

PROGRAMME REPORT 2012 JANUARY TO JUNE

Thailand Burma Border Consortium



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TBBC Key Achievements January to June 2012

Objective 1: Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma/Myanmar.

Preparedness for return	TBBC has begun the process of refocusing its programme on preparedness for return rather than 'care & maintenance'. TBBC has facilitated meetings between the international community and non-state actors to assist information exchange and build understanding. Refugee and Camp Committees have identified six key areas for consideration with a view to return: Information, Documentation, Relief Assistance, Livelihoods, Security and Participation.
Peace building support	After preliminary agreements have been negotiated between non-state armed groups and the Government of the Union of Myanmar, mutual trust building and information exchange is essential to further political progress. TBBC has provided logistical support for the ongoing transition from ceasefires into a broader peace process. TBBC facilitated consultations between non-state armed groups, registered political parties and civil society groups from both sides of the border about the negotiations so far and the next steps towards a political settlement.

Objective 2: Increase self-reliance by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities.

CAN Programme	"Community household garden allotments are probably the single best way to prepare refugees for repatriation... This is also a good return on donor's investment, and is a clear indication that community gardens are increasing self-reliance". Dr Julian Gonsalves, who undertook a recent review of the CAN project (June 2012). Gardening is contributing on average: Baht 832/month/household; comprising an expenditure saving of Baht 457/month and monthly income of Baht 375/month. Cluster members are consuming vegetables an estimated 5.5 times a week.
Income Generation (EDG-SLP)	Over 75% of EDGSLP participants, of whom 67% are women, are returning an average profit of 35% in all 3 camps with average daily sales of Baht 382. 46 Savings and Loans groups with 344 members have formed, saving a total of Baht 350,000 between them.
Shelter Livelihoods	7,000 bamboo plants, 3,000 eucalyptus plants and 2,000 other trees were planted. 545 bamboo poles have been treated and 200 concrete posts produced, making houses more durable. Local procurement of roof thatch has provided income for refugees, improved relations with surrounding villages, saved costs and resulted in improved thatch quality.

Objective 3: Ensure continued access to adequate, nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable.

Community Managed Targeting (CMT)	Following ration cuts, CMT pilots have commenced in Mae La, Ban Don Yang, Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang, aimed at providing extra support for an estimated 15% most vulnerable refugees and removing well-off refugees from the food assistance programme. The communities have demonstrated ownership of the process and, with input from an advisory group, are developing inclusion and exclusion criteria which will be finalised through community consultations.
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Objective 4: Strengthen mutually accountable community – based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance.

Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) Election Guidelines	KRC 2013 Election Guidelines have been finalised. A ballot system will now be used at all levels. At the Section Committee level, all refugees over 20 years will be able to vote, regardless of their registration status. At the Refugee Committee and Camp Committee level, unregistered refugees must have lived in camp for at least five years to be eligible to vote.
Evaluation of the Camp Management Model	A Canadian/ Australian government commissioned evaluation concluded that the refugees' own assessment of current camp management structure was for the most part very positive across all nine camps and across all sub-groups (minorities, women and youth). Specific concerns were identified in some camps, and areas for improvement identified more generally in all camps, but none of these put into question the viability and effectiveness of the model. Provisional recommendations include formal recognition of TBBC's de facto leadership in supporting Camp Management and allocation of adequate financial resources for capacity building and operations.

Objective 5: Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities.

Strategy	In consideration of the changing political context, TBBC has embarked on a new strategic planning process for the period of 2013-15, centred around three phases of repatriation: preparedness, return and reintegration for refugee and displaced persons.
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Introduction

This report describes the programme and activities of the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) during the period January to June 2012.

TBBC is currently a consortium of ten international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from eight countries. TBBC's main focus is to provide food, shelter and capacity-building support to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons through community managed programmes. It also engages in research into the root causes of displacement and refugee outflows. Membership is open to other NGOs with similar interests. TBBC's head office is in Bangkok, with field offices in the border towns of Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot, Umphang and Kanchanaburi.

TBBC's programme evolves as circumstances change. In recent years increasing emphasis has been placed on promoting self-reliance of displaced people, including the support of livelihood activities. Following dramatic political reforms in Burma/Myanmar which offer the possibility of reconciliation after decades of conflict, the focus during this period has shifted to preparedness for return.

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

TBBC is a signatory to The Code of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, and as such, aims to be impartial and independent from any political viewpoint. TBBC and its member organisations are not affiliated with the political aspirations or foreign policies of any government, group or movement. TBBC's advocacy work is based on the principles of International Humanitarian and Human Rights law, and is aimed at ensuring that the rights of all TBBC's beneficiaries and stake-holders are fulfilled regardless of their race, creed, or political affiliation

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

The TBBC budget for 2012 is Baht 1,062 million (USD 34m, EUR 27m). TBBC is responsible for raising all of its own support. Donations can be made through the TBBC website www.tbbc.org.

TBBC Strategic Plan Objectives, 2009-2013

Acknowledging recent and ongoing political developments in Burma/Myanmar, TBBC's Strategic Plan is currently under review for the period 2013 to 2015 and the programme is being reoriented in preparedness for return. This report will follow the Strategic objectives set in the 2009-2013 Strategic Plan which largely remain valid, but will be aligned with the revised Strategic Plan next time.

- Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma/Myanmar.
- Increase self-reliance by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities.
- Ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable.
- Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance.
- Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities.

Key achievements against these objectives in the first half of 2012 are summarised in the Table adjacent.

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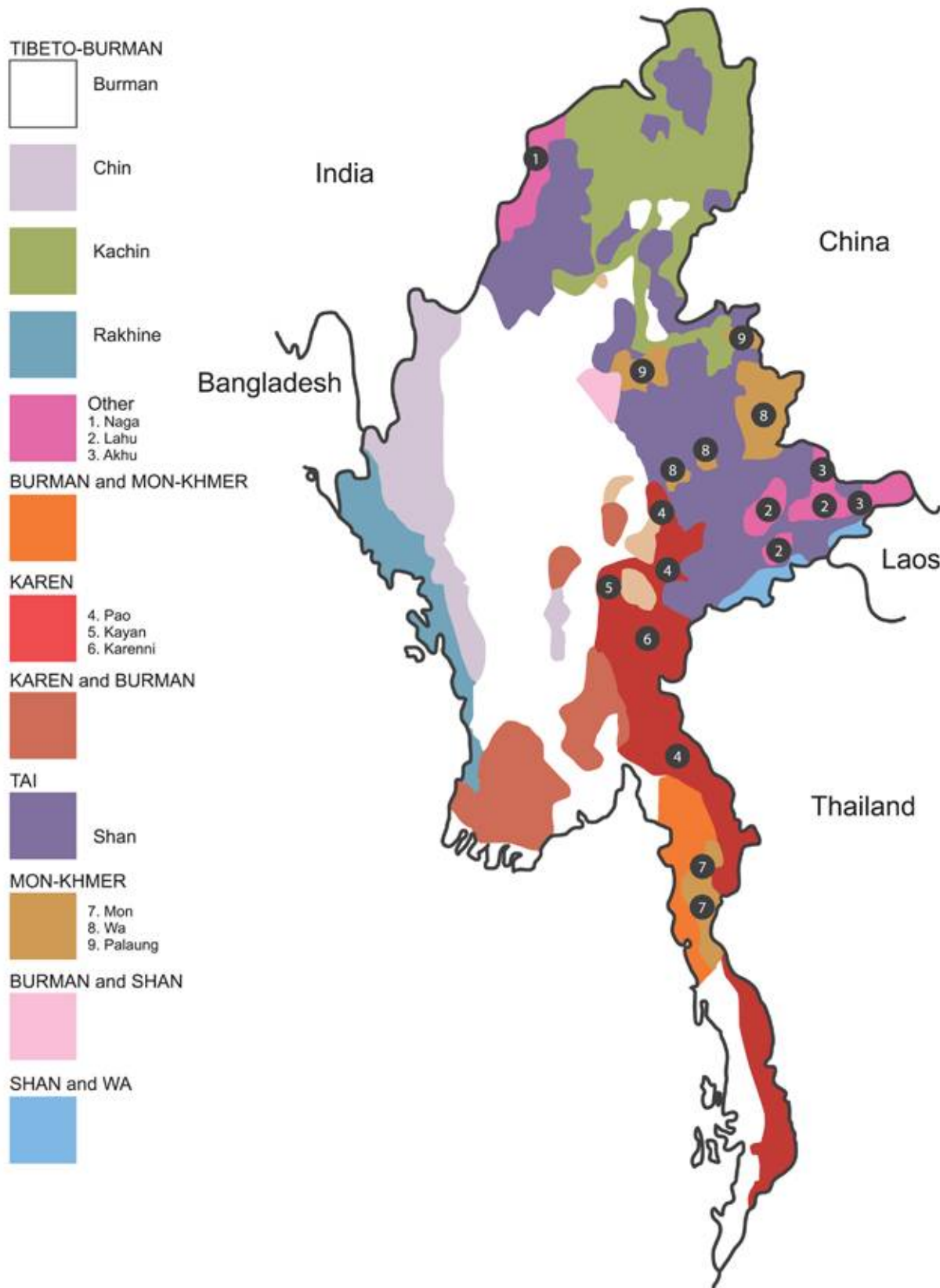
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Burma/ Myanmar States and Regions



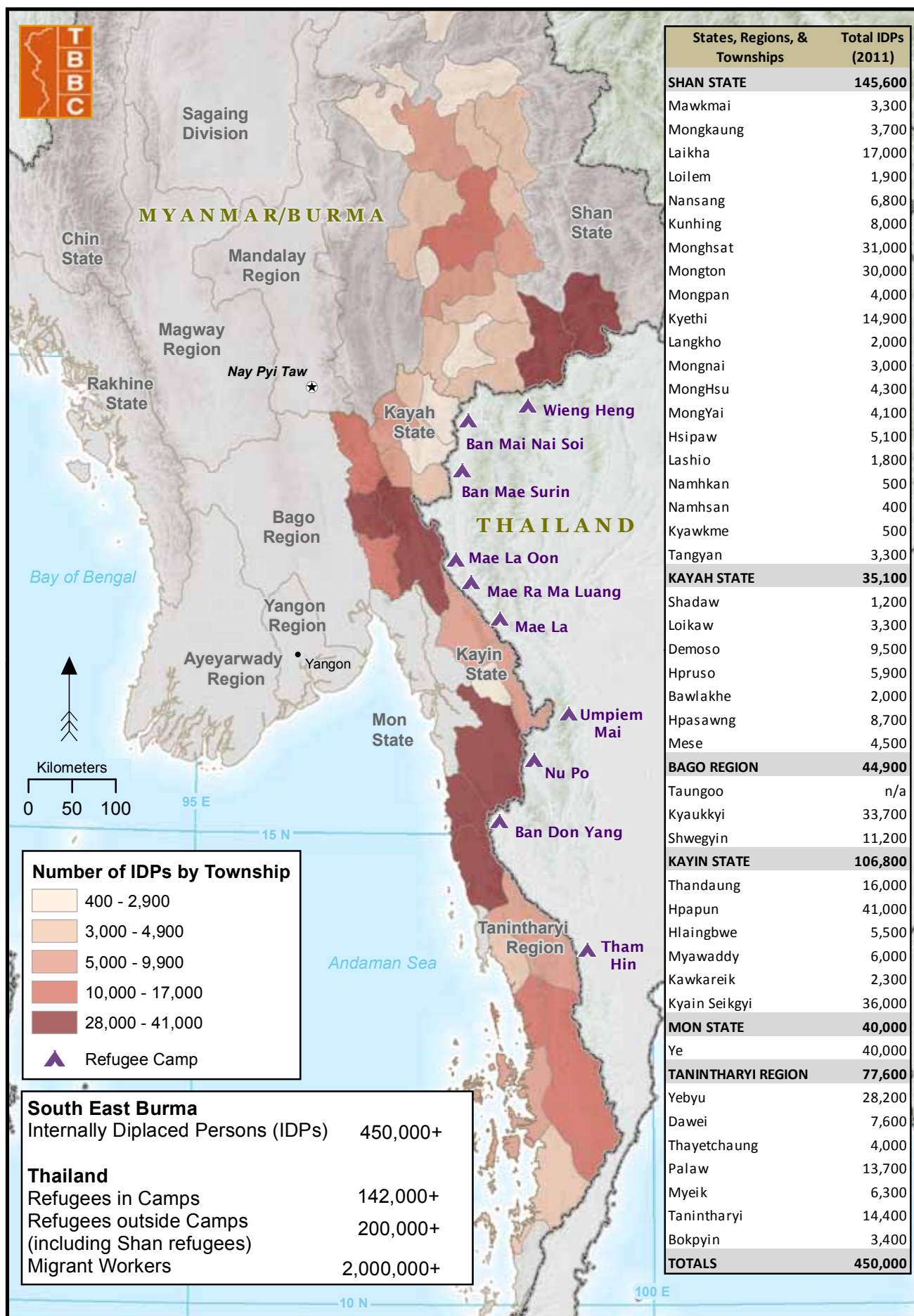
Notes: names in parentheses are those by Government of Myanmar.

Major ethnic groups of Burma/ Myanmar



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

Displaced Burmese June 2012





1

Executive Summary

January to June 2012

Executive Summary January to June 2012

1 This report is one of hope and change. For almost 28 years the message was that there was no immediate prospect of an end to conflict in Burma/Myanmar, the situation in the South East continued to deteriorate and yet more support was needed for refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). In an incredibly short period of time reconciliation looks possible, refugee/ IDP return seems feasible in the foreseeable future, and opportunities have been opened for new ideas and creativity.

The reform process in Burma/Myanmar has continued to evolve, the most positive signs of progress coming when Aung San Suu Kyi was elected to parliament and was then able to leave the country on landmark trips to Thailand and Europe. The Government of the Union of Myanmar (GoUM) has been rewarded with the removal or suspension of most economic sanctions with a number of countries restoring full diplomatic relations. Multitudes of foreign businesses are exploring investment opportunities and aid agencies are scaling up their programmes.

TBBC is supporting the peace process in Burma/Myanmar and believes refugees and IDPs have an important role to play in reconciliation and reconstruction in the South East.

TBBC has responded rapidly. All activities are under review, examining how they can be better focussed on preparedness for refugees to return. Self-reliance remains an objective, but there is now more focus on the context of the situation in South East Burma/Myanmar, rather than Thailand.

TBBC relationships and respect built up over 28 years have created opportunities to support the peace-building process. TBBC has facilitated consultations between non-state actors, their constituencies and the international community and has enabled networking between civil society organisations to build greater trust and mutual understanding. TBBC's data collection and mapping of the conflict areas through its community based organisation (CBO) partners and its refugee population data base have all become increasingly important as first thoughts are given to preparing for refugee and IDP return.

Perhaps least expected, but much appreciated, have been approaches by the GoUM, expressing gratitude for TBBC's long term support of refugees and IDPs and encouraging possible future engagement inside the country. An exploratory visit is anticipated early in the second half of the year.

Previously TBBC's support for CBO partners working with IDPs and others affected by conflict in South East Burma/Myanmar has been reported separately but, this time, these activities are included because of their relevance to peace-building and potential return. Both refugees and IDPs are an important part of the future in Burma/Myanmar. They are interlinked communities, making up a major component of the population of the South East, and it is essential that they are included in planning and negotiations for sustainable peace and reconciliation.

All of this would have been unimaginable 12 months ago, but it is still in the context of a continuing struggle to maintain refugee and IDP services. Donor priorities have shifted inside the country but the skills that refugees and IDPs have learnt in community management and the delivery of humanitarian assistance programmes will be invaluable when return and reintegration become a reality. More could and should be done to prepare them for reintegration. Full support from the international community through this period of transition should be seen as part of the whole, as an investment in a sustainable future.

It is important not to get ahead of reality. Despite the euphoria, the reform process remains fragile. There are still hundreds of political prisoners, serious communal violence in Rakhine State, ongoing armed conflict in Kachin State and even sporadic fighting in spite of the Shan, Karen and Karenni ceasefire agreements. There has not been any withdrawal of government troops from sensitive areas and the military's representatives in parliament can still prevent fundamental constitutional change from occurring.

Over the coming months the likelihood of return will become clearer and TBBC will be able to explore possibilities of its role in return and reintegration. But for now there is still a job to be done; ensuring that the needs of refugees and IDPs are met whilst at the same time preparing for the future.

Refugee situation

Sporadic skirmishes and attacks on civilians continue but the cease-fires negotiated with the Karen National Union (KNU), New Mon State Party (NMSP), Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS) and the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) are generally all holding. Although there has yet to be any withdrawal of Tatmadaw troops from the ethnic areas, the border situation stabilised during the first half of 2012.

The border situation is stable as cease-fires hold, but refugees are unlikely to return until troops are withdrawn from their villages.

TBBC's 'verified caseload' was 142,194 at the end of June, an increase of about 5,000 during the period. However, the 'feeding figure' of 135,035, people actually turning up to collect their rations, was slightly lower than at the beginning of year representing a fairly static overall situation.

2,981 refugees left for resettlement to third countries during this period taking the total so far to 76,756. Numbers leaving for resettlement continue to fall because most of those both interested and eligible (mainly those arriving up to 2005) have now departed. As registered refugees leave for resettlement the percentage of unregistered people in the camps increases and stood at 47%, 67,418 people, at 30th June.

With the changes taking place in Burma/Myanmar there is considerable interest in whether refugees have already spontaneously started going back. Unfortunately, whilst those leaving for resettlement are recorded, there is no formal system to record those leaving the camps of their own volition to return to Burma/Myanmar or stay elsewhere in Thailand. However, TBBC is now recording those who are known to have left for Burma/Myanmar and during this period the total was 360 from all nine camps. This may underestimate actual returns, but some are likely to have left on a trial basis, checking out the situation before making a permanent decision to return.

TBBC Programme

All of TBBC's activities are now being reviewed with return and reintegration in mind. This will be an ongoing process over the next six months as the 2013 work plan is developed but already adjustments are being made:

Nutrition: A major new initiative to mitigate against the severe ration cuts made over the last two years is Community Managed Targeting (CMT) in which extra support will be given to an estimated 15% most vulnerable refugees whilst at the same time removing the most well-off refugees from the food assistance programme. Pilots have commenced in four camps with a view to implementation border-wide by the middle of 2013. The camps are responding well to this initiative developing inclusion and exclusion criteria which will be finalised through community consultations.

It is too early to fully understand the impact of the ration cuts. Whilst refugees are superficially 'coping', many negative impacts have been observed, the most worrying being increased risks taken working illegally outside the camps, especially by women and children. CMT will address the most acute situations but a full evaluation of the cuts will be essential before any further ration adjustments are considered.

Although it is still too early to plan return, TBBC is reorienting its programmes so that refugees/JDPs are as prepared as possible for reintegration when the time comes.

Shelter: Shelter rations have been maintained at 50% of Sphere Project standards in 2012 but it has become difficult to source materials even at this reduced level. This has made the introduction of tailored, individual Shelter Assessment even more important and this will be in place border-wide for the next building season.

Livelihoods: In the shelter sector, carpentry skills being taught in conjunction with Shelter Assessments will be vital in areas of return. So too will be the community forest management projects TBBC is developing and techniques for preserving bamboo and making concrete housing posts that make houses more durable. Meanwhile bamboo plantations and planting within camps and pilot roofing leaf production have been expanded both as livelihood opportunities and to reduce shelter costs.

Over 600 businesses have now been established by refugees who have received entrepreneur training in three camps. They are making an average profit of 35% with average daily sales of Baht 382. 46 Savings and Loans groups have also been formed. These business skills will be invaluable on return to Burma/Myanmar but meanwhile are important in increasing refugee self-confidence and improving their life style.

1

In a recent review of the TBBC's Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) project, Dr Julian Gonsalves, well-known in sustainable agriculture and rural development, commented that "Community household garden allotments are probably the single best way to prepare refugees for repatriation". Thirty-two per cent of all households in five camps served by this project receive seeds and are cultivating gardens inside and in areas adjacent to the camps. Four hundred and twenty-three community household garden allotments have been established outside in areas adjacent to the camps on a total of 131 rai (20 ha) of land. Gardening enables refugees to eat organic vegetables, save money and earn an income.

Camp Management: The community-based camp management model on the Thailand Burma border is unique, TBBC provides training and stipends to over 2,500 people to run the camps. However, this supportive role has evolved rather by default than intent and, although acknowledged, has never been officially recognised. A recent evaluation, supported by the Canadian and Australian governments, confirmed the model's effectiveness and, in draft conclusions, recommended formal endorsement of TBBC's leading role and ensuring that the necessary financial resources are available for capacity building and operations. Camp management activities will also be aligned to return where management and governance skills will be important as displaced people reintegrate with other communities.

Supply Chain: TBBC continues to strengthen Supply Chain Management from procurement through delivery, storage and distribution of supplies. During this period plans have been furthered to establish a web-based database for TBBC's population data and providing computers in the camps for supply chain operations as well as for Camp Committees and CBO administration.

South East Burma/Myanmar: There is hope that restrictions on access for international agencies into conflict-affected areas will reduce as the peace process evolves, but the impact of any expansion of reach will depend on the extent to which local capacities are utilised and built on. During the first half of 2012, TBBC provided food aid to 14,000 people in IDP camps along the border, while CBO partners assisted over 13,000 vulnerable individuals in 59 villages deeper inside 7 townships. TBBC is currently also supporting projects through its partners relating to community forestry, agricultural extension, rice banks, human rights education, vocational training, community infrastructure and women's health promotion across five states and regions.

TBBC funding and Preliminary Budget for 2013

Although several major grants have yet to be confirmed, TBBC expects to more or less break even in 2012, within the operating budget of baht 1,062 million (USD 34m, EUR 27m). This has been achieved by severe budget cuts made over the last two years to match anticipated income. If the same level of support was being provided as in 2010, 2012 costs would be approximately baht 280 million higher (26%)

TBBC expenditures have now been more or less straight-lined in Thai baht terms for the last 6 years although, due to strengthening of the Thai baht, they have increased by 32% in USD and 28% in EUR terms. The loyal support of many donors has been remarkable during this period in the face of global economic uncertainty and many other competing emergencies elsewhere in the world.

In these difficult times, TBBC was extremely grateful for the spontaneous and generous support from individuals and organisations to the huge fire that swept through Umpiem Mai camp in February. All reconstruction costs were covered by the donations.

There is a need to continue support for refugees and IDPs until they can return and more should be done to prepare them for reintegration.

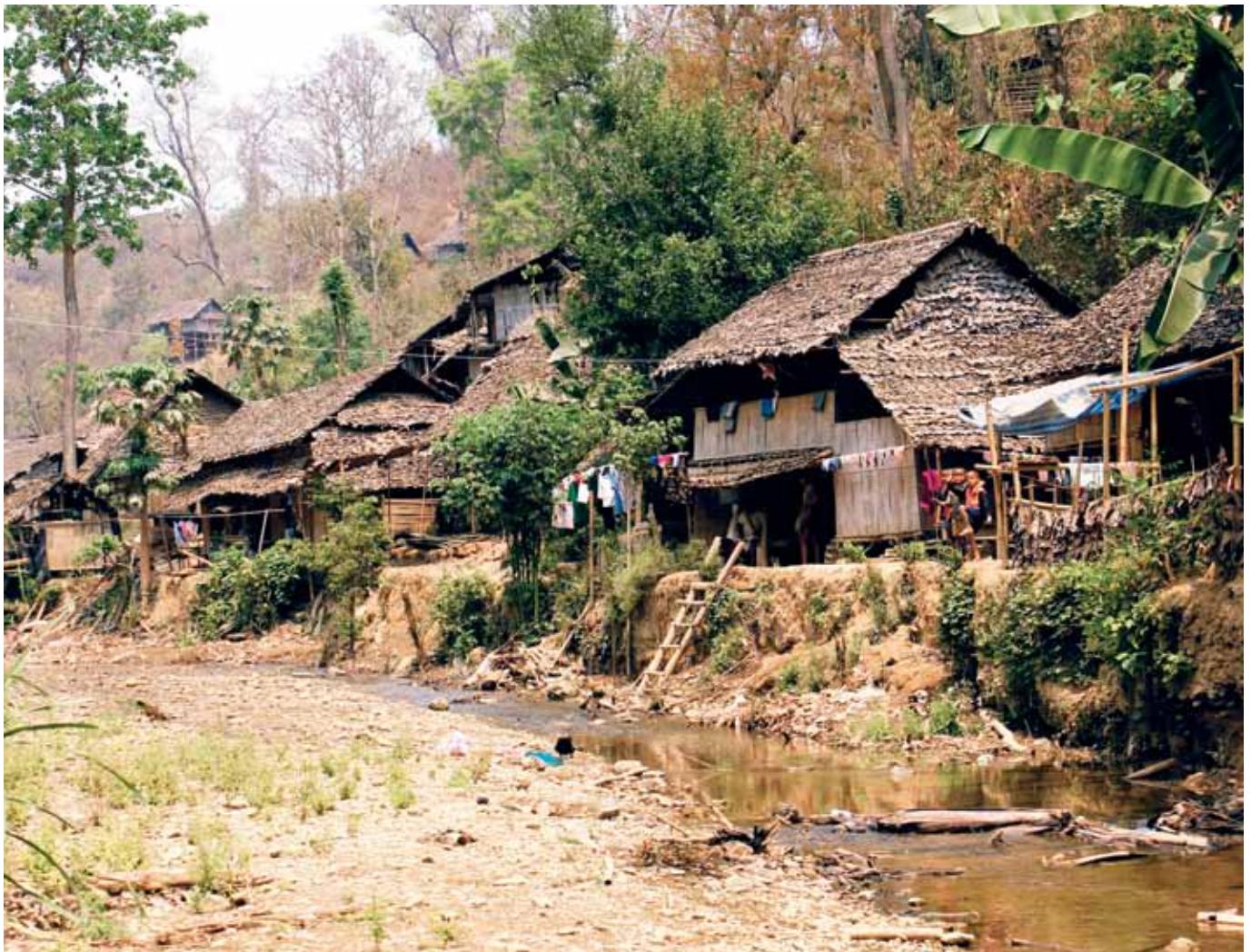
For planning purposes TBBC is assuming that refugees will begin to return to Burma/Myanmar in the next one to three years and is currently undertaking a strategic review to reorient the programme towards preparedness for return and subsequent potential involvement in Return and Reintegration.

The TBBC 2013 Work Plan will be based on the revised Strategic Plan and therefore it is not possible to present the customary detailed Preliminary Budget just now. However, a summary budget has been prepared on the basis that the current number of refugees will continue to need the same level of food, cooking fuel, shelter and nutritional support as being provided in 2012; and that change and preparedness can be supported through enhancing advocacy, livelihoods and camp management activities. The preliminary budget for 2013 anticipates expenses of baht 1,124 million, baht 67 million (6%) higher than the projection for 2012.

TBBC restructuring

TBBC continues its search for a Humanitarian Response Director and the recruitment process for a new Executive Director is underway. The plan is for the new Executive Director to start early in 2013 whilst founding director, Jack Dunford, will continue in a supportive part time role

As always TBBC wishes to thank all of its donors for their loyal support and encouragement over many years. Hopefully it will be possible to look back one day, before too long, recognising that this was money well spent and a major contribution to the well-being of a future Burma/Myanmar where the rights of all its peoples are respected.



EE Tu Hta IDP Camp





2

Refugee Situation January to June 2012

2. Refugee Situation January to June 2012

2.1 Refugee populations

2.1.1 Camp population

The first formal registration of the border population was undertaken by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1999 and a new structure, the Provincial Admissions Boards (PABs), was set up to determine the status of new asylum seekers. The PABs proved inadequate in dealing with the subsequent large influx of new arrivals and in 2004/5 MOI/ UNHCR carried out a new border-wide registration. This exercise re-registered 101,992 persons from 1999 and identified 34,061 others who had arrived since that time, a total of 136,053. The RTG resumed PAB screening, focusing mainly on the new 2005 caseload and subsequently the vast majority of these have been processed and registered.

There has been an ongoing influx of newcomers since 2005 and although some have been processed by the PABs, the vast majority have not. A large proportion of these are thought to be genuine asylum seekers fleeing conflict and human rights abuses in Burma/Myanmar (see Section 2.4 Internally displaced: the situation in South East Burma/ Myanmar).

In 2009 MOI carried out a pilot 'pre-screening' process to address the unregistered population issue. One temporary shelter was chosen in each Province, the plan being to 'screen out' those people without just claims to asylum before processing those 'screened in' by the PABs. 11,107 unregistered people were interviewed by MOI, with UNHCR acting as observers. So far, however, there has been no further progress and no mechanisms are in place to screen the growing unregistered caseload.

The TBBC database includes 142,194 verified people living in camp, of which 47% arrived after 2005 and are unregistered.

Meanwhile, TBBC uses its own population database for the purpose of determining ration needs. This includes all registered refugees checked against UNHCR's database and new records created by TBBC for all unregistered people including photographs. These records are updated on a monthly basis for births, deaths, departures, and new arrivals, to create TBBC's 'verified caseload'. Rations are distributed only to those who personally show up to receive their supplies and whose identity is confirmed against their MOI/ UNHCR or TBBC photos. Exemptions are made for children under 18, persons with disabilities and certain workers/ office bearers etc. The actual number of people fed each month is known as the 'feeding figure'.

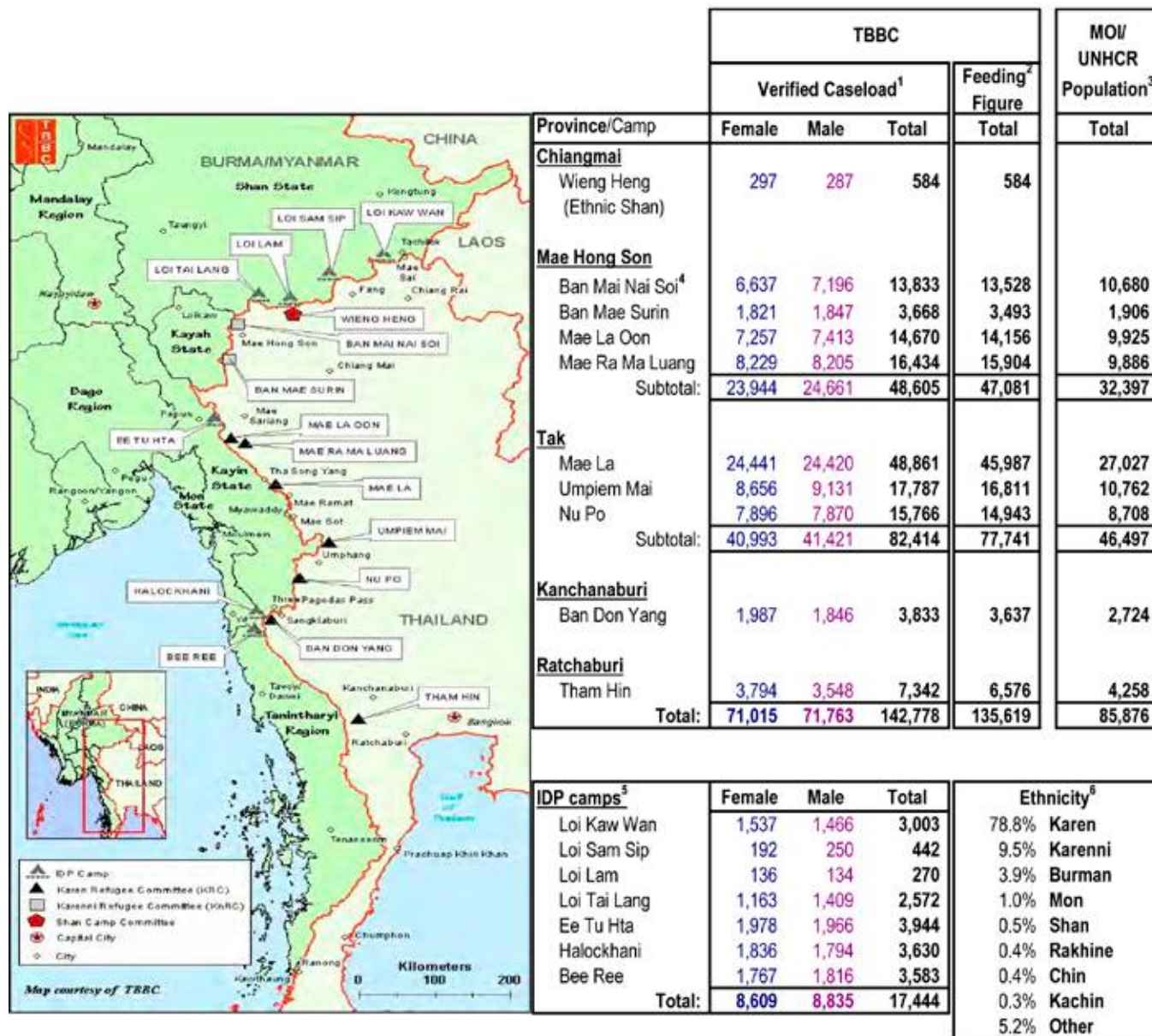
The database does not pick up people who voluntarily decide to leave the camp permanently for whatever reason during the course of the year, and therefore the difference between the verified caseload and feeding figure tends to widen as the year progresses. At the end of each year the total caseload is re-verified, taking off any of the caseload that have 'disappeared' and new Ration books are issued according to the database (see Sections 3.3.4 b) Verified Caseload and Feeding figures and 3.3.4 f) Ration Books).

Figure 2.1 shows the TBBC verified caseload at 30th June compared with the MOI UNHCR registered population figures. The total TBBC verified caseload is 142,194 comprising 74,776 registered refugees (53%) and 67,418 unregistered people (47%). The figure at the end of December 2011 was 137,157. UNHCR's comparable registered caseload is 85,876. MOI/ UNHCR data generally does not include new camp entries since 2005. TBBC also supports 584 refugees in Wieng Heng. The feeding figure at 30th June (excluding Wieng Heng) was 135,035 or 95% of the verified case load, compared with 135,216 at 31st December.

The number of refugees receiving food from TBBC was almost unchanged during the period.

Allowing for births, new arrivals, deaths and refugees resettled to third countries, around 5,800 people were added to the verified caseload during the period. However, the feeding figure remained constant; suggesting that there were ongoing unreported departures from the camps. Whilst those leaving for resettlement are recorded by IOM/ UNHCR, there is no formal system to record those spontaneously leaving the camps to return to Burma/Myanmar or

Figure 2.1 Burmese Border Displaced Persons: June 2012



Notes:

1. The Verified caseload includes all persons verified as living in the camps and eligible for rations, registered or not (including students). It excludes all previously verified residents now permanently out of camp.
2. Rations are provided only to those personally attending distributions. The Feeding Figure is the actual number of beneficiaries recorded as having collected food rations this month.
3. MOI/UNHCR figures are registered refugees. Most new arrivals since 2005 are not registered. UNHCR records an additional 248 people who have been submitted to the Provincial Admission Boards (PABs).
4. Includes Kayan.
5. Population figures for IDP camps are derived from camp committees on a monthly or quarterly basis depending on accessibility.
6. From TBBC Population Database of verified caseload; IDP camps excluded.

stay elsewhere in Thailand. Political change in Burma/Myanmar increases the significance of refugees going back across the border and TBBC is now recording those who are known to have left for Burma/Myanmar. During this period the total was 360 from all nine camps. These may be under recorded but some are likely to have left on a trial basis, checking out the situation before making a permanent decision to return.

2.1.2 Resettlement to third countries

Since 2005, all refugees officially registered during the 2004/5 re-registration process and those subsequently approved by the PABs, have been eligible for resettlement to third countries. 2,981 Burmese refugees left Thailand for resettlement during the first half of 2012 bringing total departures so far to 76,756. The majority (77%) have gone to the United States.

Fig. 2.2 Refugee departures January to June 2012: Totals from 2006

Location	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Ireland	Japan	Norway	NZ	Sweden	UK	USA	Other	Total
Former urban	5	4						11	1			2		23
Mai Nai Soi	21								13			268		302
Mae Surin	9											49		58
Mae La Oon	41	13										268		322
Mae Ra Ma Luang	60	47								10		367		484
Mae La	61				25				35			771		892
Umpiem Mai	12	7							13	3		332		367
Nu Po									38	2		250		290
Don Yang				37	2							97		136
Tham Hin				48	25							34		107
2012 (six months)	209	71	0	85	52	0	0	11	100	15	0	2,438	0	2,981
2011	775	69	2	147	80	2	18	13	160	17	0	7,979	0	9,262
2010	857	339	8	123	50	0	27	50	5	80	4	9,538	26	11,107
2009	2,323	828	11	202	9	0	0	280	79	118	5	12,826	4	16,685
2008	1,562	637	1	283	144	0	0	70	24	141	29	14,280	1	17,172
2007	1,515	1,574	5	350	62	97	0	414	148	178	111	10,181	1	14,636
2006	734	756	5	208	115	0	0	324	176	348	81	2,164	2	4,913
Grand Total:	7,975	4,274	32	1,398	512	99	45	1,162	692	897	230	59,406	34	76,756

Source: International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Figures include family reunion and national migration



Up to 8,000 refugees are expected to be resettled in total in 2012, numbers continue to decline as the number of refugees eligible and interested in seeking resettlement falls. Although the RTG has recently cleared around 1,000 refugees for 'fast-track' resettlement it is expected that resettlement numbers will continue to slowly decline over the next year or two unless there is any change of policy that would make the unregistered caseload also eligible.



Impact: Resettlement continues to deplete camp management and humanitarian programmes of skilled and qualified refugees. All sectors report the negative impact of these departures on the quality of their programmes and the need to constantly recruit and train new staff. This is especially burdensome at a time of funding constraints and frustrating when training has to be focused on basic skills rather than developing new initiatives and responses to a changing political context.

76,756 refugees have now left the camps for resettlement in third countries, including 59,406 to the United States.

As resettled refugees gradually establish themselves in third countries though, the benefits are also becoming apparent. Although there is no record of remittances received in the camps the impact is now becoming noticeable and diaspora communities are becoming more vocal in their support for change in Burma/Myanmar. Many resettled refugees maintain close links with camps and as they achieve travel status are able to return for visits. As they acquire education and new skills in their new countries it is likely that many of them will return in the future to help rebuild their communities in Burma/Myanmar.

2.2 RTG refugee policy

There has been no change in RTG refugee policy during this period. During a visit to Thailand in July, Antonio Guterres the UNHCR High Commissioner and Prime Minister Yingluck Shinawatra confirmed a common understanding, guaranteeing the voluntariness of refugee return to Burma/ Myanmar in safety and dignity, and committing all parties to work together for security, economic and social conditions to be created on the ground to make return successful and sustainable. In various forums with NGOs, all relevant RTG Ministries have reiterated that no deadlines have been set or plans made for the closure of the camps, recognising that peace-building will take time and that much needs to be done in areas of return before repatriation can be carried out.

The Royal Thai Government has reconfirmed its policy that refugees will not be returned to Burma until they can do so in safety and dignity.

Whilst current hopes and expectations are that the refugees will be able to go home sometime in the not too far distant future, CCSDPT and UNHCR continue to promote refugee self-reliance and bring refugee camp services under the RTG system where possible. Although progress is being made, it remains incremental because refugees are still confined to the camps and there are limited resources available to support new initiatives.

2.3 Migrant workers

There are estimated to be as many as three million migrants/ migrant workers in Thailand, of whom at least 80% are believed to be from Burma/Myanmar. Many are de facto refugees, having left their homes due to the same circumstances as those living in the camps. Migrants play an important role in the growing Thai economy and, since 2004, the RTG has progressively offered migrant workers the opportunity to register and receive temporary work permits.

Over the years, procedures for registration have become more open and systematic and since 2009 Burmese migrant workers have had to have their nationality verified by their home Government in order to receive temporary passports before applying for work permits.

Applications for national verification can now be made at eight centres in Bangkok, Chiang Mai, Samut Prakarn, Samut Sakorn, Surat Thani, Mae Sot, Mai Sai and Ranong and, when complete, work permits can be issued. The process however, is bureaucratically demanding and requires the cooperation of the migrant employers. Deadlines for completion have had to be extended several times and as of June 683,565 Burmese/Myanmarese had completed national verification and had been issued temporary passports and then work permits. There are as many more still in the process and the current deadline for completing national verification is 14th December 2012.

The national social security system of Thailand is now open to some migrant workers. They must be working in jobs which are protected by the Labour Protection Act (this excludes domestic workers, agricultural workers, seafarers and informal sector) and must hold a temporary passport and work permit. All other documented workers can still pay for health insurance and get medical coverage under the old '30 baht' scheme.



Aung San Suu Kyi visits migrant workers in Samut Sakorn

Although progress is being made, the system remains imperfect with many migrant workers still exploited and abused and others excluded by the bureaucracy, relatively high fees and pay-offs involved. Thousands of migrant workers gave Aung San Suu Kyi an ecstatic welcome when she visited Samut Sakorn to listen to their problems during her visit to Thailand in May. She later called on Deputy Prime Minister Chalerm Yubumrung to ensure that Thai businessmen do not exploit her people. She recounted familiar stories of abuse, saying employers confiscate passports and other documents illegally to prevent workers from quitting for better-paid jobs. She also complained of the inadequate treatment they receive when injured at work.

Aung San Suu Kyi listened to migrant worker concerns during her visit to Thailand in May.

2

2.4 Internally displaced: the situation in South East Burma/Myanmar

A series of preliminary ceasefire agreements between the Government of the Union of Myanmar (GoUM) and non-state armed groups (NSAGs) were negotiated during the first half of 2012 and have raised hopes for enhanced protection and solutions for internally displaced in South East Burma/Myanmar. However, communal violence in Rakhine State and ongoing armed conflict in Kachin State are tragic reminders of how fragile the national peace and reconciliation process remains.

Following talks in January and April, the Karen National Union (KNU) and the government committed to the “progressive realisation of peace” in a 14 point agreement with the next round of talks to be focused on a code of conduct for armed personnel. In February and April, the New Mon State Party (NMSP) established a preliminary five point agreement and a commitment from the GoUM to inclusive political dialogue at the Union level before the end of 2012. In May, the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS) reached a preliminary 12-point agreement with the GoUM, which covered a range of political human rights and humanitarian issues. Then in June, the government agreed to most of the 20 principles that the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) had proposed with the unresolved issues relating to the demarcation and withdrawal of troops, and the future of hydro-electric dams.



New arrivals waiting to be photographed

Conditions are not yet conducive for an organized return or resettlement of internally displaced communities.

2 A significant decrease in armed conflict and roving troop patrols were reported, although sporadic skirmishes and attacks on civilians continue and landmine pollution is widespread. There has not been any significant withdrawal of Tatmadaw troops from contested areas, and rations and ammunition have been resupplied to frontline camps. Despite some signals that restrictions on humanitarian access may ease, the expansion of humanitarian space appears likely to be gradual and incremental. Given ongoing threats to physical safety, unresolved questions about legal security and restrictions on access to assistance, conditions are not yet conducive for organised return or resettlement of internally displaced communities.

Having been attacked by the national armed forces, systematically violated by the central government, taxed by NSAGs and largely ignored by the international community, the peace process for civilians affected by conflict is fundamentally about rebuilding confidence. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and the social welfare agencies of NSAGs have already earned trust through channelling emergency relief to save lives and reinforce coping strategies during protracted conflict. So while the peace process is primarily dependent on political negotiations between the GoUM and the NSAGs, the participation of CBOs in advocating for human rights, monitoring ceasefire agreements and facilitating community rehabilitation initiatives will be key to ensuring a peace dividend for conflict-affected communities.

Appendix G provides an overview of displacement and poverty in South East Burma/Myanmar in 2011, while the situation in each of the respective states and regions during the first half of 2012 is summarised below:

- **Southern Shan State**

Despite the establishment of six RCSS liaison offices and proposals for the development of resettlement sites for displaced persons, the preliminary ceasefire agreement between the RCSS and the GoUM has been severely tested by ongoing militarisation. The lack of specifics about the demarcation of military personnel, and the deployment of Tatmadaw troops has resulted in reports of 27 armed skirmishes since the preliminary ceasefire was agreed in December 2011. The proposed resettlement site at Mong Hta, opposite Wieng Haeng district of v Meanwhile, the influx of new arrivals into Thailand through Fang district fleeing from extortion, land confiscation, forced labour and other human rights abuses has remained constant.

- **Karenni / Kayah State**

The irony of the preliminary ceasefire agreement between the KNPP and GoUM is that, apart from establishing three liaison offices, it generally excluded reference to military issues. While KNPP were able to conduct a series of public consultations in every township without civilians being harassed during April, the inability to demarcate troop locations and patrol routes contributed to armed conflict in Hpasawng Township during June. Restrictions on movement and the confiscation of land associated with the expansion of a Tatmadaw training centre have also undermined livelihood options in Pruso Township.

- **Karen / Kayin State and Eastern Pegu / Bago Region**

Although armed conflict has reduced significantly in Karen State during 2012, the ceasefire period has also been characterised by the resupply of troops and ammunition. Skirmishes, artillery attacks against civilians and arbitrary arrests continue to be reported from the upland areas Hpapun and Thandaung Townships in particular. A liaison office has been established in Kyaukkyi Township to facilitate communication between KNU and GoUM and a pilot project is supporting Kheh Der village tract in a conflict-affected area, but the return and resettlement of displaced persons has not begun. In Myawaddy, construction of Sukali sub-township centre, a potential resettlement site has included forced labour and the confiscation of betel nut plantations which has undermined the livelihoods of local villagers.

- **Southern Mon State and Surrounding Areas**

NMSP re-opened their main liaison office in Moulmein/Mawlamyine and have discussed with the Vice-President about the division of powers between the Union and the States and respecting cultural diversity. However the legacy of the 1995 repatriation of Mon refugees into resettlement sites, which are limited in space and isolated from humanitarian aid and social services, continues to frustrate possibilities for the reintegration of displaced persons. Due to limited access to land, communications and trade, villagers in the

Mon ceasefire areas are highly dependent on daily wages working on logging and agricultural plantations.

• Tenasserim/ Tanintharyi Region

KNU's establishment of a liaison office in Tavoy/Dawei, a decrease in Tatmadaw troop patrols and improvements in regards to freedom of movement and association have all been reported during the first half of 2012. However, Tatmadaw artillery attacks against civilians in Tanintharyi Township during April, the construction of a new military camp in Yebyu and the resupply of military units across the region have also been reported. Civil society groups have expressed concerns that the Tavoy/ Dawei Deep Sea Port, industrial complex and trans-border corridor reflect the government's bias towards economic development rather than political negotiation as the primary means for conflict resolution.

2.5 Political developments

The reform process in Burma/ Myanmar remains on track. Aung San Suu Kyi has taken her seat in parliament together with other National League for Democracy MPs who won a landslide victory in the April by-elections. Able to leave the country for the first time since 1988 she made landmark trips to Thailand and Europe, where she received the Noble peace prize awarded to her in 1992.

The Myanmar Government has been rewarded by the international community with the removal or suspension of most



Aung San Suu Kyi takes her seat in Parliament

economic sanctions and a number of countries restoring full diplomatic relations and opening embassies. Multitudes of foreign businesses are exploring investment opportunities and aid agencies are establishing offices and planning the scaling up their programmes.

Reform in Burma/ Myanmar remains on track but political prisoners and conflict are reminders of how fragile the process is.

Despite the euphoria, however, there are still hundreds of political prisoners, and serious communal violence in Rakhine State and ongoing armed conflict in Kachin State are reminders of the fragility of the reform process. While there has been a flurry of legislative reform, the military's representatives in parliament can still prevent fundamental constitutional change from occurring.

Ceasefires with the Karen National Union (KNU), New Mon State Party (NMSPP), Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS) and the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) are all still holding and negotiations are progressing, but the vital issues of military demarcation and withdrawal of troops have yet to be addressed.

President Thein Sein announced a 3 step process to eternal peace which focused on economic development, the elimination of narcotic drugs and transformation of NSAGs into registered political parties as the processes linking state-level ceasefires with national political and constitutional reform. The focus on economic development and political dialogue inside parliament raised initial concerns, as has the general lack of engagement with the national Armed Forces in the ceasefire negotiations.

However, the nascent establishment of a Peace Centre in Yangon and repeated acknowledgement by Cabinet Ministers of the need for an inclusive political process to address ethnic grievances, including possible revisions to the Constitution, all sustain optimism that the ceasefires can lead to sustainable peace. In this context, the timing of refugee return from Thailand remains a topic of considerable speculation.

During the period UNHCR drafted a Framework for Voluntary Return. Whilst maintaining a view shared by the RTG that it is too early to promote repatriation, the Framework sets out principles for return as input to any planning process. It calls for community consultations, embracing the needs of IDPs from the same areas of origin, and highlights the need for participation of the refugee/ IDP communities and their organisational structures in the planning and return process. A preliminary meeting to discuss processes for planning for return will be held under UNHCR guidance in August.

Although no timeframes exist, UNHCR and the NGO community are refocusing their planning to preparedness for return. Whilst refugees and IDPs have acquired invaluable skills in management and humanitarian service delivery during their exile, more can and should be done to prepare for reintegration when the time comes.

No time frame has been set, but NGOs and UNHCR are refocusing activities to prepare refugees for return.

A major challenge in doing this is that NGOs are struggling to sustain even basic services as Donors are shifting their priorities to address needs inside the country. Aung San Suu Kyi warned against 'donor' or 'compassion' fatigue when she made a brief visit to Mae La during her visit to Thailand in May and called on Donors to support refugee basic needs until they are able to return home.

After almost three decades without hope, these are exciting but challenging times. The refugees and IDPs have an important role to play in reconciliation, bringing conflict to an end in Burma/Myanmar, and in ensuring sustainable return and reintegration.

Aung San Suu Kyi called on Donors to continue supporting the refugees until it is safe for them to return.



CAN garden allotments Umpiem Mai camp



3

Programme

January to June 2012

3. Programme, January to June 2012

This section describes the main programmatic and administrative developments during the last six months, including lessons learnt by staff and activities planned for the second half of 2012. Further details are provided in Chapter 5, which shows TBBC's Programme Performance in the past six months as measured against its established Performance Indicators, and in Appendix A, which provides background information.

The programme information in this section is presented under the five core objectives defined in TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009 to 2013, which are to:

1. Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma/Myanmar.
2. Increase self-reliance by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities.
3. Ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable.
4. Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance.
5. Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities.

As described in Section 2 Political Changes, progress in cease-fire negotiations has shifted the orientation of humanitarian services from what has been described as 'care and maintenance' to preparedness for return. TBBC's Strategic Plan is therefore currently under review for the period 2013 to 2015. This report will follow the Strategic objectives set in the 2009-2013 Strategic Plan which largely remain valid, but will highlight new activities and the realignment of existing activities where these are directed towards return.

TBBC is reviewing its Strategic Plan to reflect the rapidly changing political situation and potential for Refugee/IDP return.

Committed to following international humanitarian best practice (see A.4 Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations), TBBC strives to deliver timely, quality services to the refugees and IDPs. The overriding working philosophy is to maximise beneficiary participation in programme design, implementation, monitoring and feedback. As a result, many programme activities described in the separate sections are also linked to the fourth core objective of community-based management, or are otherwise intertwined and related to several of the objectives.

3.1. Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma/Myanmar

Advocacy for change is the leading core objective of TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009 to 2013 and the main thrust of TBBC's advocacy in recent years has been, wherever possible, to enable refugees to live more dignified and productive lives and to become increasingly self-reliant.

During the ceasefire process however, TBBC has realised that due to the trust that has been established with local communities during the protracted conflict, there can now be an important new dimension for TBBC's advocacy for change. TBBC is uniquely placed to help build trust with non-state armed groups and facilitate consultations with displaced persons about peace processes. TBBC explicitly has integrated support for peace-building initiatives into the programme during the first half of 2012 and activities are described below in 3.1.2 Peace Building support.

Besides adjustments being made to TBBC's programme activities in preparedness for return which will be described under the other Strategic Objectives, TBBC's advocacy activities have also been expanded to engage with the international community and beneficiaries to facilitate information exchange and build understanding as part of preparedness for return. This is described below in 3.1.3 Building Preparedness for the Return of Displaced Persons.

3.1.1 Planning initiatives and RTG policy

Much of TBBC's advocacy is accomplished by participation, often leadership roles, in the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), the coordinating body for the eighteen Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) providing humanitarian assistance under the mandate of the Ministry of Interior (MOI).

Since 2005 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and CCSDPT have been advocating with the Thai authorities for a relaxation in the policy of confinement to camps in order to promote self-reliance of the refugees. Activities for each service sector are coordinated within a 'CCSDPT/ CCSDPT Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions', consistent with the goals of increasing self-reliance and gradually integrating refugee services within the Thai system.

Progress however has been slow because the policy of encampment remains in place. Opportunities for skills training and income generation have gradually been opened up, some land adjacent to camps has been rented for agricultural activities, and there has been some close collaboration with the Thai Public Health and Education Ministries. However, the refugees remain largely aid-dependent and health and education programmes are generally still run as parallel structures outside the Thai system.

The Strategic Framework was drawn up at a time when there was little hope of refugees returning home in the foreseeable future. Now that focus is shifting to preparedness for return the Framework needs to be revisited. Self-reliance will remain a valid and desirable objective but activities will need to be more focused on conditions in potential areas of return in Burma/ Myanmar. This will be reviewed at a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Retreat in September. Whilst the integration of refugee services into the Thai system may not now be as urgent an objective, the RTG could greatly facilitate preparedness for return by permitting access to appropriate skills and vocational training opportunities tailored towards return, both within and outside the camps.

3.1.2 Peace-building support

Since its establishment in January, TBBC has participated in the International Peace Support Group (IPSG). The IPSG is an informal grouping of actors involved in assisting and advising all the parties to the ethnic conflict in Burma/Myanmar. It meets on a monthly basis both to review the situation and coordinate efforts to support just and durable peace processes in Burma/Myanmar. Members of the IPSG agree on the need for national stakeholders to own the peace process in Burma/Myanmar and have come together to aid and assist in a spirit of consultation, transparency and collaboration.

TBBC is uniquely placed to broaden networks with non-state armed groups and facilitate consultations with displaced persons about peace processes



TBBC also began facilitating consultations between leaders of the ethnic nationalities and the international community in January so that diplomats and International Organisations could start talking with, rather than just talking about, non-state armed groups.

3 As preliminary agreements have been negotiated between non-state armed groups and the Government of the Union of Myanmar (GoUM), TBBC has provided logistical support to the ongoing transition from ceasefires into a broader peace process. Non-State armed groups have been supported to facilitate consultations between them, registered political parties and civil society groups from both sides of the border on the negotiations so far and the next steps towards a political settlement. The dissemination of information helped to reassure constituents that political grievances were not being traded for private profits and reduces the risk of non-state armed groups splintering, which would be disastrous for national reconciliation prospects. The consultations also provided an opportunity for women to call for greater participation in the peace process and for the non-state armed groups to assess key issues from a community perspective.

TBBC also convened two forums with civil society organisations to promote transparency, accountability and trust in the peace processes. Thirty-six representatives from 26 local and international civil society agencies participated in the first meeting in March. Participants expressed concerns that the Government's primary motivations are the normalisation of international relations, removal of sanctions and stabilisation ahead of the ASEAN chairmanship. Concerns about the ability of the Government to control the Armed Forces were also raised, especially given the situation in Kachin State. However, it was acknowledged that there exists a unique opportunity to transform conflict dynamics and possibly to prevent another generation of violence and abuse. The second forum in May was attended by 60 people, including representatives from 5 NSAGs, 23 CBOs or LNGOs and 15 INGOs. This forum acknowledged that broadening the participation of civil society, managing the influx of development aid and investment, and integrating a rights based approach will be key challenges for the sustainability of peace and reconciliation processes in the months and years ahead.

Issues raised in these forums were further discussed in a multi-ethnic CBO forum in April, a meeting of Shan CBOs in June, and a meeting of village tract leaders in northern Karen State during June. The primary concerns raised by local communities were that the preliminary ceasefire agreements had not led to any troop withdrawals and that development initiatives seemed to be a greater priority than political dialogue.

Apart from discussing the issues, the establishment of tangible community-based peace support mechanisms has been promoted in Karen/Kayin and Karenni/Kayah States. Translation and facilitation support was also provided for a workshop by the Mindanao People's Caucus for KNPP and Karenni CBOs during June about community-based ceasefire monitoring mechanisms. Karen CBO representatives from along the border as well as inside Karen State, Yangon, Bago and Tanintharyi Regions were similarly supported in the establishment of a Karen Community-based Peace Support Network.

TBBC was pleased to be invited to meet twice in Bangkok with Ministers of the GoUM. TBBC was thanked on behalf of the Government for taking care of the refugees and IDPs for so many years and shared information on the situation. TBBC expressed willingness to contribute to trust building and undertook to continue refugee/ IDP support until the time is ready for return. TBBC accepted an invitation to visit the Peace Centre in Yangon to discuss possible future involvement in the Burma/ Myanmar and hopes to go early in the second half of the year.

Lessons Learnt

- While multi-ethnic forums are an important mechanism for disseminating information and promoting transparency, the practicalities of promoting community-based participation in peace processes necessitate different approaches from State to State.

Next Six Months

- TBBC staff will join Karenni community representatives on an exposure trip to Mindanao to consider how community-based ceasefire monitoring mechanisms could be applied to the context in Burma/Myanmar.
- Visit Yangon Peace Centre to discuss possible future involvement inside the country.

3.1.3 Building Preparedness for the Return of Displaced Persons

As described in Section 2.5. Political developments, with the situation in Burma evolving rapidly, there has been a change in focus towards preparedness for eventual return. While no time frame has been set and UNHCR is very cautious not to be seen as ‘promoting’ return, for the purposes of planning, TBBC is considering that the displaced persons could begin to return within a period of one to three years.

With the situation in Myanmar evolving rapidly, there has been a change in focus towards preparedness for eventual return.

UNHCR has developed a Framework for Voluntary return into which CCSDPT was able to provide input. The framework outlines general conditions for a sustainable return, possible triggering events, a range of scenarios and the standards and principles of voluntary return. It also outlines key elements that will need to be addressed in a return from: registration, profiling, groups with special needs, information management, coordination mechanisms and principle stakeholders. It acknowledges that engagement with refugee committees and the community themselves is vital throughout the process. The document has been shared with a wide range of stakeholders including RTG. The Mae Fa Luang Foundation is currently consulting with refugees in camps prior to conducting a refugee profiling exercise later this year.

In facilitating informal meetings between International Organisations and Karen, Karenni, Mon, Shan and Kachin non-state armed groups during the period, an opportunity was provided for the non-state groups to provide updates on their respective negotiations with the GoUM, and for the International Organisations to outline their position on building preparedness for refugee return without promoting repatriation. The importance of reassuring refugees that there are no plans for a premature repatriation, and for promoting the principles of voluntary and sustainable repatriation in safety and with dignity were highlighted.

The Karen Refugee Committee held a workshop bringing together all the Camp Committees and the Karenni Refugee Committee to brainstorm on the needs of refugees during the three stages of repatriation: Preparedness, Return and Reintegration. Six key areas were identified: Information, Documentation (registration, certification, and citizenship), Relief Assistance (social services and development assistance), Livelihoods, Security and Participation. Preliminary discussions focused on what could be done now to address these identified needs and it was agreed that the establishment of a ‘repatriation’ committee and an information centre/mechanism, which focuses solely on return, were essential.



KRC workshop on repatriation

It is generally agreed amongst domestic political actors that ultimately IDPs and refugees may return simultaneously. However, organising the return or resettlement of IDPs inside Burma/Myanmar, should be attempted before the more complicated challenge of refugee repatriation. TBBC thus facilitated a strategic consultation with KNU and Karen civil society on the resettlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced communities, which reviewed current aid initiatives, considered international standards and principles, as well as the opportunities and threats in different scenarios.

While building preparedness is generally considered in regards to displaced persons themselves, there is also a lot of work that needs to be done in regards to informing the humanitarian community about potential implications and the current situation in potential areas of return. TBBC has been publicly disseminating narrative analysis, maps and household surveys about conditions in South East Burma/Myanmar for a decade, and this year's report, due for publication in October, will provide a poverty profile for 21 townships spread across South East Burma/Myanmar. TBBC and the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) have also cooperated to produce maps of organisational presence in South East Burma/Myanmar disaggregated to the township level to illustrate "who is doing what and where" in the health, education and livelihoods support sectors. . These maps are available from <http://www.tbbc.org/idps/maproom.htm#mimu> while a summary analysis can be downloaded from <http://www.tbbc.org/announcements/2012-07-31-news-mapping-humanitarian-reach.htm>.

Refugees and IDPs are all part of the same larger community of South East Burma/Myanmar and border based CBOs who have been supporting IDPs for decades are familiar with, and have access to, areas of potential return. Figure 3.1 shows a map of refugees' previous townships in Burma/Myanmar based on TBBC's population data, compared with the current disposition of IDPs as recorded in TBBC's 2011 Displacement Survey and the reach of border-based CBO support for IDPs over the last five years. It is likely that refugee and IDP return will be predominantly to these areas and the trust, knowledge and expertise of refugee and IDPs support structures will be key to successful reintegration of these communities and should be maximised.

Refugees and IDP communities are inter-linked. Their CBOs are able to access conflict areas and areas of potential return

Lessons Learnt

- Physical safety (from artillery attacks, military harassment, landmines, etc), legal security (with citizenship, access to justice, etc) and material security (through access to land, humanitarian aid, etc) are likely to be key conditions to promote voluntary repatriation.
- Access to information, community participation in planning, and consultation by government and international actors are key processes to promote voluntary repatriation.

Next Six Months

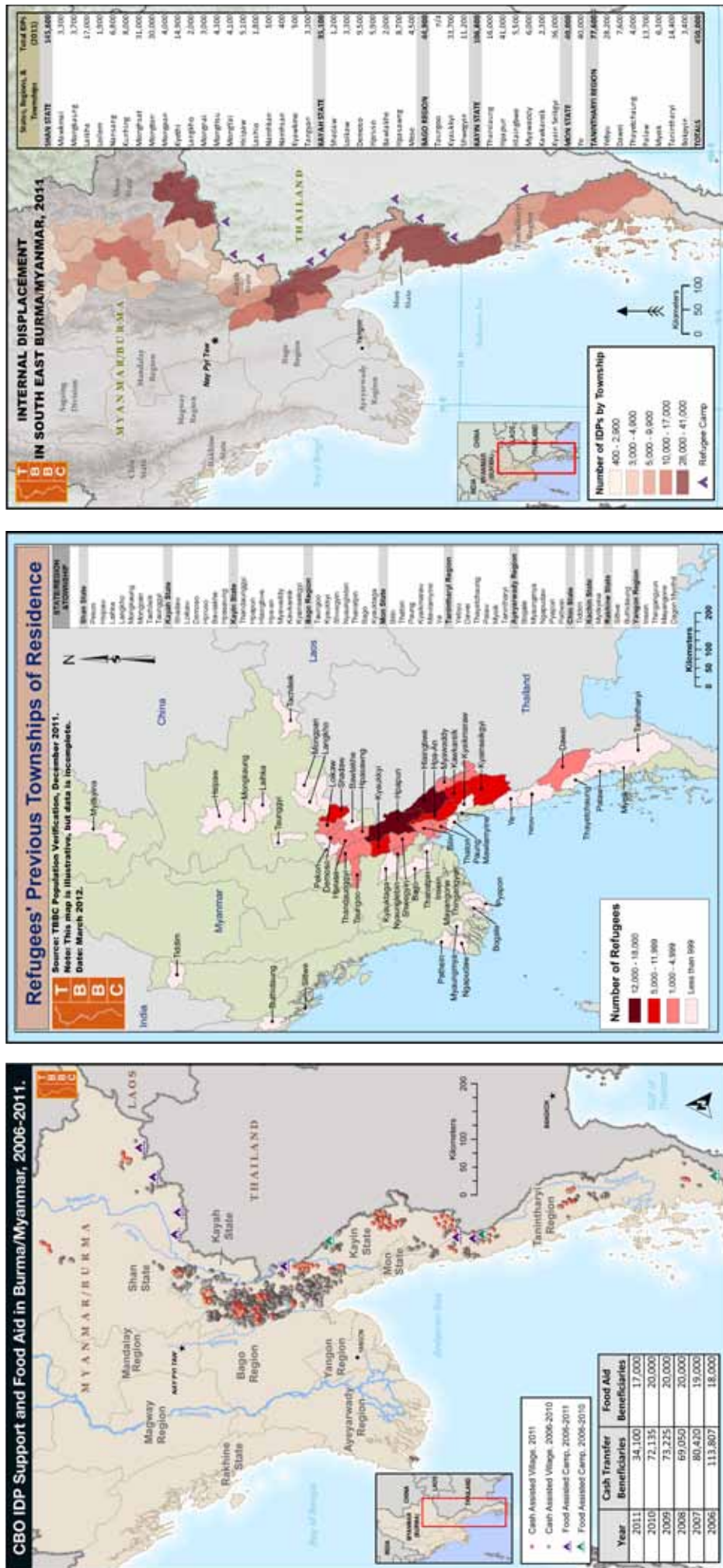
- Support CCSDPT in exploring the possibility of establishing Information centres in refugee camps to build preparedness for repatriation.
- TBBC's survey of poverty and displacement in South East Burma/Myanmar to be compiled and publicly released.

3.1.4 Other TBBC advocacy activities

Besides new advocacy work relating to peace-building and preparedness for return described above, TBBC Staff are daily involved in advocacy at many different levels, ranging from interventions with local authorities when problems arise affecting refugee protection or services at the border, to engagement with national Thai authorities and the international community regarding root causes and durable solutions.

TBBC member agencies also advocate with their own constituencies, raising awareness and encouraging supportive action whilst also trying to effect policy shifts within their respective governments as appropriate. During this period of change trust built by member agencies inside Burma/Myanmar can also be tapped in terms of building bridges and advocating for peace-building. The combined track record of members and their partner organisations in Burma/Myanmar along with TBBC partner CBOs can help create the momentum for peace.

Fig. 3.1 CBO Support in SE Burma/Myanmar, refugee origins and IDP locations.



A key approach of TBBC's advocacy is to make optimum use of its presence and networks along the border through research and documentation, affording, where possible, the displaced communities the opportunity to voice their concerns themselves. Regular documentation includes these six-month reports and annual reports on the IDP situation, which are widely distributed to all stakeholders. The TBBC website is also being constantly developed as a resource tool and e-Letters produced.

3

Besides the peace-building support activities already described, notable advocacy activities during this period included:

Conferences/ planning meetings/ briefings:

- Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) meetings.
- The TBBC Members Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) was held in Mae Hong Son in March after a field visit to Ban Mai Nai Soi.
- A CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat in Mae Sot in March review and progress the Strategic Framework.
- Briefings for Bangkok based Ambassadors/ donors and other interest groups as well as international visitors.
- CCSDPT Advocacy Working Group Meetings.
- Attended three UNHCR briefings on the Burma/ Myanmar refugee situation and preparedness for return.

Advocacy trips:

- The Executive Director visited Washington DC, New York, Ottawa and Montreal in February/ March, to meet with Donors, government and UN agencies, politicians, and NGOs providing updates on border developments and discussing future programming and funding. The Emergency Relief Director joined the USA leg of this trip.
- The Executive Director also visited the UK in June to meet Donors, politicians, and NGOs providing updates on border developments and discussing future programming and funding. This trip also included a visit to Karen refugees resettled in Sheffield.
- The Emergency Response Director travelled to Rangoon/Yangon in January and again in June to network with the international donors and humanitarian agencies, local NGOs, political parties and civil society agencies about the peace process and strengthening inter-agency collaboration

Next six months:

- The TBBC Donors Meeting is planned for Chiang Mai at the end of October. It is hoped to include a Burma/ Myanmar day with participants from inside as well as outside the country.
- A CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat will be held in September to review progress and update the Strategic Framework for Durable solutions.
- Participate in meetings called to discuss contingency planning for return.

3.1.5 Refugee Protection Activities

CCSDPT addresses protection related issues through Protection Working Group meetings held monthly at the provincial level (NGOs, UNHCR and Community-Based Organisations), a bimonthly CCSDPT Protection Sub Committee in Bangkok (for NGOs), a bimonthly Protection Coordination at the Border (PCB) convened by UNHCR, bi-monthly Child Protection Network (CPN) convened by UNICEF and a quarterly meeting held by the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) Steering Committee. In the first half of 2012, presentations and issues discussed included: juvenile delinquency, birth registration, impact of cuts in funding, a report on Urban Profiling, Trafficking, and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) which included a review of Automatic Response Mechanism Standard Operating Procedures (ARM SOP).

Documentation: Lack of status for unregistered refugees (47%) in camps continues to be a key issue resulting in unequal rights and access to services in all sectors. With the decrease in rations, more refugees are seeking work

outside of camp, which is a heightened risk for the unregistered who are often deported if arrested, as opposed to registered refugees, who tend to be sent back to the camps. Findings from an urban profiling study in Mae Sot to assess the vulnerability of migrant workers also indicated that for populations outside of camp, documentation status has the greatest impact in determining access to key services and economic opportunities.

Birth registration: Since 2008, all children born on Thai territory are entitled to a birth certificate. While Birth registration has been extended to all new-born children regardless of status in Tham Hin, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po, many inconsistencies and challenges remain. These include birth registration of children born to parents who carry different legal status, application of the Civil Registration Act retroactively (not only since the act came into operation but also prior to 2008), and fines which apply if the registration application is more than 15 days after the date of birth. There have been pilot information campaigns to raise awareness amongst the camp populations and advocacy with local Thai authorities but a significant backlog remains. Health agencies have been issuing delivery certificates since 2002. In 2011 alone, there were approximately 3,900 births in the nine camps but, by the end of January 2012, only a total of 2,960 birth certificates had been issued by the RTG since registration began.

Impact of Ration Cuts: As a result of ration cuts, refugees need to find ways to earn an income to supplement their rations. More people are seeking work illegally outside of camps, including now women and children, resulting in children being taken out of school or being left unattended in camp. Some people blame the Camp Committees for the cuts, resulting in increased tension and potential for conflict. The Protection sub-committee will draft a set of indicators to measure the change in the protection environment through tracking crime rates (International Rescue Committee, IRC), incidents in GBV (American Refugee Committee, ARC), sexual abuse and exploitation (PSAE Steering Committee), and working/unaccompanied children (Catholic Office for Emergency relief and Refugees, COERR). For more details, see Fig. 3.24: Ration Cuts: Coping strategies and impacts.

With the decrease in rations, more refugees are seeking work outside of camp, leading to increased protection concerns.

The Protection sub-committee will draft a set of indicators to measure the change in the protection environment through tracking crime rates (International Rescue Committee, IRC), incidents in GBV (American Refugee Committee, ARC), sexual abuse and exploitation (PSAE Steering Committee), and working/unaccompanied children (Catholic Office for Emergency relief and Refugees, COERR). For more details, see Fig. 3.24: Ration Cuts: Coping strategies and impacts.

Children affected by armed conflict: The number of cases reported declined with only 25 submissions from January 2011 to February 2012 of which 10 were verified by either UNHCR or UNICEF. All incidents happened inside Burma/Myanmar: six cases of killing and maiming, one recruitment case and three attacks on schools. All grave violations were attributed to either the Tatmadaw or DKBA. The decline was partly due to the absence of a dedicated focal person who encourages NGOs/CBOs to report, but some Camp-based staff expressed concern that their safety might be put in jeopardy if they report cases. There was some concern that children may seek to join non state armed groups due to ration cuts.

TBBC is an active participant of the Bangkok-based Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) which developed “Operating Guidelines” in 2011, which adapted the Red Cross and NGO Code of Conduct and the Good Humanitarian Partnership Principles to the local context. The dissemination of these Guidelines in the camps was postponed to the second half of 2012 to coincide with the roll out of the Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism to camp committees and CBOs – see 3.4.4 Beneficiary Communications.

Next six months

- Track the impact of ration cuts across the sectors.

3.1.6 Promoting Protection in South East Burma/Myanmar

During recent years, there have been wide ranging initiatives on the border to explore the relationship between aid and conflict and to ensure that relief interventions ‘do no harm’. The key initiative during the past year has been a series of protection mainstreaming workshops, which raised awareness amongst CBOs about humanitarian principles, the Sphere Project Protection Principles, a framework for identifying threats and mitigating risks, and different modes of advocacy. During the first half of 2012, two of these workshops were facilitated with 31 representatives from 12 Shan and Mon CBOs to raise awareness about the links between humanitarian protection and programming.

At the field level, impact assessments conducted by partner CBOs around six months after the distribution of aid, continue to be the primary mechanism to assess the repercussions of aid on humanitarian protection. None of the 24 impact assessments

conducted in 2011 identified any harassment induced by the distribution of aid. CBO field reports during the first half of 2012 have noted ongoing patterns of widespread abuse although there has been a significant decrease in armed conflict.

Pro-active initiatives to promote a protective environment in 2012 include ongoing support for the Karen Human Rights Group's village agency project, which has raised awareness about rights and responsibilities of civilians with over 2,000 villagers in 80 workshops during the past year. The Karenni Womens Organisations (KnWO's) are also incorporating an awareness raising component related to gender-based violence into a women's health project in Kayah State.

Next six months

- The Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN) will begin a land survey of existing users, community forests and wildlife sanctuaries in conjunction with the Karen National Union (KNU) so as to mitigate against the potential of land-grabbing during a transition period.

3.2. Increasing self-reliance by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities

The second core objective of TBBC's Strategic Plan is to increase self-reliance of refugees by promoting and creating livelihood and self-employment opportunities. The refugee leadership and TBBC have started to look beyond just providing support to livelihood activities that fit the camp context, to piloting schemes that will encourage preparedness and be relevant in the context of return. TBBC livelihood activities include both agricultural activities and activities that are relevant for the non-agricultural sector, ensuring a diversified approach that will benefit people moving back to both rural and urban/semi-urban contexts, if/when return is possible.



EDG client Saw KyaKyaw with his business in Tham Hin

Many refugees are making commendable efforts to cope and provide for their families. With courage, hard work, and creativity refugees find niches and opportunities to engage in small scale activities for income generation, both in kind (e.g. vegetables, fruits, crickets, meat) and in cash (e.g. cash for work/stipends, trading, service provision). These livelihood activities, albeit small and nascent, are essential for refugees to regain confidence, self-determination and a sense of independence from external aid.

TBBC livelihood activities will be particularly important when refugees return to Burma/Myanmar

When refugees return to Burma/Myanmar, they can look forward to freedom from encampment but will need to quickly become less dependent on aid. Setting up economic activities to ensure adequate food and livelihood security will be crucial for refugees' successful reintegration. Agriculture, shelter and entrepreneurial skills will all be important in preparing refugees for return and assisting reintegration after return. Now, more than ever, refugees require support to upgrade their skills and know-how to engage in meaningful livelihood activities.

3.2.1 Entrepreneurial Development, Grants, Savings and Loans Programme (EDGSLP)

EDGSLP provides financial access so refugees can become actively engaged in the camp economy, develop their entrepreneurial skills, expand their livelihood options and increase their income. This is achieved through developing entrepreneurial skills through training, grants and mentoring support. In addition, training on savings and loans processes is provided to strengthen the capacity of camp people to address their financial needs at business as well as household level. The EDGSLP is implemented in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin Camps. Whilst encouraging self-reliance in the camps, the entrepreneurial and technical skills being provided will be invaluable for refugees when they return to Burma/Myanmar and for those who resettle in third countries.

A total of 753 people have been trained and provided with a grant to start or expand entrepreneurial activities for income generation.

3.2.1 a) Entrepreneurial Training, Technical Training and Grants

i. Entrepreneurial training:

During the last six months, 225 refugees (67% women) completed Entrepreneurial Training in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Tham Hin and Mae La Oon. The training focuses on business selection, marketing techniques and strategies, costing, pricing and accounts-keeping to expand participants' enterprise capabilities.

ii. Technical training and support:

Technical officials from the District Livestock Office provided training in February on animal raising and environmental protection in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp to 15 groups of 7 members. These group members, with grant support, are now involved in pig raising. In Tham Hin, training on pig raising and environmental protection was delivered to 39 people (28 female, 11 male). Government officials from a Chantaburi bee keeping and cricket raising farm visited Tham Hin again in April to provide cricket raising training to 15 people (10 female, 5 male). These trainees went on to attend the EDG training to learn management skills and receive a grant to start raising crickets.

The Livestock Officer from the District Office undertakes monthly check ups on the pigs in Tham Hin and provides vaccines and necessary treatment. TBBC field based staff are learning basic veterinary treatment from the Livestock Officer.

iii. Grants

Small start-up grants are provided to participants who have received Entrepreneurial Training and have prepared a business plan. The grants provide capital for the establishment of small enterprises without the burden of initial debt. During the last six months, 123 people (98 female, 25 male) who completed five days of Entrepreneurial Training received a business start-up or expansion grant of Baht 2,400. An additional 102 people (56 female, 46 male) participated in three days of Entrepreneurial Training, Technical Training and received an upfront grant of Baht 4,000 to commence animal raising. The total number of people trained and receiving grants so far in three camps is shown in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2 Number of people who received training and a grant.

Criteria	%	Mae Ra Ma Luang			Mae La Oon			Tham Hin			Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Poor	15	40	65	105	23	27	50	20	55	75	83	147	230
Single Mother/ Single Women /Separated Women	20	-	45	45	-	24	24	-	29	29	-	98	98
SGBV Survivors	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With Disabled Spouse	15	3	11	14	3	4	7	2	6	8	8	21	29
Youth	10	7	19	26	1	6	7	7	9	16	15	34	49
Person with Disability (PWD)	5	8	-	8	5	4	9	5	5	10	18	9	27
Trained on Specific Skills	8	9	7	16	4	4	8	13	18	31	26	29	55
Existing Entrepreneurs for expansion of business	7	3	6	9	7	12	19	14	26	40	24	44	68
New Arrivals	10	10	34	44	10	15	25	6	20	26	26	69	95
Total		80	187	267	53	96	149	67	168	235	200	451	651
Animal Raisers in MRML		46	56	102							46	56	102
Total Trained on EDG											246	507	753

Note: % indicates the target for inclusion of each criteria in the programme.

The total number of enterprises supported by EDG has reached 627 (165 in Tham Hin, 339 in Mae Ra Ma Luang and 123 in Mae La Oon). In some cases, the number of businesses being supported by the programme may be higher than the actual number of clients, this is due to some clients having more than one business (e.g. pig raising and small snack selling). Refer to Figure 3.3 for the breakdown of businesses supported.

Figure 3.3 Businesses Supported by EDGSLP

Camp	Number and Types of Business Supported							Total
	Trade	Manu- facturing	Service	On Farm Activities				
				Animal Raising	Cricket Raising	Vegetable Farming	Total	
MRML	96	49	8	181		5	186	339
MLO	39	35	4	40		5	45	123
TH	26	41	4	84	8	2	94	165
Total	161	125	16	305	8	12	325	627

Trade = Groceries & Small Hawkers; Manufacturing= Snacks Making, Bakery, Noodle Making, weaving etc.;
Service= Tea Shop, Barber shop, Restaurants etc.

Impact: The careful mentoring support offered by the EDGSLP is resulting in successful and sustainable businesses. Despite the confined economic situations of camps, the number of entrepreneurial activities is increasing. In Tham Hin, 83% of participants qualified for refresher training and 63% received a second grant. Sixty-seven per cent of the total number of people who were trained and received grants are women, exceeding the target of 60%. Small enterprises have already proven to be effective in camps, with over 75% of participants turning a profit in the pilot phase of this activity. Overall results from a Rapid Business Assessment of clients in all three camps who had participated in EDG show that the average profit of the entrepreneurial activities in all three camps is around 35% with average daily sales of Baht 382.

A second Rapid Business Assessment of clients who received a second grant in Mae Ra Ma Luang revealed that 88% of clients are still in business. The results indicate that the average daily profit of these entrepreneurial activities is sufficient to cover the daily wage that people can earn while working outside of camps (90 -110 baht) without being exposed to the risk of being arrested.

Over 75% of EDG participants are returning a profit, with an average margin of 35%.

These enterprises are stimulating the camp economy and skills learnt through this project are better preparing refugees for the day when they can return to Burma/Myanmar.

Story of success:



Ket Tha Ree and her sewing business in Tham Hin

MS Ket Tha Ree, a forty year old lady, with four children in Tham Hin, attended a sewing course a while ago, but never started up her own business. After she participated in the Entrepreneurial Training and received a grant in August 2010, she immediately used the Baht 2,400 to repair her old machine and buy some additional parts and materials. She started sewing Karen Sarongs and blouses to sell to the camp people. With her second grant she purchased more materials to sew and sell Karen shirts and other clothes to camp residents. She says “Now I can save up to Baht 700 - 1000 in one month, which will provide for future needs”.

3.2.1 b) Savings, Loans and Micro Insurance in Tham Hin and Mae Ra Ma Luang

Savings and loans processes help refugees address their own financial needs. A local fund is created for the camp entrepreneurs to encourage groups to start saving for future needs. Training on savings techniques, accounts keeping and lending methodologies is provided as well as ongoing

mentoring support. This develops the capabilities of refugees in fund management and enables them to meet some of their basic needs. The fund is also preparing the refugees financially for a possible return to Burma/Myanmar by ensuring they have some savings to take back with them.

Figure 3.4 Savings Groups in MRML and TH Camps

Camp	No. of Groups	Total Members			Estimated Savings Baht	Micro Insurance Provision
		Male	Female	Total		
MRML	26	82	122	204	180,000	Animal Life Insurance
TH	20	42	98	140	170,000	Animal Medical Insurance

Impact: As shown in Figure 3.4 there are 46 groups, with 344 members, operating successfully in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin. These groups have saved a total of Baht 350,000 between them. In addition several of these savings groups have set up micro insurance groups to better protect animal raisers. By paying five baht per animal each week, depending on the group’s policy, animal raisers receive vital support when an animal is sick or has died.

Story of success:

Saw Gay Say is a member of a Saving, Loans and Insurance Group in Mae Ra Ma Luang and received a grant after completing the Entrepreneurial Training. He invested his grant in goats and is now raising several goats and contributing his savings to the Savings Group fund. He and six other group members have saved Baht 7,000 in just ten months and they are now using the money to provide loans to group members for business expansion or to address their family needs. Saw Gay Say comments that “*saving and receiving support from group members is helping me to increase my livelihood activities in camp and is building my confidence for the future*”.



Rapid Business Assessment, Kanchanaburi.



Rapid Business Assessment, Kanchanaburi.

Next six months

- Cricket Raising Training in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon.
- Savings Groups will be formed in Mae La Oon.
- Technical Training on Environment Protection and Systematic Pig Raising will be conducted in Mae La Oon for the members of the Savings Groups.
- A Second Rapid Assessment of clients (from last year) will be completed in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin.

3.2.2 Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project

CAN's project goal is to build community self-reliance in agriculture and nutrition, and enhance refugee household nutrition and income through increasing overall availability and access to nutritious foods.

The CAN project is implemented in five camps (Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po). TBBC staff, supported by a total of 75 camp-based staff (22 Female, 46 male), coordinate and support implementing partners and community groups, building their capacity in participatory methods for training, monitoring and management of the CAN project.

"[CAN provides] a good return on donor's investment, and is a clear indication that community gardens are increasing self-reliance". CAN evaluation, June 2012.

Details of the CAN activities under the three project objectives during the period were as follows:

3.2.2 a) CAN Objective 1: Provide opportunities for the mobilisation of local agricultural and nutritional skills, wisdom and knowledge

CAN Training: CAN provides training in sustainable, organic agricultural techniques and garden related health benefits. As shown in Figure 3.5, in the past six months, six separate Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions were

delivered to a total of 129 people (52 Female, 77 Male). The ToT provides cluster leaders or group representatives with the skills to facilitate Farmer Field School group learning. During this reporting period, 504 participants (30% women) were engaged in a range of Farmer Field School topics including “health benefits of gardens”, “soil health”, “seed saving” and “planting in small spaces”.

Fig.3.5: Trainings held and number of cluster groups formed (Jan – June 2012)

Location	3 day ToT No. people trained	No. trainings	No. Female	No. Male	Farmer Field Schools (FFS) No. participants	FFS No. trainings	No. of cluster groups formed
Mae Ra Ma Luang	26	1	12	14	135	1	14
Mae La Oon	29	1	8	21	270	57	30
Mae La	37	2	12	25	0	0	8
Umpiem Mai	20	1	10	10	35	2	3
Nu Po	17	1	10	7	64	2	5
Total:	129	6	52	77	504	62	60

Note: Cluster groups are defined as a number of households or gardens in close proximity to each other. Each cluster group typically consists of 15 to 30 households.

Agriculture and Environment Field Day: The event was jointly coordinated by COERR, TBBC and ZOA and was hosted by Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camp communities to demonstrate the importance of organic farming in contributing to the health and environment of the local community. It generated interest in agricultural activities amongst the larger camp community with the involvement of many young people and included: a display of local garden produce; an agriculture fashion parade, singing and dancing; and seed and plant material sharing and exchange. The event strengthened partnerships between NGO’s and relations amongst camp residents, whilst also helping to conserve and promote local Burmese indigenous knowledge and food culture.



CAN Field Day, Umpiem Mai

Development of Farmer Field School posters: A participatory workshop with the CAN project team and Nutrition Field Officers developed key messaging for Farmer Field School posters. Five different categories were identified, including: Health benefits of gardens; Soil health; Planting a mixed garden; Planting in small spaces; and Saving seeds. These posters have been translated into Burmese and Karen and will be used as a community education tool to support Farmer Field Schools.

'Ma Doh Ma Ka' Film: Screenings of 'Ma Doh Ma Ka', a film produced in partnership with FilmAid, continued in Mae La camp during the reporting period with a combined audience of over 1,528 viewing the film in 14 separate screenings. A total of 8,621 people have now viewed the film in Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Ma Ra Ma Luang and Ma La Oon since 2011. The film promotes CAN by demonstrating how households are supported to establish and maintain household gardens. It also provides important tips on hygiene and nutrition.

3.2.2 b) CAN Objective 2: Increase access and availability to a variety of foods grown

CAN encourages camp and local communities to sustainably manage and optimise available local resources, including saving seeds and growing a diverse variety of indigenous garden plants. This will lessen the reliance on buying seeds from outside of camp and will lead to the development of more resilient gardens with increased reliability and availability of nutritious year-round produce.

In the first half of 2012, 32% of all households in the five camps received seeds and are cultivating gardens inside and adjacent to areas outside of camps. This represents an approximate 10% increase on the previous year. In addition, over the past year, 423 community household garden allotments have been established adjacent to areas outside the 5 camps on a total area of 131 rai of land. A further 210 households are projected to gain access to community household garden allotments by the end of 2012 (see Figure 3.6).

Fig. 3.6: Area and number of established and projected outside community household garden allotments

Location	Area of land (rai)	No. established HH garden allotments	Projected No. established by the end of 2012
Mae La Oon	12	116	0
Mae Ra Ma Luang	12	33	30
Mae La	12	37	60
Umpiem Mai	14	87	20
Nu Po	81	150	100
Total:	131	423	210

Community household garden allotments are significantly increasing access and availability to garden foods, and enhancing household nutrition and income. Dr Julian Gonsalves, in a recent evaluation of the CAN project (June 2012), commented that "Community household garden allotments are probably the single best way to prepare refugees for repatriation". He added "they provide valuable hands-on skill training in organic agriculture practices. Typically, families earn 500-1000 baht per family. Given an investment of around 200,000 baht for 50 families (1 hectare) we are seeing a return on investment within the first year (in 6-12 months). This is also a good return on donor's investment, and is a clear indication that community gardens are increasing self-reliance".

"Community household garden allotments are probably the single best way to prepare refugees for repatriation." CAN evaluation, June 2012.

Garden cluster group monitoring outcomes: Fourteen cluster groups (254 households) in four camps collected data to monitor the outcomes of their gardens during this reporting period. A summary of gardening outcomes were displayed at garden sites on large public monitoring boards.



Community garden rules, Umpiem Mai

Fig 3.7 Garden cluster group monitoring outcomes – inside versus outside gardens

Performance Indicator	Inside Garden		Outside Garden		Average
	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	
Average Garden Area (m2)	198		160		179
Average Expenditure Saved (Baht/Mth)	405	200	509	400	457
Average Income (Baht/Mth)	349	200	402	400	375
Average Farmer Field Schools Attended (No./12 Mths)	1	4	2	4	1.5
Average No. of Recommended Techniques Adopted (No./12 Mths)	2	3	3	3	2.5
Average No. of Species Grown (No./12 Mths)	5	8	8	8	6.5
Average No. of Vegetable Eating Days Last Week (Days)	5	3	6	3	5.5

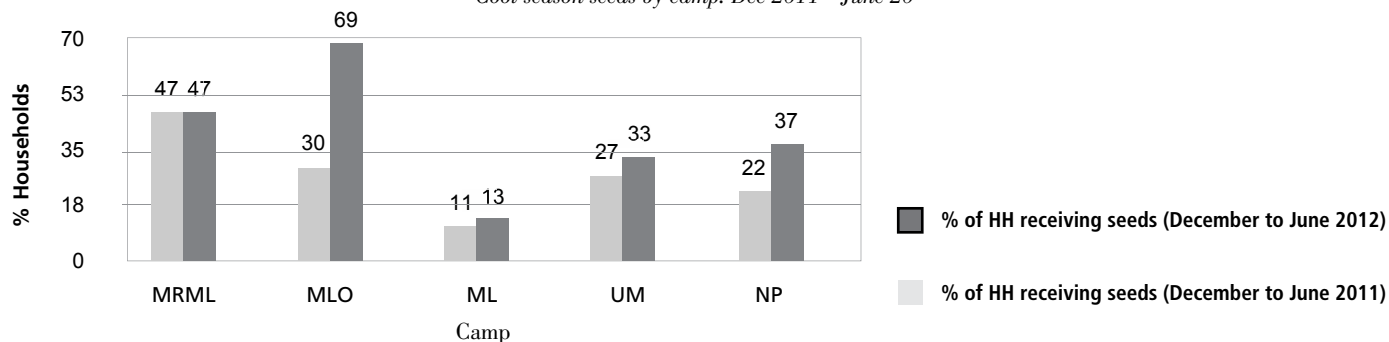
Results shown in Figure 3.7 indicate that gardening is increasing the overall availability of fresh garden food with households, on average, consuming dark leafy greens, yellow/ orange vegetables and fruit on 5.5 days of the week. In addition, gardening is contributing on average Baht 832 per month per household; an average expenditure saving of Baht 457 per month and an average monthly income of Baht 375 per month.

Material Distributions:

Seeds: During the first half of 2012, a total of 3,361 kg of 22 species of vegetable seeds were distributed in 5 camps to 6,680 households, 4,409 students in 51 boarding houses and schools, 12 nursery schools, 20 CBO’s and 10 NGOs. The five most commonly requested seeds were Morning Glory (Kang Kong), Coriander, Long Bean, Chinese Radish and Caisim Flower. Distribution rates for 2011 and 2012 for this period are illustrated in Figure 3.8, which shows that there has been a significant increase in the distribution of seeds in most camps over the past year. Overall, 1,455 more households have received seeds.

Fig. 3.8: Seed distribution

Seed distribution: Percentage of households receiving Cool season seeds by camp: Dec 2011 - June 20



Seed saving in camps: Three camp communities are successfully saving seeds. A total of 150kg of 9 species of seeds was saved in Nu Po, 2,223 kg of 11 species of seed in Mae La Oon and 1,894 kg of over 19 species in Mae Ra Ma Luang. The majority of seeds saved were roots and tubers, including taro, turmeric, ginger and yam. These seed saving initiatives are providing the knowledge and skills for these communities to increase their self-reliance in seed production. Additionally, it provides a link to conserve the rich cultural heritage associated with indigenous agriculture practiced in South East Burma/Myanmar.



Seed saving in camp

Seed Saving Network in Karen State:

The Karen Environment Social Action Network (KESAN) and Karen Agriculture Department (KAD) have established a seed saving network inside Karen State. The main objective of this project is to conserve indigenous varieties of seeds and promote mixed cropping to increase diversity and resilience of local farming systems. In the event that the seed saving network produces surplus seed, KESAN and KAD sell the seed to TBBC. In this reporting period, TBBC purchased approximately 472 kg of seed.

Trees: During the first half of 2012, a total of 32,705 saplings of 10 tree species were distributed in Nu Po, Umpiem Mai, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon. These trees will help improve soil, making garden allotments more fertile.

Fencing: In the first half of 2012, 641m of fencing was distributed in Mae La and Umpiem Mai to 26 households to prevent loss of crops to poultry and other livestock.

Tools: Community members who participate in CAN training are given basic tool kits including one hoe, a small spade, a bucket and a watering can. During the first half of 2012, 738 tool kits were distributed to approximately 500 households, 50 boarding houses/ schools, 16 nursery schools and 10 CBO's in 4 camps. A tool borrowing centre has been established for the garden allotments outside Nu Po camp to enhance sustained effective use and management of tools.

3.2.2 c) CAN Objective 3: Strengthening the capacity of CAN staff in project management

A CAN Monitoring workshop was held. The CAN team, with support from TBBC's M&E Specialist, reviewed components of the new monitoring system, discussed monitoring procedures, devised monitoring targets and tested new

developed Cluster Monitoring recording forms. Newly developed monitoring tools cover CAN Cluster Group Membership, CAN Training and Farmer Field School activities. They also gather results on participatory outcome and impact monitoring for CAN activities, which are displayed on CAN Cluster Group Monitoring Boards in the camps.

Impact: CAN improves refugees' nutrition and offers a useful occupation that can enhance psychological well-being. Production of agricultural products also provides income saving and income-generating opportunities and has the potential to improve the situation for many refugees, as they become actively engaged and empowered to develop skills and influence and better their own lives. Results from cluster monitoring boards indicate that gardening is contributing on average Baht 832 per month per household; an average expenditure saving of Baht 457 per month and an average monthly income of Baht 375 per month. The low income levels currently found in the camps means that even a small increase can have a significant impact on many households, allowing them to supplement the basic food ration and purchase essential household items not provided by agencies. Any garden surplus produced also helps increase overall supply, providing better access to nutritious, fresh agricultural products for other camp residents, which is in limited supply within the camps.

Garden allotments protect and improve the lives of vulnerable women

Daw Ma Tha and Daw Mangi rise early every morning to harvest a basket full of vegetables from their 100 m² community household garden allotment located adjacent to Umpiem Mai camp. The women have regular customers who are eager to buy an assortment of fresh organic vegetables, emptying their basket before the sun's rays get too strong.

Both widowed, the women say that the garden has significantly improved their families' lives. Prior to being allocated a garden, Daw Mangi, a resident of Umpiem Mai camp for four years, frequently worked outside of camp as a farm labourer in the surrounding Thai villages to earn money to provide for her two daughters' additional needs. During this time, Daw Mangi was caught on three separate occasions by Thai authorities. Daw Mangi is relieved that now she can safely earn 50 to 200 baht per day without having to leave camp. The women also added that the garden provides enough vegetables for their families, saving money that was previously used to buy vegetables.

"A garden allotment provides a safe means for a woman to earn 50 to 200 baht per day"

The women believe that the gardens contribute to both their psychological and physical well-being, adding that they have less time to think about their problems. Daw Ma Tha, aged 58, commented that she feels stronger now and remarked that her neighbours say that she is hardly at home! Both women are pleased that the garden is providing them with a livelihood so that they have a means to buy food such as fish, chicken bones and spices to supplement the family ration and to provide for their other basic needs.



Daw Ma Tha and Daw Mangi selling their locally grown vegetables, Umpiem Mai camp

Although uncertain of what their future will hold, both women confidently say that when the time comes to repatriate to Myanmar, if they have access to land, they will utilise their skills and grow vegetables.

Lessons learnt

- The younger generation in the camps (young adults and school going aged children) have never had to farm or forage from the forest, as their parents did. They lack the skills (and likely interest to return to farming). Special efforts and differential strategies are needed to engage young people in farming and related livelihood development. Capacity building of these groups, as with the elders, is an investment for the future.
- More attention is required to introduce root and tuber crops to backyards as they are an important source of protein and Vitamin A as well as source of feed for pigs. The reintroduction of root and tuber crops will provide households with planting materials that they could take with them if/when they return to Burma/Myanmar.
- A valuable network of trained cluster leaders and members now exist. This developed social infrastructure is a resource that needs to be maintained and nurtured, as it will be invaluable in supporting sustainable return and reintegration.

Next six months

- Annual CAN workshop in Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps.
- Over two hundred households will have access to community household garden allotments.
- New key messaging posters will be used as a tool to support Farmer Field Schools.
- Cool Season seeds will be delivered.

3.2.3 Closure of the weaving project

For the past ten years, TBBC supported a Longyi Project in the camps through the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO). However, as a result of continuous resource constraints, TBBC has had to discontinue this support in 2012. With the closure of the weaving project, it was agreed that a camp survey should be carried out on the number of looms in the camps, noting their condition and their owners. This was with a view to offering support to repair broken looms and to enable coordinated use of existing looms; ensuring weavers still have a means to generate an income. TBBC and KWO have yet to discuss the results of the survey.

Next six months

- Results of the Loom Survey will be discussed with KWO and a plan to provide support for repairs will be developed and implemented.

3.2.4 Livelihoods opportunities in the shelter sector

TBBC has developed a shelter strategy aimed in the longer term at reducing the amount of shelter materials procured each year. A number of pilot projects are developing community skills and capacities including the production or growing of shelter materials and the introduction of techniques that prolong their durability. The new initiatives also offer income generating opportunities through stipend worker payments and synergies with other projects such as CAN and WASH Committees (Water Sanitation and Health) are being explored.

The following progress was made during the reporting period:

Community based natural resource management (CBNRM):

Led by TBBC partner RECOFTC, CBNRM is a community-driven approach that entails sustainable biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. It fosters management of natural resources and helps to identify sustainable livelihood activities within specific natural environments. It involves training and relationship building in the camps and the surrounding communities, bringing together other key Thai actors such as the Royal Forestry Department (RFD), Community Conservation Groups and local authorities. Such management capacities represent an effective tool to decrease potential conflict with neighbouring Thai villages but might also prove extremely beneficial in a situation of refugees returning to Burma/Myanmar and recovering their livelihoods while preserving existing biodiversity and the natural environment.

CBNRM fosters management of natural resources and helps to identify sustainable livelihood activities within specific natural environments.

Multi stakeholder networks have been established in Nu Po and Mae Ra Ma Luang, bringing together refugees, Thai

villagers, local authorities, the RFD, the Royal Thai Project, Sueb Foundation and CCSDPT organisations. Activities during the reporting period include the establishment of Environmental Committees with rules and regulations, several multi-stakeholder meetings and training on Participatory Mapping, Management Zoning and Demarcation including the use of GPS.

A Collaborative Committee has been established in Mae Ra Ma Luang with representatives from Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang as well as three surrounding villages. This Committee and the Environment and Forest Conservation Group, established in Nu Po, have developed activity plans for the coming 1-2 years, which focus on community environmental education as well as environmental conservation and reforestation, including bamboo and tree planting, watershed management, and the establishment of protected areas and utilisation areas surrounding the camps.

The overall main achievement thus far is improving relations and increasing understanding between the main stakeholders (refugees and surrounding villagers). In Nu Po, the Wild Life Sanctuary under the Department of Forestry



Forest Assessment with RECOFTC, Nu Po camp

appears to be supportive of RECOFTC’s plan to work with villages and the Protected Area Committee to establish rules for the management of bamboo forests and resources for eventual harvesting and supply to TBBC.

Key challenges include maintaining and improving the involvement of Thai villagers and identification of longer term collaborative mechanisms which will bring refugees, Thai communities and Thai authorities together. A further challenge in Nu Po has been keeping non-paid staff motivated.

Bamboo Growing: TBBC supports bamboo growing both through plantations, as community based initiatives, and through the distribution of bamboo seedlings to individual households. During January-June 2012 7,000 bamboo plants, 3,000 eucalyptus plants and 2,000 other trees were planted, bringing the total plants planted in and around camps to almost 40,000 bamboo, 10,000 eucalyptus and 3,000 other useable trees. There are currently a total of 22 stipend workers helping in Tham Hin, Ban Mai Nai Soi, Mae Surin and Mae La Oon camps planting the trees, providing fertiliser and cutting grass. Community volunteers are mobilised on certain days to help plant thousands of bamboo plants in each camp. In Nu Po and the two Mae Sariang camps, bamboo is being planted in coordination with CAN. Plant nurseries are currently being established in four camps to propagate and protect bamboo and other plants during the dry period ready for planting in the wet season.

In total, 40,000 bamboo, 10,000 eucalyptus and 3,000 other useable trees have been planted in and around camps.

Treatment of Bamboo Poles: The bamboo smoking project, using ARC garbage incinerators in Nu Po to treat bamboo, began at end of 2011 and was implemented during the first half of 2012. Although camp residents acknowledge that smoking bamboo is an effective method of improving its durability, only 245 poles were treated in the last six months. This was due to the long distance between bamboo distribution points and the smoking kiln and late delivery of bamboo, which resulted in families focusing on repairing their house rather than treating the bamboo. Another method of bamboo treatment is the leaching of bamboo through the use of large water tanks, which were built at end of 2011. More than 300 poles have been treated in this manner. Initial responses indicate that families seem satisfied with these treatment methods, and TBBC is exploring the possibility of expanding these projects.



Production of concrete posts, Nu Po

Concrete Post Production: The initial necessary equipment and materials for concrete post production were purchased at the end of 2011. Training and production began in the second quarter of 2012. To date Nu Po has produced more than 200 concrete posts, which will be distributed to houses in need of replacement posts at end of 2012. TBBC also plans to pilot this project in Mae La camp. A longer term strategy will be designed based on an initial testing period in order to increase durability of refugee houses, provide them with necessary vocational training skills and increase income generation opportunities.

Leaf/ Grass Collection and Thatch Production: TBBC has continued a community based procurement approach for roof thatch in two camps: Mae Surin and Ban Don Yang. Refugee families produced leaf and grass thatch and, based on a system agreed with community representatives, were paid directly by TBBC for their produce. While in Mae Surin the community was able to produce a total quantity of 316,512 leaf thatches covering the needs of Mae Surin and Mai Nai Soi camps, in Ban Don Yang the community produced 20,000 grass thatches out of 79,000 provided.

Local procurement of roof thatch provides income for refugees, improves relations with surrounding villages, saves costs and results in improved thatch quality.



Woman making thatched roofing

Some significant differences were observed in the price and quality of thatch made by the refugees and that purchased from traditional sources. In Ban Don Yang camp, TBBC paid 10 baht per thatch to the community members compared to 12 baht to the supplier. In Mae Surin the community-procured grass shingle cost only 1.5 baht compared to the supplier's price of 2.5 baht. Mae Surin also reported significantly better quality of the community produced thatches as damage during transportation was minimised, and the workers take more pride in their work as their communities benefit from the finished product.

Additionally two local Thai villages were contracted to provide 500,000 leaf thatch to Mae Ra Ma Luang camp, and 1.5 million thatch to Mae La camp, representing 67% and 76% of total roofing needs for these two camps. Both contracts were met in full and TBBC was also able to save 0.3 baht per thatch. It is hoped this can be built on in coming years.

Construction Tools and Building Skills: As part of a broader training and capacity building strategy, construction tools are being provided to the camp shelter staff so that they can be used by staff as well as shared with refugee families during construction. Technical training for all shelter staff and some master builders in camps will be provided by Openspace, a team of Thai architects with experience in Community Mapping, floor and elevation plans and use of scaled measurements in building. First trainings are planned for July 2012.

Lessons learnt

- Sufficient time must be allowed to establish strong and sustainable community structures, which will ensure successful implementation of all activities.
- The motivation and involvement of the community is integral to the success of any project and innovative ways need to be explored to ensure ongoing motivation rather than simply providing financial incentives for community involvement.

Next six months

- CBNRM has two more key trainings planned in both camps, as well as ongoing monthly visits allowing activity implementation, follow up, problem solving and mentoring to the established committees.
- Bamboo Planting: In Tham Hin and Mae La Oon proper mechanisms will be defined for future harvesting, sharing of benefits and distribution to individual households.
- Concrete Post Production: A rapid review of design and structural integrity of concrete posts will take place. This project will expand into Mae La camp and a system will be established to monitor durability and distribution.
- Begin dialogues with camps and villages regarding in camp production of materials and/ or procurement of materials from local Thai villages for 2012/2013 building material needs.

3.2.5 Community Rehabilitation Support in South East Burma/Myanmar

TBBC recognizes that promoting sustainable livelihoods is essential and possible in some areas even while conflict is ongoing in others. While communities in relatively stable areas may not need emergency relief aid, their capacities to recover and escape from chronic poverty remain limited.

TBBC's Rehabilitation Project currently supports community initiatives promoting community forestry, agricultural extension, rice banks, human rights education, vocational training and women's health.

In the Shan IDP camps, the Shan Relief and Development Committee (SRDC) have been supported during the past year to establish a chicken-breeding project in Loi Kaw Wan IDP camp to supplement food rations. SRDC were also instrumental in working with the camp committee in Loi Sam Sip IDP camp to establish a cooperative shop as an income generation mechanism to subsidise camp management expenses, community events and referral costs for health care.

In Kayah State, TBBC supported Karenni Evergreen (KEG) to expand their community forestry project into Loikaw Township. KEG has already liaised with local GoUM Forestry Department officials, to facilitate contour agricultural training, procure and distribute over 33,000 saplings for perennials and cash crops, and establish community forestry committees with 8 villages in Hpruso Township. The Karenni Womens Organisation (KnWO) were also funded to



Roofing and livelihoods in Ee Tu Hta

distributed to the refugee camps in Thailand were procured from the Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN) to stimulate seed saving and protect biodiversity in Ee Tu Hta and surrounding villages. A number of small scale community development and livelihoods support activities were also promoted including a micro-hydro electric generator, pig breeding, charcoal briquette production, clay stove production, a farmer field school, blacksmith skills development and rice-paddy farming.

In the Mon resettlement sites, infrastructural support during the past year included repairs to a water supply system, school, foot bridge and agriculture centres. Livelihood initiatives included an animal husbandry project and a sewing and dress making training. Teachers were subsidised in 2 nursery schools and community health workers subsidised in 2 clinics.

Next six months

- Loi Kaw Wan IDP camp committee will establish a pig-breeding project.
- EeTu Hta IDP camp committee will facilitate training opportunities for the construction of fuel-efficient stoves, fish breeding ponds, and agricultural extension activities.

3.3. Ensuring continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable.

3.3.1 Camp supplies

3.3.1 a) Food Assistance

TBBC is committed to the principles to providing humanitarian assistance according to need. Given the situation of encampment and prohibition of employment, most refugee households in the camps can be categorized either as high or medium vulnerable in relations to food security. Funding has been made available for provision of blanket food assistance to the entire refugee population over past two decades.

More recently it has become clear that some refugees have developed coping strategies and strive to provide for themselves as much as they can. The 2011 baselines study has indicated that households have some sort of income and can afford to buy some foods in addition to the ration provided. The targeting of food assistance has therefore become an

expand their women's health promotion project from Hpruso and Hpasawng into Demawso Township.

In Karen / Kayin State, the Karen Womens' Organisation provided baby kits, which included 3 nappies, laundry and body soap, a longyi and maternal and child health information, to over 3,000 new mothers spread across 10 townships during the past year. The Karen Office of Relief and Development (KORD) are facilitating a rice paddy bank with 11 villages just north of Ee Tu Hta camp in Hpapun Township, where farmers are expected to repay the loan plus 20% interest after the subsequent harvest in order to sustain the project. Support was also extended for the Karen Human Rights Group's (KHRG's) village agency project which has raised awareness about rights and responsibilities with over 2,000 participants in 80 workshops during the past year.

In Ee Tu Hta IDP camp, there are some relief substitution initiatives promoting self-reliance. TBBC is contracting villagers to collect the roofing thatch for supplies to Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon refugee camps. Similarly, over 1,100 kilograms of seeds

imperative, especially in times of limited funding.

TBBC Food Ration: Over 13 thousand Metric Tonnes of food were supplied to the refugee population on the Thailand Burma/Myanmar border in the first half of 2012. Figure 3.9 summarises details of quantities procured by item and camp. Supplies are much higher during the first half of the year, compared with the second half due to stockpiling of some camps for the rainy season.

In 2011, as a result of funding shortages, rising food costs, and in an effort to encourage self-reliance, TBBC cut the food ration to an average of 1,930 kcals/ person/ day. At the end of 2011, due to further funding constraints, TBBC

Table 3.9: Food quantities provided to refugee camps, January-June 2012

Commodity	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Other	Total
Rice (MT)	917	360	1,782	1,654	3,146	1,155	1,026	409	443	65	10,957
Fishpaste (MT)	0	14	71	81	136	39	37	19	0	0	397
Salt (MT)	8	4	24	25	52	19	17	6	8	1	164
Pulses (MT)	92	29	136	152	241	99	87	36	45	0	917
Oil (Ltr)	40,806	15,750	71,946	81,198	138,078	50,436	46,242	18,738	19,044	1,818	484,056
Fortified flour (MT)	31	14	69	82	126	45	41	11	19	2	440
Charcoal (MT)	688	252	1,116	1,242	2,145	845	742	313	337	26	7,706

further reduced the ration for 2012, bringing the overall food ration amount to 1,640 kcals/ person/ day. This does not meet the daily calorie needs of vulnerable population groups. SPHERE suggests a minimum of 2,100 kcals/ person/ day for populations in emergencies who depend solely on external aid. TBBC is aware, however, that there are some alternative coping strategies within the camps and some camp residents have established successful income earning ventures and can cope without the food rations. TBBC is, therefore, placing increased emphasis on identifying and ensuring adequate support for the poorest and most vulnerable food insecure households, through Community Managed Targeting (CMT). Please see below for more details.

The content of the food ration was reviewed for 2012 to fully reflect the recommendations from the 2010 Nutrition Food Security Study (<http://tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#manuals>). Decisions on what changes to make to the food ration were guided by the following three principles:

- **Optimal Nutrition:** Maintaining a nutritionally balanced food intake is the priority for the refugees.
- **Cost:** The food ration has to be cost-efficient. Although rice is the preferred commodity, given limited funding for food assistance, commodities with an overwhelming proportion of food budget have to be reviewed and reduced accordingly, in addition to maintaining the nutritional profile of the food basket.
- **Targeting the vulnerable:** As the food ration is being reduced, besides traditional Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding for nutritionally vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant/ lactating women, increased efforts are conducted in parallel to assist the most vulnerable. These include re-directing AsiaREMix from adults to pregnant and lactating women through the Supplementary Feeding Programmes. A community-based targeting methodology is introduced to identify the most vulnerable households for additional assistance. Nursery school children continued to benefit from Nursery School Lunch programmes.



Baby being weighed to monitor nutrition

The food ration was amended in January 2012. Current ration commodities and quantities are presented in Table 3.10 below:

Considering significantly higher needs for kilocalories of adolescence, boarding house student rations for rice and oil were adjusted up in May 2012.

Food Items	Young Child Ration (6 mths to <5 years)	Older Child Ration (5 to <18 years)	Boarding House Students**	Adult Ration (>18 years)
White rice (25% broken)	6 kg	12 kg	13.5 kg	12 kg
Yellow split peas	0.5 kg	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg
AsiaREMix	1 kg	1 kg	1 kg	No longer included in adult ration
Fish paste	0.5 kg	0.5 kg	0.5 kg	0.5 kg
Soybean oil	0.5 litre	0.5 litre	0.8 litre	0.5 litre
Iodized salt	75 grams	150 grams	150 grams	150 grams

* fortified rice/soy flour with sugar added

** Rations for Boarding House Students were increased in May, 2012

Lessons Learnt

- Responding to the needs of households having difficulty coping with the reduced food basket changes are a high priority.
- Communication with stakeholders regarding ration changes is paramount in promoting transparency and understanding to avoid potential rumours and stress.

Community-Managed Targeting of Food Assistance

Refugees in the camps along the border have developed a range of coping strategies and strive to provide for themselves as much as they can. However, many vulnerable refugee families continue to require food assistance to meet their basic needs.

In broad terms, there are:

- Households who are self-reliant and can cope without any food assistance;
- Households that can manage with the current food ration and can supplement some food themselves; and
- Households who need additional food assistance to the current ration to meet their basic needs.

Community Managed Targeting of food assistance represents a shift in the delivery strategy with the community deciding on the allocation of assistance.

Community-Managed Approach

There are different methods available to identify vulnerability and target households. With Administrative Targeting, households or individuals are selected by external parties (e.g. project managers, NGOs or government officials) using measurable indicators and standardised surveys. Institutional Targeting identifies beneficiaries as those attending or resident in institutions (e.g. schools, hospitals and clinics, boarding houses, or other institutions). TBBC currently uses these methods to target nutritionally vulnerable groups via Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding and Nursery School Lunch programmes. Community-managed targeting allows the community to make decisions on the provision of assistance. Self-targeting and market-based interventions are other methodologies.

TBBC evaluated the feasibility of the various targeting approaches. Administrative targeting was considered in a thorough study by TANGO in late 2011 (<http://tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#manuals>). This method was found to be highly costly, time consuming and impractical. It would have required extensive periodic surveys of all 27,000 households in all camps without ensuring accurate identification of vulnerability.

TBBC has opted for a community-managed approach. Community-managed decision-making helps to empower people and build community capacity. The community-managed targeting model involves working with the communities to establish criteria to identify food insecure households in a just and transparent way.

Community Managed Targeting (CMT) means that the community decides on the allocation of assistance. Beneficiary households are selected by the community itself. Community managed targeting stands out as the best option in the current refugee context, because:

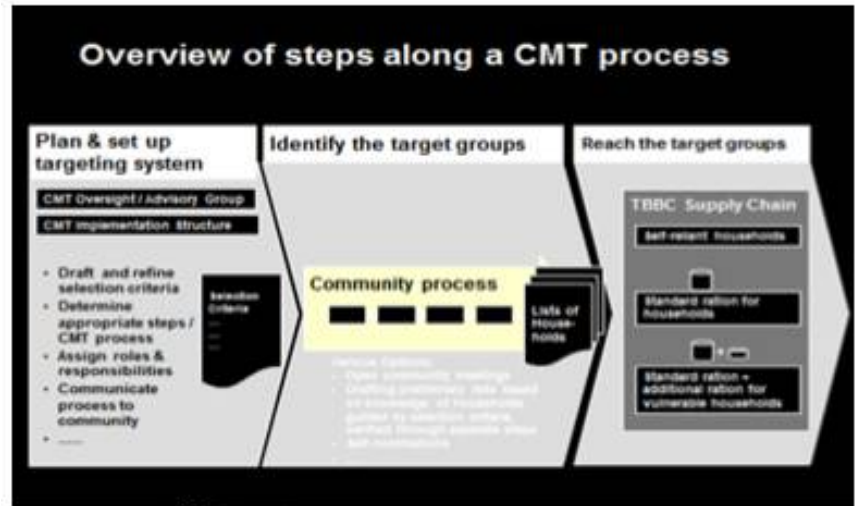
- Community managed targeting requires fewer resources than a lengthy administrative targeting process.
- Communities have the best knowledge of their situation and beneficiary identification can be done more quickly and easily;
- Community managed targeting helps to empower and build community capacity through participation. These skills will be needed if and when refugees return to Myanmar.

Community Managed Targeting Process

Community managed targeting is a process that requires time and planning to ensure utmost participation, impartiality, and transparency. The process and methods selected need to match the context and capacities of the community. There are steps in the process, and developing how community managed targeting will happen within each camp is part of the process.

There are various options and case studies from other countries for drawing up target lists, including:

- The Community drafts lists of households based on what they already know about the households close to them. Stakeholders and community members have the opportunity to verify the lists and appeal if necessary.
- Open meetings are held with the general public to decide on criteria and select households.
- Self-nominations / applications, where households elect themselves for assistance or identify themselves as self-reliant.



Whatever method is used, once a list of households has been drafted, it needs to be agreed upon and verified by the community. Once the community agrees, they have ownership of the decision. The outcome of these steps is a final list of households to be targeted, either for increased or reduced assistance.

Progress To Date

In Mae La camp, the CMT process is underway as a pilot project. The community (camp leaders, refugee committees, CBOs, etc.) have come together to begin planning the system and a “Mae La Model” has been developed. A concurrent pilot in the Mae Sariang camps and Ban Don Yang has also been initiated.

An extra 1.5 kg/person of rice will be provided initially for the most vulnerable households in the pilot camps; but other possibilities of food assistance mechanisms are being explored. Approximately 15% of the camp population is estimated to be highly vulnerable.

To ensure a shared understanding of CMT methodology, inductions were held at all TBBC Field Offices and in Bangkok to introduce staff to the concept and plans for the initiative. The CMT concept was shared at a three day workshop on preparedness and return, organised by the KRC and Camp Committees.

Implementing CMT requires extensive human resources and training on community development approaches. A CMT Coordinator was appointed and TBBC is in the process of recruiting a Community Mobilisation Advisor (funded by ICCO), who will assist with the coordination, introduction and roll out of CMT. Field Site Focal Points have been appointed to be the first point of contact for the camp leaders, CMT committees, KRC, and other stakeholders.

The M&E Specialist will develop methods to compare CMT household selection results, when available, with known demographic characteristics of households to assess whether CMT is targeting effectively.

Lessons Learnt

- CMT has received positive reception and significant interest by community stakeholders. Communities are eager to take on the challenge of managing resources to protect their most vulnerable families.
- It is necessary to allow adequate time for processes to occur, in order to ensure transparency, fairness, diverse and appropriate stakeholder participation, and effectiveness.
- Mobilising communities to make decisions on resource allocation following years of being 'provided' with assistance is a challenge and requires extensive capacity building, facilitation, and time.
- Increases in human resource capacities to support the process are required.

Next six months

- Continue to guide implementation of CMT in at least four camps, and explore use of food vouchers.

3.3.1 b) Cooking fuel

TBBC provides compressed charcoal in all nine camps to ensure refugees have sufficient cooking fuel for all of their cooking and water heating needs. Seven thousand seven hundred metric tons of compressed charcoal was distributed in the first half of 2012. Charcoal is distributed according to a 'distribution curve', which determines rations based on household size. As a result of changing demographics due to resettlement and new arrivals, household size data is continually monitored and the multiplier used to calculate charcoal requirements adjusted every six months. The current average is about 8 kg per person.

Seven thousand seven hundred Metric Tonnes of charcoal were provided to the refugee camps during the first half of 2012.

In 2004 a consultant calculated that an average household needed 190 mega joules (MJ) of heat per person per month for food preparation and boiling of water. For many years TBBC purchased charcoal with a heating value of 24 MJ/kg, however the raw materials needed to achieve such a heating value, especially bamboo joint and coconut shell, became sparse and expensive during 2011. The specification was changed in 2012 to 22 MJ of heat per kilo. To achieve the household need of 190MJ per person per month the average quantity per person would need to be increased to over 8.6 kgs but TBBC cannot afford this due to funding constraints. All charcoal supplied undergoes laboratory tests to determine the exact energy content or heating value. Supplies in the first half have generally been close to the 22MJ specification, although there have been some notable failures. TBBC has imposed a 5% financial penalty for sub-standard supplies under the terms of the contract but, the problem remains.

3.3.1 c) Shelter



Shelter delivery.

Shelter is no longer considered a one-off annual task but an ongoing and continuously improving process. This allows the development of expertise in construction, production and growing of materials and research into improving their durability. The goal is not only a more efficient and appropriate provision of construction materials but also decreased community dependency on external support together with opening up of livelihood and income generating opportunities. The provision of basic construction materials for refugees to build their shelter by themselves has been one of the main objectives of TBBC's assistance for more than ten years. This community driven ap-

proach has ensured that international planning standards for camp sites and refugee shelters have been achieved in most of the camps.

Shelter activities occurring throughout the year include assessing shelter material needs and wants of houses and community buildings, quality control and distribution, and assistance to vulnerable families during the construction process. An improved Shelter Assessment process was developed in the Tak camps and will be introduced to all camps in July 2012. Guidelines and criteria for assessments have been developed, shelter stipend staff have been recruited, and training and capacity building will be delivered alongside a communication campaign to inform the community.

The shelter programme has been affected by budget reductions. Coupled with a reduced budget, material prices have increased significantly in 2012, exacerbating difficulties to provide sufficient materials. Such a reduced budget has not allowed TBBC to maintain previous material rations, nor support community buildings or the building of new houses, with the exception being for emergencies such as floods, fires and landslides. During the reporting period shelter materials repaired almost 26,400 refugee houses, 162 community buildings and 63 warehouses. In addition, more than 200 houses and 3 warehouses were built in the nine refugee camps during the 2012 project cycle as listed in Figure 3.11.

Shelter support has been maintained at 50% of Sphere Project standards in 2012.

Figure 3.11: Housing, Community buildings and Warehouse Repairs in 2012

Camps	Houses & Boarding Houses for repair	Community Buildings for repair	Warehouses for repair
Mae La	7,839 (3)	57	5
Nu Po	3,082	18	5
Umpiem Mai	3,595	28	0
Mai Nai Soi	3,271	1	9 (1)
Mae Surin	660	1	3
Mae Ra Ma Luang	2,684 (133)	36	12 (2)
Mae La Oon	2,585 (99)	21	29
Tham Hin	1,610	0	0
Baan Don Yang	832	0	0
TOTAL	26,393 Houses	162 Community Buildings	66 Warehouses

*Note: this does not include buildings replaced following the fire in Umpiem Mai camp.
() = new houses and new warehouses built. Most are in the Mae Sariang camps after 2011 floods.*

Shelter materials procured and delivered to camps in 2012 are listed in Figure 3.12 with some slightly reduced amounts compared to the procurement of 2011 as a result of the present budget shortfall. Preference is given to repair of existing houses with a focus on roofing materials as these are most essential for protecting existing shelters and maintaining minimum standards of living conditions. In camps without Shelter Assessments, TBBC is finding it

Figure 3.11: Housing, Community buildings and Warehouse Repairs in 2012

Material Items		Refugee Camps										TOTAL 2012	TOTAL 2011	TOTAL 2010
		MLA	**UMP	NUPO	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	THI	BDY				
Bamboo Poles	Small 2"/6m	66,276	63,554*	28,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	104,735	41,936	0	
	Large 3"/6m	90,942	111,709*	51,744	49,800	8,990	62,800	66,410	17,677	11,520	412,416	538,413	1,381,127	
Eucalyptus Poles	Small 4"/6m	3,296	12,097	2,321	4,835	1,190	1,198	1,617	0	0	16,371	24,208	57,967	
	Large 5"/6m	2,681	11,604	4,889	1,260	1,020	1,566	1,529	1,610	0	19,060	19,349	62,801	
	Short 4"/4m	0	0	0	0	0	582	295	0	0	877	1,885	5,060	
Roof Thatch	Leaf Thatch	1,977,764	0	327,600*	212,952	103,560	695,130*	743,290	0	0	4,403,822	3,876,934	5,192,920	
	Grass Thatch	0	431,371*	92,125*	0	0	0	0	0	69,000	374,059	272,335	645,135	
	Plastic Sheets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,610	0	1,610	2,221	2,350	

*Note: * Total quantity required for distribution was not delivered completely; ** includes quantities needed after Umpiem fire.*

very difficult to provide enough materials to support existing community structures such as Camp and CBO offices due to significant budget shortages.

3 It was well noted that three camps experienced serious shortages of procured materials in 2011 due to late deliveries of shelter materials and contract cancellations. These houses were reassessed and included in the 2012 needs, and by enlarge have received materials this year although further late deliveries has exacerbated the situation once again. All three Tak camps and Mae La Oon have struggled with late deliveries. Fortunately materials were delivered in full to Mae La by early June, and the majority of other materials in the remaining camps have now been delivered. However, the following quantities of roofing materials remain undelivered and suppliers have now cancelled contracts as supply of these natural materials has all but dried up at this late stage in the year: 132,498 grass thatch in Umpiem, 267,150 leaf thatch in Nu Po and 191,180 in Mae La Oon representing approximately 30% of all roofing needs in the 3 camps and 3.5 million baht. TBBC are deciding how best to manage this significant shortfall. Many families have made the choice to purchase, go into debt or borrow roofing materials from neighbours and Thai villagers.

Suppliers are finding it increasingly difficult to find adequate supplies of bamboo of suitable size and quality.



Repairing the roof

Lessons learnt

- Late deliveries of building materials and failing suppliers significantly impact overall quality of TBBC's programme and relations with the refugee communities.
- Budget allocation needs to be done as early as possible to ensure timely awarding of contracts and sufficient time for suppliers to prepare material deliveries. Purchase Orders need to be issued at beginning of the year.
- Besides open public tenders at the Bangkok level, local procurement needs to be further explored.
- The capacity and ability of suppliers to fulfil agreed commitments requires further investigation. Further provisions are required in supplier contracts to ensure commitment to their obligations. Deposits, guarantees or other liabilities will be considered including more properly defined delivery schedules.
- Possibilities for improved contract management should be explored including increased involvement of Field Offices.

- Further support from TBBC CMSP programme is needed to ensure a good understanding within the refugee community and among its representatives of rights and obligations guiding the whole process. This requires section staff to be more involved with the Shelter Assessment process.
- TBBC needs to further increase its advocacy work with Thai authorities, including the Thai Forestry Department, and also cooperation with RECOFTC in order to explore possibilities for alternative shelter material procurement lines, including TBBC expanding its bamboo and tree planting activities.
- TBBC might explore possibilities of using alternative materials for shelter construction in the camps.

Next Six Months

- Plan, provide training on and implement the Shelter Assessment process in all 9 camps ensuring adequate communication to all refugees including completion of data entry.
- Integration of shelter data into existing population data to enable easier comparisons.
Input needs to 2013 shelter budget and develop plans and priorities for early procurement of bamboo.
- Initiate discussions with villagers and local suppliers to plan for shelter materials for 2013.
- Develop mitigation plans for future late deliveries.
- Conduct monitoring visit to villages and suppliers harvesting bamboo to better understand issues with bamboo supply, quality control, period and duration of harvesting, handling, and other external pressures.
- Further develop the TBBC shelter policy, highlighting building priorities, challenges and opportunities.
- Evaluate the process of community produced roof thatch and assess possibilities of increasing production in pilot areas and expanding to other camps.
- Review quality/ colour of plastic sheets used in Tham Hin as a response to concerns raised by refugees.

3.3.1 d) Non-food Items

As a result of funding constraints TBBC ceased provision of all non-food items in 2012, other than cooking stoves and the distribution of donated items.

Cooking stoves: TBBC endeavours to ensure that all households have access to at least one fuel-efficient cooking stove. Procurement is currently underway for a distribution in the second half of 2012 to 40% of households who do not have one.



TBBC Quilt distribution, 2012

Donated Clothing and Quilts: The Wakachiai (Japan) project is now TBBC's main source of used clothing. The sixth annual consignment arrived in July and clothes will be distributed in all camps during the August to December period.

TBBC has ceased supply of all non-food items except cooking stoves and donated clothing and quilts

3

LWR is a long-term donor of quilts and baby kits. The 2012 shipment is due to arrive in October, for distribution during November-December. TBBC's target is to distribute quilts to 50% of the camp population each year, but LWR have only been able to source enough for about 40% of the population in recent years. LWR are challenging the quilt makers to increase supply in 2013. LWR representatives will visit Mae La and Umpiem camps in August 2012 to take photos and collect some stories to promote this Quilt Challenge Project.

3.3.2 Nutrition Programmes

3.3.2 a) Improving and Protecting Nutritional Status

The Food Assistance and Nutrition (FAN) Sector was initiated within CCSDPT in mid-2011 to highlight the cross-sectorial obligation to address under-nutrition in the camps, raise awareness of refugee nutrition issues amongst the international nutrition community, and share best practice.

A FAN Task Force was formed specifically to address the persistent problem of chronic malnutrition (stunting) in children and improve Infant and Young Child Feeding practices. However, following the ration cuts, the FAN Task Force, in collaboration with the CCSDPT Health subcommittee, shifted its focus to ensuring effective communication on ration changes and education around nutrition.

The FAN Task Force is providing vital nutrition education in an effort to minimise the impact of ration cuts.



SFP demonstration

To start the process of developing programming to address stunting, the Nutrition Programme team attended three day training on Behaviour Change Communication and Infant and Young Child Feeding, and subsequently drafted a community-based Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GM&P) model for the camps. This draft will be shared with the FAN Task Force for further development.

Nutrition Field Officers worked with KWO and health agencies to trial the World Food Programme's "Super Cereal," (infant baby food mix made with corn and soy) in three camps (Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La). The corn/soy formula is less expensive than TBBC's current rice-based formula, and could be promoted as a separate product

specifically for young children. Feedback from the trials indicated that most of the children preferred the corn/soy blend. TBBC's local AsiaREMix supplier is currently testing their capacity to produce this corn/soy blend for production of the baby food mix (the formula has added milk powder and oil). Further progress on this initiative has been delayed due to a current focus on CMT; completion of SFP guidelines and trainings; and slow progress at the factory in formulating the BabyMIX.

The FAN Sector has collaborated with CDC Atlanta to test local cooking methods for AsiaREMix to determine the effect on mineral retention. Such studies have never been conducted, and the results will be highly useful to the international nutrition community in improving fortified products and developing messaging around cooking methods. Preliminary results have just been released and FAN plans to further collaborate to write an academic paper for publication to share this information widely.

3.3.2 b) Supplementary/ Therapeutic Feeding (SFP/ TFP) Programme

Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (SFP/ TFP) are implemented for vulnerable groups by health agency partners in all camps. Vulnerable groups include malnourished children and adults; pregnant and lactating women; TB, HIV and chronically ill patients; infants unable to breastfeed; and patients unable to eat normal food. Malnourished children are identified through growth monitoring visits in camp clinics using weight-for-age growth charts and weight-for-height z-score tables (see Appendix A.6.3.d).

Revisions were made to TBBC's Supplementary/ Therapeutic Feeding Guidelines and Protocols to bring them in line with the Global Nutrition Cluster (UNHCR/ WFP/ UNICEF, WHO). The new SFP Guidelines can be found at <http://tbcc.org/resources/resources.htm#manuals>. TBBC's Nutrition Manager and Field Officers provided intensive training sessions to TBBC staff and health agency partners to ensure correct implementation of the new guidelines and protocols. Camp committees were also informed of changes and assisted with communication to camp residents.



Training for Health Staff on SFP Protocols

The new SFP guidelines and protocols include the following:

- Guidelines in English, Thai, Karen, and Burmese that include the rationale for inclusion, standard treatment protocols, supplementation protocols, and that emphasise nutrition education during clinic encounters;
- Admit/discharge criteria that more clearly specify target groups eligible for SFP, including individuals with chronic diseases, in-patients, disabled persons, etc.
- Separate guidelines for infants unable to breastfeed, including introduction of complementary foods;
- Guidelines for complementary food assistance for infants and young children;
- Guidelines for conducting cooking demonstrations for using AsiaREMix; and,
- Order forms linked to reported caseloads for each target group.

Highlighted changes include:

- Food assistance protocols include only AsiaREMix, pulses, and soy oil. Adults, including pregnant and lactating women will receive AsiaREMix through preventive SFP programmes. Local purchase by

- health agencies will only be allowed for specific foods for nutrition education and cooking demonstrations;
- Six commonly used AsiaREMix recipes have been documented pictorially and provided to health workers for cooking demonstrations to SFP recipients.
- Educational materials were prepared and provided to health workers during trainings for use with SFP clients;
- Vitamin A and micronutrient supplementation protocols were revised in line with international guidelines;
- An SFP ordering worksheet was developed and implemented to assist health agency staff in ordering, monitoring, and reporting back on SFP commodities in the camps. The system is directly connected to the caseload for each target group, which will assist TBBC in monitoring stock.
- SFP food commodities have been integrated into TBBC supply chain ordering and logistics systems, making commodity orders more streamlined and efficient; and
- TBBC's indicators and reporting system have been aligned with the CCSDPT Health Information System, to avoid double data collection and reporting at the field level.

3.3.2 c) Nursery School Lunch Programme

The nursery school lunch and snack programme, implemented in partnership with CBO partners, represents an innovative adaptation of “school feeding” that helps to protect the nutritional status of pre-school children.



Nursery School Programme Nutrition Training

Nutritious lunches were provided daily to more than 8,000 nursery school children.

In the first half of 2012, support to school lunch programmes continued for more than 8,000 children attending 82 nursery schools in all camps. A rate of five baht per child per day is provided to CBO partners to purchase fruits and vegetables and quality protein foods, such as meat, fish, eggs, soymilk, and beans, to supplement the rice that children bring from home. TBBC is also supporting the schools with AsiaREMix and charcoal to provide a morning snack for children one to two times a week in addition to their lunch.

A standard training in basic nutrition principles was developed and implemented to support TBBC partners in purchasing and cooking meals using their limited resources. Teachers/cooks in nursery schools were trained on basic nutrition and child food assistance, and are now better equipped to use the food commodities provided and to purchase additional nutritious foods to ensure maximum nutrition for pre-schoolers' lunches. A standard recipe book has been created and will be printed in the second half of this year to assist the schools in cooking nutritious meals. Support for Nursery School lunches for the school year (January – June 2012) is shown in Figure 3.13. The preliminary gender-disaggregated data demonstrates that the proportions match the camp demographics.

3.3.2 d) Nutrition Education

Health agency staff received increased support from the Nutrition Programme in leading regular cooking demonstrations for caregivers of children enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes. The demonstrations are intended to assist caregivers in preparation of the SFP AsiaREMix food assistance, and to provide instructions on food assistance intervals to ensure that the children recover from malnutrition. The demonstrations take place regularly at health agency clinics during SFP distribution.

Nutrition Field Officers participated in the introduction of ration changes in all camps, with a focus on promoting consumption of AsiaREMix. The officers focused on education for camp leaders, health agency partners, nursery schools, and CBOs, and conducted campaigns in all camps.

Fig. 3.13: TBBC nursery school lunch support for the 2012 school year

Camp	Implementing organisation	Number of schools	Avg Number of children	% Boys	% Girls	Number of school days for 2012 school year
MNS	KNWO	15	1,154	51	49	185
MS	KNWO	4	380	51	49	185
MLO	KWO	7	789	50	50	185
MRML	KWO	11	1,517	50	50	185
ML	KWO/TOPS	24	2,234	50	50	194
UM	KWO/TOPS	11	788	50	50	194
NP	KWO/TOPS	6	793	51	49	194
DY	Camp Education Committee	1	249	51	49	203
TH	Camp Education Committee	3	318	49	51	187
Total:		82	8,222			

Lessons learnt

- Increased staff with capacity to guide and monitor programmes at the field level has increased the efficiency and efficacy of nutrition programming, particularly with Supplementary Feeding and Nursery School programmes.
- Nutrition education continues to be in demand by camp residents, health workers, and partner agencies, and TBBC now has the human resources to respond appropriately.

Next six months

- Expand training to potential partners to design and implement GM&P/ICYF programming, and conduct research and development for BabyMIX.
- In collaboration with health agencies, closely monitor acceptability of new SFP guidelines and protocols.
- Ensure smooth integration of SFP food ordering systems into TBBC’s supply chain.
- Complete merge of TBBC and CCSDPT’s Health Information System statistics and ensure that camp-based staff are trained on using new systems.
- Continue to provide and scale up nutrition education for camp partners, and scale up AsiaREMIX education campaigns in all camps.

3.3.3 Nutrition Surveillance

TBBC and CCSDPT Health Agencies collaborated to conduct nutrition surveys of children age 6 to 59 months in all camps in 2011 as a proxy for determining food ration adequacy and nutrition status amongst the general camp population. Households in all camps were randomly sampled using TBBC’s Total Population Database, and a total of 4,559 children border-wide were included in the survey.

Survey analysis and a final report were completed during the first half of 2012, and presented to the partner health agencies. Section 5.3.b provides detailed results for wasting and stunting malnutrition. Main results and recommendations presented below will be discussed with the CCSDPT Health Subcommittee and Food and Nutrition Assistance Task Force. The full report can be found at <http://tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#manuals>.

The Relationship between Acute (Wasting) and Chronic (Stunting) Malnutrition

Stunting often goes unrecognised by families who live in communities where short stature is common. Even among health workers, stunting generally does not receive equal attention to wasting (low weight-for-height).

Many families, health workers, and policymakers are unaware of the consequences of stunting, so it may not be viewed as a public health issue.

The effects of stunting are serious and lifelong. Stunting is strongly linked to the ability to learn and cognitive development in children, and negatively affects maternal and adult health.

Children 6-24 months of age are most vulnerable to both wasting and stunting malnutrition.

Malnutrition

Average acute (wasting) malnutrition rates for children under five are “acceptable” according to WHO benchmarks for all camps and border-wide. The border-wide average chronic (stunting) malnutrition rate is classified as “very high.” Camps with the highest stunting rates are located in the most remote areas of the border. The highest rates of wasting malnutrition were found in children 6 – 24 months in all camps, and the prevalence of stunting also increased in this age group. The effect is cumulative, by the age of five, nearly half of all children were found to be stunted.

Recommendations to address malnutrition:

- Implement incentivised community-based Behaviour Change Communication and GM&P programming in all camps to target families with children aged 6 months to 2 years.
- Scale up training for health workers and community facilitators to conduct intensive Infant and Young Child feeding promotion activities.
- Train health workers and community facilitators in Behaviour Change Communication techniques to counsel pregnant and lactating women to promote maternal health.
- Initiate camp-wide campaigns and other activities to highlight the problem of stunting and to mobilise community members to be involved in the solution.

Micronutrient Deficiencies

Angular stomatitis is used as an easily detectable clinical indicator of micronutrient deficiency, and can indicate a more widespread problem of other micronutrient deficiencies. Rates have increased since the previous surveys, and prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies remain a concern. This increase needs to be investigated. Prevention plans include the scaling up of nutrition education and AsiaREMIX promotion activities to ensure that children consume adequate quantities of micronutrients to prevent deficiencies.

Supplementary/Therapeutic Feeding Programme Coverage

Supplementary and Therapeutic feeding programmes aim to treat acute – wasting – malnutrition. Although rates for moderately malnourished children are very low, food assistance programme coverage for moderately wasted children was poor in most camps, indicating that moderately malnourished children are not being identified and treated effectively. Coverage for severe wasted children was 100%, indicating that severe cases are identified and treated appropriately.

Recommendations to treat moderate acute (wasting) malnutrition:

- Scale up training for health and other community workers to effectively identify and enrol moderately malnourished children into supplementary feeding programmes.
- Ensure that children discharged from supplementary feeding programmes receive regular follow up by health workers.
- Scale up monitoring of programmes and continue on-going coverage surveys.

Vitamin A Supplementation

Vitamin A deficiency is a major contributor to childhood mortality and illness. Vitamin A supplementation is necessary in the refugee camps to ensure adequate intake. Vitamin A supplementation coverage was below Sphere standards, but has improved from previous surveys. Documentation remains an issue as supplementation is documented inconsistently, and coverage may be higher than reported.

Recommendations to further improve Vitamin A supplementation:

- Follow CCSDPT border vitamin A prevention protocol to children 6 months to 12 years and lactating women.
- Document ALL vitamin A supplementation in standard document - yellow card (children) or in lemma (lactating women).

Anti-helminthes (Worm Infection) Prevention

Worm infections contribute to malnutrition in general, and to vitamin A deficiency and anemia. Six monthly de-worming is necessary in the refugee camps to ensure that worm infection is prevented in children. De-worming

coverage is relatively good in some camps, but in other camps it is not conducted or not reported.

Recommendations to improve Anti-helminthes Prevention:

- Ensure anti-helminthes are provided every six months to all children 1 to 12 years.
- Document ALL de-worming in standard document - yellow card.

Nursery School Enrolment

Enrolment in nursery schools was high in most camps, indicating that most children are ensured a nutritious lunch on weekdays. Nursery school enrolment and attendance will be promoted in camps where enrolment is low (Mae La and Mae La Oon).

3.3.4 Supply chain management



Nursery school activities, Mai Nai Soi.

TBBC now has 40 staff wholly or predominantly engaged in supply chain activities; each of the five field offices managing two camps except Mae Sot which manages one, Mae La, the largest camp.

Each Field Office has a Field Coordinator, a Field Administrator (to place Purchase Orders and record receipts), a Field Data Assistant (to manage the population database), and two Supplies Officers (to mentor camp staff and monitor delivery, distribution and stock management), a Shelter Officer (to assess needs and monitor building material supplies) as well as Field Officers, and staff for specialist programmes. Field staff are supported by a Procurement department and Logistics Manager in Bangkok. A Humanitarian Response Director to supervise the Field Coordinators and take oversight of procurement and logistics was recruited in April 2012 but left in June. TBBC is in the process of re-recruiting.

3.3.4 a) TBBC Programme Guidelines

TBBC Programme Guidelines, updated annually, detail all standardised procedures supporting the organisation's relief operation, providing TBBC field staff and refugee camp staff with a practical outline of how to effectively manage the ordering, receipt, distribution and post-distribution of all supplies sent to camps.

To ensure tight control and monitoring of all supplies TBBC now has 40 staff involved in the Supply Chain Management compared with 16 four years ago

The procedures outlined in this document are compliant with international standards in humanitarian aid programmes and have been developed for use in the context of the border camps, which are 'resource-limited' settings. In the past, all supply chain documents originating in camps were 'hard-copy' only. In recent years, some camps have acquired IT resources, hardware and software, as well as IT and administration training from various agencies operating in the camps. It is envisaged that this trend will continue in coming years. Indeed, TBBC has conducted an initial assessment of IT needs directly related to its programme and will aim to respond by providing IT support in the coming years. The procedures and forms described in this document recognise that camp administration procedures are currently undergoing a transition from 'hard-copy' documents to electronic documents.

In addition to the TBBC Programme Guidelines manual, detailed instructions for camp staff are also being developed for each activity. The first detailed instruction, for stock taking, was completed and introduced to the camps in December 2011.

3.3.4 b) Verified Caseload and Feeding figures

At the end of June 2012, TBBC's total Verified Caseload stood at 142,194 persons, comprising 74,776 (53%) registered refugees and 67,418 (47%) unregistered people (this excludes 584 people residing at Wieng Heng camp). The Feeding Figure (the number of verified persons who collected rations) was 135,035 in June, (95% of the verified caseload attended the June distributions). Further demographic breakdown of the camp population, as of June 2012, is provided in Appendix A.

Feeding Figures are lower than verified caseload because some people leave the camps or do not turn up to get their rations.

3.3.4 c) Procurement

Details of TBBC's tendering and procurement procedures are outlined in Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain. The timing of the tendering and contract award process varies according to the source and price volatility of the commodity. Currently, rice is tendered every two months, yellow split peas quarterly, fortified flour (AsiaREMix) every 4 months, and the other commodities twice a year. Contracts contain only estimated quantities, stipulating that actual quantities will depend on monthly requirements.

Since the ration reduction in January 2012 TBBC has procured 25% broken White Rice instead of 35% broken White Rice for all 9 camps, which provides a higher edible portion for only a 2% price premium. For pulses, imported yellow split peas (YSP) continue to provide a cost advantage over locally sourced mung beans although the price of local mung beans has fallen from their 2010/2011 peak and will continue to be monitored. The fortified flour (AsiaREMix) formulation was changed in August 2011 to include sugar instead of it being supplied separately; in May 2012 the premix was changed on acceptance by the Thai FDA of the WFP's formula with more monocalcium phosphate and potassium chloride.

TBBC contracts make the supplier responsible for delivery to camp, except those for AsiaREMix and imported YSP, where TBBC separately contracts transport to camp from the AsiaREMix factory and Bangkok port respectively.

The average price of rice has risen by 25% over the last two years, 80% over the last 6 years.

The price of rice rose by over 30% during the second half of 2011 to almost 20,000 baht/ MT, due to a price pledging scheme introduced by a new Government in Thailand, and exacerbated when crops were ruined by extensive flooding. The average price during January-June 2012 has since fallen 12% to 17,600 baht/ MT, which is still considerably higher than the average for 2011 of 15,000 baht/ MT and for 2010 of 14,000 baht/ MT.

3.3.4 d) Quality control

TBBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on both quality and quantity of supplies (see Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain). Sampling rates are based on international standards of commodity testing; the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). From January to June 2012, 209 (93.3%) supply inspections took place in camps. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at the source, the inspections of fortified flour are carried out at the factory every other month and of yellow split peas prior to shipment and at Bangkok port.

A summary of the results of the quality control checks undertaken during the first half of 2012 and action taken where supplies failed to meet TBBC's specifications are set out in Chapter 5.3 f. The most notable issues regarding quality during this period were:

- *Rice*: The percentage of rice that passed quality inspections in the first half of 2012 at 97.9% was better than the 92% in the second half of 2011. The main problem was due to whole grains being less than specification.
- *Charcoal*: 65.3% of inspections, based on all parameters (heating value, ash, fixed carbon, volatile matter, moisture), passed in the first half of 2012 compared with 60% in the second half of 2011. This was due to reducing the heating value specification to a more realistic 22 MJ per kilo during the period.
- *Yellow Split Peas*: 98.3% passed inspections, with a few minor failures due to insect damage.
- *Cooking oil and fishpaste*: passed 100% of inspections.

Weight shortages are usually minimal and can be covered by surplus stock (TBBC orders to cover the total verified caseload whereas not everybody collects their monthly ration). A financial penalty is placed on the supplier for shortages.



Woman collects charcoal

3.3.4 e) Receipt, distribution and stock management

The Refugee Camp Committees are responsible for the receipt and distribution of supplies, with close guidance and monitoring by TBBC's supply chain staff. A standardised warehouse management system is now operating in all camps. Ration distributions are recorded both on the ration book and on a "Ration Distribution Register" (RDR). The RDR is primarily a stock management tool but is also used for providing the actual feeding figure following a distribution. The RDR is a section by section record of all those who collected a ration at a warehouse in any given month. It records at a ration book level the actual amounts of each commodity distributed to each household and the actual number of each age group who collected rations. The "Ration Distribution Warehouse" (RDW) form is a warehouse level summary of the RDR, collating distributions to all Sections undertaken from a particular warehouse and providing a clear stock balance which is recorded and reported at the end of each distribution. This is a theoretical stock if correct quantities were distributed to the number of persons recorded.

Following distributions a physical stock count is undertaken by both warehouse and TBBC staff and any discrepancies from the RDW balance investigated and recorded on the stock card. Stock balances are recorded, kept in stock and deducted from the next purchase order.

3.3.4 f) Ration books

Each household has a ration book stating their entitlement. 2012 Ration books have changed slightly from those used in 2011. Instead of different coloured ration books the different status is determined by different coloured pages in each ration book, as some households consist of both registered and unregistered people. The ration books contain the UNHCR registration of the registered population, and a TBBC taken photograph of the unregistered.

TBBC's ration book system has been upgraded. Each household now has one book with different coloured pages for registered and unregistered refugees.

The 2012 ration books have been distributed by household (some households contain more than one family). Since 2010 all adult refugees have had to be personally present at distributions in order to receive rations and TBBC has placed posters in front of each warehouse to inform them of this. See Appendix A6.3 e) Ration books for more information on exemption and collection requirements.

3.3.4 g) Warehousing

Warehouses are systematically assessed for structural problems on a monthly basis and are renovated or repaired on an annual basis. Since 2007 camp committees agreed to 'phase-out' all rice silos used in the Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps and since then, 15 silos have been replaced. There remain 4 silos out of a total 10 warehouses in Mae Ra Ma Luang and 7 silos out of 15 warehouses in Mae La Oon.

As budgets permit warehouses are being improved to provide shelter for refugees waiting to receive their rations.

Three warehouses were damaged by the floods in Mae Ra Ma Luang last year. One has been repaired and the other two have been completely replaced by two new warehouses using cement blocks, cement floors and zinc roofing, which was achieved with local permission from the Thai authority.

TBBC plans to improve warehouse operations by providing covered space for beneficiaries waiting for registration and distribution and preventing non-staff individuals from getting into the warehouses. However due to funding constraints only some warehouses have been improved, others have been provided with temporary tents to shade/ shelter beneficiaries in front of the warehouse. Some camps do not have sufficient space for a permanent shaded shelter. The 'hybrid design' consists of eucalyptus wood and bamboo in combination with a cement slab or raised/woven bamboo floor on wooden or cement posts and with a corrugated iron roof, complete with fibreglass skylights. See Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain; warehouses for more detailed information.

Figure: 3.14 Warehouses by Camp June 2012

Camp	Total	Hybrid Warehouse	Mobile Storage Units (MSU)	Mud-brick Warehouse	Cement Block	Warehouse Name
MNS	6	6				1,2,3,4,5,ABSDF
MS	5	5				1,2,3,4,Boarding House
MLO	15	8	0	7		Hybrid: 3,5,6A,6B,7,11A,11B,10 Mud-brick: 1,2,4,8,9,12,13
MRML	13	7	0	4	2*	Hybrid: 3,4,5A, 5B (2),6,7A, Mud-brick: 1,2,5A, Green Tree Cement block: 6, 7B
ML	5	4	1			Hybrid: 1,2,3,4 MSU: MSU
UM	3	2	1			Hybrid: B1 and A2 MSU: A1
NP	5	4		1		1,2,3,4,5
DY	1	1				1
TH	1	1				1
Total	54	38	2	12	2	

*Note: * Following the floods in Mae Ra Ma Luang, two new warehouses (using cement blocks, cement floors and zinc roofing) were built in section 6 and 7B. This was achieved with local permission from the Thai authority.*



TBBC Grants & Compliance Manager checks a warehouse in Nu Po.

3.3.4 h) Food containers

Sealable plastic containers have been provided for fortified flour since 2004, as a safeguard against moisture and rodents, and plastic oil containers with volume gradations were distributed to each household during the second half of 2005. These have proven to be very durable and are not only hygienic, but also enable refugees to visually check that the correct oil rations are received. Periodic distributions are made to new arrivals and for replacements.

3.3.4 i) Monitoring

TBBC produces Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR), summarising main findings of the programme monitoring system. Details on all monitoring tools and processes currently used by TBBC are given in Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain).

Results of staff monitoring during the first half of 2012 are provided in 5.3 f, a summary of the main findings include:

TBBC staff carry out checks at distribution points. An average of 2.2% of monthly ration distributions to households were observed during January-June 2012, which measured the average Distribution Efficiency at 98.87% improved from the previous reporting period (96%). This measure takes into account 10 parameters including ration calculation, measurement and delivery; usage of ration books; and the presence of ration posters, monitoring feedback information and comments post-boxes. It looks not only at the ration received, but also at possible causes of why a ration may not be received as planned. This includes identifying any systematic errors in weighing (e.g. defect scales), 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. Starting in January 2012 the distribution checks have been conducted by warehouse instead of by camp, although in camps with many warehouses not all warehouses are monitored every month.

Since mid-2009, TBBC has undertaken Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to better assess the utilisation of ration-

items at the household level (see also Appendix A.6.3 f Monitoring Procedures). The PDM consists of structured interviews with randomly selected households in all camps. During 2012 efforts have been made to increase the sample size of PDM interviews. Staff completed 434 household interviews, almost double the number of interviews completed during the preceding reporting period. Some unevenness remains in numbers of completed interviews by camp and month. Efforts to increase the PDM sample size will continue.

3

The PDM interviews found that the staple food ration of rice lasted an average of 27 days/month, Yellow Split Peas 25 days/month, AsiaREMix for 17 days and cooking oil for 20 days. Charcoal lasted an average of 23 days/month. These averages are weighted, based on share of total population by camp according to the Monthly Population Report June 2012. Households in all camps reported on average that 99-100% of all rice, Yellow Split Peas, Oil and Charcoal ration quantities were used for direct household consumption, and 98% of AsiaREMix. The very small proportions of rations not consumed were mostly used for food loan repayments and religious purposes.

Many households are actively seeking alternative sources of food to supplement their rations: 74% purchased food, 60% borrowed food, 30% gathered wild foods, 26% have home gardens or livestock and 13% received gifts of food from kin. A further 58% of households reported gathering firewood to supplement the charcoal ration. While households are actively seeking to supplement their rations, their limited access to resources and employment make it likely, in most cases, that only small and irregular quantities of food are generated through each of these coping strategies.

Next six months

Supply Chain:

- Improve IT support in camps.
- Modify procedures and forms to support community managed targeting.
- Annual population verification and distribute ration books for 2013.
- Draft warehouse manual.
- Integrate Delivery Receipt and Goods Received Note into one document.

Monitoring:

- Develop detailed specifications for a new centralised web-based database for TBBC refugee population data.
- Complete design of the Shelter Assessment database, tools, and training guidelines, to enable data entry for over 27,000 houses and community structures in camps. The database will also be used to record results of house renumbering for all houses in all camps, and will be used to update the Total Population Database with new the household numbers.
- Explore the benefits of adding Personal Identification Numbers to the Total Population Database and TBBC Ration Books, to facilitate monitoring of population changes, ration allocation and program participation.

3.3.5 Environmental Impact

An environmental impact assessment of the TBBC programme, undertaken at the beginning of 2012, made the following summarised conclusions:

- Procurement and logistics: Out of TBBC's activities, transportation has the most significant direct negative impact on the environment. TBBC should incorporate environmental criteria for the selection, monitoring and evaluation of suppliers.
- Physical planning: Generally, all TBBC's warehouses are of good quality, with concrete floors and zinc roofing, which reduces adverse impacts of spills and contamination.
- Water and sanitation: The cooking oil, fish paste, charcoal packaging provided by TBBC require close monitoring to minimise the potential negative impact on the environment. Positively, TBBC's practice minimises potential adverse impacts, for example, plastic drums used for fish paste are reused by the supplier.
- Forestry, Agriculture and Livestock: The high population density of the refugee camps leads to a significant pressure on forests and wildlife and respective carrying capacity of the surrounding ecosystem. TBBC supplies food, shelter and charcoal reducing this pressure considerably. In addition, TBBC supports agricultural and tree planting activities as well as local shelter production mitigating the environmental impact of the refugee camps.

TBBC is considering the recommendations of an environmental impact study.

TBBC has been reviewing the recommendations outlined in this evaluation and identifying which ones to include in the 2013 work plan and budget.

3.3.6 Emergencies, new arrivals, vulnerable groups

TBBC maintains preparedness to respond to influxes of new arrivals and other emergencies at all times. The situation in South East Burma/Myanmar is monitored through TBBC partners, information networks and field staff and TBBC participates in contingency planning responses in coordination with other CCSDPT members, UNHCR and local Thai authorities.

The Draft Contingency planning framework for new influxes was updated by UNHCR and CCSDPT and a gaps analysis identified outstanding needs in the sectors. TBBC formalised emergency shelter support with provision of a plastic sheet, poles and rope to construct temporary tents. The Thai rangers conducted emergency influx exercises with Local authorities, UNHCR and NGOs.

In late February, there was conflict between DKBA and Border Guard Forces at Myaing Gyi Ngu (Pa-an township), which led to a minor influx in Tha Song Yang, Tak province for two days. UNHCR visited the area, but there were no violations reported and TBBC did not need to provide any assistance. The situation returned to normal.

Umpiem Mai Fire



Umpiem Mai Camp after fire

Fire swept through five sections of Umpiem Mai camp on 23rd February destroying over 420 shelters and damaging 350 others. Thousands of people were affected, and 1,773 people lost everything, including their monthly food rations received only the day before the fire. Twenty people sustained minor injuries in their efforts to stop the fire but no deaths or major injuries were incurred.

TBBC is grateful for the amazing response from individuals and organisations who covered the cost of rebuilding after the Umpiem Mai fire.

Images of the fire spreading went out far and wide on the social networks and as a result there was a tremendous response from all directions in donor support, coordination of activities and rebuilding of the communities. Commu-

nity kitchens were established at each temporary site and TBBC benefited from an assessment by an ECHO Shelter Expert to formalise specifications for emergency shelters. A new food ration for the month was provided to 1,773 refugees. In addition, refugees received essential non-food items, including 2,400 blankets, 2,444 mats, 989 mosquito nets, 1,698 cooking pots, and 566 sets of kitchen utensils.

TBBC received remarkable support from a range of donors, including donations from individuals and the following groups listed in Figure 3.15:

Figure 3.15 Contributions for the Umpiem Fire

APHEDA Australia via KWO	Karen Baptist Churches in Canada
CAFOD	KIA (Via ICCO)
Caritas New Zealand	Little Baddow Parochial Church Council
Caritas Australia	Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)
Charm Hotel, Mae Sot	Norway MFA (via NCA)
Child's Dream Foundation	Perns Restaurant, Chiang Mai
Christian Aid	Project Umbrella Burma
Connecting Burma (HK visitor)	Rotary Centre for International Studies
Dan Church Aid (DCA)	Southern Asia Office of Global Ministries'
Episcopal Relief and Development	Thailand Baptist Missionary Fellowship (Chiang Mai)
Global Mission Partners Churches of Christ in Australia	Thai Children's Trust
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission (via Christian Aid)	Urban Neighbours Of Hope

Out of the 422 houses that were completely destroyed, 393 houses have been rebuilt. Six of the remaining 29 houses are waiting to be completed, as the other 23 houses no longer need to be replaced due to the families having moved to another section in the camp where there were empty houses as a result of other refugees having resettled or left camp altogether. The remaining six houses are now near completion. All 351 houses that were damaged have been repaired. Most of the building was done by the refugees themselves. In instances where refugees were unable to build their own house, due to health reasons or being physically disabled, TBBC provided assistance through the Camp Committee.

Story from the fire Dawo and Jan Bon



Dawo and Jan Bon, affected by the fire in Umpiem Mai.

Jan Bon and her husband Dawo live in Umpiem Mai camp with their 3 children. They are from Kow Karate, Karen State but in 1997 “Our village was attacked ... and the whole village fled together to Thailand.” Dawo is now a daily worker outside of camp and is helping with the fire response by rebuilding houses.

On the 23rd February this year, Dawo saw the fire start below their house and watched helplessly as it approached them. “I tried to put the fire out by throwing water on the roof but the fire was too strong and we had to run away. We lost everything.”

The family sought shelter at the mosque for two weeks, before being provided with shelter materials, food, kitchen utensils, mosquito nets and blankets. Their house is now complete and slowly they are beginning to rebuild their lives.

Lessons learnt

- Plastic sheeting is not sufficient for emergency shelter. Rope and poles are also required.

3.3.7 Food Aid to Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) Camps

As a result of former ceasefires, repatriation, lack of access to asylum, but also the will to be as self reliant as possible, the refugee camps in Thailand are not a viable option for tens of thousands of people who have been forced from their homes in South East Burma/Myanmar. This has resulted in the establishment of a series of camps and resettlement sites for internally displaced persons (IDPs) along Burma/Myanmar’s side of the border in areas where non state armed groups offer a nominal degree of security. TBBC and local partners coordinate the delivery, storage, distribution and monitoring of food assistance to address basic subsistence needs.

The largest IDP camp along the border is Ee Tu Hta, opposite Mae Sariang district of Mae Hong Son province, and was set up after a major military operation in the Taungoo hills of northern Karen State during 2006.

TBBC has been supporting the Mon Resettlement Sites inside Burma/ Myanmar since 1996 after Mon refugees were repatriated as part of a ceasefire agreement. While TBBC has increasingly attempted to promote self-reliance and mitigate against aid dependency, restrictions on movements outside of the ceasefire areas have limited sustainable livelihood opportunities. The lack of a political settlement, ongoing human rights abuses in government controlled areas, and continuing restrictions on the reach of aid agencies based in Rangoon/Yangon have resulted in these displaced communities becoming isolated and marginalised from the rest of Burma/Myanmar.

Support is provided to 17,444 IDPs in camps on the border

TBBC previously supported the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) to deliver food aid to over 10,000 people spread across 3 resettlement sites each year. However, due to security constraints in 2011 and leadership changes in 2012, MRDC was not in a position to assist communities in Bee Ree and Tavoy with food aid this year. TBBC was only able to support the delivery and distribution of 3 months’ rice aid to just over 3,000 people in Halockhani and 192 especially vulnerable individuals in Bee Ree.

TBBC has also continued providing food aid to an estimated 6,000 Shan spread across 4 camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) along the border since 2002. These IDP camps primarily shelter refugees who have not been allowed to settle in Thailand after fleeing from artillery attacks against nearby SSA-S bases. Whereas the full refugee food ration (with the exception of yellow split peas) is provided to the camp in Wieng Heng, only rice and salt rations are supplied to the IDP camps.



TBBC, Rice distribution, Loi Kaw Wan, 2012

As displaced Shan persons are generally not acknowledged as refugees by the Thai authorities, most live in farms, orchards and construction sites throughout northern Thailand. To alleviate needs until work is found and income generated, TBBC supported a local Shan community organisation to provide two weeks rice support for 1,539 new arrivals in Fang district of Chiang Mai province during the first half of 2012. The exception to this situation is in Wieng Heng district of Chiang Mai province where TBBC continues to supply food to approximately 600 refugees in one camp.

Fig 3.16 IDP camp populations June 2012

IDP Camp	Pop'n < 5		Pop'n > 5		Feeding
	M	F	M	F	figure
Loi Kaw Wan	148	206	1318	1331	3,003
Loi Tai Lang	139	128	1270	1035	2,572
Loi Sam Sip	25	13	225	179	442
Loi Lam	14	13	120	123	270
Ee Tu Hta	229	238	1737	1740	3,944
Halockhani	232	256	1,617	1,616	3,630
Bee Ree	170	173	1,646	1,594	3,583
Total	9,57	1,027	7,933	7,618	17,444

During the first half of 2012, rice and salt was provided to the IDP camp populations in Figure 3.16, with the exception of Bee Ree as previously noted. Deliveries for Loi Tai Leng, Loi Sam Sip and Halockhani included a stockpile of rice and salt for the duration of the wet season. Food aid was supplemented with the distribution of over 290 kilograms and 17 species of vegetable seeds in the Shan camps and Ee Tu Hta for the wet season. Supply chain, protection and camp management issues are monitored by TBBC staff.

Household poverty assessments were conducted at the end of 2011 and beginning of 2012 in all of the IDP camps and resettlement sites. These were based on the surveys conducted by TBBC's partners in rural communities deeper inside South East Burma/Myanmar since 2010. Overall, households in the Shan camps recorded lower levels of poverty than deeper inside South East Burma, which reflects the benefits of access to food aid. The exceptions were indicators for citizenship, land ownership and livestock ownership which were lower in the IDP camps and indicative of barriers to return and reintegration. The Mon resettlement sites and Ee Tu Hta generally recorded slightly higher levels of poverty than the Shan IDP camps, although the difference may not be significant enough to justify a reallocation of rations.

Lessons learnt

- It is more cost-effective to revise and customise the database for poverty assessments on a case-by-case basis, although it would be more efficient to construct a more flexible design.

Next six months

- Facilitate community consultations about peace processes and build the preparedness of displaced persons for return or resettlement/ re-integration.
- TBBC will support MRDC to rebuild their capacities and reassess needs in Bee Ree and Tavoy, with the view to providing additional assistance during the wet season.

3.3.8 Emergency Relief in South East Burma/Myanmar

Given restrictions on access from Rangoon/Yangon, TBBC's partnerships with CBOs over the past twenty years delivering assistance to conflict-affected communities has been a vital response to the humanitarian imperative of alleviating suffering. Cash transfers are the main mechanism by which TBBC strives to reinforce coping strategies, mitigate against the collapse of household economies and stabilize populations at risk of displacement.

The delivery of cash transfers enables a faster response to remote areas than would be possible with food aid. The injection of cash also helps to stimulate remote markets and maintain economic and social links with nearby towns, which is critically important in areas affected by protracted armed conflict. Community-based organizations, specifically the Committee for Internally Displaced Persons (CIDKP), Karen Office of Relief and Development (KORD), Karenni Social Welfare and Development Centre (KSWDC), Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) and the Shan Relief and Development Committee (SRDC), are responsible for the assessment of needs and delivery of this assistance.

5 community organisations provided support to 13,000 vulnerable people in 59 villages in the South East of Burma/Myanmar

In partnership with these agencies, TBBC supported over 13,000 vulnerable civilians from 59 villages spread across

7 townships and 4 states and regions in South Eastern Burma/Myanmar during the first half of 2012. Cash transfers empower beneficiaries to prioritise their own needs. 95% of beneficiary households in 2011 reported that their primary intention was to buy food with their cash aid, reflecting the scarcity of the most basic human need amongst the beneficiary population. When asked if they would use any of the cash to buy anything else, 94% of households indicated that some of the aid would also be used for other basic needs. After food, cooking pots, plates and medicine were the beneficiaries' most urgent needs.

3.3.9 Safe house

The Sangklaburi Safe House provides care for adults and the elderly. The residents being referred to the Safe House are generally deportees or undocumented people who have chronic physical and/or mental illnesses. Detailed background information on the residents is set out in Appendix A.6.3.h) Sangklaburi Safe House.

TBBC has continued to provide financial and operational management support to the Safe House in the first half of 2012. At present, 40 people live in the adult section (24 female, 16 male) ranging from 20 to 82 years of age. The elderly section has 10 residents (4 female, 6 male) and range from 65 to 90 years of age. The residents of the Safe House suffer from a variety of chronic mental and physical illnesses. Most people living at the Safe House are isolated from all natural support systems, and have limited ability to generate income to assist with their medical and care needs.

As of 1st October 2012, the Kwai River Christian Hospital will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Safe House.

TBBC has been supporting the Safe House to transition its operational management from under TBBC to under the Kwai River Christian Hospital (KRCH). As of the 1st October 2012, TBBC will no longer oversee Safe House operations. TBBC has committed to continue to be a funding agency for the Safe House, up to the end of 2014 unless an alternative funder can be found in the meantime but; will no longer be involved in the day-to-day management, KRCH will have taken on this role.

TBBC continues to support the placement of a Rehabilitation Coordinator with the support of Australian Volunteers International (AVI). This volunteer is developing a model of care for the Safe House based on individualised care, care planning and recovery with a focus on vocational and livelihoods training. She is also working with the residents of the Safe House to help integrate them socially into day-to-day community activities.

Next six months

- Work closely with the Safe House to complete the operational management transition from TBBC to KRCH.
- Develop a patient model of care for the Safe House.
- Assist the Safe House to find alternative funding sources.

3.3.10 Assistance to Thai communities

TBBC supports requests for assistance to Thai communities 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 (see Appendix A.6.3 i) Assistance to Thai communities for background).

During this last six-month period, a total of baht 5,167,515 was spent on this support. Baht 4,393,091 was provided for local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice, other food items, charcoal and building materials to border personnel. Baht 754,424 was provided for support to Thai communities. This support consisted of educational assistance, non-food items and school lunches to schools, village communities, temples, boarding houses and Thai NGOs, in the form of food and charcoal. Baht 20,000 was donated for road repairs.

3.3.11 Coordination of assistance

TBBC is an active Executive member of the CCSDPT and it is mainly through CCSDPT that programmes are coordinated with other NGOs, UNHCR, other international organisations, the RTG and Donors. Considerable institutional resources are committed to these relationships including TBBC often taking leadership roles in the CCSDPT (see Appendix A), and attending a plethora of forums including regular coordination

The CCSDPT office has moved back to TBBC but it is hoped that funding will be secured to sustain an independent and expanded secretariat.

meetings, workshops and retreats. Currently TBBC staff act as Vice Chair of CCSDPT and Chair the Health Subcommittee and Camp Management Working Group.

For many years TBBC played the leading role in CCSDPT essentially responsible for supervising all administration through its Bangkok office. Since 2011 however, a full time Executive Coordinator has been employed and Member agencies have committed more to sharing responsibilities under new agreements.

It was hoped to expand the independence and activities of the CCSDPT Secretariat with additional human resources but the necessary additional funding has not yet been forthcoming. CCSDPT is currently housed at TBBC and attempts are being made to raise funding to expand activities in 2013. Priorities are to improve CCSDPT communications and in particular to facilitate consultations with border CBOs. This has assumed increased importance as preparedness for return has become a leading concern.

Monthly Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) meetings continue in Bangkok. As of April, UNHCR took over responsibility for convening this forum from the Humanitarian Facilitator previously supported by the Swiss government. Preparedness for return is the initial focus and it is likely that contingency planning for return will dominate discussions in the second half of the year.

3.4. Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance

The community-based camp management model adopted on the Thailand Burma/Myanmar border is unique, enabling the refugees to participate in decision making, programme design and implementation and contributing to the longer term vision of self-reliance. These aims are supported through the TBBC Camp Management Support Programme (CMSP) and its dedicated staff. Appendix A.6.4 a. provides more background information. In light of the political changes in Burma/Myanmar, TBBC, in consultation with the Refugee Committees and Camp Committees, will review the CMSP objectives, to reflect these changes.

An Evaluation of the Community-based Camp Management Model – Burmese Refugee Camps in Thailand was commissioned by CIDA with support from AusAID. The purpose of the evaluation was to identify gaps, concerns and possible improvements and assess the extent to which the model is in compliance with international standards, practices and principles. Results from an assessment undertaken on Section Leaders, Camp Committees and the camp management structures as a whole were, for the most part, very positive across all nine camps and across sub-groups of refugees (minorities, women and youth). Specific areas of concern were identified in some camps, and areas for performance improvement were identified more generally in all camps, but none of these put into question the viability and effectiveness of the model as a whole.

TBBC's prominent role in supporting Camp Management evolved by default rather than from intent and, although acknowledged, has never been officially recognised. Evaluation recommendations include formal endorsement of TBBC's leading role and ensuring that the necessary financial resources are available for capacity building and operations. The final version of the evaluation is due for completion in September after receiving feedback from the main stakeholders.

An evaluation has been made of the Camp Management Model which provisionally endorses its effectiveness and TBBC's leading role

3.4.1 Capacity: Strengthen capacity for camp management and governance in an increasingly complex environment through a collaborative approach with CCSDPT/ UNHCR

Camp Management Working Group: Two meetings were held during the period with participation from CCSDPT members, Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and CBOs. Discussions focused on complaints mechanisms, women's participation and preparedness for return. It was agreed that as current services will continue, capacity building around governance and camp management is still relevant. However, it is necessary to

consider what skills will be required in the event of return and the objectives of the camp management sector need to be revised accordingly.

Election Guidelines: KRC organised two workshops in February and May to revise the Election Guidelines for 2013. Twenty-seven participants, including KRC, EC, Camp leaders and Camp Committee representatives from Mae La, Umpiem, Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Mae La Oon finalised the KRC and CC Election Guidelines. A ballot system will now be used at all levels; Refugee Committee, Camp Committee level, Zone Committee and Section Committee level. Refugee Committee members will be elected from representatives of each camp. At the Section Committee level, all refugees over 20 years of age can vote, regardless of their registration status. At the Refugee committee and Camp Committee level, unregistered refugees must have lived in camp for at least five years to be eligible to vote. Please refer to Appendix E for more detail on the new Election Guidelines.

Revised KRC Election Guidelines have been finalised for the 2013 elections

Preparedness for Return: With the changing political context in Burma/Myanmar, consultations have begun on possibilities for return. A border wide Camp Management coordination meeting considered what is needed at each step of repatriation through Preparedness, Return and Re-integration. There were discussions on the potential roles of the CCs and RCs in the return process.

KRC, with support from TBBC, also facilitated a ‘Repatriation Workshop’, which included CC representatives from seven camps, KnRC representatives and UNHCR. Six key areas were identified as being vital in preparing refugees for return: 1) Information, 2) Documentation (registration, certification, and citizenship), 3) Relief Assistance, 4) Livelihoods, 5) Security and 6) Participation. It was agreed that a ‘Repatriation Committee’ and an Information Centre should be established. KRC will organise a workshop with other stakeholders to share the outcomes, diversifying engagement on how to establish a ‘Repatriation Committee’ and further develop ideas and activities to inform current programming and future planning.

Capacity Building: The resettlement programme is still creating a high turnover of CMP staff at all levels, affecting the management and provision of camp services in all camps. Training of new staff and increasing the capacity of existing staff is still necessary at all levels. A ToT on Leadership was conducted for KRC, KnRC, and CMP staff who then conducted similar trainings in all nine camps. Other trainings for CMP camp staff and camp leaders have included community management, communications, a refresher on Code of Conduct, disciplinary action procedures and staff policy. TBBC also provided trainings to KRC, KnRC and CMSP staff on PSAE and the Staff Performance Evaluation System. The draft PSAE complaints mechanism has now

TBBC provides incentive payments and capacity building to over 2,500 camp management personnel

Fig. 3.17: Camp Management staff receiving training, Jan- Jun 2012

Topics	Level	Participants	M	F
Training Needs Assessment	All	KRC, KnRC, CMSP, Camp Committee, Section Committee, CBO, HHL, CMSP camp based staff, and Warehouse staff	282	188
Leadership Training	TOT	KRC, KnRC, CMSP, CMSP camp based staff	13	9
Performance Evaluation System	TOT	KRC, KnRC, CMSP, CMSP camp based staff, CC MRML, MLO, CBO	16	10
PSAE Training		KRC, CMSP, CMSP camp based staff	10	4
Community Management and Communication		CBOs in site 2	8	17
Account Management, Cash Management		KRC, KnRC, CMSP, CBOs	5	8
Office Management		CC staff site 1	4	6
IT Basic Maintenance, Microsoft Windows7, Network Troubleshooting		KRC, KNRC and CMSP staff	17	9
Child Rights and Responsibility training		Site 1 CBOs, Section Leaders, and children > 18 yrs. representatives	33	52
Total:			388	303

been developed and will be finalised, in consultation with relevant stakeholders. TBBC is planning training courses that will be useful should the refugees return to Burma/Myanmar such as community mobilization, negotiation, and conflict resolution.

A workshop on staff job descriptions, staff policy and Code of Conduct was delivered to 2,820 CMP and programme staff and all staff contracts were reviewed after the workshop. In the first half of 2012, more than 691 participants (44% women) benefitted from attending different training courses, as summarised in Figure 3.17.

Code of Conduct (CoC) and Reporting: During the reporting period, KRC reported seven breaches of the CoC: there were five cases of corruption (two in Nu Po, two in Umpiem and one in Mae La), one of assault and one due to inappropriate relations. Of the corruption cases, one was given a verbal warning, two written warnings, one resulted in dismissal and the final case is still under investigation. The case of adultery in Mae La resulted in staff dismissal and the assault case received a written warning. KnRC reported four breaches of the CoC: one corruption case, which resulted in dismissal, and three cases of misbehaviour, one of which received a written warning and the other two changed working place/department.

New Arrivals Committees (NACs): K(n)RC, CMSP and TBBC held a refresher training on the New Arrival System for NACs in each camp to ensure the system for verifying new arrivals (NA) was understood. The NACs interviewed new arrivals according to a standard set of questions and submitted reports to the CCs and TBBC. All interviewees determined as eligible for rations were then verified by TBBC and had their photos taken before receiving ration books. Most new arrivals were verified except for no-shows and those moving to other camps or back to Burma/ Myanmar. Monthly interviews of new arrivals were conducted in all camps except Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang, who undertake NA verification on a quarterly basis. In Tham Hin, the camp authorities felt there should be no more new arrivals due to the changing political situation and interviews were only held in June, including all new arrivals from January 2012. A summary of NAC interviews over the last six months is shown in Figure 3.18.

Fig. 3.18: NAC summary report of interviewed cases in all nine camps, Jan- Jun 2012

No. of NA registered with section leaders	No. of House-holds	No. of NA Interviewed	No. of NA Accepted	No. of House-holds accepted	No. of NA have specific/ immediate needs	No. of NA not show up for interview	Total NA rejected
4,209	1,420	4,020	3,942	1,350	0	189	78

A total of 4,209 new arrivals were registered with section leaders of which 4,020 turned up at the NAC interview. Of these new arrivals, 3,942 have been accepted by the NAC and their details have been passed on to the CCs and to TBBC for ration-book verification. A total of 78 people were rejected for reasons such as being job seekers, resettlement seekers or coming from Thai villages near the camps. Some of the new arrivals accepted by the NACs might not be included in TBBC's Population Database (TPD) as they may not show up to verify themselves for receiving ration books.

CBO capacity-building, Tak camps: Although TBBC has no formal projects with CBOs other than the two Women's Organisations (see 3.4.5 a) Gender) this programme aims to develop CBO capacity to support provision of important services within the camps and to build a pool of potential human resources for eventual recruitment into senior positions in camp administration.

Under the oversight of the Umphang Camp Management Officer, support continued for CBO capacity building activities through the Community Service Centre in Umpiem Mai and through the Community Capacity Building Centre in Nu Po. However, as a result of TBBC budget cuts, support to these centres decreased in 2012 by 20%. Due to the uncertain situation; the recruitment process for a new volunteer to extend the CBO capacity-building programme into Mae La camp has been postponed for a year.

In Umpiem Mai TOT training on IT Basic Maintenance, Microsoft Windows7, Network Troubleshooting was delivered and then participants went on to deliver the same training to their CBOs. Other trainings included: IT Basic Maintenance, Microsoft Windows7, Network Troubleshooting, Training of Trainer, Computer, English, Seed

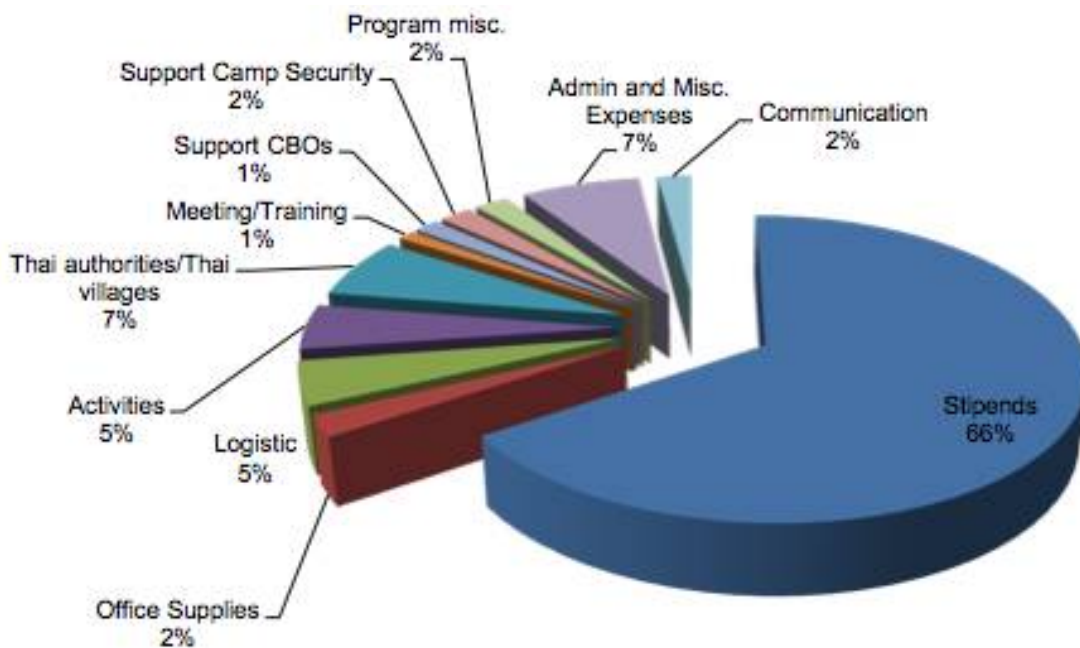
of Peace, HIV/AIDS and income generation training. In total 299 people (143 men, 156 women) received training in Umpiem Mai camp. In Nu Po camp, the Community Capacity Building Centre continued to run the one year Community Management training programme with 16 participants from the Karen Youth Organisation (KYO), Karen Women’s Organisation (KWO), Karen Student Network Group (KSNG) and Karen Camp Committee (KCC). Other trainings included: IT Basic Maintenance, Microsoft Windows7, Network Troubleshooting was provided to eight Community Capacity Building Centre staff to increase their knowledge and skill on IT maintenance.

3.4.2 Resources: Endeavour to ensure that refugee and camp committees have sufficient resources to manage the camps and for CBOs to manage programme related activities

The Camp Management Support Programme (CMSP) has been working in partnership with the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) since 2004, providing financial support for camp administration costs, including stipends for Camp Committee members and staff involved with storage and distribution of TBBC supplies. All camp staff working on TBBC’s livelihoods, agriculture and shelter projects are also included in the CMSP stipend system.

Administration Support: TBBC camp management staff continued to regularly monitor camp administration costs, staff stipends and supplies used for ‘Extra Needs’ in all nine camps. The Sub Grant Accountant also conducted organisational assessments and provided financial training to KRC and KnRC finance staff. The financial support provided for the nine camps from January to June 2012 is summarised in Figure 3.19:

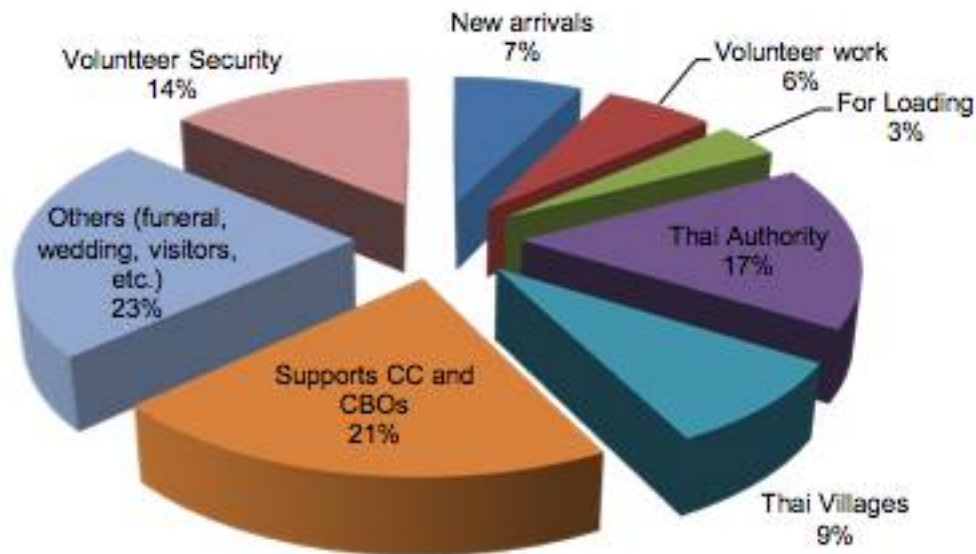
Fig. 3.19: Stipend and Administration expenses reported in nine camps Jan-Jun 2012



The majority of financial support (66%) was used for camp staff stipends including camp management staff (camp committee, zone leaders, section leaders, household leaders and other committees), supply chain workers and livelihood, shelter and agriculture project staff. The highest administration expense (7%) was associated with Thai authorities and villages, and administrative support for section leaders, household leaders and warehouse staff to support camp management activities at the section and household level. The camp and programme activities costs increased slightly due to holding more activities around the 2013 elections, preparedness for return, and the fire in Umpiem camp.

TBBC provided a fixed amount of additional ‘Extra Needs’ rice to the camp committee to cover a range of activities such as training, social activities, in-camp security, Thai authorities in camps, volunteer work (e.g., road repairs) and initial support to new arrivals. In 2012, due to funding shortages, TBBC decreased ‘Extra Needs’ support by 15%. In the first half of 2012, activities such as funerals, weddings, visitors, etc. received the most support at 23%. The ‘Extra Needs’ distribution during this report period is summarised in Figure 3.20.

Fig. 3.20: Extra rice distribution in nine camps Jan-June 2012



Financial support: During this report period the TBBC Sub Grant Accountant introduced new 2012 bank and cash books and financial report formats to all partners. An internal audit was undertaken of 2011 expenditure. A financial assessment was conducted of KRC, KnRC, CMSP and K(n)WO, and training was provided on cash account management training. Financial support was provided to all partners in receipt of TBBC funding, including KRC and KnRC central offices for administration costs; the KWO Camp Support Project; KnWO’s “Integrated Building Capacity of Women and Care for the well-being of Children” and “Child Development Project”, and the KRCEE “Nursery School Teacher Project”.

Fig. 3.21: CMP staff diversity by June 2012

Diversity	Component	Total border population %	CMSP staff (2,485) in 9 camps %
Gender	Female	49.7	33.3
	Male	50.3	66.7
	Total:	100	100
Ethnicity	Burman	4.0	1.7
	Chin	0.4	0.2
	Karen	78.6	85.3
	Karenni	9.6	11.0
	Kachin	0.3	0.1
	Mon	1.0	0.1
	Rakhine	0.4	0.2
	Shan	0.5	0.4
	Others	5.2	1.0
	Total:	100	100
Religion	Animist	5.4	5.4
	Buddhist	36.5	24.4
	Christian	50.4	65.1
	Islam	7.5	4.4
	Other	0.2	.7
	Total:	100	100

Note: “Other ethnicities” include Pa-O, Bewh, Manaw, Arakan and Tavoyan, whilst “Other religions” include mainly persons of the Hindu faith.

3.4.3 Representation: Increase representation and participation by women and other under-represented groups in the delivery of the TBBC programme.

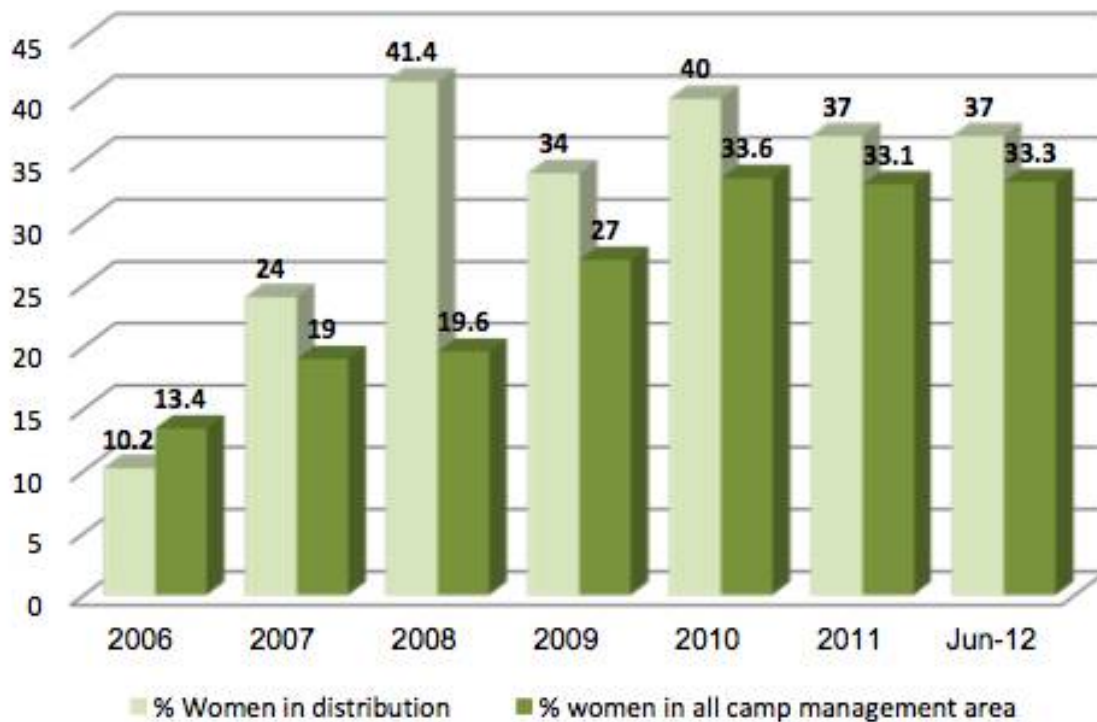
The staff profiles of all Camp Management Programme staff, including shelter, agriculture, and livelihood staff, are updated monthly. These provide information on gender, ethnicity and religion, which is used to monitor the progress of representation on Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and all levels of camp management. By the end of June 2012, TBBC supported a total of 2,550 stipend staff in the nine camps including child minders, disability minders, warehouse and distribution staff, Camp Committees, New Arrival Committees, the CoC Committees as well as camp-based staff working on TBBC’s livelihood, agriculture and shelter projects. The average stipend is approximately baht 900 per month (ranging from baht 300-2,500) with stipend rates being based on the responsibility of each position.

A total of 572 women were involved in camp management activities, representing 33% of all stipend staff (excluding security). Out of these women, 45% were part of Camp Committees or held functions such as Zone, Section and Household Leaders; 23% worked with food and non-food distribution, 20% worked as child minders and disability minders, 5% worked in advisor, judiciary or CoC functions, and the remaining 7% worked on TBBC’s livelihood, agriculture and shelter projects.

CMP Representation: The gender, ethnic and religious breakdown of CMP staff is shown in Figure 3.21 compared with the profile of the total camp population (including both registered and unregistered people).

A comparison of women’s representation in TBBC’s stipend-staff positions from 2006 to June 2012 is shown in Figure 3.22. Women continue to be recruited into camp management, but the proportion of women leaving for resettlement was greater on balance.

Fig. 3.22: Women Representation in Camp Management Programme from 2006 to June 2012



Lessons learnt

- A high turnover of staff requires constant recruitment, inductions and training of new staff and now there is increasing competition amongst NGOs working in the camps as the number of qualified people reduces year on year. It is vital to ensure as many camp residents as possible are made aware of available jobs by using all available channels in the community to support recruitment.

TBBC programme staff must recognise that some newly elected Camp Committee members might not have the same capacity as the old Camp Committee. It is important to review expectations of new Camp Committees, recognising that they will need support to be able to deliver their tasks successfully.

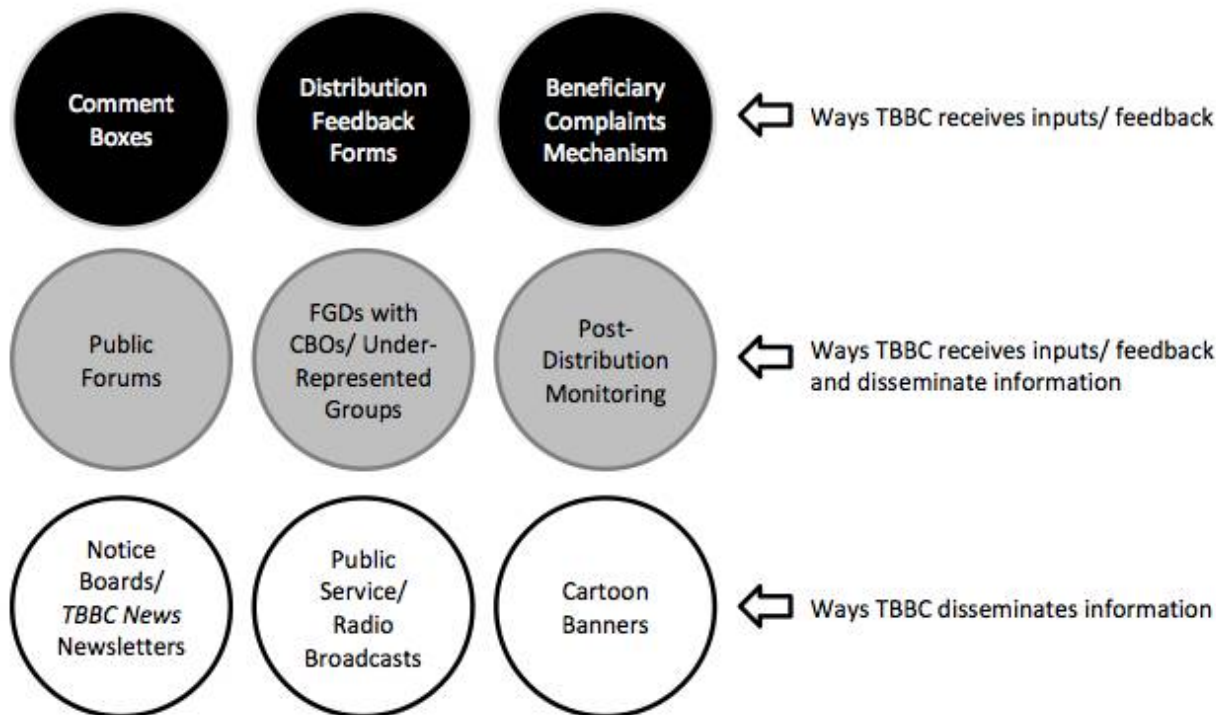
Next six months

- Conduct TBBC Beneficiary Complaint Mechanism training for CMP staff in all camps.
- Support KRC and KnRC in facilitating a repatriation workshop.
- Support KnRC in revising their 2013 Election Guidelines.
- Support K(n)RC to train boarding house managers and care takers on boarding house rules and regulations.
- Revise CMP strategy and objectives.
- Deliver training for CSC and CCBC staff on the TBBC Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism and leadership.

3.4.4 Beneficiary Communication

TBBC employs a range of mechanisms to ensure consistent and mutually-beneficial communications with diverse sectors of refugee communities. This has been strengthened in recent months through TBBC’s Accountability to Beneficiaries Framework. Three complementary interventions have been implemented during the reporting period: TBBC’s Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism, Beneficiary Feedback Points and Public Service Announcements detailed below. These complete our Accountability Toolbox for the present time as illustrated in Figure 3.23, the emphasis now being to ensure that beneficiary feedback systematically informs programme planning and that camp communities are regularly and fully informed of our actions in response.

Fig. 3.23: TBBC’s Accountability to Beneficiaries Toolbox



3.4.4 a) TBBC’s Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism:

The Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism enables beneficiaries to complain about issues ranging from allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) to complaints about TBBC programme and services. Full trialling of the mechanism started in May, following internal orientation workshops for all TBBC field teams and key support staff. Further orientation sessions will be conducted with refugee partners during the second half of the year and will include information on the Operational Guidelines for Humanitarian Workers, which was recently developed by the Donor and Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) and is related to beneficiary complaints.

3.4.4 b) Beneficiary Feedback Points:

In order to strengthen feedback on monthly distribution of rations, TBBC has developed a simple check-box form, made available at warehouses during distribution for beneficiaries to post their opinions and concerns. Respondents are invited to comment on the ration distribution process, ration quality and quantities from the previous month, perceived levels of TBBC’s accountability to beneficiaries, as well as make any general comments they may have. Respondents are also invited to provide their bio-data to strengthen analysis of the information submitted.

Following ration cuts TBBC has received far more complaints and suggestions than ever before through comments boxes and new Feedback Points.

The form complements TBBC’s comments box mechanism, which in recent years has seen a reduced utilisation by beneficiaries. It also supports Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), by empowering beneficiaries to provide their inputs voluntarily and anonymously when they so wish, rather than when/ if asked.

One Feedback Point was installed as a pilot in each camp simultaneously with the introduction of the reduced rations in January. A total of 740 forms were received during the reporting period. Below are some examples of responses submitted:

Quality of service during distribution:

The majority of respondents (86%) are satisfied with the time taken to receive their rations, although almost one sixth report they do not receive their correct entitlements (partially because some respondents misinterpret the question as whether they receive the amount they need to sustain themselves rather than their allocated entitlement). 95% of respondents are satisfied with the way they are treated by distribution staff.

Quality of food rations:

Generally, respondents are more than satisfied with the quality of their rations. The period during which responses were submitted coincided with the provision of improved 25% quality of rice.

3.4.4 c) Public Service Announcements:

To be more inclusive of illiterate people in the camps, TBBC is partnering with the Karen Students Network Group (KSNG) to produce audio announcements. Camp Committees broadcast these over the camp public address systems. The first Public Service Announcement is currently being piloted outlining TBBC's current activities and the next one will explain plans to introduce Community Managed Targeting.

In addition to these three new tools, TBBC continues to utilise its other communication mechanisms:

3.4.4 d) Public Forums and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with CBOs and Persons from Under-Represented and Vulnerable Groups:

Public Forums are open sessions with beneficiaries and are held in each camp at pre-arranged times and locations every month. They are used to explain current TBBC activities and upcoming plans to camp residents, and to provide an open and safe space for beneficiaries to raise their questions and concerns and receive direct responses from TBBC staff.

Also during the reporting period, a total of 18 regular roundtable meetings were held with senior representatives from 38 different camp-based CBOs, and 14 FGDs were held with heads of various under-represented sectors of the communities, including households with no income earners. In total, the FGDs engaged approximately 160 individuals between the ages of 18 – 65 with equitable gender balance. The discussions typically took place in neutral locations, with no camp leadership present. While roundtables with CBOs addressed a wider range of issues (see Indicator 4g for details), those held with under-represented and vulnerable persons focussed on communications around and the impact of the ration reductions, as summarised below.

Quality, relevance and awareness of communications: Reviews of a number of specific communications were conducted with the participants and general feedback received was positive: the translations were accurate and clear; the information contained was comprehensive and addressed the issues which readers wanted to learn about; and the format and design of the messages was reader-friendly. Unfortunately it is usually only very late in the year that TBBC is able to assess its funding situation and make ration adjustments and the main concern of participants was raised was short notice of the initial messaging, which disempowered beneficiaries from planning and preparing for the changes at the household level. Residents illustrated high levels of awareness of the new ration entitlements for 2012, as well as the nutritional-based rationale for the changes, although the reasons driving the reductions were generally less well understood.

Coping strategies and consequential impacts, including previously un-practised risky behaviours:

Although the majority of the discussions focussed primarily on impacts of the reduction in the food ration and coping strategies, a number of other sectors are currently experiencing cuts in service provision, especially in health and education. As such, the impacts detailed in Figure 3.24 (in no particular order) are primarily but not solely related to ration reduction.

Ration cuts have resulted in previously un-practised risky behaviours.

Fig. 3.24: Ration Cuts: Coping strategies and impacts

Coping Strategies	Primary Impacts	Secondary Impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaving camp to find seasonal labour; - Borrowing from other households (typically from families with several young children and/ or elderly persons); - Requesting an advance from the warehouse prior to distribution; - Increases in theft of food rations from homes; - Reducing frequency and quantity of meals; - Resorting to eating rice soup; - Asking resettled relatives for larger remittances; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substantially heightened levels of mental stress and anxiety; - People enter a vicious cycle of borrowing and repayment; - Increased drop-outs from school; - Unaccompanied minors leaving camp to find work; - Significant reduction in pig, chicken and duck-raising; - Increased interest in agricultural trainings; - Increased pressure on camp management staff, including blame and accusations; - More "interest" in resettlement; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased medium/ long-term food insecurity; - People defaulting on repaying borrowed food and loans; - Increase in arrests and deportation of persons outside camp; - More children left unsupervised in camp; - Increases in domestic violence; - Breakdown of social cohesion in the wider community; - Livelihoods opportunities undermined; - Increased challenges in organising residents and community events; - Suicide.

Whilst all of these affects have been identified, the scale and relationship with other mitigating factors needs further investigation.

3.4.4 e) Notice Boards and Comments Boxes:

Notice boards and comment boxes are installed at distribution points in all camps, and in key CBO offices in some camps. Standard notices, such as food and cooking fuel ration entitlements, distribution schedules, warehouse regulations, and TBBC contact details, are displayed. They are also used for special announcements, such as changes in programme or policy.



Notice board outside warehouse, Nu Po.

Comment boxes give camp residents the opportunity to provide TBBC anonymous feedback on programme-related issues. During the reporting period, a total of 1,438 comments were posted in the comments boxes. Figure 3.25 presents a summary of the topics raised by camps:

Fig. 3.25: Comments/ Complaints received Jan-June 2012

Comment/ Complaint	Number Received	%
Requests for more food	1,412	87.2
Complaints of poor quality	65	4.0
Concerns about Camp Management	1	0.1
Request non-food items: bedding, cooking pots	15	0.9
Request more building materials	97	6.0
Others (request chillies, changes to AsiaREMix, and reduce yellow split peas)	29	1.8

3.4.4 f) The “TBBC News” Newsletter:

Two editions of the 3-monthly “TBBC News” newsletter were produced during the period, and featured articles on:

- TBBC’s mission, objectives, Donors and programme
- TBBC’s budget for 2012
- Camp population numbers and trends
- Food ration commodity prices and nutritional qualities
- Inspection training for warehouse teams
- The needs-based approach to shelter material allocation
- CAN and a song encouraging community agriculture
- The Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings and Loan (EDGSL) Programme
- A cartoon encouraging people to attend Public Forums
- Summaries of comments received and TBBC responses



3.4.4 g) Cartoon Banners:

Cartoons with relevant programme-related messages are displayed on large banners at strategic locations to encourage greater participation in TBBC activities. Following positive feedback of community acceptance, further locations have been identified to display the messages, including clinics, women’s organisations and other camp offices.

Four themes were the focus of the initial pilot: i) Encouraging people to join agriculture trainings and grow their own vegetables; ii) Raising awareness about TBBC’s child-minder service to encourage women to get more involved in distribution of commodity items; iii) Encouraging people to attend community cooking demonstrations to learn more about nutritious recipes; iv) Raising awareness that eligible persons are allowed to seek exemption from collecting their own ration.



Last year, the Camp Management Working Group identified gaps in UN/ CCSDPT agency sharing of information with Refugee and Camp Committees, CBOs and the wider communities; principally regular programme reporting, notification of new activities prior to implementation, and updates on political and policy developments. This was not addressed during the period and, with the recent recruitment of the new CCSDPT Executive Co-ordinator, it has been agreed that CCSDPT will now take the lead on the issue.

3

Lessons learnt

- Despite the food rations now providing far below minimum international nutrition standards, households in general are coping, although in many cases having to resort to risky behaviour. Overall, the wider protection environment has been significantly impacted.
- TBBC communications on the reductions in rations have been successful, with beneficiaries generally demonstrating high levels of awareness.
- Many CCSDPT agencies do not have their own formal complaints mechanisms. Developing a standard, inter-agency model should help to strengthen service provider accountability to beneficiaries.
- The heightened climate of anxiety in camps is pervasive, with residents commonly misinterpreting the reductions in service provision as a deliberate strategy by NGOs and the international community to drive refugees into premature consideration of return. This is fuelled by the substantial vacuum of reliable and regular information on political developments in Burma/Myanmar, commonly filled by rumour and inaccurate, and often conflicting, reports.

Overall, the wider protection environment has been significantly impacted by cuts to the food ration.

Next six months

- Evaluate the pilot beneficiary feedback points and expand installations to more warehouses.
- Support camps to be equipped to broadcast Public Service Announcements and monitor their effectiveness.
- Publish regular Beneficiary Feedback Reports, separate from the Monthly Monitoring Report.
- Conduct an awareness-raising campaign to inform camp residents of harmonised CCSDPT/ UN agency commitments in the receipt, handling and response to complaints made by beneficiaries.
- Summarize particular characteristics of the Karenni camp communities to inform programme planning.

3.4.5 Diversity

TBBC participates in age, gender, diversity mainstreaming activities in collaboration with CCSDPT and UNHCR. During the reporting period, programme responses to recommendations from the regional dialogues with Women and Girls (May 2011) were reviewed and updated, with improvements identified in the sectors of Leadership, Shelter, Economic-Self Reliance and Food Distribution.

3.4.5 a) Gender

TBBC's gender policy is set out in Appendix A.6.4 c) Gender. Responses addressing the three programme objectives during the first half of 2012 were as follows:

> **To support women's initiatives to identify their needs as prioritised by them**

TBBC recognises the essential support role that women's organisations provide alongside the formal camp management structures and provides funding to support some of their staff, offices, administration and activities.

Karenni National Women's Organisation (KnWO) Integrated Building Capacity of Women and Care for the Well-being of Children: KnWO seeks to provide education; promote best hygiene practices for nursery school children; advocate on women's rights and protection against any forms of violence; as well as provide employment, livelihood opportunities and leadership roles for young and adult women in the organisation and the community.

KnWO has 188 staff members out of a membership of 655 people. TBBC's support began in 2011 and is used towards advocacy on gender issues, training on handicrafts, day-care, child development, child rights, stipends for project management support, nursery school teachers, trainers of day-care teachers and baby-sitters. KnWO carried

out repairs to two day care centres in Mai Nai Soi and have built a centre in Mae Surin. They raise income through the sale of traditional clothing and handicrafts to people leaving for resettlement. WEAVE ceased support for nursery school teachers in 2012 and TBBC stepped in to ensure that the nursery schools will continue to function as, aside from early years development, nursery schools offer essential nutritional support for young children in the critical early years through the provision of school lunches.

Karen Women’s Organisation (KWO) Camp Support Project: KWO’s focus in camps is mainly on community care-giving and empowerment of women. TBBC has provided funds for the KWO Camp Support Project since 2009. This project includes provision of monthly stipends for KWO committee members and staff; provision of administrative funds; childcare funds, KWO Central capacity building training and project training at the camp level.

KWO has 10 camp-based offices and during the period restructured the committees to reduce the number of staff required as a result of ongoing attrition due to resettlement and limited funding. There are 559 staff (378 receive stipend support from TBBC) including 20 babysitters provided for KWO members working in management. The majority of women are aged 36-45 (31%) and 26-35 (27%). KWO runs safe houses; family crisis counselling; community and elderly care giving; supervision of separated children; and hospitality at community events. Project staff received training on leadership, office management, human rights and democracy. KWO assign one person responsible for administration of funds, to ensure it is used according to the budget outlined and to supervise distribution and recording of stipends. Stipends were distributed on a quarterly basis to coincide with monitoring trips.

TBBC also supports camp nursery school lunches (see Section 3.3.2.c) Nursery School Lunch Programme) run by the KWO and the KnWO: However the longyi weaving project (see Section 3.2.3 Closure of the weaving project), has been phased out due to funding shortages.

> **To participate in initiatives by NGOs to improve gender equity in the humanitarian aid and refugee community**

*‘Nothing About Us Without Us’
- KWO’s new slogan.*

‘Nothing About Us Without Us’. Women have come forward to highlight that no discussion on eventual return should happen without the involvement of women from the community. KWO and KNWO led a workshop with the camp management working group to identify ways to ensure community participation throughout the process, which emphasised the need for representation and awareness-raising throughout the process and the establishment of a repatriation committee.



KWO poster

Childcare and disability programme: TBBC supports infant and disability care for TBBC stipend staff in all nine camps to encourage more women to become engaged in camp management and other community activities. All child minders sign up to a CoC. One hundred and thirty-one child minders and disability carers (110 female and 21 male) are supported by TBBC with a stipend of baht 300 (baht 500 for 2 children) per month through CMSP.

> **To encourage TBBC staff to raise gender issues and gender awareness with men in the camp communities**

As a result of the recommendations that came out of the Regional dialogues with women and girls, the camp Shelter

Assessment now takes into account the needs of female headed households, single women and other marginalised groups in Mae La to ensure they receive appropriate shelter materials and, if necessary, assistance with collection and construction. TBBC strives for gender-balance in its internal staff recruitment (see section 3.5.2 a) for details).

3.4.5 b) Ethnicity

Until 2005, the ethnic diversity of camp populations was fairly stable, mainly represented by long-term Burman, Karen, and Karenni caseloads. In the last six years, there has been a substantial broadening of this diversity, particularly in the Tak camps. Figure 3.26 shows a breakdown of the populations by percentage based on TBBC's May 2012 verified population database compared with UNHCR's 2006 statistics for registered refugees.

Fig. 3.26: % verified caseload by ethnicity

(source: TBBC Population Database, June 2012)

Ethnicity	UNHCR 2006	TBBC June 2012 Border-wide %	Mai Nai Soi	Mae Surin	Mae La Oon	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La	Umpiem Mai	Nu Po	Don Yang	Tham Hin
Burman	2.1	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.9	13.5	9.0	1.8	1.0
Chin	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.3	1.2	1.6	-	0.0
Kachin	0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	-	0.0
Karen	82.7	78.8	2.7	85.5	99.3	99.9	84.0	75.1	77.8	95.1	98.6
Karenni	13.7	9.5	93.4	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Mon	0.3	1.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.8	3.5	1.8	2.5	0.4
Rakhine	0.1	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.0	-
Shan	0.6	0.5	3.3	0.7	0.0	-	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0
Others	0.5	5.2	0.3	-	0.1	0.0	11.0	4.1	7.5	0.0	-
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Notes: “-“ denotes no recorded presence/ identification of the ethnicity within the population, while “0.0” represents a recorded presence lower than 0.05% of the total population. The “Others” category is substantial in the Tak camps as “Burmese Muslim” is a common response when surveying perceived ethnicities within Muslim communities, and thus are recorded as “Others”.

Umpiem Mai and Nu Po are the most ethnically diverse camps with over 20% of the populations comprising non-Karen/ -Karenni ethnic groups, while Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon are the most homogenous with Karens comprising over 99%. Despite the wide ethnic diversification of some camp populations, aside from Karen and Karenni populations, other ethnic groups each comprise commonly 1% or less of the overall populations.

The proportion of ethnically Karen and Karenni refugees is now 88% compared with 96% in 2006.

The lack of a functioning registration process of new arrivals since 2005 has meant that these populations are often on the periphery of the communities, their structures and their activities. In response to this, they have established ethnic-specific social and self-help services within their respective sub-communities, thus strengthening self-identification and the evolution of sub-cultures within the wider community (see Appendix E “Other community-based organisations”). Despite inherent structural limitations, refugee committees continue to work towards strengthening ethnic representation in camp management and social service provision. Examples of improved representation during the period include the inclusion of ethnic diversity in the Committee driving the Community Managed Targeting pilot in Mae La camp and the recent review of the KRC's Election Guidelines allowing unregistered persons to participate in the three-yearly camp elections due in the first half of 2013 (see Section 3.4.1 for more details).

3.4.5 c) Religion

Many churches, mosques and temples can be found throughout the communities. Although many TBBC member agencies are faith based, TBBC is a secular organisation and does not conduct any religious activities in

Muslims make up 7.5% of the population overall but almost 20% in Umpiem Mai.

camps. In the Thailand-Burma/Myanmar refugee context, references to religious issues are most commonly associated with the perceived role of Buddhist/ Christian intolerance leading to the fall of the KNU headquarters of Manerplaw in the mid-1990s. In the Tak camps, there are significant Islamic communities and in Umpiem Mai camp Muslims constitute almost 20% of the population. Border-wide, there are over 10,000 Muslims in all the camps, representing 7.5% of the total refugee caseload. TBBC offers additional pulses as an alternative to fish paste to respect preferences in the food ration for those families who only eat Halal food.

Religion continues to be a sensitive issue in the camps although, in recent years, the Muslim community in Umpiem Mai has established women’s and youth associations, which have substantially helped to positively raise the profile of their constituents in camp affairs. Parallel efforts to organise a Muslim women’s group in Mae La continue to face resistance from its community elders and thus struggles to attract the legitimacy required to operationalize itself.

Figure 3.27 shows a breakdown of the populations by percentage based on TBBC’s May 2012 verified population database.

Fig. 3.27: % verified caseload by religion
(source: TBBC population database, June 2012)

Religion	TBBC June 2012 Border-wide %	Mai Nai Soi	Mae Surin	Mae La Oon	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La	Umpiem Mai	Nu Po	Don Yang	Tham Hin
Animist	5.4	48.9	0.5	2.5	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.1
Buddhist	36.6	13.6	4.3	30.0	24.2	51.0	47.1	44.8	14.4	9.7
Christian	50.3	37.6	95.2	66.6	72.8	36.3	34.2	47.2	85.2	90.2
Islam	7.5	0.0	-	0.0	0.4	12.3	18.7	8.0	0.3	-
Other	0.2	-	-	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.1

Note: “-” denotes no recorded presence/ identification of the ethnicity within the population, while “0.0” represents a recorded presence, but lower than 0.05% of the total population.

3.4.5 d) Age

One substantial dynamic which has emerged in camps over the past decade or so has been the impact on social cohesion by disaffected youth and, more recently, also pre-adolescent children. This generation have generally experienced very little other than protracted encampment and lack of opportunity. Growing expressions of hopelessness and frustration are a natural reaction to their circumstances but have resulted in a range of destructive social issues from youth gangs and violence, breakdown in respect for camp justice, substance abuse, and burglary, to premature pregnancy and early marriage.

Refugee leaders and local Thai authorities find these increasingly difficult to manage and agency programming has, in general, yet to address these challenges. During the past six months, UNHCR’s Protection Co-ordination at the Border forum discussed ways to address the issues and it was agreed that a better baseline understanding of their scale and scope is needed before interventions can be effectively identified, possibly through conducting a survey in conjunction with youth organisations. A review of TBBC’s Child Protection policy took place during the period, and a number of areas for improving stated obligations were identified. These will inform the annual review of Staff Policy at year end.

3.4.5 e) Persons with Disabilities (PwD)

Actions from recommendations that came out of two Handicap International (HI)-led workshops that were held with field staff and managers in 2010/ 2011 are being implemented as show in Figure 3.28:

Fig. 3.28: Responses to Persons with Disabilities

Recommendation	Action
Improved access to/ suitability of shelters and community buildings, by promoting physical access, working with camp management structures to identify needs, mobilise resources, and identify households through strengthening partnerships with other groups working on PwD issues.	TBBC Shelter teams now identify household shelter needs through annual assessments. These assessments identify households with PwD and provides construction support if needed. TBBC facilitates the voluntary relocation of households with PwD to improve accessibility to camp services in co-ordination with HI.
Inclusive community decision making: Review TBBC's strategic plan to set standards/ indicators for active inclusion of PwD.	In line with Thai employment policy, in 2011 TBBC fixed an inclusion benchmark of 2% of all staff being PwD and, if the level is not attained, TBBC has committed to making an annual financial contribution to a related cause, although this has yet to be defined and implemented. Refer to figure 3.29 below for more details.
Livelihoods: Identify internal focal person to consult with PwD to outline recommendations for programme development, implementation and monitoring.	This has not yet been formally implemented, although the Community Outreach Officer holds periodic Focus Group Discussions with PwG on programme development and other related issues.

By the end of June 2012, the percentage of PwD in TBBC stipend positions stood at 1.18% (30 out of 2,550) as shown in Figure 3.29. No PwD are currently employed within TBBC's own staff.

Fig. 3.29: CMP-PwD staff at end of June 2012

Camp	CMP staff	PwD staff	% of PwD staff
MNS	290	4	1.4%
MS	91	1	1.0%
MLO	372	2	0.5%
MRML	281	5	1.8%
ML	641	9	1.4%
UM	327	4	1.2%
NP	282	2	0.7%
TH	162	2	1.2%
DY	104	1	1.0%
TOTAL	2,550	30	1.18%

3.4.5 f) Literacy

As illiterate persons constitute an estimated 40% of the camp population, TBBC has introduced the broadcasting of current programme activities through audio Public Service Announcements. During the next six months, TBBC will be developing non-text-based cartoon storyboards for the TBBC News newsletter and for display on large vinyl banners at strategic locations in the camps. The illustrative poster encouraging beneficiaries to utilise comment boxes to provide feedback and inputs has also been revised to better explain their purpose and now includes issues relating to staff misconduct.

3.4.6 Boarding Houses

For years, unaccompanied students stayed with relatives to attend schools in the camps, but as the education system in South East Burma/Myanmar deteriorated, the number of children seeking education grew and boarding houses were established for those who did not have relatives in the camps. As unaccompanied minors are amongst the most vulnerable in any camp population, TBBC agreed to provide monthly food rations to those that the education authorities could verify were attending school in camp. In 2010 the Refugee Committees set up Boarding House Committees to ensure the rights of the children were respected and to support management of the boarding houses in accordance with Guidelines on standards of care that have been developed by the woman's organisation and the Boarding House Committees. A Code of Conduct for Boarding Houses was developed in 2010 and has been signed by all Boarding House staff. Refresher sessions are provided on the CoC annually.

The K(n)RC Boarding House Committees conducted a survey in June to document all boarding house residents'

individual demographics, circumstances prior to entering the establishment, and intentions following their stay. The survey reveals that there are 103 boarding houses in nine camps with 3,868 students. Ten of these boarding houses are in the KnRC camps (nine in Site 1 and one in Site 2) with 580 residents, and 93 in the KRC camps, with 3,288 residents. The majority of the students come directly from their home villages inside Burma/Myanmar, and 89.3% came for educational reasons, due to the lack of opportunities inside Burma/Myanmar. Due to the current uncertain situation, many are unsure of their future and would prefer to stay in camp after completing their studies.

3.4.7 Building Local Capacities in South East Burma/Myanmar

While TBBC's mission in South East Burma/Myanmar is primarily humanitarian response, building local capacities has long term benefits in regards to empowerment and sustaining channels for the delivery of assistance. At the same time, engaging with non-state armed groups is essential for the promotion of humanitarian space in conflict-affected communities. TBBC's commitment to building the humanitarian awareness and capacity of civil society actors and ethnic opposition authorities is promoting values and skills necessary for conflict transformation and early recovery.

TBBC supports the organisational development of community-based partners by facilitating participation in programme management, supporting core administration and staffing costs and strengthening financial management systems. Building accountable CBO management systems is not only important for ensuring the efficient delivery of relief in the current context, but also for ensuring that CBOs are ready to assume significant roles in reconstruction and rehabilitation initiatives in a post-conflict context.

During the first half of 2012, TBBC facilitated four workshops with CBOs focusing on responses to the complex emergency in South East Burma/Myanmar. A two day planning and coordination meeting with 14 representatives from 5 CBOs was facilitated to review programme management for the delivery of cash transfers and to plan for this year's survey of displacement and poverty. Two three day workshops were facilitated with a total of 31 representatives from 12 Shan and Mon CBOs to raise awareness about the links between humanitarian protection and programming. TBBC also facilitated a strategic consultation with KNU and Karen civil society on the resettlement and rehabilitation of internally displaced communities which reviewed current aid initiatives, considered international standards and principles, as well as the opportunities and threats in different scenarios. Personal coaching and mentoring was also provided for CBO staff on an ongoing basis to build skills in financial management, data management and mapping, and supply chain management.

TBBC cooperated with the Myanmar Information Management Unit to map who is doing what and where in education, health-care and livelihoods in the South East

To promote inter-agency collaboration, TBBC and the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) mapped organisational reach in South East Burma/Myanmar for the education, health care and livelihoods support sectors during the first half of 2012. Thirty-two agencies from Yangon and 27 agencies from along the border provided input into these maps, which are publicly available for download from TBBC's website. The maps highlight how aid agencies based along the border complement the efforts of agencies based in Rangoon/Yangon in responding to humanitarian needs. While the border based responses are predominately managed by community-based organisations, the maps reflect how initiatives from Rangoon/Yangon are generally led by United Nations' agencies and international non-governmental organisations. As the peace process evolves and opportunities to expand humanitarian access into conflict-affected areas increase, the challenge will be to ensure that international agencies build on the local capacities of these community-managed approaches.

3.5. Developing TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities

TBBC is constantly growing and evolving as an organisation, responding to increasing demands for accountability and meeting increasing humanitarian best practice standards. Changes have been even greater since the adoption of the 2009 - 2013 Strategic Plan, in which TBBC changed its approach from one of care and maintenance towards self-reliance. Now TBBC is in the process of reviewing the Strategic Plan to ensure it is in line with the changing political context in Burma/Myanmar, re-orientating TBBC's programme towards preparing refugees for return and eventual repatriation and rehabilitation. Such changes have major implications for TBBC's organisational structure and human resources.

3.5.1 Governance

In first half of 2012 the Board had three teleconference meetings on the 23rd February, 10th May, and 14th June. The Board also met in-person in Mae Hong Son on the 14th March. An Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) was held in Mae Hong Son from 13th to 15th March, which included a field visit to Mai Nai Soi camp.

The recruitment process for the Executive Director position is underway.

The Executive Director Recruitment Committee have had a number of meetings. Perrett Laver has been contracted as the recruitment agency and advertising for the position went live in mid-June. It is planned that the new Executive Director will take office early in 2013 and founding director, Jack Dunford, will continue in a supportive role.

Next six months

- The dates for the Annual General Meeting (AGM) have been set for the 1st and 2nd November. The venue of the AGM will be in Chiang Mai with optional camp visits from TBBC field offices in Mae Hong Son and Mae Sot. The AGM will also include a Burma/Myanmar Day and a Donors Meeting.
- The Executive Director Recruitment Committee will be short-listing and interviewing candidates for the Executive Director position in August and September 2012.

3.5.2 Management

In addition to the head office in Bangkok, TBBC manages five field offices to support programmes in the nine camps along the border, as well as a research office located in Chiang Mai. Each field office implements activities in two camps, except for the Mae Sot office which implements activities in the largest camp, Mae La. Each office is managed by a Field Coordinator who is responsible for day-to-day supply chain operations as well as integrating the nutrition, livelihoods, and camp management support projects.

3.5.2 a) At June 2012, TBBC employed a total of 97 staff. 51 were female and 46 male, 19 were international and 78 national. The international staff includes one volunteer supported by Australian Volunteers International (AVI). Staff numbers in each office are shown in Figure 3.30.

Fig. 3.30: Number of staff as of 30 June 2012

Location	International	M	F	National	M	F	Total	M	F
BKK	13	8	5	12	2	10	25	10	15
CMI	2	1	1	3	1	2	5	2	3
MHS	0	0	0	11	5	6	11	5	6
MSR	0	0	0	12	7	5	12	7	5
MST	3	3	0	16	10	6	19	13	6
UPG	0	0	0	12	7	5	12	7	5
KAN	1	0	1	12	6	6	13	6	7
Total:	19	12	7	78	38	40	97	50	47

Gender balance has reasonably been maintained at all levels of the organisation except in management positions, as shown in Figure 3.31. As TBBC recruited management positions in 2011, women were encouraged to apply.

Fig. 3.31 Gender balance by Job Grade

Positions	M	F
Management (7)	5	2
Middle Management & Specialists (25)	14	11
Field Officers-Assistants-Administrators-Logistician (58)	34	24
Office Assistants (7)	0	7
Total:	53	44

The majority of TBBC’s field staff continue to come from the Karen and Karenni communities but Mon and Shan staff are also employed in Kanchanaburi and Chiang Mai respectively. Staff recruitment, especially for the Tak operation where ethnic diversity is highest, continues to seek out more field staff from these diverse groups and to ensure proficiency in the Burmese language to target services for Burmese-speaking minority groups.

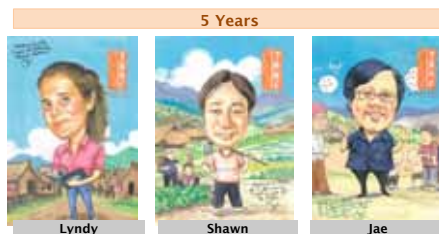
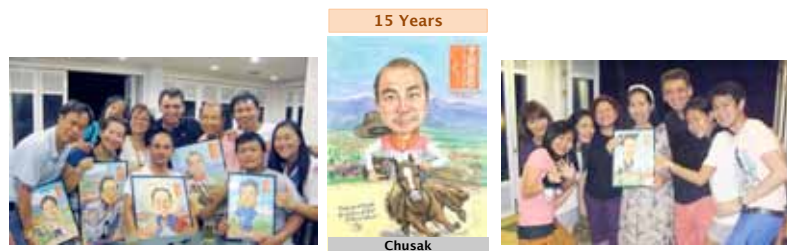
TBBC staff turnover is low suggesting a high level of job satisfaction and loyalty to the organisation. As shown in Figure 3.32, due to many years with a very small staff, a remarkable 56% of all staff ever employed by TBBC since 1984 are still with the organisation. Expansion over the last few years has however ensured an influx of new energy and new ideas creating a good balance with the longer serving staff who provide institutional memory and continuity. On average TBBC staff have served about 5 years with the organisation.

Fig. 3.32: TBBC Staff by Length of Service

Years of service	All staff since 1984	Current staff: June 2012
<1	18	7
1 < 5	106	60
5 < 10	38	23
10 < 15	7	4
15 < 20	1	1
20 <25	1	1
25 +	1	1
Total:	172	97

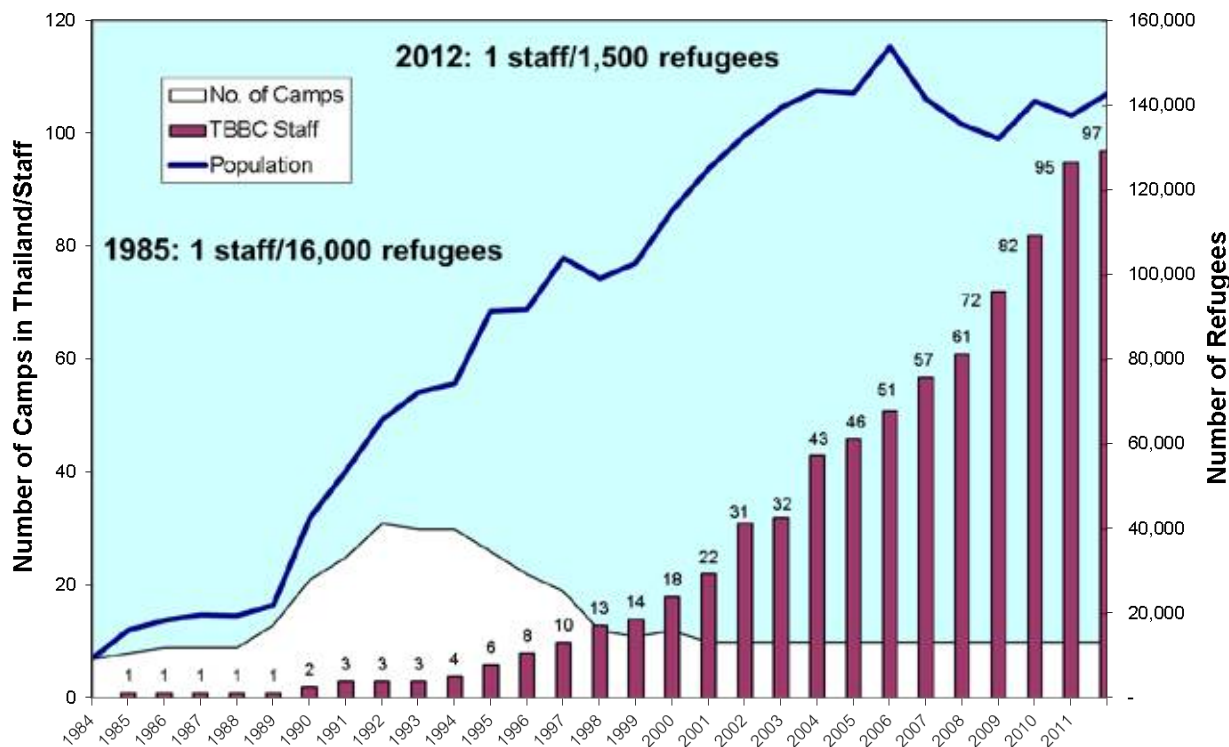
Long Service Awards

Annual Staff Workshop, Rayong, June 2012



Cartoons by Suwiwat Wan-Arom

Figure 3.33 shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and number of refugees from 1984 to 2012:



Note: 'population' estimate to 2006, 'feeding figure' for 2007-8, 'verified caseload' 2009 onwards

3.5.2 b) Organisational Development and Human Resource Strategic Planning

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, in order to ensure TBBC's Programme is responding to the rapid changes in Burma/Myanmar, TBBC is undertaking a strategic review. A two-day facilitated session was conducted with all staff at the Annual Staff Workshop. This process will continue, exploring TBBC's potential role in refugee preparedness, return and reintegration. Although there are currently no specific plans in place to open an office inside Burma/Myanmar, TBBC is discussing the possibility with various stakeholders. The strategic planning process will help to define TBBC's role.

3.5.2 c) Staff development

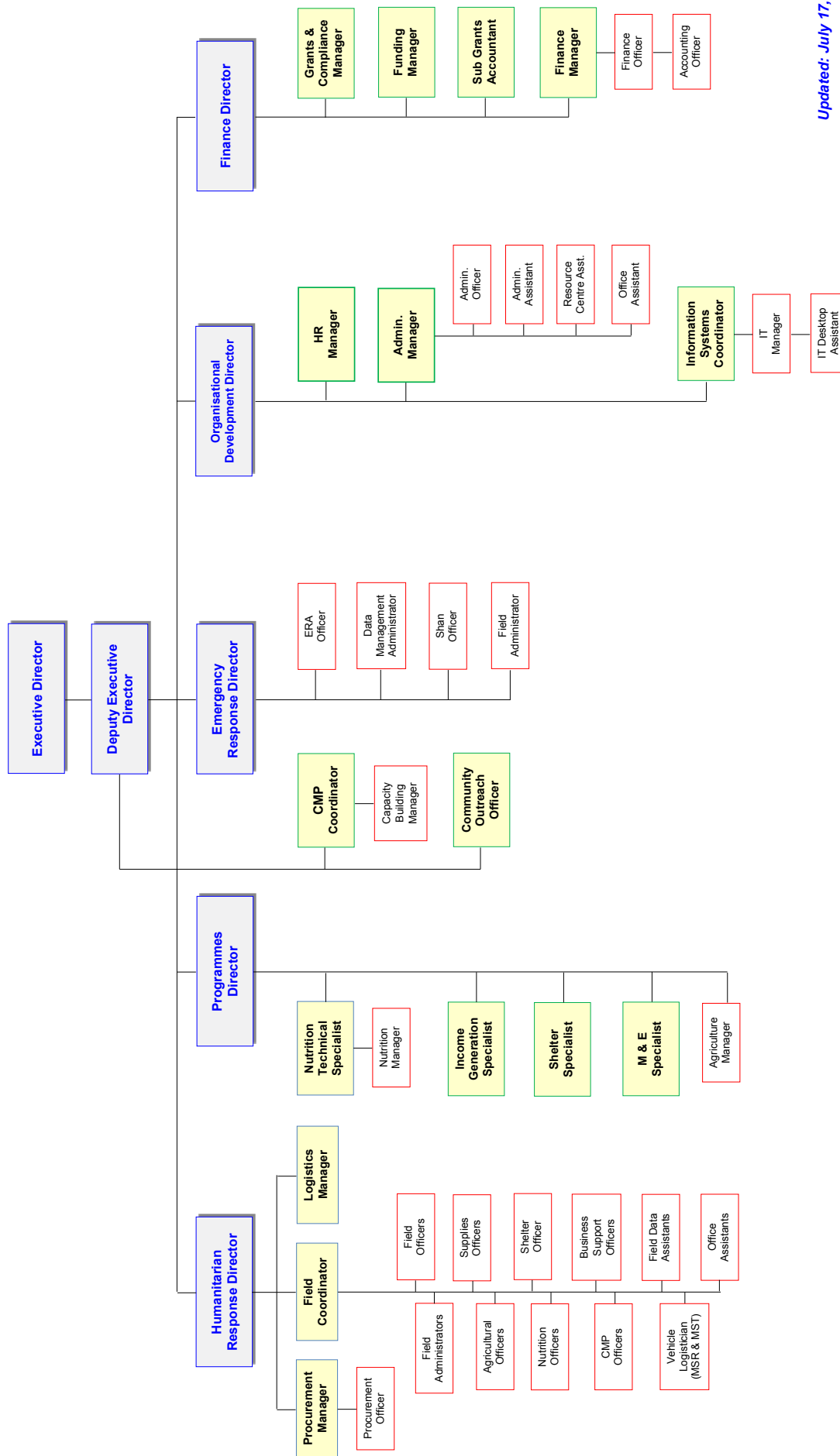
TBBC maintains a commitment to staff training and development. Over the last six months a number of training and development opportunities were provided to staff both as individuals and as teams. Some examples of team training include:

- An intensive course titled Effective Communication, Negotiation and Conflict Management Skills, provided to 27 staff
- A Fire Safety and First Aid Training Session, provided at each of the TBBC field offices to a total of 27 staff
- A total of 77 staff received training on the new TBBC Beneficially Complaints Mechanism
- Training was provided to 51 staff on the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
- Sponsored by the UNHCR eCentre, one staff member participated in Preparing for Emergencies Training in the Philippines
- All TBBC staff participated in an Annual Staff Workshop which included training sessions on Child Protection, Principles of Voluntary Return, Service Orientation, and Listening Skills.

3.5.2 d) Other HR activities

In early 2012, sessions in each office were conducted on how to use the new Performance Management and Development Planning form. Sessions were also conducted on the TBBC Staff Policy Manual and on the TBBC Recruitment Guidelines.

TBBC continues to play a leading role in human resources development and management for organisations along the border. TBBC recently conducted a one-day workshop for KRC and KnRC on managing staff performance.



Updated: July 17, 2012

Fig. 3.34: TBBC Organisational Chart, June 2012



3.5.3 Communications

A fundraising consultancy is planned for September. This consultancy will help develop a fundraising strategy for TBBC, which may result in a communications/fundraising staff position to help better brand and coordinate fundraising and communication efforts.

3.5.3 a) External communications

e-letters were sent out in February, March and May. There are 442 email subscribers to the e-letter which can also be accessed via the TBBC website. The website continues to be one of TBBC's main communication tools and its content was recently updated.

3.5.3 b) Internal communications

TBBC has an intranet that can be accessed by staff in all offices. This intranet contains up-to-date information and resources for staff as well as numerous archived reports and assessments. An internal webpage has been set-up for TBBC staff to access resources for and contribute to the strategic planning process.

3.5.4 Resource Centre

Visitors to the TBBC Bangkok office often like to access information and resources available in the Resource Centre. Over the last six months a number of resources have been added to the centre's collection, including books, magazines and videos. News clippings are clipped weekly and added to the Resource Centre archives. At present, nearly 11,000 archive files have been digitised and can be accessed electronically.

3.5.5 Information Technology

The IT department has recruited a new Information Systems Coordinator. This position is critical to the department and to the development of current IT projects:

- The IT in Camps project has scaled-up from a pilot in Mae La to a border-wide initiative. All camps will be receiving new computer equipment and will be provided with basic use and maintenance training. These computers will be used for supply chain operations, Camp Committees and CBO administration.
- The development of a centralised web-based database for TBBC population data is underway. TBBC has hired a software firm to develop the specifications for this system. Once the specifications are complete, TBBC will outsource the project, with the plan to have a new refugee population database in place by early next year.

3.5.6 Visibility

TBBC has a standard policy not to display any publicity in the refugee camps (see A.6.5 g Visibility). The vast majority of TBBC's donors are able to adhere to this policy. A couple of donors, however, require branded posters to be displayed at project sites as a condition of their grant agreements.

U.S. Government (PRM) provides significant funding for activities in all nine refugee camps, and logo-posters are displayed at distribution points in all camps as a term of the 2012 grant agreement. A specific visibility component has also been an ECHO contract requirement since 2001, with the understanding that visibility budgets are primarily spent on activities that benefit the refugees. Presently, ECHO funds the provision of rice in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps in Tak province. For 2012, visibility activities will include ECHO logo-posters at distribution points in these three camps, along with the distribution of visibility items including shirts and cloth bags for camp staff, women's committee members and possibly other residents. These items, displaying the ECHO logo, will be produced, procured and distributed in the second half of 2012.

3.5.7 Cost effectiveness

Although the TBBC programme has grown in complexity in the last few years, TBBC continues to implement its activities as much as possible through refugee CBOs. At the end of June 2012 it employed 97 staff, about one staff person per 1,400 refugees. Organisation and governance expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are projected to be 11.7% of total expenditures in 2012. Of this 6.8% of total expenditures are programme support costs allocated to activities, and 4.9% of total expenditures are general administration expenses. The total cost of the programme in 2012 will be baht 6,746 (USD 218, EUR 173) per refugee per year, or around 18 baht per refugee per day (US 60 cents per day at an exchange rate of baht 31/ USD).

It costs baht 18 (USD 60 cents or EUR 45 cents) to provide a refugee with food, shelter and non-food items each day.

3.5.8 Funding Strategy

For 20 years TBBC was able to raise adequate funding to meet all programme needs but, since the mid-2000s, has faced chronic funding shortages due in part to Donor fatigue/ policy changes, but also due to commodity price increases and the Thai Baht strengthening against western currencies. TBBC's funding strategy was always based on the underlying assumption that, as elsewhere in the world, governments should accept the principal responsibility for funding basic refugee 'maintenance' costs. In 2012, 11 governments plus the EU are expected to cover around 94% of TBBC's budget, but it is clear that there are limits to their ability/ willingness to continue support indefinitely especially now that priorities are shifting to expanding humanitarian support inside Burma/ Myanmar. Whilst TBBC will remain largely dependent on Government funding as long as care and maintenance remains the bulk of its programme, new strategies are needed to seek alternative funding sources.

TBBC does not have dedicated fund-raising staff. The Funding Manager and Grants and Compliance Manager recruited last year have fundraising experience but have limited time to do this. A consultancy has therefore been commissioned to review private fund-raising options and to recommend ongoing policy (see below).

Donors Meetings: Traditionally, TBBC has depended on consortium member and partner agencies in donor countries to negotiate grants from their governments as well as to contribute their own counterpart and other private funding. Since 1996 this whole process has been managed through an Annual Donors Meeting usually held in October or November each year and which have been hosted in most Member Agency countries. These meetings provide the opportunity for TBBC to present situation updates, programme details, budget requirements and discuss key issues relating to the programme with members and donors. While donor meetings have not resolved TBBC's funding needs, they are an important vehicle for communication of funding needs to Donors. The next Donor Meeting will convene in Chiang Mai in early November.

Government funding: TBBC continues to enjoy the loyal, longstanding support of many governments. In recent years, two donors have reduced funding but this has been largely compensated for by increases from others; most though having essentially straight-lined their support. The net result has been that TBBC income in Thai baht terms has been effectively the same for six consecutive years. Although this means that income has not kept pace with inflation or with growing programme demands, this represents a considerable achievement considering growing emergencies elsewhere in the world and the global economic crisis.

Unfortunately though TBBC had had to make budget cuts each year to break even and, since 2005, has eliminated all "optional" extras from the programme. Substantial cuts to food, shelter and IDP rations in 2011 and 2012 mean that support falls well short of Sphere Standards. This is unsustainable and further cuts in 2013 would seriously further undermine the programme.

Refugees and IDPs are important to the future of Burma/ Myanmar. They form a large part of the population in the South East and for genuine peace and reconciliation it is crucial that they are included in the peace-building process. They are also potentially a huge asset for ensuring safe and sustainable return and reconstruction of the border areas. Enabled by many years of generous donor support, NGOs have helped build refugee/ IDP capacities in community management, accountability and good governance and in needs assessments, programme planning, service delivery, monitoring and evaluation. In the current new 'preparedness' phase TBBC will be orienting these skills towards the context back in Burma/ Myanmar, preparing communities for the challenges of reintegration and self-reliance.

Refugee and IDPs are an important part of the future of Burma/ Myanmar. Investing in them now will help ensure sustainable return and reintegration

The challenge of course is that all of this will take time and will require additional rather than less funding. TBBC hopes to be able to convince governments that it is in the country's long term interests to ensure that these communities are sustained through this transition period. IDPs and refugees must be seen as part of the solution, rather than the problem, and investment in them seen as the best way of ensuring sustainable return and reintegration. Considerable new resources are likely to be made available for humanitarian services inside the country in the next few years and the relatively small amounts required to sustain and prepare the IDP/ refugee population for return should be seen as essential and complementary.

Other funding sources: To address funding shortages, TBBC has for some time wished to pursue other non-traditional sources of funding such as corporations, foundations and other private and individual donors. As mentioned above TBBC has now decided to seek consultancy services to develop a private fundraising strategy and in the first half of 2012 considered a number of proposals from fundraising professionals. A highly-qualified fundraising and management consultancy with proven sector knowledge and experience has been selected to carry out the project. The objectives are to assess the potential of different funding sources in various countries, recommend those which have the best potential for TBBC, and ultimately develop a fundraising strategy for TBBC with an emphasis on private funding sources, including recommendations on organisational structure.

TBBC has hired consultants to advise on private fundraising policy in the second half of 2012.

The process will also involve the participation of key staff, and link into the Strategic Planning Process for 2013-15 with the emphasis on preparedness for return. The consultants are scheduled to begin the work in September 2012.

Next six months

- Continue efforts to encourage governments to see refugees/ IDPs are part of the solution in resolving conflict in Burma/Myanmar, and attempt to secure on-going funding commitments for the preparedness, return and repatriation phases.
- Convene the 2012 Annual Donor Meeting in Chiang Mai.
- Develop a Fundraising Strategy with support of professional consultants and begin implementation as relevant and agreed.

3.5.9 Programme studies and evaluations

TBBC is committed to regular evaluations and studies to inform ongoing improvements of its programmes and organisational development. Some 47 evaluations and studies have been carried out since 1994 and most of the recommendations have been implemented or are being addressed. These are listed in Appendix 6.5 b) Programme evaluations and reviews.

An evaluation was recently carried out on the Camp Management model, supported by CIDA and AusAID. Please refer to Section 3.4 for details.

An Environmental Impact Assessment was also carried out during the period as reported under Section 3.3.5.

Next six months

- Disseminate the Camp Management Evaluation report.
- Address Environmental Assessment recommendations in the TBBC Work Plan



4

Finance

January to June 2012

4. Finance

TBBC is registered in the United Kingdom and conforms to the UK Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities (SORP 2005), with both Income and Expenses reported on an accruals basis, and separation of restricted and general funding. The Trustees report and financial statements for 2011 were audited by KPMG UK LLP and have been filed with UK Companies House and Charity Commission. The TBBC accounting records are maintained in Thai baht, and the Financial Statements are presented and filed in Thai baht. The detailed Statement of Financial Activities and the Balance Sheet for January to June 2012, extracted from the accounting software, are shown as Appendix C. This section analyses the current and projected TBBC financial situation, primarily using Thai baht, but Table 4.3 shows the key financial data converted to US dollars, Euro, and UK pounds.

4.1. Income

To follow the UK accounting standard, Income is recognised when the rights to a grant are acquired, it is virtually certain that it will be received and the monetary value can be sufficiently reliably measured. This means that in most cases income is recognised before cash is received, usually when a contract is signed, in which case it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made. In 2012, it is expected that about 94% of TBBC funding will be backed by eleven foreign governments and the European Union, with the remainder coming from members and other partners' own resources. Table 4.1 shows the actual Income recognised by donors.

The actual income for January to June 2012 was baht 797 million, and the projection for the full year is baht 1,050, which is baht 18 million (2%) higher than the operating budget, and almost exactly the same as last year. If Income had been received at the 2011 exchange rates instead of the 2012 rates it would be Baht 35 million (3%) higher. Compared to the budget Denmark and Norway have increased funding and Caritas Austria is a new donor. An emergency funding appeal, in response to a fire at Umpiem Mai camp, raised baht 12.7 million; some from existing donors, and some from new sources. This funding is shown as a lump sum in the Finance Tables, with the donors listed in Figure 3.15, Section 3.3.6. Compared to 2011, ECHO and the Netherlands have reduced funding, but USAID funding has resumed. Although there was only a few months delay between grants USAID skipped the calendar year 2011.

4.2. Expenses

Table 4.2a presents both direct costs and support costs by major activities. Support costs consist of salaries, benefits and other indirect costs. Some support costs are directly attributable to an activity; others are apportioned according to a management estimate of the amount of time staff spend on different activities. General administration costs are not allocated to activities.

Table 4.2b provides a more detailed breakdown of the direct costs, with the support costs and general administration expenses combined as "organisation costs". Both tables show expenses for: Actual 2011, Operating Budget 2012, Actual January-June 2012, and Revised Projection 2012. A preliminary budget for 2013 is shown only in the summary form of Table 4.2a). Section 4.8 explains the key differences by detailed budget line comparing both Actual January-June and Revised Projection 2012 with the Operating budget.

TBBC expenses are affected by two factors beyond its control: refugee numbers and commodity prices.

TBBC expenses are directly affected by refugee numbers, commodity prices, and food rations (the quantity given to each refugee), the first two are largely beyond TBBC's control.

Feeding figures have historically increased year on year, due to births, recently averaging over 4,000 per annum, outweighing deaths, recently averaging about 400 per annum, and to new arrivals fleeing Burma/Myanmar. Departures for resettlement to third countries since 2005 reduced feeding figures in 2007 and 2008. Since then, as resettlement numbers began to fall the caseload has remained fairly static.

The TBBC population database defines a "verified caseload" of people living in camps who are eligible for rations, which is updated monthly and re-verified annually. If at the time of the monthly ration distributions any refugees are outside camp or otherwise unable to attend in person then they do not receive a ration, hence the "feeding figure" is lower than the verified caseload. The annual verifications show that some people leave the camps during the year, resulting in a growing difference between verified caseload and feeding figures. These departures are not reported

and are effectively only picked up during the next verification exercise. This does not affect rations because only those attending distributions are eligible to collect them as indicated by the feeding figure.

Rations have historically been calculated to provide at least the minimum international standard for emergencies, but due to funding shortfalls a revised ration was introduced in 2011 which recognised that at least some of the refugee community is capable of supplementing the ration provided; and a further reduction was made in January 2012. Commodities are tendered for, normally twice per year. Budgets assume commodity costs at the most recent contract prices, with a 2.5% increase every 6 months, i.e., 5% per annum. In reality and as recently occurred in 2008 and 2011 with rice and in 2009 and 2010 with mung beans, the costs of food items delivered to the camps can be volatile, rising steeply in times of market shortages and are sensitive to the oil price due to long transport distances to camp.

Programme cuts were implemented in 2011 in the face of funding constraints. Due mainly to increased costs (both rice and charcoal increased by about 30% in 2011) and reduced funding from ECHO the 2012 operating budget incorporated approximately baht 120 million of programme cuts, trimming many activities, but the main impact was on the food ration and Emergency rice. If the same level of support was provided as in 2010, 2012 costs would be approximately baht 280 million higher, the major cuts being (in baht millions): food (130), shelter (50), IDP camps (10), and emergency relief (46).

4.2.1 Actual expenses January-June 2012

Overall TBBC expenses incurred during January to June 2012 totalled baht 580 million, baht 32 million (5%) lower than the operating budget.

The verified caseload has increased from 137,157 (excluding Wieng Heng) at the beginning of the year to 142,194 at the end of June. The feeding figure at the end of December 2011 was 99% of the caseload but, at 135,035, had fallen to 95% at the end of June. The average feeding figure during January to June was 134,742 compared to the budget of 134,342 (just 0.3% higher than budget). Thus although the verified caseload has increased, the feeding figure has remained fairly static a phenomena observed in each of the last three years.

The average cost of rice rose during 2011, to almost 20,000 baht/ MT in December, due to a price protection scheme introduced by a new Government and extensive flooding throughout large areas of Thailand during the second half of the year. The price has fallen a little in 2012, with the average for January-June 17,569 baht/ MT, compared with the budget of 18,267 baht/ MT (4% lower than budget).

4.2.2. Revised Projection 2012

The revised projection expenses for 2012 are baht 1,057 million, baht 5 million (0.5%) lower than the operating budget, but baht 18 million (2%) higher than in 2011.

Actual expenses in 2012 are projected at baht 1,057 million, the same as in 2006. The TBBC budget has been more or less straight-lined in Thai baht terms for 6 years.

The projection assumes that resettlement of approximately 4,000 in the second half of the year will be matched by births and other net additions, so that the verified caseload will remain at the June 2012 number of 142,194 and the feeding figure will be 137,216, 96.5% of the verified caseload. The average feeding figure for the year will thus be just under 136,000, 1.2% higher than the budget.

Whilst there has been some reduction from the flood affected prices in December 2011, the price of rice is budgeted to remain at current contract prices throughout the remainder of 2012 due to the continuing impact of the Government price pledging policy, averaging 18,387 baht/ MT, 22% higher than the average for 2011.

4.3. Reserves and balance sheet

The 2012 income projection of baht 1,050 million is lower than the expense projection of baht 1,057 million by baht 7 million. The difference between income and expenses is added to or subtracted from the cumulative fund at the beginning of the period. Changes are shown in Figure 4.1:

Fig. 4.1: Change in Closing Fund 2011 to 2012

Baht Millions	Actual 2011	Actual Jan-June 2012	Budget 2012	Projection 2012
Income	1,049	797	1,032	1,050
Expenses	1,039	580	1,062	1,057
Net Movement in Funds:	10	217	(30)	(7)
Opening Fund	225	235	235	235
Closing Fund:	235	452	205	228

The fund forms part of the balance sheet of the organisation as shown in Figure 4.2:

Fig. 4.2: TBBC Balance Sheet 2011 to 2012

Baht Millions	Actual 2011	Actual Jan-June 2012	Budget 2012	Projection 2012
Net fixed assets	10	9	8	8
Receivables from donors	104	420	150	116
Payables to suppliers	-59	-70	-100	-100
Others	1	2	0	0
Bank balance	178	91	147	204
Net assets:	235	452	205	228
Restricted funds	6	153	30	5
Designated funds	25	30	25	35
General funds – Net Fixed Assets	10	9	8	8
General funds – Freely available Reserves	193	260	142	180
Total Fund:	235	452	205	228
Liquidity Surplus/ (Shortfall): (Bank balance less Payables)	119	21	47	104

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

As described above, income can be recognised before cash is received in which case it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made. Some funding is remitted in instalments and some only on receipt of a report and certification of expenditure receipts. The level of funds receivable can vary enormously during the year depending on when agreements are signed and remittances made. The actual funding receivable is usually lower at the end of December than it is during the year, (as is the case at the end of June) because most donor grants relate to, and are fully disbursed by the end of, the calendar year.

Reserves (Freely available General funds) are necessary so that TBBC is able to control the commitments it makes to future expenses against the commitments received from donors. Whilst reserves just above zero are sufficient to cover expenses, the avoidance of cash shortages requires a higher level. Adequate liquidity is where there is enough money in the bank to pay the suppliers, i.e., where the Bank balance equals Accounts payable. This occurs when the total Fund covers the fixed assets and funds receivable.

TBBC's normal term of payment to suppliers for deliveries to camp is 30 days from completion of delivery. Accounts Payable represents the value of expenses incurred where the supplier has not yet been paid. Since TBBC has no facility to borrow money, if there is a cash shortage then payments to suppliers have to be delayed. Such occurrences can severely strain relationships with suppliers, putting future deliveries at risk and compromising TBBC's ability to impose quality standards. TBBC budgets are set so that liquidity (bank balance less Accounts Payable) is positive. This has been achieved at the end of each of the last three years, and is projected to be achieved again at the end of December 2012, demonstrating an adequate level of reserves to cover working capital needs.

4.4. Monthly cash flow

Liquidity is a concern throughout the year, not just at the year end. Besides the normal challenge of getting donors to transfer funds early in the calendar year, the problem is exacerbated because expenses are unequal through the year. Due to the annual supply of building materials and the stockpiling of food in some camps prior to the rainy season almost 60% of TBBC's expenses are budgeted to be incurred in the first half of the year. If there is a liquidity shortfall, payments to suppliers have to be delayed, making it more difficult to enforce quality standards and timeliness of delivery.

Table 4.4 shows the actual and projected monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2012. There was a liquidity shortfall at just one month end during January to June, and provided funds arrived as anticipated liquidity will remain positive throughout the remainder of the year.

TBBC should have no cash flow problems in 2012 if donors transfer funds according to schedule.

4.5. Grant allocations

Table 4.5 presents the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories for January to June 2012.

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

The Designated Fund represents funds set aside for specific purposes. Baht 25 million covers staff severance pay liabilities if TBBC were to cease to exist. The fund has been gradually built up since 2004, the current value covered the total liability as at December 2011. Baht 4.6 million covers a commitment made to provide monthly funding to the Sangklaburi Safe House throughout 2013 and 2014.

4.6. Preliminary Budget 2013

As described in 3.1.3 Building Preparedness for the Return of Displaced Persons TBBC is, for planning purposes assuming that refugees will begin to return to Burma/ Myanmar in the next one to three years. TBBC is currently undertaking a strategic review with staff and stakeholders to reorient the programme towards preparedness for return and subsequent potential involvement in Return and Reintegration. The revised Strategic Plan will be presented to TBBC Members at the AGM at the beginning of November, and will form the basis of the 2013 Work Plan.

TBBC's preliminary budget for 2013 is baht 1,124 million, 6% higher than in 2012.

TBBC is therefore not ready at this stage to publish the customary Preliminary Budget for next year in this Six month report. However, a budget for 2013 is presented in summary form in **Table 4.2a**, on the basis that the current number of refugees will continue to need the same level of food, cooking fuel, Shelter and nutritional support as is provided in 2012; and that change and preparedness can be supported through enhancing advocacy, livelihoods and camp management activities.

This preliminary budget for 2013 anticipates expenses of baht 1,124 million, baht 67 million (6%) higher than the projection for 2012.

4.7. Sensitivity of assumptions

Budgets are extremely sensitive to the main assumptions and in particular to the rice price, feeding caseload, and foreign currency exchange rates, all factors beyond TBBC's control. **Table 4.6** shows how TBBC costs have risen over the years but also how annual expenditures have jumped or stabilised when prices and exchange rates have changed or stabilised. The increase for

On average rice prices have increased by 80% over the last 6 years whilst TBBC income in Thai baht terms has remained the same.

2013 is budgeted to be 6%. At this level the cost of the programme in Thai baht will be the same as it was six years ago. Movements in the Thai baht exchange rate generally favoured TBBC's fund raising from 1997 until 2005 when the USD was equal to 41 baht, EUR 50 baht and GBP 74 baht; but seriously reduced Thai baht income from 2006 to 2012, July 2012 rates of USD 31 baht, EUR 38 baht and GBP 48 baht, represent an average deterioration of approx. 30% over 6 years. Thus, although the cost of the programme is projected to be the same as six years ago in Thai baht, it will have risen by 32% in USD and 28% in EUR. The average price of rice has risen by approximately 80% over the last six years, but has been volatile, with a massive spike in the first half of 2008, and a 30% increase in the second half of 2011. The average population had been rising by approximately 4%/ annum, then reduced in 2007 and 2008 due to resettlement, and has remained relatively stable since.

Table 4.6 also shows how the 2013 budget needs would change according to variations in each of exchange rate, rice price and camp population. A combination of rice prices rising by 20% above budget in 2013, of the donor currencies weakening by 10% against the baht, and a further 10% increase in the feeding caseload would increase TBBC funding needs by EUR 8.9 million from the budgeted EUR 29.6 million to EUR 38.5 million, or by USD 10.8 million from USD 36.3 million to USD 47.1 million. If all sensitivities were to move in the opposite direction with rice prices falling 20%, the donor currencies' strengthening by 10% against the baht, and camp population falling 10% then the TBBC funding needs would fall to EUR 20.7 million, or USD 25.5 million.

The difficulty of accurately projecting TBBC expenditures is emphasised by comparing budget expenditure forecasts in previous years with actual expenditures as shown in Figure 4.3:

Fig. 4.3: TBBC expenditure forecasts compared with actual expenditures

Year	Preliminary Budget (previous Aug)		Operating Budget (Feb)		Revised Projection (Aug)		Actual Expenditures
	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% Actual	THB (m)
2012	1,111		1,062		1,057		
2011	1,326	128	1,053	101	1,072	103	1,039
2010	1,213	105	1,230	107	1,169	101	1,153
2009	1,321	119	1,130	102	1,153	104	1,108
2008	1,141	100	1,018	89	1,195	105	1,137
2007	1,204	105	1,202	105	1,201	105	1,144
2006	976	92	946	90	1,011	96	1,056
2005	862	88	913	94	947	97	975
2004	813	107	805	106	794	104	763
2003	727	109	707	106	699	104	670
2002	565	97	562	97	561	97	581
2001	535	109	535	109	522	106	493
2000	524	115	515	113	465	102	457
1999	542	113	522	109	476	99	481
1998	330	72	494	107	470	102	461
1997	225	77	238	82	269	92	292
1996	170	83	213	104	213	104	204
1995	96	54	124	69	161	90	179
1994	85	87	93	95	91	93	98
1993	80	93	90	105	75	87	86
1992			75	99			76
1991			50	81			62
1990			24	71			34
Avg difference since 2001		10%		6%		4%	

It can be seen that in some years expenditures were seriously miscalculated because of unforeseen events or because cuts had to be subsequently made to stay within funding constraints, although, since 2001, on average by only 10%. The accuracy of the operating budgets and revised forecasts improve as events unfold with final revised projections being on average within 4% of actual expenditures.

4.8 Key differences by expense budget line

4.8.1 Actual expenses January-June 2012

Noting the key differences between actual and operating budget expenses (**Table 4.2b**):

> **Advocacy**

Overall 26% higher than budget. Data Studies and Public relations are over budget due to timing of expenditures, they are expected to be on budget for the full year. Peace- Building is a new budget line in 2012 to facilitate peace-building activities, which are progressing more quickly than had been expected.

> **Livelihoods**

Overall 33% lower than budget. It has become apparent that the level of Income generation activities budgeted requires more support staff. Shelter resources were tied up with the annual building materials distribution and the Umpiem Mai fire response during January-June, it is expected that the budget will be spent by the year end.

> **Supply Chain**

- **Food items:** Overall 3% lower than budget. The average volume is 0.3% higher than budget in line with the feeding figure, the quantity of fishpaste is 5% higher and pulses 5% lower than budget due to a different proportion of the population in Tak camps opting to take an increased quantity of pulses instead of fishpaste. Due to the small quantity of salt in the ration, four months' supply is purchased at one time. The rice price was 4% lower than budget and the imported yellow split peas (pulses) 8% lower.

- **Cooking Fuel:** 2% higher than the operating budget, due to price.

- **Building Materials:** 25% lower than the operating budget, due to difficulties in procuring the required quantities, and delivering to camps before the early onset of the rainy season. Some supplies are still to be delivered, and in exceptional circumstances compensation will be paid to some refugees who have not received the ration that they needed, and have had to find an alternative supply.

- **Non-Food Items:** At zero, equal with budget. The only non-food items that TBBC still supplies are budgeted for the second half of the year.

- **Nutrition:** Overall 25% lower than budget. The budget for supplementary feeding costs was increased in 2012 as a contingency against negative impact from the reduced food ration. The budget for nutrition support was mainly for new education and surveillance activities, and to meet any costs associated with the in camp administration of community managed targeting which will begin only in the second half of the year

- **Other Support:** Overall 34% higher than budget. Quality control costs were higher because the budget split failed to recognise that more inspections are required in the first half year than the second half due to the stockpile deliveries. Safe House costs are higher than budget due to increased costs of medical referrals, but reimbursement of the hospital (KRCH) food costs was lower. The vast majority of the Emergencies expenses relate to the fire in February at Umpiem Mai described in Section 3.3.6. As well as the expenses recorded here non-food items were distributed from emergency stock. The Miscellaneous Assistance budget was reduced as part of the 2012 budget cuts, but it is taking time to achieve the targeted reduction in this support to CBOs and NGOs.

- **IDP camps:** 11% lower than budget, mainly due to a lower rice price.

- **Emergency relief:** 18% lower than budget. The number of requests for emergency rice assistance has fallen, allowing more funds to be channelled to rehabilitation projects.

> **Camp Management**

Overall 6% lower than budget. Supplies costs are lower than budget due to the lower rice price. The project to support IT usage in camp administration especially in warehouses was delayed whilst a new Information Systems Coordinator was recruited, but the equipment has been ordered for delivery in August.

> **Organisation Costs**

Overall 3% lower than budget. Staff headcount was in line with budget, increasing from 95 to 97. New positions recruited were: Programmes Director, Camp Management Officer for Kanchanaburi, and Shelter Officers for Kanchanaburi, Mae Hong Song and Mae Sariang. The Mae Sariang Nutrition Officer was promoted to CMT Coordinator. An ERA Officer, Mae Sariang Driver and Information Systems Coordinator resigned. A Humanitarian Response Director was recruited but left within two months.

> **Governance and costs of generating funds**

Overall 17% higher than budget. Governance costs were higher because the new independent trustees' expenses were not adequately budgeted. Costs of generating funds are zero because the Donors meeting is in the second half of the year.

4.8.2 Revised projection 2012

Noting the key differences between revised projection and operating budget expenses (**Table 4.2b**):

> **Advocacy**

Overall, 20% higher than budget. As change is happening quicker than expected, the new budget line to facilitate and support peace-building has been increased.

> **Livelihoods**

Overall, 16% lower than budget. Agriculture and Shelter projects, and the cost of winding down the weaving project, are expected to be on budget, but Income generation activities are moving slower than originally planned, an increase will require additional staff.

> **Supply Chain**

- **Food items:** Overall, 2% lower than budget, approx. 1% over on volume and 3% under on price.
- **Cooking Fuel:** Overall, 3% higher than budget, approx. 1% on volume and 2% higher unit cost.
- **Building Materials:** Overall, equal to budget. Approx. baht 7 million is included to purchase bamboo for the 2013 distribution during the harvest time in November.
- **Non-Food Items:** Overall, 4% lower than budget. The value of the donated clothing shipment is expected to be lower than budgeted, but the unit costs of cooking stoves planned to be distributed to 40% of households is higher than budgeted.
- **Nutrition:** Overall, 8% lower than budget. The saving against budget in the first half year is retained but the original budget maintained for the second half. Nutrition education and surveillance will be increased, and stipends for community managed targeting committees commence, in the second half year.
- **Other Support:** Overall, 20% higher than budget. Management of the Safe House is being handed over to KRCH from 1st October, with TBBC providing only a predetermined fixed level of funding instead of covering actual costs incurred. The separate reimbursement of KRCH food costs will also cease from 1st October as part of the Safe House agreement. A contingency for Emergencies of baht 5 million has been included for the second half year. The projection assumes that the Miscellaneous Assistance savings targeted in the budget will not be achieved, as this support is crucial for CBOs.

- **IDP camps:** Overall, 9% lower than budget, mainly due to the lower rice price.
 - **Emergency relief:** Overall, equal to budget, but with some reallocation from emergency rice to rehabilitation projects.
- > **Camp Management**
Overall, 1% lower than budget. Supplies costs are lower than budget due to the lower rice price. The budgeted IT equipment is being purchased in the second half of 2012.
- > **Organisation Costs**
Overall, equal to budget. Staff numbers are projected to increase from 97 to 101 by the end of December, with the termination of the Agriculture Specialist and Safe House Manager positions, and recruitment of an Agriculture Manager and a Supply Chain Coordinator plus replacements for the following positions vacated in the first half year: Driver at Mae Sariang, Nutrition Officer at Mae Sariang, Information Systems Coordinator and Humanitarian Response Director. Further additional positions, in 2013 will be subject to the needs of the new Strategic Plan to be presented for approval to the AGM in November.
- > **Governance and costs of generating funds**
Overall, 28% higher than budget. The main costs are the statutory audit fee and costs of member and donor meetings. The higher projection is to reimburse expenses of independent trustees, and for a larger donors meeting in light of the changing political context in Burma/ Myanmar.

Table 4.1 - Income : 2011 - 2012

Funding Source	Currency	Actual 2011		Budget 2012		Jan-June 2012 Actual		July-Dec 2012 Forecast		Revised Projection 2012	
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING											
ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	3,878,000	166,064	3,020,500	120,820	1,868,500	73,873	1,170,000	44,460	3,038,500	118,333
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	10,088,000	301,492	10,088,000	312,728	10,088,000	316,481	-	-	10,088,000	316,481
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	53,563	1,655	2,000,000	62,000	2,000,000	60,215	-	-	2,000,000	60,215
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	44,640,000	220,472	44,640,000	200,880	44,640,000	199,765	-	-	44,640,000	199,765
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	62,623	873,786	34,950	-	-	873,786	33,204	873,786	33,204
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	1,085,000	52,905	1,356,250	65,100	271,250	13,474	1,085,000	52,080	1,356,250	65,554
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	3,733,821	22,120	3,700,000	19,980	4,600,000	24,558	-	-	4,600,000	24,558
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,070,295	51,418	9,070,295	47,166	-	-	10,000,000	51,000	10,000,000	51,000
Australia AusAid (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	1,930,000	61,569	1,930,000	61,760	-	-	1,930,000	61,760	1,930,000	61,760
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	198,104	6,250	200,000	6,400	-	-	185,000	5,920	185,000	5,920
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,050,000	32,434	1,102,500	34,178	1,102,500	34,025	-	-	1,102,500	34,025
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	10,987	211,000	6,963	211,000	7,104	-	-	211,000	7,104
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	188,680	8,339	195,000	7,800	186,000	7,328	-	-	186,000	7,328
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	60,000	1,812	60,000	1,860	-	-	60,000	1,860	60,000	1,860
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			1,000,140		982,585		736,823		250,284		987,107
OTHER											
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	111,881	3,657	100,000	3,200	115,000	3,663	-	-	115,000	3,663
American Baptist Churches	USD	13,089	390	10,000	310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian Church of Christ	AUD	3,000	90	3,000	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baptist World Alliance							296				
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	1,184	25,000	1,200	25,000	1,218	-	-	25,000	1,218
Caritas Australia	AUD	130,000	3,978	145,305	4,650	145,305	4,673	-	-	145,305	4,673
Caritas Austria	EUR							40,000	1,580	40,000	1,580
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	50,810	1,198	25,000	575	-	-	25,000	600	25,000	600
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	123,000	4,504	30,000	960	30,000	1,010	-	-	30,000	1,010
Christian Aid	GBP	175,000	8,479	175,000	8,400	175,000	8,508	-	-	175,000	8,508
Church World Service	USD	-	-	50,000	1,550	30,000	944	-	-	30,000	944
Church World Service - UCC	USD	-	-	-	-	6,000	162	-	-	6,000	162
DanChurchAid	DKK					97,893	523	-	-	97,893	523
ICCO	EUR	265,000	11,274	320,000	12,800	320,000	12,558	-	-	320,000	12,558
ICCO-SV	EUR	-	-	100,000	4,000	100,000	4,003	-	-	100,000	4,003
Norwegian Church Aid	NOK	100,000	567	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Society Institute	USD	25,000	744	30,000	930	-	-	30,000	930	30,000	930
Pathy Family Foundation	CAD	200,000	6,295	200,000	6,200	-	-	150,000	4,650	150,000	4,650
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	71,367	341	75,000	338	-	-	75,000	330	75,000	330
Umpiem Mai Fire response							12,740				12,740
Other Donations			301		200		594		332		826
Income from Marketing			159		200		104		92		196
Gifts in Kind			2,371		2,500		-		2,500		2,500
Interest			2,156		1,500		987		588		1,575
Other Income (Gains on Exchange & Asset Disposal)			1,195		-		7,980		(7,980)		-
TOTAL OTHER:			48,883		49,639		59,985		3,622		63,309
TOTAL INCOME			1,049,023		1,032,224		796,808		253,906		1,050,416
Expenses			1,039,345		1,061,964		579,967				1,056,571
Net Movement Current Year			9,678		-29,740		216,841				-6,155
Funds Brought Forward			224,948		234,626		234,626				234,626
Total Funds carried Forward			234,626		204,886		451,467				228,471
Less: Restricted Funds			6,252		30,000		152,734				5,000
Designated Funds			25,000		25,000		29,584				35,000
Net Fixed Assets			10,052		8,000		9,153				8,000
Freely available General Funds			193,322		141,886		259,996				180,471



Table 4.2a - Direct and Support Costs by Strategic Objectives and Activities 2011-2013

Strategic Objective	Activity	Actual 2011			Operating Budget 2012 (February 2012)			
		Direct costs	Support costs	Total	Direct costs	Support costs	Total	% 2011
1. Pursue change	Advocacy	1,581,770	6,317,012	7,898,782	2,500,000	7,050,727	9,550,727	121%
2. Reduce aid dependency	Livelihoods	18,240,133	10,683,946	28,924,079	18,200,000	11,631,175	29,831,175	103%
	Food	507,824,581	18,785,275	526,609,856	475,237,045	17,944,694	494,181,739	94%
	Cooking Fuel	121,309,141	3,436,954	124,746,095	144,886,077	3,262,711	148,178,788	119%
	Building materials	39,414,851	3,515,314	42,930,165	55,000,000	3,367,372	58,367,372	136%
	Non food items	7,866,981	1,372,710	9,239,691	5,600,000	1,316,705	6,916,705	74%
	Nutrition	27,799,268	7,237,972	35,037,238	38,000,000	7,952,538	43,952,538	125%
	Other Support	40,569,013	2,129,147	42,698,160	38,200,000	2,077,069	40,277,069	94%
	IDP Camps	38,837,209	3,253,781	42,090,990	40,133,742	2,892,056	43,025,798	102%
	Emergency Relief	51,794,800	3,341,174	55,135,974	62,000,000	2,954,694	64,954,694	118%
3. Ensure access to adequate standard of living	Total Supply Chain	835,505,842	43,072,327	878,578,169	858,056,864	41,797,856	899,854,720	102%
4. Support accountable community-based management	Camp Management	60,147,771	8,098,408	68,246,179	56,866,307	8,792,188	65,658,493	96%
	Charitable Activities	915,475,516	68,171,693	983,647,209	935,623,171	69,271,944	1,004,895,115	102%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Central Costs			47,281,671			54,769,093	116%
	Governance costs			1,667,680			1,800,000	108%
	Costs of Generating funds			217,453			500,000	230%
	Other Expenses			6,530,548			0	0%
	Total Costs			1,039,344,861			1,061,964,208	102%

Strategic Objective	Activity	Actual Jan-June 2012			Revised Projection 2012 (August 2012)			
		Direct costs	Support costs	Total	Direct costs	Support costs	Total	% Budget
1. Pursue change	Advocacy	1,573,360	3,240,697	4,814,057	3,000,000	6,780,271	9,780,271	102%
2. Reduce aid dependency	Livelihoods	6,068,084	6,097,956	12,166,040	15,200,000	11,599,618	26,799,618	90%
	Food	269,026,248	9,142,937	278,169,185	468,182,149	18,898,496	487,080,645	99%
	Cooking Fuel	86,243,584	1,678,269	87,921,853	149,554,795	3,450,137	153,004,932	103%
	Building materials	41,291,669	1,710,272	43,001,941	55,000,000	3,535,622	58,535,622	100%
	Non food items	0	667,189	667,189	5,400,000	1,383,940	6,783,940	98%
	Nutrition	13,509,375	4,183,433	17,692,808	33,000,000	8,750,967	41,750,967	95%
	Other Support	25,573,011	1,108,409	26,681,420	45,700,000	2,012,713	47,712,713	118%
	IDP Camps	22,038,988	1,632,091	23,671,079	36,889,925	3,195,343	39,885,268	93%
	Emergency Relief	25,319,129	1,702,418	27,021,547	62,000,000	3,275,796	65,275,796	100%
3. Ensure access to adequate standard of living	Total Supply Chain	483,002,004	21,825,018	504,827,022	855,526,869	44,503,034	900,029,903	100%
4. Support accountable community-based management	Camp Management	28,385,527	4,369,114	32,754,641	56,279,694	9,157,890	65,437,584	100%
	Charitable Activities	519,028,975	35,532,785	554,561,760	930,006,563	72,040,813	1,002,047,376	100%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Central Costs			24,347,897			51,573,695	94%
	Governance costs			1,057,251			2,150,000	119%
	Costs of Generating funds			0			800,000	160%
	Other Expenses			0			0	0%
	Total Costs			579,966,906			1,056,571,071	99%

Strategic Objective	Activity	Preliminary Budget 2013 (August 2012)			
		Direct costs	Support costs	Total	% 2012
1. Pursue change	Advocacy	3,500,000	7,650,511	11,150,511	114%
2. Reduce aid dependency	Livelihoods	18,000,000	11,555,409	29,555,409	110%
	Food	503,189,461	20,391,675	523,581,136	107%
	Cooking Fuel	159,144,255	3,657,782	162,802,037	106%
	Building materials	55,000,000	3,808,764	58,808,764	100%
	Non food items	5,400,000	1,502,301	6,902,301	102%
	Nutrition	36,500,000	9,310,160	45,810,160	110%
	Other Support	41,792,000	1,904,382	43,696,382	92%
	IDP Camps	38,465,030	3,209,524	41,674,554	104%
	Emergency Relief	63,000,000	3,185,778	66,185,778	101%
3. Ensure access to adequate standard of living	Total Supply Chain	902,490,745	46,970,366	949,461,111	105%
4. Support accountable community-based management	Camp Management	61,747,655	9,655,041	71,402,696	109%
	Charitable Activities	985,738,400	75,631,327	1,061,369,727	106%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Central Costs			59,454,352	115%
	Governance costs			2,100,000	98%
	Costs of Generating funds			800,000	100%
	Other Expenses			0	0%
	Total Costs			1,123,924,079	106%

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Table 4.2b - Detailed expenses: 2011-2012

Strat-egic objective	Item	Actual 2011		Operating Budget (Feb 2012)		Jan-Jun Budget		Jan-Jun Actual Expenses			Revised Projection (Aug 2012)		
		Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Baht	Quantity	% Budget	Baht	Quantity	% Budget	
		1	Data Studies	983,831		1,000,000		500,000	646,650		129%	1,000,000	
	Peace Building	0		1,000,000		500,000	628,923		126%	1,500,000		150%	
	Public relations	597,939		500,000		250,000	297,787		119%	500,000		100%	
	Advocacy	1,581,770		2,500,000		1,250,000	1,573,360		126%	3,000,000		120%	
2	Agriculture	5,026,971		6,000,000		3,000,000	3,027,255		101%	6,000,000		100%	
	Weaving	6,726,045		1,200,000		600,000	569,623		95%	1,200,000		100%	
	Business development	2,434,650		6,000,000		3,000,000	661,130		22%	3,000,000		50%	
	Shelter projects	4,050,467		5,000,000		2,500,000	1,810,078		72%	5,000,000		100%	
	Livelihoods	18,240,133		18,200,000		9,100,000	6,068,084		67%	15,200,000		84%	
3	Rice (kg)	324,767,295	21,619,250	342,260,953	18,614,742	198,977,316	182,498,829	10,956,658	97%	336,807,542	18,776,701	96%	
	Fish Paste (kg)	25,093,022	920,580	18,060,170	608,364	11,038,923	11,541,310	396,900	105%	18,417,466	638,040	102%	
	Salt (kg)	1,370,731	235,918	1,677,537	243,157	962,744	1,110,185	163,567	115%	1,846,967	270,672	110%	
	Pulses (kg)	46,884,039	1,668,534	41,701,795	1,659,619	23,838,420	20,974,254	917,250	88%	38,355,862	1,627,706	92%	
	Cooking Oil (ltr)	70,215,536	1,338,676	44,792,000	809,337	25,976,568	26,436,353	484,056	102%	44,212,681	824,058	95%	
	Fortified Flour (kg)	33,741,538	1,031,550	27,744,590	712,216	15,811,481	16,465,317	438,825	104%	28,541,610	744,300	103%	
	Sugar (kg)	5,752,330	186,900										
	3.1 Food Supplies	507,824,581	26,999,608	476,237,045	22,647,435	276,606,442	269,026,248	13,357,256	97%	468,182,149	22,879,477	96%	
	3.2 Cooking fuel (kg)	121,309,141	13,890,520	144,886,077	13,256,404	84,333,609	86,243,594	7,707,000	102%	149,554,796	13,309,720	103%	
	3.3 Building Materials	39,414,851		55,000,000		55,000,000	41,291,669		75%	55,000,000		100%	
	Bedding	1,080,911		0		0	0			0			
	Clothing	3,739,746		4,000,000		0	0			3,000,000		75%	
	Cooking equipment	502,913		1,200,000		0	0			2,000,000		167%	
	Food containers	1,052,747		0		0	0			0			
	Visibility items	903,549		400,000		0	0			400,000		100%	
	Transport	677,115		0		0	0			0			
	3.4 Non Food Items	7,966,981		5,600,000		0	0			5,400,000		96%	
	Supplementary feeding	12,881,350		22,000,000		11,000,000	8,695,347		79%	20,000,000		91%	
	School lunch support	9,487,074		10,000,000		5,000,000	4,583,009		92%	10,000,000		100%	
	Nutrition support	5,430,842		4,000,000		2,000,000	231,019		12%	3,000,000		75%	
	3.5 Nutrition	27,799,266		36,000,000		18,000,000	13,509,375		75%	33,000,000		92%	
	Warehouse stipends	3,087,857		3,200,000		1,600,000	1,747,600		109%	3,500,000		106%	
	Quality control	4,798,586		3,500,000		1,750,000	1,977,623		113%	3,500,000		100%	
	Huay Malai Safehouse	1,948,789		1,800,000		900,000	1,082,018		120%	2,070,000		115%	
	KRCH	228,965		200,000		100,000	86,170		86%	130,000		65%	
	Emergencies	9,901,985		10,000,000		5,000,000	10,289,509		206%	15,000,000		150%	
	Miscellaneous Assistance	10,250,842		8,500,000		4,250,000	5,222,178		123%	10,500,000		124%	
	Thai Support	10,352,089		11,000,000		5,500,000	5,167,915		94%	11,000,000		100%	
	3.6 Other Support	40,569,013		38,200,000		19,100,000	25,573,011		134%	45,700,000		120%	
	Food	36,917,350		38,133,742		23,833,588	21,043,184		88%	35,189,925		92%	
	Other Support	1,819,859		2,000,000		1,000,000	995,804		100%	1,500,000		75%	
	3.7 IDP camps	38,837,209		40,133,742		24,833,588	22,038,968		89%	36,689,925		91%	
	Emergency Rice	43,536,000		54,000,000		27,000,000	19,310,000		72%	50,000,000		93%	
	Emergency Support	8,258,800		8,000,000		4,000,000	6,009,129		150%	12,000,000		150%	
	3.8 Emergency Relief	51,794,800		62,000,000		31,000,000	25,319,129		82%	62,000,000		100%	
	Total Supply Chain	835,505,842		898,056,864		508,872,639	483,002,004		96%	856,526,869		100%	
4	Food for work	3,993,101											
	CMSP Supplies	16,501,578		18,278,835		10,866,611	9,868,387		91%	17,392,223		95%	
	CMSP Administration	11,796,736		10,500,000		5,250,000	5,106,406		97%	10,700,000		102%	
	CMSP Stipends	16,795,170		17,200,000		8,800,000	8,425,910		98%	17,200,000		100%	
	IT equipment for camps	25,563		1,000,000		500,000	708		0%	1,000,000		100%	
	Refugee Committee Admin	5,279,400		4,487,472		2,243,736	2,243,736		100%	4,487,471		100%	
	CBO Management	5,785,223		5,400,000		2,700,000	2,740,380		101%	5,500,000		102%	
	Camp Management	60,147,771		58,866,307		30,159,347	28,385,527		94%	56,279,694		96%	
5	Salaries & Benefits	86,524,084	95 staff	93,339,037	97 staff	46,669,518	44,972,241	96 staff	96%	92,487,509	100 staff	96%	
	Administration	24,790,174	29 vehicles	26,652,000	29 vehicles	13,326,000	12,927,554	29 vehicles	97%	27,077,000	29 vehicles	102%	
	Depreciation	4,139,106		4,050,000		2,025,000	1,980,887		98%	4,050,000		100%	
	Organisation costs	115,453,364		124,041,037		62,020,518	59,880,682		97%	123,614,509		100%	
	Governance	1,667,980		1,800,000		900,000	1,057,251		117%	2,150,000		119%	
	Costs of generating funds	217,453		500,000		0	0		#DIV/0!	800,000		160%	
	Other Expenses	6,530,548		0		0	0			0			
	Total:	1,039,344,861		1,061,964,208		612,302,504	579,966,908		95%	1,056,571,072		99%	

Organisation costs include both:	Baht	% of Total cost	Baht	% of Total cost	Baht	Baht	% of Total cost
Programme support costs	66,171,693	6.6%	69,271,944	6.5%		35,532,785	6.1%
General administration expenses	47,281,671	4.5%	54,769,093	5.2%		24,347,897	4.2%
	115,453,364	11.1%	124,041,037	11.7%		59,880,682	10.3%

Baht	% of Total cost
72,040,813	6.8%
51,573,695	4.9%
123,614,508	11.7%

Table 4.3 - TBBC Financial Summary: Major Currencies

	Thai Baht 000			US Dollars 000			EURO 000			UK Pounds 000		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
	Actual	Budget	Projection	Actual	Budget	Projection	Actual	Budget	Projection	Actual	Budget	Projection
Exchange rates												
Opening												
Closing												
Average												
INCOME												
ECHO (ICCO)	166,084	120,820	118,333	5,454	3,897	3,817	3,929	3,021	3,034	3,416	2,517	2,465
USA PRM (IRC)	301,492	312,728	316,481	9,901	10,088	10,209	7,133	7,818	8,115	6,201	6,515	6,593
USA USAID (IDP (IRC)	1,655	62,000	60,215	54	2,000	1,544	39	1,544	1,544	34	1,292	1,254
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	220,472	200,880	199,785	7,240	6,480	6,444	5,216	5,022	5,122	4,535	4,185	4,162
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	62,623	34,950	33,204	2,057	1,127	1,071	1,481	874	851	1,286	728	692
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	52,905	65,100	65,564	1,737	2,100	2,115	1,252	1,628	1,681	1,088	1,356	1,366
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	22,120	19,880	24,568	726	645	792	523	500	630	455	416	512
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	51,418	47,166	51,000	1,689	1,521	1,645	1,216	1,179	1,308	1,058	983	1,063
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	61,589	61,760	61,760	2,022	1,992	1,992	1,457	1,544	1,584	1,286	1,287	1,287
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	6,250	6,400	5,920	205	206	191	148	160	152	129	133	123
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	32,434	34,178	34,025	1,065	1,103	1,098	767	854	872	667	712	709
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	10,987	6,963	7,104	361	225	229	260	174	182	226	145	148
Other Government Backed funds	10,151	9,660	9,188	333	312	296	240	242	236	209	201	191
TOTAL EC & GOVERNMENT BACKED	1,000,140	982,585	987,107	32,845	31,696	31,842	23,661	24,565	25,310	20,571	20,471	20,565
Other income	48,883	49,639	63,309	1,605	1,601	2,042	1,156	1,241	1,623	1,005	1,034	1,319
TOTAL INCOME	1,049,023	1,032,224	1,050,416	34,451	33,298	33,884	24,817	25,806	26,934	21,576	21,505	21,884
EXPENSES												
Advocacy	7,899	9,551	9,780	259	308	315	360	315	283	162	199	204
Livelihoods	28,924	29,831	28,800	865	950	950	853	746	687	595	621	558
Supply Chain	878,578	859,855	900,030	28,853	29,028	29,033	30,828	22,456	23,078	18,070	18,747	19,751
Camp Management	66,246	65,858	65,436	2,241	2,118	2,111	2,303	1,641	1,678	1,404	1,368	1,363
General administration & Governance	49,167	57,069	54,524	1,615	1,841	1,759	2,011	1,163	1,427	1,011	1,189	1,136
Other expenses	6,531	-	-	214	-	-	-	154	-	134	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,039,345	1,061,964	1,056,571	34,133	34,257	34,093	36,256	24,588	26,549	21,377	22,124	22,012
RESERVES												
Net Movement Current Year	9,678	(29,740)	(6,155)	318	(959)	(199)	229	(744)	(159)	199	(620)	(128)
Funds Brought forward	224,948	234,626	234,626	7,496	7,437	7,437	5,676	5,762	5,762	4,844	4,837	4,832
Change in currency translation				(377)	132	132	-	(143)	104	408	51	56
Funds Carried Forward	234,626	204,886	228,471	7,437	6,609	7,370	-	5,762	5,122	4,837	4,268	4,760
NET ASSETS - 31 Dec												
Net Fixed Assets	10,052	8,000	8,000	319	258	258	247	200	211	207	167	167
Funding Receivable	104,432	150,000	115,892	3,310	4,839	3,738	2,565	3,750	3,050	2,153	3,125	2,414
Bank & Cash	177,625	146,888	204,559	5,630	4,738	6,599	4,362	3,872	5,393	3,662	3,060	4,262
Accounts Payable	(58,669)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(1,860)	(3,226)	(3,226)	(1,441)	(2,500)	(2,632)	(1,209)	(2,063)	(2,063)
Other	1,186	-	-	38	-	-	29	-	-	24	-	-
Net Assets	234,626	204,886	228,451	7,437	6,609	7,369	-	5,762	5,122	4,837	4,268	4,759
FUNDS - 31 Dec												
Restricted Funds	6,252	30,000	5,000	198	968	161	154	750	132	129	625	104
Designated Funds	25,000	25,000	35,000	792	806	1,129	614	625	921	515	521	729
General Funds - Net Fixed assets	10,052	8,000	8,000	319	258	258	247	200	211	207	167	167
General Funds - Freely available	193,322	141,886	180,451	6,127	4,577	5,821	4,748	3,547	4,749	3,985	2,956	3,759
Total Funds	234,626	204,886	228,451	7,437	6,609	7,369	-	5,762	5,122	4,837	4,268	4,759
Liquidity Surplus / (Shortfall) - 31 Dec (= Bank & Cash less Accounts Payable)	116,956	46,886	104,559	3,770	1,512	3,373	2,921	1,172	2,752	2,452	977	2,178

Table 4.4: Cash Flow for 1 January to 31 December 2012

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Thai Baht 000's													
EC and Government-backed funding													
ECHO (ICCO) 2011							31,628						31,628
ECHO (ICCO) 2012							59,000		35,568				94,568
USA PRM (IRC) 2011	8,219												8,219
USA PRM (IRC) 2012						144,799	50,065	25,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	11,617	316,481
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2012			16,035		5,571	3,918	10,956	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,735		60,215
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)			116,530					83,236					199,766
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)							1,275		31,544				32,819
UK DFID (Christian Aid)					12,590	13,324		13,020		11,912	13,020		39,364
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)									51,000				24,502
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)													51,000
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)		63,497											63,497
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)							808				5,920		6,728
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)				34,255									34,255
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)			7,104										7,104
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)						7,328							7,328
Republic of China (Taiwan)							1,860						1,860
Total EC and Government-backed:	8,219	63,497	139,669	34,255	18,161	169,369	155,592	127,256	149,112	42,912	59,675	11,617	979,334
Other													
Act for Peace-NCCA							3,644						3,644
CAFOD													1,218
Caritas Australia		4,673											4,673
Caritas Austria													1,580
Caritas New Zealand						1,580					600		600
Caritas Switzerland			1,010										1,010
Christian Aid													8,508
Church World Service			153			791							944
Church World Service-UCC	181												181
Dan Church Aid										522			522
ICCO						12,558							12,558
ICCO-SV	3,602												3,602
Open Society Institute							930						930
Palmy Family Foundation							4,650						4,650
Umpiem Fire		4	5,320	873	5,206	350	988						12,741
Other Donations	37	33	589	117	79	113	329	105	105	105	105	105	1,822
Income from Marketing	16	14	11	33	17	12	16	16	16	16	16	13	196
Interest received	301	261	146	125	78	76	100	100	100	100	100	88	1,575
Other Income													-
Total other:	13,863	4,985	7,229	1,148	5,380	15,480	10,657	221	221	743	821	206	60,954
Total receipts:	22,082	68,482	146,898	35,403	23,541	184,849	166,249	127,477	149,333	43,655	60,496	11,823	1,040,288
Total payments	49,522	96,121	83,078	67,951	113,612	157,595	48,877	69,853	73,088	74,440	88,142	91,074	1,013,353
Net cash flow	(27,440)	(27,639)	(33,820)	(32,548)	(90,071)	27,254	117,372	57,624	76,245	(30,785)	(27,646)	(79,251)	26,935
Opening bank balance	177,625	150,185	122,546	186,366	153,818	63,747	91,001	208,373	265,997	342,242	311,457	283,811	177,625
Closing bank balance	150,185	122,546	186,366	153,818	63,747	91,001	208,373	265,997	342,242	311,457	283,811	204,560	204,560
Less accounts payable	70,280	47,062	52,793	90,511	97,725	69,958	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	79,905	75,484	133,573	63,307	(33,978)	21,043	108,373	165,997	242,242	211,457	183,811	104,560	104,560
USD exchange rate	30.91	30.11	30.65	30.59	31.51	31.69	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
EUR exchange rate	40.58	40.44	40.09	40.38	38.59	39.54	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00

Table 4.5: Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 30 June 2012

Funding Source	31-Dec-11 Fund	Income	Advocacy	Livelihoods	Food & Charcoal	Building Materials	Other Supply Chain	IDP Camps	Emergency Relief	Camp Management	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	31-06-2012 Fund
Restricted													
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)	2,800,401						270,900			2,254,860	274,641	2,800,401	-
ECHO (ICCO) 2012	-	73,872,269			73,694,358							73,694,358	177,911
USA PRM (IRC) 2012	-	316,480,736			197,010,626						737,839	197,748,465	118,732,271
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2012	-	60,214,600						11,984,045	19,004,190		250,322	31,238,557	28,976,043
Christian Aid	-	8,508,220						4,254,110				4,254,110	4,254,110
Pathy Family Foundation	3,451,482	-		2,857,814								2,857,814	593,668
Umplem Mai Fire Response	-	11,126,690					11,126,690					11,126,690	-
Total restricted:	6,251,883	470,202,515	-	2,857,814	270,704,984	-	11,397,590	16,238,155	19,004,190	2,254,860	1,262,802	323,720,395	152,734,003
General													
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	199,765,471	1,235,516	1,520,274	24,407,008	24,192,946	17,059,677	-	-	15,279,386	30,171,512	113,886,318	85,899,153
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	-	13,473,557	-	496,721	3,973,768	4,967,210	248,361	-	2,980,326	-	807,171	13,473,557	-
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	24,558,122	69,991	139,981	8,398,878	2,099,719	559,925	-	-	1,399,813	1,329,822	13,998,130	10,559,992
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)	58,490,483	-	-	606,119	34,851,840	3,939,774	5,152,012	-	-	3,030,595	10,910,143	58,490,483	-
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	-	34,024,914	96,971	193,942	5,818,260	1,939,420	1,745,478	1,939,420	969,710	3,878,840	2,812,159	19,394,201	14,630,713
Ireland Irish Aid (Christian Aid)	-	7,328,400	11,332	43,705	2,559,816	297,402	281,489	158,735	182,360	204,446	438,903	4,177,188	3,151,212
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	7,104,370	43,939	54,066	868,000	860,387	606,703	-	-	543,389	1,073,006	4,049,491	3,054,879
Act for Peace-NCCA	-	3,663,463	-	13,205	759,267	85,830	112,239	2,389,215	-	66,023	237,684	3,663,463	-
Baptist World Alliance	-	298,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298,440	-	298,440	-
CAFOD	-	1,217,695	5,686	6,996	112,318	111,333	78,506	64,595	80,882	70,314	138,845	689,475	548,210
Caritas Australia	-	4,673,009	21,819	26,848	431,032	427,252	301,277	247,893	310,395	269,837	532,835	2,569,189	2,103,820
Caritas Switzerland	-	1,010,100	4,716	5,803	93,170	92,353	65,123	53,584	67,094	59,327	115,176	555,346	454,754
Church World Service	-	943,698	-	-	-	-	-	-	537,908	-	-	537,908	405,790
Church World Service-UCC	-	181,545	848	1,043	16,745	16,599	11,705	9,631	12,059	10,483	20,700	99,812	81,733
Dan Church Aid	-	522,621	2,440	3,003	48,206	47,783	33,694	27,724	34,714	30,178	59,591	287,333	235,288
ICCO	-	12,558,160	58,637	72,152	1,158,349	1,148,189	809,647	666,182	834,151	725,155	1,431,930	6,904,391	5,653,769
ICCO_SV	-	4,002,760	18,690	22,997	369,209	365,971	258,065	212,337	265,875	231,134	456,410	2,200,690	1,802,070
Umplem Fire Response	-	1,612,945	-	-	645,178	645,178	322,589	-	-	-	-	1,612,945	-
Other Donations	-	594,142	2,774	3,414	54,803	54,322	38,305	31,518	39,465	34,308	67,746	326,655	267,487
Income from Marketing	-	103,955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,955	103,955	-
Interest received	-	987,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	987,161	987,161	-
Other Income	-	7,980,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,980,381	7,980,381	-
Transfer to Designated fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,584,000	4,584,000	-
General Reserve	144,883,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,299,241
Total General:	203,373,724	326,604,899	1,573,360	3,210,270	84,564,848	41,291,669	27,684,796	5,800,833	6,314,939	26,130,667	59,675,131	256,246,513	269,148,110
Designated (Severance Fund):	25,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000,000
Designated (SafeHouse transition):	234,625,607	796,807,414	1,573,360	6,068,084	355,269,832	41,291,669	39,082,386	22,038,988	25,319,129	28,385,527	60,937,933	579,966,908	451,466,113
Total:													

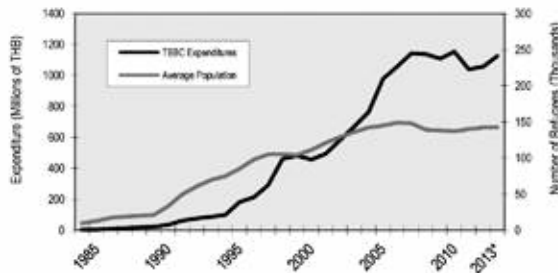
Table 4.6: Cost of TBBC Programme in Thai baht, US Dollars and Euro: 1984 to 2013

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	316	13	
1985	4	33%	25		0.2		390	12,800	313	13	
1986	7	75%	25		0.3		281	17,300	405	16	
1987	13	86%	25		0.5		372	19,100	681	27	
1988	19	46%	25		0.8		555	19,700	964	39	
1989	22	16%	25		0.9		595	21,200	1,038	42	
1990	34	55%	25		1.4		527	33,100	997	40	
1991	62	82%	25		2.5		556	49,600	1,250	50	
1992	75	21%	25		3.0		551	60,800	1,234	49	
1993	86	15%	25		3.4		496	69,300	1,227	49	
1994	98	14%	25		3.9		518	74,700	1,312	52	
1995	181	85%	25		7.2		700	84,800	2,111	84	
1996	212	17%	25		8.5		750	98,000	2,031	81	
1997	292	38%	40		7.3		798	105,000	2,771	69	
1998	461	58%	40		11.5		1,065	105,000	4,257	106	
1999	481	4%	38	40	12.7	12.0	920	104,000	4,625	122	116
2000	457	-5%	40	37	11.4	12.4	775	111,000	4,117	103	111
2001	494	8%	44	40	11.2	12.4	730	121,000	4,083	93	102
2002	581	18%	43	40	13.5	14.5	772	129,000	4,504	105	113
2003	670	15%	41	47	16.3	14.3	857	136,000	4,926	120	105
2004	763	14%	40	50	19.1	15.3	888	142,000	5,373	134	107
2005	978	28%	40	49	24.5	20.0	1,127	145,000	6,724	168	137
2006	1056	8%	38	47	27.8	22.5	1,139	149,000	7,087	187	151
2007	1144	8%	34	46	33.6	24.9	1,067	148,000	7,284	214	158
2008	1137	-1%	33	49	34.5	23.2	1,621	139,000	7,525	228	154
2009	1108	-3%	34	47	32.6	23.6	1,354	138,000	6,928	204	147
2010	1153	4%	32	42	36.0	27.5	1,402	137,000	7,343	229	175
2011	1039	-10%	30	42	34.6	24.7	1,502	140,000	6,757	225	161
2012	1057	2%	31	39	34.1	27.1	1,794	142,000	6,746	218	173
2013*	1124	6%	31	38	36.3	29.6	1,918	142,000	7,204	232	190

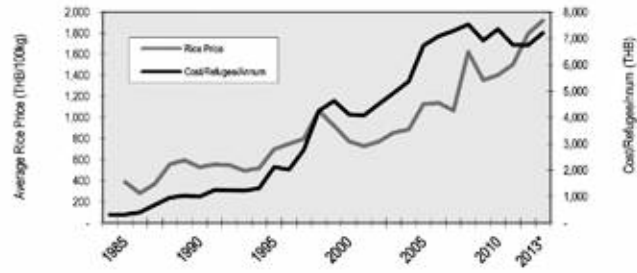
* Expenditures excluding ERA and IDP divided by Refugee camp population

* Budget

Expenditure & Refugees



Cost/Refugee/Annum & Rice Price



2013 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
2013	1124	#	31	38	36.3	29.6	1,918	142,000	7,915	255	208
2013 (a)	1124	#	27.9	34.2	40.3	32.9	1,918	142,000	7,915	284	231
2013 (b)	1223	6%	31	38	39.5	32.2	2,302	142,000	8,615	278	227
2013 (c)	1236	7%	31	38	39.9	32.5	1,918	156,200	7,915	255	208

Sensitivities:

Cost increases by:

USD m	EUR m	THB m
4.0	3.3	-
3.2	2.6	99
3.6	3.0	112

i.e. additional income of THB 124 m required

Costs would decrease by the same amounts if Exchange rates rise 10% against Thai baht, Rice price decreases by 20%, Average population decreases by 10%.



5

Performance against indicators

January to June 2012

5.0. Performance against indicators, July – December 2011

This Section presents TBBC's programme performance and results (January - June 2012) against its established Performance Indicators, as set out in TBBC's Logical Framework in Appendix D. The Logical Framework in Appendix D will be updated in 2012. A short summary/ comparison of quantifiable performance indicators from recent years (2006 to 2012) is provided in Figure 5.1 below.

Fig. 5.1: Programme Objectives and Summary of Quantifiable Performance Indicators (separate file)

FIG. 5.1: Programme Objectives and Summary of Quantifiable Performance Indicators		Standard	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
								Jan-Dec
1: To pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment								
	Non-refoulement	0	///	///	0	0	0	0
	All Refugees are registered	100%	91%	88%	81%	68%	59%	46%
2: To increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency								
	Gap between needs and minimum requirement decreases							
	· CAN Training activities in all camps supported by project	5-8 camps	///	///	7	8	6	5
	Households receive seeds in CAN camps	> 20%	///	///	>15%	>20	>25%	28%
	Trainees plant vegetables in camps with f/u at household level	>50%			>80%	>80%	>80%	>80%
	Income generation activities supported by TBBC in all camps							
	longyi weaving in camps	9 camps	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Outputs delivered with only basic materials and financial support	> 50,000 p.a.	51,730	52,796 "	32,822	51,738	51,331	37,924
	Entrepreneurship Development (EDGSL Project) Piloted in camps	3 camps	///	///	///	///	2	3
	Participants are trained and receive 1st Grant Installment	500 total	///	///	///	///	286	240
	Majority of participants are women	60%	///	///	///	///	69%	67%
	Participants expand business and receive 2nd Grant installment	>70%.	///	///	///	///	///	74%
	Members Active in Savings and Loans Activities	360 total	///	///	///	///	///	242
3: To ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non food items - prioritising support for the most vulnerable								
Health	Crude mortality rate CMR < 9 / 1,000 / year.	<9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	3.1
	Under 5 mortality rate U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year.	<8	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.0
	Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition (NCHS 1977 / WHO 2005 Growth Standards)	<5%	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.8%	2.3% / 2.0%
Nutrition	av. No Kcals/person/day (Indicator due for revision in 2011)	>2,100	2,210	2,172	2,102	2,102	2,048	1,945
	Adherence to TBBC SFP,TFP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Children < 5 identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP	>90%	57%	53%	<50%	>70%	> 75%	77%
Commodities meet Quality Specifications								
	Rice	>95%	89%	93%	61%	85%	86%	86%
	Pulses (mung-beans / yellow-split peas)	>95%	77%	87%	90%	96%	98%	96%
	Oil	>95%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%
	Charcoal	>95%	64%	50%	88%	91%	94%	63%
	Chillies	>95%	36%	58%	48%	78%	74%	///
	Fish paste	>95%	97%	80%	100%	100%	100%	93%
	Salt	>95%	74%	75%	98%	100%	100%	59%
	Fortified flour	>95%	60%	43%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Sugar	>95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Tinned fish	>95%	///	100%	100%	100%	100%	///
	Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190MJ/p/m.	> 190 MJ	198.3MJ	195.4MJ	177MJ	197.4 MJ	199MJ	175MJ
Quantity Delivered								
	Correct quantity delivered by suppliers	>95%	///	///	///	97%	98%	100%
	Correct quantity distributed to refugees	>95%	///	///	99%	99%	99%	100%
	Timeliness: Commodities are distributed to refugees on time/ according to schedule	>95%	///	///	98%	98%	84%	
	Warehousing: Adequate quality of warehousing maintained (20 parameters check-list)	>95%	///	///	77.6%	91%	87%	89%
	Non-Food Items:							

FIG. 5.1: Programme Objectives and Summary of Quantifiable Performance Indicators			Standard	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	All households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves	100%	95	///	///	///	80%	< 100%	
	Building materials provide sufficient covered space per person	> 3.5 m2	5.75 m2	5.2m	5.2 m2	5.2 m2	>3.5 m2	>3.5 m2	
	Annual blanket distribution	50%	55.5	53%	57%	54%	50%	45%	
	Annual Clothing distribution:								
	Persons > 12 years receive camp produced longyi	50% p.a	50%	50%	39%	50%	50%	26%	
	1 piece warm clothing/ person/ year	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	66%	
	Children < 5 years: 1 set clothing/ year	100%	100%	100%	108%	100%	100%	100%	
4: To support mutually accountable community based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance									
Governance/ Camp management									
	Community based camp management model functioning in all camps	9 camps	///	///	///	9	9	9	
	Policies, formal agreements, codes of conduct in place	9 camps	///	///	///	9	9	9	
	Electoral procedures in place and adhered to	9 camps	///	///	///	///	9	9	
Camp staff are sufficiently trained (according to identified need/ staff-turnover etc.)									
	Number of trainings/ workshop	As needed	///	///	///	96	>180	175	
	Number of camp staff trained	As needed	///	///	///	5,154	7,331	3,600	
Gender balance:									
	Equal gender participation in the distribution process (+/-10%)	50%	35	40	42	34%	40%	37%	
	Equal gender representation in camp management positions (+/-10%)	50%	28	20	20	27%	34%	33%	
Inclusive participation/ cooperation									
	Meetings/ Consultations held with CBOs	> 9/ month	7	8	8	>12	>9	>9	
	Meetings/ Consultations held with under-represented and vulnerable groups	>2/ month	///	///	///	3	>2	>2	
	Programme activities supported / conducted by partner-CBOs	9 camps	///	///	9	9	9	9	
	TBBC comment boxes easily accessible in all camps	9 camps	9	9	9	9	9	9	
See Chapter 5 Discussion for information regarding indicators which fall below target									
///	Information not previously collected or included as indicator / Information not applicable / not currently available								

5.1 Specific Objective 1

Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma/Myanmar

Expected Results

- Increased awareness/ understanding of the root causes and nature of the conflict and displacement
- Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced
- Protection is mainstreamed throughout the programme

Indicator 1a

Joint advocacy initiatives with CCSDPT, UNHCR, Donors and RTG

and

Indicator 1b

Advocacy activities supported or undertaken by TBBC and its members

TBBC has participated in ongoing development of the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions and establishing tools to monitor progress towards its objectives of increasing refugee self-reliance and integrating refugee service within the Thai system. This has been used to advocate with RTG and Donors to explain how refugee policy and funding constraints limit the scope for reducing refugee aid-dependency.

TBBC regularly participates in monthly Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) meetings aimed at coordinating assistance strategies between the key stakeholders.

TBBC provided inputs to the UNHCR draft framework for Voluntary Return and will participate in upcoming meetings to begin the planning process for return.

TBBC began new peace-building support initiatives in 2012 supporting consultations between non-state armed groups and constituents, and with the international community.

Two trust building meetings were held with Ministers of the GoUM in which the refugee and IDP situations were discussed

5

TBBC is an active participant in the CCSDPT Protection Sub Committee and the Protection Co-ordination on the Border initiative (see Section 3.1.5 Refugee Protection Activities). Key issues addressed in the period were presentations and issues discussed included: contingency planning for emergency response; Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and an assessment of the Child protection referral system.

Other TBBC advocacy initiatives are listed in Section 3.1.

Indicator 1c

Non-refoulement

No registered or unregistered refugees were sent back from the camps during the report period. Neither were there any reports of push-backs of new arrivals intercepted at the border.

Indicator 1d

All refugees are registered

As registered refugees leave for resettlement and new arrivals are unregistered, the proportion of unregistered refugees continues to increase. At the end of June 2012, only 53% of the camp residents found eligible for support and included in TBBC's Population Database were registered as refugees. Approximately 47% (some 67,418 people) of the total verified camp population are currently unregistered (this excludes 584 un-registered people in Wieng Heng camp). While the registration process will be re-activated for the purpose of fast tracking protection and family re-union cases for resettlement, it is unlikely that it will be extended to all refugees in camp.

5.2 Specific Objective 2

Increase self-reliance by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities

Expected Result

Livelihood and food security initiatives are strengthened

Indicator 2a

Community Agriculture activities take place in all camps supported by the CAN Project

Households receiving seeds in CAN camps > 20%

> 50% of CAN trainees plant vegetables in camp/ home gardens

"Community household garden allotments are probably the single best way to prepare refugees for repatriation."

Dr Julian Gonsalves, Evaluator of CAN (June 2012).

In 2012, the CAN project was implemented in five camps: Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po.

During the reporting period, CAN has provided Training of trainers (ToT) to a total of 129 people (52 Female, 77 Male) in six separate trainings. In addition, 504 participants (30% women) were engaged in Farmer Field Schools. On average, clusters have adopted between two to three new agricultural techniques over the past six months, demonstrating that they are garnering theoretical and practical knowledge from these trainings.

In the last six months, 3,361 kg of 22 species of vegetable seeds were distributed in five camps to 6,680 households, representing some 32% of camp-households in the five project camps. This represents an approximate 10% increase on the previous year. Seeds were also distributed to 4,409 students in 51 boarding houses and schools and 12 nursery

schools. An analysis of the data collected from 14 Garden Cluster Monitoring Boards indicates that gardening is contributing on average baht 832 per month per household; an average food expenditure saving of baht 457 per month and an average monthly income of baht 357 per month. Cluster member households consume a meal with dark leafy greens / yellow vegetables and fruit around 5.5 times a week, which contributes to their daily dietary intake of vitamin A, C, Iron and fibre. This demonstrates the significant impact that CAN is having on beneficiaries' nutrition, income and skillset – better preparing them for the day when they can return to Burma/Myanmar.

A total of 8,621 people in the five project camps have viewed the thirty minute film titled 'Ma Doh Ma Ka'. This film was produced in partnership with FilmAid and focuses on the benefits of household kitchen gardens, explaining how the CAN project supports such activities.

Indicator 2b

Income generation activities supported by TBBC in all camps

TBBC's Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings and Loan Project (EDGSLP) has been implemented in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin since July 2010 and in Mae La Oon since July 2011. In relation to the EDGSLP, the TBBC programme log-frame (Appendix D) and the corresponding summary figure 5.1 currently include the following indicators:

- EDGSLP is piloted in 3 Camps.
- A total of 500 people (more than 60% women) participate in the Pilot Project where they receive training and an initial (1st) grant of approximately Baht 2,400 (\$80) to start a business.
- At least 350 (70%) of the participants establish successful businesses, participate in further training and receive a second grant of Baht 2,100 (\$70) to expand their businesses.
- 360 people are involved in Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance Activities with an aim of creating a local capital fund for easy access to address financial needs of small entrepreneurial activities of camp people (new).

So far, a total of 753 people (67% women) from three camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang, Tham Hin and Mae La Oon) have undergone training and received the first grant instalment to start or expand businesses. A total of 491 clients from the last year's training batches were contacted for a Rapid Business Assessment of - 393 (75%) of these qualified for further project support with 365 going on to receive second training and 351 to receive a second grant. Some of the participants did not need the second grant, as they were able to invest in further expansions on their own.

Three hundred and forty-four people (204 in Mae Ra Ma Luang and 140 in Tham Hin) have undergone Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance training and are now involved in savings mobilisation. The Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance Programme will start in Mae La Oon near the end of 2012. The formation of new groups and training will continue in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin during 2012.

5.3 Specific Objective 3

Ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable.

Expected Result:

- Burmese refugees receive adequate and accurate quality/ quantities of food, shelter and relief items

At the end of June 2012, TBBC's total Verified Caseload (number of persons in the nine official camps verified as being eligible for assistance) stood at 142,194 persons (excluding Wieng Heng Camp population). TBBC's Feeding Figure was 135,035 people (the number of eligible persons who collected rations).

TBBC is placing increased emphasis on identifying and ensuring adequate support for the poorest and most vulnerable food insecure households, through Community Managed Targeting (CMT). Please see section 3.3.1 a) for details on the CMT approach. In Mae La camp, the CMT process is underway as a pilot project. The community (camp leaders, refugee committees, CBOs, etc.) have come together to begin planning the system and a "Mae La Model" has been developed. A concurrent pilot in the Mae Sariang camps and Ban Don Yang has also been initiated. An extra 1.5 kg/person of rice will be provided initially for the most vulnerable households in the pilot camps; but other possibilities of food assistance mechanisms are being explored. Approximately 15% of the camp population is estimated to be highly vulnerable.

Note: Many of the health indicators below are dependent on data from the Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Health Information System (HIS), a common database for all the border health agencies.

Indicator 3a

Mortality Rates

- Crude mortality rate (CMR) < 9 per 1,000 persons per year
- Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) < 8 per 1,000 persons per year

Figure 5.2 shows the CCSDPT Health Information System data for mortality rates in the refugee camp population in recent years.

Fig. 5.2: CMR and U5MR rates in all camps 2003 to 2011

All Camps	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Thailand*
CMR/ 1,000 population/ year	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8	3	3.1	9
Under 5 deaths/ 1,000/ year	7.2	6.5	5.3	6	4.7	5.8	6.1	4.2	4	8

*UNICEF's *State of the World's Children 2008*. CMR: The 2008 baseline for Thailand is 9 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year*. An increase in CMR to double the baseline level, i.e., to 18 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency. U5MR: The baseline U5MR for Thailand is 8 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year. 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.

Since 2003, the rates have been maintained acceptably below the baselines for the East and Pacific Region and in all camps compare favourably to rates for the population of Thailand.

Indicator 3b

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

Standardised nutrition surveys of children from six months to five years of age are conducted biennially in all camps in coordination with CCSDPT health agencies. Surveys were completed in the second half of 2011 in all camps, and final data are presented below.

Border-wide, acute wasting malnutrition rates for children under five years of age remain within acceptable levels at <5%, as indicated from results for 2003 to 2011, presented in Figure 5.3 and Graph 5.4 below for acute (wasting) malnutrition. This compares to WHO rates in Thailand and Myanmar of 5% and 11% respectively. Differences in rates in acute malnutrition between boys and girls are presented in Figure 5.5.

Fig. 5.3: Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in children 6 months to <5 years (% <5 population) 2003 to 2011

Camps	Global Acute Malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 SD)									
	CDC 1977									WHO 2006
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MNS	3.4	2	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.6	-	1.3	1.0
MS	2.2	1.3	2.3	1.0	5.8	2.2	-	3.3	2.0	1.6
MLO	2.9	5.7	3.6	3.6	4.9	3.0	3.7	-	1.6	1.0
MRML	2.5	2.4	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.8	4.5	-	3.1	2.1
ML	2.9	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.5	3.2	2.8	3.7	3.1
UM	3.9	3.8	3.4	2.1	3.5	1.4	2.1	-	1.6	2.2
NP	4.1	5	-	1.6	2.9	1.7	1.9	-	1.5	1.7
DY	4.3	2.9	3.9	1.6	2.2	2.0	4.2	-	3.4	2.2
TH	-	-	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.5	3.0	-	2.2	3.1
All Camps:	3.3	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	-	2.3	2.0

Note: Surveys were not conducted in Tham Hin camp in 2003; 2005 data for Nu Po camp were not completed due to staffing changes in the health agency; Mae Surin was not included in 2009 and only Mae Surin and Mae La were surveyed in 2010. Site 2 survey in 2010 reported a rate of 7.6% GAM, and was re-surveyed. The actual rate was 3.3%.

Fig. 5.4: % Prevalence of Acute Wasting Malnutrition in Children 6-59 months

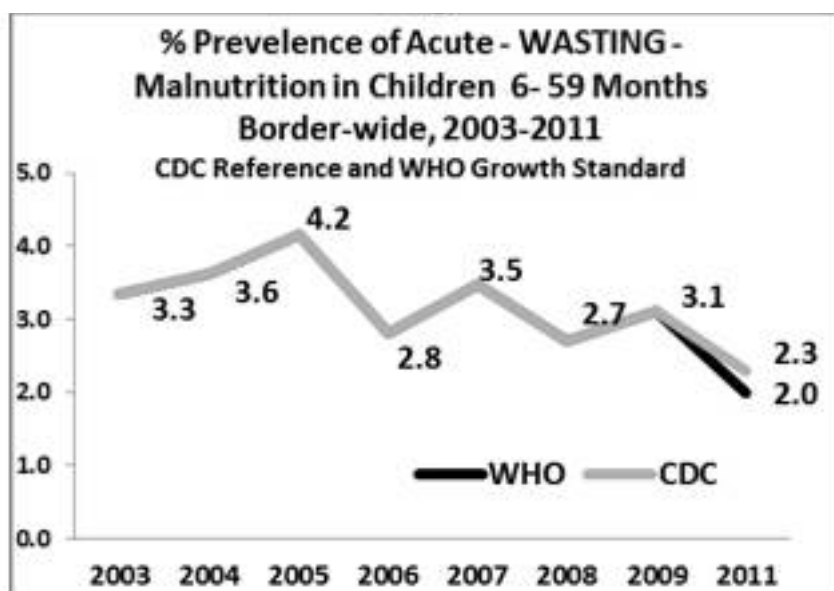


Fig. 5.5: Global Acute Malnutrition Rates by Gender for All Camps, 2003-2011

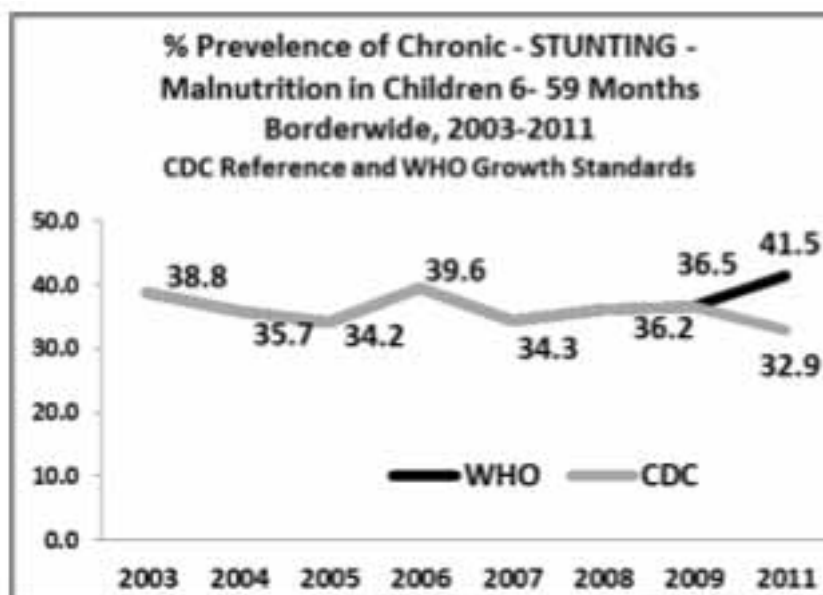
Sex	Global Acute Malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 SD)								
	CDC 1977								WHO 2006
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2011
% Male	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.1
% Female	4.3	4.2	5.0	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.9

Border-wide, chronic (stunting) malnutrition rates for children under five years of age have declined, using the CDC reference population, but are “very high” when compared to the new WHO reference population. This compares to WHO rates in Thailand and Myanmar of 16% and 41% respectively. Rates of stunting are presented in Figure 5.6, and Fig 5.7

Fig. 5.6: Global chronic (stunting) malnutrition rates in children 6 months to <5 years (% <5 population) 2003 to 2011

Camps	Global Acute Malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 SD)								
	CDC 1977								WHO 2006
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MNS	29.8	30.0	25.5	24.0	22.5	29.1	-	18.9	25.8
MS	35.3	37.1	45.3	25.1	29.8	-	36.8	37.5	48.8
MLO	39.0	37.9	49.0	42.4	44.3	43.3	-	43.7	53.6
MRML	40.5	33.1	47.6	38.8	40.0	39.9	-	40.2	48.8
ML	37.8	39.5	37.6	32.3	36.2	32.8	32.0	25.0	32.9
UM	42.0	38.2	32.9	29.2	33.1	29.8	-	26.5	35.5
NP	28.5	-	37.9	41.5	34	37.8	-	37.1	43.1
DY	46.7	36.6	41.8	37.7	38.8	40.1	-	35.8	44.2
TH	-	28.8	38	35.6	39.4	38.2	-	30.9	40.0
All Camps:	35.7	34.2	39.6	34.3	36.2	36.5	-	32.9	41.5

Fig. 5.7: % Prevalence of chronic (stunting) malnutrition in Children

**Indicator 3c****Number of Kcal per person within TBBC age groups per day by average need.**

A standard ration is no longer provided per capita to all camp residents, making the average kcal/ person/ day measure inaccurate. The current food ration assumes that nearly all households have some source of income and that most can afford to purchase some foods [ECHO, 2009; TANGO, 2011], in addition to extra food already acquired to complement the ration, to compensate for a smaller food ration.

From January – June 2012, TBBC distributed food commodities to target three separate age groups, reflecting the specific needs of those groups.

Kcals provided by age group

6 mos - <5	= 1042 kcal	(Male + Female average range: 585-1620)*
5-<18	= 1810 kcal	(Male + Female average range: 1860-2420)**
18+	= 1675 kcal	(Male + Female average range: 2420-1890)**
Average	= 1640 kcal	(Male + Female average pop: 2080)**

*WFP Emergency Field Operations Pocketbook, 2002, p 146 / **UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP/WHO guidelines for Food Aid, 2002

Indicator 3d**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**

TBBC monitoring and reporting of SFP and TFP programmes has been further strengthened, and TBBC's Nutrition Field Officers participate in monitoring the programmes in the camps regularly. During the past six month period, all health agencies partnering with TBBC have received training and have begun using the revised TBBC Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Guidelines and Protocols in their implementation of the programmes. All health agencies have provided TBBC with accurate monitoring and reporting documentation, in addition to requests for food supplies during the period.

Indicator 3e

Children < 5 identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes > 90%

The average enrolment for the first half of 2012, as shown in Fig. 5.8, was 373 children out of 18,337 (CCSDPT HIS) or 2.1% of the under-five population. This compares with average enrolment rates of 2.2%, 3.3%, 2.6%, 2.8%, 1.9%, 1.9%, in previous six-month periods. These figures remain within normal limits, and reflect the average acute –wasting- malnutrition rates found in recent surveys. However, recent survey findings indicate that food assistance programme coverage for moderately wasted children was poor in most camps, indicating that moderately malnourished children are not being identified and treated effectively. Coverage for severe wasted children was 100%, indicating that severe cases are identified and treated appropriately.

Enrolment by gender varies by camp, with six out of nine camps enrolling more girls than boys (Figure 5.8).

Fig. 5.8: Number of children <5 enrolled in

NGO	Camp	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun	
		Mod	Sev.	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	MNS	15	0	18	0	18	0	17	0	17	0	16	0
	MS	0	0	6	1	6	1	7	1	7	1	9	0
MI	MRML	40	1	37	0	38	0	35	0	36	0	32	0
	MLO	44	0	41	0	40	0	42	0	46	0	15	0
AMI	ML	197	5	193	1	180	0	188	0	194	0	189	4
AMI/ARC	UM	30	0	14	1	31	0	35	0	37	0	26	1
	NP	5	0	5	0	37	1	36	0	36	0	34	0
ARC	DY	0	0	10	0	8	0	5	0	5	0	4	0
IRC	TH	18	0	21	0	21	0	19	0	18	0	39	0
Total:		349	6	345	3	379	2	384	1	396	1	364	5

Fig. 5.9: Average enrolment of children <5 enrolled in

NGO	Camp	Avg Caseload/ Mth (Boys)	Avg Caseload/ Mth (Girls)
IRC	MNS	7	10
	MS	1	5
MI	MRML	25	12
	MLO	11	27
AMI	ML	82	110
AMI/ARC	UM	15	15
	NP	15	11
ARC	DY	2	3
IRC	TH	7	16
Total:		165	208

Figure 5.10 summarises the average caseloads for each of the SFP target groups and the total number enrolled during the second half of 2011. Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target group recipients.

Fig. 5.10: Average enrolment in supplementary feeding programmes by target group: Jan – Jun, 2012

NGO	Camp	Preg	Lact	Mal	Mal	Mod	Mod	Sev	Sev	Chronic/	Formula
				Preg	Lact	Mal<5	Mal >5	Mal <5	Mal >5	HIV/ TB	Fed Infant
IRC	MNS	116	115	0	0	17	0	0	0	26	3
	MS	28	24	0	0	6	0	1	1	13	2
MI	MRML	226	359	11	9	36	0	0	1	41	13
	MLO	246	360	5	3	38	5	0	0	38	20
AMI	ML	787	606	29	2	190	23	2	4	208	30
	UM							0	0	107	
	NP							0	0	47	1
ARD	UM	285	251	4	2	32	0	0	0	0	2
	NP	262	229	5	2	33	4	0	0	0	4
	DY	75	49	1	0	7	0	3	0	49	7
IRC	TH	155	161	0	0	19	3	0	0	33	18
Total		2180	2153	53	18	378	34	6	6	561	99

Indicator 3f

All components of the food ration and cooking fuel are provided for refugees as planned:

- Commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers > 95%.
- Correct quantity received from suppliers > 95%.
- Correct quantity distributed to refugees > 95%.
- Commodities are distributed on time > 95%.
- Adequate quality of warehousing maintained > 95%.
- Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement of 190 MJ/month/person.



Rice being delivered to a warehouse in Nu Po.

> Timeliness, Quantity and Quality

The timeliness of commodity delivery dropped to 66.4% compared with the previous period (84.2%), despite factoring in a time buffer of several days in recognition that suppliers can have difficulties in keeping to strict deadlines. Two out of six shipments of yellow split peas arrived late at Bangkok port, the AsiaREMix supplier incurred capacity problems when local residents complained about overtime working, and some charcoal contracts had to be re-let due to the initial contractors failing to deliver adequate quality.

From January to June 2012, a total of 224 professional inspections for quality and weight were performed on food items and charcoal. These independent checks are in addition to quality checks undertaken by the camp committees, which are conducted on delivery in camp and recorded on GRNs. Figure 5.11 summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors during the period.

Fig. 5.11: Results of Quality and Quantity Control Inspections, Jan-Jun 2012

Commodity	Quantity Checked ¹	% of all purchases in period ²	% checked at camps ³	% Sampled ⁴	Quantity Check		Quality Check	
					Quantity Verified ⁵	% ⁶	Quantity Meeting Standard ⁷	% ⁸
Rice (MT)	9,065	82.7%	92.0%	AQL	9,083	100.2%	8,893	97.9%
Yellow split peas (MT)	1,368	149.1%	38.0%	AQL	1,371	100.2%	1,348	98.3%
Cooking oil (ltr)	322,308	66.6%	100.0%	AQL	325,125	100.9%	325,125	100.0%
Charcoal (MT)	4,617	59.9%	96.4%	AQL	4,634	100.4%	3,024	65.3%
Fishpaste (MT)	305	77.1%	89.3%	AQL	315	103.3%	315	100.0%
Salt (MT)	96	58.5%	100.0%	AQL	96	100.5%	44	46.3%
Fortified flour (MT)	93	21.2%	0.0%	AQL	93	100.1%	65	69.8%

Notes: (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 compared with the total amount of supplies that TBBC purchased during this period. Yellow split peas is more than 100% because all shipments are inspected at Bangkok Port and some deliveries were inspected again in camp. (3) Percentage checked at camps is the percentage of supplies which were inspected at camps of the total Quantity Checked. (4) Percentage Sampled the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL), an international standard in which the sampling rate varies upon batch size of products, has been applied. (5) Quantity Verified is the actual net weight/ volume found by the inspectors. (6) Percentage is the percentage of the Quantity Verified compared with the Quantity Checked. 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 compared to the Quantity Verified.

By quantity, 15%-100% of each commodity was randomly checked by independent inspectors. There have not been any quality problems with cooking oil or fishpaste, so sampling frequency is currently set at low levels for these commodities. The results of independent inspections show that, in general, the quantities of supplies delivered by TBBC's vendors were in accordance with the contracted amount (determined by net weight/ volume of supplies delivered).

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

For the first half of the year some quality problems were encountered with charcoal supplies with only 65.3% (indicated by all parameters: heating value, Ash, Fixed Carbon, Volatile Matter and Moisture) of the delivered quantity passing inspections. Rice quality was better with 97.9% passing compared to 90% in the second half of 2011. Seven shipments of salt found a low level of iodine, and one test of the AsiaREMIX fortified flour formulation found the level of Vitamin C to be lower than specifications.

The responses to failed checks varied from verbal or written warnings on minor infringements to financial penalties that failed significantly. As quality standards of some commodities have fallen, or remain, below targets, TBBC will continue its efforts, including extensive use of professional inspections and the issuing of warnings and financial penalties to promote improved supplier performances in the future.

Figure 5.12 displays the number of inspections/ tests performed on each item, the number and percentage of failed tests, and the outcomes of failed tests.

Fig. 5.12: Quality Inspections/ tests on food & fuel items

Commodity (MT)	No. of tests done	No. passed tests	% of passed tests	Reason of failure	Outcome of failure test				
					Replacement	Top up	Financial penalty	Warning	Minor fail, No action
Rice	52	45	86.54%	Whole grains below spec (1)			1		
				Yellow kernels exceed spec (4)					4
				Red & undermilled kernels exceed spec (1)					1
				Foreign matters exceed spec (3)					3
				Found live insects (3)					3
Yellow split peas	36	30	83.33%	Whole peas exceed spec (2)					2
				Insect damage exceeds spec (6)				2	4
				Other damaged exceeds spec (5)				2	3
				Heat damaged exceeds spec (1)					1
Cooking oil	41	41	100.00%						
Charcoal	44	21	47.73%	Heating value below spec (22)		2	20		
				Fixed carbon below spec (4)			4		
				Ash exceeds spec (21)			21		
				Moisture exceeds spec (6)		4	4		
Fishpaste	35	35	100.00%						
Salt	13	6	46.15%	Iodine value below spec (7)			4	3	
AsiaREMix	3	2	66.67%	Vitamin C below spec (1)				1	
Total:	224	180	80.36%						

In summary, the overall percentage of supplies which met quality specifications during the first half of 2012 continued to be below TBBC's 95% indicator target with only 180 out of 224 tests passing (80.36%). However, the monitoring system picked up these cases enabling timely responses.

Figure 5.13 summarises the Distribution Point Checks undertaken by TBBC's staff during the first half of 2012 by using the Distribution Feedback Form. Previously the target was to observe 1% of all household ration distributions, but beginning in 2012 it was also planned to ensure that checks covered all camp warehouses, except at Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang where the many small warehouses make this impracticable so a different five are targeted. Often the checks observe only one or two commodities, and this is taken into account in the percentage by collecting results by commodity. The percentage of household ration distributions checked during January to June 2012 was on average x.xx%, but varying by camp from % at Mae La (largest camp) to % at Mae Soi (smallest camp).

Fig. 5.13: Percentage of household ration distributions observed per camp per month; Jan to Jun 2012

Camp	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Avg
MNS	2.3	2.1	4.6	6.5	3.1	5.7	4.0
MS	0.4	6.5	20.0	14.3	2.0	7.9	8.5
MLO	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.8
MRML	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
ML	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
UM	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
NP	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.7	9.0	3.4
DY	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9
TH	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
Average:	1.0	1.8	3.4	3.0	1.3	2.9	2.2

Fig. 5.14: Distribution Efficiency Jan-Jun 2012

Distribution efficiency	Avg %
MNS	98
MS	99
MLO	96
MRML	100
ML	100
UM	96
NP	100
DY	100
TH	100
Average:	99

Fig. 5.15: % of supplies distributed against verified quantity needs; Jan-Jun 2012

Camp	% of supplies distributed vs verified need
MNS	98.96
MS	97.53
MLO	98.56
MRML	98.12
ML	97.90
UM	99.32
NP	98.96
DY	101.51
TH	100.23
Average:	99.01

Fig. 5.16: Results of camp warehouse monitoring; Jan-Jun 2012

Camp	% of supplies distributed vs verified need
MNS	91.16
MS	93.25
MLO	94.44
MRML	92.53
ML	94.44
UM	98.68
NP	98.73
DY	92.06
TH	99.21
Average:	94.17

Figure 5.14 shows the Distribution Efficiency. This monitoring measure takes into account ten parameters including ration calculation, measurement and delivery, usage of ration books, the presence of ration posters, monitoring feedback information, and comments 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 identifying any systematic errors 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.

The distribution monitoring demonstrated that the average distribution efficiency for the first half of 2012 was 99% ranging from 96% - 100% between the camps. It is higher than the second half of 2011 (96%). The lower scores recorded in some camps were due to isolated incidents of not having women in the distribution team, scales on the floor instead of at eye level, ration books not checked against the distribution register, and distribution not commencing on schedule.

Figure 5.15 shows the percentage of total supplies distributed against the verified quantity needs from January to June 2012. It compares the total quantities distributed with the standard ration for each eligible person recorded at the distribution (thereby detecting if any significant over or under distribution occurred).

The percentage at Don Yang is over 100% because additional quantities of charcoal were distributed in compensation for a particularly low heating value of the standard distribution. Small variances occur at all camps because charcoal is distributed according to a household curve while the ration is calculated per person.

> Warehousing

Camp warehouses are checked by TBBC staff on a regular basis (generally two warehouses per camp, per month) to assess their effectiveness and adherence to guidelines and best practices, based on World Food Programme (WFP) standards. Warehouses are assessed according to 20 parameters relating to cleanliness, structural adequacy, stacking/ handling practices, commodity conditions and signage. From the 20-point checklist a %-pass is calculated.

From January to June 2012, the average percentage pass was 94.17% (89.10% for July to December 2011). Failures were mainly due to stacking practices because some warehouse structures do not have sufficient height or adequate floor loading for recommended stacking, and the wooden pallets (built by camp staff) are very heavy to move (only Mae La and Umpiem have some modern metal pallets). TBBC staff conduct regular training with warehouse staff to reinforce best practices. The percentage-pass per camp is shown in Figure 5.16:

> Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190 MJ/ person/ month

A survey conducted in 2004 estimated that people needed an average 190 MJ per person per month to cook their meals and boil water for drinking. To achieve this TBBC used to supply approximately 8 kgs of charcoal with a heating value specification of 24 MJ/ kg. As contracts were re-tendered

during the first half of 2012 TBBC reduced the heating value specification to 22 MJ/ kg in response to a shortage of the raw materials required to achieve the higher heating value, which at the average ration provided in the first half of 2012 of 8 kg/ person provides only 176 MJ per person. Due to funding constraints TBBC was unable to increase the quantity supplied to achieve the 190 MJ requirement.

5

Indicator 3g

All households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves

In order to maximise the use of charcoal a fuel efficient stove is necessary, TBBC has tendered to purchase 12,000 stoves during the second half of 2012 to enable distribution to the approximately 40% of households who do not currently have an efficient one.

Indicator 3h

Eucalyptus, bamboo and hatch provide sufficient covered space per person (5.5 m2 per person)

In 2011 TBBC's focus started to shift away from the previous household-based approach towards ensuring that the needs per person are met. This involves a Pilot Shelter Assessment Approach. The Shelter Assessment, which was done for each house in the three Tak camps, will ensure that sufficient materials will be delivered to maintain a housing surface, in accordance to the number of household members, in good condition (per person: 3.5m² – inside enclosed space, 1.5m² outside covered space and 0.5m² outside enclosed covered space for bathing). This approach is being expanded to all camps during 2012, with trainings planned for July and assessments due to start in July/August.

Indicator 3i

Annual quilt distribution > 50% of the camp population

Lutheran World Relief (LWR), USA has agreed to provide 2,100 bales (72,000 pieces) of quilts and 400 cartons (8,000 sets) of baby kit to TBBC in 2012. The shipment will leave the USA once it has received approval from The Custom Department for tax exemption. The shipment usually arrives in Thailand in October for distribution before the cold season around November-December.

Indicator 3j

Annual Clothing distribution

- Population > 12 years receive camp produced longyi (> 50%)
- All refugees in camps, receive 1 piece of warm clothing per year (100%)
- Population < 5 years of age, receive 1 set of clothing per year (100%)

TBBC previously provided support for the production and provision of longyis in all camps, aiming to provide one longyi per person (>12 years) every other year. However, TBBC discontinued this support in 2012. In 2011, some of the camps experienced delays in the provision of raw materials, preventing completion of the agreed number of longyis. Most of this backlog has now been dealt with and the longyis have been distributed to the people. In Ban Don Yang, 760 longyis are still due for production. This is because of a shortage of skilled weavers in the camp, as many have left for resettlement. KWO in Ban Don Yang plan to finish production by the third quarter of 2012.

There are 13 containers (approximately 11,000 cartons or 220,000 pieces) of second hand clothes donated by Wakachi Project which left Japan in June. The shipment will arrive in Bangkok in July and the distribution will take place in August-September for the non-stockpile camps and in November for the stockpile camps. Since there will be many more clothes than expected, TBBC will also distribute 500 cartons (or 4% of the shipment) to the Thai villagers.

This year TBBC has ceased to procure clothing for children under five years of age.

5.4 Specific Objective 4

Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance

Expected Results

- Camp Management and Governance procedures are strengthened
- Equitable community participation in all stages of the project cycle

- Complaints mechanisms and effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened

Indicator 4a

Policies, formal agreements, codes of conduct in place

Code of Conduct (CoC) Committees have been established in all camps. During this reporting period there were eleven complaints of CoC breaches in three camps (seven cases in KRC camps and four cases in KnRC camps). The CoC Committee, with support of KRC, has completed investigation and disciplinary action procedures for ten cases whilst the remaining one case is in process. During the period KRC reviewed and amended the Complaints Mechanism and disciplinary procedures to make processes for CoC Committees clearer. Both of the Refugee Committees presented their complaints mechanism at the Camp Management Working Group and there has been an increase in the number of complaints received from camp residents via the complaints boxes and Camp Committee.

At the beginning of this year refresher training on the Code of Conduct (CoC) was provided to all CMP and programme camp based staff in nine camps. Official Letters of Agreements (LoA) relating to CMSP funding were also signed by TBBC with both Refugee Committees. The LoAs stipulate the roles and responsibilities of the Refugee Committees (as implementing partners) and the terms and conditions of TBBC funding. The following documents continue to form integral parts of each LoA: Code of Conduct, CCSDPT Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) Inter-agency Protocols, Contract Agreement between CBOs and stipend workers (Template), extra needs support, TBBC CoC on child protection, a detailed stipend list of CMSP staff by camp and positions, and a detailed administration and stipend budget.

Indicator 4b

Electoral procedures in place and adhered to

In recent years, TBBC's CMSP staff have worked closely with the KRC and KnRC in revising the Refugee Committee and Camp Committee election procedures, placing particular emphasis on making the process equitable and all-inclusive in terms of gender, religion and ethnicity. Revised Election Guidelines are now finalised and the Elections are planned for January - February 2013. See Appendix E for details on the revised Election Guidelines.

Indicator 4c

Camp staff are appropriately and sufficiently trained

TBBC works continuously to ensure that all camp management TBBC stipend staff receive appropriate, job-specific training that will allow them to undertake their duties in an effective and professional manner. With the impact of resettlement and the large outflow of experienced camp staff, there is a need for ongoing training in formal and on the job training in all camps. During the report period, 134 different trainings were conducted by TBBC in the camps, with more than 2,800 participants. Trainings held from January - June 2012 included:

- 690 CMP staff were trained on topics relating to leadership, community management and communication, PSAE training, Child Rights and Responsibility, Performance Evaluation System, Accounts Management, Cash Management, Office Management, IT Basic Maintenance and Network Trouble shooting. Participants included KRC and KnRC staff, members of Camp Committees, Zone and Section Leaders, CBOs and other camp-based stipend staff.
- Training on job descriptions, complaints and CoC investigation procedures, and disciplinary action procedures was provided to over 2,820 CMP and other programme staff.
- A total of 30 different training programmes have built the capacity of 299 CBO staff working in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps. Topics included IT Basic Maintenance, Microsoft Windows7, Network Troubleshooting, Training of Trainer, Computer training, English training, Seed of Peace Training, HIV/AIDS training, income generation training, Constitution, Traits of leaders, Monitoring and Evaluation, and English language and computer courses.
- A total of 10 specific Supply-Chain training courses were conducted in the camps, covering topics such as Warehouse management, Supply and Population, Shelter Material Quality Control and Distribution. More than 500 people participated in these trainings, including warehouse staff, monitoring and distribution officers, section leaders and members of the Refugee and Camp Committees.
- More than 1,300 people have participated in specialised training conducted as part of TBBC's agriculture, nutrition, and income generating projects.

Indicator 4d**Equal gender participation in the distribution process (+/-10%)**

At present, 37% of the camp-based distribution/ supply-chain related positions are held by women (132 women/ 227 men). The highest percentage of female participation is seen in Mae La Oon camp (at 59%) and lowest in Ban Mai Nai Soi (at 15%).

Indicator 4e**Equal gender representation in overall camp management positions (+/-10%)**

In terms of total TBBC camp management stipend-positions the average percentage of female participation currently stands at 33%. This includes camp committees, zone committees, section leaders, advisory/ judiciary positions and care-givers as well as all positions related to supply chain, agriculture, livelihood and shelter activities (but excludes security personnel).

Indicator 4f**Persons with Disabilities employed in TBBC staff/ Camp Management Programme**

In line with RTG employment standards, in 2011 TBBC committed itself to setting a benchmark of 2% of all staff being Persons with Disabilities (PwD) and, if not attained, contributing to a fund supporting the needs of PwDs. As of June 2012, TBBC has no PwDs employed within its own staff, although 1.18% of staff employed under the CMSP were PwDs (30/ 2,550). Despite this, TBBC is firmly committed as an equal-opportunities employer, stating in its Staff Recruitment Policy that “Persons with disabilities will be reasonably accommodated in cases where their disability may impact on their performance and job functioning.”

Indicator 4g**Meetings/ consultations held with CBOs**

During the first half of 2012, the Community Outreach Officer held regular “roundtable” meetings with community-initiated CBOs in all camps to get wider inputs into programme-related issues. The CBOs consulted represented various age, gender, ethnic and religious/ cultural interests, and TBBC staff from other programmatic sectors participated in pursuit of greater programme sector integration. During the reporting period, a total of 18 roundtable meetings were held with senior representatives from a total of 38 different camp-based CBOs, and provided beneficiary feedback on a range of programme-related issues, including:

- Community awareness and acceptability of revisions to the food ration.
- Household coping strategies in response to the ration revisions.
- Impacts of the ration reductions on the household and wider community.
- Scope of coverage and relevance of TBBC’s communication strategy accompanying the ration revision.
- Relevance of TBBC’s wider communications with beneficiaries, and ways to strengthen them.
- (In)efficiencies in TBBC’s existing complaints tools.
- Overall perceptions on the nature of TBBC’s accountability to beneficiaries.
- Beneficiary perceptions on return – intentions and conditions required.
- Ongoing impacts of resettlement on households, CBOs and the community as a whole.
- Pertinent issues within the community impacting on the programme, including impact of youth delinquency and increased ethnic/ religious diversity on social cohesion, camp management and representation, and the changing socio-political circumstances of populations in eastern Burma/Myanmar.

Indicator 4h**Meetings/ consultations held with under-represented and vulnerable groups**

During the reporting period, 14 Focus group discussions were held to better understand the emerging impacts and coping strategies, and to help determine the effectiveness of TBBC communications regarding the ration reductions. The discussions engaged a total of approximately 160 individuals between the ages of 18-65 and of equitable gender balance, and typically took place in neutral locations with no camp leadership present.

TBBC has collated and analysed the feedback – see 3.4.4 Beneficiary Communication for details – feeding it into programme planning. These inputs helped to inform mitigation strategies to address households having to cope with the harshest impacts of the ration reductions, including the Community Managed Targeting pilot initiative in Mae La.

Indicator 4i***Programme activities are supported/ conducted by partner-CBOs***

During the second half of 2011, women's, youth and student CBOs were actively engaged with TBBC field teams in: Nursery School Food Assistance Programmes; Annual nutrition monitoring of children under five; Camp Management Sub-committees; CAN activities, including procurement and distribution of seeds; Sustainable agro-forestry pilot projects; Communications with beneficiaries, including community radio broadcasts; Providing relief assistance to new influx clusters along the border and monitoring developments.

Indicator 4i***Refugees regularly post comments/ provide feedback in TBBC comments-boxes located in the camps***

Comment boxes are installed at distribution points in all camps, and in key CBO offices in some camps, giving camp residents the opportunity to provide TBBC anonymous feedback on programme-related issues. A monthly summary is submitted to TBBC's head office for internal evaluation as part of TBBC's monitoring system, with responses to general concerns fed back during Public Forums and published in the "TBBC News" newsletter distributed in the camps. During the period, the coverage of comment boxes was expanded as part of the introduction of Beneficiary Feedback Form Points. The Beneficiary Feedback Form was also introduced to further encourage residents to provide anonymous feedback. See "3.4.4: Beneficiary Communication" for more details.

In recent years, there has been a general downwards trend in the number of comments posted. This completely turned around during the past six months with a total of 1,438 comments being posted (163 during the previous reporting period). Details of the specific issues raised are listed in 3.4.4: Beneficiary Communication.

In 2011 Camp Public Forums were established in all camps enabling beneficiaries to express their opinions and questions directly and for TBBC to provide immediate clarifications and responses to their questions.



Appendices

January to June 2012

APPENDIX A

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium

A. TBBC History, Regulations, Funding and Programme

A.1 History, Role and Regulations

The story of how TBBC became involved on the Thailand Burma Border can be found in “Between Worlds” published by TBBC in 2004 (<http://www.tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#reports>) and illustrated by people involved at the time in TBBC’s 2010 publication “Nine Thousand Nights: (<http://www.tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#reports>). The subsequent development of TBBC’s role and its relationship with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) can be found in previous six-month reports available on the TBBC website. In summary:

1984 Mandate/ Organisation: In March 1984 Bangkok-based Christian agencies responded to a request by the Ministry of Interior (MOI) to 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. These agencies formed the Consortium of Christian Agencies (CCA) and became the main provider of food and shelter changing its name to the Burmese Border Consortium (BBC) in 1991 and again to the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) in 2004.

From the outset, CCA worked through the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) which the Karen authorities had established to oversee the refugee population and through a Karen CCSDPT (Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand) Subcommittee to coordinate response with other NGOs. The MOI set policy and administrated the assistance programmes through this Subcommittee.

1989/ 1990 expansion and new MOI regulations: As the Burmese Army overran other parts of the border CCA/ BBC extended assistance to Karenni refugees in Mae Hong Son Province through the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) in 1989 and to Mon refugees in Kanchanaburi Province through the Mon National Relief Committee (MNRC) in 1990. The name of the CCSDPT Karen Subcommittee changed to the CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee.

MOI gave formal approval for NGOs to work with these new populations in May 1991 and new guidelines were set up which confirmed earlier informal understandings, limiting assistance to food, clothing and medicine, and restricting agency staff to the minimum necessary. Three NGOs provided assistance under this agreement: the BBC providing around 95% of food and non-food items; Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees (COERR) providing most of the balance; and Medicines Sans Frontiers - France (MSF) being the main health agency.

As refugee numbers grew, other CCSDPT member agencies began providing services on the border and these were formally approved by MOI in May 1994 when the NGO mandate was also extended to include sanitation and education services. New procedures were established and NGOs were required to submit formal programme proposals, apply for staff border passes, and to submit quarterly reports via the provincial authorities. Programme approvals for 1995 included sanitation projects and the first education projects were approved in 1997 after a CCSDPT Burma Subcommittee survey of educational needs during 1995/6.

1997/8 CCSDPT restructuring and a Role for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): Now that the Indochinese refugee situation was largely resolved and CCSDPT was mainly working with Burmese refugees, it was restructured in 1997. The Burma Subcommittee effectively became CCSDPT and the former Burma Medical and Education Working Groups were upgraded to CCSDPT Subcommittee status.

During the first half of 1998 the RTG also made the decision to give UNHCR an operational role with Burmese refugees for the first time and letters of agreement were exchanged in July. UNHCR established a presence on the border during the second half of 1998 and became fully operational early in 1999, opening three offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi. The UNHCR role was, and remains, principally one of monitoring and protection. 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.

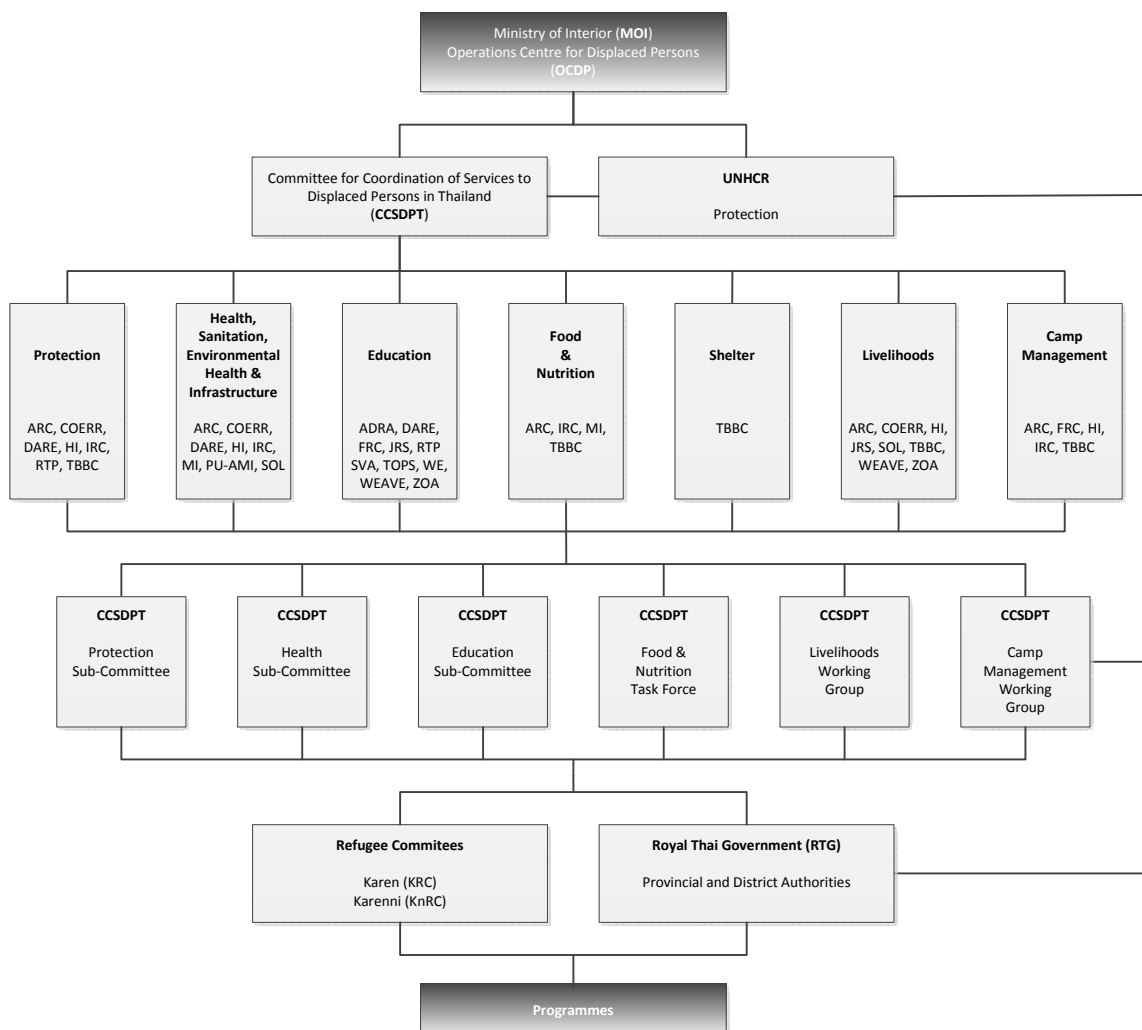
The structure of the relief assistance and location of CCSDPT member agency services are shown in Figures A.1 and A.2.

RTG refugee policy developments: In April 2005, UNHCR and CCSDPT began advocating with RTG to allow refugees increased skills training and education opportunities, as well as income generation projects and employment. It was argued that allowing refugees to work could contribute positively to the Thai economy, promote dignity and self-reliance for the refugees, gradually reducing the need for humanitarian assistance. These ideas were incorporated in a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plan and in 2006 MOI gave approval for NGOs to expand skills training with income generation possibilities.

RTG also made commitments to improve education in the camps and to explore employment possibilities through pilot projects, but progress was slow. To provide more focus for this process, in 2009 CCSDPT and UNHCR drafted a five-year Strategic Plan incorporating a coordinated strategy for all service sectors aimed at increasing refugee self-reliance and, where possible, integrating refugee services within the Thai system. This was presented to RTG and Donors in November 2009. Whilst the RTG is sympathetic to the need for refugees to have more fulfilling, productive lives, the limiting policy of confinement to camps remained unchanged.

The objectives of the Strategic plan remained valid and proved useful as a planning tool even though not recognised by the RTG. During 2010 CCSDPT/ UNHCR incorporated these ideas into a “Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions” to be a guiding framework for planning in all sectors. A tool to monitor short term progress towards the Framework objectives was developed in 2011.

Fig. A.1: CCSDPT / UNHCR Coordination Structure



Recent political changes in Burma/ Myanmar have shifted priorities from promoting refugee self-reliance to preparing them for potential return. There is as yet no plan or confirmed timeframe for return and it is widely acknowledged that conditions are not yet conducive. However the Strategic Framework will be adjusted in the second half of 2012 to reflect the changing situation.

CCSDPT Members			
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	RTP	Right to Play
ARC	ARC International	SOL	Solidarities International
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
DARE	DARE Network	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
FRC	Finnish Refugee Council	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
HI	Handicap International	PU-AMI	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale
IRC	International Rescue Committee	WE	World Education
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
MI	Malteser International	ZOA	ZOA

Figure A.2: CCSDPT member agency activities by camp and sector June 2012

Camp	Protection	Health, Sanitation, Environmental Health and Infrastructure	Education	Food & Nutrition	Shelter	Livelihoods	Camp Management
Mai Nai Soi	COERR, IRC, TBBC	COERR, IRC	FRC, JRS, WEAVE	IRC, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, JRS, WEAVE	IRC, FRC, TBBC
Mae Surin	COERR, IRC, TBBC	COERR, IRC	FRC, JRS, WEAVE	IRC, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, JRS, WEAVE	IRC, FRC, TBBC
Mae La Oon	ARC, COERR, DARE, RTP, TBBC	COERR, DARE, HI, MI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, WE, ZOA	MI, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, TBBC, ZOA	ARC, TBBC
Mae Ra Ma Luang	ARC, COERR, DARE, RTP, TBBC	COERR, DARE, HI, MI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, WE, WEAVE, ZOA	MI, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, TBBC, WEAVE, ZOA	ARC, TBBC
Mae La	COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBBC	COERR, DARE, HI, PU-AMI, SOL	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	TBBC	TBBC	COERR, HI, SOL, TBBC, WEAVE, ZOA	IRC, TBBC
Umpiem Mai	ARC, COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBBC	COERR, DARE, HI, PU-AMI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	ARC, TBBC	TBBC	ARC, COERR, HI, TBBC, WEAVE, ZOA	ARC, HI, IRC, TBBC
Nu Po	ARC, COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBBC	ARC, COERR, DARE, HI, PU-AMI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	ARC, TBBC	TBBC	ARC, COERR, HI, TBBC, ZOA	ARC, HI, IRC, TBBC
Don Yang	ARC, COERR, RTP, TBBC	ARC, COERR	ADRA, RTP, SVA, ZOA	ARC, TBBC	TBBC	ARC, COERR	ARC, TBBC
Tham Hin	IRC, RTP, TBBC	COERR, IRC	RTP, SVA, ZOA	IRC, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, TBBC	TBBC

Sectors as defined in CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions

UNHCR also has offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi with a protection mandate

A.2 Organisational structure, funding and financial reporting

Structure: The Consortium was informal until an organisational structure was agreed by five member agencies at the first Donors Meeting held in December 1996. In 2004 these five (then) BBC members agreed with other Donors to form 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 and ten agencies agreed to join the new entity. The TBBC Mission Statement is presented on the back cover of this report. The Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC, was incorporated in London in October 2004 and was granted charitable status by the Charity Commission of England and Wales in May 2005.

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). Until 2010 the member representatives annually elected five to eight of their number to be Directors and Trustees who met not less than four times per annum. TBBC’s Bylaws were amended at the March 2011 EGM to permit up to two external Board Members and at the October 2011 AGM six member representatives and two external Directors/ Trustees were elected to serve in 2012. Other than during the two General Meetings, Board Meetings are generally convened electronically. The TBBC Board operates in accordance with a Governance Manual which includes key policies.

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 date is presented in Appendix H.

For many years, field coordinators worked from offices at their homes, but TBBC field offices were opened in Mae Sot and Mae Sariang in 1998, Kanchanaburi in 2000, Mae Hong Son in 2003, and Umphang in January 2011. TBBC also has a sub-office in Chiang Mai for Displacement Research.

Funding sources: TBBC expects to receive funds from the following regular sources in 2012:

Fig. A.3: TBBC Organisational Donors 2012

Fig. A.3: TBBC Organisational Donors 2012	
Act for Peace NCCA, Australia (G)	DanChurchAid, Denmark (G)
American Baptist Churches	Diakonia, Sweden (G)
Australian Churches of Christ	ICCO, Netherlands (G)
Baptist Union of Sweden	ICCO-Stichting Vluchteling
CAFOD, UK	International Rescue Committee (G)
Caritas Australia	Inter-Pares, Canada (G)
Caritas Austria	Norwegian Church Aid (G)
Caritas New Zealand (G)	Open Society Institute
Caritas Switzerland (G)	Pathy Family Foundation
Christian Aid, UK (G)	Republic of China (Taiwan)
Church World Service	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (G)

Additional funding was raised in response to the Umpiem Mai fire in February; these donors are separately recognised in Section 3.3.5 Emergencies, new arrivals, vulnerable groups.

TBBC Governmental Donors: The European Union (European Community Humanitarian Aid Department – ECHO) and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Republic of China (Taiwan), Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands and USA are expected to contribute 94% of TBBC’s funds in 2012. Their funds are mostly channelled through the TBBC donors marked ‘G’ above. Appendix B sets out details of funding received from all donors since 1984.

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

Standard Chartered Bank	Account Name: Thailand Burma Border Consortium
1 Basinghall Avenue London, EC2V 5DD England SWIFT BIC: SCBLGB2L IBAN GB52 SCBL 6091 0412 544415 Sort Code: 60-91-04	GBP Account # 00 01 254441501 (12544415 in UK) EUR Account # 56 01 254441596 USD Account # 01 01 254441550

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 Silom, Bangrak Bangkok 10500 Thailand SWIFT: SCBLTHBX	Account # 00100783813 Bank code: 020 Branch code: 101 Branch name: Sathorn

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.

Financial statements and programme updates: TBBC accounts prior to incorporation in 2004 were audited by KPMG in Thailand and presented in TBBC six-month reports. On incorporation, RSM Robson Rhodes LLP of the UK was appointed as auditor and audited the accounts for 2005 and 2006. Robson Rhodes LLP left the RSM network and merged with Grant Thornton UK LLP on 1st July 2007 and a special resolution at the AGM in November 2007 appointed Grant Thornton UK LLP as the TBBC Auditor. At the AGM in 2011 the TBBC Members recommended that, after six years, the auditor be changed. Grant Thornton subsequently agreed to resign and KPMG UK LLP accepted an invitation from the Board to fill the casual vacancy, and was confirmed as TBBC auditor at the 2012 EGM. The TBBC Trustees reports, incorporating the audited financial statements are filed at both Companies House and the Charity Commission. The 2011 Trustees report was filed in April 2012, and is posted on the TBBC website www.tbtc.org.

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

A.3 TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goals, Aim and Objectives

The former BBC adopted formal aims and objectives at the first Donors meeting in December 1996, which were subsequently revised at Donors Meetings. These were superseded by the TBBC Mission Statement, Goal and Aim adopted during the restructuring of TBBC in 2004. In TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 the Mission Statement remains unchanged and is presented on the back cover of this report. The current long- and medium-term goals and short-term aim are as follows:

Long-term Vision: TBBC envisions peace and justice in Burma where people live with dignity, enjoying freedom from persecution or harm and are able to assert their rights. There is respect for diversity and people work together to develop their communities and country.

Medium-term Goal: To support displaced people of Burma to be self-reliant in a just society where there is full respect for human rights.

Short-term Aim: To ensure an adequate standard of living and respect for the human rights of displaced people of Burma, by working in partnership with displaced communities, building capacity, strengthening self-reliance and food security.

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

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

TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 has five Core Objectives derived from these Objects to drive all TBBC endeavours and the latest versions of these are printed at the beginning of this report (page ii). The Strategic Plan was updated in 2011 and changes made to the planning assumptions and interventions to reflect the changing political context. The core objectives remain unchanged but the revised plan can be found on the TBBC website.

TBBC's Strategic Plan is currently under review for the period 2013 to 2015 to acknowledge political developments in Burma/ Myanmar and reorientation of the programme in preparedness for return. This process will be completed in time for the AGM scheduled for the beginning of November and will inform the 2013 TBBC Work Plan.

A.4 Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations

TBBC is a signatory to:

- The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental organisations in Disaster Relief (1994).
- The 2008 CCSDPT Inter-Agency Code of Conduct which incorporates 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.

The TBBC Code of Conduct is incorporated in the staff policy manual, compliance with which is an employment condition.

The Bangkok-based Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) developed "Operating Guidelines" in 2011, which adapted the Red Cross and NGO Code of Conduct and the Good Humanitarian Partnership Principles to the local context. Dissemination will take place through posters and flyers in public spaces in the camps as well as discussion forums, and training activities with Camp Committees and CBOs in second half of 2012.

TBBC collaborates closely with the RTG and works in accordance with the regulations of the MOI. Monthly, six weeks in advance, TBBC requests approval from the Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (OCDP) of the MOI, for supplies to be delivered to each camp, including expected delivery dates. Copies of the requests are forwarded to the provincial and district authorities. The MOI sends approval to TBBC and to the provincial offices, which in turn notify the district authorities.

In accordance with the 1994 regulations TBBC submits the overall programme annually to MOI for approval. Since December 2005 the RTG has hosted annual workshops with NGOs to discuss on-going plans. These are attended by Provincial and District Officials including camp commanders and representatives of other relevant government departments.

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.

A.5 Refugee caseload and demographics

TBBC's Population Database (TPD) established in 2008 includes both the registered refugees and all unregistered persons verified as being eligible for ration support under TBBC's Eligibility Criteria (Figure A.4.) The total is referred to as the "Verified Caseload". An annual population census is undertaken each year and the database is updated monthly, recording all permanent movements in the camp population e.g. arrivals, departures, births, deaths and transfers between sections or camps. In order to be entered on the database and in a ration book, new arrivals must be approved by a New Arrivals Committee (NAC) and photographed by TBBC. The NAC, consisting of representatives of Camp Committee and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), interview new arrivals to determine if they have a genuine reason to reside in the camp, and reports to TBBC those accepted and rejected. TBBC policy is that all new arrivals must be verified, photographed and issued a ration book prior to receiving rations.

UNHCR shares its database of registered refugees with TBBC to ensure compatibility, providing monthly updates of births, deaths, refugees permanently departed from camp and newly registered refugees.

TBBC supplies are distributed to all camp residents who have been verified as being eligible for assistance (the Verified Caseload) and show up for distributions. A summary of TBBC's Population Database by camp is provided in Figure A.5. It shows the Verified Caseload as of June 2012 (excluding 584 persons in Wieng Heng camp), with camp population data further broken down into registered and unregistered residents, number and status of boarding-house students, as well as gender, ethnicity and religion of the caseload.

Figure A.4 TBBC Population Database: June 2012

	By Camp--June 2012										Total June 2012
	Site 1	Site 2	Mae La Oon	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La	Umpiem Mai	NuPo	Don Yang	Tham Hin		
Verified Caseload (VC)	13,833	3,668	14,670	16,434	48,861	17,787	15,766	3,833	7,342	142,194	
Registered	10,246	1,745	9,057	9,054	22,922	8,297	7,514	2,423	3,518	74,776	
Unregistered	3,587	1,923	5,613	7,380	25,939	9,490	8,252	1,410	3,824	67,418	
% unregistered	25.9%	52.4%	38.3%	44.9%	53.1%	53.4%	52.3%	36.8%	52.1%	47.4%	
Female	6,637	1,821	7,257	8,229	24,441	8,656	7,896	1,987	3,794	70,718	
Male	7,196	1,847	7,413	8,205	24,420	9,131	7,870	1,846	3,548	71,476	
% Female	48.0%	49.6%	49.5%	50.1%	50.0%	48.7%	50.1%	51.8%	51.7%	49.7%	
New Born - 6 mths	74	22	208	201	207	82	65	22	51	932	
% of VC	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	
6 mths - < 5 yrs	1,775	453	1,991	2,114	5,349	1,856	1,762	472	1,015	16,787	
% of VC	12.8%	12.4%	13.6%	12.9%	10.9%	10.4%	11.2%	12.3%	13.8%	11.8%	
5 yrs - < 18 yrs	4,338	1,381	5,190	6,169	16,598	5,629	5,309	1,359	2,357	48,330	
% of VC	31.4%	37.6%	35.4%	37.5%	34.0%	31.6%	33.7%	35.5%	32.1%	34.0%	
18 Yrs & over	7,646	1,812	7,281	7,950	26,707	10,220	8,630	1,980	3,919	76,145	
% of VC	55.3%	49.4%	49.6%	48.4%	54.7%	57.5%	54.7%	51.7%	53.4%	53.6%	
Registered	103	11	45	32	132	52	11	0	2	388	
Unregistered	286	70	482	542	1,165	370	375	26	51	3,367	
% unregistered	73.5%	86.4%	91.5%	94.4%	89.8%	87.7%	97.2%	100.0%	96.2%	89.7%	
Burman	36	1	81	22	1,396	2,400	1,424	68	71	5,499	
% of VC	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%	2.9%	13.5%	9.0%	1.8%	1.0%	3.9%	
Chin	3	1	0	0	126	207	250	0	2	589	
% of VC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Kachin	2	7	1	7	201	154	57	0	1	430	
% of VC	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	
Karen	379	3,132	14,575	16,396	41,021	13,389	12,282	3,645	7,235	112,054	
% of VC	2.7%	85.4%	99.4%	99.8%	84.0%	75.3%	77.9%	95.1%	98.5%	78.8%	
Karenni	12,916	500	3	2	40	15	11	0	0	13,487	
% of VC	93.4%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	
Mon	1	0	1	0	395	618	282	94	31	1,422	
% of VC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.5%	1.8%	2.5%	0.4%	1.0%	
Rakhine	1	0	0	0	132	205	239	1	0	578	
% of VC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
Shan	451	27	1	0	91	79	44	24	2	719	
% of VC	3.3%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.0%	0.5%	
Other	44	0	8	7	5,459	720	1,177	1	0	7,416	
% of VC	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	11.2%	4.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	

Notes: The table excludes a caseload of 584 at Wieng Heng

A.6 Programme Responses

TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 establishes five core objectives that guide all activities. Programme responses are described below in accordance with these. Further background details of how TBBC developed these activities over the years can be found in previous six-month reports.

A.6.1 Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma.

A.6.1 a) Advocacy activities

Throughout its history TBBC has played an advocacy role on behalf of displaced Burmese both with the RTG and the international community. Advocacy was established as a core objective within the Strategic Plan in 2005 and in the 2009 - 2013 Strategic Plan advocating for change became the leading objective.

TBBC staff are involved in many kinds of advocacy ranging from interventions with local authorities when problems arise affecting refugee protection or services at the border; engagement with national Thai authorities concerning policy issues, coordinated protection initiatives with UNHCR and other NGOs, and dialogue with different constituents of the international community regarding root causes and durable solutions. The TBBC member agencies also advocate with their own constituencies, raising awareness and encouraging supportive action. All advocacy activities are aimed at improving refugee protection, ensuring that essential humanitarian services are maintained, and working towards a solution which will bring an end to conflict in Burma and an opportunity for refugees to lead normal fulfilling lives.

A priority for TBBC is to maximise the value of its presence along the border to research and document the situation and, where feasible, afford the displaced communities themselves the opportunity to voice their own concerns. Regular documentation includes these six-month reports, annual reports on the situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), regular e-letters and updates on the TBBC website.

TBBC staff brief and host numerous visitors to the border, participate in international seminars relating to Burma and contribute to relevant publications. Specific lobbying visits are made overseas to governments, NGOs and other interest groups.

TBBC is also an active member of CCSDPT, often taking leadership roles in advocacy with the RTG and donors, frequently in partnership with UNHCR. TBBC was fully engaged in writing the draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Plan which challenged the "status quo" of refugee support by promoting increased self-reliance and the gradual integration of refugee services within the Thai system. TBBC's 2009-2013 Strategic Plan closely reflects the direction of this plan, strategically shifting from one of strengthening and sustaining services whilst waiting for change, to re-orientating all activities to promote change and durable solutions. TBBC was fully involved in the subsequent revision of the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Plan to a "Framework for Durable Solutions" and the creation of a monitoring tool to assess short term progress.

In 2012 TBBC advocacy has expanded to support peace-building processes and preparedness for return.

A.6.1 b) Protection

TBBC played a leading role in establishing the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group (PWG) in 2000 in response to a 1999 UNHCR Outreach Workshop in Bangkok. The PWG is committed to shared responsibilities in protection including refugee communities, organising joint activities for NGOs and CBOs and taking up specific protection issues both at the community level and with the Thai authorities.

PWG meetings, held regularly, have included birth registration and the administration of justice in camps, refugee access to justice and mechanisms for juvenile justice. Other areas include child protection networks, boarding houses, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), and establishing standard operating procedures for reporting and referral mechanisms.

In 2007, the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) project was launched to strengthen the capacity of NGOs and camp staff to prevent and respond to SAE, and to develop consistent and coordinated inter-agency systems and mechanisms for prevention of and response to SAE cases. The programme educated refugees about their rights, entitlements and the policy of zero-tolerance towards sexual abuse. Following the completion of the project in 2010, the PSAE Steering Committee, established in 2009, is taking the lead on ensuring all members continue to implement established mechanisms. All members of CCSDPT are signatories to the CCSDPT Inter Agency Code of Conduct. It is obligatory for any future new members and key CBOs in the refugee camps to have developed codes of conduct. IASC guidelines for prevention of SGBV in humanitarian settings are now available in Burmese, Karen and Thai languages.

In 2010 UNHCR withdrew from the PWG in Bangkok and established a Protection Coordination at the Border in Mae Sot, which reflected their own internal re-structuring to de-centralise protection activities to the border. It meets bi-monthly, with CBO attendance by invitation. In 2011 the PWG became the Protection Sub Committee (PSC) with a TOR under CCSDPT to ensure that protection was recognised as a joint responsibility for all NGOs within CCSDPT. The PSC meets bi-monthly in Bangkok and continues to raise key issues for further action. UNHCR has agreed to attend PSC meetings again from July 2012.

There has been on-going dialogue on the civilian nature of camps and the climate of impunity that exists for some elements in the camps. The focus has shifted towards concerns regarding Thai security personnel in camps, juvenile crime, all aspects of detention, and training in Thai law.

Birth registration: Pursuant to the 2008 Civil Registration Act, all children born on Thai territory are entitled to a birth certificate. Implementation of the Act commenced in September 2010. Inconsistencies in practice have been observed, and there remains a large backlog, including those children born between the passing of the Act in 2008 and its implementation.

TBBC represents the PWG in the UN working group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC). A monitoring and reporting mechanism on the six grave violations¹ against children affected by armed conflict has been established in the camps and is used to monitor progress by Karen National Union (KNU) and Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) who signed deeds of commitment to end recruitment of child soldiers in 2008. An analysis of cases reported and verified in Thailand from mid-2008 to April 2011 through the monitoring and reporting mechanism highlighted the following: In total 67 cases were reported, 40 of which were verified; 36 cases involving recruitment and use by armed groups, the others involving maiming and killing (mines) and attacks on schools. Twenty-six cases of grave violations took place inside Burma/Myanmar while 14 other cases took place in or started from refugee camps in Thailand.

The number of cases reported has declined with only 25 submissions from January 2011 to February 2012 of which 10 were verified by either UNHCR or UNICEF. All incidents happened inside Myanmar. All grave violations were attributed to either the Tatmadaw or DKBA. The decline was partly due to the absence of a dedicated focal person who encourages NGOs/CBOs to report, but some Camp-based staff expressed concern that their safety might be put in jeopardy if they report cases.

A.6.2 Increase self-reliance by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities

The promotion and support of livelihoods has been a key component of the TBBC Strategic Plan since 2009 and, with the changing political context, livelihood activities are now more vital than ever in preparing refugees for potential return. TBBC's livelihood projects are currently being reviewed with a focus on the context in likely areas of return.

TBBC is implementing income generation opportunities through entrepreneurship training and providing start-up capital for small businesses. Agriculture is being expanded through greater use of indigenous crops, drawing on local knowledge and experience. Land outside and adjacent to the camps is being rented, bamboo plantations are being established and consultations held to promote community forest management. The production of shelter materials

¹ The violations are: killing or maiming of children, recruiting or using child soldiers, attacks against schools or hospitals, rape or other grave sexual violence against children, abduction of children, and denial of humanitarian access for children.
Thailand Burma Border Consortium TBBC

including roofing materials and concrete post foundations are being trialled as possible livelihood activities. Support for weaving production has ceased due to funding constraints.

All of these activities are being developed in consultation with the refugee communities, Thai authorities and coordinated with other CCSDPT members. The KRC has set up livelihood committees in each camp and CCSDPT has established a Livelihoods Working Group through which agreements have been reached to divide geographic responsibilities and share databases.

A.6.2 a) Entrepreneurship Development, Grant Savings and Loans Programme (EDGSLP)

The Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings Programme (EDGSLP) is designed to develop entrepreneurship skills for income generation and self-employment, following a step by step approach for business management capacity development through training and regular mentoring services. It also provides small grants to trainees for starting or expanding businesses and focuses on the longer term through the creation of group savings and micro-insurance schemes. EDGSLP first started in Tham Hin in July 2010. The programme then expanded to Mae Ra Ma Luang camp in August 2010 and Mae La Oon in July 2011.

Altogether, 753 people from these camps have undergone the first training and received the first grant. Seventy-five per cent of these were judged eligible for a second training and received follow-up grants. This is considered a high “success-rate” considering the confined camp-environment where the business activities are taking place. The EDGP clients now have average daily sales of baht 382 and an average profit margin of 35%, indicating an average daily profit of baht 130 (in Tham Hin and Mae Ra Ma Luang). This helps people remain inside camp and earn something equivalent to or more than the daily wage they can earn outside camp, without any risk of being caught and deportation.

“Saving” started in Tham Hin and Mae Ra Ma Luang during the second half of 2011. TBBC provides baht 5,000 seed money to each of the savings and insurance groups to motivate and help group members start saving and begin the insurance process. These groups have started weekly and fortnightly savings and some of the groups in Tham Hin have joined micro insurance schemes with the aim of protecting their investment on animals. Micro Insurance provision entails weekly contributions from the members based on the number of animals they own. They then receive a certain percentage of compensation from the fund should an animal become sick (in Tham Hin) or die (in Mae Ra Ma Luang). All the groups have developed their constitutions for smooth operation and transparency of transactions and cash boxes, padlocks, calculators and accounts books have been provided to help each group start savings, loans and micro insurance activities.

A.6.2 b) Community agriculture and nutrition (CAN)

Goal:

- To build community self-reliance in agriculture and nutrition, to improve access and availability to nutritious foods in refugee communities in order to enhance household nutrition and income.

Objectives:

- Provide opportunities for the mobilisation of local agricultural and nutritional skills, wisdom and knowledge.
- Increase access to a variety of foods grown.
- Strengthen the capacity of CAN staff in project management.

Since 1999, the CAN project has been supporting refugees to build on their indigenous knowledge base with new technical skills and knowledge to adapt agricultural practices to grow organic nutritious food. Family home gardens are considered one of the most sustainable solutions to improve household food availability and diet diversity. Home grown garden foods have immense nutritional benefits, providing vitamins and micro-nutrients not obtained through the basic dry food rations distributed in camps.

The CAN project was established in eight border camps but during 2010 was realigned to operate in just five camps from 2011 under agreement with COERR who expanded their programme in the other three camps. CAN now operates in Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po.

CAN has been effective in engaging the camp communities, with 32% of all households currently receiving seeds and cultivating small household gardens (primarily for own consumption) in the five project camps. Activities include:

- Training in sustainable, organic agricultural techniques and related health benefits of gardens;
- Establishment and maintenance of household gardening within and outside of the camps with distribution of seeds, tools, fencing and a diverse selection of indigenous edible trees;
- Running farmer innovator fairs providing an opportunity to share learning and exchange planting materials.

A.6.2 c) Weaving project

From 2002-2011, TBBC supported a longyi weaving project implemented by the women's organisations. The project maintained and developed traditional skills, provided income generation and developed the capacity of the women's organisations in all aspects of project management. TBBC supplied thread and funds for the women's groups to make one longyi for every person (>12 years), male and female in alternate years.

TBBC closed the Weaving Project in 2012 due to funding constraints and a decision to focus on livelihood interventions relating to TBBC's core mandate of food security and shelter. However, it will provide support to repair existing looms to help weavers continue to be involved in weaving for income generation.

A.6.3 Ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable

A.6.3 a) Food and cooking fuel

Food rations

The refugee diet is traditionally rice, salt, chilli and fishpaste, 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 as there was still access to territory in Burma/Myanmar and some refugees were able to get low-paid seasonal work in Thailand and forage in the surrounding forest.

Over the years the ethnic groups lost their territory and the security situation deteriorated. The refugee camps became subject to tighter controls and it became increasingly difficult for the refugees to be self-sufficient. Rations were gradually increased and by the mid-1990s it had become necessary to supply 100% of staple diet needs: rice, salt, chilli and fish paste. The food ration was expanded to include mung beans and cooking oil in 1998 and fortified blended flour in 2004 to ensure the minimum average of 2,100 kcal (in accordance with new World Health Organisation/ World Food Programme/ UNHCR guidelines) and to provide increased micronutrients. The addition of pulses to the food ration also prevented outbreaks of Beriberi in infants.

Funding shortfalls since 2006 have obliged TBBC to make a number of revisions to the food ration with several trial adjustments, the most recent of which are shown in Figure A.5. Anticipating funding restrictions in 2011 and beyond, a global nutrition consultant was recruited in late 2010 to review TBBC's food ration, consider the health, nutrition and food security context in each camp, and develop cost saving food ration scenarios.

Based on the consultant's recommendations, TBBC agreed significant changes to the food ration target groups and commodities. In early 2011 the food ration was targeted to three distribution groups: 6 months to <5 year olds (young children); 5 years to < 18 year olds (older children) and 18 years + (adults).

In January 2012, the food ration was reduced and amended as follows:

- The ration was reduced to an average of 1,640 kcals/ person/ day (78% of the Sphere minimum standard of 2,100 kcals/ person/ day).
- Rice was reduced to 12kg per adult and older child, 6 kg per child: As rice is the main food ration commodity, it is necessary to cut this commodity to meet budget shortfalls. (25% broken rice was supplied instead of 35% broken, which mitigated this cut by providing households with a more "edible portion" of rice).
- Fishpaste was reduced to 500g per person, regardless of age.² Fishpaste provides only a small quantity of protein to the diet, and is used as a condiment.

² The cost savings of implementing a smaller ration for young children are minimal, so a standard ration for all age groups will be implemented. Pulses will not be reduced for those camps who do not receive fishpaste.

- Cooking oil was reduced to 0.5 L per person. Although the household ration was reduced, it will continue to be included in the Supplementary Feeding Programme for nutritionally vulnerable groups to ensure that their needs for extra calories and fat are met.
- The adult ration of AsiaREMix was discontinued, but the child ration (6 months to 18 years) remained 1 Kg (including Boarding Houses). AsiaREMix continued to be provided to young and older children at the same levels to ensure that the population has access to adequate protein and micronutrients. The small amount of AsiaREMix provided in the adult ration was re-directed into the Supplementary Feeding Programme for pregnant/ lactating women.
- The nutritional profile of AsiaREMix was improved by adopting the World Food Programme’s current vitamin/mineral mix used in other fortified flour blends, and it includes a wider variety of micronutrients.
- The amount of pulses, salt, and charcoal remained the same.
- Increased nutritional needs for adolescents in boarding houses required an adjustment to provide more rice and cooking oil mid-2012, increasing amounts to 13.5 kg rice and 0.8 litres of cooking oil.

Fig. A.5: TBBC Food Rations Changes (per person per month)

Item	Provided Since August 2008	Adjustment for Jan 2011	Adjustment for Jan 2012
Rice	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	13.5 kg/ adult & older child: 7 kg/ young child	12 kg/ adult & older child: 6 kg/ young child. Better quality 25% broken rice is supplied instead of 35% broken
Fortified flour (AsiaMIX)	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ young and older child (AsiaREMix provided to all camps in 3-4Q 2011)	None provided to adults. 1 kg/ young and older child (AsiaREMix provided to all camps)
Fishpaste	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ adult & older child: 0.25 kg/ young child	500 gm per person regardless of age
Iodised Salt	330 gm/ person	150 gm/ person	150 gm/ person
Mungbeans	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years	Yellow split peas: 1 kg/ adult and older child: 0.5 kg/ young child	Yellow split peas: 1 kg/ adult and older child: 0.5 kg/ young child
Cooking Oil	1 lt/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	0.8 lt/ person based on a sliding scale of household size	0.5 lt/ person
Dry Chillies	40 gm/ person	None	None
Sugar	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ older child and young child	None – incorporated into AsiaREMix

Cooking fuel

For years refugees gathered firewood from the forest for their cooking needs but when camps started to be consolidated in 1995, TBBC was asked to supply cooking fuel in Mae La to lessen environmental impact on the surrounding area. Since early 2000, all camps have been provided with ‘full’ rations. A consultant was hired in 2000 and again in 2004 to review ration levels and cooking fuel types. It was calculated then that an average household needed 190 mega joules (MJ) of heat per person per month for food preparation and boiling of water. A charcoal specification of 24 MJ per Kg was established, so that an average ration of 8kg/ person/ month, provided the requirement (8x24=192). It was recognised that the need was not directly proportional to household size, so a distribution curve was established, with a household receiving 20kgs for the first person plus 5kgs for each additional person. Demographics vary by camp and over time, so the average ration per person varies, the current average is 8 kgs.

Significant cost increases in the raw materials during 2011 required to achieve a heating value of 24 MJ/kg meant that it was more cost efficient to reduce the heating value specification to 22 MJ/kg and supply additional quantity. Whilst the specification was changed, funding constraints prevented the supply of additional quantity. Other recommendations such as the supply of fuel-efficient cooking stoves and issues relating to the handling and inspection of charcoal have all been implemented. Experiments with firewood in Umpiem Mai and Tham Hin camps were not successful and terminated in 2009.

A 2010 study “one cough too many” further verified the use of charcoal in combination with bucket stoves to mitigate against respiratory infections. Tendering is underway for a distribution of new fuel efficient stoves to approximately 40% of households during the second half of 2012.

A.6.3 b) Shelter

In the early years TBBC did not generally supply building materials but, in 1997 when the authorities began to prohibit refugees from cutting bamboo, TBBC started to provide all essential construction materials for the new sites being created during the camp consolidation period. In 2000, the Thai authorities asked TBBC to supply materials for housing repairs and TBBC subsequently committed to providing sufficient materials for building new houses and repairs in all camps. By 2003, TBBC had introduced standard rations for all camps which were subsequently adjusted in 2007 based on experience and feedback from the refugees.

Sufficient materials are supplied to ensure that houses can provide at least 5.5 square meters of floor area per person. The building materials are those customarily used for houses in rural areas in Burma/Myanmar as well as in Thai villages proximal to the camps. Refugee communities have skills and expertise in designing and constructing houses from bamboo, wood and thatch and are generally able to build and repair their own houses. The community helps those physically unable to do so, such as the elderly. This activity reinforces self-sufficiency, but also keeps refugees skilled in house building, passing these skills on to the younger generation. The ability to construct shelters from local materials will be particularly important in the event of repatriation.

TBBC has closely monitored shelter material distributions and continuously adjusted the standard shelter material ration. Standardised procurement and distribution procedures were introduced border-wide in 2008. An extensive review of all aspects of the shelter programme was undertaken by an external consultancy in 2009 with multiple recommendations including the appointment of a shelter expert to lead and develop the shelter programme.

Current standard building material rations as set out in Figure A.6 but TBBC has not been able to sustain this level of support due to a significant increase in material costs and overall reductions in the shelter budget. Shelter materials provided to refugees in six camps are well below set rations and this has emphasised the need to implement shelter assessments to better understand needs and whether TBBC is in a position to meet them. The Shelter Assessment Approach is being piloted in the three Tak camps and looks at each house to ensure that sufficient materials will be delivered to maintain a housing surface, in accordance to the number of household members, in good condition (per person: 3.5m² – enclosed space, 1.5m² covered space and 0.5m² fenced area). This approach is being expanded to all camps during 2012, with trainings planned for July and assessments due to start in July/August.

Figure A.6: TBBC Standard Building Material Rations

Item	Size	Specification	New House		Annual Repairs	
			Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)	Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)
Bamboo	Standard	3" x >6m	250	350	25	35
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m	4	6	3	3
	Large	5" x 6m	8	12		
Roofing	Leaf Thatch		350	450	200	360
	Grass Thatch		250	350	100	180
Nails	5"		1kg	2kg		
	4"		1kg	2kg		
	3"		1kg	2kg		

Note: The Replacement House ration is no longer applicable as has been discontinued in the camps as of 2010.

A.6.3 c) Non-Food Items

In the past TBBC has purchased and distributed blankets, mosquito nets, clothing for children under five and thread for longyi weaving (annually), sleeping mats (every second year), and cooking pots (every third year). These items, alongside cooking utensils, were also supplied to new arrivals and in emergencies. Distributions have been reduced in recent years due to funding constraints and, as of 2012, TBBC has ceased provision of all non-food items even to new arrivals, other than cooking stoves and distribution of donated items. TBBC will continue to endeavour to ensure that all households have access to at least one fuel-efficient cooking stove. Procurement is currently underway for a distribution in the second half of 2012 to 40% of households who do not have one.

Donated Clothing and Quilts

Beginning in 1995, World Concern and LWR sent occasional shipments of used clothing, sweaters and quilts. As the refugees became more aid-dependent the need, especially for warm clothing during the cold season, became more acute and since 2001, TBBC has endeavoured to ensure regular distributions.

While World Concern discontinued supplies in 2003, LWR continued to supply used clothing annually. LWR support gradually changed with less clothing and more bed quilts, and now consists only of quilts and baby kits.

In 2007, the Wakachiai project, a Japanese NGO, began sending used clothing, and has since become a regular supporter supplying enough for one item for each adult refugee. Used clothing for young children is not available in the donated shipments and in 2004, TBBC began annual purchases one clothing-set for all under-fives. However due to funding constraints this was cut from the programme in 2012.

Since 2002 TBBC has also supported the production and distribution of longyis (traditional clothing item) through the Longyi-Weaving Project organised by the women's organisations, which is described in Appendix A.6.2 c). This activity is also no longer funded by TBBC in 2012 due to funding shortages.

A.6.3 d) Nutrition

Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (SFP/ TFP)

TBBC supports supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes for nutritionally vulnerable groups, including malnourished children and adults; pregnant and lactating women; TB and HIV patients; patients with chronic conditions; people with problems swallowing or chewing; and infants unable to breastfeed. The SFP programmes are implemented by INGO health agency partners, using guidelines and protocols developed in collaboration with TBBC. TBBC staff provide training to camp-based health agency staff and assist and monitor programmes at the field level. TBBC leads the border-wide Nutrition Working Group (formerly the Nutrition Task Force) to providing on-going training and guidance to health agencies to implement programmes.

2011-2012 SFP Guidelines and Feeding Protocols were revised to reflect current international recommendations, and to ensure that AsiaREMix is provided to nutritionally vulnerable refugees. TBBC has standardised border-wide procurement of all dry supplementary food items (e.g., fortified flour, oil, pulses) to be supplied in-kind to the health agencies. Fresh food items such as fruit and vegetables for cooking demonstrations and nutrition education are procured by health agencies and reimbursed by TBBC.

Nursery School Food Assistance

Children under five years of age are most vulnerable to malnutrition. Since 2003, TBBC has supported nursery school food assistance to ensure that most children of nursery school age (approximately 3-5 years) receive a nutritious meal when parents may be busy with community activities or work.

The programmes are administered by NGO and CBO partner organisations, including the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, the Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS) with KWO in Mae La, Nu Po and Umpiem Mai, and the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) in Mai Nai Soi and Mae Surin. The Education Committee of the Camp Committees have assumed responsibility for implementing the programme in Don Yang and Tham Hin as of 2009.

The budget for nursery school lunches is five baht/ child/ day, and is used to purchase fresh foods - meat, milk, fruits and vegetables - to supplement rice brought from home. Fresh foods are purchased in the camps, helping to stimulate the local economy. AsiaREMix and charcoal is provided in-kind by TBBC to provide a morning snack for the children. Teachers and cooks were initially trained by TBBC and/or by the partner agencies in basic nutrition concepts and meal planning for maximum nutritional impact at the lowest cost. Monthly monitoring and reporting by nursery school partners was implemented in 2010. In addition, annual border-wide nursery school coordination meetings were initiated by TBBC, to share information and coordinate standardisation of programmes. Training and capacity building for partner agencies to implement programmes was scaled up in 2012.

Nutrition surveillance

TBBC assumed responsibility for coordinating annual nutrition surveys in all camps in 2001 and developed detailed guidelines to support health agencies conducting them. In 2005, TBBC began providing intensive training and supervision to partner health agencies while conducting surveys to ensure efficient survey techniques and methods. Surveys are conducted biennially.

TBBC currently uses SMART (Standard Methodology and Assessment of Relief & Transitions), developed by Centers for Disease Control, Atlanta, and ACF Canada. SMART ensures a standardised methodology that provides timely and reliable data for prioritising humanitarian assistance for policy and programme decisions. This is the first coordinated effort by the international humanitarian community to provide standardised data that is accurate and reliable for decision making.

Data from TBBC and partner health agency surveys are used as a proxy to measure the nutrition status of the population, and are used as the target for Supplementary Feeding Programme enrolment for moderately and severely malnourished children in the CCSDPT/UNHCR Health Information System.

A.6.3 e) Supply chain

Procurement procedures

TBBC began to develop formal procurement procedures in 1999 and these are now applied to all commodity purchases. 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 meets all major donor requirements. A comprehensive TBBC Procurement Manual was produced in 2005. The current version can be accessed on TBBC's website (<http://www.tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#manuals>).

Tendering

TBBC's Bangkok procurement department tenders publicly for all major supplies except building materials (bamboo and thatch), which are restricted items under Thai law and for which limited tenders are issued.

Detailed supplier evaluations are maintained, samples tested, and a procurement committee of procurement, programme and support staff discuss and recommend contract awards based on 'best value for money' criteria, taking into account: price, product quality, production capacity, reputation and proven ability to meet delivery schedules, experience in delivering humanitarian assistance, and knowledge of local working conditions. This means that suppliers who perform less than satisfactorily on previous contracts may not be awarded a future contract even if their price is the lowest. Suppliers awarded contracts and their sub-contractors are also required to re-sign a Code of Conduct every twelve months to ensure appropriate behaviour.

The timing of the tendering and contract award processes varies according to the source and price volatility of the commodity. Currently, rice is tendered every two months, yellow split peas quarterly, fortified flour (AsiaREMIX) every 4 months, and the other commodities twice a year. Contracts contain only estimated quantities, stipulating that actual quantities will depend on monthly requirements. Contract prices include delivery to camp and VAT at a current rate of 7% although rice is zero-rated (no VAT charged).

Transportation

Traditionally transport costs were always included in the price of all food and cooking fuel supplies, making the commodity supplier responsible for delivery to camp. When AsiaMIX was introduced it was purchased ex-factory with TBBC separately contracting transport to camp. TBBC now also separately contracts transport from Bangkok port to the camps for yellow split peas.

Suppliers or transporters deliver directly to warehouses in the camps. During the dry season, most supplies are delivered monthly. Salt deliveries contain four months' supply, and AsiaREMIX deliveries for Mai Nai Soi, Mae Surin, Don Yang and Tham Hin contain two months' supply as the monthly volume is low. Five camps have to be stockpiled with up to seven months food prior to the rainy season as access roads become impassable for delivery trucks.

In Tak province transportation is usually by ten-wheel truck with a capacity of 400 x 50 kg rice sacks. For the other less accessible camps, transportation is usually by six-wheel trucks or four-wheel drive pick-ups. TBBC staff organise permits from the local Thai authorities.

Purchase Orders

The TBBC Field Office Administrators prepare Purchase Orders on a monthly basis to call off the required quantity for the next distribution. A Supply Calculation Form (SCF) is used to calculate Purchase Order (PO) quantities, on which the actual population composition for camp section and three age group categories are recorded separately. The form automatically calculates requirements for each category, and the amount of stock remaining from the previous distribution is deducted. Quantities of supplies required for extra needs and health agencies etc. are shown separately on the SCF and PO, so that they can be clearly identified and classified accordingly.

Quality control

Independent quality control inspections were introduced in 2001 and now TBBC uses professional inspection companies to carry out checks in accordance with major donor regulations. Sample checks are made on weight, packaging and quality. The majority of professional supply inspections are carried out in the camps, although some are done at the supply source. Substandard supplies are subject to warnings, financial penalties or replacement depending on the degree of failure. Substandard performance and failure to communicate with TBBC and address problems may influence future contract awards. Many failures are minor infractions of demanding specifications and it is important that suppliers are treated fairly and equitably, as there are a limited number who are able to meet TBBC requirements. TBBC tries to work with suppliers to resolve quality issues, but has the ultimate sanction of refusing future contract awards to suppliers who consistently fall short.

In addition, the Camp Committees carry out checks at the time of delivery/ distribution, and generally set aside any deficient items pending further checking and/or replacement. Refugee warehouse staff and TBBC staff have been trained in basic checks of commodity quality and weight. A detailed TBBC sampling plan has been devised and used in the camps since late 2009, which is based on international standards of commodity testing: the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). Inevitably quality problems occur from time to time and when this happens sampling rates may be increased, further checks initiated and protocols modified.

Receipt, distribution and stock

The Camp Committees, with the assistance of warehouse managers and camp-based staff, remain responsible for the distribution of supplies but all activities are closely monitored by TBBC field staff. A TBBC Delivery Receipt (DR) is signed by warehouse managers, which suppliers are required to return to the TBBC Field Office as proof of delivery. Delivery schedules are designed to ensure that new supplies arrive before the refugees have consumed the previous deliveries, with sufficient allowance for possible delays due to road conditions, breakdowns and other factors.

During 2004 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees made five commitments to women including their equal participation in food distribution and since 2006 TBBC has worked with Camp Committees as part of the Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) (see Appendix 6.4 a) Camp management, b) Community Outreach and c) Gender to strengthen the role of women in food distribution.

Following the IASC workshop on SGBV prevention and specific recommendations from the food and nutrition sector, staff have highlighted issues related to children at distribution points: children who are head of households and also other children who are sent to collect rations without any supervision. Since 2009 all child headed households are supervised under another household unit with adults. Also women's sensitive issues have been included into the Post Distribution Monitoring which was introduced the same year.

Ration pictures are posted at each warehouse depicting the ration items and amounts people are entitled to receive. Their presence is checked monthly as a component of TBBC's monitoring system.

A standardised warehouse management system is now operating in all camps. Since 2009 TBBC Distribution Monitoring Teams (camp stipend staff) help record the commodity rations being distributed both on the ration book and on a "Ration Distribution Register (RDR)". The RDR is primarily a stock management tool but is also used for

providing the actual feeding figure following a distribution. The RDR is a section by section record of all those who collected a ration at a warehouse in any given month. It records at a ration book level the actual amounts of each commodity distributed to each household and the actual number of each age group who collected rations. The “Ration Distribution Warehouse (RDW)” form is basically a warehouse level summary of the RDR, collating distributions to all Sections undertaken from a particular warehouse and providing a clear stock balance which is recorded and reported at the end of each distribution. This is a theoretical stock if correct quantities were distributed to the number of persons recorded.

Following distributions a physical stock count is undertaken by both warehouse and TBBC staff and any discrepancies from the RDW balance investigated and recorded on the stock card. In the past, stock balances were not always recorded or kept, but instead distributed to new arrivals who arrived in camps in between two distributions (without verification). Now, any balance is recorded, kept in stock and deducted from the next purchase order. A Supply and Distribution Reconciliation is made monthly to detect what proportion of all supplies delivered to camp was actually distributed to the target population.

Ration books

Each household has a standard ration book issued by TBBC, stating their entitlement. The amounts distributed per commodity are recorded both in the ration books and in camp/ warehouse records. Standard weights are distributed to the camp warehouses, allowing the calibration of scales prior to the checking of delivered goods and ration distributions, and traditional measuring tins have been phased out to ensure accuracy and transparency.

Ration books have serial numbers, control procedures and different coloured pages to reflect individuals’ status. In 2009 TBBC introduced different coloured ration books according to family status. Blue ration-books were given to registered refugees, pink books were issued for persons who have been identified for interview by the respective provincial admissions board (PAB); and orange ration books were issued for persons who have been verified by TBBC as being present in the camp and eligible for assistance but are yet to undergo any official process. A further enhancement was made for 2012, with ration books issued by household instead of by family (some households contain more than one family) with different coloured pages for each category, as some households contain both registered and unregistered people, instead of different coloured books. Separate ration books are issued to each Boarding house.

Since 2009 all adult refugees have to be personally present at distributions in order to collect their rations (or during verifications/ ration-book-checks conducted a few days prior in order to avoid delays and crowding during distributions). A list of exemptions is used to allow for those with valid reason not to attend a distribution (e.g., camp committee members, teachers, medics, elderly and disabled). Those people require verification letters (e.g., education NGOs provide lists of all education stipend staff) and must complete a Request for Exemption Form verified by TBBC staff, camp management and CBOs. All persons collecting rations must produce photo identification, either a UNHCR ‘Household Registration Document’ or a TBBC photo page (displayed in their ration-books). Failure to comply with the requirements renders individuals ineligible to collect rations for that month.

Warehouses

TBBC constructs, maintains and manages all its warehouses in the camps according to WFP international standards. TBBC staff use the WFP’s publication ‘Warehouse Management’ as a guide in establishing and maintaining acceptable warehouse standards, adapted to local conditions in camps, human resource capacity and geographic/topographic issues.

Traditionally, all camp warehouses were constructed using the ‘temporary’ materials which are currently used to construct housing in the camps. However, local agreements with government officials have allowed for more durable materials to be used in community buildings, such as medical clinics, schools and warehouses, including the use of cement for floors and corrugated iron/ zinc roofing. Currently, TBBC uses four different designs in construction of warehouses in the camps:

- The ‘hybrid design’ of eucalyptus wood and bamboo in combination with a cement slab or raised/ woven bamboo floor on wooden or cement posts and with a corrugated iron roof, complete with fibreglass skylights. This design is the most commonly used in camps. The ‘hybrid-design’ can be constructed using existing building

skills within the camp population but uses large amounts of bamboo and requires constant maintenance.

- **Mobile Storage Units (MSU).** This type of warehousing is the most commonly used in humanitarian food aid programmes elsewhere. MSU's come in 2 versions; soft-walled or hard-walled. The soft-walled version is best suited to emergency situations, whereas the hard-walled version is best suited to protracted situations. TBBC currently has two hard-walled warehouses installed in Mae La and Umpiem Mai. These warehouses are 'mobile', in that they are based on a modular, metal frame which can be constructed in a short space of time in any location which has a level surface.
- **Mud-brick warehouses.** Currently, mud-brick warehouses exist in only three camps: Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon. Mud-brick construction was chosen because materials are readily available around the camps and community members receive training in construction techniques contributing to their acceptance by beneficiaries. Mud-brick warehouse construction also offers good in-camp livelihood opportunities.
- **Cement block:** Following flood damage in Mae Ra Ma Luang in 2011 two warehouses that had been completely destroyed were replaced by two new warehouses using cement blocks, cement floors and zinc roofing, which was achieved with local permission from the Thai authority.

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

Food containers

Reusable food storage containers are distributed for both health and environmental reasons. TBBC began providing containers for AsiaMIX in 2004 and cooking oil in 2005. Sealable plastic containers are provided for AsiaREMIX as a safeguard against moisture and rodents, and refugees are only allowed to collect AsiaREMIX if they bring their containers with them to distribution points. Plastic oil containers with volume gradations were distributed to each household during the second half of 2005 and are periodically distributed to new arrivals and for replacements. These have proven to be very durable and are not only hygienic, but also enable refugees to visually check that the correct oil rations are received. TBBC contracts specify that fish-paste must be delivered in reusable sealed plastic drums. The fish-paste is stored in the same container, which the supplier collects for re-use once the fish-paste has been distributed.

A.6.3 f) Monitoring Procedures

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist joined TBBC in August 2011 to develop a long-term M&E system, which will focus on fostering a learning environment and building a more participatory M&E system with an emphasis on outcomes and impacts. The M&E Specialist has been working closely with TBBC Management, Programme Specialists, Departments and Field Offices to improve M&E systems and processes.

TBBC staff continuously monitor refugee population numbers, and the quality, quantity, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies. Feedback from refugees on the levels of satisfaction with the rations received is also regularly sought in a variety of formats. A formal monitoring system has been continually refined since 1995 based on frequent evaluations.

A population reporting and monitoring system was introduced in 2008 and all data, collected in hard copy form in camps, is now entered into a standardised template in all field offices by Field Data Assistants. The population monitoring system has been complemented by the revised and improved household-based ration book system, implemented in January 2012. TBBC is now engaging with Manao Software to develop detailed specifications for a new centralised web-based database for TBBC population data on the refugee population, which will enable population changes to be recorded each month into one central database. The time required to process and report on population data should reduce and data quality should improve. A central database will also increase reporting of information for TBBC staff and management at the Field Office and central level, and for camp management partners.

The entire supply monitoring system involves collection of information by professional inspectors, checks made on supplies (delivery, quality, weight, and distribution) through camp recording systems, and staff visits to the camps. TBBC's current (2011) monitoring process is summarised in the figure below:

Fig. A.7: Summary of TBBC Population & Supply Monitoring Processes

Operation	Information Required	Primary Source	Verification by TBBC
Calculating commodity required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp population and population structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section leaders • Camp Committees • MOI/ UNHCR registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Population Verification Census • Collection of monthly updates directly from section leaders and verification of population changes at the household level • Periodic house counts and checks on new arrivals • Data sharing agreement with UNHCR
Procurement & tendering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bids from > 3 companies. Cost, quality and delivery conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local, national and international suppliers • TBBC staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prices monitored in Bangkok by TBBC
Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and quantity • Delivery and distribution schedules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp leaders, Suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checks by independent inspection companies prior to loading and/ or at camp warehouses • Samples taken by TBBC staff for testing • Delivery Receipt slips
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of warehouses • Losses to pests/ rodents • Warehouse management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp leaders and warehouse staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodic visual inspection/ warehouse inventory • Stock cards • Monthly monitoring of warehouses
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution schedule • Amount distributed • Stock in hand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp stock and distribution records • Household ration books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular inspection of records including ration books, RDRs, RDWs and stock cards. • Monthly household and community group interviews • Systematic monitoring at distribution points
Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugees level of satisfaction with the quantity, composition and quality of the food and charcoal rations received • Feedback on household ration utilisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random Household Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBBC staff randomly select households in all camps each month for interview. Results are reported in the Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR). • Summary reports using Post-Distribution Monitoring results are published twice a year and the findings analysed and discussed at programme/ management meetings.
Feedback through Camp Public Forums:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public comments on TBBC programme-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp Public Forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public meetings held by TBBC field staff in the camps each month to discuss issues relating to TBBC's programme directly with the community. • Results are reported in the MMR.
Feedback through Comment Boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anonymous and confidential comments on TBBC programme-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comment Boxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of comments is restricted to authorised TBBC staff, who monitor and collate/ report responses. • A monthly summary of all comments is submitted to the Head Office for internal evaluation. • Responses to general concerns published in the TBBC News sheet which is then distributed in the camps.

Main features of the current population and supply monitoring system are:

TBBC Total Population Database (TPD): An electronic database containing all relevant population data, is collected through an annual Population Verification Census, involving a face-to-face interview with all registered and unregistered refugees of all ages in all camps. At interview, registered refugees have their UNHCR registration papers checked and entered into the TPD. All unregistered refugees have their data recorded and have a photo taken which is also included in the TPD. The TPD is then updated monthly for population increases (new arrivals, births) and permanent departures (resettlement and deaths). People who have not been recorded using either of

these tools are not entered into the TPD, regardless of their status i.e. ‘registered’ or ‘unregistered’, and are therefore not entitled to receive rations. The total population contained within the TPD at any given time is considered TBBC’s Verified Caseload.

Distribution point checks allow TBBC staff to transparently monitor a percentage of household ration distributions. Previously TBBC aimed to ensure that an average of 1% of household ration distributions were checked, in 2012 the aim was extended to ensure that checks covered all warehouses in each camp, except Mae La on and Ma Ra Ma Luang where the large number of small warehouses made this impracticable, so a different five are targeted each month. Each check evaluates ten parameters, with the data converted to a Distribution Efficiency percentage.

Delivery receipt & Stock Cards: Delivery receipt documents are signed by the Warehouse Manager or other responsible warehouse staff and verified by TBBC staff. Stock cards are used to record all movements of stock in or out of a warehouse and separate stock cards are used for each commodity. The monitoring conducted by camp staff supplements the data collected in professional inspection reports. However, TBBC uses the professional inspections findings to make final decisions and decide on actions when quality or quantity problems occur. See Section 6.3 e) Receipt, Distribution and Stock for more information.

Stock and Distribution Monitoring/ reconciliation: A standardised warehouse management system is now operating in all camps and since 2009 TBBC has also employed Distribution Monitoring Teams (camp stipend staff) who help record the commodity rations being distributed both on the ration book and on an RDR. See Section 6.3 e) Receipt, Distribution and Stock for more information.

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.

The Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Survey consists of refugee interviews, focusing on commodity consumption at the household level. TBBC is increasing the sample of respondents in each camp to improve feedback from beneficiaries on their level of satisfaction with the quantity, and composition of the food and charcoal rations received, and their utilisation of the rations in the context of ration cuts.

Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism will address the receipt, handling and response to all complaints, from general concerns about TBBC programme and services to specific allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation against TBBC staff or refugee partner organisations. TBBC developed an ‘Accountability to Beneficiary Framework’, based on the 2010 HAP Standard on Accountability and Quality Management, in order to strengthen and formalise TBBC accountability to beneficiaries based on information sharing, participation, and complaints handling. TBBC’s Community Outreach Officer is working closely with the M&E Specialist to establish mechanisms for internal processing of complaints including levels of response and specific staff responsibilities.

Comment Boxes are locked and installed at warehouses and other central locations, with a request for anonymous feedback. The collection of comments is restricted to authorised TBBC field office staff. A monthly summary of all comments is submitted to the Head Office for internal evaluation as part of TBBC’s monitoring system, with responses to general concerns published in the TBBC News sheet distributed in the camps. TBBC has also established regular complementary Camp Community Forums as a way to improve communications and elicit improved beneficiary feedback.

Camp Public Forums are public meetings held in the camps that enable the community to discuss issues relating to TBBC’s programme directly with TBBC staff. These forums are now the primary source of beneficiary feedback on the programme. Basic guidelines for these forums include:

- Conduct once per month in each camp focusing only on the TBBC programme (supply chain, CAN, livelihoods etc.), not on broader issues such as resettlement etc.
- The meeting forum is conducted over a maximum period of 2-3 hours with dates/ times/ locations for the meetings distributed/ published/ announced in advance.
- The forum must be chaired by a TBBC staff member (not stipend staff) and cannot be held at camp offices.

These are designed to be community forums, in which any member of the community should feel free to express their opinions on the TBBC programme.

- The forums must not be chaired/ moderated by any camp committee/ refugee committee member. Staff chairing these meetings should provide a concise summary of the forum as part of the MMR.
- Rotate meetings section by section, to keep the number of those attending manageable.

Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR): TBBC Field Officers and Field Coordinators make a preliminary evaluation of the monthly monitoring checks in their respective field sites which are then compiled into a border-wide evaluation that is documented/ summarised in a Monthly Monitoring Report, which are discussed at bi-monthly “Field Coordination Meetings” held in Bangkok. Findings help inform and improve TBBC’s relief programme. Feedback is given to TBBC management and other staff, refugee partners and recipients, and other relevant stakeholders as needed.

The main monitoring results for the first half of 2012 are set out in *Chapter 5*.

A.6.3 g) Emergencies

TBBC aims to have staff in the area within 24 hours of any emergency situation, such as an influx of new arrivals, floods, fire etc. An assessment is then carried out in coordination with the health agencies, the refugee community, UNHCR and the local Thai authorities.

TBBC used to maintain an ‘emergency stock’ of basic non-food items; blankets, mats, mosquito nets, plastic sheets and cooking pots. However, TBBC stopped purchasing non-food items for the camps in 2011 and these stocks have been discontinued.

A Contingency plan for influx of displaced persons has been developed by UNHCR consolidating existing Provincial contingency plans. The plan incorporates influx scenarios, RTG contingency plans and tools for reference in the event of an emergency. TBBC is the lead for the Food and Shelter sectors and, in the event of an influx, TBBC will provide rice, tinned fish and salt, communal stoves and pots, and plastic sheets.

A.6.3 h) The Sangklaburi Safe House

The Sangklaburi Safe House was established by TBBC in 1992 when migrant workers were routinely deported to the border near Huay Malai. It took care of sick and mentally ill people who ended up on the border where there were inadequate services to support their return to good health. The Safe House was run by volunteers and provided care until they were well enough to return to their families in Burma/Myanmar. Few deportees have been admitted to the Safe House in recent years because people are now handed over directly to the Burmese authorities at Three Pagodas Pass.

A chronic caseload remains, however, for which there are no easy solutions. Most of these people are stateless, many have no idea where they are from and would be unable to survive without the twenty four hour support and care provided by the Safe House. They are generally deportees or undocumented people who have a chronic physical or mental illness. The residents are from many different countries, ethnicities and religions, including Mon, Shan, Karen, Arakan, Akha, Chinese, Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian and Indian.

Staff at the Safe House facilitate recovery through the provision of support, food and medical care whilst empowering patients through information, education and opportunities for self-sustainment and income provision. TBBC provides financial assistance for food, staffing, rent, medical expenses and general operational costs. TEAR Australia provides the funding for trainers associated with income generation projects and has just recently signed a three year contribution agreement. Karen Aid provides additional staffing support for the Elderly section.

As the burden of disease remains high in Sangklaburi due to its close proximity to the border, and short term hospital treatment is only available to those who are able to pay, the Safe House provides a facility for longer term treatment, rehabilitation and vocational training.

The need for the Safe House function is ongoing and is needed by the community, whereas TBBC's support is only temporary, while refugees remain in camps in Thailand. A decision has been made therefore to phase out TBBC support to the Safe House. The current Safe House Strategic Plan (2010-2015) directs the transition of the Safe House from being under the management of TBBC to that of The Church of Christ in Thailand (CCT). The 16th Division (Pak 16) of CCT approved three resolutions affecting the Safe House at their 2012 Annual General Meeting. These resolutions include: Pak 16 providing land for a new Safe House building, the Safe House 'project' will be transitioned from TBBC to CCT's Kwai River Christian Hospital (KRCH) management, and Pak 16 will establish a sub-committee to oversee the transition throughout 2012. An agreement has been signed between TBBC and KRCH to finalise the full operational management transition throughout 2012.

TBBC continues to host the placement of a Rehabilitation Coordinator at the Safe House through Australian Volunteers International (AVI). This volunteer is helping to develop a model of patient care for the Safe House.

A.6.3 i) 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 that 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 was ad hoc, with TBBC providing educational supplies to Thai schools, distributing quilts during the cool season, and assisting with flood relief. TBBC also provided compensation to local communities affected by the location of the refugee camps, and assisted local Thai authorities with the cost of repairing roads near the refugee camps.

During the RTG/ NGO Workshop in December 2006, MOI asked all NGOs to submit action plans for assistance to neighbouring Thai communities for 2007 and stated that the camp commanders had lists of target villages. In preparing a response, TBBC used the opportunity to reconsider how best to prioritise Thai assistance. TBBC now targets 90% of this support on villages less than 30 kilometres from the refugee camps and apportions available budget for Thai authority support between provinces in proportion to their share of the refugee population. Projects supported include responses to emergencies and local community development initiatives. TBBC does not dedicate staff to this work and so chooses projects for which there is local capacity to deliver the assistance.

A.6.3 j) Environmental impact

TBBC food supplies are generally delivered in reusable containers. TBBC supplies cooking fuel, fuel-efficient cooking stoves and building materials as part of its food and shelter mandate. 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's agriculture activities follow a Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture system, whereby refugees and IDPs are encouraged to apply sound environmental practices to sustain productive, organic food gardens including: the use of natural pesticides as opposed to chemicals; effective utilisation of limited available water via the selection of appropriate plants; applying water saving techniques rather than depending on high water usage and/or irrigation systems; saving seeds and growing leguminous green manure trees to improve soil fertility. In addition, TBBC is implementing shelter activities that focus on Community Based Natural Resource Management, in partnership with RECOFTC, and growing bamboo, which will have a beneficial impact on the surrounding areas and provide a sustainable source of building materials in the future.

An environmental impact assessment of the TBBC programme was undertaken at the beginning of 2012, details of which can be found in section 3.3.5. Recommendations are under consideration for inclusion in the 2013 Work Plan.

A.6.4 Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance

A.6.4 a) Camp management

TBBC provides all assistance in coordination with the KRC based in Mae Sot and the KnRC based in Mae Hong Son. Both committees report to TBBC monthly. The overall camp management structure is set out in Appendix E.

For many years the KRC and KnRC received no regular support for camp management. Based on surveys undertaken in 2003-2004, TBBC agreed to support Camp Committee costs including the payment of stipends to approximately 1,000 committee members and distribution workers at an average of baht 900 baht/ month. In 2004, the Camp Management Project (CMP) was set up, renamed the Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) in 2008, to establish budgets for stipends and other Administration needs, which were set at an average of baht 8/ refugee/ month plus additional rice for specified needs.

KRC and KnRC camp management staff are now responsible for the logistics of stipend support for over 2,500 camp-based staff. Job-descriptions have been established for all positions and, in 2009, the KRC and KnRC developed CoC for refugees involved in the CMSP and have since been supported in developing corresponding disciplinary action guidelines. In 2009, a Partnership Framework was developed for all refugee partners, which includes the job descriptions for all refugees receiving stipend support, a stipend policy document, the CoC and a Letter of Agreement to record the nature and expectations of the partnership.

During 2010 the refugee committee and camp structures were reviewed together with KRC, KnRC and CMSP. CoC Committees were set up in all camps for investigation and disciplinary action procedures. New Arrival Committees were established in all camps and Livelihood Committees were also set up at KRC and in the camps to support TBBC and other NGOs' livelihood initiatives.

Election guidelines were developed by KRC and KnRC and used for the 2010 camp elections. These have now been reviewed and revised by the KRC, Camp leaders and the Camp Committee for the 2013 elections. KnRC plans to revise their election guidelines in March 2013 with the next KnRC election due to be held in December 2013.

All cases of CoC breaches in the camps were reported to TBBC through K(n)RC. The Refugee Committees have also developed a complaints log, with the purpose of recording all complaints received from all camps and as a tool for monitoring the CoC case management. On-going training on complaints, the CoC and disciplinary action procedures is provided to the CoC committee and CC members.

A.6.4 b) Community outreach

In 2005, a Community Outreach Officer was recruited to explore the roles of different sectors of camp populations and devise strategies to address gender, ethnic and other inequities. Regular roundtable CBO meetings were established in all nine camps during 2006 and 2007 to gain on-going insights into the issues which enabled the development of CBO work plans and requests for support for co-ordinated community activities. These included the establishment of a community centre in Umpiem Mai camp.

The community outreach programme expanded to provide capacity-building for CBOs with the longer-term aim of developing an enhanced pool of human resources to feed into senior positions in the core camp management structures, and to strengthen their provision of social services in the meantime. In 2010, the establishment of a CC-SDPT/ UNHCR Camp Management Working Group facilitated clarification on the role and position of CBOs in camp management and, in 2011, the CBO capacity-building programme has been realigned under TBBC's Camp Management Support Programme.

In 2009-10, the CBO meetings were complemented by a programme of periodic focus group consultations with members of vulnerable and under-represented sectors of the camp populations to widen and diversify beneficiary inputs into programming. Both of these ongoing initiatives have facilitated community input into the evaluation and planning of TBBC operations as well as the development of CBO partnerships in TBBC operations. Through CMSP, issues relating to diversity, gender and inequity have been raised with refugee camp committees for redress.

In 2010, specific exploration of the specific needs of vulnerable and under-represented persons became more central to the work of community outreach. A project profiling the Muslim communities in the camps was completed, the most pertinent intervention as a result was to offer eligible households in camps with Muslim communities a Halal alternative to their fish paste ration, specifically an extra portion of pulses.

In 2010-11, Persons with Disabilities was selected as an area for programme improvement, and Handicap International (HI) was asked to facilitate sensitisation workshops for field staff and key managers to enhance access and inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in TBBC programmes. Recommendations have been incorporated in work planning for 2012. In addition, Community Outreach has introduced Public Service Announcements and the greater utilisation of the Karen Students Network Group's community radio programme to enable accessibility to illiterate persons. Another specific activity is identifying particular characteristics of the Karenni camp communities to ensure the TBBC Programme is inclusive of their specific needs and practices.

These recent initiatives have been implemented as part of mainstreaming commitments to TBBC's accountability to refugees, as outlined in TBBC's 2011 Accountability to Beneficiaries Framework.

A.6.4 c) Gender

The majority of the camp populations arrived as a family unit. The ratio of male to female is approximately 50:50 with 32% female-headed households. The average family size of the registered population is 4.2, but the average household size is 5.1. Due to limited housing supply in the camps, many households comprise more than one family, particularly young-married who continue to live with their parents and unregistered who have moved in with friends or relatives.

Refugee women's organisations have actively sought ways to improve women's participation in all aspects of society. Women are raising awareness of women's rights through education and training in human rights, income generation, capacity development and international networking.

TBBC has provided funds for the KWO Camp Support Project since 2009. This project includes provision of stipends for KWO committee members and staff; administrative funds; childcare funds, KWO Central capacity building training and camp level project. The project has improved KWO's capacity to provide services. In 2011 TBBC began supporting a similar project with KnWO, which aims to build the capacity of women to assume leadership roles in the community and to develop good practices for child care.

TBBC also works with KRC, KnRC and camp committees to strengthen the role of women in camp management and delivery of the programme, particularly the food distribution process. In 2010 a child care programme was established providing stipends for child minders to take care of very young children while the parent is working. Alternatives to individual child minders was also explored including child care centres near to distribution points and KnWO has established two day care centres in Mai Nai Soi and one in Mae Surin in 2012.

In the first half of 2011 TBBC participated in UNHCR/ University of New South Wales' research on Regional Dialogues with Women and Girls, which explored gender and age specific protection concerns. In co-ordination with parallel initiatives in six other countries, UNHCR (Geneva), and the Centre for Refugee Research of the University of New South Wales (Australia), conducted a "Reciprocal Dialogues with Women and Girls" in Umpiem Mai and Mae La camps in May. All concerns and suggested solutions have since been taken forward internally and the quality of rice has been upgraded as a direct response to the recommendations. The camp shelter assessment now takes into account the needs of female headed households and single women in Mae La to find them appropriate housing.

The following are key TBBC gender policy statements:

Statement of principles: In developing a gender policy TBBC:

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

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

Objectives:

- 1) To provide a working environment for all staff which respects women and men as equal members.
- 2) To increase TBBC office and field staff 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 humanitarian aid and refugee community.
- 5) To encourage TBBC staff to raise gender issues and gender awareness with men in the camp communities.

Cultural context

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

Process

TBBC acknowledges that defining and implementing a gender policy will be an on-going 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.

A.6.5 Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities

A.6.5 a) Strategic Plan

TBBC developed its first Strategic Plan in 2005, which was presented and adopted at the TBBC AGM in 2005. This plan was revised in 2007, and then completely reviewed in 2009 for the period 2009-2013. Adjustments were made to the Strategic Plan 2009-2013 in 2011, taking into account changes in the political and funding situation since 2009 and progress made/ lessons learnt in developing new initiatives during this period.

Due to the rapid changes in Burma/Myanmar TBBC has started a strategic planning process, which will explore TBBC's role in refugee preparedness, return and reintegration. A number of strategic planning activities are scheduled and it is hoped that a new plan will be ready to be tabled for discussion and approval at the Annual General Meeting in November 2012.

A.6.5 b) Programme evaluation and review

For years, TBBC has been committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving its effectiveness. Besides external evaluations, consultants have increasingly been commissioned to review particular programme components or management activities. Forty-seven evaluations and reviews have been carried out to date as set out in *Figure A.8*:

Fig. A.8: Evaluations and reviews of TBBC programme

1	Mar 1994	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ EC/ Femconsult.	Overall Programme
2	Nov 1996	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ Femconsult.	Monitoring System
3	Apr 1997	ECHO	Overall Programme
4	Sept 1997	Independent	Ration Adequacy
5	Nov 1997	ECHO	Financial/ Admin
6	May 1998	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ International Agricultural Centre	Supplementary Feeding
7	Apr 2000	DanChurchAid	Sphere Standards

8	May 2000	UNHCR Consultant	Cooking Fuel
9	Mar 2003	Independent.	Management and Governance
10	Jun 2003	IRC	Procurement and Quality Control
11	Jul 2003	Independent	Cooking Fuel
12	Oct 2003	ECHO	Audit
13	Nov 2003	ECHO	Nutrition and Food Aid
14	Aug 2004	Independent	Monitoring Procedures
15	Sep 2004	Independent	Financial Control Procedures
16	Feb 2005	EC (DG AIDCO)	Rice and building materials
17	Jul 2005	Independent	staff remuneration
18	2006	Independent	Staff Policy gender sensitivity
19	2006	Independent	Staff Policy and Thai Labour Law
20	Jul 2006	Independent	Staff Development
21	Jul 2006	DanChurchAid	Alternative packaging of TBBC programme
22	Oct 2006	WFP	Food Distribution
23	Jan 2007	Channel Research	Emergency relief programme
24	Jan 2007	NCCA/ AusAID	Overall Programme
25	Jul 2007	EC	Ex-post Monitoring
26	Jun 2007	ECHO	Audit
27	2007/8/9/10	Caritas Switzerland/ DA	Conflict Analysis (Ongoing)
28	Feb 2008	EC (TBBC as part of a broader assessment)	Strategic Assessment
29	Feb 2008	DFID (TBBC as part of a broader assessment)	Review aid to refugees and IDPs
30	Jun 2008	Independent	Risk Management Assessment
31	Nov 2008	CIDA (TBBC as part of broader assessment)	Response to EC/ DFID assessments
32	Mar 2009	DANIDA (as part of broader assessment)	DANIDA support to overall programme
33	May 2009	Independent	Shelter Programme
34	Aug 2009	Independent	Management Structure & Budgeting
35	Aug 2009	Independent	Data management
36	Oct 2009	EC (DG ECHO)	Livelihoods vulnerability analysis
37	Mar 2010	Independent	Camp Security in other refugee situations
38	July 2010-	Independent	Governance
39	Apr 2010	AECID/ DCA	ERA
40	May 2010	USAID/ SHIELD	ERA
41	May 2010	Independent	Weaving
42	Nov 2010	Independent	Nutrition & Food Security
43	2010	Independent	Weaving Market research
44	June 2011	Independent	Vulnerability survey
45	July 2011	Independent (TBBC as part of broader assessment, co-funded by IRC)	Monitoring aid in South East Burma
46	Oct 2011	CIDA/ AusAID	Camp Management Model
47	Feb 2012	Independent	Environmental Assessment

Note: Many other audits have been carried out. The two DG ECHO audits listed here were conducted at crucial periods in TBBC development and informed important responses.

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

A.6.5 c) Performance indicators

Since 2000 TBBC has developed Performance Indicators to assess the achievement of the programme objectives. These have been introduced incrementally and an initial Logframe was developed in 2001 to establish priority indicators related to food distribution. The Logframe has subsequently been extended, with Performance Indicators defined to include all aspects of the TBBC programme structured in accordance with the Strategic Plan Core Objectives. The Performance Indicators available for the first half of 2012 are set out in Section 5. TBBC's Monitoring and Evaluation specialist is in the process of reviewing the TBBC Logframe and performance indicators, in consultation with staff. Changes will be reflected in the next six month report.

A.6.5 d) Cost effectiveness

Since the very beginning, TBBC's philosophy has been 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 in complexity in the last few years and staff numbers have increased dramatically to deal with both increasing technical and donor monitoring demands, management expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are projected to be only 11.7% of total expenditures in 2012. Of this 6.8% of total expenditures are programme support costs allocated to activities, and 4.9% of total expenditures are general administration overhead expenses.

A.6.5 e) Sustainability

TBBC's programme philosophy of maximising refugee input and minimising staff has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for over 28 years. The refugees have been largely responsible for their own lives and their culture has generally been maintained. A major objective has always been to ensure that the refugees can return home when the situation allows.

Until now the border security situation has not been conducive to return but for several years TBBC has struggled to raise the necessary funding to support its programmes. Donors have made it clear that they are not willing to support the status quo indefinitely, calling for screening procedures for new arrivals to contain beneficiary numbers, and a strategy to move refugees from total aid-dependency towards self-reliance. Funding has not kept up with inflation and whilst TBBC has endeavoured to support new livelihood activities to promote self-reliance, it has had to make regular cuts to its basic support programme. In 2011 and 2012 significant cuts have had to be made to basic food and shelter rations. Any further cuts would throw doubts on the programme's sustainability.

However, during the last year there have been dramatic political changes in Burma offering the possibility of reconciliation and the end of conflict for the first time. Although the reform process remains fragile, there is for the first time the possibility of a final solution to the refugee problem, return home. It is hoped that the Governments of Thailand and Burma, Donors and all stakeholders will be patient and willing to continue necessary support through this transition period. The refugees and IDPs are an important part of the future of Burma/ Myanmar and the investment in them over the last 28 years should be seen as an important contribution to the future wellbeing of the country.

A.6.5 f) Transition and/or exit strategies (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development)

UNHCR normally promotes three durable solutions for refugees: repatriation to their home countries (preferred), local integration in the host country, or resettlement to third countries (least desirable). Until 2004 none of these durable solutions was immediately available. RTG policy was to confine refugees to camps until the situation in Burma 'returned to normal' and the refugees could go home.

The current situation is as follows:

Repatriation to Burma: UNHCR still considers that it is premature to 'promote' refugee return to Burma/ Myanmar, but has drafted a Framework for Preparedness for Return. During the second half of 2012 initial meet-

ings will be held to discuss the process of planning for return, a process that the Framework sees necessarily involving close consultation with the refugee communities.

Local integration: In 2005, with no prospect of change in Burma/ Myanmar in the foreseeable future, CCS-DPT/ UNHCR began advocating for improved education and skills training for the refugees and allowing them the opportunity to work outside the camps. These concepts were accommodated first in CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plans, and currently in the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions. These strategies would reduce refugee aid-dependency and integrate refugee camp services within the RTG system.

However, whilst the RTG is sympathetic to refugees having more productive lives, concerns about national security, the impact on Thai communities and the fear of creating a pull factor for new refugees, and the policy of encampment remains in place.

There is little likelihood that the RTG will ever officially allow refugees to live permanently in Thailand except perhaps when the conflict in Burma/ Myanmar has been resolved, the majority of refugees have returned home and solutions are sought for any residual caseload of people for whom return or resettlement to third countries is not possible.

Resettlement to third countries: RTG gave approval for Third Countries to offer resettlement to the refugees in 2005, and now over 75,000 have left Thailand. These have been replaced by new arrivals and births and departure rates are now declining. Only registered refugees are allowed into the resettlement programme and the majority of those both eligible and interested will have left by the end of 2012. About half of the camp population will be unregistered and ineligible for resettlement. Resettlement departures are therefore likely to continue to decline. It is unlikely that there will be any further resettlement initiatives until political future in Burma becomes clearer. If progress is maintained then the resettlement option might be reserved for any residual caseload after a repatriation programme has been put in place.

On-going strategy: Hopefully the peace process in Burma/Myanmar will continue and refugees will be able to start going home in the foreseeable future. For planning purposes, TBBC is in fact assuming that the refugees will be able to go home within one to three years and is reorienting its programmes for return. During the transition period TBBC will continue to encourage refugee self-reliance, but will adjust its activities to reflect the conditions in areas of return.

A.6.5 g) Visibility

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

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

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

- 1) To show mutuality and promote the dignity of the refugees. The Refugee Committees are considered operational partners, sharing responsibility for providing the basic needs of the refugee communities. They are encouraged to be as self-sufficient as possible and it is not considered appropriate to make them display their dependence on outside assistance.
- 2) TBBC has around 30 donors. It considers that it would be inequitable to display publicity for one or some donors only and impractical to publicise all.

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 Thailand-Burma 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”. Most of TBBC’s donors are able to accept this policy; however, a couple of donors require some visibility activities as briefly described in Section 3.5.6. TBBC donors are acknowledged and have logos displayed on the TBBC website and in the Programme Reports.

APPENDIX B

Summary of TBBC and NGO programme since 1984

Table B1: Estimate of total TBBC & other NGO assistance 1984 to 2012*

Year	Food, shelter, non-food & camp management		Camp infrastructure, water, health & sanitation (THB M)	Education, skills training & income generation (THB M)	Protection & community services (THB M)	Administration & other (THB M)	Host communities (THB M)	Total (THB M)	Year-end population
	TBBC	Other							
	(THB M)	(THB M)							
1984	3	2	5	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	9,502
1985	4	6	9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	16,144
1986	7	5	9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	18,428
1987	13	3	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	19,675
1988	19	4	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	19,636
1989	22	5	8	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	22,751
1990	33	5	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	43,500
1991	62	6	14	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	82	55,700
1992	75	6	20	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	101	65,900
1993	85	6	35	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	126	72,366
1994	98	7	64	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	169	67,457
1995	179	12	122	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	313	81,653
1996	199	12	88	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	299	89,973
1997	291	6	110	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	419	108,277
1998	417	6	118	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	562	101,918
1999	431	9	127	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	597	105,425
2000	410	9	198	56	n/a	n/a	n/a	673	117,292
2001	460	4	192	96	n/a	n/a	n/a	752	125,118
2002	534	2	188	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	839	133,166
2003	622	1	233	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	971	139,568
2004	681	-	177	157	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,014	143,612
2005	902	-	208	256	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,366	142,917
2006	934	-	248	219	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,401	153,882
2007	857	17	345	249	184	107	32	1,792	141,608
2008	1,049	35	245	162	154	173	40	1,860	135,623
2009	899	24	302	184	153	219	23	1,805	134,920
2010	933	19	249	150	172	149	18	1,692	139,869
2011	879	12	291	177	163	160	18	1,700	135,801
2012*	954	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	954	137,800
Totals:	12,052	223	3,636	2,000	827	809	131	19,678	

* Per projection

Notes:

1. Until 2006 this table was based on information collected only from NGO reports. It represented the best information available at the time but was probably incomplete due to varying reporting standards and definitions. The data did not include UNHCR expenditures (operational since 1998).
2. Detailed annual surveys have been carried out of CCSDPT and UNHCR expenditures from 2007.
3. This table summarises total assistance provided to ethnic nationality refugees by NGOs working in the camps under agreement with MOI. It does not include assistance provided to other groups or support given directly to the refugees by others.
4. 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.
5. Figures from 2007 are TBBC feeding figures, consisting of all verified registered and unregistered population who collect a monthly ration. In 2007 and 2008 many new arrivals were excluded, but these were gradually verified and included during 2009 and 2010.
6. Year-end population includes Wieng Heng.

Table B.2: CCSDPT/ UNHCR Expenditures and Funding 2007 to 2011 (millions)

(Refugee support only, i.e., excludes IDP and migrant support activities)

Sector	2007	%	2008	%	2009	%	2010	%	2011	%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	THB	2007	THB	2008	THB	2009	THB	2010	THB	2011	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Protection	91	5	88	5	116	6	153	9	145	9	3	3	3	5	5	2	2	2	4	3
Community Services	93	5	66	4	37	2	19	1	18	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Camp management	62	3	92	5	79	4	74	4	71	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Food, shelter, non-food	812	45	992	53	844	47	878	52	820	48	23	30	25	28	27	18	20	18	21	19
Camp infrastructure	19	1	8	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water, sanitation	35	2	44	2	49	3	32	2	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health	291	16	193	10	251	14	216	13	256	15	8	6	7	7	8	6	4	5	5	6
Education	200	11	115	6	135	7	102	6	92	5	6	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	2	2
Skills training, Inc gen	49	3	47	3	49	3	48	3	85	5	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2
Other	11	1	19	1	12	1	5	0	-	-	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
Administration	96	5	154	8	207	11	144	9	160	9	3	5	6	5	5	2	3	4	3	4
Local Thai community support	24	1	30	2	13	1	7	0	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Local Thai authority support	8	0	10	1	10	1	11	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	1,792	100	1,860	100	1,805	100	1,692	100	1,700	100	51	56	53	53	56	39	38	38	40	40
Resettlement processing	237		236		314		331		279		7	7	9	10	9	5	5	7	8	7
Total including resettlement:	2,029		2,096		2,119		2,023		1,979		58	63	62	64	65	44	43	44	48	47

Notes:

1. Average Exchange rates used, 2007 USD 35, EUR 46; 2008 USD 33.34, EUR 48.97; 2009 USD 34.23, EUR 47.62; 2010 USD 31.67, EUR 41.88 and 2011 USD 30.45, EUR 42.27
2. Some agencies did not separately identify administration costs and these are included in service sectors.
3. In addition to services provided direct to host communities, many local Thai villagers use health & education facilities in the camps.
4. Allocations to community services, camp management, administration and Thai support are not consistent for some agencies between years.
5. Some significant corrections have been made to data for 2007 to 2010 which appeared in earlier reports.

Funding 2007 - 2011

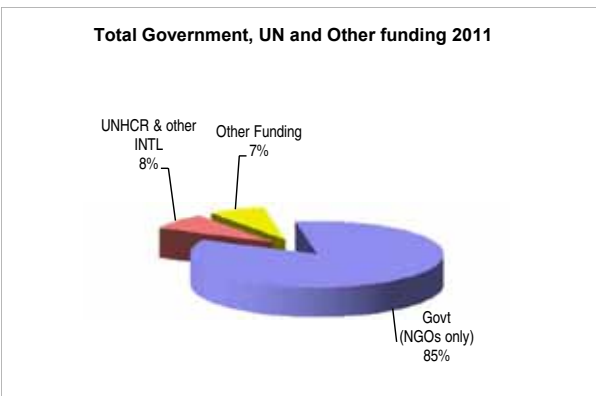
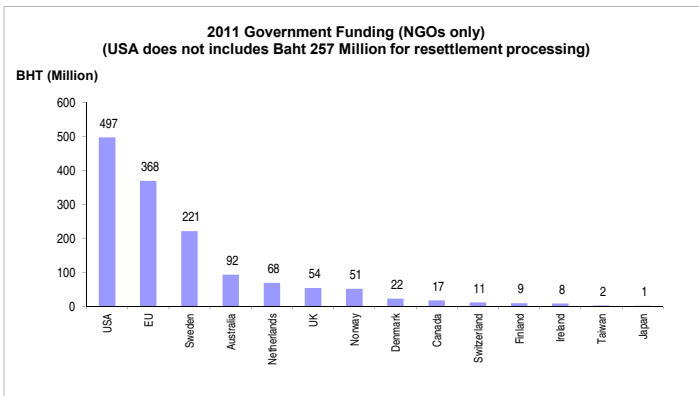
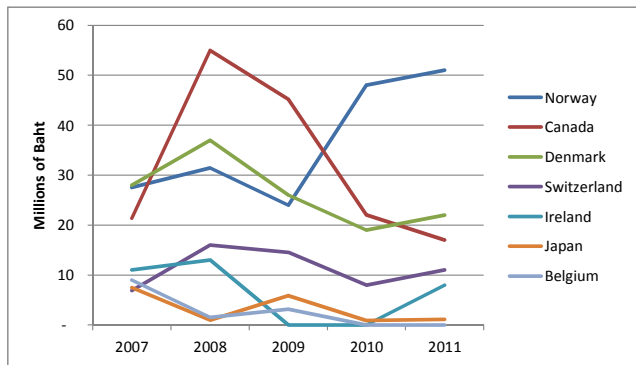
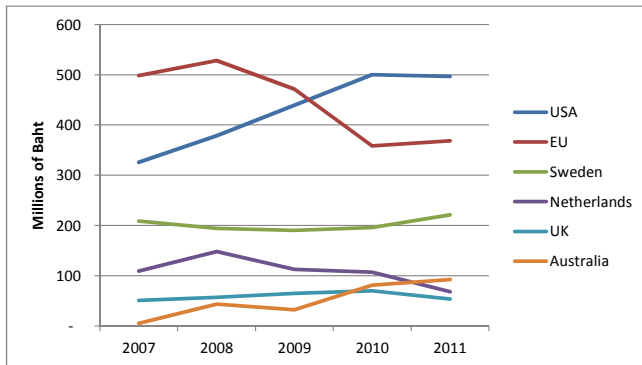


Table B3: TBBC donors 1984 to June 2012

Agency	Baht	%	Agency	Baht
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	174,429,458	1.3%	Republic of China (Taiwan)	5,100,498
- European Union/ECHO	2,932,866,542	21.6%	Poland Govt	5,016,208
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954	0.6%	Compassion International	3,234,698
Subtotal:	3,192,078,954	23.5%	International Refugee Trust	3,226,046
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	3,005,053,556	22.2%	Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	2,390,280,588	17.6%	Japanese Embassy	3,030,000
ZOA	294,660	0.0%	TBBC, Family and Friends Appeal	2,932,666
- Dutch Govt	856,936,532	6.3%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,703,032
Subtotal:	857,231,192	6.3%	Caritas France	2,680,817
Christian Aid (UK)	175,817,412	1.3%	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	2,541,697
- DFID/UK Govt	581,315,462	4.3%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
Subtotal:	757,132,874	5.6%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	600,218,190	4.4%	Wakachiai Project	1,826,880
DanChurchAid	30,073,189	0.2%	German Embassy	1,388,100
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	486,581,939	3.6%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
- AECID/Spanish Govt	13,451,248	0.1%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
Subtotal:	530,106,376	3.9%	Baptist World Alliance	1,179,157
Act for Peace - NCCA/AusAID/ANCP/Australian Govt	525,194,118	3.9%	Caritas Austria	915,441
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	385,163,605	2.8%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	237,966,891	1.8%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
Trocaire	62,062,969	0.5%	Caritas Korea	798,613
- Irish Govt	134,004,186	1.0%	American Friends Service Committee-Cambodia	682,408
Subtotal:	196,067,155	1.4%	ADRA	563,350
Caritas Switzerland	18,000,527	0.1%	World Council of Churches	543,700
- SDC/Swiss Govt	177,080,168	1.3%	Austcare	512,181
Subtotal:	195,080,695	1.4%	Food for the Hungary International	500,000
Church World Service	146,793,091	1.1%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	0.6%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
Caritas Australia	48,570,895	0.4%	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
Bread for the World	32,610,080	0.2%	CAMA	387,327
Episcopal Relief & Development	28,875,763	0.2%	Tides Foundation	380,000
Caritas New Zealand	2,475,065	0.0%	Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
- NZ Govt/NZaid	26,244,612	0.2%	Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
Subtotal:	28,719,677	0.2%	YMCA	295,086
CAFOD	23,026,762	0.2%	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458	0.2%	Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
Caritas Germany	18,796,071	0.1%	Marist Mission	250,700
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325	0.1%	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmania por la paz)	5,270,600	0.0%	Meg Dunford	231,985
- Spanish Govt	10,174,500	0.1%	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	219,506
Subtotal:	15,445,100	0.1%	Clarendon Park Congregational Church	207,309
Umpiem Mai Fire Emergency Appeal (Feb 2012)	12,739,635	0.1%	Third World Interest Group	202,230
Open Society Institute	12,412,545	0.1%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
Belgium Govt	9,649,400	0.1%	First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	188,315
Pathy Family Foundation	9,518,280	0.1%	International Church Bangkok	180,865
People in Need Foundation/Czech Republic	9,495,731	0.1%	Canadian Baptists	177,375
Swedish Postcode Foundation	9,360,000	0.1%	Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
BMS World Mission	8,951,556	0.1%	Giles Family Foundation	162,592
World Food Programme	8,500,000	0.1%	Penney Memorial Church	159,317
Misereor	8,456,101	0.1%	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	0.1%	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	8,081,375	0.1%	First United Methodist Church of Boulder	116,118
Christian Aid (Ireland)	-	0.0%	Ms. Marianne Jacobson	114,771
- Irish Govt	7,328,400	0.1%	World Relief	114,497
Subtotal:	7,328,400	0.1%	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	0.0%	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	0.0%	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	0.0%	Weave	100,000
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	6,320,553	0.0%	Website donations	764,077
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.0%	Gifts in kind	20,953,014
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.0%	Miscellaneous	2,458,040
			Total (THB):	฿ 13,564,741,701

Table B4: TBBC income 2008 to 2012¹

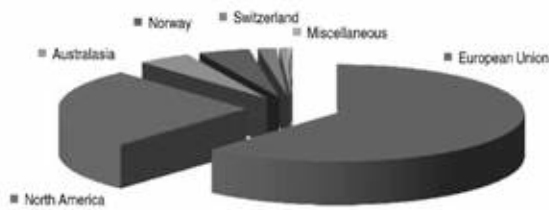
Funding Source	Currency	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
1. EC and Government Backed Funding											
Australia: AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	660,000	970,000	2,490,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	20,624	26,190	75,142	61,569	61,760
Australia: ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	-	186,660	209,194	198,104	185,000	-	5,448	6,161	6,250	5,920
Canada: CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,729,304	1,769,795	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	54,801	51,662	31,909	32,434	34,025
Czech Republic (PNIF)	CZK	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,803	-	-	-
Denmark: DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	6,319,037	4,810,506	3,814,422	3,733,821	4,600,000	42,323	30,146	20,115	22,120	24,558
EC: Aid to Uprooted People	EUR	(3,808)	-	-	-	-	(186)	-	-	-	-
EC: ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	5,840,000	5,344,000	4,860,748	3,878,000	3,038,500	282,110	238,448	206,477	166,064	118,333
Ireland: Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	580,000	25,000	-	188,680	186,000	28,350	1,187	-	8,339	7,328
Netherlands: MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,941,981	1,456,311	1,456,311	1,456,311	873,786	97,172	70,223	60,933	62,623	33,204
New Zealand: NZAID (Caritas)	NZD	225,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	5,603	4,306	4,543	-	-
Norway: MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,708,738	9,228,570	9,070,295	9,070,295	10,000,000	63,874	53,882	47,537	51,418	51,000
Poland (Polish Aid)	EUR	42,000	48,680	-	-	-	1,973	2,379	-	-	-
Spain AECID (DCA)	EUR	-	281,550	-	-	-	-	13,451	-	-	-
Spain (Ghanhiji Cultural)	EUR	210,000	-	-	-	-	10,174	-	-	-	-
Sweden: SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	37,600,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	44,640,000	44,640,000	194,110	189,406	196,363	220,472	199,765
Switzerland: SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	211,000	9,622	9,223	8,370	10,987	7,104
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	-	50,000	49,980	60,000	60,000	-	1,666	1,622	1,812	1,860
UK: DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	988,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,356,250	64,319	61,026	53,306	52,905	65,554
USA: USAID for IDPs (IRC)	USD	1,763,687	2,000,000	2,000,000	53,563	2,000,000	60,665	66,421	59,852	1,655	60,215
USA: BPRM (IRC)	USD	6,547,487	6,704,695	10,105,988	10,088,000	10,088,000	220,082	227,055	321,660	301,492	316,481
Subtotal:							1,155,616	1,053,922	1,093,990	1,000,140	987,107
2. NGO Donors											
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	128,800	81,200	41,340	111,981	115,000	3,599	2,275	1,224	3,657	3,663
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	62,950	12,782	10,000	13,089	-	2,012	427	299	390	-
American Friends Service Committee Cambodia	THB	682,000	-	-	-	-	682	-	-	-	-
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	-	5,000	5,000	3,000	-	-	115	148	90	-
BMS World Mission	USD	2,500	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-
CAFOD	GBP	40,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,629	1,254	1,228	1,184	1,218
Caritas Australia	AUD	400,000	150,000	130,000	130,000	145,305	12,291	3,537	3,906	3,978	4,673
Caritas Austria	EUR	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	1,580
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	-	25,000	32,545	50,810	25,000	-	538	739	1,198	600
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	206,900	105,000	105,000	123,000	30,000	6,386	3,228	2,930	4,504	1,010
Christian Aid	GBP	175,000	175,000	190,000	175,000	175,000	11,445	9,216	10,060	8,479	8,508
Church World Service	USD	-	-	44,000	-	30,000	-	-	1,306	-	944
Church World Service - UCC	USD	135,000	20,000	4,000	-	6,000	4,682	679	119	-	182
DanChurchAid	DKK	530,787	-	-	-	97,893	3,589	-	-	-	523
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	339,695	168,000	-	-	-	10,677	5,693	-	-	-
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmaniam por la paz)	EUR	58,000	50,000	-	-	-	2,796	2,475	-	-	-
Giles Family Foundation	GBP	2,500	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	-
ICCO	EUR	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	320,000	13,260	12,372	11,417	11,274	12,558
ICCO - SV	EUR	-	-	32,000	-	100,000	-	-	1,339	-	4,003
Norwegian Church Aid	NOK	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	567	-
Open Society Institute	USD	20,000	-	-	25,000	30,000	696	-	-	744	930
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	-	-	100,000	200,000	150,000	-	-	3,223	6,295	4,650
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	64,606	181,752	143,533	71,367	75,000	334	732	648	341	330
Swedish Postcode Foundation (Diakonia)	SEK	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	9,360	-	-
TBBC, Family & Friends Appeal	THB	2,933,000	-	-	-	-	2,933	-	-	-	-
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	EUR	7,488	325,509	-	-	-	366	15,447	-	-	-
Umpiem Mai Fire Emergency Appeal	THB	-	-	-	-	12,740,000	-	-	-	-	12,740
United Methodist Committee on Relief	USD	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	2,610	2,542	-	-	-
ZOA Refugee Care	EUR	-	6,170	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-
Other Donations	THB	1,479,000	1,429,000	1,196,000	300,717	926,000	1,479	1,429	1,196	301	926
Subtotal:							82,707	62,254	49,142	43,002	59,038
3. Other											
Gifts in Kind	THB	6,209,000	7,279,537	3,404,060	2,370,600	2,500,000	6,209	7,280	3,404	2,371	2,500
Income from Marketing	THB	44,000	35,234	531,064	159,771	196,000	44	35	531	160	196
Bank Interest	THB	2,490,000	705,742	429,006	2,156,218	1,575,000	2,490	706	429	2,156	1,575
Income from Charity Activities	THB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB	600,000	114,500	1,089,215	1,195,000	-	600	115	1,089	1,195	-
Gains on Exchange	THB	9,800,548	12,926,450	-	-	-	9,801	12,926	-	-	-
Subtotal:							19,144	21,061	5,453	5,882	4,271
Total Incoming Resources:							1,257,467	1,137,237	1,148,585	1,049,023	1,050,416
Expenses:							1,137,394	1,108,333	1,153,213	1,039,345	1,056,571
Net Movement Funds:							120,073	28,904	(4,628)	9,678	(6,155)
Opening Fund:							80,597	200,670	229,575	224,948	234,626
Closing Fund:							200,670	229,575	224,948	234,626	228,471

Notes:

1. Projection

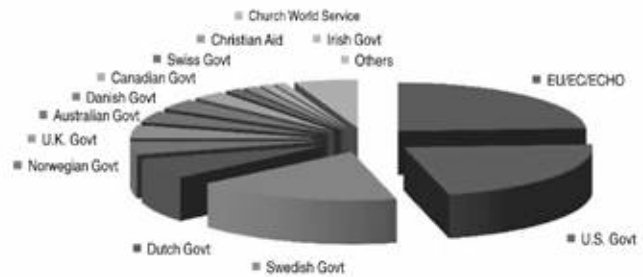
Table B5: TBBC funding sources 1984 to June 2012¹

By Area



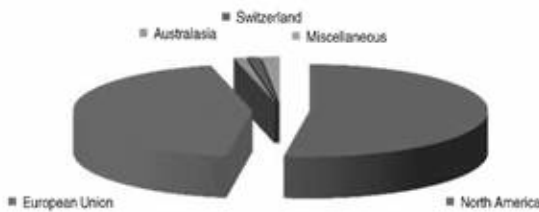
European Union	8,353,705,727	61.6%
North America	3,635,882,581	26.8%
Australasia	627,517,464	4.6%
Norway	600,466,590	4.4%
Switzerland	213,436,020	1.6%
International	98,716,118	0.7%
Asia	16,456,639	0.1%
Miscellaneous ²	18,560,562	0.1%
Total Baht:	13,564,741,701	100.0%

By Principal Donor



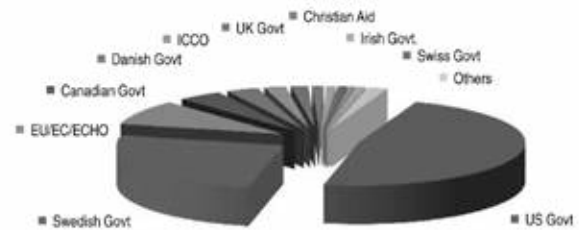
EU/EC/ECHO	3,254,398,506	24.0%
U.S. Govt	3,005,053,556	22.2%
Swedish Govt	2,390,280,588	17.6%
Dutch Govt	941,719,486	6.9%
Norwegian Govt	600,218,190	4.4%
U.K. Govt	581,315,462	4.3%
Australian Govt	525,194,118	3.9%
Danish Govt	486,581,939	3.6%
Canadian Govt	385,163,605	2.8%
Swiss Govt	195,435,493	1.4%
Christian Aid	175,817,412	1.3%
Church World Service	146,793,091	1.1%
Irish Govt	134,004,186	1.0%
Others	742,766,069	5.5%
Total Baht:	13,564,741,701	100.0%

2012 Only (First 6 months³)



North America	412,143,933	52.3%
European Union	345,928,756	43.9%
Australasia	8,336,472	1.1%
Switzerland	8,114,470	1.0%
International	296,465	0.0%
Miscellaneous ²	12,857,143	1.6%
Total Baht:	787,677,239	100.0%

2012 Only (First 6 months³)

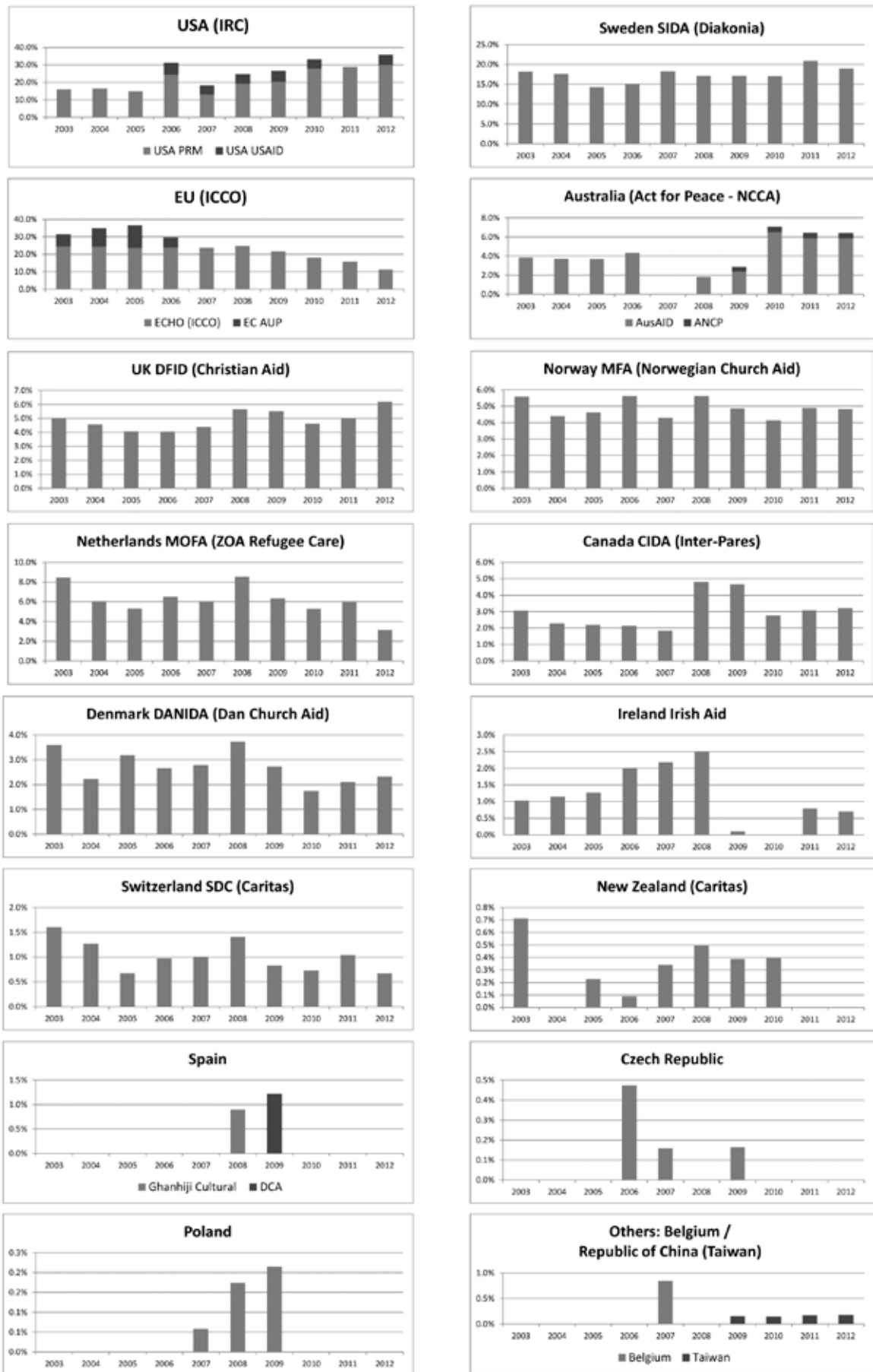


US Govt	376,695,336	47.8%
Swedish Govt	199,765,471	25.4%
EU/EC/ECHO	73,872,269	9.4%
Canadian Govt	34,024,914	4.3%
Danish Govt	24,558,122	3.1%
ICCO	16,560,920	2.1%
UK Govt	13,473,557	1.7%
Christian Aid	8,508,220	1.1%
Irish Govt.	7,328,400	0.9%
Swiss Govt	7,104,370	0.9%
Caritas (Australia)	4,673,009	0.6%
Australian Govt	3,663,463	0.5%
CAFOD	1,217,685	0.2%
Caritas (Switzerland)	1,010,100	0.1%
Others	15,221,403	1.9%
Total Baht:	787,677,239	100.0%

Notes:

- 1984-2003: Receipts Basis; 2004: Receipts Basis & Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment; Since 2005: Accruals Basis.
- Miscellaneous includes only donations. In reports prior to the Jul-Dec 2010 one it included other income sources such as bank interest, gains on exchange etc.
- Jan-Jun 2012 only.

Table B6: Government and EC Funding
Income as percentage of TBBC Expenses for each year*

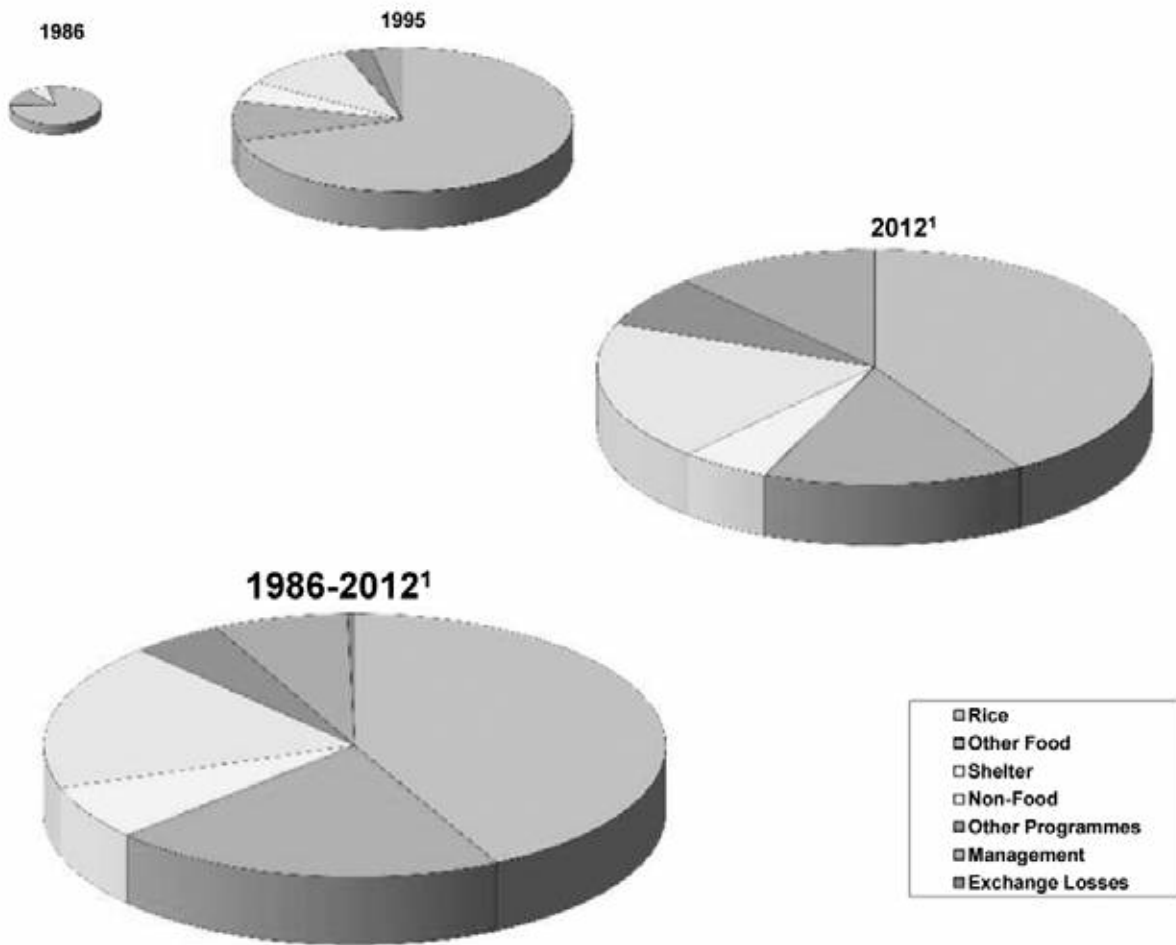


* Income recognised on Accruals basis 2005-2012, Cash received basis 2003-2004
 2012 Income based on Revised Projection

Table B7: TBBC expenditures 1986 to 2012¹

Activity	1986		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		2012 ¹		1986 to 2012 ¹	
	฿ M	%	฿ M	%	฿ M	%	฿ M	%	฿ M	%	฿ M	%	฿ M	%	฿ M	%
1 Rice	5.2	75%	26.7	78%	125.7	70%	206.8	46%	353.9	36%	459.6	40%	435.4	41%	5,760.9	42%
2 Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	236.6	24%	215.6	19%	161.4	15%	2,792.5	21%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:	6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	590.5	61%	675.2	59%	596.8	56%	8,553.4	63%
3 Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	107.0	11%	79.1	7%	55.0	5%	912.5	7%
4 Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	164.8	17%	173.3	15%	203.7	19%	2,458.6	18%
5 Other Programmes*	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	56.6	6%	75.5	7%	74.5	7%	648.7	5%
6 Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.1	6%	104.3	9%	126.6	12%	945.1	7%
7 Exchange Rate Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.8	4%	-	0%	52.3	0%
Total (Baht M):	6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	975.0	100%	1,153.2	100%	1,056.6	100%	13,570.6	100%

* Advocacy, Livelihoods & Camp Management



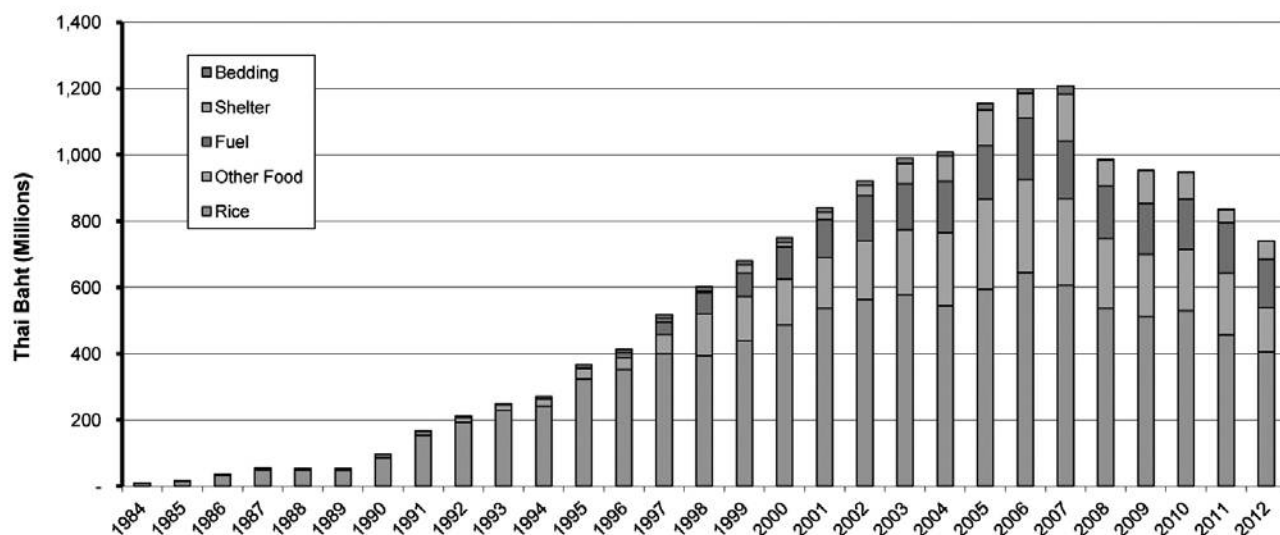
1. Per 2012 Projection

Table B8: Principal TBBC supplies 1984 to 2012*

Year	Rice (100 kg)	Fish Paste (kg)	Salt (kg)	Pulses (kg)	Sardines (kg)	Cooking Oil (litres)	Chillies (kg)	Fortified Flour (kg)	Sugar (kg)	Cooking Fuel (kg)	Shelter (baht)	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Sleeping Mats
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	84,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,640	23,889	-
1995	179,571	863,648	379,478	187,310	-	-	-	-	-	230,000	-	53,517	33,539	6,500
1996	195,746	981,856	403,260	110,631	-	-	-	-	-	1,560,000	-	61,528	37,773	3,450
1997	222,188	1,101,616	472,801	539,077	-	181,696	13,015	-	-	3,329,456	9,405,731	81,140	55,755	4,500
1998	218,931	949,881	483,723	1,734,170	-	939,676	44,318	-	-	5,841,073	4,953,283	69,816	45,715	10,415
1999	244,050	711,098	532,344	1,658,094	-	1,125,661	115,610	-	-	6,434,835	25,377,344	66,515	49,966	12,974
2000	269,979	945,947	506,192	1,495,574	15,078	1,182,147	106,462	-	-	8,880,581	13,639,882	70,586	46,100	19,468
2001	298,091	1,146,655	578,188	1,559,572	41,693	1,247,213	137,278	-	-	10,369,578	21,399,703	71,312	45,949	32,579
2002	312,650	1,288,370	624,914	1,750,516	94,425	1,447,208	152,641	-	-	12,312,581	30,864,256	76,879	63,622	12,300
2003	321,238	1,347,724	663,143	1,853,254	113,393	1,640,237	168,030	-	-	12,622,644	60,935,048	87,403	45,505	30,870
2004	302,953	1,229,894	633,933	1,689,658	148,647	1,587,933	194,271	811,835	-	14,030,605	77,268,014	80,000	55,650	545
2005	330,110	971,351	689,822	1,970,415	100,305	1,576,501	207,281	2,278,260	-	14,660,030	107,005,411	80,405	57,221	55,461
2006	357,561	1,179,086	643,492	1,716,420	108,795	1,704,592	234,847	2,021,600	353,581	16,841,310	73,964,075	92,892	59,987	2,307
2007	336,266	1,020,160	641,021	1,592,052	111,601	1,712,234	208,909	1,750,775	324,175	15,668,150	142,619,532	90,280	76,450	72,650
2008	297,841	936,981	607,463	1,501,338	115,057	1,552,732	91,960	969,650	337,825	14,334,113	78,568,446	21,600	1,208	1,100
2009	283,914	933,010	574,775	1,455,720	117,537	1,483,648	89,855	580,425	218,275	13,899,753	98,778,081	2,020	1,950	1,920
2010	294,298	1,029,963	657,204	947,046	131,440	1,548,556	87,742	618,128	203,750	13,812,805	79,084,269	14,540	5,510	4,190
2011	253,844	920,580	235,918	1,666,534	-	1,338,876	-	1,031,550	186,900	13,890,920	39,414,851	4,676	2,005	1,291
2012*	225,767	636,040	270,672	1,627,706	-	824,058	-	744,300	-	13,309,720	55,000,000	-	-	-
Total:	5,557,659	21,094,356	10,774,683	25,139,707	1,097,971	21,092,968	1,852,219	10,806,523	1,624,506	192,028,155	918,277,926	1,201,996	776,161	272,520

* Per 2012 projection

Cost of Principal TBBC Supplies**



APPENDIX C

Financial Statement 2012

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - June 2012

Income	Thai Baht
4000 Voluntary income	
4100 Government backed Grants	
4112 Caritas Switzerland(Swiss Govt)	7,104,370
4114 Christian Aid (DFID-UK)	13,473,557
4116 Christian Aid (Irish Aid-Govt)	7,328,400
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	24,558,122
4125 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	199,765,471
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	73,872,269
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	34,024,914
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	316,480,736
4138 IRC (USAID-USA)	60,214,600
Total 4100 Government backed Grants	736,822,439
4200 Non Government Grants	
4201 Act for Peace NCCA	3,663,463
4206 Baptist World Alliance	298,440
4207 CAFOD	1,217,685
4208 Caritas Australia	4,673,009
4211 Caritas Switzerland	1,010,100
4212 Christian Aid	8,508,220
4215 Church World Service	943,698
4217 Church World Service (UCC-USA)	181,545
4219 DCA DanChurchAid	522,621
4235 ICCO	12,558,160
4236 ICCO-SV	4,002,760
Total 4200 Non Government Grants	37,579,701
4300 Donations	
4333 Clarendon Park Congregational Church	4,841
4341 Les Dunford	7,311
4344 Meg Dunford	116,650
4345 Sally Dunford	14,622
4372 Website donations	296,465
4390 Other Miscellaneous Income	95,575
4393 Umpliem Mai Fire	12,739,635
4395 Income from Office	58,678
Total 4300 Donations	13,333,777
4400 Income from Marketing	
4401 Income from 25 year Scrapbook	39,311
4402 20th anniversary book	4,144
4403 Burma Plea book	59,000
4404 Jack Dunford Presentations	1,500
Total 4400 Income from Marketing	103,955
Total 4000 Voluntary income	787,839,872
4700 Investment Income	
4710 Bank Interest	987,161
Total 4700 Investment Income	987,161
4900 Other incoming resources	
4930 Gains on Exchange	7,980,381
Total 4900 Other incoming resources	7,980,381
Total Income	796,807,414

Expense

51 ADVOCACY	
5110 Data/Studies	646,650
5120 PR/Communication	297,787
5130 Peacebuilding	628,923
Total 51 ADVOCACY	1,573,360
52 LIVELIHOODS	
521 Agriculture	3,027,255
522 Weaving	569,623
523 Business Development	661,130
524 Shelter	1,810,076
Total 52 LIVELIHOODS	6,068,084
531 FOOD AID	
5311 Rice	192,498,829
5312 Fish Paste	11,541,310
5313 Salt	1,110,185
5314 Pulses	20,974,254
5316 Cooking Oil	26,436,353
5317 Fortified Flour	16,465,317
Total 531 FOOD AID	269,026,248
532 Cooking Fuel-Charcoal	86,243,584
533 Building Materials	41,291,669
535 NUTRITION	
5351 Supplementary Feeding	8,695,347
5352 School lunch support	4,583,009
5353 Nutrition support	231,019
Total 535 NUTRITION	13,509,375
536 OTHER SUPPORT	
5361 Warehouse Stipends	1,747,600
5362 Quality Control	1,977,623
5365 Huay Malai Safehouse	1,082,018
5366 KRCH	86,170
5367 Emergency	10,289,509
5368 Miscellaneous	5,222,176
5369 Thai Support	
53691 Emergency	20,000
53692 Community	754,424
53693 Authority (Food)	3,480,009
53695 Authority (Building Mat's)	913,482
Total 5369 Thai Support	5,167,915
Total 536 OTHER SUPPORT	25,573,011
54 IDP Camps	
541 IDP Camp Food	
5411 Rice (Mon)	2,676,632
5412 Rice (Shan)	12,078,185
5413 Rice (Karen)	6,211,600
5417 Other Food (Shan)	48,983
5418 Other Food (Karen)	27,784
Total 541 IDP Camp Food	21,043,184
542 IDP Camp Support	
5421 Mon camps Admin support	34,387
5422 Shan camps Admin support	849,750
5426 CAN Support (IDP camps)	111,667
Total 542 IDP Camp Support	995,804
Total 54 IDP Camps	22,038,988

55 ERA	
5510 Emergency Rice	19,310,000
552 Emergency Support	
5521 Admin support (ERA)	3,814,929
5522 Rehabilitation (ERA)	2,194,200
Total 552 Emergency Support	6,009,129
Total 55 ERA	25,319,129
56 CAMP MANAGEMENT	
561 CMSP	
5612 CMSP Supplies	9,868,387
5614 Administration cost	5,106,406
5615 Stipends	8,425,910
5616 IT support in Camps	708
Total 561 CMSP	23,401,411
5620 Refugee Committee Admin	2,243,736
5630 CBO Management	2,740,380
Total 56 CAMP MANAGEMENT	28,385,527
6 ORGANISATION COSTS	
60 SALARIES & BENEFITS	
610 Payroll	42,456,594
620 Medical Benefits	611,418
630 Other Benefits	1,904,229
Total 60 SALARIES & BENEFITS	44,972,241
71 VEHICLE	
7100 Fuel	1,292,175
7110 Maintenance	809,360
7120 Ins / Reg / Tax	448,336
7130 Car Wash	47,009
Total 71 VEHICLE	2,596,880
73 ADMINISTRATION	
730 Office	1,374,328
731 Rent & Utilities	1,781,022
733 Computer/ IT	980,926
735 Travel & Entertainment	2,812,353
736 Miscellaneous	1,849,898
737 Staff Training	1,532,147
Total 73 ADMINISTRATION	10,330,674
76 DEPRECIATION	
7610 Vehicles	1,832,692
7620 Equipment	32,023
7630 Computers/IT	113,038
7690 Loss on disposal of assets	3,134
Total 76 DEPRECIATION	1,980,887
77 GOVERNANCE	
7710 Audit fees	739,363
7740 Member meetings	167,620
7745 Trustee Expenses	122,158
7750 Consultants fee (Governance)	28,110
Total 77 GOVERNANCE	1,057,251
Total 6 ORGANISATION COSTS	60,937,933
	Total Expense
	579,966,908
Net movement funds	216,840,506

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Accrual Basis

Thailand Burma Border Consortium
Balance Sheet
As of June 30, 2012

Table C2: Balance Sheet: As at 31 December 2011 and 30 June 2012

	Dec 31, 2011	Jun 30, 2012
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Bank and Cash		
Bank	177,465,385	90,840,813
Petty Cash	160,000	160,000
Total Bank and Cash	177,625,385	91,000,813
Accounts Receivable		
Accounts Receivable	104,431,516	420,198,858
Total Accounts Receivable	104,431,516	420,198,858
Other Current Assets		
Receivable - CCSDPT	93,657	570,467
Advances for expenses	916,500	951,500
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense	2,706,585	1,277,149
Deposit Payment to Supplier	2,339,183	3,763,926
Deposits	842,000	860,000
Total Other Current Assets	6,897,925	7,423,042
Total Current Assets	288,954,826	518,622,713
Fixed Assets		
Gross Fixed Assets	24,766,946	25,815,631
Acc. Depreciation	(14,714,736)	(16,662,622)
Total Fixed Assets	10,052,210	9,153,009
	Total Assets:	527,775,722
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	58,669,905	69,957,951
Payable Business Development	135,000	174,143
Unregistered Provident Fund	486,890	
Deferred Income		1,579,564
Payable to Donors/Suppliers		1,000
Accrued Expenses	3,576,371	1,411,312
Payroll Suspense Account	1,513,263	3,185,638
	Total Liabilities:	76,309,608
	Assets Less Liabilities:	451,466,114
Fund		
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	133,191,306	142,869,726
Net Income	9,678,419	216,840,506
	Fund balance:	451,466,114
Fund Analysis:		
Restricted Fund	6,251,883	152,734,003
Designated Fund	25,000,000	29,584,000
General Fund	203,373,724	269,148,111
	Total Fund:	451,466,114

APPENDIX D

Appendix D Logical Framework (Log-Frame) for the TBBC Programme

The Log-Frame summarises TBBC's programme in terms of established performance indicators and related assumptions, risks and means of verification. Please refer to Chapter 5 for discussion on TBBC's programme performance and results from July - December 2011, presented against the Indicators.

Principal Objective: To ensure an adequate standard of living and respect for the 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 1: To pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment.</p> <p>Expected Results: Increased awareness/ understanding of the root causes and nature of the conflict and displacement</p> <p>Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced</p> <p>Protection is mainstreamed throughout the programme</p>	<p>Joint advocacy initiatives with CCSDPT, UNHCR, Donors, RTG</p> <p>Advocacy activities supported or undertaken by TBBC and its members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refoulement • All Refugees are registered 	<p>Minutes of meetings Agreement on mid-term strategy</p> <p>Annual IDP survey Articles published Media coverage / TBBC interviews Presentations given Conferences / meetings held</p> <p>UNHCR, MOI statistics, TBBC MPR Monitoring by TBBC members and partners</p>	<p>RTG is open to change / dialogue</p>

Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Specific Objective 2: To increase self-reliance</p> <p>Expected Results: Livelihood and food security initiatives are strengthened</p>	<p>Gap between needs and minimum requirement decreases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAN Training activities in all camps supported by project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households receiving seeds in CAN camps >20% - > 50% of CAN trainees plant vegetables in camp/home gardens. • Income generation and/or income saving activities supported by TBBC in 8 camps, including Thatch production in 2 camps, CAN in 5 camps and Entrepreneurship Development (EDGS project) in 3 camps (to include 500 participant >60% women). 	<p>No. of CAN Basic Trainings in camps No. of households No. of households</p> <p>Distribution registers. Grant receipt slips.</p>	<p>Security situation in camps remains stable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Camp residents are willing to actively participate in livelihood initiatives. - RTG policy allows for livelihood / agriculture projects to be implemented.

Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Specific Objective 3: To ensure continued access to adequate, nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality rates Crude mortality rate CMR < 9 / 1,000 / year Under 5 mortality rate U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year • Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition < 5% 	<p>CCSDPT Health Information System Mortality rates (CMR, U5MR) Children identified as malnourished from clinic visits Camp Nutrition surveys: Children <5 weight / height measurements (WHONCHS z scores)</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTG policy allows appropriate level of services and access - Cooperation from health agencies - Health 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 Burmese refugees receive adequate and accurate quality/ quantities of food, shelter and relief items</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All eligible refugees receive monthly food rations (as per TBBC policy on kcal/ person/ day for different population categories) • 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 • Children < 5 identified as malnourished are enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes – 90% • All components of the food basket and cooking fuel are provided for refugees as planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Commodities meet the quality specifications agreed upon by TBBC and the suppliers > 90% ○ Correct quantity received from suppliers > 95% ○ Correct quantity distributed to refugees > 95% ○ Commodities are distributed on time > 95% ○ Adequate quality of warehousing maintained > 95% ○ Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement 190mJ/p/m • All households (100%) have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves • Eucalyptus, Bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5 m2/ person) • Annual blanket distribution >50% of camp population 	<p>Nutritional analysis of ration Distribution / post-distribution monitoring Monthly supplementary and therapeutic feeding statistics CCSDPT HIS and TBBC programme statistics Children < 5 enrolled in supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (excluding new arrivals) compared to malnutrition rates CCSDPT HIS Vitamin A coverage</p> <p>Monthly monitoring reports Independent inspectors' reports, Acceptance by camp committee Warehouse checks -Stock and Distribution records, Observation at Distribution points -Ration received after distribution- at distribution point PDM Household visits, focus group discussions Ration books checked Laboratory test: MJoules/kg Assessment of cooking habits</p> <p>Materials provided can build minimum: 35 m² - standard house (1-5 people) 7m/p, 54 m² - large (6+)5.4 m/p Household survey Household checks, distribution of blankets</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTG allows appropriate level of services and access - Other services provided to camp residents are sufficient to maintain basic health levels - Sufficient commodities available in marketplace - Space available in camp - Donor commitment to funding <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals - Presence of epidemics - Armed attacks on camps - Access denied due to weather, natural disasters - Forced repatriation

Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Specific Objective 4: To strengthen mutually accountable community based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance</p>	<p>Community based camp management model functioning in all camps</p>	<p>Community responsibilities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Camp management ii. Supply chain management: maintenance of warehouses, receiving, storing, and distributing supplies iii. Capacity Building 	<p>Assumptions Displaced Communities want to manage themselves Risk Insufficient capacity in camp population</p>
<p>Expected Results: Camp management and Governance procedures are strengthened Equitable community participation in all stages of project cycle Complaints mechanisms and effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, formal agreements, codes of conduct in place • Electoral procedures in place and adhered to • Camp staff are appropriately and sufficiently trained • Equal gender participation in distribution process (+/-10%) • Equal gender representation in overall camp management positions (+/-10%) • Meetings/ consultations regularly held with CBOs, under-represented and vulnerable groups. • Programme activities are supported/ conducted by partner-CBOs • Refugees regularly provide feedback in TBBC comment-boxes located in the camps • Camp Public Forums are regularly held in all camps and appropriate response mechanism in place 	<p>Manuals available Camp staff lists. Camp management roles and responsibilities defined Participants and minutes of meetings with CBOs Trainings conducted Standard monitoring forms recording Comments received Monitoring in camp Formal complaints and response mechanism in place Comments/ feedback received and responses provided documented in Monthly Monitoring Reports</p>	<p>Assumptions RTG allows suggestion boxes to be maintained.</p>

Activities	Means	Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<p>1 TBBC meets or exceeds CCSDPT Executive Member requirements. Participation in Donors Humanitarian Actors working group Field Staff meet regularly with other service providers TBBC issues 6 month report Provide briefings, presentations at conferences, reports, publications</p> <p>2 Provide training and education in nutrition, appropriate gardening, camp management, warehouse management, quality control Purchase and monitor delivery and distribution of seeds, crop trees, small livestock, tools. Purchase materials for income generation activities Conduct livelihoods vulnerability analysis</p> <p>3 Maintain population database, demographic monitoring for ration calculations Nutrition training for health workers, nutrition surveys, nutrition education, Reimbursement of Supplementary Feeding and nursery school lunch programmes Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of rice, pulses, oil, salt, fish paste, fortified flour Award contracts to Suppliers, Issue purchase orders against contracts Reception, checking and storage of goods (Camp Committees) Monitor delivery and distribution of supplies Provide ration books</p> <p>Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of cooking fuel, Send samples of cooking fuel to laboratory for heating value tests Purchase stoves</p> <p>Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of eucalyptus poles, plastic sheeting. Issue limited tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of bamboo, thatch</p> <p>4 Camp committee (CC) receives and checks deliveries CC undertakes storage of supplies CC distributes rations</p> <p>Planning and scheduling of training sessions by TBBC Monthly Support for Administration costs and stipends Support for child care services Schedule and organise CBO meetings and focus group discussions Maintenance of suggestion boxes and information boards at all warehouses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel – field and Bangkok with relevant language skills - Offices – Field, Bangkok - 4WD vehicles - Training - Warehouses in camps - Documented processes – Procurement, Financial controls, Monitoring, Programme Guidelines and Staff Policy Manuals in place 	<p>% of purchases tendered</p> <p>Average no of bids</p> <p>Delivery 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

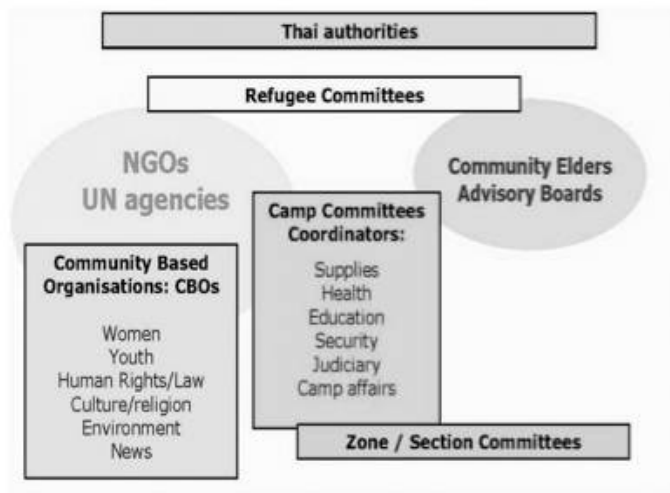
APPENDIX E

Camp Management Structures

Since 1984 the camps along the Thailand Burma/Myanmar border have been managed by the communities themselves under the authority of the Royal Thai Government. This Appendix summarises responsibilities of the various authorities and the procedures by which the refugee representatives are elected.

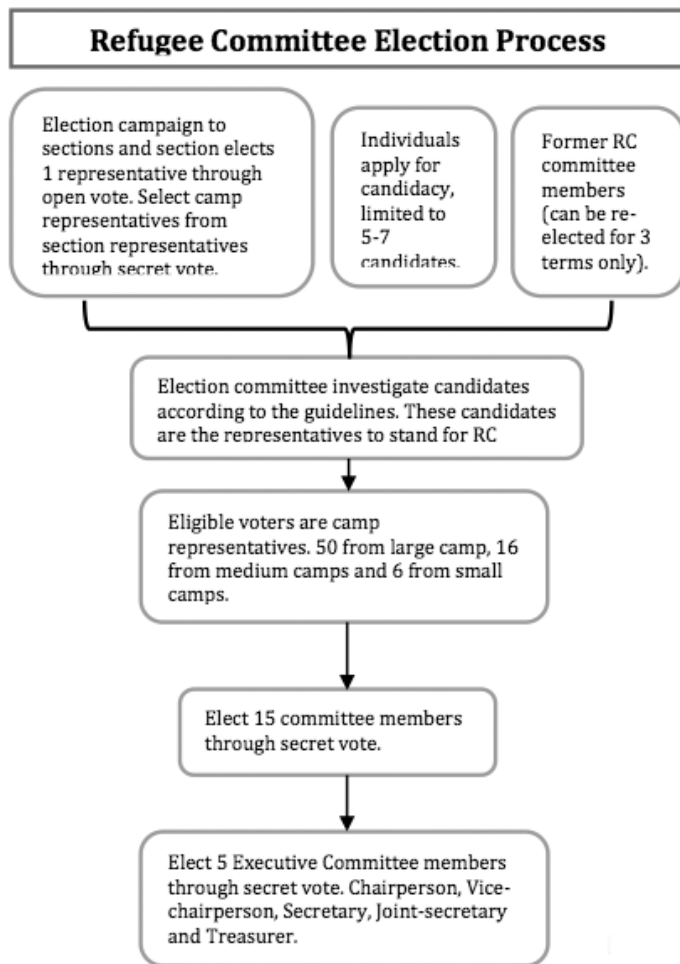
Thai authorities

The RTG administers the refugee camps. The MOI implements refugee policy set by the National Security Council (NSC) and controls the day-to-day running of the camps through provincial and district authorities, in collaboration with refugee and camp committees. Other government agencies, including the Royal Thai Army Paramilitary Rangers and the Border Patrol Police assist in providing security. Usually an MOI District Officer ('Palat') is assigned as Camp Commander, with Territorial Defence Volunteer Corps ('Or Sor') personnel providing internal security under his/her jurisdiction.



Community elders advisory boards (CEABs)

CEABs provide guidance to refugee and camp committees. Each board is made up of up to 15 senior elders appointed from the local community. Responsibilities include organising and overseeing refugee and camp committee elections. The central Karen and Karenni CEABs are based in Mae Sot and Mae Hong Son respectively, with local boards comprising residents in each camp.



Refugee committees (RCs)

The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) are the overall representatives of the refugees living in the camps. The Shan Refugee Committee (SRC) also represents the residents of Wieng Heng camp (although this is not considered an official camp). The Mae Sot-based KRC has offices in Mae Sariang, Sangklaburi and Suan Phung (in Ratchaburi province). The RCs oversee all activities through the camp committees, coordinate assistance provided by NGOs, and liaise with UNHCR, the RTG, and security personnel.

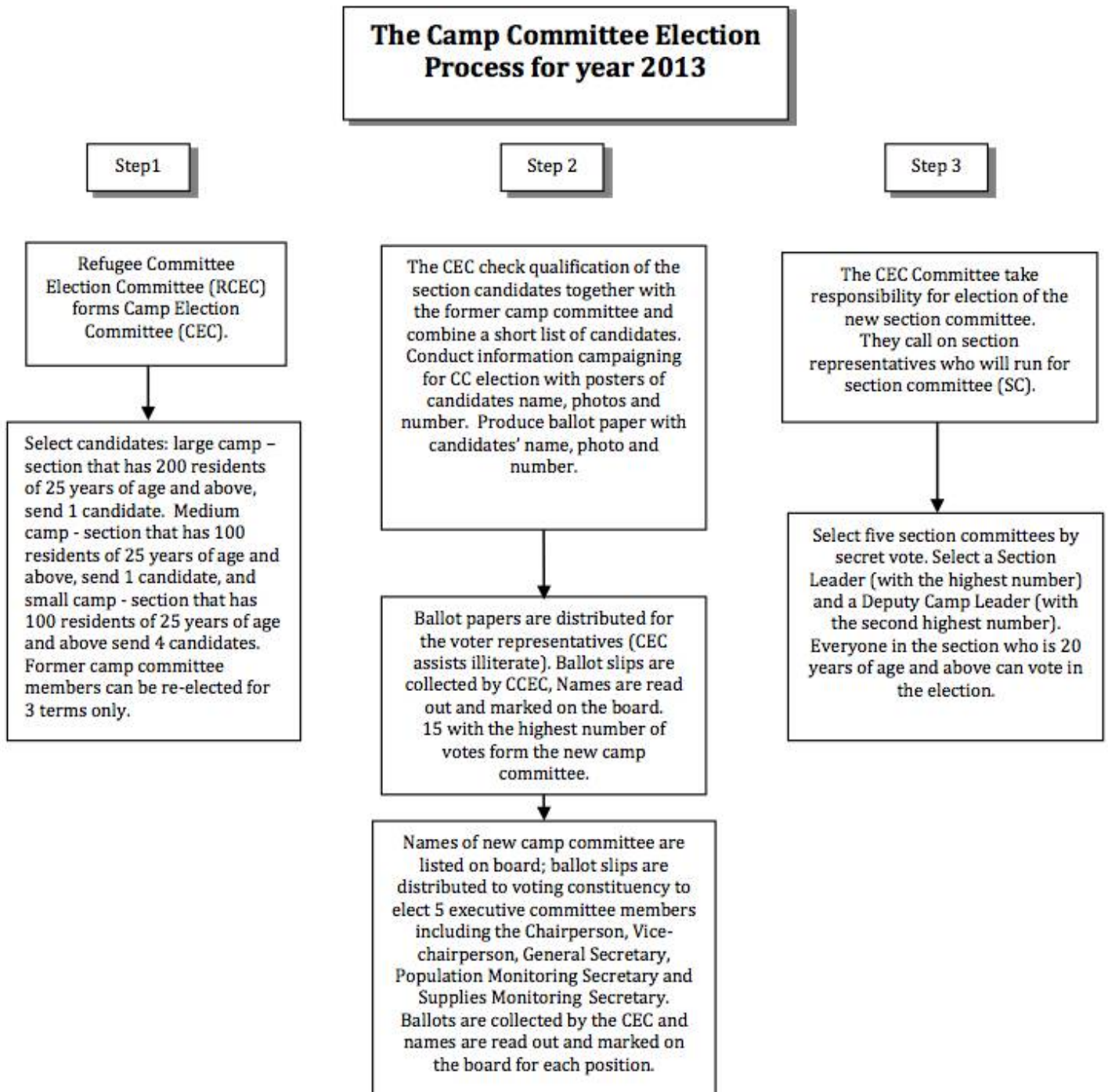
RCs consist of an Executive Committee, administrative staff and heads of various subcommittees, with up to 15 members who oversee specific activities. Rules and regulations governing their selection vary, but elections typically occur every three years supervised by the central CEAB.

In 2011-2012 KRC revised the RC and Camp Election Guidelines. The 'RC Election Committee', will comprise of 21 members, who will develop the administrative structure of the committee. Committee members will be CEAB and 13 camp representatives (three from the large camp, two from medium camps

and one from small camps). At least seven members of the Committee should be women. There are roles and responsibilities of the RCs Election Committee as well as rules for candidates and voters. These new processes will be used for the 2013 RC election. KnRC will review their RC and camp election guidelines early in 2013.

Camp committees (CCs)

CCs 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. CC structures are made up of elected representatives from within the camp population, with committees operating at the central, zone (if applicable) and section level. Details on CC structures can be found in Appendix E of the June to December 2011 6 month report available on the TBBC website.



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 smaller camps, zone and section committees are comprised simply of one or two leaders with a small number of assistants. In several camps, ten household leaders are placed under the section-level to further facilitate management of the camp. These are individuals selected by the section leader or the residents under their authority. In practice, this level of administration may manage between ten or thirty households.

CC elections occur every three years after the RC election. The new camp election guidelines include CCs, Zone Committees (if applicable) and Section Committees. The Camp Election Committee (CEC) appointed by the RC Election Committee oversees and supervises the camp election at all levels. Every person 20 years and over, whether registered or not, has the right to vote.

The secret ballot system uses the RC Election Committee and CEC approved ballot slips, pre-printed with the names, photos and number of all candidates, distributed to each voter. Voting through ballot boxes in camps is observed by CEC observers who also provide support to illiterate voters where necessary and the RC election will be observed by the RC Election Committee. The revised Election Guidelines provide an opportunity for unregistered people to nominate themselves to work in Camp Management at the Section level. They are also now eligible to vote for their leaders.

Camp Structures

Historically, the organisational structures of both the Refugee and Camp Committees have varied significantly which caused some difficulties in streamlining camp activities. In 2009-2010, TBBC's CMSP staff worked with refugee staff and the refugee committees to review and revise all structures. This process resulted in new structures for both Refugee Committees and agreement on three standard Camp Structures, based on the size of camp populations; (i) Small camp structure (up to 10,000 persons), (ii) Medium camp structure (10-20,000 persons) and (iii) Large camp structure (more than 20,000 persons). These structures now apply in all camps. The revised camp structure is shown below.

Women's and youth groups

The main women and youth committees are the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations (KWO and KnWO) and the Karen and Karenni Youth Organisations (KYO and KnYO). Members of other sizeable sectors of the populations - commonly organised along ethnic lines - also set up their own organisations, such as the Burmese Women's Union in Mai Noi Soi and the Muslim Youth Association in Umpiem Mai.

These main Karen and Karenni groups are established in each of their respective camps, running and co-ordinating social services with the camp committees (such as providing safe refuge and support services for victims of sexual abuse, managing and monitoring boarding houses, organising nursery school food assistance programmes, etc.). They also organise other activities: raising awareness and promoting issues within the community; conducting trainings, workshops, research and documentation, and advocacy; and helping to run publications, competitions and celebrations. Over the years, they have developed strong skill sets in fields such as leadership, project design and management, financial control, negotiation, mediation and counselling. They are administratively accountable to the CC Camp Affairs Co-ordinator, who is responsible for informing the camp and refugee committees of their activities and providing advice as required.

Elections for the women's and youth group committees are organised and chaired by the Camp Affairs Coordinator and take place every three to four years, depending on the camp. All members of the organisation have the right to vote (the numbers being typically in the thousands in larger camps), electing their committee members from a list of nominated candidates. The new committee members elect its executive committee from amongst themselves, which in turn allocates administrative duties and programme responsibilities to the remaining committee members.

As with camp committees, these committees face substantial turnover of staff due to departures for resettlement. Between elections, they mitigate the challenges by selecting residents with suitable qualifications and experience pending new elections at the end of their term. In some cases, departing members are responsible for identifying and orientating suitable replacements themselves prior to departure.

The recent suspension of the Longyi Project has meant that women's organisations have subsequently lost their main source of income, and this is directly affecting their ability to support vulnerable people in the camps, particularly widows, elderly persons, survivors of domestic and sexual violence, and unaccompanied minors.

Other community-based organisations (CBOs)

A variety of other CBOs also support camp management activities in the camps. These fall into two main categories: those which are formed by members of the refugee communities themselves (organisations supporting more specific social groups, such as the Karenni Students Union and the Karen Handicapped Welfare Association), and those which are established by NGOs and other external service providers (generally orientated around protection issues, such as Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Committees and Child Protection Committees (CPC)).

The selection of committee members varies, with the community-led groups generally holding some form of election process, while members of the NGO/ UN agency-led groups are commonly recruited. Members of the former generally work on a voluntary basis and are responsible for trying to solicit their own funding, while staff of the latter are generally allocated operational budgets and receive stipends.

In more recent years, and almost exclusively in the three Tak camps (Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po) where there has been a substantial diversification in the ethnic demographics of the populations since 2006, other groups have set themselves up, typically along ethnic lines. Many of them continue to struggle to organise themselves and gain the support of the constituency they strive to serve. Typically, they focus on immediate pursuits, such as organising material needs for vulnerable households and individuals within their sub-communities, in hope that this will strengthen their support base and solidify their position in the community. In the meantime, UN and CCSDPT agencies should monitor their evolutions and consider engaging with and supporting them where appropriate.



Appendix F

A brief history of the Thailand Burma border situation

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

1984: The first refugees: In 1984 the border was predominately under the control of the indigenous ethnic nationalities. The Burmese Government/ Army had only three main access points at Tachilek in the North, Myawaddy in the centre and Kawthaung in the South. The dark-shaded border areas had never been under direct control of the Government. These areas were controlled by the ethnic nationalities, predominantly Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon, who had established de facto autonomous states. The ethnic 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 these taxes paid for their governments, armies and social services.

The Karen National Union (KNU) had been in rebellion for 35 years and since the mid-1970s had been gradually 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. In 1984 the Burmese Army launched a major offensive, sending about 10,000 refugees into Thailand, and this time was able to maintain its front-line positions and not withdraw in the rainy season. The refugees remained in Thailand.

1984 to 1994: The border under attack: Over the next ten years the Burmese Army launched annual dry season offensives, overrunning and taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. New refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.

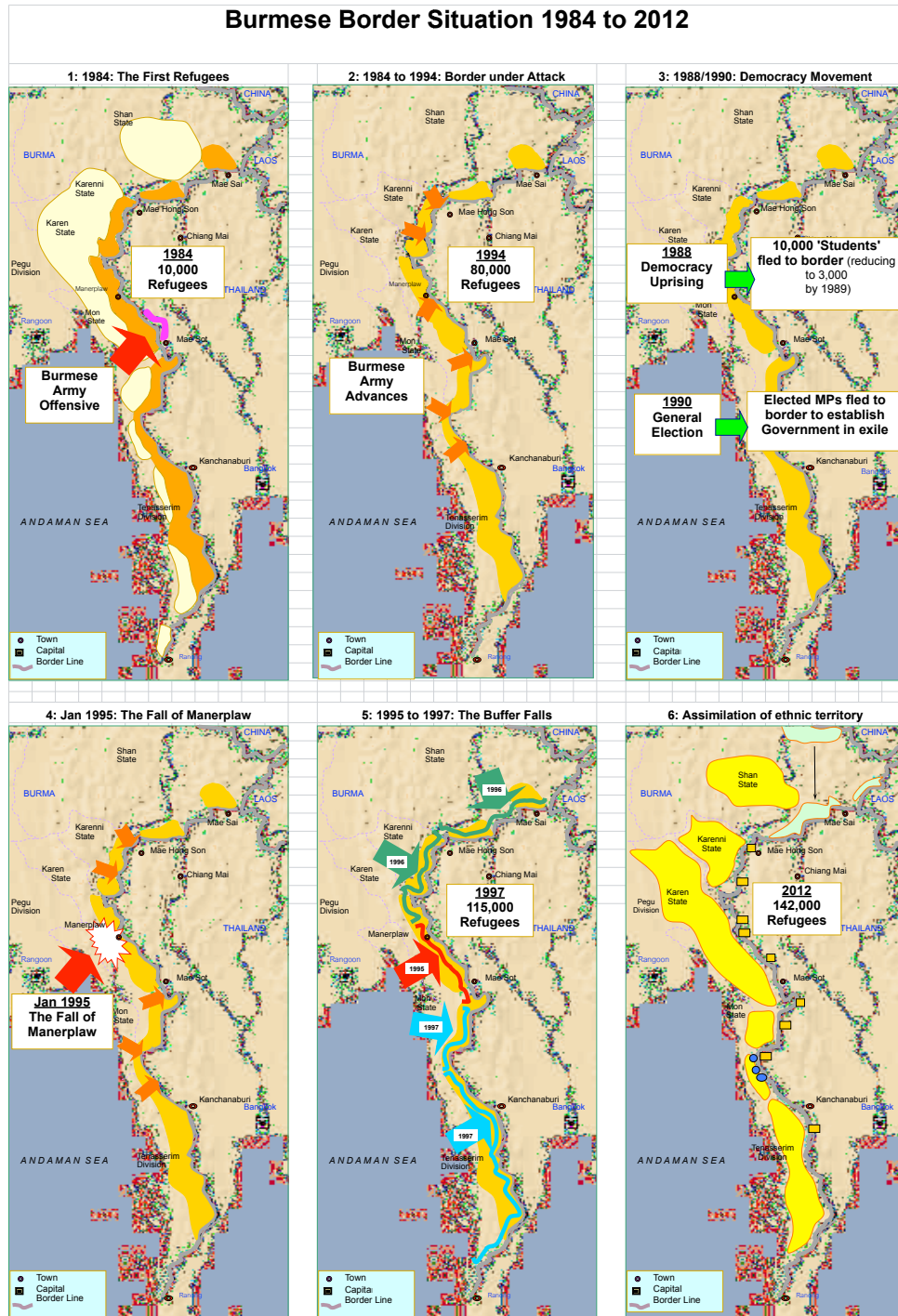
1988 and 1990 democracy movements: In 1988 the people of Burma rose up against the military regime with millions taking part in mass demonstrations. Students and monks played prominent roles and Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as their charismatic leader. The uprising was crushed on 18th September with thousands killed on the streets. Around 10,000 'student' activists fled to the Thailand Burma border and the first alliances were made between ethnic and pro-democracy movements. Offices were established at the KNU headquarters at Manerplaw and over 30 small 'student' camps were established along the border, although the number of 'students' quickly declined to around 3,000 by 1989. In 1990 the State Law Order and Restoration Council (SLORC) conducted a General Election which was overwhelmingly won by Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD). The NLD was not allowed to take power and elected MPs were imprisoned or intimidated. Some fled to the border to form a Government in exile, further strengthening the ethnic/ democratic opposition alliances at Manerplaw.

January 1995: The fall of Manerplaw: In January 1995, with the assistance of the breakaway Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), the Burmese Army attacked and overran Manerplaw.

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. In 1995 SLORC broke a short-lived cease-fire agreement with the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) and in 1996 similarly overran all their bases. And in the same year, Khun Sa, leader of the Shan resistance made a deal with SLORC which paralysed 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 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 significant territory and the number of refugees had increased to 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 refugee camps.

Assimilation of ethnic territory since 1996: Once the Burmese Army began taking control of former ethnic territory it launched a massive village relocation plan aimed at bringing the population under military control and eliminating remaining resistance. The map shows vast areas where the Burmese Army has forced villages to relocate. According to studies conducted by ethnic community based organisations and compiled by TBBC, more than 3,700

Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2012



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 estimated that in 2011 there were at least 450,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the rural areas of South East Burma (see Appendix G). The current population in the border refugee camps is estimated to be around 142,000. Since 2005 over 75,000 refugees have left the camp for resettlement in third countries.

Prospects: Following dramatic political changes in Burma/ Myanmar all of the major armed groups in South East Burma have now agreed preliminary ceasefires. For the first time in decades there is the possibility of an end to conflict in southeast Burma and of refugee return. Should the peace-building initiative fail however ongoing conflict and displacement would likely resume.

Appendix G

Displacement and Poverty in South East Burma

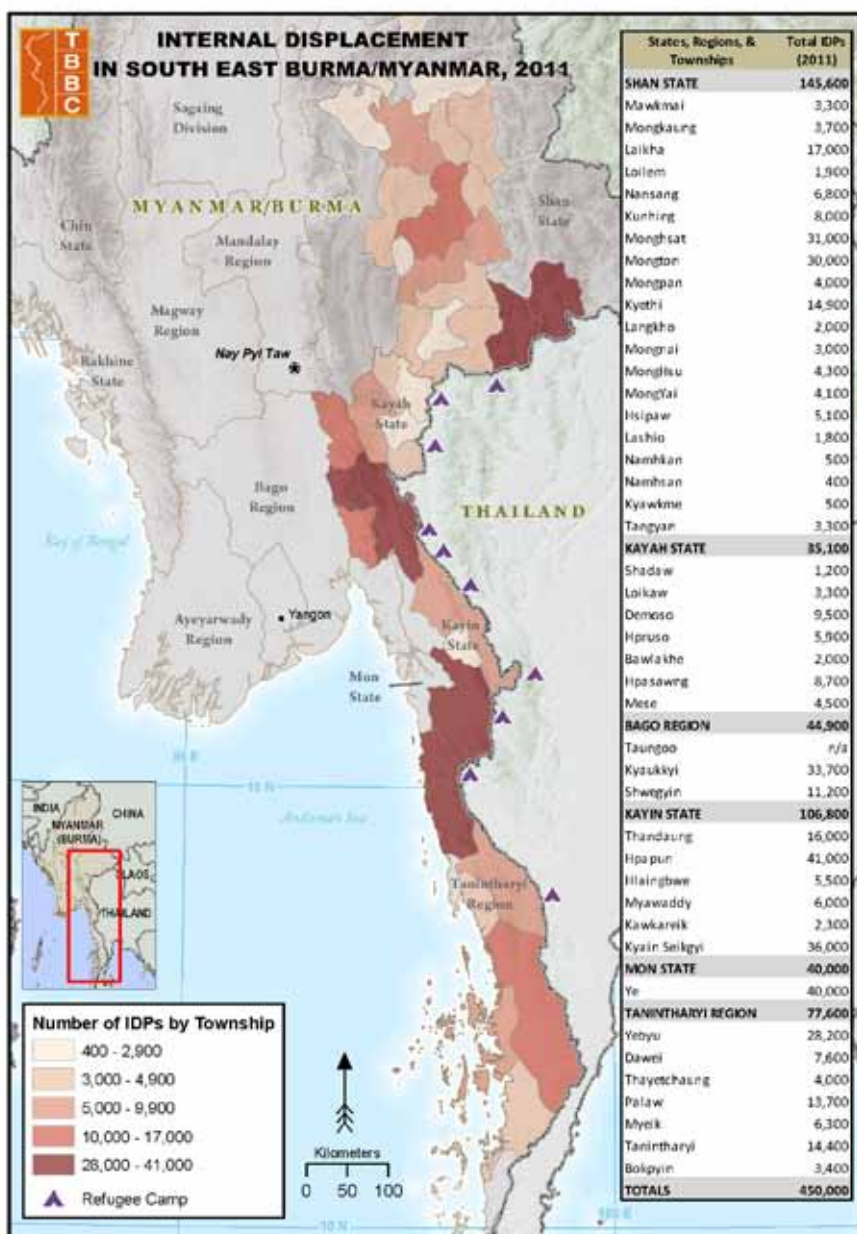
TBBC has been collaborating with ethnic Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to document the conditions in South East Burma/Myanmar since 2002. During 2010 and 2011, key informants were interviewed in fifty townships to assess the scale of forced displacement and over 2,600 households were surveyed in fourteen townships to assess poverty levels. Estimates of displacement were guided by international standards and the poverty assessment was developed in consultation with humanitarian agencies based in Rangoon/ Yangon to ensure that vulnerability indicators are standardised. The report was published in October 2011 to increase awareness about the severity of displacement and poverty in rural areas of South Eastern Burma/Myanmar at a critical juncture in the nation's history. It is available in full from <http://www.tbbsc.org/resources/resources.htm#idps>, while the maps and charts below summarise the key findings.

A new government in Burma/Myanmar offers the possibility of national reconciliation and reform after decades of conflict. Every opportunity to resolve grievances, alleviate chronic poverty and restore justice must be seized, as there remain many obstacles to breaking the cycle of violence and abuse. Militarisation continues to pose the greatest threat to human security in the south eastern states and regions, with more people forced to flee from their homes during the past year than any other during the past decade. Providing a protective environment by stopping human rights abuses, ensuring accountability and ending impunity will be essential for conflict transformation.

TBBC's partner agencies have documented the relocation or abandonment of more than 450,000 people in East Burma/Myanmar since 1996, in sites between August 2010 and July 2011. Many of these people have been forced to leave their homes, some fled into Thailand and others resettled elsewhere, over 450,000 people currently in the south eastern region. This is not a new phenomenon, as it has been displaced in the past decade, of the current scale of internal displacement in the south eastern region.

Poverty alleviation has been recognised as a priority for human development. While a quarter of the nation live in poverty, this situation is more acute in rural areas of South East Burma/Myanmar to meet their basic needs. This estimate is for assessing access to safe drinking water, shelter, food security and indebtedness. These issues are more severe in the conflict-affected townships of Bago Region and Thandaung in Karen/Thandaymyi with household surveys, conducted by the standards of living in rural areas of conditions in Northern Rakhine State and the central Dry Zone.

As a result of protracted conflict and military violence, livelihoods in South East Burma/Myanmar are too small to support basic needs. A quarter of households reported no income in the previous month while only one in six has any income. Food security indicators suggest that people have poor access to food, an inadequate

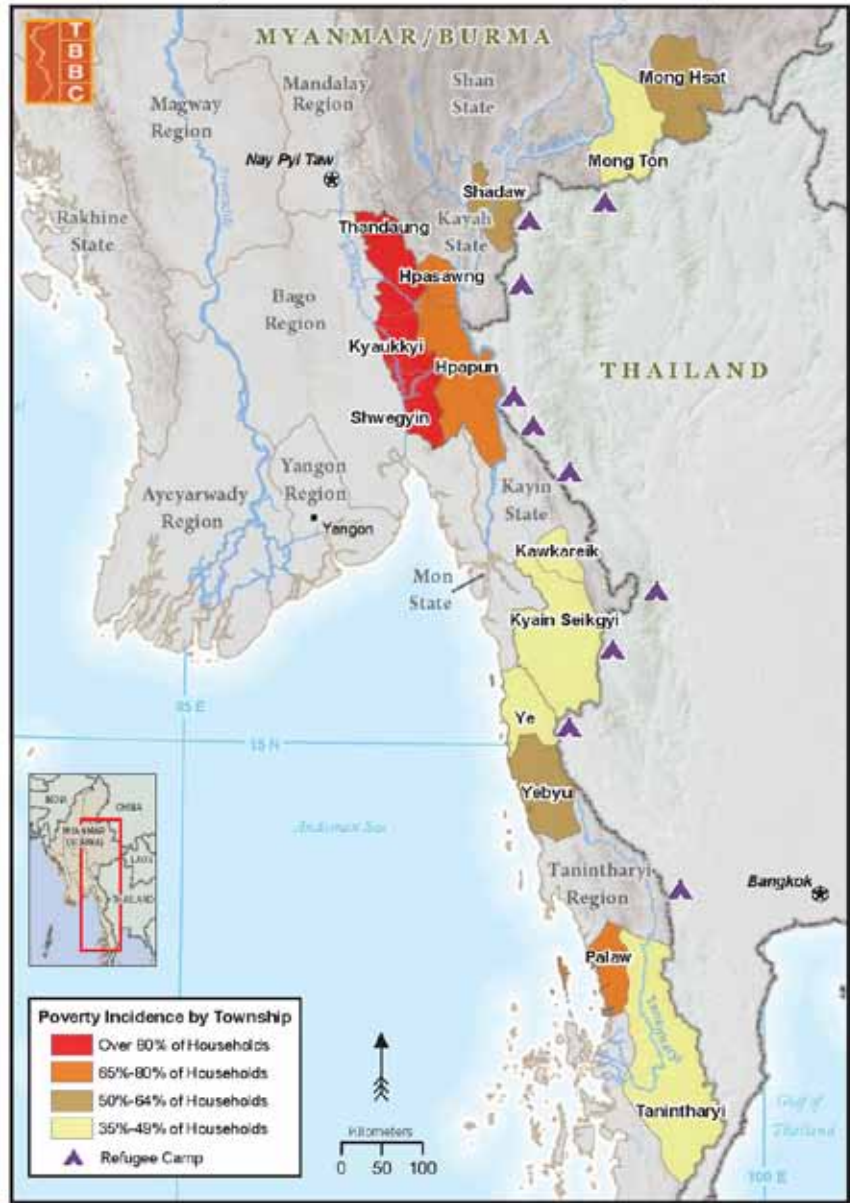


to food shortages. These outcomes correlate with limited access to agricultural land and productive assets and reflect the collapse of household economies.

The 2011 survey found that coercive military patrols, forced labour and forced displacement each disrupted the livelihoods of at least one in ten households during the previous six months. These and other shocks contributed to food shortages for three out of four households during the month prior to the survey. Rather than being temporary gaps, more than half the households will have bought, borrowed or bartered for rice to cover at least three months consumption in order to avoid food shortages leading up to the current harvest. Households primarily cope by buying cheaper and poorer quality food, buying food on credit, relying on family and friends and reducing consumption by eating rice soup. Villagers are incredibly resilient but their coping strategies need support so they can break free from the poverty trap.

The household survey has been repeated across South East Burma/Myanmar in 2012 and will be published in October. This will provide TBBC with baseline data to monitor household vulnerabilities and better target responses across rural areas of 21 townships in conflict-affected areas.

Map 6 : Poverty Incidence in South East Burma/Myanmar, 2010-11



Appendix I

TBBC meeting schedule 2012

1) TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board meets at least four times annually. Dates for 2012 are:

23	February	Teleconference
14	March	Mae Hong Son
10	May	Teleconference
14	June	Teleconference
14	August	Teleconference
30	October	Chiang Mai

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

2) TBBC General Meetings

13 – 15	March	Extraordinary General Meeting	Mae Hong Son
1 – 2	November	Annual General Meeting	Chiang Mai

3) Burma/Myanmar Day & Donors Meeting

31	October	Burma/Myanmar	Chiang Mai
1	November	Donors Meeting	Chiang Mai

4) Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Meetings

There will be six CCSDPT information and coordination Meetings in 2012 on the last Thursday of alternate months at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, from 09.00 to 11.30 hrs:

26 January	26 July
29 March	27 September
31 May	29 November

Abbreviations

AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	LoA	Letter of Agreement
AGM	Annual General Meeting	LWR	Lutheran World Relief
AMI	Aide Medicale International	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	MFT	Multi-Functional Teams
ARC	American Refugee Committee	MGRS	Multicentre Growth Reference Study
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	MHS	Mae Hong Son
AUP	Aid to Uprooted People	MJ	Mega Joules
AVI	Australian Volunteers International	ML	Mae La Camp, Tak province
BBC	Burmese Border Consortium	MLO	Mae La Oon Camp, Mae Hong Son province
BCG	Beneficiary Communications Group	MMR	Monthly Monitoring Reports
BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring	MNRC	Mon National Relief Committee
BGF	Border Guard Force	MNS	Ban Mai Nai Soi Camp, Mae Hong Son province
BHC	Boarding House Committee	MOI	Ministry Of Interior
BKK	Bangkok	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict	MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	MRML	Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp, Mae Hong Son province
CAMA	Compassion and Mercy Associates	MS	Ban Mae Surin Camp, Mae Hong Son province
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition	MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management	MSR	Mae Sariang
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MST	Mae Sot
CCAB	Camp Committee Advisory Board	MSU	Mobile Storage Unit
CCEG	Coordinating Committee for Ethnic Groups	MT	Metric Tonne
CCSDPT	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	MUPF	Monthly Update of Populations Figures
CCT	Church of Christ in Thailand	MYA	Muslim Youth Association
CDC	Centre for Disease Control	NAC	New Arrivals Committee
CEAB	Community Elders Advisory Boards	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CHE	Community Health Educators	NCHS	National Centre for Health Statistics (CDC)
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	NDAA	National Democratic Alliance Army (Mongla)
CIDKP	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People	NFI	Non-food Items
CMP	Camp Management Project	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate	NLD	National League for Democracy
CMSP	Camp Management Support Project	NMSP	New Mon State Party
CMT	Community Managed Targeting	NP	Nu Po Camp, Tak province
CoC	Code of Conduct	NSC	National Security Council (RTG)
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	NTF	Nutrition Task Force
CPF	Camp Public Forum	OCDP	Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (MOI)
CPN	Child Protection Network	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
CSC	Community Service Centre	OPE	Overseas Processing Entry
DFID	UK Department For International Development	PAB	Provincial Admissions Boards
DHA WG	Donors and Humanitarian Actor Working Group	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
DKBA	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army	POC	Person of Concern
DOPA	Department of Public Administration (MOI)	PSAE	Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
DR	Delivery Receipt	PWD	Person with Disability
DY	Ban Dong Yang Camp, Kanchanaburi province	PWG	Protection Working Group
EC	European Commission	RDR	Ration Distribution Register
ECHO	Educational Concerns for Hunger Organisation	RDW	Ration Distribution Warehouse
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office	RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Committee
EDG	Entrepreneurship Development and Grant	RSB	Rice Soi Blend
EDGSLP	Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings & Loans Project	RTG	Royal Thai Government
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
EHI	Environmental Health and Infrastructure	SFP	Supplementary Food Programme
ERA	Emergency Relief Assistance	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
FAN	Food Assistance and Nutrition	SHRF	Shan Human Rights Foundation
FSP	Food Security Programme	SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	SKB	Sangklaburi
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SLORC	State Law Order and Restoration Council
GCM	Global Chronic Malnutrition	SMART	Standard Methodology & Assessment of Relief & Transitions
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship	SORP	Statement for Recommended Practice for Chanties
GHDI	Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative	SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
GM&P	Growth Monitoring and Promotion	SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter & Minimum Standards in Disaster Relief
GRN	Goods Received Note	SRC	Shan Refugee Committee
HI	Handicap International	SRDC	Shan Relief and Development Committee
HIS	Health Information System	SSA-N	Shan State Army North
HR	Human Resources	SSA-S	Shan State Army South
HV	Heating Value	SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
ICCO	Inter Church Organisation for Development	SWAN	Shan Women's Action Network
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross	SYNG	Shan Youth Network Group
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
ILO	International Labour Organisation	TEAR	Tearfund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
IRC	International Rescue Committee	TH	Tham Hin Camp, Ratchaburi province
IRPI	International Research Promotion Institute	ToR	Terms of Reference
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	ToT	Training of Trainers
KAD	Karen Agricultural Department	TPD	TBBC Population Database
KESAN	Karen Environmental and Social Action Network	UM	Umpiem Mai Camp, Tak province
KIO	Kachin Independence Organisation	UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
KnDD	Karenni Development Department	UNFC	United Nationalities Federal Council
KnED	Karenni Education Department	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KNLA	Karen National Liberation Army	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
KNPLF	Karenni Nationalities Peoples Liberation Front	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party	UNSCN	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
KNU	Karen National Union	USDA	Union Solidarity and Development Association
KnWO	Karenni Women's Organisation	USDP	Union Solidarity and Development Party
KnYO	Karenni Youth Organisation	UWSA	United Wa State Army
KORD	Karen Office of Relief and Development	UWSP	United Wa State Party
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
KRCH	Kwai River Christian Hospital	WFP	World Food Programme
KSNG	Karen Student Network Group	WHO	World Health Organisation
KWO	Karen Women's Organisation	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
KYO	Karen Youth Organisation	YSP	Yellow Split Peas
LAC	Legal Assistance Centres	ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands
LCC	Livelihoods Coordination Committee		



Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Working with displaced people of Burma

28 YEARS

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.