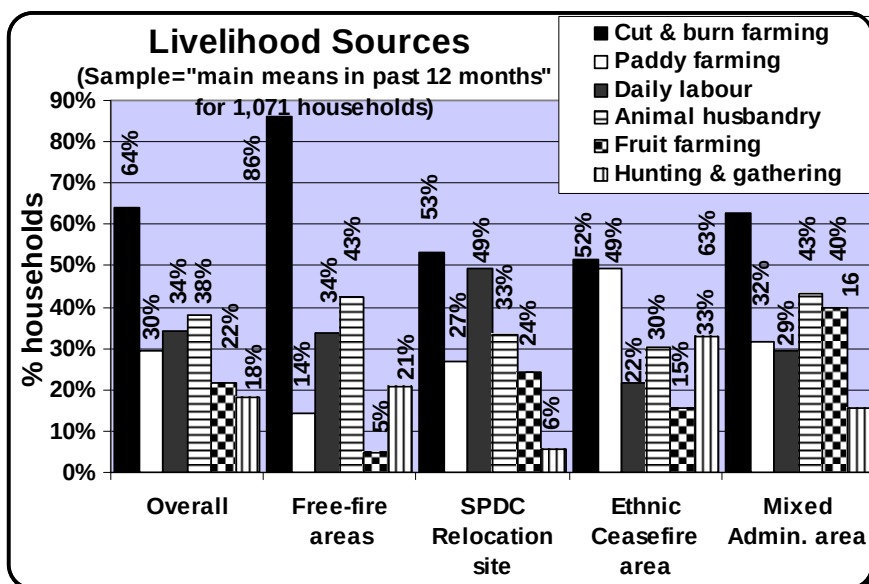
TBBC has previously estimated that over a 2,700 settlements and a million people were displaced between 1996 and 2004. The most recent survey estimates that between May 2004 and May 2005, a further 87,000 people were forced or obliged to leave their homes by the effects of war or human rights abuses. Border-wide, a further 68 villages were destroyed, relocated or otherwise abandoned during the past year. Many of these villages had only recently been established without official permission. 40,000 people have returned to their homes and 88 previously deserted villages have been at least partly repopulated, although the sustainability of these movements remains to be seen.



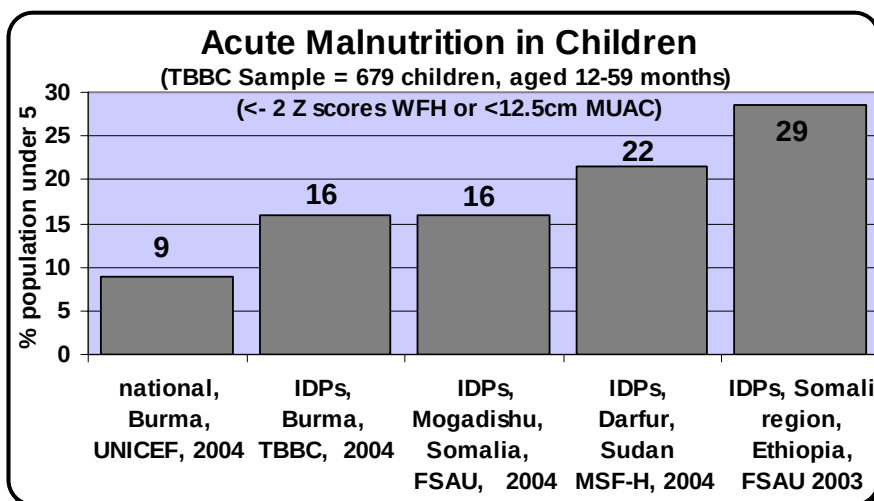
Currently, the total number of internally displaced persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes and have not been able to return or resettle and reintegrate into society is estimated to be at least 540,000 people. This population includes 340,000 people in the temporary settlements of ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities. A further 92,000 civilians are estimated to be hiding from the SPDC in areas most affected by military skirmishes. Another 108,000 villagers have followed SPDC eviction orders and moved into designated relocation sites.



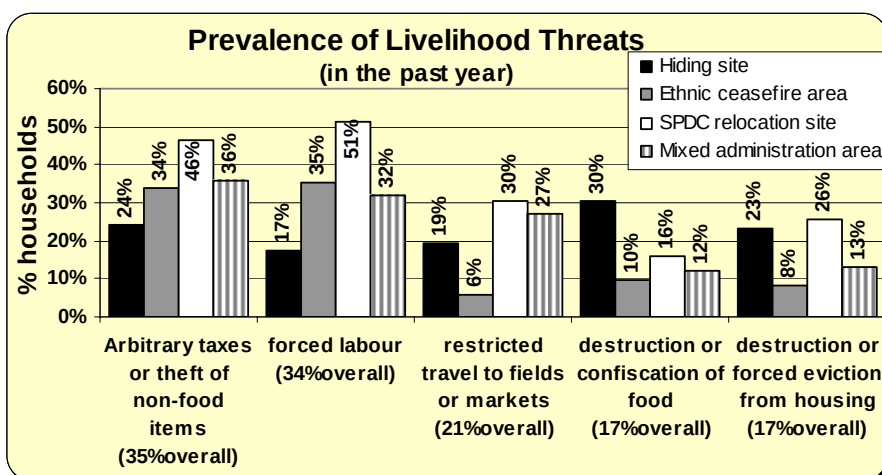
Indicators of vulnerability for the internally displaced population reflect a critical situation. Livelihoods in free-fire areas are demonstrated as largely dependent on subsistence-oriented slash and burn agriculture, yet still they are undermined by government patrols searching for and destroying crops.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



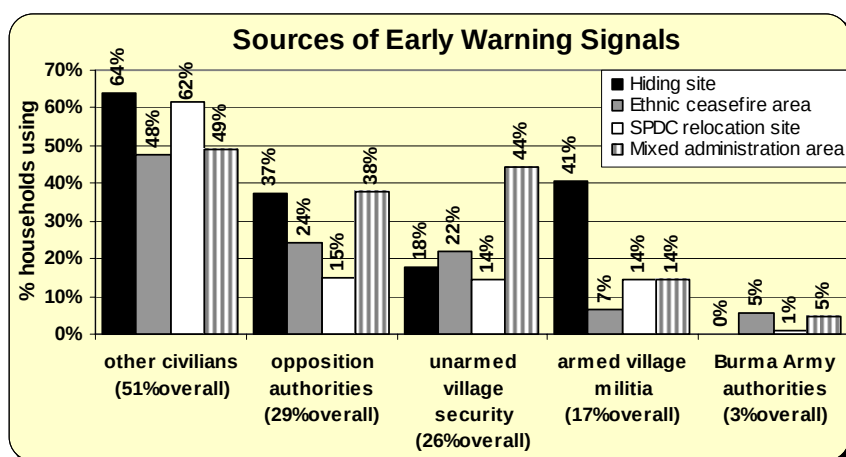
This report presents indicators which suggest there is a public health emergency amongst internally displaced persons in eastern Burma. A third of households surveyed had not been able to access any health services during the past year, contributing to high mortality rates from infectious diseases which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



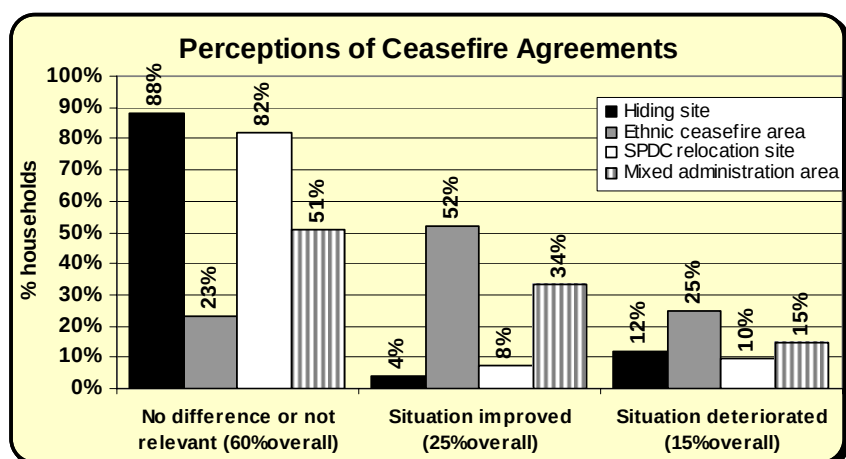
In terms of abuse and insecurity, despite the severity of threats to lives, the prevalence of threats to livelihoods is on a much greater scale. Arbitrary taxation and forced labour were the most pervasive human rights abuses recorded, with a third of households directly affected during the past year. 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. This survey 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, these findings support the assessments of 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 E

THE RELIEF PROGRAMME

a) Royal Thai Government Regulations

Each month the TBBC submits lists to MOI, detailing supplies to be delivered to each camp the following month, including expected delivery dates. Copies are forwarded to the Provincial and District Authorities. The MOI sends approval to the TBBC and to the Provincial Offices, which in turn notify the District Authorities.

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

b) Refugee Demographics

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

Figure E.1: Refugee Demographics December 2005

Group	Families	Adults*		Children		Under 5 years		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Karenni	4,397	7,340	6,148	2,466	2,790	1,826	1,763	22,333
Karen	23,018	40,636	38,485	12,370	11,478	8,697	8,372	120,038
Mon	2,289	3,685	3,935	1,514	1,401	648	692	11,875
Total	29,704	51,661	48,568	16,350	15,669	11,171	10,827	154,246

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

c) Food Rations

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

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

TBBC rations were compared with the new WFP/UNHCR guidelines for planning estimates for populations that recommended providing a minimum of 2,100 Kcal per person per day based on an average family, with no differentiation for age. The conclusion was that the standard food basket should include mung beans and cooking oil 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 has since revised the food basket to include 1.4 kg fortified blended food/refugee/month (no differentiation for children <5) whilst reducing the rice ration to 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. The revised food basket is:

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

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

There are some variations in the rations given to individual camps based on local preferences, but the above composition provides approximately 2,300 kcal per person day (2,280 on average according to variation in rations border-wide). Calculations that include the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on UNHCR registration statistics (June 2003) show that actual needs are an average of 2,224 kcal/ person/ per day (2084 kcal/person/day + 140 kcal to reflect moderate activity levels such as walking 3.5-4 m/ hr, carrying loads, gardening, construction, etc.).

Quality control checks on fish and prawn paste in 2004 revealed lead and cadmium contamination well above maximum levels set by WHO and the Thai Food and Drug agency. 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.

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. Approval will be sought from MOI to introduce this further adjustment to the food basket change early in 2006. It is also planned to add fermented bean curd as a substitute for fish paste in Site 1 and Tham Hin.

d) Supplementary Feeding

For many years the health agencies ran supplementary feeding programmes for five vulnerable groups: malnourished children; pregnant and lactating women; tuberculosis and HIV patients; patients with chronic conditions; and hospital in-patients. The budget for ingredients was provided by TBBC which included rice, eggs, dried fish, beans, sugar, milk powder (to severely malnourished children only), vegetable oil, fresh fruits and vegetables.

The supplementary feeding programmes were evaluated in May 1998 and the main conclusions were that the programmes and target groups were justified, the current food items covered by TBBC were appropriate. 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 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 standardized to fully adopt international recommendations for supplementary feeding programmes.
- TBBC and health agencies should phase out current foods and introduce a blended food mix as the supplementary feeding.
- Supplementary Feeding Programmes of health agencies should report nutritional impact using objectively verifiable indicators.
- Reliable growth monitoring of children <3 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 strategize on the implementation of the ECHO recommendations including: revising the feeding protocols, target groups, criteria, and reporting forms for the programme; phasing out some of the foods currently provided, and introducing blended 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 4 months at the beginning of 2005 to work with the TBBC Nutritionist in implementing some of the changes and providing training and technical assistance to the health agencies. All agencies have fully implemented new guidelines and protocols as of mid-2005.

e) Food Security

In 1999, members of the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) began developing appropriate farming systems based on the production of indigenous food crops using only locally sourced materials in the context of minimal access to land and water. These initiatives were 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 3 years of development in the Karenni camps, the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) in 2003 agreed to also adopt the CAN project as its food security and agricultural training programme. TBBC began supporting training and assistance to extend the CAN project to all camps. The stated goals of the project are:

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

Activities include:

- Training: For CBOs working in the camps, with IDPs and in some Thai villages, including teacher training for middle school students.
- Infrastructure and Materials Distribution: Setting up demonstration sites in most camps and community food gardens 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; 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 VTCs.
- Production is ongoing of a CAN Handbook in five languages, Burmese, Sgaw Karen, English, Shan and Pa O, for distribution in May 2006.

The CAN project has now been established in seven border camps. Ban Don Yang is currently serviced by ZOA and COERR whilst space limitations in Tham Hin camp have so far precluded activities there. The project 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.

f) Environment

Environmental Impact

The impact of the refugee population on the environment was minimised until the mid-1990s by keeping the camps to the size of small villages. The refugees were not allowed to plant rice although in some areas they could forage in the jungle for roots, vegetables and building materials. The environmental impact of the camps was significant, but relatively minor when compared with the damage caused by rampant illegal logging conducted by other parties. The creation of larger, consolidated camps since 1995 has placed greater strain on the environment. This has resulted in the need for TBBC to supply cooking fuel, fuel-efficient cooking stoves and building materials as explained below. The cooking fuel is made from waste from sawmills, bamboo and coconut by-products and, where possible, the building materials are supplied from commercially grown plots. TBBC food supplies are generally delivered in reusable containers, e.g., sacks for rice, mung beans and salt, plastic barrels for fish paste and drums for cooking oil.

Cooking Fuel

When camps started to be consolidated in 1995, TBBC was asked to supply cooking fuel to Mae La camp in order to lessen environmental damage caused by refugees gathering wood from the surrounding forest. TBBC began supplying Mae La with compressed sawdust logs in September 1995. Log rations were gradually increased on an experimental basis and by the end of 1997 they had become a major expense. During 1998 TBBC tried out new forms of fuel, principally charcoal sawdust logs and bamboo charcoal. These were well received by the refugees and were more efficient to use. In Karenni Camp 3 the Karenni Refugee Committee also taught refugees to manufacture their own charcoal logs using rice husk ash and off-cut bamboo ash.

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

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

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

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

The extensions of this experiment were not successful. Tham Hin residents complain that the firewood component there is too high and the committees have problems in ensuring equitable distributions. There are problems with consistency and storage of supplies. The residents of Umpiem Mai complained of fire risk due to high winds experienced in that camp and the experiment in Karenni Camp 3 had to be abandoned when the camp was relocated to Camp 2 (now known as Site 1). It has been decided to limit the use of firewood for cooking fuel to Tham Hin camp for the time being, and to supply firewood to Umpiem Mai only for supplementary heating during the cold season. However, the range and quantity of charcoal in the market place continues to increase reducing the cost benefits of firewood. The use of firewood is under review again in 2006.

New fuel efficient 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 due to the lack of clay in some camps and other training priorities, this is not feasible at least in the short term. To account for the shortfall, in 2006 commercially produced stoves will be distributed to the 10% of households identified in a survey not to have fuel-efficient stoves.

Building Materials

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

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

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

Figure E.3: TBBC Building Supply 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 Standard		250	350	125	175	25 or 50	40 or 75
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m 5" x 6m	4	6	4	6		
	Large		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 2005, it was estimated that 10% of houses would need to be replaced and the rest repaired, but no adjustment was made for those houses made out of wood which received the same quota of bamboo. Other families decided that they did not need to repair their houses in 2005 and gave their ration to other families on the condition that the following year it would be vice versa. There was therefore a surplus of materials in some camps in 2005. A survey conducted in late 2005 revealed that 85% houses are larger than the standard size which suggests that people have been able to extend their houses over the years by supplementing the ration through buying, trading or cutting. The survey estimated that 33% of houses would need replacement in 2006 and although setting a standard ration is almost impossible given the wide range of houses, it was felt that the current ration was still appropriate. However, due to budget constraints, bamboo will be cut by 75% and no new houses will be built.

g) Clothing

TBBC did not provide clothing to the refugees for many years but, from 1995, World Concern and Lutheran World Relief (LWR) started sending shipments of used clothing, sweaters and quilts. Most refugees were able to receive at least one item of clothing most years. As the refugees became more aid-dependent there was a growing need for clothing, especially warm clothing for the cold season, and since 2001 TBBC has been trying to ensure regular distributions.

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

enough quantities of used clothing to make the bureaucracy involved worthwhile). Unfortunately SVA was not able to continue this project after 2003. Used clothing is not available for young children and in 2004 and 2005 TBBC purchased one clothing-set for all under 5s.

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

h) Blankets, Bednets and Sleeping Mats

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

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

Sleeping mats were traditionally supplied only when requested by the Refugee Committees. During 1998 it was agreed that these mats should be distributed more methodically to ensure that all refugees use them in conjunction with the bednets. It was noted that households not using them were vulnerable to mosquitoes entering the nets from underneath their houses. Household surveys were conducted and additional distributions undertaken. The current policy is to carry out a full distribution of sleeping mats every two years, the latest being in 2005.

The normal distribution rate has been one blanket for every two refugees, one family size bednet and one sleeping mat per three persons, although both blanket distributions and size of nets are under review. However, owing to budget cuts in 2006, refugees will have to decide which item is the priority as adequate supplies of both will not be provided.

i) Cooking Utensils

The refugees have traditionally taken care of their own miscellaneous household needs but this has become increasingly problematic as their ability to work and forage has become very limited. By the end of 2000 it was observed that there were not enough cooking pots in the camps and many households were using very old ones. A distribution of pots was made to all households early in 2001 at the rate of one pot per family with a larger size pot provided for families with more than five people. Another distribution was made in 2004, and needs will be reassessed in 2006.

j) Educational Supplies

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

k) Emergency Stock

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

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

Figure E.4: TBBC Emergency Stocks

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

l) Assistance to Thai Communities

TBBC has always provided assistance to Thai communities in the vicinity of the refugee camps. This is in recognition of the fact that there are poor communities which do not have access to any other assistance and which may feel neglected when support is given to refugees in their area. For many years assistance given was ad hoc, TBBC providing educational supplies to Thai schools, distributing blankets during the cool season, and assisting many times with flood relief. The TBBC also provided compensation to local communities affected by the location of the refugee camps in their area, and assisted local Thai authorities with the cost of repairing roads near the refugee camps.

In 1999 the TBBC established a more formal but still general policy for responding to such requests. The policy specifies potential beneficiaries for assistance including: disasters and emergencies in the border Provinces; communities directly affected by the refugee populations; other border communities whose standard of living is equal or less than that of the refugees; and Thai agencies providing security or assistance which are not adequately funded by the authorities. The policy also sets out procedures for submitting requests.

Assistance given to Thai communities during the second half of 2005 is detailed in Table 7.1 totalling baht 4,310,908.

m) Procurement Procedures

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

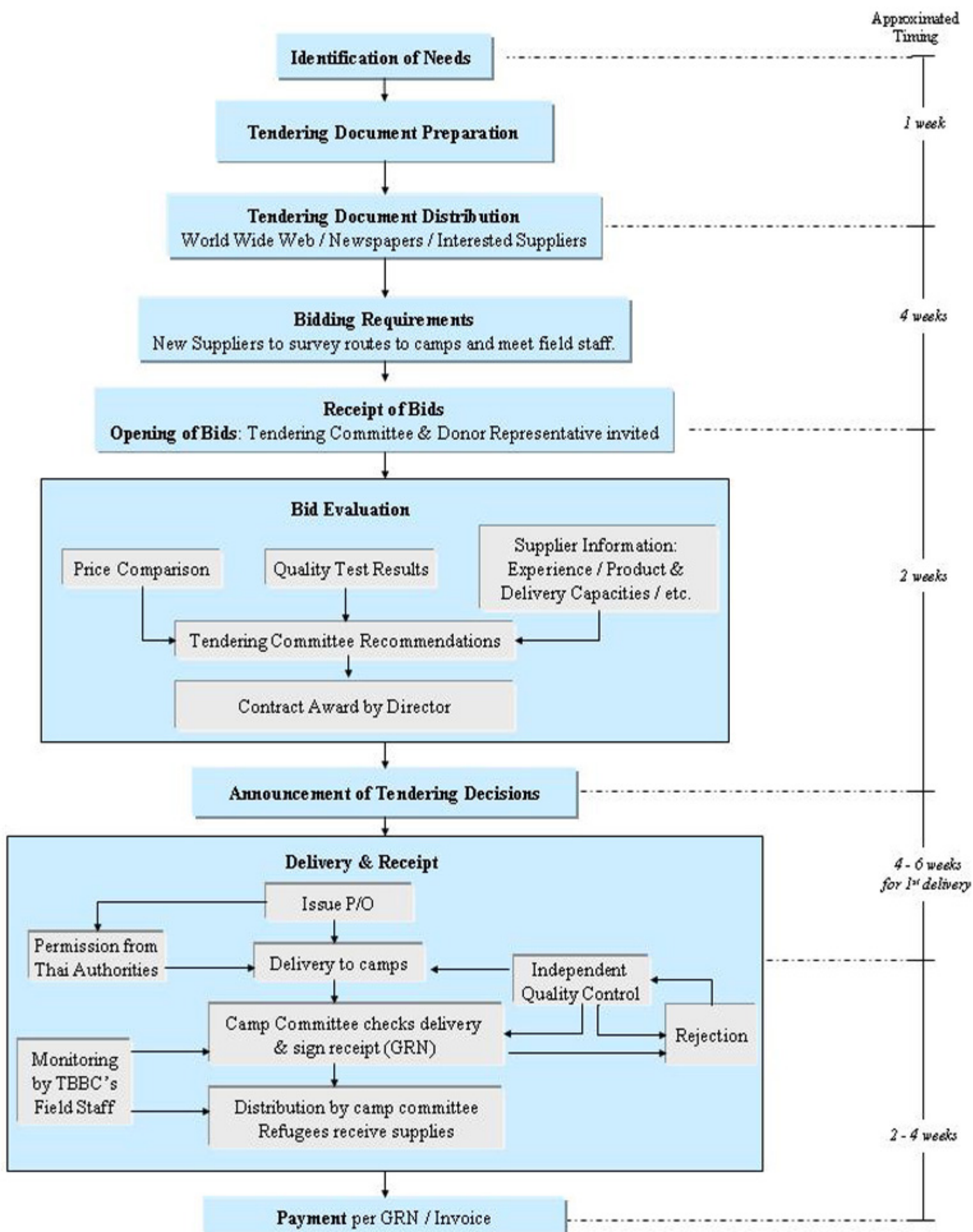
The TBBC programme was quite small in the early years but as it grew, it became very significant by local standards. Over time the better local suppliers geared themselves up to TBBC's needs. In some cases they bought their own transportation and extended their storehouses. They got to know the local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

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

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

The whole procurement process, including the advertising of tenders, bidding process, opening of bids, awarding of contracts and invoice/ payment procedures, has been subject to several evaluations and audits and have been

TBBC Procurement and Quality Control Procedure



gradually upgraded and standardised. These are now judged to meet all major Donor requirements and are summarised in the chart. A comprehensive TBBC Procurement Manual was produced in 2005.

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

n) Transportation

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

o) Delivery/Storage

TBBC itself does not store food except for small quantities of 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 to foster best practice. The frequency of delivery varies by location. For Mae La camp in Tak Province, 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 truck. 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 delivery and distribution. The warehouse managers sign for each delivery and a copy is sent to the TBBC field office for cross reference before payment can be approved. A new goods received note (GRN) was brought into full use during 2005. 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 emergencies.

Camp Committees are receiving 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 in eight camps. This was achieved with technical input from the TBBC Food Security Coordinator, and in reference to WFP guidelines and local conditions. A further five warehouses in Site 1 Camp were scheduled for rebuilding in the 2005/ 2006 dry season, but this number has been reduced to two due to budgetary constraints.

p) 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 employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks in accordance with major Donor regulations. Sample checks are made on weight, packaging and quality for rice, mung beans, AsiaMIX, cooking oil, fish-paste, chillies, salt 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 penalties or replacement. Despite this, inevitably quality problems continue to occur. When these happen sampling rates often are increased and further checks initiated.

Results of the checks during the second half of 2005 are set out in (B) 1.2 Appendix F.

q) Distribution

The Refugee Camp Committees are responsible for the distribution of supplies. Food distributions were traditionally organised by men because they had to carry 100 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. TBBC is making efforts to strengthen the role of women in food distribution as part of the Camp Management Project (see t) below) and in conjunction with the work of TBBC's Community Liaison Officer.

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

Following the ECHO evaluation in 2003 greater attention was given to the accuracy of weights and distribution containers. TBBC introduced standard measures to improve distribution accuracy in the warehouses which were not weighing individual rice rations. Throughout 2005 there was a shift to weighing such that most camps are either weighing alone or using a combination of standard measures and weighing. TBBC will continue to encourage camps to weigh supplies during distribution.

r) 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 in place since 1995. This system supports the gathering of information on supplies by professional inspectors and from each camp through checks made on supplies (delivery, quality, weight, and distribution), camp recording systems, unusual events and staff visits. The monitoring system's effectiveness is supported and improved by frequent evaluation and refinement. The following table summarises the monitoring process used in the second half of 2005.

Figure E.5: Summary of TBBC Monitoring Process

Operation	Information Required	Primary Source	Verification by TBBC
Calculating food required	Camp population and population structure	Camp leaders Refugee Committees MOI/UNHCR registration	Periodic house counts and checks on new arrivals
Procurement & tendering	Bids from > 3 companies. Cost, quality and delivery conditions	Local, national and international suppliers TBBC staff	Prices monitored in Bangkok by TBBC
Delivery	Quality and quantity Delivery and distribution schedules	Camp leaders Suppliers	Checks by independent inspection companies prior to loading and/or at camp store Samples taken by TBBC staff for testing Goods Received notes and Delivery Receipt slips
Storage	State of stores Losses to pests 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 t) 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 are currently under review and revised figures are expected for the first quarter of 2006. Secondly the Ministry of Interior and UNHCR completed a re-registration of the population in each camp during the second half of 2005 and this has provided an independent check on data used in the Camp Management Project.

TBBC employed a Monitoring Consultant in 2004 to review the monitoring system and specifically follow-up on issues raised in the ECHO audit and evaluation of 2003. The Consultant recommended changes to the monitoring forms and procedures and carried out training with TBBC and camp staff. The major features of the revised 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 is 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.

Two **community groups per camp are visited** by TBBC monthly 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, mostly at warehouses, with a request for anonymous feedback on supplies.

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

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

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

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

s) Indicators

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

The Logframe was extended in 2003 to include food security, shelter, non-food items, coordination of services, affects on Thai communities, gender, and refugee participation. The Logframe has now been revised in accordance with the Core Objectives defined in the TBBC Strategic Plan for 2006-2010 and includes Indicators for all aspects of TBBC’s programme. The Performance Indicators available for the second half of 2005 are set out in Appendix F.

t) Camp Management

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

With the introduction of polypropylene sacks in 2001, which have a resale value of only about one baht compared with up to 20 baht for a jute sack, this source of revenue drastically declined. From 2002 TBBC started providing camp administrative support on a cash basis at a standard rate of 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 6-month reports.

By 2003 it had become clear that this allowance was inadequate to truly cover camp administration costs. A major burden on the committees was finding adequate supplies to “pay” hundreds of volunteer workers who helped in camp administration, food storage and ration distribution. The committees were left to their own resources to meet these needs and many other demands from the surrounding communities/ authorities. One way this was achieved was by requesting food for the entire registered population and then using the balance after rations were distributed to refugees in camps. A significant number of refugees are away from the camps at any time. Small taxes 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 for so that accurate feeding population figures could be used for refugee supplies. In particular it was recommended that TBBC pay stipends to approximately 1,000 camp committee members and distribution workers.

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

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

The new system is constantly being monitored. 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. TBBC working together with KRC and KnRC are currently assessing these extra needs and will be making recommendations for appropriate support in the early part of 2006.

Also, due to the constantly changing situation in the camps a joint review and evaluation of the staff stipends and administration support in camps is planned for the latter half of this year.

u) Protection

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

v) Gender/ Gender Policy

The majority of the camp populations arrived as a family unit. Most families have male-headed households and the ratio of male to female is approximately 51: 49. The average family size is 5.6. Many village communities crossed the border at the same time or re-established themselves on arrival in the camps. Thus they have been able to maintain the structural support of their community and often the village head has become a section leader within the camp. Approximately 6% of households are single female headed-households and it is the responsibility of the section leaders to ensure their needs are met during such times as camp relocations, house construction and general repairs.

Women in the refugee and displaced population from Burma have supported the long struggle for autonomy, carrying out traditional roles as homemakers and carers, but remaining mostly outside the main decision making bodies, including the camp committees. In the past few years, representatives from the refugee women's organisations have actively sought ways to improve women's subordinate position and work towards women's increased participation in all aspects of their society. Through education and training in human rights, income generation, capacity development and international networking, women are gradually raising awareness amongst the population that women's rights can no longer be ignored. However, their focus has mainly been through women's networks, and they need support in addressing these issues from men in the camps and more specifically from the camp authorities. It is therefore TBBC's intention to focus its gender activities on working with camp committees to strengthen the role of women in camp management. TBBC also provides some core support to Women's organisations to facilitate management and administration of their projects.

TBBC was considering developing consumer advisory groups in each camp to ensure broader participation in the programme beyond the camp committees. 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 may reconvene again in early 2006.

GENDER POLICY

TBBC's Statement of Principles:

In developing a gender policy, TBBC

- *acknowledges that both women and men have the equal right to dignity and to self-determination*
- *recognises that the transformation of gender relations and roles is necessary to allow women and men to develop their potential and contribute fully in all aspects of their society, for the eventual benefit of their whole community*
- *believes that refugee men and women should 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*

Cultural Context:

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

TBBC Gender Policy:

TBBC acknowledges that defining and implementing a gender policy will be an ongoing process. Its initial goal, and objectives are considered as realistic in the context of current gender awareness in TBBC. TBBC recognises that men and women are at different stages of gender awareness and as a result, different activities will be targeted for men and women within the refugee communities. The policy will be reviewed on a 6-monthly basis, as progress is made and aims achieved.

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

Objectives:

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

w) Cost Effectiveness

Since the very beginning, TBBC philosophy was to encourage the refugees to implement the programme themselves. Staff numbers were kept to a minimum, keeping administration costs low and making the programme very cost-effective. Even though the programme has grown enormously in the last few years and staff numbers have increased dramatically to deal with both increasing technical and donor bureaucratic demands, TBBC still employs only 50 staff to service a budget of around USD 25 million. Administrative expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses were still only around 6% of expenditures (compared with 2 to 3 % in the early years) in 2005. The 2003 TBBC Advisory Committee suggested that some costs which TBBC allocates to administration should be considered as programme costs. If so, then TBBC's true administration costs would be even lower than 6%.

The total cost of the programme in 2005 is still only equivalent to around 6,272 baht/ refugee per year, or around 17 baht per refugee per day (US 44 cents per day at the current exchange rate of baht 39/USD).

x) Programme Sustainability

The programme philosophy of maximising refugee input, minimising staff and aid dependency has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for nearly 22 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. Since then there has been periodic rhetoric against the refugees, accusing them of environmental damage, bringing in diseases, taking Thai jobs, as well as being involved in crime, prostitution and drug trafficking.

During the last year or so, 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 jointly advocated for increased access to skills training and education and for income generation projects/ employment to be considered. At an RTG/ NGO Workshop in December there was consensus that whilst national security was still an issue and refugees must be controlled, it

would be to the benefit to all stakeholders to assist refugees in more fully realising their human potential. The challenge now is to devise programmes which will allow refugees to have more fulfilling lives but which will also hopefully contribute positively to the Thai economy in harmony with local communities.

A major factor affecting the sustainability of TBBC's programme is its ability to go on raising the necessary funds to cover expenditures and to receive the funds in time to pay its bills. TBBC's expenditures have increased on average by 20% in each of the last 3 years and TBBC is facing its worst funding crisis in 22 years. Unless an additional 80 million baht can be raised quickly TBBC will be forced to cut basic food rations by as much as 20%, seriously threatening its ability to achieve its objectives.

y) Programme Evaluation

For years, TBBC has been committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving the effectiveness. Evaluations and reviews carried out to date are as follows:

Figure E.6: Evaluations and Reviews of TBBC Programme

March 1994	Dutch Interchurch Aid/EC/Femconsult. Overall Programme
November 1996	Dutch Interchurch Aid/Femconsult. Monitoring Procedures
April 1997	ECHO Evaluation Report. Overall Programme
November 1997	ECHO Audit. Financial/Administration Procedures
May 1998	Dutch Interchurch Aid/International Agricultural Centre/Supplementary Feeding
April 2000	DanChurchAid/Sphere Project Minimum Standards
May 2000	UNHCR Consultant Study of TBBC Cooking Fuel Supplies
March 2003	Independent. TBBC Management and Governance Structure
June 2003	IRC. Procurement and Quality Control Procedures
July 2003	Independent: Review of TBBC Cooking Fuel
October 2003	ECHO Audit for Ma La and Umpiem Mai
November 2003	ECHO. ECHO-Funded Nutrition and Food Aid Activities
August 2004	Review of TBBC Monitoring Procedures
September 2004	Review of TBBC Financial Control Procedures
February 2005	AIDCO for EC Rice and building materials
July 2005	Review of TBBC staff remuneration

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 v) Section 3). Some 5 evaluations/ studies have been planned for 2006/7 with another 3 identified for consideration after 2006.

z) Staff Training

During 2006 TBBC plans to recruit a consultant to help develop a comprehensive staff development programme, one of the 5 evaluations/ studies identified as priorities for 2006/7 (see y) above) Although previously there has been no systematic staff training programme TBBC has organised periodic trainings and encouraged staff to attend appropriate courses run by other organisations. Trainings courses and capacity building events attended by staff in 2005 were:

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

Training Course	# of staff	Training Course	# of staff
The Standards of Purchasing Techniques	2	Camp Management Workshop	10
QuickBooks	6	Evaluation Workshop of Monitoring System Revisions	14
USAID Rules & Regulations	1	Factory visits for Field Assistants	9
E-learning training: The Best Practices in Tendering and Procurement based on ECHO Framework Partnership Agreement	3	Report Writing	12
Improving the Tendering and Procurement practices (on line training)	3	Strategic Planning Workshop - Pranburi	all
HR's Critical Issues in 2005 -Outsource, Insource, or Get Out!	1	Strategic Planning Workshop - Chiang Mai	14
ICVA / NSPCC – Building Safer Organisations	2	English Language Courses	2
RedR: Essentials of Humanitarian Practice	6	Building safer organisations – follow up	1
RedR: Personal Security and Communications	6	PWG Camp management workshop	5
Researching Refugee Health	1	UNHCR - AGDM training	2

aa) Visibility

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

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

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

- 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 2005 committee members and warehouse workers received T-shirts and umbrellas. Soccer and volley balls and T-shirts were provided for sports events and mugs and notebooks were also distributed to various camp committees. All items are supplied to all camps, carrying ECHO/ EC logos in the camps where ECHO/ EC funds are used. These items are very popular with the refugees.

Figure F.1: Logical Framework of TBBC Programme, January 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:</p> <p>To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter, cooking fuel and non food items for displaced persons.</p>	<p>1. Mortality rates.</p> <p>a) Crude mortality rate CMR < 7 / 1,000 / year.</p> <p>b) Under 5 mortality rate U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year.</p> <p>2. Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition < 5%.</p> <p>3. Population diagnosed with clinically apparent thiamine (vitamin B₁) deficiency < 10 / 1,000 / month</p>	<p>CCSDPT Health Information System</p> <p>Mortality rates (CMR, U5MR).</p> <p>Children identified as malnourished from clinic visits</p> <p>Clinical incidence of thiamine deficiency</p> <p>Annual Nutrition surveys :</p> <p>Children <5 weight / height measurements (WHO/NCHS z scores)</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTG policy allows appropriate level of services and access. - Cooperation from medical agencies. - Medical agencies screen for malnutrition. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. - Presence of epidemics. - Armed attacks on camps. - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters.
<p>Expected Results</p> <p>1A. Nutritional needs of all refugees in camps are met and the nutrition of other displaced people is improved</p> <p>2A. Displaced persons receive adequate and appropriate quantity and quality of food, shelter and non-food items</p>	<p>1.1 Ration provides minimum av. 2,220 kcs / person.</p> <p>1.2 Adherence to TBBC Supplementary and therapeutic feeding protocols by all health agencies to adequately cover the needs of identified target groups malnourished children and adults, pregnant/lactating women, chronic/HIV/TB patients, and IPD patients</p> <p>1.3 Children < 5 identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes – 100%</p> <p>1.4 Vitamin A coverage of children < 5 > 95%.</p> <p>2.1 Commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers. 95%</p> <p>2.2 Distribution points readily accessible to all recognised population recorded by camp committee and at convenient times. 100%</p> <p>2.3 Population receive supplies as planned. 95%</p> <p>2.4 Eucalyptus, Bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5) m²/person.</p> <p>2.5 Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190mJ/p/m.</p> <p>2.6 Households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves – 100%</p> <p>2.7. Sufficient blankets, bednets, mats.</p> <p>2.8 Clothing distributed to everyone –</p> <p>> 12 yr receive camp produced longyi bi-annual 49,000 / year,</p> <p>1 piece warm clothing 143,000/ yr</p> <p>< 5 years : 1 set clothing/ yr.</p>	<p>1.1 Nutritional analysis of ration.</p> <p>1.2 Monthly supplementary and therapeutic feeding statistics CCSDPT HIS</p> <p>1.3 Children < 5 enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (excluding new arrivals).</p> <p>1.4 CCSDPT HIS Vitamin A coverage</p> <p>2.1 Quality-Independent inspectors' reports, Acceptance by camp committee.</p> <p>2.2 Warehouse locations monitored:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. No of refugees per distribution point. ii. Furthest walking distance from distribution point. iii. Camp distribution schedules. <p>2.3 Warehouse checks -Stock and Distribution records, Distribution points -Ration received after distribution- at distribution point.</p> <p>Household visits - Ration books.</p> <p>2.4 Materials provided can build minimum: 35 m² - standard house (1-5 people) 7m/p, 54 m² – large (6+)² 5.4 m/p</p> <p>2.5 Laboratory test: MJoules/kg.</p> <p>Assessment of cooking habits.</p> <p>2.6 Household survey</p> <p>2.7Household checks, distribution of blankets, nets and mats</p> <p>2.8 Longyi production in camps: No of looms, longyis produced. Distributions of warm clothing, <5 years clothing.</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTG allows appropriate level of services and access. - Sufficient commodities available in marketplace. - Space available in camp. - Donor commitment to funding. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals. - Presence of epidemics. - Armed attacks on camps. - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters <p>Forced repatriation</p>

Specific Objective B: To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation	Displaced Communities capacities and resources are utilised.	Community responsibilities include i. Camp management. ii. Supply chain management : maintenance of warehouses, receiving, storing, and distributing supplies. iii. Conducting Training	Assumptions Displaced Communities want to work with TBBC Risk																								
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.	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	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	Assumptions 1.1 Percentage will increase annually to 50% 2.1 RTG allows boxes to be set up 3.1 all service providers have access to CCSDPT																								
Specific Objective C: To strengthen Capacities of Displaced people and their communities for self reliance	Training integrated throughout programme delivery i.e. Camp management -CMP, Supply chain management -SCM, Food Security -FS, clothing -NFI, nutrition	Training conducted : <table><tr><th></th><th>What</th><th>Where</th><th># Participants</th></tr><tr><td>CMP</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>SCM</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>FS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>NFI</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Nutrition</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		What	Where	# Participants	CMP				SCM				FS				NFI				Nutrition				
	What	Where	# Participants																								
CMP																											
SCM																											
FS																											
NFI																											
Nutrition																											
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	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. No of longyis produced 49,000 2.2 Ratio of TBBC field staff to Camp management staff ≤1: 30 3.1 Community services are uninterrupted	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																									
Specific Objective D: To increase understanding of the nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement	Ongoing donor support	Programmes fully funded																									
Expected Results: 1D. Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced 2D. Stakeholders are able to develop their own advocacy strategies	1.1 Non-refoulement 1.2 All Refugees are registered 2.1 Regular Meetings between displaced persons and RTG, Donors, Government representatives	1.1. 1.2 UNHCR , MOI statistics 2.1 Visits to camps, meetings and travel facilitated by TBBC Reports, Publications International meetings attended																									

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

Figure F.2: Summary of Standards and Indicators 2003 to 2005

Programme Objectives and Performance Indicators <i>see also Logical Framework Figure F.1 and Appendix F</i>		Standard	2003	2004	2005 Jan-Jun	2005 Jul-Dec
A: To ensure access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter, cooking fuel and non-food items						
Health						
1	1a Crude mortality rate (CMR) /1,000 / year	<7	4.2	4.1	annual	3.9
2	1b <5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) / 1,000 <5 / year	<8	7.2	6.5	annual	5.3
3	2 Percentage of children <5 with wasting malnutrition	<5%	3.34	3.62	3.6	4.1
4	3 Diagnosed Thiamine deficiency rate / 1000 / month	<10	4.3	4.4	3.8	2.4
Nutrition						
5 1A	1.1 Average number of kCal / person / day	≥ 2,220	2,250	2,270	2,270	2,280
6	1.2 Adherence to TBBC SFP, TFP	Yes	na	na	na	Yes
7	1.3 Percentage of children identified as malnourished, enrolled in SFP	100%	na	na	na	100
8	1.4 Percentage of children <5 receive Vitamin A	≥95%		97.8	94.8	94.8
Commodities						
9 2A	2.1 Percentage of Commodities meeting quality specifications					
	Rice	95%	97.50%	100%	100%	82
10	Mung beans	95%	100%	100%	100%	87%
11	Oil	95%	100%	100%	100%	100
12	Charcoal	95%	46%	86%	75%	64
13	Chillies	95%	n/a	100%	93%	86
14	Fish paste	95%	n/a	56%	100%	96
15	Salt	95%	n/a	100%	100%	89
16	Fortified flour	95%		99.50%	100%	86
17	2.2 Accessibility of Distribution Points	100%	100%	100%	100%	100
18	Max no. of refugees / distribution point	< 20,000	11,470	11,100	11,192	11,631
19	Average No. of refugees / distribution point	< 10,000	3,323	4,152	4,312	4,203
20	maximum walking distance to distribution point	< 5 kms	1 kms	1 kms	1kms	1.5kms
21	Distribution times available in advance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	2.3 Population receives ration as planned	95%	92%	92%	99.8	98.7
Shelter						
23	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
24	Percentage of adequate dwellings	100%	n/a	98.20%	100%	99%
Cooking Fuel						
25	2.5 Cooking Fuel meets Minimum energy requirement / month	≥ 190 MJ	178 MJ	206 MJ	196	193
26	2.6 Household have fuel efficient stoves	100%	n/a	n/a	n/a	90
27	2.7 Sufficient Blankets, bednets and mats	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	% Blankets distributed / population	50%	57.50%	55.70%	dist Oct	51%
29	% Bednets distributed / population	33%	30.40%	36%	38%	dist Apr
30	% Sleeping mats distributed / population	33%	22%	0%	39%	dist Apr
31	2.8 Everyone receives some clothing	≥ 1			1.5	1.5
32	% pop > 12 yrs received Camp produced longyi (M / F alternate years)	50%	50%	51%	na	49%
33	% pop received warm clothing	100%	100%	100%	dist Nov	100%
34	% < 5 years received 1 set new clothing	100%	n/a	95%	100%	100%
B: To increase collaboration with all stakeholders through effective partnerships and inclusive participation						
35	Displaced persons capacities and resources are utilised	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
36 1B:	1.1 % women in distribution	50%	n/a	7%	7%	11
37	% women on Camp committees	50%	n/a	22%	22%	22
38	1.2 structured meetings with CCs, CBOs - borderwide	≥ 4 /mnth	2	2	4	7
39 2B:	2.1 suggestion boxes functioning in all camps	9 camps				9
40 3B:	3.1 TBBC primary provider of food, shelter and non food items	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
41	3.2 membership of CCSDPT	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
42	multi-sectoral networking meetings attended / month	6				11
43	3.3 Good Humanitarian Donorship initiative					
44 4B:	4.1 timely delivery of commodities	100				87.4
45	4.2 non-interference in delivery of services by local community	0				0
C: To strengthen capacities of displaced people and their communities for self reliance						
46	Training integrated throughout programme delivery	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
47 1C:	1.1 CAN Training activities in all camps	9 camps	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
48	1.2 Income generation activities in all camps	9				9
49	longyi weaving	9				9
50	stove production	9				4
51 2C:	2.1 Outputs delivered with only basic materials and financial support -longyis	49,000				51,160
52	2.2 Percentage of TBBC staff : Camp management staff	<5%			1%	3
53 3C:	3.1 Community services are uninterrupted	Yes				Yes
D: To increase understanding of nature and root causes of the conflict and displacement						
54	Ongoing Donor Support	Yes				Yes
55 1D:	1.1 Non-refoulement	0				0
56	1.2 All refugees are registered	100%				76
57 2D:	2.1 meetings between displaced persons and RTG, Donors, Gov.reps.	> 1 / month			2	2

See **Appendix F** for information regarding indicators which are below standard

Figure F.1 sets out TBBC's Logframe showing the Performance Indicators adopted and the proposed Means of Verification. TBBC began to develop Performance Indicators at the end of 2000 and initially prioritised those relating to food distribution. The current Logframe covers all aspects of TBBC's programme and is structured in accordance with the Strategic Plan Core Strategies. Figure F.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 by an Australian Volunteers International volunteer since April 2005. Data collection and reporting have since been improved and data consistently provided to TBBC, including data from annual nutrition surveys.

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

Indicator (A) 1: 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 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR): rate of death among children below 5 years of age in the population (presented as deaths per 1,000 population under 5 years of age per year).
The baseline U5MR for the East Asia and Pacific Region is 8 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year*. The U5MR in all camps should be maintained below this baseline. An increase in U5MR to double the baseline level, that is to 16 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.
Source: UNICEF's *State of the World's Children 2005*.

Means of Verification

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

Figure F.3: Crude and Under-five Mortality Rates in all Camps 2000 to 2005

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

[#] UNICEF 2005

The data show both CMR and U5MR for all camps has decreased over the past five years. Since 2002, the rates have been maintained acceptably below the baselines for the East and Pacific Region. In addition, the CMR and U5MR in all camps compared favourably to rates for the population of Thailand.

Indicator (A) 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.

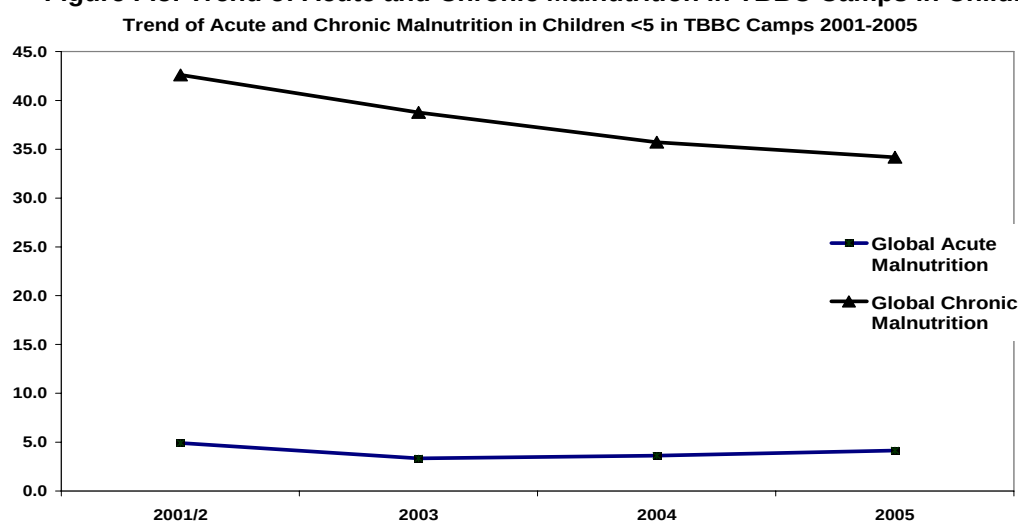
Nutrition surveys were conducted by all health agencies during 2005. Results for 2003, 2004, and 2005 are presented in Figure F.4 below for acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition. (Note: 2005 data for Nu Po Camp have not yet been analysed and will be presented in the next 6-month report; data from Umpiem Mai are in draft form).

Figure F.4: Acute and Chronic Malnutrition Rates in Children <5 (% <5 Population) 2003, 2004, and 2005

Camps	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005
	Global Acute Malnutrition W/H: < -2SD			Global Chronic Malnutrition H/A: < -2SD		
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Site 1	3.4	2.0	2.6	31.9	29.8	30.0
Site 2	2.2	1.3	2.3	37.1	35.3	37.1
MLO (MKK)	2.9	5.7	8.1	43.2	39.0	37.9
Mae Ra Ma Luang*	2.5	2.4	5.0	30.9	40.5	33.1
Mae La	2.9	4.5	4.0	43.2	37.8	39.5
Umpiem	3.9	3.8	3.4	48.4	42.0	38.2
Nu Po	4.1	5.0		42.7	28.5	
Tham Hin		6.5	2.7		39.6	28.8
Ban Don Yang	4.3	2.9	3.9	34.1	46.7	36.6
All Camps	3.3	3.6	4.1	38.8	35.7	34.3

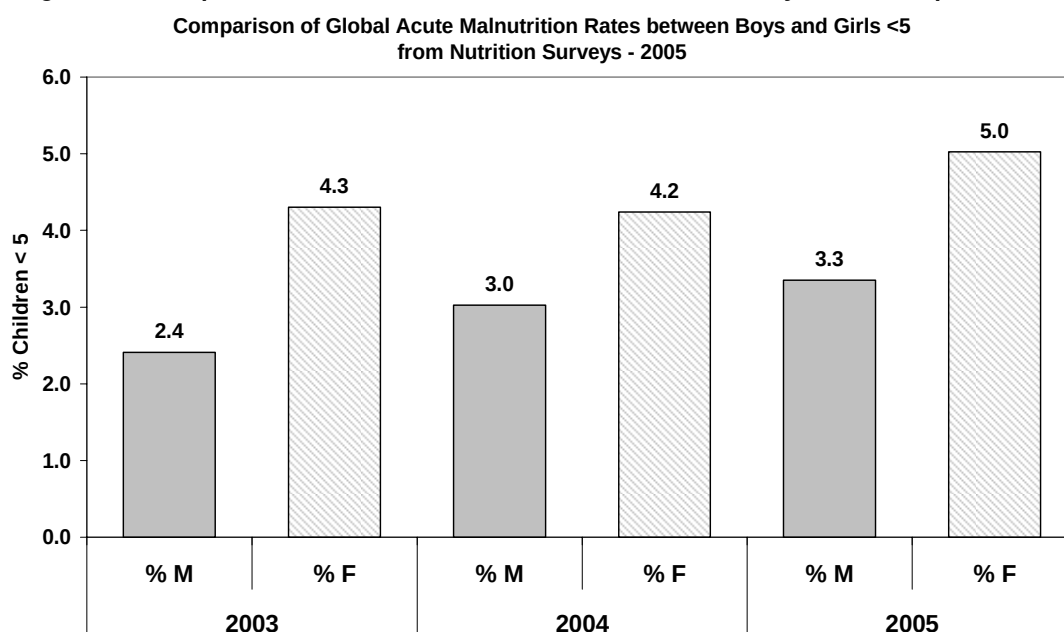
Data from nutrition surveys conducted between 2001 and 2005 indicate a stable trend in acute (wasting) malnutrition rates border-wide, maintained within acceptable limits at less than 5% of the under-five population (Figure F.5). However, survey results from 2005 show a significant increase in acute malnutrition in Mae La Oon camp, and an increase in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp. Discussion with the health agency in charge revealed that the increases may be related to how the survey was conducted, and may not reflect true rates. The TBBC Nutritionist will follow up to determine the extent of malnutrition in the camps and to work with the health agency to find solutions.

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



Data disaggregated by sex indicate a trend for higher malnutrition rates in girls than in boys (Figure F.6). This issue will be brought up at the upcoming Nutrition Task Force meeting.

Figure F.6: Comparison of Acute Malnutrition Rates in Girls and Boys in All Camps Combined 2005



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).

Chronic malnutrition (stunting) remains high but appears to be decreasing border wide. The reduction may be due to measurement variation at the camp level, but the overall decrease may also be attributable to the introduction of fortified flour and to better growth monitoring and surveillance, which help to prevent children becoming severely malnourished or malnourished for extended periods of time. The high level of chronic malnutrition is currently being partially addressed by the introduction of fortified blended food into the camps. The blended food provided will increase the quantities and variety of micronutrients in the TBBC ration basket, and provide an easily prepared infant and weaning food at the household level. Lack of micronutrients and easily used food for child feeding has been identified as the main identified reasons for the high rates, although there remain many additional factors that contribute to chronic malnutrition. The rates will continue to be monitored, but significant changes in rates could take nearly a generation.

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

Means of Verification

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

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

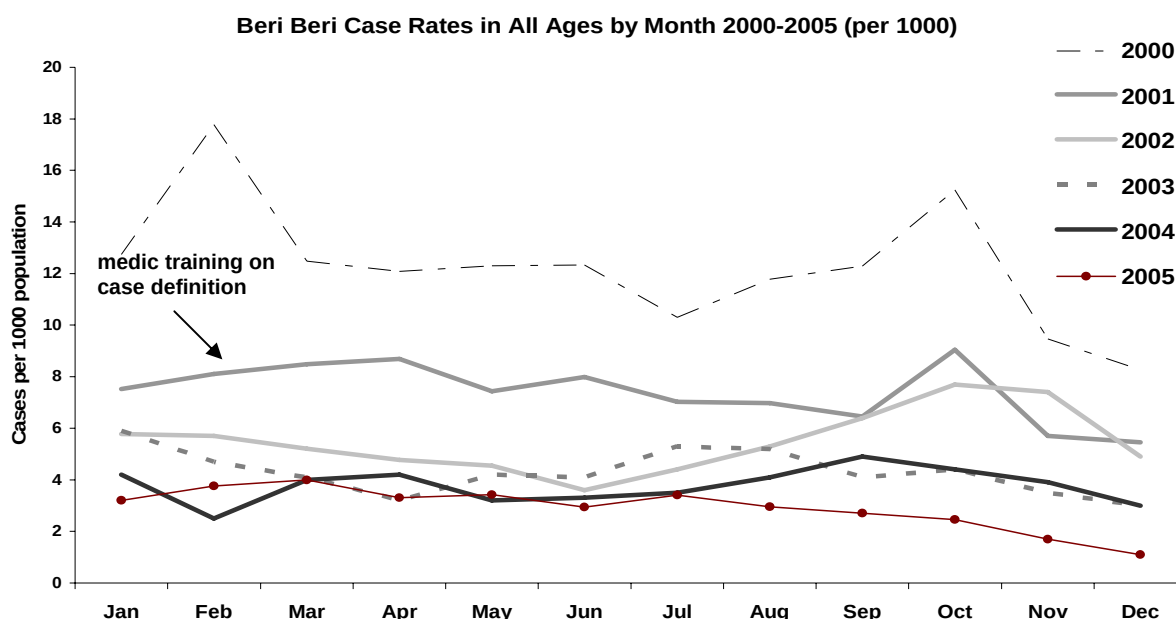
Data collected from all camps for 2005 show the following case rates of vitamin B₁ deficiency:

Figure F.7: Vitamin B1 Deficiency, Jan to Dec 2005

Age Group	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Under 5 Years	1.00	0.74	1.04	1.01	1.18	0.89	0.96	0.91	0.96	0.58	.043	0.50
All Ages	3.2	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.1

Rate = Cases/1000 population
Data from CCSDPT HIS 2005

Figure F.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 declining overall, possibly indicating more accurate detection. Because of the diet based on polished rice and other factors that inhibit vitamin B₁, some cases of deficiency will be expected, and rates continue to be monitored. However, 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 2,224 kcols/ 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 the reduction in rice is calculated at approximately 2,280 kcols/ person/ day on average and border-wide. This exceeds the WFP/UNHCR recommendation for planning rations at 2,100 kcols/ person/ day. Calculations for the specific demographic profile of the camp residents based on UNHCR registration statistics (June 2003), show that actual needs equals an average of 2,224 kcal/ person/ per day. Ration item calculations are based on data from the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University, ASEAN Food Composition Tables (2000). The actual ration may vary slightly between camps, but all variations meet the minimum recommendation.

Indicator (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 second half of 2005 are as follows:

Figure F.9: Number of Children < 5 Enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes: Jul to Dec 2005

NGO	Camp(s)	Jul-05		Aug-05		Sep-05		Oct-05		Nov-05		Dec-05	
		MOD	SEV	MOD	SEV	MOD	SEV	MOD	SEV	MOD	SEV	MOD	SEV
IRC	Site 1	5	0	17	0	19	0	17	0	18	0	4	0
	Site 2	4	0	5	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	2	0
MI	MaeRaMaLuang	8	1	11	0	22	1	48	1	59	1	57	1
	Mae La Oon	31	1	77	3	125	0	160	0	163	0	156	0
AMI	Mae La	94	0	104	4	118	3	117	3	103	4	101	2
AMI/ARC	Umpiem	21	3	21	4	34	1	37	1	28	2	23	0
	Nu Po	84	3	54	2	47	7	45	0	96	0	90	0
ARC	Ban Don Yang	37	1	31	0	26	0	20	0	19	0	20	0
IRC	Tham Hin	44	0	44	0	48	0	46	0	40	0	0	0
MSF	Halochanee/IDC	12	0	17	0	17	0	10	0	11	0	11	0
Total:		340	9	381	13	460	12	505	5	541	7	464	3

Note: 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.

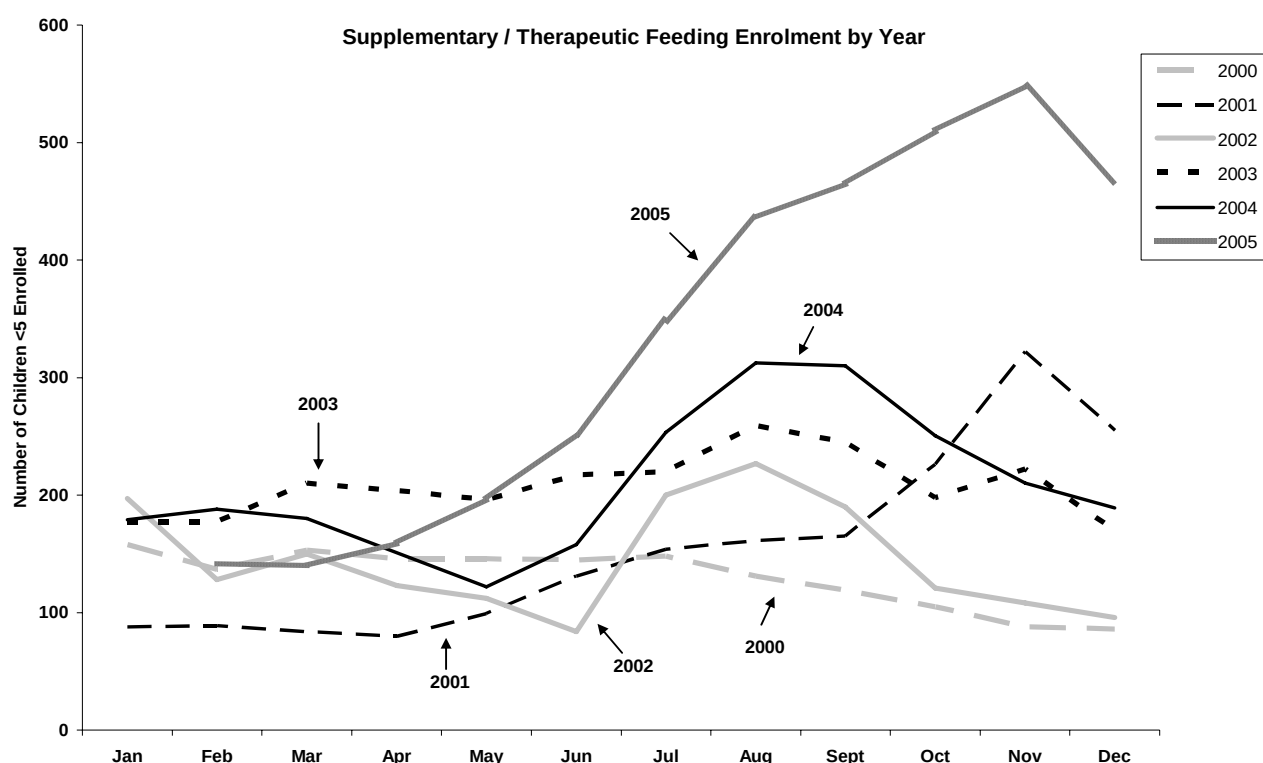
Figures based on monthly average enrolment reported by NGOs on statistics reports to TBBC.

Population figures from CCSDPT 2005 Annual Health Statistics Report.

The number of moderately and severely malnourished children enrolled in the supplementary feeding programmes increased significantly over normal seasonal increases caused by diarrhoea (**Figure F.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 F.10: Trend of Children < 5 Enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes 2000-2005



The total enrolment for the period was an average of 2.0% of the under-5 population in the camps (**Figure F.11**). This compares with average enrolment rates of 0.82%, 1.38%, 0.93%, and 1.16% in the previous four six-month periods respectively. Only an average of 9 children per month were admitted for severe malnutrition for all camps, representing only 0.04% of the under-five population, and many of these children were from surrounding villages. Enrolment by gender varies by camp and by month, with most camps enrolling comparable numbers of boys and girls.

Figure F.11: Average Enrolment of Children < 5 Enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes by Gender July to December 2005

NGO	Camp(s)	Average Caseload per Month BOYS	Average Caseload Per Month GIRLS	Average Caseload per Month Global Acute Malnutrition Boys and Girls	% of Pop <5 Years Enrolled (CCSDPT Population figures)
IRC	Site 1	4	10	13	0.5
	Site 2	2	2	4	0.8
MI	Mae Ra Ma Luang	16	19	35	1.5
	Mae La Oon	62	57	119	5.9
AMI	Mae La	43	66	109	1.5
AMI/ARC	Umpiem	16	13	29	1.1
	Nu Po	34	37	71	4.4
ARC	Ban Don Yang	11	14	26	4.7
IRC	Tham Hin	19	19	37	2.0
MSF	Halochanee/IDC	13	0	13	2.6
Total:		218	238	457	2.0 %

Figure F.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 2005. Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target groups that receive feeding.

Figure F.12: Average Enrolment in Supplementary Feeding Programs by Target Group: Jul to Dec 2005

SUPPLEMENTARY AND THERPEUTIC FEEDING PROGRAM EMROLMENT BY TARGET GROUP AND CAMP Jul - Dec 2005
AVERAGE CASELOAD/CAMP/MONTH

NGO	Camp	Preg	Lact	Mal Preg	Mal Lact	Mod Mal <5	Mod Mal >5	Sev Mal <5	Sev Mal >5	GAM <5	Chronic / HIV / TB	IPD	Patient House	Formula fed Infant
IRC	Site 1	293	310	0	0	13	4	0	68	13	88	0	563	16
	Site 2	52	41	0	0	4	0	0	17	4	94	0	0	4
MI	MRML	149	300	4	4	35	1	1	33	36	35	0	1	10
	MLO	219	312	10	8	119	0	1	31	119	31	0	8	16
	Mae La	0	774	0	85	106	13	4	61	111	60	0	0	36
AMI	Ump Mai	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	29	2	31	49	60	0
	Nu Po	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	30	2	35	87	126	0
	Ump Mai	348	250	5	2	27	2	0	0	27	0	0	0	3
ARC	Nu Po	228	187	28	0	70	7	0	0	70	0	0	0	11
	Don Yang	102	64	2	4	26	3	0	29	26	29	0	0	7
IRC	Tham Hin	185	294	0	0	37	0	0	32	37	124	0	0	0
MSF	HLK	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	16	5	0	1
AVERAGE / ALL CAMPS		1,576	2,530	49	103	450	29	9	329	458	542	140	757	103
TOTAL FOR PERIOD / ALL CAMPS		9,456	15,181	294	619	2,697	176	53	1,972	2,750	3,251	840	4,543	618

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

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

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.

Due to problems in clearing customs, TBBC has not yet received vitamin A from UNICEF and all supplementation campaigns have been delayed since July 2005. Coverage rates and dates of previous campaigns can be found in Figure F.13 and rates for all camps reporting:

Figure F.13: Vitamin A Coverage Rates in Children <5 and 5-12 Years

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

*MSF coverage for children ages 24-59 months only

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

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 2005 inclusively.

Table F.14: Summary of Goods Received Notes, Jul to Dec 2005

Delivery Summary			
Camp	Weight (%) ¹	Quality (%) ²	Timing of delivery (%) ³
Site 1	99.9	98.6	89.5
Site 2	99.8	100.0	86.9
Mae La Oon	101.3	100.0	86.8
Mae Ra Ma Luang	100.2	100.0	85.0
Mae La	102.0	99.6	88.6
Umpiem Mai	99.3	99.9	89.3
Nu Po	100.1	100.0	87.8
Tham Hin	100.5	100.0	88.1
Don Yang	100.0	97.2	84.4
AVERAGE	100.3	99.5	87.4

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 GRNs.
2. The Camp Committee and refugee Warehouse Managers record rejected deliveries due to substandard quality. TBBC staff quantify, as a percentage, the amount of an order accepted by the Camp Committee on grounds of quality.
3. Percentage of the order delivered during the required period.

According to the information recorded by Camp Committees and refugee warehouse staff on the GRNs, the percentages of weight and quality of items arriving in camps over the six months were remarkably high at 100.3 and 99.5 percent respectively. This is comparable to findings for the first half of 2005.

On the other hand, the timeliness of commodity delivery dropped 6.4 percent to an unacceptable 87.4 percent. This was due to late delivery of various supplies. It is difficult to define one underlying cause. Once again, however, it is charcoal which stands out as most problematic in this regard. Primarily this relates to inadequate production capacity of charcoal factories. During the tendering process, charcoal production capacity is one of the criteria examined before issuing contracts. Reported capacities, nevertheless, sometimes are overly optimistic or can change during a contract due to a downturn in a company's financial status or difficulties in procuring raw

materials. Suppliers are then required to seek alternative sources of charcoal at the last minute to make up for shortfalls. During this period a charcoal contract for Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp was revoked because of late deliveries. In general, and by way of risk management, a time buffer is built into the process. This recognises the difficulty in keeping suppliers to strict delivery deadlines. As such, delivery periods are set at least several days prior to planned distributions. Thus, despite 12.6 percent of commodities arriving late to camp over the six months, the adverse effects on the ground were minimal.

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. In October, an entire delivery of rice of substandard quality was detected by the Site 1 Camp Committee and replaced through TBBC intervention.

From July to December 2005, a total of 171 independent and professional inspections were performed on food items and charcoal for nine camps. These related to quality and weight. This constitutes a seven percent increase over the first half of the year.

Figure F.15 summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors on shipments during the period.

Figure F.15: Results of Quality Control Inspections, July to December 2005

Commodity	Qty Checked (1)	% of all purchases in period (2)	% Checked at camps (3)	% Sampled (4)	Qty Check		Quality Check	
					Qty Verified (5)	% (6)	Qty meeting Standard (7)	% (8)
Rice (MT)	6,598	63	65	10	6,684	101.3	5,511	82
Mung Beans (MT)	376	43	86	10	376	100.2	328	87
Cooking Oil (litr)	427,457	67	69	10	429,278	100.4	429,278	100
Charcoal (MT)	1,342	27	92	10	1,356	101.1	865	64
Chillies (MT)	49	69	78	10	49	100.4	42	86
Fish Paste (MT)	160	42	73	10	161	100.6	154	96
Salt (MT)	92	33	88	10	94	102.1	84	89
Blended Food (MT) (10)	433	37	0	10	435	100.4	375	86

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).

Between 27% and 69% of each item was randomly checked by inspectors during this period. The target for inspections for all of the above commodities was 50% of all deliveries to Mae La and Umpiem Mai, and once per contract (usually six months) for all other camps.

The results of independent inspections show that the quantity of supplies delivered by TBBC's vendors were in accordance with the contracted amount. This was determined by net weight/ volume of supplies delivered which, by average, was slightly higher than the TBBC's required weight/ volume by 0.2 to 2.1%.

TBBC aims to inspect the majority of supplies at camp. From July to December 2005, except for blended food, 65% to 92% (average 72%) of the quantity of each supply item was inspected in camp warehouses. In terms of total numbers of inspections, during this period 171 inspections were performed on food items and charcoal, constituting a seven percent increase over the first half of the year. 79.5 % of these individual inspections occurred in camp. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at source, all inspections of fortified blended food (AsiaMIX) had to be carried out at the factory.

By quantity, approximately 18% of rice, 13% of beans, 36% of charcoal, 14% of chilli, 4% of fish paste, 11% of salt, and 14% of blended food were found to have sub-standard quality. As for rice, there were two shipments

in which the rice was old with yellow appearance and four additional shipments in which the rice failed the inspection due to minor quality problems (i.e. percentage of broken kernels, chalky kernels, or grass seeds – all being slightly above the maximum allowance). TBBC rejected one of the shipments of old rice and issued severe warning letters for the other. In addition, either written or verbal warnings were given to the suppliers for all of the rice shipment with minor quality problems.

There were four shipments of beans that had quality problems. Two of them failed the quality inspection for minor reasons, and the suppliers were warned of these problems. Due to the bean shortage and the market price increase, there were two shipments in which the supplier delivered two types of beans in the same shipment; one of the types of beans was what TBBC ordered. In addition to sending a warning letter, TBBC did not consider this supplier for at least two subsequent tenders.

Eleven shipments of charcoal failed the quality inspection due to their heating values being lower than TBBC's standard of 24 MJ/kg. In the first half of the year, in practice, this standard was relaxed to 20 MJ/kg because of a paucity of supply. For the second half of the year, however, the regular standard was re-applied. TBBC imposed penalties to the suppliers as follows: official warning letters sent for three of the shipments, financial charges based on the failure percentage of heating value for five of the shipments, and additional shipments at the supplier's expense to cover the energy shortage for three other shipments.

Four shipments of chilli failed the quality check. For two of them, Aflatoxin was detected; another two had an unacceptably high percentage of damaged/unripe berries. One of the shipments, in which Aflatoxin was detected, was rejected with immediate replacement. Warning letters were sent to the suppliers for the three other shipments. Due to the quality problem of chillies found in 2005, TBBC will be implementing a new quality control policy for chilli by collecting chilli samples for laboratory testing for Aflatoxin two weeks in advance to allow rejection prior to distribution. In addition, penalties (particularly financial penalties and rejection) will be applied more strictly in 2006 for chilli with quality problems (i.e. damaged/unripe berries).

Two shipments of fish paste were found sub-standard in terms of the level of micro-organism (either *Bacillus Cereus* or *Clostridium Perfringens*) which were above the maximum allowance. The supplier was warned about these problems. As a result of those findings, TBBC has implemented a new inspection policy for fish paste to collect samples for micro-organism testing at least two weeks prior to delivery. This is to better ensure the quality of the fish paste prior to delivery to camps and distribution to the recipients.

Three shipments of salt had iodine levels which were lower than TBBC's stringent minimum requirement. Formal warning letters were sent to the suppliers regarding this problem. In 2006, a financial penalty will be applied to salt with low iodine values.

Two shipments of AsiaMIX failed laboratory tests; one of them had levels of vitamin C below TBBC's specification. The other had marginally high levels of micro-organism (*E. Coli*). The manufacturer received a verbal warning and the supplier promptly responded by analysing the cause of the problem to prevent this from occurring in the future.

As is evident, the response to failed tests varied. In some cases, and with agreement by Camp Committees, commodities slightly below standard were accepted and distributed. In these instances warnings were issued to suppliers or financial penalties imposed. In other cases complete rejection and replacement was required. Poor performance by suppliers in maintaining standards is taken into consideration during subsequent tendering and selection of suppliers. A "lessons learned" session will be held early in 2006 so that key TBBC staff can examine problems of supplies and ways to prevent and mitigate these. Regardless of the outcome, vigilance and speedy response to problems will always be of utmost importance in maintaining the quality of food and non-food items.

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 < 11,200.
- Warehouse locations. Furthest walking distance from distribution point < 1.5 km.
- Camp Committee distribution schedules.

The average number of refugees served by each distribution centre is 4,203, with a maximum of 11,631 in Mae La and a minimum of 1,196 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 F.16 summarises findings from other monitoring activities from July to December 2005.

Figure F.16: Other Monitoring Checks Jul to Dec 2005

Camp	No. of monitoring Visits ¹	Warehouse Check (% Pass) ²	Distribution Point Check ³		Supply & Distribution reconciliation (%) ⁴
			% households checked	Distribution efficiency (% pass)	
Site 1	84	64.0	1.2	78.0	100.6
Site 2	27	59.0	3.7	86.7	99.2
Mae La Oon	98	73.4	8.2	80.0	99.9
Mae Ra Ma Luang	101	64.1	7.8	66.0	99.2
Mae La	98	80.0	1.0	87.5	98.9
Umpiem Mai	84	71.7	1.0	80.0	99.0
Nu Po	41	70.0	1.1	85.0	100.0
Tham Hin	70	77.8	1.5	90.0	87.8
Don Yang	70	88.8	2.5	85.0	103.4
TOTAL	673				
AVERAGE / CAMP	74.8	81.1	3.1	82.0	98.7

- 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 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 673 monitoring visits to nine camps in Thailand. This is an average of 74.8 visits per camp for the six months, or 12.5 visits to each camp per month, with a maximum of 101 visits (Mae Ra Ma Luang) and a minimum of 41 (Nu Po). This is a significant increase over the average 9.1 visits to each camp per month in the first half of 2005.

Ambitious indicators have been set in conjunction with monthly monitoring of warehouses. During the first half of 2005 many warehouses underwent upgrading. All camps, according to TBBC warehouse checks, have shown considerable improvement in maintaining and managing warehouses. For this period the percent pass was 81.1 % (range 59.0 to 88.8 %). This contrasts with 63.8 % in the first half of 2005.

A good overall proportion of households per month (3.1 %) were observed by TBBC field staff receiving a commodity during warehouse distribution. Distribution monitoring demonstrated a marginal but pleasing increase in the average distribution efficiency from 80.0 to 82.0 %, range 66 to 90. This measure takes into account ration calculation, measurement and delivery; use of ration books; presence of ration posters, monitoring feedback information and comments post-boxes. It looks not only at the ration received, but also at possible causes of why a ration may not be received as planned. This includes systematic error in weighing, calculation mistakes, non-use of ration books, recipients being uninformed of the correct ration, and recipients having no means to voice distribution problems or injustices. Looking at the six months of raw data, recipients actually received the ration as planned. Most problems which occurred related to a lack of ration posters, comments boxes, and monitoring feedback information, as well as to poor weighing technique. The establishment of comments boxes was dependent on permission from Thai authorities which was not given initially for some camps. By the end of 2005, however, all camps were allowed to put up TBBC comments boxes and had done so. Other areas of weakness will be worked upon in 2006. Next year, all TBBC Field Assistants will undertake a Training of Trainers course to help facilitate this.

The "supply and distribution reconciliation" average of 98.7 % border-wide is very good. Tham Hin Camp, nevertheless, showed an average of 87.8 %; considerably lower than the expected 97 % or above. The field staff

directly concerned with this camp reported that many residents, by choice, were collecting less than the ration for fish paste. If fish paste is omitted from Tham Hin's supply and distribution reconciliations the average is 98.0 %. In response to this, it is proposed that in the first half of 2006 fish paste for Tham Hin will be reduced and substituted with another more highly accepted food item.

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

However, many new arrivals and newly married couples were waiting for materials to build their own houses which have currently been put on hold due to funding constraints.

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.

The ration provided for the period was approx. 8kg/ person with average heating value 24.1 MJ which provided an average 193 MJ/ person/ month. A survey conducted in 2004 estimated that people needed an average 190 MJ/ month to cook their meals and boil water for drinking.

Indicator (A) 2.6: All households have fuel efficient stoves.

Means of Verification

- Household survey.

A survey in 2005 estimated that 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 will be purchased locally to make up the shortfall in 2006.

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

Actual Distribution rates for 2005 as % of camp population were as follows: Blankets 51%, Bednets 38%, Mats 39%.

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 2005: 49,000,
- Warm clothing distributed: everyone receives warm clothing.
- 1 set clothing for <5 years distributed.

In 2005 49% population >12 yrs received longyis. Over 60 looms in camps were used to produce 42,295 longyis for men and 8,865 longyis for women. This included 880 held in stock but Tham Hin still have to produce an additional

1,033 longyis for men which will be completed by end of Feb 2006. All camps are able to produce sufficient for their population.

Everyone received 1 piece of warm clothing and all children <5 years received 1 set of regular clothes in 2005.

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

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,

22% of positions on the camp committees are held by women and only 9% of population involved in distribution are women. A mapping of all CBOs and their responsibilities in the camps has been collated as the first step towards addressing issues related to equity.

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

Indicator (B) 1.2: Range of Scheduled CBO meetings

Means of verification

- Participants' lists and minutes of meetings

TBBC staff visits to groups of households in camps and various other community groups is a valuable source of feedback on supplies. Examples of community groups visited to date include the Karen Women's Organisation, boarding schools, a bible school and security staff. A selection of feedback from these contacts, which has informed TBBC programme, follows:

- *Most people know how to calculate the ration and how much they should receive. They keep the ration books themselves.*
- *Charcoal is easily broken and produces low heat.*
- *People don't have to wait long during distribution. All the supplies received were good.*
- *The fish paste is worse than before because it contains too much rice and water.*
- *There is concern about the quality of bamboo which is being damaged by insects.*
- *People like the blended food but need additional ingredients to improve the taste for consumption.*
- *People with sufficient space around their houses are growing vegetables.*
- *The chilli ration is not sufficient.*
- *Residents are happy to have received oil containers because this makes distribution quicker and the volume is clearly displayed.*

Further important information relating to TBBC's programme has come through the TBBC Community Liaison Officer's work to date with community groups in camps. In particular, this feedback has influenced distribution methods of some ration items to support equity yet be pragmatic, and has helped the consortium look at unmet relief and development needs. From the first quarter of 2006, this will be enhanced by the phased introduction of formal CBO meeting focussing on the TBBC programme.

Expected Result 2B: Effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened

Indicator (B) 1.2: 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 in all camps, mostly close to distribution points. These provide an opportunity for camp residents to give TBBC anonymous feedback and comments on supplies. The post-boxes are accompanied by pictorial and written instructions on their use. Feedback through comments boxes ranges from very little to copious amounts. Most requests are for increased, new or alternative supplies. Some relate to supply quality. Others are for money or paid work opportunities. However in one camp the boxes were repeatedly opened and contents removed, therefore the locations in the camp will be altered in 2006.

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
- GHD initiative

At least one staff member attends CCSDPT monthly Directors Meeting, Open, Work and Health Subcommittee meetings, Provincial Coordination meetings (NGO/Refugee Community/UNHCR and NGO/Refugee Community/UNHCR/RTG), NGO/IO/UNHCR meetings. TBBC currently holds Chair of CCSDPT, co-chair of health sub-committee and is the facilitator of the Bangkok Protection Working Group.

Indicator (B) 3.3: Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative

Means of verification

- Participants and minutes of meetings

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.

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

	What	Where	How many
Camp management			
Supply chain management			
Food Security			
NFI – Longyi	Weaving		
Nutrition			

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

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

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 20 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

Target of 49,000 longyis was exceeded for 2005 with 51,160 produced

Indicator (C) 2.2: Ration of TBBC staff to camp management staff < 1:30

Means of verification

- TBBC staff lists
- CMP records

Current ration is 1 TBBC staff to 32 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

TBBC Programme for the year 2005 was fully funded.

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. 76% of the camp population were officially registered with the Ministry of Interior by the end of December 2005, 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

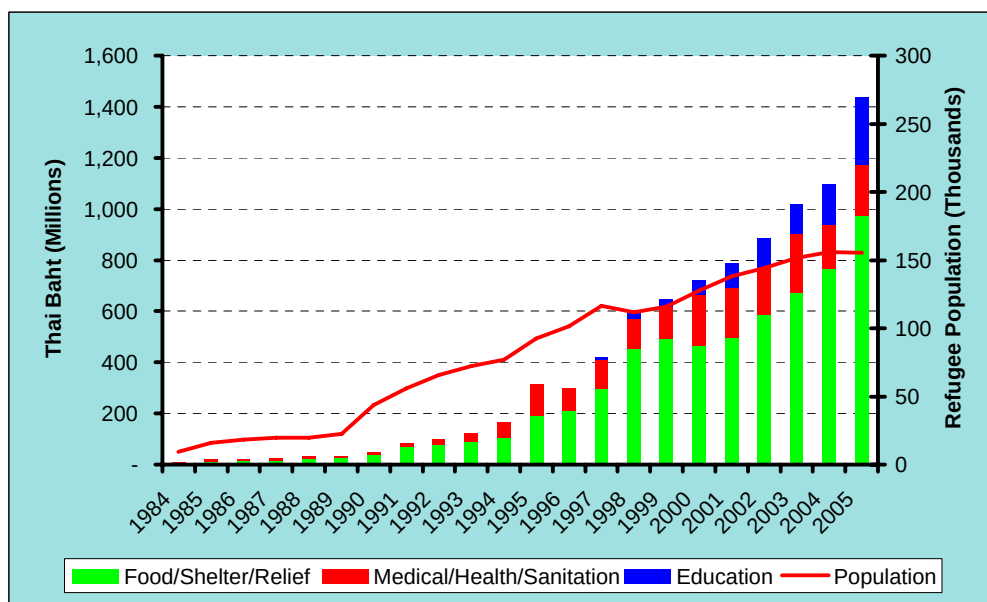
- Visits to camps, meetings and travel facilitated by TBBC
- International meetings attended by displaced communities
- Campaigns
- Publications, reports

APPENDIX G

SUMMARY OF NGO AND TBBC PROGRAMME: 1984 TO DECEMBER 2005

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

Year	Food, Shelter Relief (THB M)		Medical, Health, Sanitation (THB M)	Education (THB M)	Total (THB M)	Year End Population
	TBBC	Other				
1984	3	2	5	-	10	9,502
1985	4	6	9	-	19	16,144
1986	7	5	9	-	21	18,428
1987	13	3	10	-	26	19,675
1988	19	4	10	-	33	19,636
1989	22	5	8	-	35	22,751
1990	33	5	10	-	48	43,500
1991	62	6	14	-	82	55,700
1992	75	6	20	-	101	65,900
1993	85	6	35	-	126	72,366
1994	98	7	64	-	169	77,107
1995	179	12	122	-	313	92,505
1996	199	12	88	-	299	101,425
1997	291	6	110	12	419	116,264
1998	447	6	118	21	592	111,813
1999	481	9	127	30	647	116,047
2000	457	9	198	56	720	127,914
2001	494	4	192	96	786	138,117
2002	581	2	188	115	886	144,358
2003	670	1	233	115	1,019	151,808
2004	763	-	177	157	1,096	155,785
2005	975	-	196	267	1,438	155,212
Totals:	5,958	116	1,943	869	8,885	



- Notes:**
1. This table and graph summarise total assistance provided to ethnic nationality refugees by NGO's working under agreement with MOI. It does not include assistance provided to other groups or support given directly to the refugees by others.
 2. Educational support programmes were approved for the first time in 1997. TBBC expenditures include school supplies until 1997. Other educational support provided by other NGOs before 1997 are included under Food/Shelter/Relief expenditures.

Table G2: TBBC DONORS 1984 TO DECEMBER 2005

Agency	Baht	%	Agency	Baht
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	82,244,454	1.4%	Japanese Embassy	3,030,000
- European Union/ECHO	1,383,191,186	22.9%	Caritas France	2,680,817
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954	1.4%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
Subtotal:	1,550,218,594	25.7%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,350,227
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	1,018,312,024	16.9%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	831,556,634	13.8%	German Embassy	1,388,100
ZOA/Dutch Govt	428,417,034	7.1%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
Christian Aid	105,450,470	1.7%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
- DFID/UK Govt	243,263,814	4.0%	Caritas Austria	915,441
Subtotal:	348,714,284	5.8%	People in Need Foundation/Czech Republic	893,160
DanChurchAid	23,239,201	0.4%	Baptist World Alliance	880,717
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	287,467,759	4.8%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
Subtotal:	310,706,960	5.1%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
National Council of Churches Australia/AusAID/Australian Govt	260,144,083	4.3%	Caritas Korea	798,613
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	274,667,228	4.6%	ADRA	563,350
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	238,153,381	3.9%	World Council of Churches	543,700
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	136,934,409	2.3%	Austcare	512,181
Church World Service	121,413,455	2.0%	Food for the Hungary International	500,000
Caritas Switzerland/SDC/Swiss Govt	109,920,459	1.8%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	1.3%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
Trocaire	17,193,710	0.3%	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
- Development Corporation/Irish Govt	49,982,587	0.8%	CAMA	387,327
Subtotal:	67,176,297	1.1%	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	13,027,586	0.2%	Marist Mission	250,700
CAFOD	10,298,050	0.2%	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
Open Society Institute	9,219,198	0.2%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
World Food Programme	8,500,000	0.1%	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	187,674
Misereor	8,456,101	0.1%	International Church Bangkok	180,865
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	0.1%	Canadian Baptists	177,375
Caritas New Zealand/NZAID/NZ Govt	6,978,447	0.1%	Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	6,967,845	0.1%	Penney Memorial Church	159,317
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	0.1%	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	0.1%	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	0.1%	World Relief	114,497
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.1%	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	5,574,585	0.1%	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.1%	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	4,237,183	0.1%	Weave	100,000
Compassion International	3,234,698	0.1%	Miscellaneous	5,725,038
International Refugee Trust	3,226,046	0.1%	Interest	12,017,084
Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569	0.1%	Total (THB):	<u>฿ 6,034,589,877</u>

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

Table G3: TBBC INCOME 2002 TO 2006

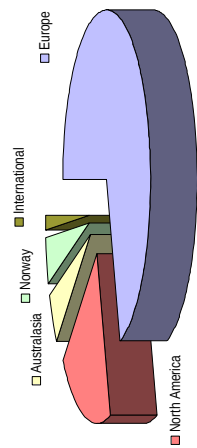
Funding Source	Curr-ency	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)				
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1. Governmental Back Donors											
Caritas/NZAID (New Zealand)	NZD/USD		200,000		\$79,110	\$ 56,000		4,769		2,209	2,184
Caritas/SDC (Switzerland)	CHF	337,500	337,500	337,500	100,000	125,000	8,627	10,751	10,317	3,303	3,750
Christian Aid/DFID (UK)	GBP	700,000	500,000	500,000	546,945	611,000	45,321	33,320	37,055	39,790	41,548
DanChurchAid/DANIDA (Denmark)	DKK	4,750,000	3,800,000	2,828,502	4,565,715	4,531,000	25,791	24,093	18,096	31,095	28,545
Diakonia/SIDA (Sweden)	SEK	20,600,000	24,340,000	26,830,000	26,000,000	28,500,000	85,967	121,719	142,928	139,666	145,350
EC Uprooted People's Fund	EUR	800,000	950,000	1,643,136	2,606,864	-	32,960	45,410	85,227	126,729	
ICCO/Dutch Interchurch Aid/ECHO	EUR	2,137,257	3,455,556	3,971,560	4,583,018	5,350,000	86,932	164,906	198,260	230,039	251,450
International Rescue Committee/USAID/BPRM	USD	1,926,768	2,562,372	3,244,546	3,499,964	4,000,000	81,200	106,667	132,804	144,334	156,000
Inter-Pares/CIDA (Canada)	CAD	603,476	681,600	611,300	630,000	662,000	16,530	20,509	18,490	21,419	21,846
MHD/ECHO	EUR		121,138					5,635			
National Council of Churches in Australia/AusAID	AUD	1,000,700	991,744	1,053,885	1,204,433	1,331,000	22,602	25,672	30,217	36,167	38,599
Norwegian Church Aid (Norway)	NOK	5,800,000	6,457,628	6,046,117	7,170,000	8,000,000	29,951	37,377	35,692	44,962	46,400
Trocaire/Development Cooperation (Ireland)	EUR	160,000	152,400	186,530	194,640	194,640	6,167	6,899	9,290	10,048	9,148
ZOA Refugee Care/DIA (Netherlands)	USD/EUR	\$1,206,000	\$1,344,082	\$1,244,660	€ 1,032,138	€ 1,043,000	53,259	56,627	49,031	51,759	49,021
Subtotal:							495,307	664,354	767,407	881,520	793,841
2. NGO Donors											
ACT Netherlands/Stichting Vluchteling	EUR	115,000	130,000	130,000	150,000	150,000	4,373	6,162	6,447	7,540	7,050
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	10,000	7,000				432	299			
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD				5,000	-				153	-
Baptist Missionary Society (UK)	GBP	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	933	1,001	1,077	1,509	1,360
Bread for the World	THB	2,000,000	925,000				1,999	925			
CAFOD	USD/GBP	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	£ 25,000	1,088	1,067	984	966	1,700
Caritas Australia	AUD	130,000	50,000	160,500	-	100,000	2,880	1,192	4,473	-	2,900
Caritas Austria	EUR		20,000					915			
Caritas Germany	EUR	90,000					3,945				
Caritas Hong Kong	USD	5,000					217				
Caritas Japan	USD	10,000	20,000				438	855			
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	112,500	112,500	112,500	100,000	125,000	2,876	3,584	3,439	3,303	3,750
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	9,936	10,904	11,470	11,730	11,299
Church World Service	USD	289,252	260,245	150,000	269,990	260,000	12,449	9,963	5,872	11,468	10,140
Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	USD	5,000					217				
DanChurchAid	DKK				3,451,587					23,239	-
ICCO	EUR	60,060	55,556	60,000	128,000	100,000	2,600	2,656	3,144	6,299	4,700
International Refugee Trust	GBP	12,500	7,500				800	525			
Misereor	DEM	200,000					3,984				
National Council of Churches in Australia	AUD	40,000	40,000	92,400	48,400	48,000	941	1,035	2,665	1,441	1,392
Open Society Institute	USD	29,960	20,000	19,957	20,000	20,000	1,304	828	809	822	780
Penney Memorial Church	USD				4,000					159	
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	119,000	200,000	60,914	76,900	77,000	534	1,065	325	414	393
Trocaire	EUR	40,000	87,600	43,470	45,360	45,360	1,504	3,966	2,165	2,342	2,132
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	GBP	14,680	7,312	7,000	7,000	7,000	952	507	524	502	273
Miscellaneous Donations	THB	50,562	49,213	233,560	72,923	178,000	51	49	234	73	178
Subtotal:							54,453	47,498	43,628	71,960	48,047
3.Other											
Gifts in Kind	THB				7,700					8	
Activities for Generating Funds	THB				145,143					145	
Bank Interest	THB	911,671	615,881	261,398	341,852		912	616	261	342	
Income from Charity Activities	THB				2,585,868					2,586	
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB				230,000					230	
Gains on Exchange	THB				1,272,962					1,273	
Returns	THB	3,266,477	4,044,234	1,631,827	-		3,266	4,044	1,632	-	
Subtotal:							4,178	4,660	1,893	4,584	-
Total Incoming Resources:							553,938	716,512	812,928	958,064	841,888
Expenses:										975,027	946,500
Net Movement Funds:										(16,963)	(104,612)
Opening Fund:										95,522	78,559
Closing Fund:										78,559	(26,053)

Notes:

1. Income 2002, 2003 on Receipts Basis.
2. Income 2004 on Receipts Basis + 77,440 Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment.
3. Income 2005, 2006 on Accruals Basis.

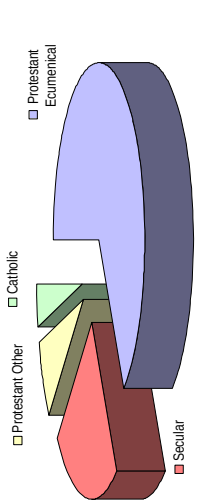
Table G4: TBBC FUNDING SOURCES 1984 TO DECEMBER 2005¹

By Area



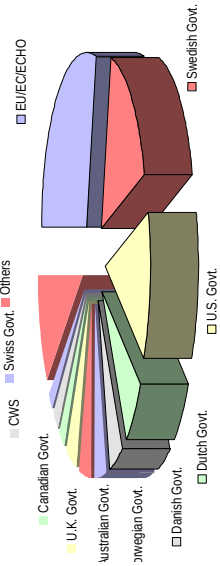
Europe	4,211,782,803	69.8%
North America	1,139,244,536	18.9%
Australasia	304,627,855	5.0%
Norway	274,915,628	4.6%
International	76,999,027	1.3%
Asia	9,529,261	0.2%
Miscellaneous ³	17,490,767	0.3%
Total Baht:	6,034,589,877	100.0%

By Constituency²



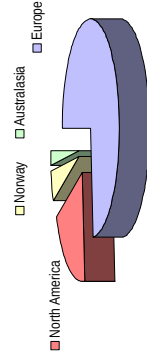
Protestant Ecumenical	3,962,509,077	65.7%
Secular	1,368,833,307	22.7%
Protestant Other	447,636,345	7.4%
Catholic	238,120,381	3.9%
Miscellaneous ³	17,490,767	0.3%
Total Baht:	6,034,589,877	100.0%

By Principal Donor



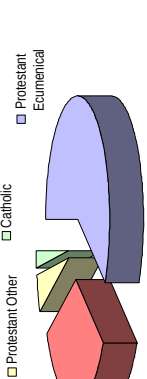
EU/EC/ECHO	1,704,909,640	28.3%
Swedish Govt.	1,018,312,024	16.9%
U.S. Govt.	831,556,634	13.8%
Dutch Govt.	428,417,034	7.1%
Danish Govt.	287,467,759	4.8%
Norwegian Govt.	274,667,228	4.6%
Australian Govt.	260,144,083	4.3%
U.K. Govt.	243,263,814	4.0%
Canadian Govt.	136,934,409	2.3%
Church World Service	121,413,455	2.0%
Swiss Govt.	109,920,459	1.8%
Others	617,583,338	10.2%
Total Baht:	6,034,589,877	100.0%

2005 Only



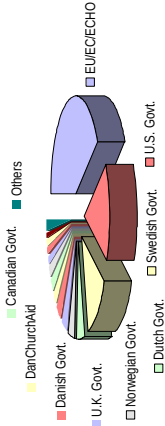
Europe	759,454,773	73.3%
North America	204,093,410	19.7%
Norway	44,962,281	4.3%
Australasia	22,340,831	2.2%
Miscellaneous ²	4,652,882	0.4%
Total Baht:	1,035,504,177	100.0%

2005 Only



Protestant Ecumenical	604,670,182	58.4%
Secular	352,249,487	34.0%
Protestant Other	51,759,301	5.0%
Catholic	22,172,325	2.1%
Miscellaneous ²	4,652,882	0.4%
Total Baht:	1,035,504,177	100.0%

2005 Only



EU/EC/ECHO	425,944,452	41.1%
U.S. Govt.	170,225,016	16.4%
Swedish Govt.	140,080,293	13.5%
Dutch Govt.	51,759,301	5.0%
Norwegian Govt.	44,962,281	4.3%
U.K. Govt.	39,790,249	3.8%
DanChurchAid	23,239,201	2.2%
Canadian Govt.	21,419,500	2.1%
Australian Govt.	19,978,589	1.9%
ACT/ICCO/Sichting Vlucht	13,839,648	1.3%
Christian Aid	12,412,424	1.2%
Church World Service	11,467,987	1.1%
Irish Govt.	10,048,649	1.0%
Others	19,241,940	1.9%
Total Baht:	1,035,504,177	100.0%

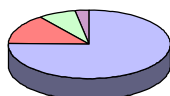
Notes:

1. 1984-2003: Receipts Basis; 2004: Receipts Basis & Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment; 2005: Accruals Basis.
2. "By Constituency" means affiliation of the agency which channels the funds. Over 85% of this is now Government funding.
3. "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.

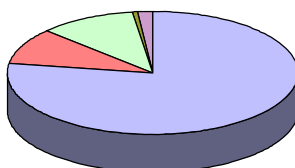
Table G5: TBBC EXPENDITURES 1984 TO 2005

Item		1986		1990		1995		2000		2005		1984 to 2005	
		B M	%	B M	%	B M	%	B M	%	B M	%	B M	%
1	Rice	5.2	75%	26.7	78%	125.7	70%	206.8	46%	371.9	38%	2,739.3	47%
2	Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	236.6	24%	1,239.5	21%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:		6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	608.5	62%	3,978.8	68%
3	Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	107.0	11%	345.0	6%
4	Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	164.8	17%	1,121.9	19%
5	Programme Support	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	38.6	4%	149.0	3%
6	Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.1	6%	281.3	5%
Total (Baht M):		6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	975.0	100%	5,876.0	100%

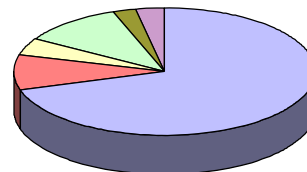
1986



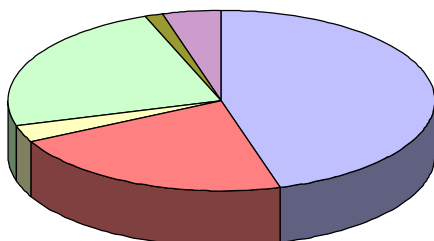
1990



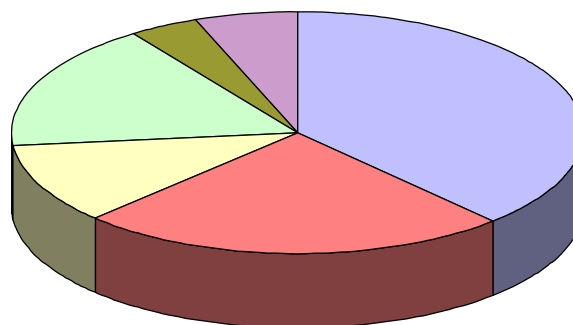
1995



2000



2005



1984 - 2005

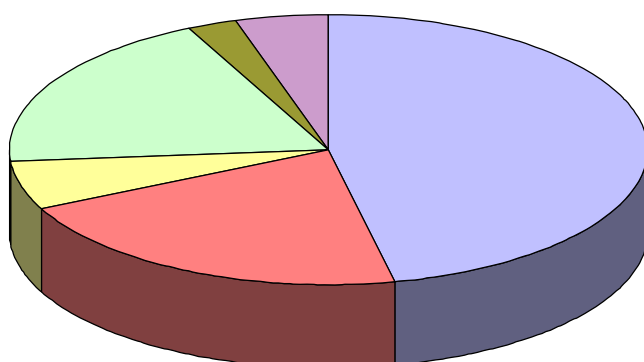
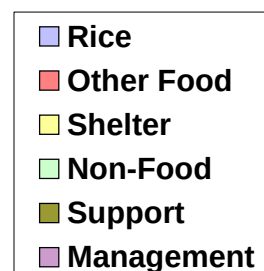


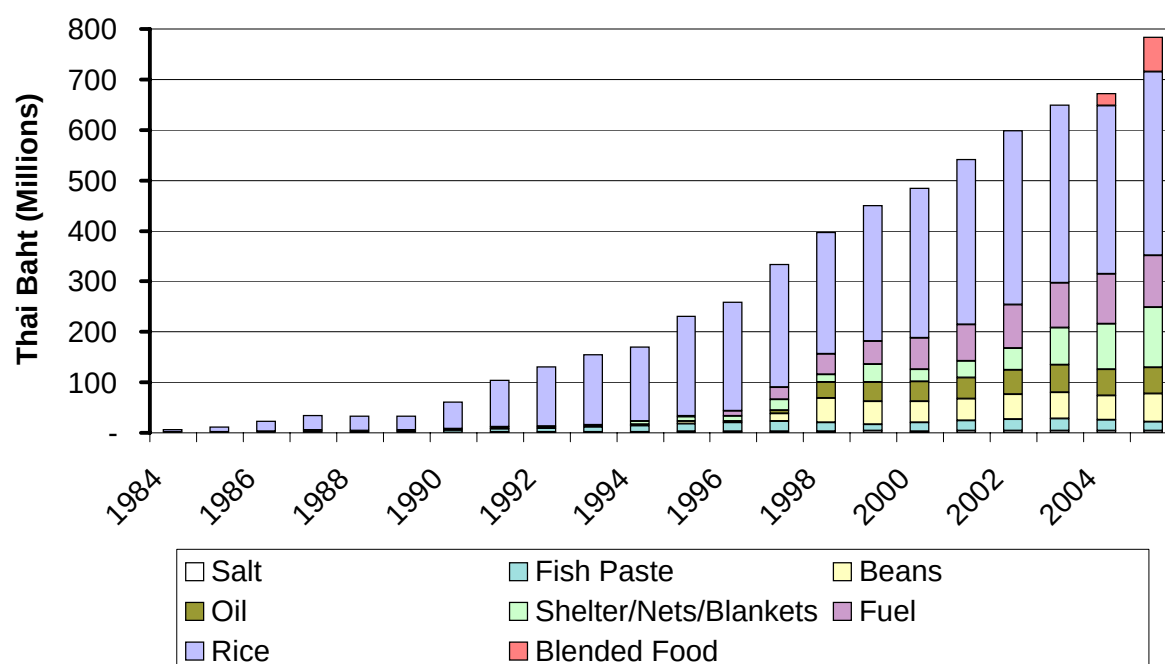
Table G6: PRINCIPAL TBBC SUPPLIES 1984 TO DECEMBER 2005

Year	Rice (100 kg)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Blankets	Bednets	Mung Beans (kg)	Cooking Fuel (kg)	Cooking Oil (litres)	Building Supplies (baht)	Blended Food (kg)
1984	4,890	16,000	2,640	4,620	1,502	-	-	-	-	-
1985	8,855	34,112	660	5,400	1,900	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18,660	83,632	20,878	4,470	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
1987	26,951	177,024	40,194	6,800	8,283	-	-	-	-	-
1988	26,952	130,288	28,600	7,660	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
1989	26,233	171,008	43,318	8,552	5,084	-	-	-	-	-
1990	48,100	276,800	77,000	16,300	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
1991	84,819	369,904	151,580	22,440	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
1992	106,864	435,648	251,416	23,964	16,008	-	-	-	-	-
1993	126,750	551,872	250,800	27,041	16,090	-	-	-	-	-
1994	133,587	654,208	309,254	49,640	23,889	84,620	-	-	-	-
1995	179,571	863,648	379,478	53,517	33,539	187,310	230,000	-	-	-
1996	195,746	981,856	403,260	61,528	37,773	110,631	1,560,000	-	-	-
1997	222,188	1,101,616	472,801	81,140	55,755	539,077	3,329,456	181,696	9,405,731	-
1998	218,931	949,881	483,723	69,816	45,715	1,734,170	5,841,073	939,676	4,953,283	-
1999	244,050	711,098	532,344	66,515	49,966	1,658,094	6,434,835	1,125,661	25,377,344	-
2000	269,979	945,947	506,192	70,586	46,100	1,495,574	8,880,581	1,182,147	13,639,882	-
2001	298,091	1,146,655	578,188	71,312	45,949	1,559,572	10,369,578	1,247,213	21,399,703	-
2002	312,650	1,288,370	624,914	76,879	63,622	1,750,516	12,312,581	1,447,208	30,864,256	-
2003	321,238	1,347,724	663,143	87,403	45,505	1,853,254	12,622,644	1,640,237	60,935,048	-
2004	302,953	1,229,894	633,933	80,000	55,650	1,689,658	14,030,605	1,587,933	77,268,014	811,835
2005	330,110	971,351	689,822	80,405	57,221	1,970,415	14,660,030	1,576,501	107,005,411	2,278,260
Total:	3,508,168	14,438,536	7,144,138	975,988	629,051	14,632,891	90,271,383	10,928,272	350,848,672	3,090,095

Notes:

1. Mung Beans, Cooking Oil and Building Supplies were distributed in small quantities in earlier years. Statistics only show regular distributions.
2. Firewood was distributed for the first time in 2001 and included under cooking fuel at the rate of 350kg/m³.

Cost of Principal TBBC Supplies



Appendix H

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Accounts being reviewed by Auditor

Statement of Financial Activities

11 October 2004 to 31 December 2005

	Restricted Funds	Designated Funds	General Fund	Total Funds
Incoming resources:				
Incoming resources from generated funds:				
Voluntary income:				
Government/NGO	637,101,302		463,747,752	1,100,849,054
Other	-		177,556	177,556
Gifts In Kind	-		7,700	7,700
Investment income	-		470,039	470,039
Incoming resources from charitable activities	-		2,736,869	2,736,869
Other incoming resources	-		1,502,962	1,502,962
Total Incoming Resources	637,101,302		468,642,878	1,105,744,180
Resources expended:				
Costs of generating funds:	-		1,480,922	1,480,922
Charitable Expenses	598,821,676		515,091,745	1,113,913,421
Governance costs	3,547,024		-	3,547,024
Total Resources Expended	602,368,700		516,572,667	1,118,941,367
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources Before transfers	34,732,602		(47,929,789)	(13,197,187)
Gross Transfers between funds		2,500,000	(2,500,000)	-
Net Movement in funds	34,732,602	2,500,000	(50,429,789)	(13,197,187)
Reconciliation of Funds:				
Total funds brought forward	(34,732,602)	2,500,000	123,988,484	91,755,882
Total funds carried forward	-	5,000,000	73,558,695	78,558,695

Balance Sheet

as at 31 Dec 2005 and 10 Oct 2004

	Restricted Funds 31-Dec-05	Designated Funds 31-Dec-05	General Funds 31-Dec-05	Total Funds 31-Dec-05	Total Funds 10-Oct-04
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets			7,530,912	7,530,912	8,098,960
Total fixed assets	-		7,530,912	7,530,912	8,098,960
Current Assets					
Debtors	98,253,800		3,307,336	101,561,136	85,103,939
Cash at bank and in hand			15,562,814	15,562,814	45,661,482
Total current assets	98,253,800		18,870,150	117,123,950	130,765,421
Liabilities:					
Creditors falling due within one year	8,930,183		37,165,984	46,096,167	47,108,499
Inter Fund Balance	89,323,617		(89,323,617)	-	-
Net Current Assets	-		71,027,783	71,027,783	83,656,922
Net assets	-		78,558,695	78,558,695	91,755,882
The funds of the charity:					
Fund on incorporation	(34,732,602)	2,500,000	123,988,484	91,755,882	91,755,882
Movement in fund current period	34,732,602	2,500,000	(50,429,789)	(13,197,187)	-
Total Charity Fund	-	5,000,000	73,558,695	78,558,695	91,755,882

Appendix H

Reconciliation of Accruals basis and Receipts basis

Thai Baht	10-Oct-04	11-Oct-04 to 31-Dec-04	Jan-June 2005	July-Dec 2005	Jan-Dec 2005	11-Oct-04 to 31-Dec-05
Cash Basis						
Receipts		124,314,920	524,252,051	412,285,917	936,537,968	1,060,852,888
Payments		134,816,999	536,920,406	419,214,149	956,134,555	1,090,951,554
Net Cash Flow		(10,502,079)	(12,668,355)	(6,928,232)	(19,596,587)	(30,098,666)
Opening Bank Account		45,661,482	35,159,403	22,491,048	35,159,403	45,661,482
Closing Bank Account	45,661,482	35,159,403	22,491,048	15,562,816	15,562,816	15,562,816
Receipts Basis (previous reports)						
Income (Receipts)		124,314,920	524,252,051	412,285,917	936,537,968	1,060,852,888
Expenses		143,547,143	584,403,524	393,123,959	977,527,483	1,121,074,626
Net Income		(19,232,223)	(60,151,473)	19,161,958	(40,989,515)	(60,221,738)
Opening Fund		34,814,224	15,582,001	(44,569,472)	15,582,001	34,814,224
Closing Fund	34,814,224	15,582,001	(44,569,472)	(25,407,514)	(25,407,514)	(25,407,514)
SORP2005 adjustments						
Income		23,364,616	134,839,684	(113,313,008)	21,526,676	44,891,292
Expenses		366,742	(1,787,592)	-	(1,787,592)	(1,420,850)
Net Income		22,997,874	136,627,276	(113,313,008)	23,314,268	46,312,142
Opening Fund		56,941,658	79,939,532	216,566,808	79,939,532	56,941,658
Closing Fund	56,941,658	79,939,532	216,566,808	103,253,800	103,253,800	103,253,800
Accruals Basis (this report)						
Income		147,679,536	659,091,735	298,972,909	958,064,644	1,105,744,180
Expenses		143,913,885	582,615,932	392,411,550	975,027,482	1,118,941,367
Net Movement of Funds		3,765,651	76,475,803	(93,438,641)	(16,962,838)	(13,197,187)
Opening Fund		91,755,882	95,521,533	171,997,336	95,521,533	91,755,882
Closing Fund	91,755,882	95,521,533	171,997,336	78,558,695	78,558,695	78,558,695
Adjustments:						
Reclassify gains netted off expenses as Income:						
Gain on disposal of assets		366,742	230,000		230,000	596,742
Gain on Exchange rates			482,408		482,408	482,408
		366,742	712,408	-	712,408	1,079,150
Reclassify Severance accrual as Designated fund			(2,500,000)		(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)
Total expense adjustment		366,742	(1,787,592)	-	(1,787,592)	(1,420,850)
Funds Receivable at end of period	72,070,742	95,068,616	226,812,150	98,253,800	98,253,800	98,253,800
Deferred Income at end of period	(17,629,084)	(17,629,084)	(15,245,342)			
Closing Income adjustment	54,441,658	77,439,532	211,566,808	98,253,800	98,253,800	98,253,800
Less Opening Income adjustment		(54,441,658)	(77,439,532)	(211,566,808)	(77,439,532)	(54,441,658)
Accrued Income adjustment		22,997,874	134,127,276	(113,313,008)	20,814,268	43,812,142
Gains netted off expenses		366,742	712,408	-	712,408	1,079,150
Total Income adjustment		23,364,616	134,839,684	(113,313,008)	21,526,676	44,891,292
Reclassify Severance accrual as Designated fund	2,500,000					
Total Closing Fund adjustment	56,941,658					

The bold type Receipts basis figures are taken from the previous statutory accounts and 6-month report

The bold type Accruals basis figures are those in this 6-month report and the 11 Oct 04 to 31 Dec 05 statutory accounts.

The difference between the two is caused by adjustments necessary from adopting the latest UK Accounting standard for charities; SORP2005.

The adjustments consist of:

- 1 Restating gains on disposal of assets and exchange rates previously netted off expenses as income
- 2 Accruing as income funds confirmed for the period by the donor, but not yet received, even though receipt may be dependent upon the submission of a report or certification of expenses.
- 3 Deferring from Income receipts intended to fund future period expenses.
- 4 Reclassifying Severance pay accruals as a Designated Fund

The cash basis figures used for cash flow are not affected by the Accounting standard adjustments

APPENDIX I

TBBC MEMBER AGENCIES, ADVISORY COMMITTEE, MEMBER REPRESENTATIVES and STAFF 1984 to 2006

1. TBBC Member Agencies 1996* to Incorporation, October 2004

CCT, Church of Christ in Thailand: 1984-2000
Diakonia, Diakonia Sweden: 2000-
IRC, International Rescue Committee: 1990-2001, 2004-
JRS, Jesuit Refugee Service: 1990-2003
NCA, Norwegian Church Aid: 2002-
TBMF, Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship: 1984-
ZOA, ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands: 1984-

*** Before 1996 membership of TBBC was informal and many agencies participated in TBBC meetings**

2. TBBC Board Members 1996 to Incorporation, October 2004

Rev. Dr. Sint Kimhachantra, CCT: 1996-2000
Helen Dalton, IRC: 1996-1998
Fr. Steven Curtin, JRS: 1996-2000 (Chair 1996-2000)
Marshall Peters, TBMF: 1996
Jan Jansen, ZOA: 1996
Edythe McCarty, TBMF: 1997, 2002
Hendrien Maat, ZOA: 1997-1999
Duane Binkley, TBMF: 1998-2001, 2003- (Chair 2001-02)
Lori Bell, IRC: 1998-2001
Magnus Stenberg, Diakonia: 2000-2001

Bert van der Waal, ZOA: 2000-2004 (Chair 2002-2003)
Fr. Andre Sugijopranoto, JRS: 2000-2001
Pornthip Ratanakeree, NCA: 2001-2004
Margareta Koltai, Diakonia: 2001- (Chair 2003 to 2005)
Marg Burchell, JRS: 2001-2003
Jay Jackson, IRC: 2003-2004
Michael Alexander, IRC: 2004
Wessel Huisejes, ZOA: 2004
Margrethe Volden, NCA: 2004-

3. TBBC Advisory Committee Members, 1996 to 2004

Urban Carlbacker, Diakonia: 1997-1998
Eileen Maybin, CA: 1997
Radha Wickremasingha, CA: 1997-1998
Gwen Willis, NCCA: 1997
Stephanie O'Connell, CAFOD: 1998-1999
Malcolm McArthur, NCCA: 1998-1999
Francesca Roberts, IRT: 1999-2002
Magnus Stenberg, Diakonia: 1999
Rick Santos, CWS: 2000-2003
Johnny Thorsen, NCA: 2000
Carlos Ocampo, NCCA: 2004

Jamie Isbister, NCCA: 2000
Carolyn Kito, NCCA: 2001
Evert van Bodegom, ACT Netherlands: 2002
Caesar de Mello, NCCA: 2002
Bishop Ian George, NCCA: 2002
Elske van Gorkum, ICCO: 2003-2004
Dominic Brain, CA: 2003
Hans-Christian Poulsen, DCA: 2003-2004
Erol Kekic, CWS: 2004
Ray Hasan, CA: 2004

4. TBBC Member Agencies from Incorporation, October 2004 to 2006

CA, Christian Aid
CWS, Church World Service, USA
CWSA, Christian World Service Australia
DCA, DanChurchAid
Diakonia, Diakonia Sweden

ICCO, Netherlands
IRC, International Rescue Committee
NCA, Norwegian Church Aid
TBMF, Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship
ZOA, ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands

5. TBBC Member Representatives from Incorporation, October 2004 to 2006

Ray Hasan, CA 2004-
Erol Kekic*, CWS, 2004- Vice Chairperson 2006-
Carlos Ocampo, CWSA 2004-
Hans-Christian Poulsen, DCA (2004)
Peter Kristian Pedersen, DCA (2004-2005)
Kristian Lysholt, DCA (2006)
Margareta Koltai*, Diakonia 2004- (Chair 2003-2005)
* Director and Trustee

Arthur Carlson*, IRC 2004-
Michael Alexander*, IRC (2004)
Elske van Gorkum, ICCO 2004-
Margrethe Volden*, NCA, Chairperson 2006-
Duane Binkley*, TBMF, Company Secretary 2004-
Wessel Huisejes*, ZOA (2004)
Cor Portier, ZOA* 2004-

6. TBBC Staff 1984-2006

1984-	Jack Dunford* <i>Dennis Tidwell / John Coats* (1985)</i>	2003-	Jacob Thomson Suthida Anurakpongpana (Min) Duncan McArthur Pachon Kiri-Amrung (Sam) <i>Anna Voss (2005)</i> Aungkie Sopinpornraksa Warunyu Thodsapolkiri (Tod) Boonchoo Anutrakiri (Mek) Amporn Thepchan (Porn)
1985-	<i>Jenny Bassett (1986, '90-'92)</i>		
1986-	<i>Brian Hintz (1990)</i>		
1990-	<i>Victor Neuman (1997)</i>		
1991-	Sally Thompson		
1992-	<i>Adam Caro (1999)</i>		
1994-	<i>Ashley South (1997, 2002)</i>		
1995-	Paul Taylor		
1995-	Somwang Boonsri (Oye)	2004-	Noppawan Chaihom (Leena) Than Sabpanalai (DoeDoh) Pattamaporn Paisitmaneewong (Lek) Tim Moore <i>Farrukh Toirov (2005)</i> Pornphan Ritnorakarn (Nim) Awatsaya Panam (Hseng Muay) <i>Pisamai Luthoo (Mai) (2004)</i> Sakha Chuttiwatarnsuk (Ton) Thitirat Borirakwana (Bet) Thanu Lavichai (Don) <i>Per Vogel(2006)</i>
1996-	<i>Urunii Fung-Atsakul (2004)</i>		
1997-	<i>Ben Walker (1999)</i> Chusak Kirisattayakul <i>David Allen (2003)</i> <i>Seree jupoh Tee (Tee) (2000)</i> Sudjai Yanawan		
1998-	<i>Jay Lubanski (2000)</i> <i>Michael Wibunsin (1999)</i> Namthip Kerecomron (Paeh)		
1999-	<i>Justin Foster (2004)</i> Lahtsay Sawwah Philip Galvin (Phil) Sophon Mahasing (Anne) Vaughan Smith	2005-	Miles Jury Brian Brook Liane Chamsai Sasa Sukanlya Santanoo (Kai) Tienchai Janta (Chai) Christopher Clifford (Chris) Wandee Winyurat (Saywah)
2000-	Andrea Menefee <i>Jampee Youngsang (Mai) (2001)</i> <i>Madalae Sitkingtang (Fern) (2002)</i>		
2001-	Chonrada Venin (Pom) <i>Amornthip Amaraphibul (2001)</i> <i>Pricha Koonoo (2003)</i>	2006-	Tehmui Phanaleeramphai (Alex) Nai Doung Htaw David Curmi Wilaiphorn Thongkham (Noo) Phenchan Kanintonkul (Muay)
2002-	Apatchana Neumthaisong (PakPao) Arthorn Srikeeratikarn (Art) Ratchanee Kularppana (Da) Benjamas Kantanan (Tiew) Kannikar Kammano (Oye) <i>Maneerat Thamachatkiri (Eh) (2004)</i> Nanthawan Sutthiprapa (Toyting) <i>Noraphan Touythong (Meow)(2006)</i> <i>Catherine Diaz (2003)</i>		

*Jack Dunford served as TBBC Chairperson and de facto Director from inception to 1997 when he became fulltime Director

**Dennis Tidwell volunteered to buy rice for TBBC in 1984 and was briefly assisted by John Coats

APPENDIX J

TBBC MEETING SCHEDULE 2006

1. TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board normally meets four times annually. Dates for 2006:

January	25/ 26, Bangkok
March	14 to 18 (EGM), Mae Hong Son
August	3/ 4, Netherlands
1 st / 2 nd November	AGM, Australia

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

2. CCSDPT Meetings

The CCSDPT information and coordination meetings take place every month at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, usually the second **Wednesday** of each month. The schedule for 2006 is:

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

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

3. TBBC General Meetings

Extraordinary General Meeting	14 th to 18 th March, Mae Hong Son, Thailand
Annual General Meeting	1 st / 2 nd November, Australia.

4. TBBC AGM

Australia	1 st / 2 nd November
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