



PROGRAMME REPORT

JANUARY TO JUNE 2011



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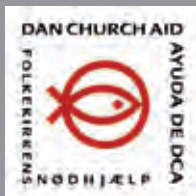
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Friends and Families Of TBBC



Introduction

This six-month report describes the programme and activities of the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) during the period January to June 2011.

During this period TBBC was a consortium with eleven NGOs from nine countries. TBBC's main focus is to provide food, shelter, non-food items and capacity-building support to Burmese refugees and displaced persons. It also engages in research into the root causes of displacement and refugee outflows. Membership is open to other NGOs with similar interests. TBBC's head office is in Bangkok, with field offices in the border towns of Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot, Umphang and Kanchanaburi.

TBBC's programme is evolving as circumstances change and in recent years increasing emphasis has been placed on promoting self-reliance of displaced people through the utilisation and development of their own resources. This has included the support of livelihood activities. TBBC will be willing to support voluntary repatriation of the refugees when the situation allows safe and dignified return to Burma, and to assist, as appropriate, in their subsequent rehabilitation.

TBBC works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government and 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 16 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 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. Donations can be made through the TBBC website www.tbbc.org

TBBC Strategic Plan Objectives, 2009-2013

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

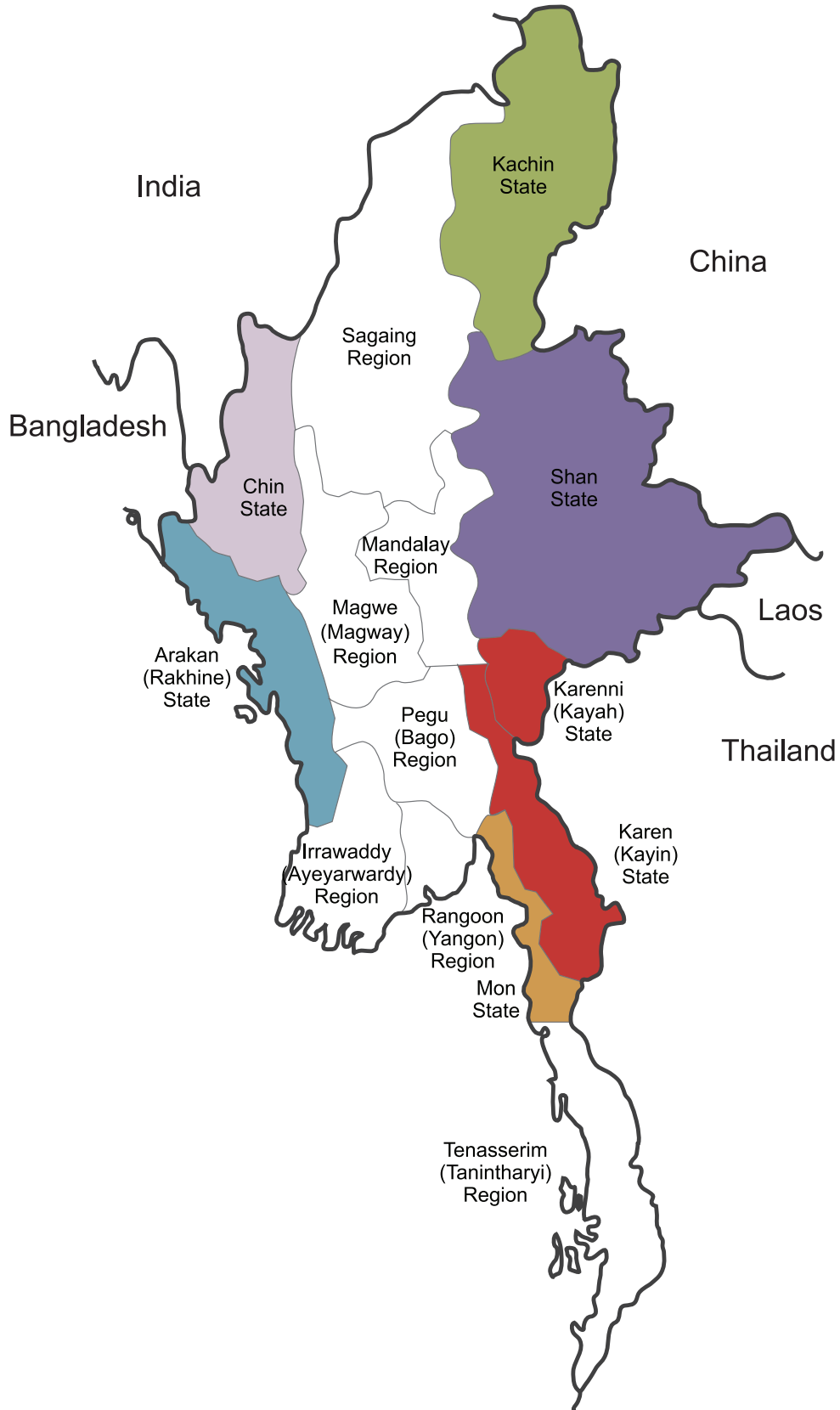
Contents

1. Executive Summary January to June 2011	1
2. Refugee Situation January to June 2011	5
2.1 Refugee populations	6
2.2 RTG refugee policy	9
2.3 Migrant workers	10
2.4 Internally displaced the situation in eastern Burma	10
2.5 Political developments	12
3. Programme January to June 2011	15
3.1. Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment	17
3.1.1 Planning initiatives and RTG policy	17
3.1.2 Protection activities	17
3.1.3 Other TBBC advocacy activities	18
3.2. Increasing self-reliance by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities	19
3.2.1 Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings Project (EDGSP)	19
3.2.2 Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project	22
3.2.3 Weaving project	27
3.2.4 Livelihoods opportunities in the shelter sector	28
3.3. Ensuring continued access to food, shelter and non-food items, prioritising the most vulnerable	31
3.3.1 Camp supplies	31
3.3.2 Nutrition	40
3.3.3 Supply chain management	44
3.3.4 Preparedness, New Arrivals and Vulnerable Groups	50
3.3.5 Support to Mon resettlement sites	50
3.3.6 Support to Shan displaced persons	51
3.3.7 Safe house	52
3.3.8 Assistance to Thai communities	53
3.3.9 Coordination of assistance	53
3.4. Support mutually accountable community-based management ensuring equity, diversity and gender balance	53
3.4.1 Beneficiary Communication	59
3.4.2 Boarding Houses	61
3.4.3 Gender	62
3.4.4 Ethnicity	63
3.4.4 Conflict sensitivity	64
3.5. Developing TBBC organisational structure and resources to respond to changes, challenges and opportunities	64
3.5.1 Governance	64
3.5.2 Management	65
3.5.3 Communications	68
3.5.4 Resource Centre	69
3.5.5 Visibility	69
3.5.6 Cost effectiveness	69
3.5.7 Funding Strategy	69
3.5.8 Programme studies and evaluations	70
4. Finance	71
4.1. Income	72
4.2. Expenses	72
4.3. Reserves and balance sheet	77
4.4. Monthly cash flow	78
4.5. Grant allocations	78
4.6. Sensitivity of assumptions	78
5. Performance against indicators, January - June 2011	89
5.1 Specific Objective 1	91
5.2 Specific Objective 2	91
5.3 Specific Objective 3	92
5.4 Specific Objective 4	100

Appendices

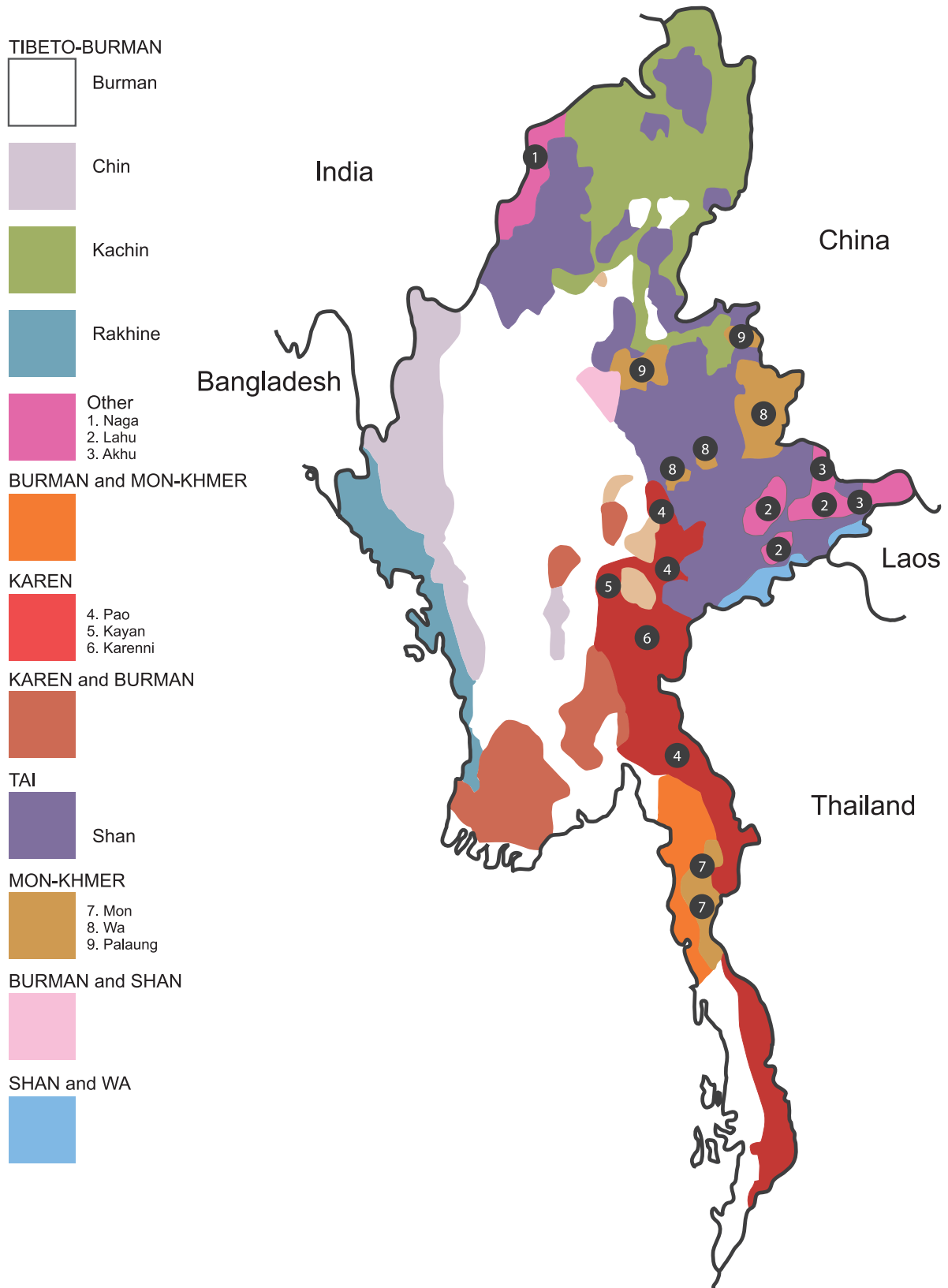
A. TBBC History, Regulations, Funding and Programme	104
A.1 History, Role and Regulations	104
A.2 Organisational structure, funding and financial reporting	106
A.3 TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goals, Aim and Objectives	108
A.4 Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations	108
A.5 Refugee caseload and demographics	109
A.6 Programme Responses	
A.6.1 Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment	
a) Advocacy activities	110
b) Protection	110
A.6.2 Increase self-reliance by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities	
a) Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings Programme (EDGSP)	111
b) Community agriculture and nutrition (CAN)	111
c) Weaving project	112
A.6.3 Ensure continued access to food, shelter and non-food items prioritising the most vulnerable	
a) Food and cooking fuel	113
b) Shelter	114
c) Non-food items	116
d) Nutrition	117
e) Supply chain	118
f) Preparedness	123
g) The Sangklaburi safe house	123
h) Assistance to Thai communities	124
i) Environmental impact	124
A.6.4 Support mutually accountable community-based management ensuring equity, diversity and gender balance	
a) Camp management	124
b) Community outreach	125
c) Communications strategy with refugee communities	126
d) Gender	12
A.6.5 Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to respond to changes, challenges and opportunities	
a) Strategic Plan	128
b) Programme evaluation and review	128
c) Performance indicators	129
d) Cost effectiveness	129
e) Sustainability and contingency planning	129
f) Continuum strategy	130
g) Visibility	130
B. Summary of TBBC and NGO programme since 1984	132
C. Financial statements January to June 2011	140
D. Logical Framework of TBBC programme	144
E. Camp management structures	147
F. A brief history of the Thailand Burma border situation	152
G. Internal displacement and chronic poverty in eastern Burma	154
H. TBBC member agencies, advisory committee, member representatives and staff, 1984 to June 2011 ...	156
I. TBBC meeting schedule 2011	158

Burma States and Divisions



Notes: names in parentheses are those used by SPDC

Major ethnic groups of Burma



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

Displaced Burmese June 2011



Executive Summary 1



Introduction

The Thai authorities have announced that they would like to close the refugee camps within the next two or three years. After more than 27 years all concerned would like to see the camps closed, but the problem is, as the Royal Thai Government (RTG) admits, conditions in Burma are not yet conducive for refugees to go home in safety and dignity and to live productive lives with access to education and livelihoods. So far the authorities have no actual plan for camp closure.

This does however provide an opportunity to focus on what needs to be done to create conditions for the camps to close. Can ceasefires be negotiated and a credible process of reconciliation initiated so that land mines can be cleared and eastern Burma readied for the refugees to return? And until this can happen, are there other solutions for the refugees? Can more opportunities be created for refugees to be resettled in third countries? Are there ways that they can be accommodated in Thailand other than in camps, without being perceived as a threat to Thai national security and perhaps even directly contributing to the country's economy?

It is still too early to predict whether the General Election held in Burma last November was the beginning of a genuine transition to democracy or a continuation of military rule under a different guise. President Thein Sein's inaugural speech raised hopes with bold references to national unity, human rights, equality for all and reconciliation but, as yet, progress has been barely perceptible. Many foreign countries have sent high level delegations to engage with the government but so far it has ignored demands for the release of more than 2,000 political prisoners and for genuine negotiations to deal with ethnic grievances.

Indeed, the ethnic issue is becoming one of the most pressing. The government still insists that the ethnic armies should form Border Guard Forces and come under Burmese Army command, but most are still refusing, insisting first on political reforms. Two of the longest serving cease-fires in Shan and Kachin States have broken down as a result of attacks by government forces, resulting in over twenty thousand people being displaced. The security situation in eastern Burma has deteriorated. More battalions of the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) Border Guard Force have defected and resumed fighting. There is a real possibility of armed conflict spreading further given that government lines of communication with the Mon and Wa ceasefire parties are tenuous, if not already broken.

The Thai authorities would like to close the refugee camps. Whilst it is acknowledged that this is not feasible just now, it provides an opportunity to consider what needs to be done to create conditions conducive to camp closure in the future.

All of this provides a complex backdrop for TBBC and other agencies providing services to the refugee camps along the Thailand Burma border. The likelihood is that refugee numbers are more likely to increase than decrease, at least in the short term. The Humanitarian agencies are facing funding shortages partly due to the on-going global financial crisis but also because donors are dealing with other priorities both inside Burma and elsewhere in the world. Whilst there are many promising initiatives to promote livelihoods, attempts to make the refugees more self-reliant are severely constrained by the funding situation and RTG's insistence that refugees must remain confined to camps.

This report documents TBBC's programme during the first half of 2011, illustrating its endeavours to work within current financial constraints and yet aspire to promote and support the change that is overwhelmingly desired.

Refugee situation

TBBC's 'verified caseload' increased by 5,943 to 147,019 persons during the first half of the year due to births and new arrivals, less departures for resettlement and deaths. The 'feeding figure' however, measured as the actual number of refugees turning up to collect rations, increased by just 1,066, to 140,964. The caseload is re-verified at the end of each year and the difference between the verified caseload and the feeding figure tends to widen during the year because some verified people apparently leave the camps.

Of continuing concern is the fact that 65,090 (44%) of the verified case load are unregistered, asylum seekers who have entered the camps since the last official registration in 2004/5. These people are vulnerable. They are not entitled to apply for resettlement and are often excluded from other services. It is to be hoped that this year the Ministry of Interior (MOI) will be able to complete the pilot pre-screening process initiated in 2009.

During the period 4,842 refugees left the camps for resettlement to third countries, bringing the total since 2005 to almost 70,000. The rate of departure is however now declining and by the end of 2012 most of those eligible or interested in resettlement will have left. If resettlement is to play a significant role in reducing refugee numbers in the future, the eligibility of the unregistered population will have to be resolved.

Outside the camps, some 6,000 refugees remain scattered in more than 20 temporary sites, mostly along the Tak border, following fighting between breakaway factions of the DKBA and the Burmese Army after the General Election in November. Numbers have dissipated during the period as assistance has stopped, some perhaps having returned to Burma but most probably having found other options in Thailand, some in the refugee camps.

TBBC Programme

This report documents on-going developments in almost every aspect of TBBC's programme, driven mainly in pursuit of the Strategic Planning objective to reduce aid-dependency, but also constantly seeking economies.

Nutrition: Major adjustments have been made to refugee food rations based on the recommendations of an expert Nutritionist in the second half of 2010. The amounts of rice, cooking oil and salt have been reduced, chillies eliminated and sugar will be provided only as a component of AsiaMIX, whilst pulses in the form of split peas were re-introduced. Age categories were also adjusted to ensure that young and growing children received adequate nutrition. The new rations acknowledge that many refugees do have capacity to supplement the food basket TBBC provides; they are more balanced nutritionally; whilst continuing to target groups traditionally recognised as the most vulnerable. The adjustments resulted in food cost savings of around 15%.

Consultants have recommended against more food rations adjustments without further detailed surveys.

The consultant also recommended that an extensive vulnerability assessment be carried out in all camps in order to better define vulnerable groups so that further ration adjustments could be considered. This assessment was carried out during the first half of 2011. The final report and recommendations are pending, but the survey confirmed that the majority (88%) of the population are "medium" or "highly" vulnerable. No simple common denominator was identified amongst vulnerable households, but rather, a composite proxy of seven indicators was suggested to determine relative vulnerability for further ration reductions. The study recommended that no further targeted feeding of the general food basket should be made without a cost-benefit analysis to decide whether the complex surveys that would be required to calculate and apply these indicators would be worthwhile.

Shelter: The development of TBBC's shelter activities received a major set-back with the premature death of our much loved and respected shelter expert, Thomas Ramsler. The pilot needs-based shelter assessment in Tak province, tailoring household shelter repairs to actual needs and providing skilled assistance in building, is progressing well, but expansion to other camps is now on hold pending the recruitment of Thomas' replacement.

Livelihoods: Other new pilot shelter projects which Thomas initiated also provide livelihood opportunities and are developing rapidly. Bamboo plantations are being expanded; pilot community forest management projects are being researched with Thai authority support; pilot roofing leaf production and bamboo preservation projects are underway; and concrete housing post trials are about to begin.

TBBC Supply Chain Management staff numbers have more than doubled since 2008 but have more than justified the increased cost through greater control over camp supplies.

TBBC's entrepreneur training has exceeded targets set at the outset. 75% of the 360 people originally trained and given small start-up capital for small businesses in two camps succeeded well enough to qualify for a second training and follow-up grants. On average these businesses are earning baht 230 a day, making a daily profit of around baht 75. In a second phase of the project, training is underway to set up savings, loans and insurance groups initially to provide investment security for camp refugees raising pigs and small animals.

Camp Management: An important component of the Strategic Framework towards the objective of self-reliance is the strengthening of community based camp management. TBBC provides support to the refugee and camp committees for camp administration

and training and stipends to over 2,000 people involved in camp management. Women have been encouraged and enabled to take a more prominent role in camp leadership and systems set up to provide more opportunities for beneficiaries to provide feedback and input to programme planning. Breaches of recently established Codes of Conduct are also now being investigated and resolved. Camp Management structures will be reviewed with the support of the Canadian and Australian governments later this year.

Supply Chain: With basic camp supplies still representing around two thirds of TBBC's expenditures, strengthening the Supply Chain Management system has been a major focus for more than three years. The whole system has been overhauled from procurement through delivery, storage and distribution including new paper trails and monitoring tools. During this period a full complement of staff has been recruited bringing the total number involved in the supply chain to 35, more than double the number employed in 2008 (16). The benefits are self-evident in improved efficiency which more than off-set the costs involved. A full team will be able to ensure on-going development of the system and compliance with TBBC commodity supply chain systems.

TBBC restructuring

With the recruitment of an Organisational Development Director, TBBC's management restructuring based on the recommendations of the 2009 management consultancy is now effectively in place.

The TBBC Annual General Meeting (AGM) in October will be conducted in accordance with revised Bylaws adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) in March aimed at strengthening the Board structure. Provision has been made for the election of up to two external board members with specific skills and experience and Member agencies are encouraged to nominate staff as TBBC Board Directors other than their representatives responsible for day to day relations.

TBBC funding situation

Having cut baht 273 million (21%) (USD 9m, EUR 7m) from the preliminary budget for 2011, TBBC has been able to stay on budget and expects to more or less break even this year. The situation has been helped by the fact that prices and exchange rates have remained relatively stable compared with recent years. Total expenditures for the year are projected at baht 1,072 million (USD 35.7m, EUR 25.5m) and although some Donor contributions have yet to be confirmed this should result in end of year reserves slightly higher than last year, and a liquidity surplus (funds in excess of what TBBC needs to pay outstanding bills) of about baht 47 million (USD 1.6m, EUR 1.1m), complying with TBBC's reserve policy. The fact that TBBC is once again expecting to break even is a tremendous tribute to the generosity of many Donors who have responded even during these most challenging times.

Looking ahead to 2012 though remains a daunting prospect. With numbers of refugees leaving for resettlement dropping and new refugees continuing to arrive, the feeding caseload is more likely to increase than decrease. Foreign exchange rates are more likely to weaken than strengthen and prices will almost certainly increase. Remarkably, TBBC has been able to maintain a straight-line budget in Thai baht terms for 6 years. This has been achieved by narrowing TBBC's responsibilities and eliminating all non-core activities whilst also pursuing all opportunities for improved efficiency. This year's huge 20% cut (which will actually reduce expenditures 7% below 2010 levels) was achieved by taking the first steps towards targeted feeding to the most vulnerable and slashing shelter provisions by 50%.

There remains little scope for further cuts on this scale without undermining TBBC's ability to deliver on its core objectives. Cuts to the shelter budget were so severe that they will already have knock-on effects on shelter standards in future years, and vulnerability studies carried out during the first half of this year (see Nutrition above) have confirmed that there is little scope to make any further reductions to food rations without endangering the nutritional status of the population as a whole. Meanwhile, whilst TBBC's livelihood projects are beginning to show promising results (see Livelihoods above), for these to have real impact, they will require more investment and resources and, given the restrictions on refugee movements and the limited experience of camp residents in economic activity, these will not significantly reduce the need for humanitarian assistance in the short term.

Anticipating the difficult funding climate to continue, the preliminary budget for 2012 has been drawn up assuming minimal expansion of activities in an effort to once again straight-line expenditures in Thai baht terms. However, even by reducing activities below those previously planned, the budget works out at baht 1,111 million (USD 37 m, EUR 26.5), 4% higher than projected for 2011, mainly due to increasing refugee numbers and prices.

In spite of all the challenges, this has been a very productive six months. As always, TBBC wishes to express its deep appreciation to all its donors and supporters, large and small for all their support and on-going encouragement. TBBC also wishes to acknowledge and thank its refugee partners for their willingness to take on new challenges and demands in the face of many changes and uncertainties. We must all remain hopeful that real change will come before long and that the refugees at last will have a real future after so many years in exile.

Remarkably, TBBC has maintained a constant budget in Thai baht terms for 6 years through cuts and efficiencies. But having made cuts of 20% this year, further economies will be hard to find. Increasing prices and refugee numbers alone will push costs up by at least 4% in 2012.



Umpiem Mai camp

R e f u g e e S i t u a t i o n

2



A brief history of the Burmese border situation is presented in Appendix F.

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 were unable to deal 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 (excluding students in the camps for education purposes). 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 on-going influx of newcomers since 2005 and although some have been processed by the PABs, the vast majority have not. With on-going fighting and human rights abuses in Burma (see Section 2.4 Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma), asylum seekers continue to enter the camps where they are afforded humanitarian assistance pending a functioning status determination process.

The TBBC data base includes 146,396 people eligible for rations of whom 44% arrived after 2005 and are unregistered.

In 2009 MOI carried out a pilot 'pre-screening' process to address the unregistered population issue. The sites chosen were Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang, Nu Po and Ban Mai Nai Soi (one in each province), the plan being to 'screen out' those people without just claims to asylum before presenting those 'screened in' for interview by the PABs. In total 11,107 unregistered people in the four sites were interviewed by MOI, with UNHCR acting as observers. The plan was that District Working Groups would then submit their conclusions to MOI, who in turn would present an evaluation to the National Security Council (NSC) for a policy decision on the next steps.

The process was delayed because there were widely divergent results in each Province in terms of the proportions screened in and out, and concerns that, in the absence of any RTG/ SPDC/ UNHCR tripartite agreement, there were no mechanisms in place to deal with the screened out caseload. Nevertheless, during this period MOI has been asked by NSC to review and complete the pre-screening programme.

Meanwhile, TBBC's own population database is now fully functional for the purpose of determining ration needs. Developed from a baseline survey conducted by TBBC staff at the end of 2008, it includes all registered refugees checked against UNHCR's data base and new records created by TBBC for all unregistered people including photographs. These records are updated on a monthly basis for births, deaths, departures for resettlement, for new arrivals and other transfers/ movements 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. 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. 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 3.3.3 c) Distribution/ ration books and 3.3.3 d) Verified Caseload and Feeding figures).

Figure 2.1 shows the TBBC verified caseload at 30th June compared with the MOI/ UNHCR registered population figures. The total TBBC verified caseload eligible for rations is 147,019 comprising 81,929 registered refugees and 65,090 unregistered people. UNHCR's comparable registered caseload is 92,395 and a further 247 persons have been presented for PAB consideration. MOI/ UNHCR generally do not include new camp entries since 2005. The TBBC figure also includes 623 unregistered refugees in Wieng Heng where UNHCR does not have access and are not included in their caseload. The feeding figure at 30th June was 140,964, or 96% of the verified case load, compared with 138,898 at 31st December which was 99% of the verified caseload having been calculated shortly after the re-verification process.

Not everyone collects their rations and the feeding figure in June was 140,964 or 96% of the eligible caseload.

During the six month period the verified case load increased by 5,943, but the feeding figure increased by just 1,066.

Some 6,000 refugees remain living in unofficial temporary locations, mainly along the Tak border, following fighting between the Burmese Army and factions of the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) which flared up after the General Election in November 2010. This population has dispersed to avoid being sent back by the Thai authorities and were provided with short term assistance through local community based organisations (CBOs). Assistance has now ceased and some may have returned to Burma. But most have probably integrated informally into local Thai communities, are working as migrant labourers or have found their way into the refugee camps.

Figure 2.1 Burmese border refugee sites with population figures: June 2011



Province/Camp	TBBC			Feeding ² Figure	MOI/ UNHCR Population ³
	Verified Caseload ¹		Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total
Chiangmai					
Wiang Heng (Ethnic Shan)	321	302	623	623	
Mae Hong Son					
Ban Mai Nai Soi ⁴	6,847	7,428	14,275	14,102	11,389
Ban Mae Surin	1,846	1,883	3,729	3,492	2,094
Mae La Oon	7,801	8,101	15,902	15,376	11,498
Mae Ra Ma Luang	9,062	9,169	18,231	17,479	11,433
Subtotal:	25,556	26,581	52,137	50,449	36,414
Tak					
Mae La	23,725	24,278	48,003	46,137	28,493
Umpiem Mai	8,817	9,311	18,128	16,970	11,392
Nu Po	8,039	8,217	16,256	15,594	9,006
Subtotal:	40,581	41,806	82,387	78,701	48,891
Kanchanaburi					
Ban Don Yang	2,145	1,998	4,143	3,861	2,804
Ratchaburi					
Tham Hin	3,973	3,756	7,729	7,330	4,286
Total:	72,576	74,443	147,019	140,964	92,395

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 247 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.

IDP camps⁵

IDP Camp	Female	Male	Total	Ethnicity ⁶
Loi Kaw Wan	1,396	1,587	2,983	78.9% Karen
Loi Sam Sip	191	237	428	9.5% Karenni
Loi Lam	134	137	271	4.1% Burman
Loi Tai Lang	1,094	1,326	2,420	1.0% Mon
Ee Tu Hta	2,076	2,143	4,219	0.5% Shan
Halockhani	1,642	1,641	3,283	0.4% Rakhine
Bee Ree	1,833	1,860	3,693	0.4% Chin
Tavoy	1,205	1,221	2,426	0.3% Kachin
Total:	9,571	10,152	19,723	4.9% Other

2
Refugee Situation

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. Altogether 4,842 Burmese refugees left Thailand for resettlement during the first half of 2011, bringing the total from 2006 to 69,355¹.

The majority of the departures (77%) have been to the United States where opportunities for resettlement were offered on a camp by camp basis starting with Tham Hin in 2005. The first departures were in 2006 and the offer has now been extended to all camps. Refugee departures by camp for 2011 and with totals by country from 2006 are given in Figure 2.2:

Figure 2.2 Refugee departures first half of 2011: Totals from 2006

Location	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Ireland	Norway	NZ	Sweden	UK	USA	Other	Total
Former urban	2		2	1			3						8
Ban Mai Nai Soi	178	4		119				1			630		932
Mae Surin	92										16		108
Mae La Oon	8	5									910		923
Mae Ra Ma Luang		11									651		662
Mae Ia	33	13						33			995		1,074
Umpiem Mai	12							24			468		504
Nu Po	18							25			332		375
Ban Don Yang	13				50	1					136		200
Tham Hin	3			6					6		41		56
First 6 months 2011	359	33	2	126	50	1	3	83	6	0	4,179	0	4,842
2010	857	339	8	123	50	0	50	5	80	4	9,538	53	11,107
2009	2,323	828	11	202	9	0	280	79	118	5	12,826	4	16,685
2008	1,562	637	1	283	144	0	70	24	141	29	14,280	1	17,172
2007	1,515	1,574	5	350	62	97	414	148	178	111	10,181	1	14,636
2006	734	756	5	208	115	0	324	176	348	81	2,164	2	4,913
Grand Total	7,350	4,167	32	1,292	430	98	1,141	515	871	230	53,168	61	69,355

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

The total number now expected to be resettled in 2011 is about 9,000 with a similar number, perhaps 10,000, in 2012. By then most of the current caseload both eligible and interested in resettlement will have departed.

Impact: When the resettlement programme was announced in 2005 it was welcomed as the only durable solution available for Burmese refugees, but there were serious concerns that the strong community-based service delivery model prevalent on this border would be undermined. Probably at least 75% of the most skilled registered refugees have left and the fact that services have not collapsed is due in combination to the resilience of the strong community structures and the willingness of NGOs to respond to the new challenges. Although arguably some services have suffered in quality, the use of unregistered new arrivals has been the key to survival and the necessity for change has encouraged efficiencies and has provided opportunities to people who might not otherwise have been given leadership/ training openings.

It was always recognised that in the longer term there would be benefits from refugees establishing themselves in Third Countries, sending back remittances, raising awareness of the situation in Burma and even returning to work for their people. No quantitative studies have been carried out, but there is clear evidence already of the impact of remittances in some camps, and a demonstrated interest from some former refugees to work on the border.

Fraud: UNHCR identified 13 new instances of alleged resettlement fraud perpetrated by refugees during the first half of 2011 compared with 42 last time, a notable decline. Efforts on the part of UNHCR and the IRC Resettlement Support Center, the agency that processes resettlement cases and provides cultural orientation on behalf of the US government, have hopefully provided a strong deterrent to additional acts of resettlement fraud. UNHCR maintains a zero tolerance approach towards fraud in the resettlement process.

¹ Resettlement figures quoted in this report are from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). These figures include small numbers of family reunion and national migration cases that are not registered by UNHCR. These numbers are therefore slightly higher than published UNHCR resettlement data but represent actual total departures from the camps.

2.2 RTG refugee policy

The Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) met other government agencies in June and subsequently the MOI issued a directive to Provincial Governors informing them of the RTG's desires to have good relations with the new Government of Burma/ Myanmar and that they would like to close the refugee camps within two to three years. There is no plan as such and it was acknowledged that conditions are not yet conducive for refugees to return safely due to the proliferation of landmines, the lack of access by UNHCR in eastern Burma and the absence so far of any agreement from the Burmese government.

The Royal Thai Government would like to close the camps in 2 to 3 years' time, but recognises that conditions are not yet conducive for refugees to go home.

The RTG long term strategy for some years has been to support economic development in the border areas hoping that in the longer run this will bring prosperity to eastern Burma, create jobs and reduce the outflow of migrants. But unfortunately it does not address the root causes of ethnic conflict. The possibility of closing the camps within as short a time span as two to three years will depend either on progress towards reconciliation in Burma so that refugees can begin to go home and/ or the creation of other durable solutions. The other options would be to resettle more refugees to third countries or find other alternatives to encampment in Thailand.

As described in Section 2.1 Refugee population, resettlement numbers are dropping now that most of those interested or eligible have already departed and will only increase again if the unregistered population is screened and allowed to apply. And, of course, if receiving countries are willing to increase their intakes.

Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) and UNHCR continue to promote refugee self-reliance, bringing refugee camp services under the RTG system where possible. Although progress is being made, it is incremental, partly due to limited resources available to support new initiatives, but mainly because refugees are still confined to the camps. Creating conditions to close the camps will require some rethinking of policy and will require the cooperation of all stakeholders.



New arrivals Mae Surin

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. Many are *de facto* refugees, having left their homes due to the reasons as those living in the camps. Since 2004, the RTG has progressively offered migrant workers the opportunity to register and receive temporary work permits.

In 2009 RTG began to implement new procedures for Burmese migrant workers to have their nationality verified by their home Government in order to receive temporary passports before applying for work permits, the initial deadline being 28th February 2010. The then 501,570 (370,711 Burmese) existing work permit holders were invited to apply as well as any other migrant workers who had never previously registered.

Initially there were many concerns about the dangers of Burmese migrants returning to Burma to seek national verification, about the difficult bureaucracy and costs involved and the unrealistic timeframe to process such potentially large numbers. However, the deadline for National Verification has subsequently been extended to 28th February 2012 and the National Verification & Temporary Passport Issuance Centre in Kawthaung was relocated to Ranong in Thailand to address concerns of many migrant workers having to return to Burma. There is a second centre across the border in Tachilek whilst a third, in Myawaddy, ceased operation when the border at Mae Sot was closed. As of June 2011, 454,558 Burmese migrants had obtained temporary passports of whom 319,006 also now have work permits, whilst 358,356 more people are still being processed, a total of 812,984.

The total number of documented Burmese migrants in Thailand is now close to 1.5 million although the status of many remains tenuous.

The Burma/ Myanmar government has also increased the incentive for National Verification by extending the validity of temporary passports for migrant workers who have passed the process from three to six years, effective from 1 July 2011. Although they will have to go to the embassy in Bangkok to make the extension, those migrant workers who already hold three-year passports, will be able to renew their passports for another three years thus ensuring that they can use one passport for the maximum work permit/ visa validity period of four years (work permits and visa have an initial validity of two years, extendable for an additional two years), and continue working in Thailand until the expiration of their work permits.

The demand by employers for migrant workers in Thailand remains great and yet another new round of registration for migrant workers from Burma, Cambodia and Laos (and their dependents under 15 years old) was held between 15th June and 14th July 2011. 648,921 Burmese registered although the period has been extended for the fishing industry until 13th August. Procedures for these newly registered migrant workers to acquire temporary passports/certificate of identity and legal work and stay status have not yet been clarified and so their status remains tenuous. However, this means that the total number of documented Burmese migrants in Thailand is now approaching 1.5 million, which is by far the highest number to date.

Although a good deal of progress has been made in documenting more migrants, there has not been commensurate progress in ensuring that the documents provide greater protection and rights. Concerns persist of on-going exploitation and abuse by most employers, bribes being extracted by some officials, severe limitations on changing employment, relatively high fees involved, and fines levied. The capacity of the authorities to manage migrant labour is increasing and a growing number of migrants are able to obtain some form of documentation, but there has been little improvement in the treatment of migrants as workers with rights. Many migrant workers are also still unable to register.

2.4 Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma

Despite cautious optimism that elections might lead towards national reconciliation, the newly formed government's attempt to exclude ethnic ceasefire parties from political processes has plunged Burma deeper into conflict in 2011. Just as the Border Guard Force order induced fighting in Karen State at the end of 2010, hostilities have resumed in central Shan State and Kachin State after ceasefire agreements had been in place for 22 years and 17 years respectively. The potential for armed conflict spreading further is significant given that government lines of communication with the Mon and Wa ceasefire parties are tenuous, if not already broken.

Resumed ethnic conflict following the election in Burma has had dire consequences for the civilian population.

The resumption of conflict has had dire consequences for the civilian population, with indiscriminate artillery attacks and the infamous four-cuts strategy targeting civilians to undermine the armed opposition forces. TBBC and partners have documented the destruction, forced relocation or abandonment of more than 3,600 civilian settlements in eastern Burma since 1996.² Half a million people were already internally displaced in eastern Burma, and these latest offensives will only exacerbate vulnerabilities. Military attack and landmines are the most significant threats to civilian safety, while forced labour and restrictions on movement are the most pervasive threats to livelihoods.

² TBBC, 2010, Protracted Displacement and Chronic Poverty in Eastern Burma/ Myanmar, <http://www.tbtc.org/resources/resources.htm#idps>

Internally displaced persons and others affected by conflict in eastern Burma are not only dealing with the increased threat of militarisation, but also an increasingly marginalised social safety net due to decreased funding for cross-border aid. Whilst it is important that donors try to increase humanitarian space and access these conflict areas from inside the country the reality is that for the most part this is still not possible. Currently the trend appears to be for donors to divert funds into less politically sensitive areas of central Burma. Whilst these are also undoubtedly areas of concern, a more strategic approach is needed in eastern Burma that complements relationship building with government counterparts whilst maintaining support for cross-border programmes which are responding to humanitarian needs otherwise not met.

Appendix G provides an overview of the characteristics of internal displacement, while the situation in each of the border States and Divisions during the first half of 2011 is summarised below:

• Southern Shan State

The Tatmadaw announced a new Eastern Shan State Regional Command will be established in Mong Ton Township, across the Thailand border from Chiang Mai's Wieng Heng District. Villagers are now being relocated to sustain the deployment of additional troops whose mission will be to subdue the Shan State Army-South (SSA-S) and the United Wa State Army (UWSA). This was followed by the offensive against the SSA-North in March, which started in Mong Hsu Township but has spread to over ten townships and affected over 10,000 civilians. Despite the long journey, hundreds of refugees have fled to Thailand and verified reports of arson, forced displacement, gang rapes and a range of other abuses committed as part of this offensive. Natural disaster also struck in March when an earthquake near Tachilek killed at least 74 people and affected over 18,000 others spread across 90 villages.

Refugees have arrived in Thailand following Burmese Army attacks on former Shan cease-fire areas.

• Karenni/ Kayah State

Although there is only sporadic low intensity conflict in Karenni State, militarisation continues to have significant impacts through conscription into the armed forces, land confiscation and the exploitation of natural resources. Empowered by a new Conscription Law which was drafted just days before the 2010 elections, the Tatmadaw forcibly recruited men throughout Phruso Township during March. Over 2,700 acres of farm land belonging to over 500 households across three village tracts were also confiscated from the surrounding areas for the construction of a new military training centre. Meanwhile, a joint venture between the regime and a Chinese company has begun laying the foundations for a large scale hydro-electric dam on the Salween River near Ywa Htit which has already exacerbated water shortages for local villages.

• Karen/ Kayin State and Eastern Pegu/ Bago Region

After years of relentless attacks against civilians, the Tatmadaw's counter-insurgency strategy in mountainous areas of northern Karen State and eastern Pegu Division has been uncharacteristically restrained during the first half of 2011. However, conflict along the Dawna Range escalated and three more Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) battalions defected from the government's Border Guard Force to rejoin the armed opposition in June. Skirmishes and indiscriminate artillery attacks into civilian populated areas have been most intense in Kyain Seikkyi, Kawkareik and Myawaddy Townships, and there remain over 6,000 displaced persons hiding along the Thailand border even though international access is restricted and funding for food aid has been exhausted. While the Burmese authorities are cutting roads and developing a new sub-township south of Myawaddy, the imposition of forced labour, landmine pollution and on-going conflict will likely deter resettlement into the area.





Post-election displacement

- **Southern Mon State and Surrounding Areas**

While fighting between the Tatmadaw and the New Mon State Party (NMSP) has not yet resumed, the crisis of confidence has resulted with increased restrictions on movement. This has had a direct impact on food security in the southern Mon resettlement sites, as market links have been disrupted and rice aid can no longer be transported to the villagers. Mon communities opposite Three Pagodas Pass and along the road to Thanbyuzayat have also been inflicted with restrictions on movement, curfews and forced portering as a result of frequent skirmishes between the Tatmadaw and Karen armed opposition forces.

Although fighting has not yet resumed, the breakdown of the Mon cease-fire is restricting movement in the resettlement areas and affecting food security.

- **Tenasserim/ Tanintharyi Region**

Coercive economic policies, including land confiscation, forced labour and extortion, are more widespread threats to human security in Tenasserim Region than armed conflict. There are thus significant concerns about the social and environmental impacts of the proposed Deep Sea Port in Tavoy and the accompanying Trans-Border Corridor. However, there are pockets of armed resistance and Tatmadaw operations continue to search for, and destroy, civilian settlements in remote areas outside of the government's sphere of influence. Hundreds of villagers were displaced and three settlements burnt to the ground in Bokpyin Township by such counter-insurgency patrols during the first half of 2011.

2.5 Political developments

No one expected any dramatic changes in Burma after the General Election in November and, more than six months later, it is still impossible to predict whether this was the beginning of a genuine transition to democracy or just a continuation of military rule under another name.

President Thein Sein's inaugural speech on 30th March created some optimism as he championed national unity, respect for human rights, evoked equal rights for all and even expressed goodwill towards those not accepting the constitution, but progress is barely perceptible and tenuous.

Positive signs are that Aung San Suu Kyi remains free, having been released just after the election, and she has been able to meet with political actors and activists in Rangoon as well as participate in international gatherings through the internet. Also, after apparently ignoring her calls for dialogue, the Government assigned Labour Minister Aung San to meet with her in July. Aung San Suu Kyi has highlighted the importance of addressing ethnic grievances and expressed support for a Commission of Inquiry into Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes in Burma as a measure to restore justice and promote reconciliation.



Loi Lam IDP camp

Many foreign countries including the USA, Australia, Russia, India, Switzerland, Germany, China and Norway, as well as the United Nations and European Union have all sent high level delegations to promote dialogue and encourage genuine reform. However, most remain unconvinced, with the United States renewing sanctions for another year and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) hesitating to acquiesce to Myanmar's request to become Chair in 2014. So far the Government has ignored internal and external demands alike for the release of more than 2,000 political prisoners and for genuine negotiations to deal with the ethnic issue.

The ethnic issue has in fact become one of the most pressing. The government still insists that the ethnic armies should form Border Guard Forces (BGFs) and come under Burmese Army command but most are still refusing, insisting on political reforms first. With two of the longest serving cease-fires having already broken down as a result of attacks by government forces, continuing pressure by the new government for non-compliant groups to transform into BGFs could result in widespread resumption of armed conflict. After a fact-finding trip along the border, the UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Burma acknowledged that the on-going discrimination against ethnic minorities is undermining the prospects for national reconciliation.

So far the new Burmese government has not compromised on its former demand that ethnic armies form Border Guard Forces. Some cease-fires have been broken and further armed conflict could ensue unless there is a change of policy.

The opening session of the new parliament focused mainly on setting up new Union, Region and State structures and appointing their ministers and representatives who are dominated by the military-sponsored United Solidarity and Development Party, USDP. However, the 20% of parliamentarians who are not USDP members were able to raise issues and initiate discussions that were never possible before and ethnic nationality parties have raised ethnic interests such as the use of minority languages in schools in ethnic-populated areas. None of this has resulted in any policy change, but there will be great interest as to whether opposition/ ethnic views will be listened to when parliament meets for its second session on 22nd August.

The breakdown in cease-fires in Shan and Kachin States has so far not significantly affected the refugee situation in Thailand. Although the security situation in eastern Burma remains tense there have been no major new refugee flows in 2011. Hopes for a peaceful resolution of on-going conflict though remain dim and ethnic aspirations are further compromised by Thai and other interests in large scale infrastructure projects in Eastern Burma which often result in further displacement and human rights abuses. The outgoing Thai Government under the Democrat Party had already committed to the massive Tavoy/ Dawei Deep Sea Port project earlier this year and although it will be a while before policies of the new Phua Thai-led Government under Yingluck Shinawatra become clear, it is likely that closer relationships with the Burmese Government, more border projects and a desire to close the refugee camps will all be endorsed.

2

Refugee Situation



Programme 3





Bamboo Plantation Tham Hin

Introduction

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 2011.

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 on TBBC and the relief programme.

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:

- Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma.
- Increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities.
- Ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items prioritising support for the most vulnerable.
- Support 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.

Committed to following international humanitarian best practice (See A.2 f) Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations), TBBC strives to deliver timely, quality services to the Burmese refugees. The overriding working philosophy is to maximise refugee 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

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 of TBBC's beneficiaries and stake-holders are fulfilled regardless of their race, creed, or political affiliation.

Donors and NGOs have drafted Operational Guidelines to improve understanding of humanitarian principles by all stakeholders.

This commitment was reinforced during the period by TBBC's participation in Bangkok-based Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) meetings (see Section 3.3.9 Coordination of Assistance) which drew up "Operating Guidelines", adapting the Red Cross and NGO Code of Conduct and the Good Humanitarian Partnership Principles to the local context. This document is intended to be disseminated by staff and implementing partners to provide beneficiaries of humanitarian action with a template against which they can measure what they are entitled to expect. It will also inform discussion among donor and humanitarian partners as to how their activities are being impacted by the respect for these

principles and, together with other stakeholders, help to map areas that need improvement. Dissemination will take place through posters and flyers in public spaces in the camps as well as other public media opportunities, discussion fora, and training activities. The Operating Guidelines and dissemination strategy will be reviewed after one year and any necessary adjustments made.

Advocacy for change is the leading core objective of TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009 to 2013. TBBC is committed wherever possible to enabling refugees to live more dignified and productive lives and become increasingly self-reliant.

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 seventeen Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) providing humanitarian assistance under the mandate with 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. Opportunities for skills training and income generation have gradually been opened up but progress has been slow because the policy of confinement to camps has been maintained. The refugees remain largely aid-dependent.

During 2009 CCSDPT and UNHCR drafted a five year Strategic Plan in which all programme directions for each of the humanitarian service sectors were consistent with the goals of increasing self-reliance and gradually integrating refugee services within the Thai system. This was presented to the Royal Thai Government (RTG) and Donors but, whilst Donors supported the draft plan and the RTG was 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, were too great to consider lifting the policy of encampment.

The draft Strategic Plan however proved to be a useful framework for NGO programming and many small steps are being made to promote self-reliance. The main problem with it was the implied timeline and lack of incremental steps which might realise some of its goals in the longer term. During 2010 CCSDPT and UNHCR reworked the plan as "A Framework for Durable solutions". It is now a requirement for all CCSDPT members to work within this framework and all programme proposals submitted to MOI for 2011 were compliant with it.

CCSDPT/ UNHCR is developing a tool to monitor progress towards strategic objectives.

During 2011 a tool is being developed by CCSDPT/ UNHCR to monitor progress being made in each Sector against short term targets. Progress made during the first half of 2011 will be reviewed at a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Retreat in September which will highlight where progress is and is not being made and identify constraints.

3.1.2 Protection activities

CCSDPT addresses protection related issues through Protection Working Group meetings held monthly at the provincial level (NGOs, UNHCR and Community Based Organisations (CBOs)), a bimonthly Protection Sub-Committee in Bangkok (for NGOs) and a quarterly meeting held by the Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) Steering Committee. A bimonthly protection coordination body is also convened in Mae Sot by UNHCR with representation from all of the camps falling under Karen Refugee Committee administration. In the first half of 2011, presentations and issues discussed included voluntary repatriation; registration of migrant workers; emergency response; and regional dialogues with women and girls. Key protection issues for the period were as follows:

Inactive registration process: More than 40% of the camp population are now un-registered resulting in unequal rights and access to services in all sectors. For example:

- Health: In some camps medical referrals are more difficult for unregistered people and delays occur while seeking permission for referrals out of camp.
- Education: Unregistered students cannot apply for scholarships or for further education/ training outside of camps.
- Shelter: Many new arrivals are sharing accommodation and do not have opportunities to build their own.
- Food: In some camps there is a delay in verifying new arrivals, resulting in a wait for ration-books and food support.
- Resettlement is only an option for the registered refugees.
- Camp Management: Unregistered are not able to stand for election or vote.

Lack of access to services is causing mistrust between new arrivals and camp committees.

Even though these disparities arise because of Thai government policy and resulting restrictions placed on assistance by NGOs and donors, the unregistered residents feel that the camp committees are discriminating against them, and this is creating divisions within the communities.

TBBC continues to share updated information with UNHCR on all unregistered and new arrivals from its population database but so far there has been no systematic profiling of new arrivals.

Inadequate temporary solutions outside of camps: In some areas, particularly in Tak Province, the Thai authority response to people fleeing from renewed conflict since the General Election in Burma last year has been to send people back as soon as hostilities cease. Concerned that the situation is not yet safe for return, many of these new arrivals consequently seek shelter in unofficial sites, some in Thai villages and others in temporary shelters in the forest. Thai villagers are often the first line response, providing a degree of protection for new arrivals but, whilst for some this has been a practical temporary solution, in reality it is tenuous as the villagers are under pressure from the authorities not to house them. New arrivals have to maintain a low profile and humanitarian support has had to be provided through CBO networks since UNHCR and NGOs have very little access. While these mechanisms have been able to provide at least basic levels of support, they are labour intensive, unsustainable and result in the plight of these people being largely invisible and under-reported.

Birth registration: Children born amongst the unregistered population and before the implementation of the Civil Registration Act in late 2010 still do not have access to birth certificates (although in Nu Po camp pre-screened families do have access).

Emergency Preparedness Steering Committee: This group comprises representation from CCSDPT, UNHCR and CBOs and will draw on lessons learnt from the current emergency response to define appropriate tools and develop guidelines to inform future responses along the border.

Safe Houses: TBBC currently supports 13 safe houses in 8 camps for victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV).

Lessons learnt

- CBOs are essential for an effective emergency response in informal sites and should be included in all information sharing and coordination activities.

Next six months

- Update contingency plans for emergency response.
- PSAE trainings for camp committees on investigations for handling abuse and exploitation complaints.

3.1.3 Other TBBC advocacy activities

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.

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 themselves the opportunity to voice their concerns. 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.

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 was held in Mae Sot in March after a field visit to Nu Po camp.
- CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat in April, principally to discuss tools for monitoring progress within the Strategic Framework.
- TBBC Deputy Executive Director presentation at University of New South Wales, 2011 Refugee Conference “Looking to the Future, Learning from the Past” in June in Australia.
- Briefings for Bangkok based Ambassadors/ donors and other interest groups as well as international visitors.

Advocacy trips

- The Executive Director visited Washington DC and New York in February to meet with Donors, politicians, and NGOs providing updates on current developments in Thailand and discussing future programming and funding.
- The Deputy Executive Director similarly met with Donors, politicians, and NGOs in Canberra and Sydney.

Next six months

- The TBBC Donors Meeting and AGM will be held in Thailand in October. A one-day meeting involving the wider humanitarian community to debate on-going strategies will be held in conjunction with these meetings.
- A CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat will be held in September to review progress within the Strategic Framework.

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



Business training in Tham Hin

The second core objective of TBBC's Strategic Plan is to increase self-reliance of refugees in order to reduce aid dependency by promoting and creating livelihood and self-employment opportunities inside the camps.

This is now a key component of the TBBC programme. Activities currently being implemented under the guidance of TBBC's Income Generation, Agriculture and Shelter Specialists focus on entrepreneurship development, grant support and loan and saving schemes; income generation through weaving/ longyi production; income generation and income saving through agriculture activities; and income generation through community-produced shelter materials and stipend payments.

All these activities have been planned and implemented in coordination with the camp committees and local authorities. The relevant CCSDPT members have also provided their support and inputs as appropriate and the refugee beneficiaries themselves have participated in the process contributing their own plans and ideas.

Given the restrictions on their movement and the limited experience of camp residents in economic activity, these initiatives must be viewed as a long term process helping refugees make incremental progress towards self-reliance. They will not significantly reduce the need for humanitarian assistance in the short term.

3.2.1 Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings Project (EDGSP)

The EDGSP has two phases, the first aiming at developing the capacity of camp residents in Micro and Small Enterprise Creation and Management by providing training, grants and mentoring support to those who are interested in starting small businesses, being self-employed and generating income to support their families. The second phase will focus on facilitating savings and loan process in the community to help refugee entrepreneurs address their own financial needs. The short term aim is to establish small businesses or expand existing businesses with the long term goal of self-reliance and sustainable self-employment. This programme is being implemented on a pilot basis starting in 2010 in two camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin) and is being extended to Mae La Oon in 2011.

360 refugees in 2 camps have received training and small grants to start businesses .

The project adopts a step-by-step approach to help people get involved in economic activities, with priority being given to women, poor and other vulnerable groups. A limited number of still poor, but slightly higher income groups (existing entrepreneurs, economically active) are also included, to illustrate success cases and to motivate the others.

3.2.1.1 Entrepreneurship Development and Grant (EDG) Training

TBBC staff conduct EDG training in the camps over five days to provide business creation, planning and management skills to the selected residents. The training includes market surveys, costing and accounts keeping with particular focus on micro and

small enterprises. After successful completion of the training and preparation of a business plan the clients then get a grant of baht 2,400 to establish or expand a business. These newly established or expanded businesses are then supported by regular follow up and mentoring services by TBBC staff. During the last six months TBBC trained 74 more clients in Mae Ra Ma Luang bringing the total number of people trained to 241 in that camp. The total number of people trained and receiving grants so far is shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Number of people who completed the training and received a grant

Criteria	%	Mae Ra Ma Luang			Tham Hin			Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Poor	15	33	58	91	12	28	40	45	86	131
Single Mother/ Single Women /Separated Women	20	4	44	48	0	17	17	4	61	65
SGBV Survivors	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With Disabled Spouse	15	3	11	14	2	3	5	5	14	19
Youths	10	7	17	24	5	4	9	12	21	33
Person with Disability (PWD)	5	8	-	8	3	1	4	11	1	12
Trained on Specific Skills	8	9	5	14	8	7	15	17	12	29
Existing Entrepreneurs for expansion of business	7	2	4	6	4	8	12	6	12	18
New Arrivals	10	9	27	36	3	14	17	12	41	53
Total		75	166	241	37	82	119	112	248	360

(In Tham Hin Camp 128 people were trained but 4 did not appear to receive grant and 5 changed their mind and did not receive grant)

The total number of women trained and receiving grants was 248, or 69% of the total, comfortably achieving the target of a minimum of 60%.

Technical Training: A component of the EDGSP is to provide technical skills training in specific professions or entrepreneurial activity. During this period two days of technical training were provided in Tham Hin, one and a half days on systematic pig raising including environment protection and sanitation, and the remaining half day on shampoo making. The pig raising training was attended by 33 camp people (17 female) raising awareness of the need to vaccinate pigs and ensure good sanitation around the camp and helping them breed healthier pigs that put on weight more quickly.

The shampoo making training was also attended by 33 people (31 female) and some are now seeking more information on the availability of raw materials in preparation to start production.



Client with her pigs in Tham Hin

3.2.1.2 Rapid Survey of Clients' Business Status and Second Training/ Grant

Five months after the EDGSP Training and first grant distribution in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin, TBBC staff carried out a rapid survey of clients' businesses through questionnaire and observation to ascertain the eligibility of clients for a second training and further grant to continue improving/ expanding their businesses. The survey focused on daily sales, profit margins, assets and liabilities, investment, and participation in group meetings and savings. Clients with comparatively higher profit margins, a higher net business worth, investments in their planned business, savings for future expansion and/ or had been persistent in carrying out their businesses were recognized as qualified and eligible for the second training and grant. Clients who had stopped business activities because of frequent commuting from and to the camp, invested the grant in other non-entrepreneurial activities, stopped working for the enterprise, had made losses due to personal reasons or were no longer interested in carrying on their businesses were deemed not eligible for the second training and grant. Figure 3.2 presents the total number of clients surveyed, qualified and unqualified for the second training and grant together with their average daily sales and profit:

Figure 3.2: Rapid survey and clients' business status

Camp	Total Clients	Clients Surveyed	Qualified for 2nd Training & Grant	Disqualified for 2nd Training & Grant	Clients received 2nd training	Clients received 2nd grant	Average Daily Sales of Client's business	Average Profit Margin (%) of clients' business
MRML	167	167	125	43	122	118	201	30
TH	119	117	92	25	92	75	259	35
Total	286	284	217	68	214	193	230	33

The total number of qualified clients for second training and grant was 217 or 75% of the total number of clients (excluding the 6th and 7th batch of clients in MRML who underwent the first training and received first grant later and are yet to be assessed). Out of 214 clients who underwent the refresher course only 193 received the second grant of baht 2,100 each, as the other 21 either had confidence in themselves to make further investment for expansion or did not have an expansion plan.

75% of start-up businesses prospered enough to qualify for a second grant.

In Tham Hin daily sales ranged from baht 50 to 100 (16% of businesses) at the low end with one or two businesses earning over baht 1,000 at the higher end. Average daily sales were baht 259 with an average profit margin of baht 91 or 35%. 31 clients were involved in pig raising and some of these were also involved in petty trade managing two entrepreneurial activities at the same time. People's interest in pig raising in Tham Hin is increasing despite limited access to land inside camp. TBBC has assisted the clients get some land to rent outside the camp for pig raising on condition that they pay the rent themselves. A small number (3) of clients are involved in goat raising who are also expected to generate income for their families a few months from now.

In Mae Ra Ma Luang daily sales ranged from baht 50 to 100 (31%) with a few businesses earning more than Baht 900. Average daily sales were baht 202 with an average profit margin of 31%. As in Tham Hin, some of the clients are also raising pigs in addition to other petty businesses.

The daily average profit in both the camps is relatively small, yet is significant especially since it is earned inside the camps without any risk of being caught and deported.

92 clients underwent refresher training in Tham Hin and 122 in Mae Ra Ma Luang, a total of 214. This is 75% of total number of clients in both the camps who participated in the first training and received the first grant and comfortably above the project target of 70%. Of these 75 and 118 respectively received second grants of baht 2,100. Those who did not request a second grant for reasons given above will still receive follow up and mentoring services and are listed as regular clients.

One or two EDGSP clients have been extraordinarily successful in a very short space of time illustrating what can be achieved with the right enthusiasm and support. This lady in Mae Ra Ma Luang, participated in EDG Training and received 1st grant of baht 2,400 on 1st December 2010. She started a grocery in the front part of her house to sell snacks, fresh vegetables, chicken, fish and other general household items. Her customers are school children and people in her section. Within a short period of time she won the trust of the supplier and started getting a larger volume of goods on credit. This helped her increase sales which are now sometimes baht 1,500 to baht 2,000 per day. She says "Now my husband does not have to travel outside camp to work anymore, he supports me in the business. We have now working capital of more than baht 15,000 in our shop. We have renovated our house and made it more conducive to business. My children get better food now and I do not have to worry about their additional educational expenditures any more. I will expand my business further with the second grant which I received after completing the refresher course. I will try to organize a savings group in the future." Most other clients have achieved much more modest results but role models are an inspiration for others.



EDGSP client in her shop MRML

3.2.1.3 Savings, Loans and Micro Insurance Programme in Mae Ra Ma Luang

The second phase of EDGS project is training to facilitate savings and loans processes in the community to help refugees address their own financial needs. As preparatory work, a user friendly "Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance Programme Manual" has been developed for field staff which includes sections on loans, savings, micro insurance, group formation, group dynamics, leadership, and account keeping including group transactions.

Considering the interest of people in animal raising, the suitable topography and availability of land inside the camp for pig and goat raising the first Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance training has been designed for the economically active poor of Mae Ra Ma Luang to support their animal raising activities under EDGSP. The aim is to create a fund that provides security for the investment made by them in pigs and goats etc. A three day Training of Trainers was conducted in the camp for TBBC Field Staff and Members of CBOs (Karen Women's Organisation (KWO), Camp Committee and Karen Youth Organisation (KYO)).

Key features of the Savings, Loans and Micro Insurance Programme are:

- Members of savings groups are intended to be slightly above the extreme poor with some income to enable for regular savings and contributions to the insurance fund. This programme is targeting one hundred people in Mae Ra Ma Luang who are interested in animal raising and savings mobilisation.
- Small weekly contributions from group members, based on the number of animals they are raising, will create a micro insurance fund which, can be used

Savings Groups will be set up to provide security for those investing in animal raising.

to compensate a certain percentage of investment in case of death of the animal. The clients can then borrow the rest of the money from the group savings for buying another animal. In absence of formal banking and insurance facilities inside camps, this arrangement is expected to play a significant supportive role for refugees.

- After two or three months of operation when the groups have some savings and are ready to invest in animals with some support from TBBC, the group members will undergo training on Systematic Animal Raising and Environment Protection. This training will help clients follow a systematic approach to animal raising with a due consideration of the measures needed to prevent possible health, sanitation and environmental problems inside camps.

The Savings, Loans and Micro Insurance Programme aims at creating a fund for refugees which in the long run they can use for their households as well as entrepreneurial needs. The long term strategy is to develop entrepreneurial capabilities of refugees for fund management. The TBBC field staff have already started the process of selecting clients in Mae Ra Ma Luang and in the coming months clients' groups will be trained and start savings activities.

3.2.1.4 New Enterprises and Expansion of Existing Businesses

The total number of enterprises established with EDGSP support has reached 101 in Tham Hin Camp and 266 in Mae Ra Ma Luang as shown in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3: Businesses supported by EDGSP

Camp	Number and Types of Business Supported				Total
	Trade	Manufacturing	Service	On Farm	
Tham Hin	27	27	5	42	101
Mae Ra Ma Luang	104	60	6	111	281
Total	131	87	11	153	382

Trade= Groceries & Small Hawkers; Manufacturing= Snacks Making, Bakery, Noodle Making, weaving etc.; Service= Tea Shop, Barber shop, Restaurants etc.; On Farm= Pig Raising, Vegetable Farming, Goat Raising, Poultry

The number of existing business in Mae Ra Ma Luang is 281 which is more than the total number of clients (i.e. 241 after the first grant) and indicates clients' involvement in more than one business for larger income.

Lessons learnt

- EDGSP has assisted the camp people to start micro and small entrepreneurial activities and generate some income inside camps with very small investment, but it needs to be supported by long term strategies such as provisions of savings, micro insurance and micro loans for continuity of entrepreneurial activities and economic benefits to the people. It also needs continuous follow up, support and mentoring activities inside camps.
- Technical Training and information and other complementary support (such as negotiation to acquire land outside camps for pig raisers, information on raw materials etc.) should be constantly available for micro and small entrepreneurs to increase their production, sales and profit, and also to motivate them to start or expand businesses.

Next six months

- Savings, Loans and Micro Insurance Programme for animal raisers in Mae Ra Ma Luang will start before the end of July and a Training of Trainers (ToT) to be conducted in Than Hin soon after.
- A ToT on Village Savings and Loan Programme for other clients will be conducted in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin. The modality is slightly different from Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance Programme, since it targets larger numbers of members in groups and intends to share out the savings at the end of the year. This focuses on capacity development of clients for savings and loan process and creating a social fund to help members during emergencies and difficult times.
- Technical Training will be conducted by government officers on Cricket Raising in Tham Hin and the Systematic Pig Raising and environment training will be conducted in Mae Ra Ma Luang.
- A special EDG Training will be given to Tham Hin Camp Committee Members at their request since they argue that camp committee members could also start a business even without taking grants from the programme. Committee members, who earn less than Baht 700 per month will receive training.
- A second Rapid Survey of Clients' Businesses will be undertaken to analyse the business status of clients who received a second grant, and to create a base to facilitate group formation and savings processes later on.
- All the clients who participated in EDG Training and started a business will regularly get support and mentoring services. Special sessions on market survey, accounts keeping, costing and marketing strategies will be designed based on the needs of clients.

3.2.2 Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project

The Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) project's goal is to build community self-reliance in agriculture and nutrition, and to improve overall availability and access to nutritious foods in order to enhance refugee household nutrition and income.

The CAN project is supporting refugees with technical skills and knowledge to adapt agricultural practices to grow organic

nutritious foods. Family home gardens are commonly considered one of the most sustainable solutions to improve household food availability and diet diversity as it provides direct access to food through self-reliance rather than dependence. Home grown garden foods have immense nutritional benefits, providing vitamins and micro-nutrients that can enhance the basic dry food ration distributed in the refugee camps. Agriculture, whilst providing refugees with a useful and satisfying occupation, also provides income-generating opportunities.

A full complement of TBBC staff are now in place to support the CAN project .



Vegetables provide a healthy supplement to the family diet

In the first half of 2011, two additional TBBC staff were recruited to fully complement the CAN project team to intensify the quality and reach of the CAN project in five camps (Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon). Four Agricultural Officers are now in place to support the coordination of the project alongside a total of 65 (17 Female, 48 Male) camp-based CAN staff. A new position of Agriculture Field Manager has been created to work together with the Agriculture Specialist to support the CAN teams, implementing partners and community groups at the field level to build their capacities in applying participatory methods for training and monitoring and so increase the community's management of this project.

The CAN project is building a comprehensive approach to both immediate and long-term food security and livelihood issues facing the refugees. 22% of all households in the five camps (excluding boarding houses) currently receive seeds and are cultivating gardens inside and outside of camp.

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

During this period, the screening of a film titled 'Ma Doh Ma Ka' proved to be a highly effective and successful tool to mobilise agricultural and nutritional awareness and knowledge on the value and importance of kitchen gardens. To date, Ma Doh Ma Ka has delighted audiences in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps with over 5,000 people viewing the film in 35 separate screenings. Loosely translated, in Karen language 'Ma Doh Ma Ka' means 'helping each other'. It is an inspiring story about two families helping each other to improve their lives through the growing of household gardens in Mae La camp. The film shows how the CAN project can support households in establishing and maintaining kitchen gardens and also gives important tips on hygiene and good nutrition.

The movie Ma Doh Ma Ka is helping communities use their own voice to 'help each other' to grow kitchen gardens.

Each screening is followed by a Q & A Session that is aimed at stimulating discussion and providing the audience with information on how and where to access the services of the CAN project. Daytime screenings take place in community halls throughout the camps.

This thirty minute film was produced as a result of a creative partnership with FilmAid International. The script was developed by the CAN team in Mae La camp with full support from FilmAid. Cast and crew were drawn from the refugee community

with key positions being held by previously trained graduates of a pilot FilmAid Participatory Video Programme.

The film is providing an invaluable outreach tool by utilising the power of film to strengthen the community via their own voice to 'help each other' to grow kitchen gardens. Screenings of this film and other locally produced FilmAid films will continue in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps and will also be extended to Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps. Full details of FilmAid's programmes can be found at www.filmaid.org.

In the past six months, CAN has provided training to a total of 203 people in 7 separate trainings as shown in Figure 3.4.



Shooting 'Ma Doh Ma Ka'

Figure 3.4: Number and type of trainings/ people trained (January - June, 2011)

Location	No of trainings / meetings	Type of training			Female	Male	Total number of people trained	No of cluster groups formed
		Farm Field School	5-day Basic	ToT				
Office	1			X		7	7	-
MRML	-				-	-	-	15
MLO	-				-	-	-	15
ML	2	X	X		64	18	82	8
UM	2		X		16	38	54	6
NP	2		X		22	38	60	3
TOTAL	7				102	101	203	47

The main form of training provided (5-day basic) has continued to be traditional in the sense that it has been curriculum focused with input directed by CAN staff. Steps are underway to orientate CAN training towards a more community driven/ self-directed learning approach. Cluster groups (defined as a number of households or gardens in close proximity to each other) will form the basic unit through which a Farmer Field School group based learning process and delivery of support will be provided. To date, a total of 47 cluster groups have been formed. A draft CAN ToT Manual is currently being developed to more effectively and efficiently transfer knowledge, skills and adoption of technology to these cluster groups. Already, a workshop has been conducted with the CAN project team to present the draft CAN ToT Manual and to obtain feedback to further refine the development of this manual. The Case Study below provides an example of the workings of a cluster group in Mae La camp.

Cluster leaders lend assistance to their own community

In recent months, Naw Htoo Pler has taken on the role of CAN Cluster Leader after attending a CAN training. Naw Htoo Pler is assisting her immediate community in Section 3, 4 and 5 of Zone A in Mae La Camp to plant vegetables. She says that, in her own experience of having a vegetable garden, other families can benefit from eating vegetables free of chemicals, whilst saving their kitchen expenses as well as gaining the potential to make some income from sales.

Naw Htoo Pler's role as a CAN Cluster Leader is in addition to her community work with Handicap International. This has given her a good understanding of her local community. Naw Htoo Pler has been working in cooperation with the camp based CAN staff to support 40 members in the cluster as well as a boarding school housing some 150 school aged students.

Naw Htoo Pler regularly visits and talks to her community and encourages them to 'wake-up and to start to open their eyes' to the benefits of growing vegetables in household gardens. To date, members of the cluster and the boarding school have received basic agricultural training, seeds, tools and fencing to support the establishment of vegetable gardens.



Naw Htoo Pler in her home garden

"I encourage them to 'wake-up and to start to open their eyes' to the benefits of growing vegetables in household gardens" - Naw Htoo Pler

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

This project is encouraging camps and local communities to sustainably manage and optimise available local resources, including saving seeds and growing a diverse variety of indigenous garden plants. This is intended to lessen the reliance on buying seeds from outside and will also lead to the development of more resilient gardens and increased reliability and availability of nutritious year round garden produce. Additionally, it will provide a link to conserve the rich cultural heritage associated with indigenous agriculture practiced in Eastern Burma (especially important for the young generation).

In the first half of 2011, 100 families (60 in Umpiem Mai and 40 in Nu Po camp) were allocated a plot/ allotment in community gardens outside of the camps. The plots in most cases are designed to be at least 100m² in area with 3m buffer areas on the perimeter planted with perennial plants and edible trees to provide ecological stability and diversity in the garden system.

One hundred families have been allocated garden allotments outside of camps to grow vegetables.



Community garden outside Umpiem Mai

How do family garden plots outside camp benefit households?

Twenty three people (11 Female, 12 Male) growing vegetables on a 3.4 ha (21 rai) area of land adjoining Nu Po camp participated in a rapid survey to identify how gardens supported by TBBC outside of camp benefited their households.

Most of the participants said they had grown vegetables for a period of less than a year with the remainder having farmed on average for three years. Participants identified that on average sixty percent of the vegetables they produced were for home consumption with the remainder being sold to generate income.

Prior to having a garden plot, many of the participants said they could only generate income by working as an employee in surrounding Thai Villages, earning 20 to 30 baht per day. They said that having a garden meant they no longer needed to find a job in a Thai Village. Their gardens could instead provide fresh produce for their family as well as provide income to buy meat, tin fish, fresh fish, clothes and personal effects and support schooling costs, medical care and donations for religious affairs.

In addition to providing nutritional benefits for the family and raising the general well-being of a household, participants said that they got pleasure and enjoyment from gardening and were acquiring skills and knowledge from gardening that was beneficial for the whole family.

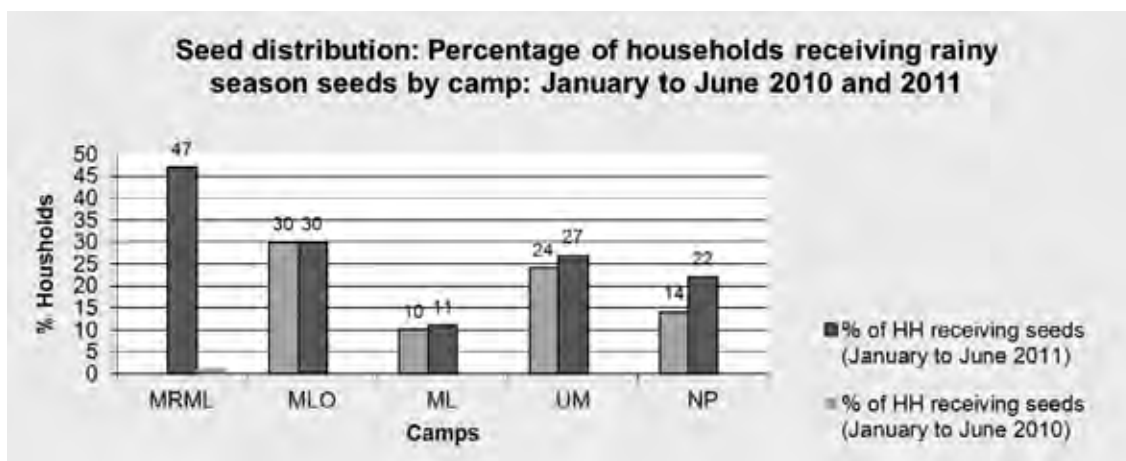


Group participating in rapid assessment

“Having a garden plot means we no longer need to find a job in a Thai village”.

Seeds: During the first half of 2011, a total of 3,361 kg of 25 species of vegetables seeds were distributed in five camps to 5,225 households, 1,632 students in 28 boarding houses and schools, 16 CBOs and 4 NGO’s including ZOA, ARC, Solidarites and AMI to grow fresh produce during the latter part of the cool season and first half of the rainy season. Residents planted seeds in their home gardens within the camps where space permitted, while in some camps residents planted outside the camps where opportunity allowed. The five most commonly requested seeds were Long bean, Morning glory/ Kang kong, Coriander, French bean and Cucumber. Distribution rates for 2010 and 2011 are illustrated in Figure 3.5. It shows that there has been an increase in the distribution of seeds in most camps over the past year.

Figure 3.5: Seed Distribution for December to June 2010 and 2011



Seed saving: The Nu Po community is successfully saving seeds. A total of 160 kg of seeds was saved in Nu Po. This seed saving initiative is providing the knowledge and skills for this community to increase their self-reliance in seed production. Based on commercial retail seed prices, it is estimated that this initiative has saved the equivalent of nearly baht 20,000 in costs from buying seed during this reporting period.

A seed saving initiative partnered with the Karen Environment Social Action Network (KESAN) and Karen Agriculture Department (KAD) has established a seed saving network inside Karen State. 257 kg of 27 species of seed were purchased in this reporting period to supplement seeds that are otherwise purchased from a commercial seed supplier for distribution in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps. It is anticipated, that this initiative may in time meet the full seed requirements for these refugee communities, providing financial incentives for the member farmers associated with this seed saving network and the supply of suitably adapted indigenous seeds.

The equivalent of nearly baht 20,000 in seed has been saved in Nu Po camp.

Trees: During the first half of 2011, a total of 14,440 saplings of 14 different species were distributed in Nu Po, Umpiem Mai and Mae Ra Ma Luang as shown in Figure 3.6. The majority of these saplings were grown in camp nurseries with the purpose to provide the camp communities and surrounding Thai villages with the skills and resources to propagate and plant edible tree species with income earning potential that also provide benefits to the environment. The tree nursery in Nu Po works in close collaboration with the Royal Thai Forestry Department to distribute trees to surrounding villages. Over 7,000 trees were planted in the new 8 rai (1.3 ha) Community Garden outside Umpiem Mai camp.

Figure 3.6: Tree Distribution for Nu Po, Umpiem Mai and Mae Ra Ma Luang and surrounding Thai Villages

Distributor	Beneficiaries	Tree Species	Total
CAN - Nu Po	~ 3,000 Households in Nu Po Camp, and 6 Thai villages (Ban Nu Po, Ban Thipoji, Ban Kwee Ler Taw, Ban Kwee Ta, Ban Ber Kler and Ban Saw Mae) and new 21 Rai Community Garden Outside Nu Po camp	Durian (1,000), Guava (580), Jack fruit (620), Leucaena diversifolia (550), Rambutan (420), Sesbania (500), Stevia rebaudiana / Sweet leaf (240).	3,910
CAN - Umpiem Mai	~ 2,000 Households in Umpiem Mai Camp and new 8 Rai Community Garden outside Umpiem camp	Acacia pennata (1,000), Avocado (350), Banana (500), Jack fruit (540), Maringa oleifer (2,000), Papaya (2,000), Pigeon Pea (540), Rambutan (420), Sesbania grandiflora (2,000)	9,350
CAN - Mae Ra Ma Luang	Households in Mae Ra Ma Luang	Papaya (1,180)	1,180
Total			14,440

Fencing: Fencing helps prevent loss of crops by poultry and other livestock, as well as demarcating home gardens. In the first half of 2011, 20.4 km of fencing was distributed in five camps. Fencing was provided for 560 households, 19 boarding houses and schools and 18 CBO's in five camps. Fencing is provided according to needs, assessed on a case by case basis. On average 20m of fencing is provided to a household. However, the planting of trees to form a living or "live fence" is encouraged as a more sustainable way to decrease the use of plastic fencing.

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. Tool kits are also provided to residents who demonstrate a genuine interest in growing vegetables. This is assessed by camp based CAN staff on a case-by-case basis. During the first half of 2011, 448 tool kits were distributed to 420 households, 14 boarding houses/ schools and 4 CBOs in five camps.

Tool borrowing centres have been established in all Sections in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps to enhance sustained effective use and management of tools.

Mung-bean sprouts: A total of 568 high school-aged students (272 female; 296 male) from nine boarding houses in Nu Po continue to benefit from the additional Vitamin C they receive from mung-beans. Typically, 1 kg of mung-bean seed produces 10 kg of sprouts.

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

The capacity of TBBC's CAN project team was strengthened through the delivery of a three-day workshop to discuss and obtain feedback on the development of a CAN Training of Trainers (TOT) Manual. The manual will provide guiding concepts and principles on the effective delivery of training, including topics such as adult learning principles, facilitation, farmer field school and technical content related to the value of garden produce in relation to nutrition and applying sustainable agricultural practices.

An important component of the manual will include a section on participatory monitoring and will provide a guide to implement a monitoring system for cluster groups.

Lessons learnt

- Film as a visual medium is an excellent tool to convey educational messages in a way that is entertaining and accessible to different age groups, levels of education and language.
- Access to garden allotments outside of camp is providing families with fresh produce rich in vitamins and micro-nutrients as well as income to provide for additional household requirements.
- Cluster groups are providing a network through which CAN camp staff can support households in an effective and efficient manner.



Audience viewing 'Ma Doh Ma Ka' in Mae La

Next six months

- CAN camp staff in all five project camps will receive training via a newly developed CAN ToT Manual by the TBBC CAN project team. Selected Cluster Leaders in turn will receive ToT via the Manual from the CAN camp staff.
- FilmAid in partnership with TBBC CAN will continue to screen Ma Doh Ma Ka in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps. Screenings will also be extended to Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps.
- Mae La camp will play host to the Annual CAN workshop. Selected CAN staff and camp community members from all five CAN project camps will participate. The workshop theme will be 'Ma Doh Ma Ka'.
- Delivery of Cool Season seeds.

3.2.3 Weaving project

TBBC has been supporting a Longyi Project implemented in the camps through the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) for the past 10 years. TBBC, based on requests forwarded by the implementing project partners from each camp supplies raw materials for longyi weaving together with Baht 27 for each longyi to pay labour and administrative costs.



Longyi Weaving in Nu Po

KWO and KnWO are responsible for organizing and managing the weavers as well as camp-distributions of the finished products. The project aims to provide one longyi for every other adult over 12 years of age (i.e. each person receives a longyi every second year). As traditional clothing, men and women both wear longyis to cover the waist and lower portion of the body. The distribution of longyis to camp residents helps them with basic clothing needs, allowing them to save money that might otherwise be spent on longyis. The project also helps camp weavers gain skills and generate some income whilst simultaneously providing project management experience for the two Women's Organisations.

In order to start the annual longyi production at least by mid year, the implementing partners forward their requests for raw materials to TBBC in the beginning of the year. As the implementing partners cannot leave the camps to look for quality materials at reasonable prices, the purchasing and delivery of raw materials has become the responsibility of TBBC. This year the delivery of threads was late due to central tendering, and consequently none of the camps have started weaving yet. Figure 3.7 depicts the current number of looms and weavers, and production targets for 2011 in the different camps:

Figure 3.7: Longyi production in camps

Camp	Looms	Weavers	For 2011 Distribution (Target)	Longyis produced Jan – Jun 2011	No. of Weaving Training conducted	People Trained to Weave		
						Male	Female	Total
BMNS	11	35	6,983	0	1	-	12	12
MS	4	9	1,617	0	1	1	8	9
MRML	14	16 (28)	6,716	0	-	-	-	-
MLO	13	26	6,356	0	-	-	-	-
ML	25	31	16,005	0	-	-	-	-
UM	6	14	9,626	0	-	-	-	-
NP	10	20	5,784	0	-	-	-	-
BDY	2	8	1,348	0	-	-	-	-
TH	4	8	2,917	0	-	-	-	-
Total	89	167	57,352	0	2	1	20	21

Note: MRML needs 28 weavers but only has 16 weavers available at present.

The raw materials needed to produce longyi were delivered in June and the plan is to start production by the beginning of July. This may cause delays in reaching the annual production target (57,352 longyi) by December, which will push the implementing partners to continue weaving in the first quarter of 2012 in order to complete the 2011 target and camp distributions.

New weavers have to be trained to work in TBBC's weaving project because many of them are leaving for resettlement in third countries.

As Figure 3.7 indicates, a total of 21 weavers from Ban Mai Nai Soi and Mae Surin have participated in weaving skills training in the first half of 2011, but weaving training has yet to be conducted in the 7 KWO supported camps. Training and/ or recruitment of experienced weavers from inside these camps will be required ensure completion of the 2011 production target in time.

TBBC provides support to KWO and KnWO for weaving skills training to be conducted annually in each camp in order to address the scarcity of weavers which continues to occur, primarily due to resettlement of project participants.

3.2.3.1 Market Research of Longyi and Hand Woven Products of Camps

The International Research Promotion Institute (IRPI) presented their report on "Market Research of Longyi and Hand Woven Products of Camps" to TBBC in January 2011. The report has recommended TBBC set up a separate "business-like" organization or a cooperative which would include key stakeholders from camps on the board, with a mandate to organize the weavers in camps; train them in specific designs and marketing; obtain orders from wholesalers, and supply the finished products to wholesalers or business agencies for sales. It may be more realistic however for TBBC to identify existing retailers and wholesalers who are willing to invest in the camps for a potential profit. TBBC is currently analysing options following the consultancy recommendations.

Next six months

- Develop a concept paper, based on the recommendations provided by IRPI in Marketing Research Report to improve weaving skills and market access.

3.2.4 Livelihoods opportunities in the shelter sector

Following recommendations from a shelter consultancy conducted in 2009 and the secondment of a shelter expert in 2010, TBBC has developed a shelter strategy based on a number of pilot projects in selected sites aimed in the longer term at reducing the amount of shelter materials procured each year. Based on lessons learnt, TBBC plans to expand them to other sites wherever possible.

The pilot projects aim at 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 workers payments and, in the longer term, the potential for sustainable livelihoods supported by grants, loans and savings from the Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings Project (EDGSP) (See Section 3.2.1).

The following progress was made during the reporting period:

Community based natural resource management: In early 2011 TBBC partnered with the Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) to initiate a one year pilot project in Nu Po and Mae Ra Ma Luang. The project aims to strengthen refugee and local Thai community cooperation in natural resource management and to explore sustainable and environmentally sensitive livelihood opportunities for both refugees and Thai villagers using the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) model. CBNRM is a community driven approach that entails sustainable biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. CBNRM fosters management of natural resources such as water, land and forest and helps to

Community management of land water and forest can create livelihood opportunities as well as protect the environment.



Exploring community resource management outside Nu Po camp

identify sustainable livelihood activities within specific natural environments. 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 and recovering their livelihoods while preserving existing biodiversity and the natural environment.

Multi stakeholder networks have been established in pilot areas, bringing together refugees, Thai villagers, local authorities, the Thai Department of Forestry, the Royal Thai Project, Sueb Foundation and CCSDPT organizations. The main focus was on increasing understanding and strengthening relations between these actors through various capacity building activities. Activities included a socio economic survey, climate change and participatory

ecosystem assessment and participatory training for sustainable natural resource management. Refugees and Thai communities joined together in this capacity building process in order to be able to establish effective community based structures and develop ideas and plans for shared and mutually beneficial activities. Such community driven plans will be finalized through consultations with other multi stakeholder actors and possible support requested from CCSDPT organizations including TBBC. Their focus might be in the field of livelihoods, environmental conservation and reforestation including bamboo and tree planting, watershed management etc. TBBC will consider support of these activities based on its existing expertise in agriculture, income generation or tree and bamboo planting.

One of the great achievements so far, has been that the Department of Forestry in Bangkok has issued official approval to undertake “action research” in the surrounding areas of Nu Po camp. This is a major step forward allowing future implementation of activities in the region, which has been strictly controlled by the Wild Life Sanctuary under the Department of Forestry.

Bamboo Growing: TBBC continues cooperation with the Department of Agriculture of Thammasat University in bamboo growing both through plantations as community based initiatives and through the distribution of bamboo seedlings to individual households. The bamboo specialist from Thammasat University oversees the growing process of seedlings with regular site visits, mentoring a newly formed bamboo committee and the stipend workers from the camp who take care of seedling maintenance. His services are currently used mainly in Tham Hin camp but will be expanded to other pilot areas in upcoming months.

Based on initial planting of 1,000 bamboo seedlings in the second half of 2010, TBBC further expanded its tree planting initiative around the Tham Hin camp. Additional free-of-charge land was allocated and an evaluation before the rainy season defined new species and amounts of new seedlings to be planted. Based on these activities the refugee community has since planted 4,000 bamboo and 3,000 eucalyptus seedlings in two new plots. In August an additional 500 banana trees will be planted around the plots as a fire prevention wall.

TBBC has planted approximately 20,000 new bamboo or eucalyptus seedlings with more planned for upcoming months.

Another pilot bamboo project continues in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps. Based on a needs-assessment before the rainy season a total of 7,560 bamboo and 5,000 eucalyptus seedlings were distributed to and planted by individual households in both Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae la Oon camps. This is in addition to a total of 4,000 bamboo seedlings planted inside both camps in the second half of 2010.

Treatment of Bamboo Poles: Starting from April TBBC initiated discussion with ARC on the possibility of using their garbage incinerators either in Nu Po or Umpiem Mai camps to treat bamboo poles by smoking. Both organisations agreed on allocation of a functioning incinerator in Nu Po camp in order to start a bamboo smoking pilot with sufficient availability of burnable material which will guarantee continuous running of the smoking kiln during the process.



Expanding bamboo plantations near Tham Hin

Based on an initial design scheme TBBC procured necessary material and started construction of a smoking kiln, which was completed in Nu Po at the end of June. TBBC hired three temporary bamboo treatment staff and together with the Camp Committee selected the first four families who will be assisted with bamboo smoking treatment of their houses. Based on this initial testing period, TBBC will evaluate effectiveness and capacities of the existing smoking kiln and together with camp representatives prepare a longer term bamboo smoking strategy which will focus on treatment of shelter material deliveries planned for 2012.

If successful, bamboo treatment is expected not only to increase durability of individual or community houses, but also increase capacities and skills of selected community members and contribute to income generation in the camps through stipend payments. TBBC will further explore possibilities to expand its cooperation with ARC and other CCSDPT organizations which are responsible for waste management in the camps in order to secure efficient sources of burnable material.

A previously planned piloting of bamboo water leaching and testing of protective treatment of shelter structures in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp was postponed for the second half of 2011. It will be initiated once a new shelter specialist is in place.

Concrete Post Production: The pilot needs-based assessment in Mae La camp has shown that 13% of households have asked for an average of 3 concrete posts per house which indicates a need for approximate 6,000 concrete poles in all three Tak camps on an annual basis in order to keep foundations in good condition.

Due to the sensitivity of Thai authorities in allowing permanent structures to be built in the camps, TBBC faced various obstacles in securing necessary permission to start concrete post production in Nu Po camp. The implementation request was only recently approved by the Nu Po camp commander and the necessary material identified and costs projected in TBBC's 2011 budget. TBBC will carry out this activity during the second half of this year with an approximate starting date in November 2011. 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: Following initial planning TBBC piloted a community based procurement approach for roof thatches in two camps: Mae Surin and Ban Don Yang. Refugee families produced leaf and grass thatches 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 71,600 leaf thatches covering the needs of the whole camp, in Ban Don Yang the community were only able to produce 35,000 grass thatches out of 88,610 required.

Producing roof thatch in the camps can save costs and give refugees livelihood opportunities.

Some significant differences were observed in the price and quality of thatch made by the refugees and that purchased from traditional sources. While in Ban Don Yang camp, TBBC paid the same price per one thatch to the community members as 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 per shingle. Mae Surin also reported significantly better quality of the community produced and procured thatches as damage during transportation was minimized.



Making roof thatch in Mae Surin

Construction Tools and Building Skills: Distribution of construction tools and development of training manuals combined with intensive training was originally planned for the 3rd quarter of 2011 in all Tak Province camps. However, due to the sudden death of TBBC's shelter specialist, along with significant obstacles with shelter material delivery, these activities had to be postponed and will be implemented in 2012 when new shelter expertise and shelter officers for each field site will be in place.

As part of a broader training and capacity building strategy, construction tools will be distributed to the camp carpenters and placed with the shelter focal points in the camps so that they can be shared with other refugee families as well. Figure 3.8 shows where the different pilot shelter projects will be implemented in 2011.

Figure 3.8: Pilot shelter projects in 2011

Pilot Needs-based Approach / Pilot Livelihoods Projects	Refugee Camps								
	MHS BMNS	MHS MS	MSR MLO	MSR MRML	Tak ML	Tak UMP	Tak NP	KAN TH	KAN BDY
Needs - Based Approach		O			O	O	O		
Community Based Natural Resource Management				O			O		
Bamboo Growing	(O)	(O)	O	O			(O)	O	
Bamboo Treatment				O			(O)		
Concrete Post Production							(O)		
Thatch Production (X)		O			O				O
Site Mapping								(O)	

O = Camps where pilot shelter projects are already taking place. (O) = Camps where pilot shelter projects will be implemented.
 (X) = TBBC is currently evaluating the process of community produced roof thatches and assessing possibilities to increase production in both pilot areas plus expansion to other camps.

Lessons learnt

- Sufficient time must be allowed to establish strong and sustainable community structures which will ensure successful implementation of future activities.

Next six months

- TBBC and RECOFTC plan to undertake an internal evaluation in the second half of 2011 in order to plan follow-up activities and include them in TBBC's longer term plans.
- Expand bamboo planting activities outside of Mae La Oon camp and inside Nu Po, Ban Mai Nai Soi and Mae Surin camps. Inside Nu Po camp bamboo and tree planting will be linked to RECOFTC's community-based natural resource management process in order to benefit both refugee community and people from surrounding Thai villages. One of the main focuses in the upcoming period will also be on defining proper mechanisms for future harvesting, sharing of benefits and distribution to individual households once the bamboo will be ready for harvesting of either bamboo shoots (approximately 3 years) or building materials (approximately 5 years).
- Initiate concrete post pilot project in Nu Po.
- Evaluate leaf thatch production in Mae Surin and Ban Don Yang to assess possibilities to increase production and expand the project to other camps.

3.3. Ensuring continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items, prioritising support for the most vulnerable

The provision of food, shelter and non-food items is the core of TBBC's programme representing more than two thirds of expenditures. Accordingly, a large proportion of TBBC's staff are devoted to "supply chain management", the whole process from procurement, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies as well as the subsequent monitoring of use. TBBC pursues best practice to ensure the efficient and equitable use of resources and considerable organisational resources are devoted to constantly strengthening procedures.

Aspects relating to provision of food, shelter and non-food items are described below, followed by information on supportive interventions in nutrition. Details are then given on supply chain management followed finally by a description of other programme components.

3.3.1 Camp supplies

3.3.1 a) Food

During the first half of 2011, pulses (mung beans/ yellow split peas) were reinstated into the general ration for February consumption, and significant ration revisions were also implemented. Ration quantities are as set out in Appendix A.6.3.a) Food and cooking fuel: Food.

More than 16 thousand Metric Tonnes of food were supplied for the refugee population on the Thailand/ Burma border. Figure 3.9 summarises details of quantities procured by item and camp. Supplies are much higher during the first-compared with second- half of the year due to stockpiling of some camps for the rainy season.

TBBC delivered more than 16 thousand tonnes of food to the camps in the first half of 2011.

Table 3.9: Food quantities provided to refugee camps, January-June 2011

Commodity (Metric Tonnes)	BMNS	MS	MLO	MRML	Mae La	Umpiem	Nu Po	Don Yang	Tham Hin	Other	Total
Rice	1,072	404	2,009	2,305	3,431	1,302	1,176	544	542	49	12,834
Fishpaste		15	112	129	191	48	51	21			567
Salt	13	5	25	28	50	20	18	6	6	1	172
Pulses	94	33	133	151	310	103	92	52	50		1,018
Oil	68	25	73	141	216	81	73	34	34	3	748
Fortified Flour	41	15	87	100	166	64	57	11	19	1	561
Sugar	11	4	21	24	59	23	21	5	6		174
<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>1,229</i>	<i>1,349</i>	<i>2,286</i>	<i>726</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>397</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>7,898</i>

Evaluation and Revision of TBBC's Food Assistance Programme

TBBC has previously aimed at providing a nutritionally balanced food ration in line with World Health Organisation (WHO)/ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/ World Food Programme (WFP) planning figure for emergencies of 2,100 kcal/ person/ day (adjusted for TBBC's population demographic, activity levels, and health/ nutritional status).

Anticipating continuing funding shortfalls in 2011 and beyond, due to poor foreign exchange rates, increasing food costs and

donor reluctance to increase funding, a global nutrition consultant was recruited in late 2010 to review TBBC's food basket and to develop cost saving food ration scenarios.

The consultant also reviewed TBBC's historical approach to food and nutrition, compared TBBC's context to similar humanitarian contexts, identified appropriate new food assistance tools, and evaluated the current health, nutrition and food security context in the nine Burmese refugee camps along the Thailand Burma border. The main conclusions were as follows:

- TBBC is to be commended for their role in providing food rations and supplemental safety net programming to the Burmese refugees along the Thailand Burma border for 26 years. The continuing low levels of acute malnutrition testify to this success.
- Despite increases in ration commodities and nutritional content, levels of stunting and underweight have remained high; and limited information available on micronutrient status indicates cause for concern. Further, over the last five years, the rising prices of foods have precipitated reductions in the food basket that placed most refugees at greater risk for micronutrient deficiencies.
- Opportunities exist to procure ration foods of higher nutritional value without increasing costs, potential savings to be realized through improving food commodity and Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) management and procurement practices.
- Proposed strategies reduce rations for most, while protecting vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women, young children and SFP beneficiaries) through increasing and improving safety nets and linking with other programs targeting the vulnerable.

TBBC was commended for providing food and maintaining low levels of acute malnutrition for 26 years. Levels of stunting however, remained high.

The consultant proposed several scenarios to accommodate varying levels of savings and nutritional improvement in the food basket, whilst protecting vulnerable groups. The recommendations and scenarios were presented at the TBBC Donors' Meeting in 2010. All recommendations proffered by the consultant involve extensive communication and effective campaigns with beneficiaries.

The relevant recommendations that have been analysed for further action or implemented by TBBC in the past 6 months will be discussed as they relate to the topics presented in this report. Nutrition-related recommendations are discussed in Section 3.3.2: Nutrition Programme. The recommendations presented have been consolidated and do not represent the entire scope of the report. The full report and recommendations can be accessed at <http://tbcc.org/resources/2010-11-nutrition-food-security-review-full-en.pdf>

Recommendations related to saving food costs in the general food ration

1. Reduce or eliminate some foods.

- Reduce quantity whilst improving quality of rice, in order to reduce the total quantity of carbohydrate in the ration.
- Reduce quantity of vegetable oil to be in line with WFP ration guidelines.
- Eliminate sugar as a separate food and incorporate it directly into AsiaMIX.
- Reduce the amount of salt provided to reduce the risk of high blood pressure, CVD and other diseases.
- Eliminate dried chillies since they contribute little to nutritional content of the food basket.

In the past 6 month period, TBBC has taken the following actions:

Ration quantities were revised and implemented for January distribution in 2011, along with clear communication to the beneficiaries, as follows:

- Rice was decreased to 7kg/ month for young children and 13.5 kg/ month for older children and adults.
- 25% broken rice was investigated for substitution of lesser quality 35% broken rice. The better quality of rice means there are fewer broken pieces and that refugees can use more of the rice provided. This is to be explored further in the next period.
- Oil is now provided as a household ration (similar to charcoal distribution) at approximately 0.8 L/ month/ person.
- Current tendering documents for AsiaMIX were revised (see Recommendations Related to the Nutritional Content of the Food basket in the next section) to specify that sugar be added directly to the flour, and to improve the nutritional profile of AsiaMIX. A local supplier has been awarded a contract for the new product for September consumption in select camps.
- Iodized salt was decreased to 150 grams/ month per adult and older child and 75 grams/ month per young child (as per WFP ration guidelines).
- Dried chillies have been eliminated.

Ration changes in 2011 resulted in cost savings of about 15% and aim to provide a more nutritionally balanced diet whilst protecting the most vulnerable.

The age groups for food distribution and the quantities of commodities provided to these groups were revised to capture the needs of vulnerable groups, as follows:

- New-borns to 6 months of age (will not receive food rations).
- Younger children from 6 months to less than 5 years of age (receive increased AsiaMIX).
- Older children from 5 years to less than 18 years of age (receive increased AsiaMIX).
- Adults from 18 years and older (receive adult ration with no increase in AsiaMIX).

The ration quantity age group distribution and revisions were accompanied by community and beneficiary outreach and communication to ensure that all refugees understood the rationale behind the new ration and were aware of the changes.

Although the total quantity of carbohydrate in the ration has been decreased, the proportion (% of kilocalories) of protein and fat remains similar to the previous ration, mainly due to changes in the quantities of commodities provided to the various age groups. The more vulnerable groups, younger and older children, will benefit from the increased quantities of AsiaMIX provided in the ration.

The cost saving from this revised ration works out at about baht 54 per month, or 15% of the average ration (all age groups) provided in July 2010 (average cost baht 338).



Supplies ready for distribution Tham Hin

2. Improve procurement practices: investigate international procurement for pulses and vitamin A-fortified oil

Investigation of the cost of pulses procured internationally revealed a significant cost savings, even when accounting for the cost of shipping. Yellow split peas were procured for April delivery to replace the mung beans, at 1 kg for adults and older children and 0.5 kg for children 6 months to under 5 years. Although this process proved to be more challenging than initially thought, the community received the product well.

Procuring Vitamin A fortified oil internationally is not feasible, due to problems with importing a consumed product that is produced in Thailand (although not fortified). Production in Thailand was also found not to be feasible or cost-beneficial. (Note: vulnerable groups continue to receive vitamin A supplements.)

The current targeted age groups, and ration commodities and quantities, provided to the camps in the past period are presented in Table 3.10 below:

Table 3.10: Target groups and food rations, January - June 2011¹

Food Items	Young Child Ration (6 months to <5 years)	Older Child Ration (5 to <18 years and Boarding House Students)	Adult Ration (>18 years)
White rice	7 kg	13.5 kg	13.5 kg
Mung beans/ Yellow split peas ²	0.5 kg	1 kg	1 kg
AsiaMIX (fortified rice/soy flour)	1 kg	1 kg	0.25 kg
Sugar	250 grams	250 grams	125 grams
Fish paste	0.5 kg	0.75 kg	0.75 kg
Soybean oil ³	0.8 litre	0.8 litre	0.8 litre
Iodized salt	75 grams	150 grams	150 grams

1: Revised ration distributed for February consumption. 2: YSP distributed for May consumption. 3: Distributed on sliding scale per household size

Recommendations Related to Nutritional Content of the Food Basket

Substitute foods of better nutritional composition in food basket.

- Substitute AsiaMIX for the World Food Programme’s (WFP) current rice/ soy fortified flour blend (RSB+) that contains a more robust mix of vitamins/ minerals and a higher energy and protein content.
- Explore possibility of procuring vitamin A fortified vegetable oil.
- Substitute a proportion of the rice ration with brown rice.

In the past 6 month period, TBBC has revised the AsiaMIX specifications to reflect the nutritional profile of WFP’s RSB+. TBBC’s new formula, named AsiaREMix, has a higher protein and energy content, and is produced using extrusion cooking, which makes the final product more energy dense, and decreases the cooking time needed at the household level. WFP’s RSB+ contains a more complete fortification premix (vitamin/ mineral premix). TBBC will incorporate this premix into AsiaREMix following approval from the Thai FDA for import. This product will be included in the food basket in the next period.

Please see narrative above regarding vitamin A fortified oil.

A brown/polished rice mixture was briefly trialled in some camps with poor acceptance. A more formal trial needs to be conducted to determine if a brown/white rice mixture will be a suitable ration food substitute.



Yellow Split Peas were well received after early supply problems

Recommendations related to protecting vulnerable households

Vulnerability studies should be conducted immediately to understand household food economy, dietary adequacy, coping strategies and to develop criteria to identify vulnerable households.

TBBC recruited TANGO International (Technical Assistance to NGOs), an organization that has extensive experience with undertaking similar studies in refugee and IDP contexts, to conduct a comprehensive Baseline Vulnerability Study in order to understand more about household food economy, dietary adequacy, coping strategies and to develop criteria for categorizing camp households. TANGO collaborated with the Office of Population Technical Assistance (Thai organisation) to conduct the study in all nine camps.

The specific objectives of the study were to do a systematic border-wide livelihood vulnerability analysis, and based on the survey results, to design a relevant monitoring system for regular follow-up, and establish a mechanism for identifying different vulnerable groups in each of the camps in order to target food assistance to the most vulnerable.

Studies found that 46% of the refugees are 'highly vulnerable', and another 42% 'medium vulnerable'.

Preliminary analysis identified a proxy indicator of seven key factors that closely correlated with the degree of vulnerability experienced by refugee households. These factors were: 1) number of household members; 2) dependency ratio (defined as non-work-age household members divided by work-age household members); 3) monthly per capita household income; 4) monthly per capita household expenditures; 5) monthly per capita asset index value; 6) food consumption score, and 7) the coping strategy index score. However, it was not possible to identify a simple common denominator such as female-headed households or the presence of disabled household

members, which closely correlated with the distribution of vulnerability.

The consultants categorised three levels of household relative vulnerability: “low”, “medium” and “high”. 12% of households were determined to have relatively low levels of vulnerability, 42% experienced medium levels of vulnerability, and 46% were defined as highly vulnerable.

The outcome of this study, particularly as it relates to identifying vulnerable groups, strongly suggests that a cost-benefit analysis is warranted to assess whether the expense and time associated with such a complex monitoring system would be worth the potential savings offered by a more targeted feeding programme. Until such a study is conducted, the consultants recommended that further targeted feeding interventions and reductions to the general food basket should not take place. The final report and recommendations are pending.

TBBC continues to target traditional vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women and young children.

Lessons learnt

- Communication with beneficiaries regarding changes in food assistance and commodities is paramount in ensuring that revisions are accepted and understood.
- Targeted food distribution using household level vulnerability criteria in a very homogeneous context may not be cost-beneficial and needs careful analysis.
- Consideration of the fragile camp economy must be taken into account when recommending strategies to reduce costs - initiatives that might be perceived to save costs may actually be logistically impractical and not cost-beneficial. For example, bulk purchasing of nursery school foods outside of camps (see nutrition section) would impact the vegetable growers and sellers inside the camp and reduce the in-camp demand for produce.

Next six months

- Revise food specifications to reflect current best practice and input on identifying cost-savings in food basket.
- Explore the potential and cost of improving rice quality from 35% broken to 25% broken rice in the food basket.
- Introduce AsiaREMix into the food basket, and continue plans to procure new vitamin/ mineral premix.
- Monitor acceptance of AsiaREMix in the population.
- Develop more thorough pilot testing process for brown white rice mixture in the camps to assess acceptability and usage.
- Collaborate with M&E specialist to determine indicators of food basket adequacy.

3.3.1 b) Cooking fuel

TBBC provides charcoal in all nine camps to ensure refugees have sufficient cooking fuel for all of their cooking and water-heating needs. Over 7.8 thousand metric tons of compressed charcoal was distributed in the first half of 2011. All charcoal supplied undergoes laboratory tests to determine its exact energy content or ‘Heating Value’. The current ration of about 8.2kg per person per month aims to provide 190 MJ/person/ month which is considered adequate to meet needs for food preparation and boiling of water.

More than 7.8 thousand Metric Tonnes of charcoal were provided to the refugee camps during the first half of 2011.

Charcoal is distributed according to a ‘distribution curve’, which determines rations based on household size (not ‘family’ size). As a result of changing demographics due to resettlement and new arrivals, household size data is now being continually monitored and the multiplier used to calculate charcoal rations adjusted every six months.

Originally TBBC planned to conduct a broad evaluation of the provision of cooking fuel to all camps along the border in 2011. However, it has been decided to first wait for the results of an ADRA-led Pilot Project, scheduled for the two Mae Sariang camps in the second half of 2011. ADRA has taken over the former ZOA vocational training project in collaboration with a Canadian based NGO (ICCHANGE). If successful, TBBC will purchase stoves from this project and will look for ways to support similar initiatives in other camps. Based on the results and lessons learned from the stove pilot project, TBBC will also re-assess the need for a more extensive, external assessment of border-wide fuel options.

3.3.1 c) Shelter

Shelter is now a separate TBBC service sector, no longer considered as a one-off annual task but an on-going 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 shelter programme has been able to develop extensive partnership networks with various NGOs (such as RECOFTC) and research institutes (the Department of Agriculture of Thammasat University, Department of Forestry Products of Kasetsart University). These partnerships help TBBC to increase skills and capacities of refugee and Thai communities but also build capacities inside TBBC in order to deliver more effective assistance in the future.

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 approach has ensured that international planning standards for camp sites and refugee shelters have been achieved in most of the camps. TBBC's shelter support, which is in compliance with Sphere Standards, assists refugee families with sufficient building materials to have at least 3.5 square metres of living surface per person and sufficient covered and enclosed space in order that essential household activities can be satisfactorily undertaken. This way TBBC together with the camp communities was able to maintain nearly 30,000 buildings in good condition, mostly refugee houses but also warehouses, community buildings and other structures. Standard TBBC building material rations are set out in Appendix A.6.3.b: Shelter

Following recommendations of a shelter consultancy in 2009 TBBC has, with the help of the late Thomas Ramsler, the expert seconded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), formulated a new needs-based approach that directly links shelter material distribution to international shelter standards whilst addressing the actual needs of individual families to keep their houses in good condition. Shelter activities occurring throughout the year include shelter material needs based assessments, quality control and distribution, assistance to vulnerable families during the construction process and evaluation before the next project cycle. The new approach is being tested in the three Tak camps whilst new livelihood initiatives are being tested in different camps as described in Section 3.2.4 and Appendix A.6.3.b.

It was planned to apply the new shelter approach border-wide in 2011 once a first project cycle would be finished. The approach is complex however, putting big demands on TBBC's supply chain management, and when, in June, TBBC was struck by the sad news of the sudden death of Thomas Ramsler, it was decided to postpone further expansion until a new shelter specialist is engaged (with an approximate starting date of summer 2012).

The shelter implementation in 2011 has been significantly affected by a 50% reduction in budget. Based on agreed adjustments the remaining shelter budget is being used for repair of existing houses, maintenance of warehouses and running of pilot projects only. No new refugee shelters were built and no building material assistance was provided to community and CBO buildings with exception of most urgent cases in each of the camps.


Approximately 25,000 refugee houses will be repaired in the nine refugee camps during the 2011 project cycle as listed in Figure 3.11:

Figure 3.11: Planned Housing and Warehouse Repairs in 2011

CAMPS	HOUSES FOR REPAIR	WAREHOUSES FOR REPAIR
MLA	8,000*	4
UMP/ NUPO	6,560*	2 / 2
BNMS/ MS	3,500	5 / 6
MRML/ MLO	5,200	12 / 26
BDY/ TH	2,460	2
TOTAL	25,720 HOUSES	59 WAREHOUSES

Notes: * Number of verified houses by Needs-Based Assessment

Planned shelter materials to be procured in 2011 are listed in Figure 3.12 with largely reduced amounts compared to the procurement of 2010 as a result of the present budget shortfall. Preference is given to roofing materials as these are most essential for protecting existing shelters and maintaining minimum standards of living conditions.



Thomas Ramsler

Thomas Ramsler, TBBC's shelter expert passed away in Bangkok on 7th June. Few people can have warmed so many hearts and made such an impact on the Thailand Burma border in such a short time. He had a gentle personality with a delightful sense of humour. He was innovative and ingenious with an artistic flare.

He loved the people he worked with, staff, refugees as well as local government officials and other community leaders, and quickly gained everyone's confidence and cooperation to embrace new ideas. In less than a year and a half Thomas re-thought TBBC's entire approach to refugee shelter and embarked on many new initiatives that drew on the border's abundant natural resources whilst respecting the environment. Thomas built up networks with other experts in his field and embraced the skills of the communities he was working with.

TBBC, the refugee and local communities have all lost a friend and an inspiration that will be impossible to replace. TBBC's heartfelt sympathy and prayers go to Branka, Lea-Helena, and Carlo who lost a husband and father.

Figure 3.12: Assessed Building Materials for Distribution in 2011

MATERIAL ITEMS		REFUGEE CAMPS									TOTAL 2011	TOTAL 2010
		TAK* MLA	TAK* UMP	TAK* NUPO	MHS BNMS	MH MS	MSR MLO	MSR MRML	KAN THI	KAN BDY		
Bamboo Poles	Small 2"/ 6m	31,123	8,662	2,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	41,936	0
	Large 3"/ 6m	132,020	65,966	45,877	86,180	17,805	79,440	53,745	42,665	14,715	538,413	1,381,127
Eucalyptus Poles	Small 4"/ 6m	6,228	4,154	2,649	7,658	1,072	637	1,560	0	250	24,208	57,967
	Large 5"/ 6m	5,705	6,224	3,231	340	1,072	769	335	1,578	95	19,349	62,801
	Short 4"/4m	0	0	0	0	0	485	1,400	0	0	1,885	5,060
Roof Thatch	Leave Thatch	1,294,244	0	590,490	388,150	61,600	807,050	735,400	0	0	3,876,934	5,192,920
	Grass Thatch	0	186,725	0	0	0	0	0	0	85,610	272,335	645,135
	Plastic Sheets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,221	0	2,221	2,350

* Note: Figures as per assessed houses Pilot Needs-Based Assessment

There have however been serious supply problems in 2011 and delivery of shelter materials in several camps has been delayed. Actual amounts procured will be provided in the next 6 month report.

Suppliers are finding it increasingly difficult to find adequate supplies of bamboo.

The needs-based assessment continued with its second phase in all three Tak camps. The main focus was on quality control and distribution monitoring of building material starting at the beginning of 2011. A revised material delivery process including quality control was prepared and revisions made to all material supplier contracts aimed at ensuring a clear delivery and transparent distribution process up to the handover of shelter materials to the beneficiary families.

A total of 32 camp-carpenters were further trained and assigned to conduct quality controls. The process was as follows:

- Registration points were set up outside the camps where all the trucks had to register the incoming material and were then navigated to specific delivery points inside the camp.
- Quality control checks were carried out by the carpenters inside the camps.
- After the quality control check the carpenters handed over the material to zone committees to further distribute material to individual households inside the sections.



Capacity building for carpenters conducting shelter needs assessment in Tak camps

By the end of June all eucalyptus wood had been delivered to the 3 Tak camps without any significant quality problems. Roof thatches were delivered in the following numbers: 90% in Mae La; 95% in Nu Po; and 100% in Umpiem Mai. The main delivery issue occurred with bamboo poles with Mae La and Umpiem Mai having received less than 50% and Nu Po less than 10% of the needed materials. Although the delivery period was further extended till the end of July it became clear that suppliers will not be able to fully deliver the contracted amounts.

As the needs based assessment is setting stricter quality control mechanisms in place, it also puts significantly higher pressure on existing TBBC supply chain systems, timely allocation of budgets and awarding of contracts, contract management including relations with suppliers and also existing community capacities in the camps.

Lessons learnt

- Budget allocation needs to be done as soon as possible in order to ensure timely awarding of contracts and sufficient time for suppliers to prepare material deliveries.
- Besides open public tenders on a Bangkok level, tendering documentation needs to be shared with Field offices. This might increase chances of securing further and possibly more competitive offers.
- Capacity and ability of supplier to deliver and fulfil agreed commitments needs to be strictly investigated.
- Current contracts need to be revisited in order to better define specifications and existing quality control mechanisms.
- Possibilities for improved contract management should be explored including increased involvement of Field offices.
- Although supplier contracts have been refined, further provisions are required to ensure supplier commitment to their obligations. Deposits, guarantees or other liabilities will be considered including more properly defined delivery schedules.
- Failing supplies significantly impact overall quality of TBBC's programme and relations with the refugee communities. TBBC will consider the possibility of blacklisting certain suppliers and excluding them from future tendering processes.
- Further support from TBBC CMSP programme is needed to ensure a good understanding inside the refugee community and among its representatives of rights and obligations guiding the whole process. This suggestion includes the need for increased role of carpenters during the needs-based process.
- TBBC needs to further increase its advocacy work with Thai authorities including the Thai Forestry Department and also cooperation with RECOFC on community-based natural resource management in order to explore possibilities for alternative shelter material procurement lines. This suggestion includes further need for TBBC to expand its bamboo and tree planting activities.
- TBBC might explore possibilities of using alternative materials for shelter construction inside of refugee camps.

Expanding Shelter Activities: Maintaining on-going shelter activities requires development of human resources with shelter expertise. During the coming months TBBC plans to recruit a new Shelter Specialist to replace Thomas Ramsler to ensure smooth continuity. Besides the Shelter Officer who was employed in Mae Sot in 2010, an additional Shelter Officer will also be recruited in the second half of 2011 to be based in Umphang office.

As the needs-based assessment approach will be expanded to other camps in 2012 TBBC also plans to evaluate the overall need for employment of new camp staff.

Camp Mapping: The pilot camp mapping project started in March 2011 in one section of Mae La camp. Each house has been digitized on satellite images for future visualization of programme and site planning data. This will allow monitoring of shelter material distribution and following up on construction work. In addition, the sharing of special data with Environmental, Health and Infrastructure (EHI) agencies will potentially enable the development of a camp planning tool in the future. Data on houses in section A5 has been collected by carpenters, verified by the Shelter Officer in Mae Sot and processed by TBBC's Data Management Administrator into relevant maps.

Next Six Months

Mae Sariang camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon):

- Initiate bamboo growing pilot project outside Mae La Oon camp.
- Proceed with bamboo treatment pilot projects in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp with water-leaching and protective treatment of finished structures.

Tak camps (Mae La, Umpiem Mai/ Nu Po):

- Secure lessons learnt and best practices and implement second cycle of needs-based approach including revised delivery and quality control procedures and construction assistance in particular to vulnerable families.
- Start implementation of concrete post production pilot (Nu Po and Umpiem Mai).
- Start implementation of bamboo smoking pilot in Nu Po.
- Implement pilot project on bamboo and tree growing inside Nu Po camp with refugee households and Thai villagers under guidance of RECOFTC. 4,500 bamboo seedlings will be planted on the 12th August commemorating H. M. Queen of Thailand's birthday in cooperation with the Department of Forestry and Sueb Foundation.

Mae Hong Song Camps (Ban Mai Nai Soi/ Mae Surin):

- Implement bamboo growing pilot project inside Ban Mai Nai Soi and Mae Surin camps with refugee households.

Kanchanaburi Camps (Tham Hin/ Don Yang):

- Continue with further maintenance and diversification of outside plantation through planting of banana trees for wildfire protection. Explore possibilities of supporting bamboo committee with additional agriculture activities and define mechanisms for future harvest sharing.
- Explore options in Tham Hin camp to improve crowded living conditions through access to land adjacent to camp.
- TBBC will also be evaluating the process of community produced roof thatches and will assess possibilities of increasing production in both pilot areas plus expanding to other camps.

3.3.1 d) Non-food Items

Cooking stoves: In order to maximise the use of the charcoal provided, TBBC aims to ensure that all households have access to at least one fuel-efficient cooking stove. Surveys conducted in all camps at the end of 2009 found that only 80% of households had a functioning, fuel-efficient cooking stove. Plans to address this gap in 2010 were postponed due to funding restrictions and TBBC's field offices are currently in the process of re-surveying the camps with distributions now scheduled for the second half of 2011, except in the two Mae Sariang camps, where TBBC will wait for the outcome of an ADRA stove-making pilot project, which may result in more fuel-efficient stoves being purchased from within the camps.

Next six months

- Stove distribution to ensure coverage in all camps.
- Based on the outcome of the pilot project in the Mae Sariang camps, together with ADRA, explore possibilities to expand stove production in other camps and use other alternative sources of energy.

Utensils: Previously, TBBC supplied pots or woks to all camp residents every two years. However, due to budget constraints, TBBC now only distributes pots, woks and other cooking utensils such as plates, bowls and spoons to new arrivals. During the first half of the year, recorded distributions of these items were as listed in Figure 3.13.

Figure 3.13 Cooking utensils distributed, January – June 2011

Camp	Plates	Bowls	Spoons	Pots-Large	Pots-Small	Woks
MHS	584	580	504	119	119	19
MSR	-	-	-	240	-	-
MST	-	-	-	350	400	-
UPG	96	37	96	50	100	-
KAN	-	-	-	-	-	-

Clothing: During the period, TBBC undertook its annual procurement of children's clothing. A set of clothes, consisting of a t-shirt and a pair of shorts, were distributed to nearly 20,000 children under the age of five (accounting for more than 13% of the total camp population). Figure 3.14 provides details on distributions per camp.

Nearly 20,000 sets of clothing were purchased for children under 5 years old.

Figure 3.14: Children's clothing provided for 2011 distribution

CAMP	No. of Children 6month- under 5 yrs. (as of June'11)	BREAKDOWN ORDER QUANTITY (SETS)				
		BABY	S	M	L	TOTAL
BMNS	1,826	96	480	709	768	2,053
MS	453	36	96	130	214	476
Mae La Oon	2,100	84	611	942	426	2,063
Mae Ra Ma Luang	2,222	84	661	1,009	458	2,212
Mae La Oon	6,613	357	2,050	2,942	1,310	6,659
Umpiem Mai	2,322	96	672	1,056	456	2,280
Nu Po	2,434	84	672	1,020	444	2,220
Don Yang	545	24	168	240	108	540
Tham Hin	1,033	36	312	648	324	1,320
Total Qty	19,548	897	5,722	8,696	4,508	19,823

The Wakachiai (Japan) project is now TBBC's main source of used clothing. The fifth annual consignment is scheduled to arrive in July and clothes will be distributed in all camps during the August to December period. The planned distribution details are shown in Figure 3.15.

Fig: 3.15 Planned distribution of Wakachiai-donated clothing 2011

Camp	Est. distribution quantity (pieces)
Ban Mai Nai Soi	11,549
Mae Surin	3,017
MHS thai	
Mae La Oon	12,866
Mae Ra Ma Luang	14,813
MSR Thai	12
Mae La	38,513
Umpiem	14,667
Nu Po	13,035
Tak Thai	20
Don Yang	3,352
Tham Hin	6,253
SKB Thai	12
Total	118,500



Children under 5 receive a set of new clothes

Figure 3.16 Nets, blankets, mats distributed to new arrivals during first half of 2011

Items	MHS	MSR	MST	UPG	KAN	Total
Mat	36	800	200	255	-	1291
Blanket	680	1800	1600	596	-	4676
Net	200	800	750	255	-	2005

Lutheran World Relief (LWR) is another long-term donor of second-hand clothing and new quilts will also be supporting the refugees in 2011. A generous shipment will arrive in October, containing 74,250 quilts (2,475 bales) and 4,800 baby kits (270 cartons) which will be distributed before the cool season.

Blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats: TBBC previously purchased blankets annually for all camps before the cool season but now receives almost enough quilts from LWR to provide one quilt between two people border-wide. Blankets are purchased only to make up shortfalls and to support new arrivals. TBBC provides blankets, nets and mats to newly arrived refugees as needed. A summary of items distributed during the reporting period is provided in Figure 3.16.

In Tak Province, the distribution of non-food items was exclusively for the emergency response to refugee influxes in Phop Phra District. There was no distribution of non-food items to the three main camps. There has also not been any distribution of Blanket, Nets and Mats in Don Yang and Tham Hin in the last six months because the Thai Army has not approved distributions to new arrivals.

3.3.2 Nutrition

As mentioned in Section 3.3.1 a), a global nutrition consultant reviewed TBBC's historical approach to food and nutrition, compared TBBC's context to similar humanitarian contexts, identified appropriate new food assistance tools, and evaluated the current health, nutrition and food security context in the nine Burmese refugee camps along the Thailand Burma border.

One of the main recommendations included establishing TBBC's role in leading nutrition policy and strategy border-wide, and scaling up nutrition education activities in the camps. Involved in this would be a strong emphasis on developing the capacities of the TBBC staff and partners in methods of community mobilization, social marketing and behaviour change communication, and developing the partnerships with the various stakeholders to effectively implement activities. Specific recommendations and subsequent actions by TBBC are presented below.

Recommendations related to improving and protecting nutritional status

Increase TBBC's leadership role in nutrition policy and strategy.

Although the inter-agency Nutrition Task Force has met regularly since 2003, TBBC was the only partner included in the Food Sector of the UNCHR/ CCSDPT Strategic Framework Project Matrices. During the period, the TBBC Nutrition Technical

Specialist led the development of the CCSDPT Food Sector - renamed Food Assistance and Nutrition Sector - to include all Health Agency partners in order to proactively strengthen partnerships for the hard work of developing and coordinating a border-wide nutrition strategy.

The 2011 Progress Matrix for the Food Assistance and Nutrition Sector of the UNHCR-CCSDPT Strategic Framework was completed and submitted, and reflects TBBC's and the Health Agencies' collaborative roles in ensuring continued access to adequate and appropriate food, prioritizing support to the most vulnerable.

Additionally, the CCSDPT Health Subcommittee agreed to form a Food and Nutrition Sector Task Force that will work together to implement specific and time-bound objectives related to developing and implementing a border-wide nutrition strategy. The main focus will be on addressing chronic malnutrition and improving infant and young child feeding practices. The Task Force will comprise a small group of senior health agency representatives and several key field staff, and utilise a Terms of Reference to guide the process.

The Nutrition Task Force will now be referred to as a "working group" in order to reflect their current function of sharing information and training at the field level.

To ensure that the programme is able to do the hard work of leading a border-wide nutrition strategy, the Nutrition team has been strengthened under TBBC's new organisational structure. A Nutrition Technical Specialist was hired in early 2011 to oversee and guide the programme, and Nutrition Field Officers are now in place in each of the five regions (Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Tak, Umphang, and Kanchanaburi). A Nutrition Manager is in process of being recruited, and will be in place by the 3rd quarter.

Although comprehensive capacity building training has been identified as a clear priority for 2011, due to a staffing gap in early 2011, training for Nutrition Programme staff was postponed until the 2nd half of 2011.

Develop and implement a border-wide nutrition education strategy.

- Conduct a baseline micronutrient survey to identify levels of micronutrient deficiencies and plan interventions.
- Conduct research on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, and from information, develop and implement comprehensive IYCF programme to address stunting.
- Develop/ implement incentivised Growth Monitoring and Promotion Programme (GMP). This would include blanket supplementary feeding for children attending growth monitoring and promotion programs.
- Do comprehensive nutrition education campaigns on use and benefits of AsiaMIX with population.

Actions taken by TBBC over the past 6 months include:

- TBBC has contacted CDC Immigrant, Refugee and Migrant Health Branch to support a micronutrient survey. Due to the crisis in Somalia staff will be unavailable to assist until 2012.
- TBBC has engaged with the Nossal Institute for Global Health at The University of Melbourne to host a Master's student who is in process of developing a research protocol for IYCF. The protocol was scheduled to be completed by November, but during recent communication, the consultant has advised that sufficient data on child feeding probably exists, and a IYCF survey may not be needed.
- ARC and TBBC have agreed to design and pilot an incentivised GMP and IYCF program in Ban Don Yang.

Meetings and discussions with Health Agencies and CBOs, including KWO over this period indicate that there is much support to move forward in this direction and agreement to collaborate on AsiaMIX and other nutrition education campaigns, border-wide.

Revise SFP/ TFP guidelines and protocols and micronutrient supplementation to comply with international guidelines.

- Discontinue foods other than AsiaMIX for SFP (with sugar, milk powder and oil added).
- Revise vitamin A and micronutrient supplementation protocols to be in line with international guidelines.
- Improve supply chain procurement of SFP foods and programme monitoring.
- Consolidate TBBC's indicators and reporting system into the CCSDPT Health Information System.

During this period:

- TBBC discussed the possibility of revising the SFP feeding protocol to include only AsiaMIX for SFP. This was met with much resistance from Health Agencies. Concern is that AsiaMIX has a limited saturation point, meaning that households can only consume up to a certain amount without extra ingredients and fuel. Malteser International has agreed to pilot this protocol in their camps to determine its feasibility.
- TBBC and IRC's Global Blindness Prevention expert developed vitamin A supplementation protocols specific to refugee contexts. These will be reviewed in collaboration with IRC before making any revisions.
- Nutrition Field Officers have taken a more active role in monitoring the SFP programmes' supply chain and programme at the field level. The Nutrition Technical Specialist has begun discussion with the Supply Chain Director on improving procurement and supply monitoring.

- The previous Nutrition Manager has been retained on a short-term contract to revise the SFP/ TFP guidelines micronutrient supplementation protocols, monitoring systems, and reporting during the next period.

3.3.2 a) Nutrition surveys

As a proxy for determining food basket adequacy and food security amongst the general camp population, standardized nutrition surveys are conducted bi-annually in all camps on children 6 months to 5 years of age. Surveys were conducted in all camps (except Mae Surin) in 2009 and just in Mae La and Mae Surin in 2010. Mae Surin was surveyed in the first half of 2011 with the remainder of the camps scheduled for the second half of the year.

TBBC closely supervised the survey done in Mae Surin this past May, following concern about the high malnutrition rate found during the 2010 survey of 7.5% (a significant increase from 2.2% in 2008). IRC, the health agency providing services in Mae Surin, quickly responded to this increase in acute malnutrition by early identification and treatment of malnourished children through intensive growth monitoring. To rule out seasonal variation as a factor in the high rate of malnutrition, the 2011 survey was conducted during the same season as the 2010 survey. Preliminary results from the last survey indicate a rate of 3.3%, which is acceptable according to WHO guidelines.

TBBC also procured and supplied measuring equipment for upcoming surveys and on-going growth monitoring to all health agencies during this period.

Section 5.3.b sets out data from nutrition surveys and malnutrition rates.



Supplementary food preparation

3.3.2 b) Nutrition education

TBBC continued to support health agency staff in leading regular cooking demonstrations for caregivers of young children. The demonstrations target caregivers of acutely malnourished children that are enrolled in a Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) and caregivers with young children during monthly growth monitoring sessions.

3.3.2 c) Supplementary/ therapeutic feeding (SFP/ TFP)

TBBC continued to support Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (SFP/ TFP) to vulnerable groups, implemented by health agencies 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 with chewing or swallowing problems. 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).

TBBC held a border-wide Nutrition Task Force meeting with health agency staff representatives from all camps during the first half of 2011 to provide on-going support to health agencies to correctly implement programmes according to protocols.

A top priority for 2011 has been the revision and updating of TBBC's SFP/ TFP guidelines and consolidating TBBC's indicators

and reporting system into the CCSDPT Health Information System. The goal of the revision is to bring TBBC's protocols in line with selective feeding guidelines recently developed by the Global Nutrition Cluster (UNHCR/ WFP/ UNSCN/ WHO). Revisions will be completed and in place by the end of 2011.

TBBC and ARC have started exploration on an AsiaMIX biscuit production project in Nu Po camp, as a livelihood/ nutrition collaboration. The biscuits will be produced for children in the SFP. Intended benefits include ease of distribution, children will more likely eat them and spend less time in the programme, and the burden of cooking the SFP foods (including the extra fuel and time needed), will be eliminated.

3.3.2 d) Nursery school lunches

The nursery school lunch and snack program funded by TBBC and implemented by CBOs represents an innovative adaptation of "school feeding" that helps to protect the nutritional status of preschool children.

In the first half of 2011, TBBC continued support of daily lunches for more than 7,000 school children attending 83 nursery schools in the nine camps. A rate of five baht per child per day is provided to implementing agencies 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 health agencies with AsiaMIX and charcoal to provide a morning snack for children one to two times a week in addition to their lunch although there have been complaints that the amount of money provided for lunches is not sufficient to also support snack ingredients. This will be reviewed.

One of the major challenges nursery schools are facing is in being able to purchase quality foods and prepare nutritious meals with the amount of money provided per child. TBBC has attempted to address this challenge by promoting standardization of the support to the nine camps, including bulk food purchasing to lower costs. However, nursery school teachers and CBO partners have expressed their concern that the logistics of bulk purchasing are too difficult. TBBC Nutrition Field Officers have started collecting "best recipes". A book containing these will be produced for nursery schools in order to ensure the most nutritious options for the children.

TBBC provides daily lunches for more than 7,000 nursery school children to ensure at least one nutritious meal a day .

Support for Nursery School lunches for the school year (May/ June 2010 through to March 2011) is shown in Figure 3.17:

Figure 3.17: TBBC nursery school lunch support for the 2010-2011 school year

Camp	Implementing organisation	Number of schools	Average Number of children	Number of school days for 2010/11 school year
S1	KnWO	16	1,258	185
S2	KnWO	4	385	185
MLO	EWOB	7	558	185
MRML	KWO	11	691	185
ML	TOPS/ KWO	24	2,152	200
UM	TOPS/ KWO	11	825	200
NP	TOPS/ KWO	6	822	200
DY	Camp Education Committee	1	244	197
TH	Camp Education Committee	3	412	193
Total		83	7,347	

Lessons learnt

- Gaps in programme staffing can greatly impact programme continuity and integrity.
- The need for effective community mobilization is essential in promoting behaviour change, and requires intensive collaboration with community partners, such as the KWO.
- Building TBBC staffs' and partners' capacities to lead and implement communication and campaigns is critical in mobilizing communities to adopt positive behaviour changes related to food and nutrition.
- Strategies that are successful in other refugee contexts may not work in the Burma border camps. Piloting of new initiatives is key.

Next six months

Nutrition Programme

Border-wide Nutrition Strategy

- Conduct meeting of the CCSDPT Food Assistance and Nutrition Task Force to complete development of border-wide nutrition strategy with timeframe and partners identified.

Nutrition surveys

- Conduct nutrition surveys in all camps and create a report to share results.

Nutrition Education

- Design of pilot community-based Growth Monitoring and Promotion program with an Infant and Young Child Feeding focus and AsiaREMix incentive with ARC in Ban Don Yang camp.
- Develop and implement AsiaREMix education campaigns in all camps.

Nutrition Programme Staff and Partner Capacity Building

- Conduct two 3-day Introductory and Advanced trainings in Basic Nutrition and Public Health Principles for Nutrition Programme staff and relevant partners.

Supplementary/ therapeutic feeding programmes

- Design pilot of AsiaMIX-only protocol with Malteser International to determine its feasibility.
- Complete revision of SFP/ TFP and micronutrient supplementation guidelines and food protocols to reflect current best practice as relevant to this context.
- Complete integration of SFP/ TFP reporting and monitoring systems into CCSDPT Health Information System database.
- Develop improved procurement and supply monitoring systems in collaboration with TBBC's Supply Chain Director.
- Pilot AsiaREMix biscuit production as possible SFP food.

Nursery Schools

- Continue to support nursery school agencies in the monitoring and reporting of nursery school lunch support utilising the improved monitoring system and reporting forms.
- Develop standardised recipes in collaboration with nursery school partners.
- Coordinate one border-wide Nursery School lunch support meeting/ training.
- Review cost of lunch and snack programmes.

3.3.3 Supply chain management**3.3.3 a) Procurement**

Details of TBBC's tendering and procurement procedures are outlined in Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain. The tendering and contract award process is normally carried out twice a year, with contracts containing only estimated quantities, stipulating that actual quantities will depend on monthly requirements. However, the extreme volatility of the rice price in 2008 caused TBBC to change to monthly tendering and contract awards for this commodity. This remained the practice until April 2010, at which point TBBC started awarding two-month rice contracts as prices stabilized. This remains current practice.

Funding remains a challenge and, as described in Section 3.3.1 a), TBBC has made some major changes to the food basket in 2011, with the aim of reducing costs without compromising the nutritional value of the rations. A Nutrition Consultant determined that it was important to bring back a protein rich item to the food basket and suggested that importing of Yellow Split Peas (YSP) should be attempted as a cost-saving measure. This was piloted by TBBC in the first half of 2011.

A two month delay occurred with the first shipments due to YSP being dispatched from Ukraine and then halted in Egypt during political turmoil. However, once they arrived in Thailand they were quickly cleared from customs and transported to camps in time for May distributions. As the main protein source, TBBC supplied the traditional mung-beans until the YSP could be introduced.

Quality problems were also encountered with the initial, delayed shipments (procured from a supplier in UAE) including substandard packaging which caused breakage during transit to the camps and contaminated some sacks with dirt and silica gels. The sub-standard supplies were all delivered to Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Ban Don Yang camps because they are stockpiled camps and had been prioritized for the first YSP shipments in order to build up stock before the rainy season. These camps were advised to separate the contaminated sacks, which will be destroyed as they were unfit for consumption.

Imported yellow split peas are much cheaper than local mung beans but there were many teething problems before supplies were satisfactory.

There have been no problems with later shipments procured from USA and Canada and TBBC has continued to tender for YSP. The first supplier from UAE was not awarded a new contract, due to the poor product quality of the first shipments and a generally unsatisfactory performance in rectifying the situation.

During the first half of 2011 the price of cooking oil increased significantly, over 40% in the second quarter compared to the same period last year. Other major commodities' prices remained quite stable.

In the last six months, the average number of bids received were slightly higher than the same period in 2010: Rice 4 (compared to 3 in the first half of 2010), Beans 5 (4), Soya-bean Oil 2 (4), Charcoal 5 (2), Salt 5 (3), Fish paste 3 (1), and sugar 2 (2). In order to improve competition, TBBC has piloted separating commodities and transportation costs in 2011: for rice for the Mae Sariang camps' stock pile, fortified flour and yellow split peas. Four transport companies participated in the tender, 3 existing and one new. Eventually only 3 existing transport companies were awarded contracts, the new company declining to accept the contract since it considered the scale of contract was too small to start a business.

As described in Section 3.3.1 a) TBBC has revised the AsiaMIX specifications to reflect the nutritional profile of WFP's fortified Rice Soy Blend (RSB Plus). TBBC's new formula, named AsiaREMIX, was tendered for 3 months consumption during September to November. The contract has been awarded to Mae Kong Valley Food. The price of AsiaREMIX is 29.95 baht, 2 baht (6.5%) cheaper than the current AsiaMIX price.

Compressed charcoal has become more difficult for suppliers to deliver on time and meet quality specifications due to raw material shortages. 33% of total shipments failed heating value tests, the main parameter of charcoal quality. TBBC's main charcoal supplier cancelled its contract in several camps and other new suppliers have not been able to deliver on time either.

The iodine content in salt dropped slightly from specification because TBBC ordered less than half compared with previous orders. The supplier delivered salt from previous production and the iodine had reduced due to being kept over a longer period of time.



Mudbricks being made to build warehouses

As described in Section 3.3.1 c) there were serious delays in the delivery of building materials, in particular bamboo. Suppliers had difficulty sourcing bamboo to specification and early rains prevented transport out of the forest. Some suppliers cancelled contracts and TBBC has extended the delivery period until July.

3.3.3 b) 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, ten silos have been replaced. In the first six months, 2 mud-brick warehouses have been built to replace silos in Mae Ra Ma Luang and one in Mae La Oon. There remain 4 silos out of total 11 warehouses in MRML and 8 silos out of 15 warehouses in MLO which are hoped to be replaced by mid-2013.

The floor in a charcoal warehouse in Mae Surin was raised because it was located on the river bank and always flooded during rainy season.

In 2011, TBBC had planned to improve warehouse operations by providing covered space for beneficiaries waiting for registration and distribution and preventing people who are not staff getting into the warehouses. However due to funding constraints only some warehouses will be improved this year while the majority will be provided with temporary tents to shade/ shelter beneficiaries in front of warehouse.

In Kanchanaburi province, Don Yang warehouse was upgraded to accommodate a better stock pile management and provided with a ration registration point and distribution area.

In Tak Province, in Umpiem Mai camp 4 warehouses are being consolidated into 2 and upgraded for improved stock management and distribution arrangements. Construction will be complete in August. In Nu Po, distribution windows were installed in front of all 4 warehouses and the roofs extended to provide shade so that refugees do not actually enter the warehouse during distributions. Similarly in Mae La, some renovation work is being carried out to provide designated space for ration registration and distribution activities. Temporary tents have been installed to provide shade until construction is complete.



Ration book checks

See Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain; warehouses for more detailed information.

3.3.3 c) Distribution/ ration books

The Refugee Camp Committees remain responsible for the receipt and distribution of supplies, with close guidance and monitoring by TBBC's supply chain staff. Each household has a ration book stating their entitlement, and they are called to the distribution point for distribution. The current ration book system assigns ration books to families according to their status in the camp.

- Blue ration books are given to registered refugees i.e. those with UNHCR/ MOI registration documents.
- Orange ration books are issued for persons who have been verified as eligible for assistance but are yet to undergo any official process (Pre-screening, Provincial Admission Boards (PAB)).
- Pink ration books are issued to those persons who are “screened in” during the pre-screening process or have been identified/ approved for interviewing by PABs.

Since 2010, TBBC has also used a two-coloured ration book system for the camp boarding houses in order to better distinguish between registered and un-registered students. Each boarding house is issued two books, listing all their residents according to registration status:

- Registered students are included in Green ration books.
- Non-registered students are included in White ration books.

The printing and distribution of ration books for 2012, including the annual verification of camp residents (base-line survey) will take place in the second half of 2011.

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. 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). These people require verification letters (e.g. education NGOs provide lists of all education stipend staff) and complete a Request for Exemption Form verified by TBBC staff, camp management and CBOs. All persons collecting rations must produce photo identification, either a MOI/ UNHCR ‘Household Registration Document’ or a TBBC photo page. Failure to comply with the requirements renders individuals ineligible to collect rations for that month.

TBBC's coloured ration book system is now well established and everyone has to personally collect their rations

On average, the refugees currently attend only two monthly distributions in order to collect all ration commodities. This is less than in previous years, where in some camps only a few – or a single – commodity was distributed at a time. This has been achieved primarily as a result of improved warehousing designs and space.

There have been some complications in distributing charcoal and cooking oil because the rations are based on a household size curve which means that eligible refugees have to bring all ration books which are issued in each house to receive the ration at the same time. In reality there are cases that the people with different ration books in the same household do not attend together and it is difficult for warehouse staff to assure the correct ration is issued. The issuing of household-, rather than family-, ration books is under consideration for 2012 to address this problem.

3.3.3 d) Verified caseload and feeding figures

At the end of June 2011, TBBC's total Verified Caseload stood at 147,019 persons, comprising 81,929 (56%) registered refugees and 65,090 (44%) unregistered people (this includes 624 people residing at Wieng Heng camp). The Feeding Figure (the number of verified persons who collected rations) was 140,964 in June or 95.9% of the verified caseload attended the June distributions). Further demographic breakdown of the camp population, as of June 2011, is provided in Appendix A.

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

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 3.19.) The total is referred to as the “Verified Caseload”. An annual baseline population survey 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. 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.

A new centralized database for all population data has been developed and is being installed during 2011 allowing staff to update data online, providing various levels of access to different staff in order to generate reports according to their specific requirements. TBBC Information System coordinator has provided trainings to all field data assistants. A pilot trial of the system was carried out for Ban Don Yang in May in order to check results result against the former Excel reporting system and will be installed for all other camps by August.

Eligibility Criteria: The Eligibility Criteria applied by TBBC for assessing entitlements to support in the camps is shown in Figure 3.18 below:

Figure 3.18: TBBC eligibility criteria for food rations

Category	Criteria for eligibility
Registered Refugee with UNHCR Household Registration or UNHCR ID Card & Ration Book.	TBBC provides the full ration to refugee/ asylum seekers acknowledged and approved by the camp committee as continuously residing in the camp. In order to be able to receive the food ration, each adult refugee must come in person to the food distribution point with his/ her UN Identification Card and Ration Book.
Unregistered Asylum Seeker With Ration Book.	An asylum seeker who is acknowledged and approved by the camp committee as continuously residing in the camp is eligible to receive food ration after being issued a Ration Book by TBBC. In order to be able to receive the food ration, each adult must come in person to the food distribution point with his/ her Ration Book.
New Unregistered Asylum Seeker Without Ration Book.	An asylum seeker who has just arrived to the camp and is acknowledged and approved by the camp committee will be added to the Monthly Update of Populations Figures (MUPF) after continuously residing in the camp for a period of at least one month. After receiving notification by camp committee of being recorded in the MUPF, each new arrival will be issued a Ration Book by TBBC. From the following month, a new arrival will be able to receive the food ration by coming in person to the food distribution point with his/ her Ration Book.
Persons holding Request for Exemption form.	People unable to attend distribution, but with valid reason (e.g. camp committee member, teacher, medic) must provide verification either from their organisation and complete a Request for Exemption Form verified by TBBC staff, camp management and CBO.

3.3.3 e) TBBC Programme Guidelines

TBBC Programme Guidelines were updated in 2010 detailing all standardized procedures supporting the organisation's relief operation, and in particular 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. All TBBC staff working within the supply chain must familiarize themselves with the policies and procedures contained in this document.

To ensure that all procedures remain relevant, the Supply Chain guidelines are reviewed annually. This year the review will be carried out in Mae Hong Son Province in September and all supply chain staff and field coordinators will be part of the process. It will include at least one plenary session in a camp involving refugee supply chain staff.



Fishpaste quality control checks Tham Hin

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 the 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. The TBBC Programme Guidelines manual is used as operational guideline but detailed instructions are also being developed for each activity. The first detailed instruction, for stock taking, has been completed and will be used in July in most camps.

3.3.3 f) 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 2011, 53% to 100% by quantity of supply inspections took place in camp warehouses. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at the source, all inspections of AsiaMix are carried out at the factory.

A summary of the results of the quality control checks undertaken during the first half of 2011 and action taken where supplies failed to meet TBBC's specifications are set out in Chapter 5 Indicator 3f. The most notable issues regarding Quality during this period were:

- Rice: The percentage of rice that passed quality inspections (82%) was significantly lower than the second half of 2010 (90%). This was mainly due to the under-performance of one large supplier.
- Charcoal: Overall charcoal quality declined significantly in this reporting period, with 66% of samples meeting quality specifications. The main reason given by suppliers was a shortage of materials as described in 3.3.3 a) Procurement.
- Salt: Overall quantities meeting quality specifications declined significantly (52%). The main reason was lower iodine content due to the use of older stock after rations were reduced as explained in 3.3.3 a) Procurement.

Suppliers are finding it increasingly difficult to source raw materials to make charcoal.

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).

There were 7 incidents of weight shortages during the reporting period. All of these was relatively minor (<0.03% of the total shipment) and, since TBBC has discontinued the use of “Top-ups”, the supplier received a reduced payment in proportion to the total weight shortage of these deliveries.

3.3.3 g) 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). The main results of staff monitoring during the first half of 2011 are provided in Chapter 5, Indicator 3f.

Some main findings have been:

The average Distribution Efficiency at 94% dropped slightly from the previous reporting period (97.2%). 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. 51 of 54 distributions were observed by TBBC staff using the Distribution Efficiency Form during the first half of 2011 or around 4.4% of all monthly rations distributed to households. TBBC staff were also present at many additional distributions, working with camp staff on the ground but not “officially monitoring” through the use of forms.

Since mid-2009, TBBC has undertaken Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) to better assess the utilization of ration-items at the household level. BCM consists of structured, household interviews, focusing on commodity consumption at the household level. To ensure confidentiality, all household visits are undertaken only by TBBC staff which limits the number of visits that can be undertaken each month. Households are randomly selected and sampling targets set according to verified caseload sizes in each camp ranging from 2 households per month in Mae Surin, Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin, to 5 in Mae La. The average number of households interviewed each month in the first half of 2011 is set out in Figure 3.19:

Figure 3.19: Household interviews January to June 2011

Camp	Target per month	Total interview	Average households interviewed per month
BMNS	3	18	3.0
MS	2	14	2.3
MLO	3	50	10.0
MRML	3	49	9.8
ML	5	65	10.8
UM	3	15	2.5
NP	3	18	3.0
DY	2	56	9.3
TH	2	41	6.8
Total	26	326	54.3

TBBC staff visit random households monthly to get feedback on how rations are used.

Summary reports using data collected during BCM are published twice a year and the findings subsequently discussed/ analysed at programmed/ management meetings. Data relating to the use of the main ration items are given in Figure 3.20. From January to June 2011, utilisation showed that the vast majority of main ration items were consumed within the households: Rice = > 99%; Cooking oil = > 99.9%; Pulse = > 98%; Fortified flour = 99.97%, Charcoal = 100% although there were some minor variations

between camps. Some minor sharing of rations happened in all camps except MSR camps. 9% and 1% of pulses were found to be sold in Tham Hin and Mae La while about 0.2% of cooking oil was found sold in Mae La. 2% of pulses were found being traded for other food items in Ban Mai Nai Soi. So far no clear trend has been identified in terms of any single commodity being sold in larger quantities except selling pulses in Tham Hin.

Figure 3.20: % utilization of main ration items from January to June 2011

Item	Consumed in HH	Shared	Trade for food item	Loan payment	Sold	Religious purposes
Rice	99.20%	0.40%	0.10%	0.20%	-	0.10%
Pulse	98%	0.60%	0.30%	-	0.90%	-
Cooking oil	99.90%	-	-	-	0.10%	-
Fortified flour	99.97%	0.03%	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	100%	-	-	-	-	-

On average, rations last 22 days ranging from 14 days of fortified flour to 29 days of rice. The major means of supplementing household needs are going out for wild food 34%, purchasing from market 28%, borrowing 22% and 9% from livestock or growing their own crops. 74% of interviewed households collect firewood due to insufficiency of charcoal. 36% of households have kitchen gardens and of which 78% are within the camp boundaries.

In 2010 it was decided to replace the former focus group interviews with monthly camp public forums to discuss any issues relating directly to TBBC's programme. These meetings are now the primary source of beneficiary feedback but comments boxes are also maintained in all camps. See Section 5.4.i. for more information on beneficiary feedback and camp forums.

3.3.3 h) Other supply chain management issues

Introducing new suppliers into the business is still a challenge mainly due to the small number of road transport companies willing to access remote or isolated camps. TBBC has already started to separate some commodity and transport contracts on a trial basis and will attempt to expand these in 2012.

Two major items in TBBC's programme are dependent on natural, rather than commercial resources: building materials, especially bamboo and leaf thatch, and compressed charcoal. Suppliers are finding it increasingly difficult to source these items and there have been both significant delays in delivery over the past 6 months as well as supplies failing to meet quality specifications, resulting in contract cancellations in some cases. It is becoming increasingly urgent for TBBC to find long term alternatives to secure a sufficient and stable supply.

The complete review and strengthening of TBBC's supply chain system undertaken since 2008 has necessitated the recruitment of many new staff. During the first half of 2011, the team was brought up to a full complement of 35 with the recruitment of 4 additional field supply officers. This compares with just 16 staff involved in supply chain management in 2008.

TBBC hopes ultimately to introduce barcodes or thumb prints to replace the manual recording of ration distributions in all camps. This system will be integrated with the population data base enabling the automatic calculation of rations and the elimination of manual calculations. A pilot project will now be conducted in Tham Hin rather than Umpiem Mai as originally planned since the Tham Hin population is smaller and the camp is closer to Bangkok for regular backup. Devices, peripherals and software have been researched, a programmer sourced and the demonstration is expected to begin in August. If successful the pilot will be extended to all camps increasing efficiency, reliability and transparency and reducing time consumed during distributions and allowing TBBC staff more time to fully monitor the warehouses during distributions.

TBBC will pilot barcodes in Tham Hin camp to make ration distributions more efficient.

The stockpile period in MRML and MLO has been reduced from 8 to 7 months by pushing back deliveries that were traditionally between March and April to April/ May. This will not only reduce the cash flow problem of 8 months of supplies but also reduce the deterioration of supplies. Unfortunately, weather patterns seem to have changed from previous years when the rains would start in late May or early June. This year, the rain started in the middle of March and it is still raining, resulting in some delay in completing stock pile deliveries.

Next six months

Supply Chain

- Develop an instruction manual for camp staff covering not only warehouse operation but also other supply chain activities.
- Conduct Supply Chain workshop in September in Mae Hong Son.

Population Figures

- In collaboration with the Information Systems Coordinator, pilot TBBC's centralised database system in the Kanchanaburi field office.

Quality Control

- Provide warehouse staff professional training in quality control inspection so that they can carry out initial inspections upon delivery to provide early warning to TBBC for further action.
- Purchase ordering will be improved by using an estimated quantity for suppliers to prepare for delivery in advance of receiving the official purchase order. This should reduce late delivery but also allow enough time to replace supplies if the quality fails.

3.3.4 Preparedness, new arrivals and vulnerable groups

TBBC maintains preparedness to respond to influxes of new arrivals and other emergencies at all times. The situation in Eastern Burma is monitored through TBBC partners, information networks and field staff and TBBC participates in contingency planning responses in coordination with other CCSDPT members, UNHCR and local Thai authorities. Each field site holds emergency stocks of basic ration items and generally can deliver these within 24 hours of being alerted (see Appendix A.6.3 f Preparedness).

Ban Mai Nai Soi Fire: Fire broke out at 4 am on 12th March in Ban Mai Nai Soi due to a candle left unattended. 19 houses were destroyed and a further 24 houses were damaged. Affected people were accommodated in two nursery schools and meals were prepared for them at the camp office. Two school buildings were also damaged resulting in students being relocated to sit exams the following week. Damage was estimated at baht 325,000 (10,800 USD). TBBC provided food, blankets, cooking utensils and building materials to the victims.



Ban Mai Nai Soi fire

Border Influx: As a result of armed conflict, over 25,000 people have crossed into Thailand since the General Elections were held in Burma in November 2010. Although most returned to Burma once hostilities ceased, more than 6,000 people remain in Tak Province in 25 informal sites which range from temporary shelters along river banks or in the forest, to local villages. Some basic humanitarian assistance has been provided through CBOs but, given the lack of access to these sites for NGOs and UNHCR, this is not sustainable. These people will inevitably need either to enter the established refugee camps or to move to areas where they can find work to support themselves as TBBC will be discontinuing its food support to emergency sites in the second half of 2011.

Lessons learnt

- Informal sites provide a temporary solution but are unsustainable since support is labour intensive and affords little protection.
- Registration is key to protecting the rights of the individual.

Next six months

- In coordination with the CCSDPT Emergency Preparedness Steering Committee, assess the preparedness of humanitarian agencies to respond to further influxes of new arrivals and develop capacities as required.

3.3.5 Support to Mon resettlement sites

TBBC has been supporting the Mon Resettlement Sites since 1996, but over the years has attempted to promote self-reliance to mitigate against aid dependency. However, even when the ceasefire agreement was stronger, there were limited livelihood opportunities and the reach of aid agencies based in Rangoon into the Mon ceasefire areas was restricted. The security situation has deteriorated significantly during the past year, to the extent that rice aid can no longer be delivered to Tavoy resettlement site. Instead, through the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC), TBBC has provided cash transfers to the equivalent of 3 months rice supply for over 2,000 villagers who are independently arranging market access.

The breakdown of their ceasefire with Naypyitaw further isolates the around 10,000 Mon living in resettlement sites established in 1996.

MRDC were able to organise three months rice supply to over 3,000 villagers to address food shortages in Bee Ree resettlement site but there have been difficulties securing access for supplies for another 3,000 people living in Halockhani resettlement site. TBBC field staff facilitated stock management refresher trainings for warehouse managers in both sites, and monitored the distribution of rice aid to households in Bee Ree during the first half of 2011.

A joint needs assessment was conducted with MRDC in Bee Ree and Halockhani resettlement sites so that the Mon Development Fund's outstanding balance could be reallocated according to current needs and capacities. Given the insecure environment,

MRDC have been encouraged to focus less on construction activities and more on livelihoods promotion and income generation projects. However this is easier said than done when basic infrastructure, such as pedestrian bridges across rivers and school buildings, need repair.

A total of 148 kilograms of 13 different species of vegetable seeds were also distributed through MRDC to be planted in home gardens during the wet season.

Next six months

- TBBC field staff will provide coaching in project cycle management processes for MRDC staff to strengthen planning, monitoring and evaluation capacities.

3.3.6 Support to Shan displaced persons

Hundreds of thousands of Shan refugees have arrived in Thailand since the Tatmadaw's forced relocation campaigns began targeting civilians during 1996 to undermine the armed opposition of the Shan State Army - South (SSA-S). While seasonal migration of working age males was previously common, the demographics of new arrivals into Thailand subsequently changed as entire household economies collapsed due to coercive economic practices such as land confiscation, forced labour and extortion. As they are generally not acknowledged as refugees by the Thai authorities, most displaced persons 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 over 1,500 new arrivals in Fang district of Chiang Mai province during the first half of 2011. The vital role this group plays in tracing and supporting new arrivals has been highlighted since the resumption of hostilities in central Shan State in March.

The impact of the ration cuts in the IDP camps is more severe than in the refugee camps because they get fewer food items.

The exception to this situation is in Wieng Heng district of Chiang Mai province where TBBC continues to supply food and shelter items to over 600 refugees in one camp, most of whom fled fighting in 2002. TBBC has also continued providing food aid to approximately 6,000 Shan spread across four camps for internally displaced persons (IDPs) along the border. 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. Rice supplies have been stockpiled for the wet season in two of these camps, while monthly deliveries have continued as planned in the other camps.



Cooking with AsiaMix in Kuang Jor 2011

Whereas the full refugee food ration is provided to the camp in Wieng Heng, only rice and salt rations are supplied to the IDP camps. So while border-wide revisions to the 2011 food ration have had minimal effects on the overall nutritional value of rations in refugee camps, the impact of cutting rice rations has been particularly acute for those in IDP camps. To monitor these impacts, a nutritional surveillance system is being coordinated together with the health clinics in each camp to track acute malnutrition rates amongst children.

Food aid was supplemented during the first half of 2011 with the distribution of over 150 kilograms of 12 species of vegetable seeds, which were channelled through agricultural committees established last year. However a planned nutritional awareness campaign, which was proposed to follow up agricultural extension work in 2010, was postponed due to the unavailability of the key resource person. The Shan Relief and Development Committee have also submitted proposals for chicken farming in Loi Kaw Wan, a cooperative store in Loi Sam Sip and a microfinance project in Wieng Hang. Subsidies were also provided for 100 households in Loi Tai Lang who were ordered by the Thai Army to move further away from the contested border.

Lessons Learnt

- Given the Thai government policy restrictions on supporting Shan refugees, documenting new arrivals and providing short term food aid is vital in order to ensure that resources are allocated according to needs.

Next six months

- Household poverty assessments will be piloted in at least one Shan camp, and the nutritional surveillance data analysed, to strengthen baseline indicators of vulnerability.

3.3.7 Safe house

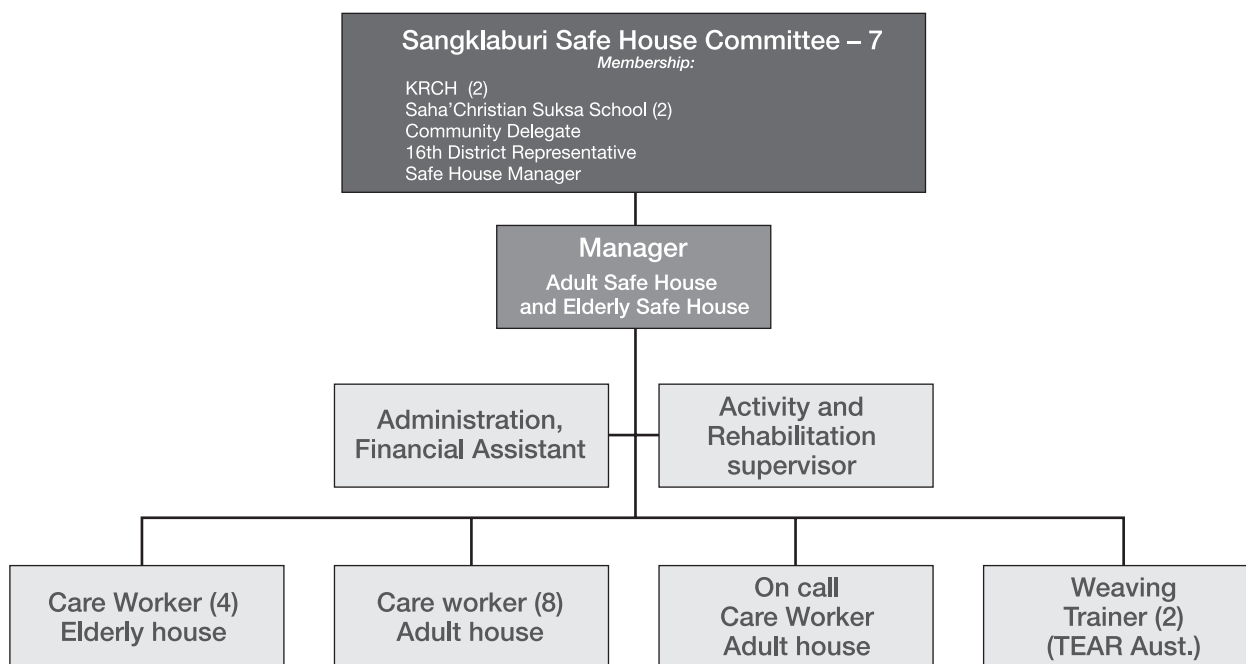
The Sangklaburi Safe House provides care for adults and the elderly. The patients being referred to the Safe House are generally deportees or undocumented people who have chronic physical or mental illnesses including people from abusive work environments. Patients are Mon, Burmese, Karen, Chinese, Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian and Indian people. (Detailed background information on the Sangklaburi Safe House is set out in Appendix A.6.3.g. Sangklaburi Safe House).

TBBC will transfer responsibility for the Safe House to the Church of Christ in Thailand.

TBBC provides financial assistance for food, staffing, medical expenses and maintenance costs. At present, 49 people live in the adult section (25 female, 24 male) with an average age of 39 years. Patients suffer from a variety of chronic mental and physical illnesses such as post-traumatic stress, schizophrenia, mania, psychosis, HIV, TB, paralysis, cerebral ischemia (stroke), epilepsy and intellectual disability. Some of the patients have children who reside in the children's home located near the Safe House, where they are provided food, shelter and education. The elderly section has 12 residents (5 female, 7 male) with an average age of 75 years. They reside in the Safe House due to chronic mental illness, dementia, fragility, cerebral ischemia, and for the daily assistance required with their self-care. Most people living at the Safe House are isolated from all natural supports, and have limited ability to generate income to assist with their medical/ nursing needs.

Consultations with the staff and within the community have formed the basis for the Safe House Strategic Plan 2010-2015. The Church of Christ in Thailand (CCT) 16th District has now agreed to bring the Safe House under its own governance during a two year transition period under the current manager. A Safe House committee has been established, job descriptions written for all staff and the new structure is as shown in Figure 3.21:

Figure 3.21 Safe House committee and staff structure



Although TBBC will gradually withdraw from the Safe House, the aim is to ensure that other donors are found to secure on-going funding and support. For more information on the Safe House refer to the website (www.sangklaburisafehouse.org).

Lessons learnt

- Exploring the Safe House's context, both historical and current, within the community has been essential to inform the development of strategic and operational plans focusing on future sustainability.

Next six months

Strategic:

- Sign MoU with CCT Phak 16.
- Recruit an AVI Rehabilitation Coordinator for a period of two years.
- Continue and advance Land and Building fund-raising activities.

Operational:

- Establish systems and processes to support on-going structure therapy and activity sessions.
- Develop a Model of Care based on individualized care, care planning and recovery with a focus on vocational training.

3.3.8 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 h) Assistance to Thai communities, for background).

During this last six-month period, a total of baht 6,038,710 was spent on this support. Baht 4,684,914 was provided for local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice, other food items and building materials to border personnel. Baht 1,325,297 was provided for support to Thai communities. This support consisted of educational support, non-food items and school lunches to schools, village communities, temples, boarding houses and Thai NGOs, in the form of food and charcoal. Baht 28,500 was provided for food to support emergencies in Thai villages and road repairs before the rainy season.



Assistance to Thai villagers at Hee Doh

3.3.9 Coordination of assistance

TBBC is an active member of the CCSDPT and it is mainly through CCSDPT that activities 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 meetings, workshops and retreats.

For many years TBBC played the leading role in CCSDPT essentially responsible for supervising all administration through its Bangkok office. This has had strengths and weaknesses, the strength being the long-term continuity and contacts of the TBBC Executive Director in the role as Chair and efficiencies in running costs; the weaknesses being frequent confusion between the roles of TBBC and CCSDPT, and the tendency for many other members to allow TBBC to take the leading role without contributing effectively themselves.

The expectations of CCSDPT have also changed. For many years the main role of CCSDPT was to conduct meetings and share information but today CCSDPT is expected to play a strategic role in planning and advocacy, relating more closely to all stakeholders. CCSDPT needs more resources to develop methodologies and ensure that all stakeholders are engaged in these processes.

CCSDPT has moved out of the TBBC office and now has a full time Executive Coordinator.

Based on a consultancy commissioned in 2010 a new structure was agreed for CCSDPT in 2011. The TBBC Executive Director has stepped aside and the new Chair and Vice Chair share oversight of CCSDPT with a new Executive Coordinator recruited to work full-time from February. The CCSDPT office relocated to the International Rescue Committee's (IRC) office in Bangkok. Meeting agendas are being restructured to ensure that the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions is a focus with meetings at the border feeding in to sector subcommittees and Bangkok CCSDPT meetings which are being held 6 times a year instead of monthly. Members have signed new commitments and TBBC is one of seven voluntary Executive members who will lead planning and networking initiatives.

Another increasingly important actor in coordination is the role of the Humanitarian Facilitator recruited by the Swiss government to support dialogue between Donors, the RTG and other humanitarian actors. The Humanitarian Facilitator chairs monthly Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) meetings in Bangkok providing a forum for debating priority and often sensitive issues in detail. The additions of the full-time CCSDPT Executive Coordinator and the Humanitarian Facilitator have greatly increased the capacity for coordination and advocacy between agencies.

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

The community-based camp management model adopted on the Thailand Burma 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 Project (CMSP) and its dedicated staff. Appendix A.6.4a. provides more background information. In 2010 CCSDPT/ UNHCR established a camp management working group with refugee committees, camp committees and CBOs to coordinate and support good governance and representation in camp management in accordance with humanitarian principles.

Objective 1: 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 committee and CBOs. Discussion focused on data collection guidelines and accountability. The refugee committees and CBOs presented their draft data collection guidelines for feedback. Accountability issues focused on mechanisms for effective information sharing and highlighted the need for formalised complaints mechanism procedures. The discussion will be continued in the next six months, with refugee committees and CCSDPT members rotating the facilitation role.

Election Guidelines: KnRC presented their election processes to KRC and the Election Committee and KRC are now considering using a ballot system for the next elections in 2013. KRC plans to revise their election guidelines in the next six months.

CMP Capacity Building: The resettlement programme continued to significantly impact on the turnover of CMP staff at all levels which has affected the management and provision of camp services especially in the Mae Hon Son camps. As on-going training and capacity building is required for both current and new camp staff, a Capacity Building Manager has been recruited to work with the Coordinator on developing a training programme for camp staff at all levels. From a Training Needs Assessment conducted with 2,124 CMP staff in nine camps, the priorities identified by CMP staff were Leadership, Community Management, Problem Solving and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E).

During the first half of 2011 Training of Trainers trainings on Leadership, M&E, Community Management and Communication were conducted for KRC, KnRC and CMP staff. Subsequently, participants, as well as TBBC's CMP Manager and Officers, went on to conduct Leadership and M&E training to camp management staff at two levels in seven camps. Participants showed particular interest in the Leadership training and its guidance on how to be a good leader. Although the M&E training and tools were new to most of the participants, they agreed that it was useful and applied directly to their work in the camps. Other topics covered during the period included training on the New Arrival Interview System for New Arrival Committees and Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Action Procedures to CMP camp staff and camp leaders.

Camp committees run all camp affairs and TBBC provides many training courses to improve management and leadership skills.

KnRC's staff policy was revised, the staff performance system was developed and individual training and coaching on staff appraisals was provided to KnRC members. Topics for future capacity building related to organisational management, communication, leadership and strategic planning were discussed with KnRC.

In total, more than 700 participants attended the different trainings as summarized in Figure 3.22. 29% of participants were women, 57% Karen, 43% Karenni and 1% were Muslim.

Figure 3.22: Camp management staff receiving training, January to June 2011

Item	Level	Participants	Male	Female
Leadership and M&E training	TOT	KRC, KnRC, CMSP, TBBC CMSP staff	22	14
Community Management and Communication training	TOT	KRC, KnRC, CMSP, TBBC CMSP staff	12	7
Leadership and M&E training	1	Camp Committee, Zone Leaders, Section Leaders	69	81
	2	Section Committees, CoC Committee, CMSP branch, CMSP camp base staff, Camp office staff, CBOs, CEAB	114	30
New Arrival Interview system		New arrival committee in all camps	38	14
Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Action Procedures		CMP camp staff Ban Mai Nai Soi, Mae Surin and KnRC staff	225	43
Supervision		KnRC Staff	10	4
Performance Appraisal (PA)		KnRC Staff	11	7
Total		701	501	200

Code of Conduct (CoC) and Reporting: So far in 2011, KRC has reported five breaches of the CoC (Mae La: two cases; Nu Po: two cases; and Tham Hin: one case):

In Mae La camp, a Distribution Manager had signed off on delivery receipts for roofing-thatch without any thatches being received and in another case a Section Leader used his powers for personal favours and has since fled from the camp. In Nu Po camp, a Distribution Manager signed off on receiving more charcoal than was actually received and in another case a Camp Committee member asked a Distribution Manager to sign off on thatch which had not been delivered. In Tham Hin camp, a warehouse staff breached the CoC by selling some supplies left over from distribution. All cases were investigated by the CoC Committee, Camp Committees and KRC with cooperation and support from TBBC. Disciplinary action was taken in Mae La by dismissing four staff, whilst the other cases are still under investigation.

There were no reported breaches of CoC in the two KnRC-supported camps. During the period both Refugee Committees developed a complaints log to keep records of all complaints received from the camps and as a tool to monitor the CoC case management. This system will help improve camp governance by refugee committees.

New Arrivals Committees (NACs): The Refugee Committees have developed new arrival criteria for the committees to use as reference when conducting interviews. The NACs interviewed new arrivals according to a standard set of questions, submitting reports to the Camp Committees 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. This interview and verification system went well during the last six months, helping TBBC considerably in updating the population database. A summary of NAC interview cases is shown in Figure 3.23.

Figure 3.23: NAC summary report of interviewed cases in all nine camps, August 2010 to June 2011

# of NA registered	# of House holds	# of NA interviewed	# of NA accepted	# of House hold accepted	Number of NA have specific/ immediate needs	Number of NA not show up for interview	Total NA rejected
17,138	6,923	13,544	13,263	5,480	506	3,594	281

As shown in Figure 3.22, a total of 17,138 new arrivals were registered with section leaders of which 13,544 came for NAC interview. Of these new arrivals, 13,263 have been accepted by the NAC and their lists/ details passed on to the camp committees and to TBBC for ration-book verification. A total of 281 people were rejected for reasons such as being job seekers, resettlement seekers or from Thai villages near the camps. Out of the nine camps, Mae La had the most new arrivals with 8,017 cases and Ban Don Yang camp the least with 55 cases. Not all of the new arrivals accepted by NACs might be included in TBBC's Population Database (TPD) as they may not show up to verify themselves for receiving ration books.

New Arrivals Committees in each camp check all new arrivals before they are verified by TBBC and issued ration books.

Since the month of January, the NAC in Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang camps were asked by the Thai Military to stop the interview process as it would encourage more new arrivals to come to camps. However the Camp Committees and NAC were encouraged to still keep record of all new arrivals and report to TBBC.

CBO capacity-building, Tak camps: Although TBBC has no formal projects with CBOs other than the two Women's Organisations (See 3.4.3 Gender) this programme aims to develop their capacity, partly because they provide important services within the camps but also to help build a pool of potential human resources for eventual recruitment into senior positions in camp administration, as this is typically how leaders come up through the ranks.

A two-year placement of an AVI volunteer who had been supporting activities in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps came to an end during the reporting period. However, systems and procedures were established to enable refugee staff to largely assume these responsibilities with support from TBBC CMSP staff. Plans to recruit a new placement to extend the CBO capacity-building programme into Mae La camp are on track to start during the second half of 2011.



Mae Surin New arrival ration book distribution

The capacity building approach used for CBOs in Umpiem Mai camp is based on a five-week ToT programme where participants learn how to be a trainer, then access training in a particular topic such as management or accounting, create their own training materials, and then give this training back to their CBOs. In Nu Po camp, the Community Capacity Building Course is a one year programme based on community management training. Thirteen participants from the Karen Youth Organisation (KYO), Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and Karen Student Network Group (KSNG) completed the course in the first half of 2011 and six are

Community organisations also play an important part in camp life. TBBC provides a training programme for their staff.

now working full-time for their respective organisations, three are working full-time in camp management positions and one has been recruited as an assistant trainer in the programme. The new 2011 programme started in May this year with a total of 19 trainees.

The trainings conducted for CBOs in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps are summarized in Figure 3.24

Figure 3.24: Training for CBO staff, January to June 2011

Camp	Topics	Male	Female
Umpiem Mai	Leadership	13	14
	Accounting	34	66
	Fundraising	51	82
	Accounting/ Fundraising/ Proposal writing	13	18
	How to be a trainer	28	25
	Computer	18	28
	English	54	48
Total		211	281
Nu Po	1 year course training - 1st six month topics included Advance Planning, Report Writing, What's management, leadership styles, Critical thinking skills, Communication skills, Leadership styles, Function managers, Org. Structure , 7 habits of leaders, Problem solving, Dealing with conflict, computer and English course	9	10
Total		9	10

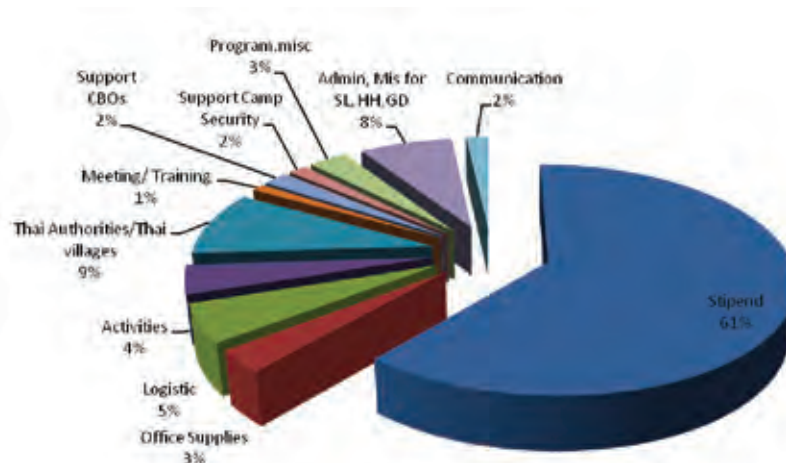
The CCSDPT/ UNHCR Camp Management Working Group is helping to clarify the role of CBOs in camp management. However, all CBOs in the camps continue to face challenges in maintaining their capacities due to the on-going departure of skilled leaders for resettlement. This is particularly the case in the four camps in Mae Hong Son province where the majority of resettlement is taking place.

Objective 2: Endeavour to ensure that refugee and camp committees have sufficient resources to manage the camps and for CBOs to manage programme-related activities

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 in the delivery, storage and distribution of TBBC supplies. All camp staff working on TBBC's livelihoods, agriculture and shelter projects are also included into the CMSP stipend system.

Administration Support: Camp administration costs, staff stipends and supplies used for Extra Needs have been monitored regularly by CMSP staff. Each camp regularly submitted their administrative expenses report and Extra Need report to KRC and KnRC and all camp reports including stipend payment reports were submitted monthly to TBBC. TBBC staff have noted improved reporting from all camps which is useful for follow-up and monitoring purposes. The financial support provided for the nine camps from January to June, 2011 is summarized in Figure 3.25:

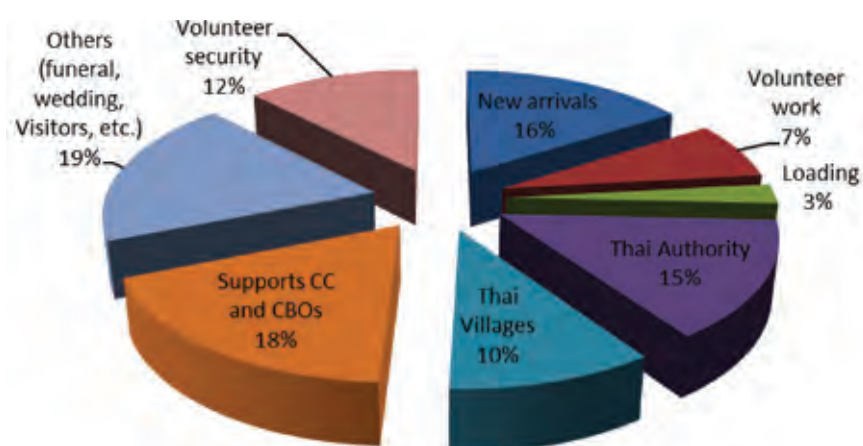
Figure 3.25: Stipend and administration expenses reported in nine camps January to June 2011



The majority of financial support (61%) 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 and agriculture project staff. The highest administration expense was associated with Thai authorities and Thai villages, followed by administrative support for section leaders, household leaders and warehouse staff to support camp management activities at the section and household level. The programme's miscellaneous costs increased when compared to the last reporting period due a higher level of activity during the last six months (traditional holidays, festivals, etc.).

Aside from ration distributions, a fixed amount of rice is provided to camp committees for 'Extra Needs'. This covers a range of activities from trainings, social activities, in-camp security, Thai authorities in camps, volunteer work (e.g. road repairs) and initial support to new arrivals. The 'Extra Needs' budget is summarized in Figure 3.26. One-off events such as funerals, weddings and hosting visitors received the most support at 19%. Although new arrivals were continuously added to the TBBC verified caseload and subsequently supported through standard ration support, the initial support was around the same as the last period because there were on-going new arrivals and there is time lag before verification is completed. Camp security and warehouse staff receive a stipend, but when they are on duty all day/night such that they cannot go home, rice is cooked for them.

Figure 3.26: Extra rice distribution in nine camps January to June 2011



TBBC continues to provide funding to the KRC and KnRC central offices for administration costs; the KWO camp Support Project; and KnWO's Integration Building Capacity of Women project. In the first half of 2011, TBBC's Sub Grant Accountant monitored and provided support on financial and administrative matters for all partners that received TBBC funding.

TBBC also continues to provide funding to Umpiem Mai's CBO Support Centre. This centre provides social organisations access to organisational and operational resources and functions as a training centre and as a meeting place for CBOs, NGOs, visitors, etc. There are currently seven CBO members, including two Muslim organisations. The Centre's camp-based administrative staff now manage their own budgeting and reporting responsibilities. The training activities during this report period were summarized in Figure 3.23.

The Karen Students Network Group (KSNG) established its first community radio station in Mae La camp in the late 1990s, and now operates the service in 6 camps. Over the past few years, TBBC has utilised its radio broadcasts as part of its communications strategy to beneficiaries, and did so once more at the beginning of this year to raise community awareness about the recent revisions to the food basket. However, due to lack of funding, some of the broadcasting stations are not able to function effectively, and so TBBC supported the purchase of some equipment for KSNG in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps to ensure the ration revision messages could be delivered. TBBC will continue to employ radio broadcasts for further important messaging in the future.

Objective 3: Increase representation and participation by women and other under-represented groups in the delivery of the TBBC programme.

CMP staff profiles have been updated monthly due to the high turnover of staff and as additional programme staff (shelter, agriculture, livelihoods) have been incorporated into the CMSP stipend system. The information on gender, ethnicity and religions was collected to monitor the progress of representation on Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and at all levels of camp management.

By the end of June 2011, TBBC supported a total of 2,401 stipend staff in the nine camps including child minders, disability minders, warehouse and distribution staff, Camp Committees, New Arrival Committees, Code of Conduct Committee 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 the stipend rates being based on the responsibility of each position.

A total of 524 women were involved in camp management activities, representing 33.3% of all stipend staff when excluding security. Out of these women, 47% were part of Camp Committees or held functions such as Zone, Section- and Household Leaders; 24% worked with food and non-food distribution, 19% worked as child minders and disability minders, 5% worked in advisor, judiciary or CoC functions, whilst 5% held positions relating to TBBC's livelihood, agriculture and shelter projects.

CMP Representation: The gender, ethnic and religious breakdown of CMP staff is shown in Figure 3.27 compared with the profile of the total camp population (including both registered and unregistered people).

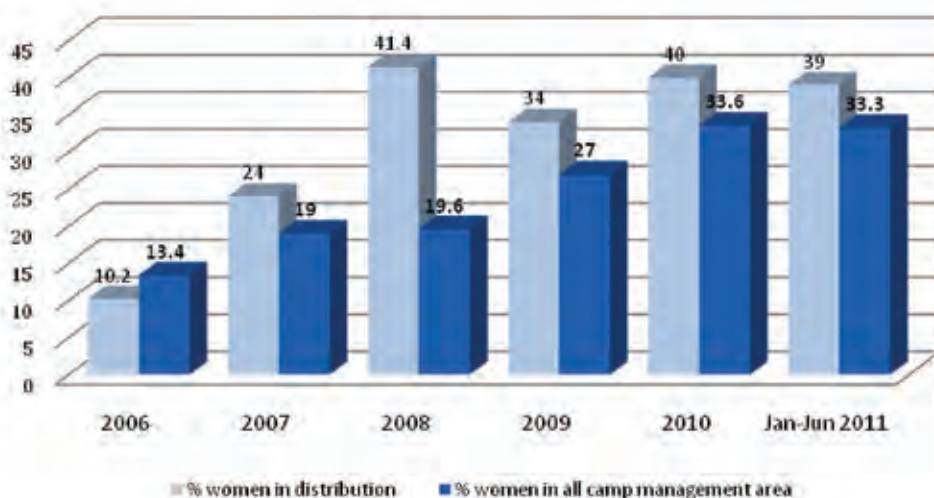
Figure 3.27: CMP staff diversity by June 2011

Diversity	Component	Total border population %	CMSP staff (2,401) in 9 camps %
Gender	Female	49.8	33.3
	Male	50.2	66.7
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity	Burman	4.1	1.1
	Chin	0.4	0.16
	Kachin	0.4	0.04
	Karen	79.4	86.0
	Karenni	10.0	11.4
	Mon	-	0.1
	Rakhine	-	0.3
	Shan	0.5	0.4
	Others	1.0	0.5
TOTAL	99.9	100.0	
Religion	Animist	5.4	5.0
	Buddhist	34.5	18.0
	Christian	53.1	75.0
	Islam	6.8	2.0
	Other	0.3	0.0
	TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Note: "Other ethnicities" include Pa-O, Bewh, Manaw, Paku and Yitalen, whilst "Other religions" include mainly persons of the Hindu faith.

A comparison of women's representation in TBBC's stipend-staff positions from 2006 to June 2011 is shown in Figure 3.28

Figure 3.28: Women representation in CMP from 2006 to June 2011



Lessons learnt

- CoC procedures are new for refugee communities, and the special nature and culture of these people need to be understood for effective implementation. It is more particularly challenging to implement CoCs in ethnically diverse communities. There

is a need for TBBC to provide more time, support, understanding and mentoring to Refugee Committee, Camp Committee and CoC Committee members responsible for implementation.

- The CoC processes also help TBBC identify gaps in the programme e.g. policy for suppliers and the need to strengthen its monitoring system at the delivery point. Therefore there is a need to support and strengthen the coordination between Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and TBBC's field programme staff.

Next six months

- Conduct ToT training for KRC and CMP on CoC, followed by trainings for CoC Committees in seven camps.
- Training on Community Management and Communication for all CMSP camp staff in nine camps.
- Support KRC in revising their election guidelines to include a ballot system, including workshops with Refugee and Camp Committees that take into account the lessons learnt from the 2010 elections.
- Support KRC and KnRC in conducting training on boarding house rules and regulation for boarding house managers and care takers.
- Provide ToT training for K(n)RC and CMP staff on human resource system, followed by implementation of new HR system for CMP staff in all nine camps.
- Maintain on-going monitoring of the CMP programme and close collaboration with Refugee Committees and Camp Committees in relation to the CoC and disciplinary action procedures.
- Finalise refugee committee data collection guidelines and disseminate amongst all stakeholders.
- Explore possible standardised CCSDPT complaints mechanism for all camps.
- Evaluation of Camp management model in the refugee camps led by CIDA.

CBO capacity-building:

- Training in Umpiem Mai in English language, computer, accounting/ finance, fundraising, meeting management and ToT skills.
- Training in Nu Po in leadership, organizational management, project management, English language, computer, accounting/ finance.
- Recruit an AVI volunteer for implementing CBO capacity building in Mae La camp; to assist KRC with proposal writing.

3.4.1 Beneficiary Communication

TBBC employs a comprehensive range of mechanisms to ensure regular and meaningful mutually-beneficial communications with diverse sectors of refugee communities.

Camp Public Forums: A major new initiative in the first half of 2011 was the introduction of Camp Public Forums in all camps. As TBBC has seen a decline in the utilisation of comment boxes in recent times, it was decided that regular and open dialogues with members of the communities at pre-arranged times and locations would substantially strengthen accountability to beneficiaries and allow them to raise any questions or concerns and receive a direct response from TBBC officials. Topics raised during the period mainly focussed on the ration revisions which were introduced at the beginning of 2011, untimely and inadequate delivery of shelter materials, allegations of misappropriation. TBBC was already aware of some of these issues whilst others were new. All will be further considered and addressed in due course.

Community Consultations: These occur through regular roundtable meetings with community-based organisations, and periodic focus group discussions with members of under-represented and other diverse sectors of the camp populations. Discussions mainly dealt with issues surrounding beneficiary awareness, acceptability and coping strategies in response to the revision of food rations, as well as beneficiary perspectives on TBBC's current accountability to their communities and inputs into ways to strengthen this. Wider topics raised by the groups also addressed impacts of resettlement and perceptions surrounding reductions in NGO services (see Section 5 Indicator 4f for more details).

Communication Points: TBBC maintains Communications Point installations at distribution points in all nine camps, and in key CBO offices in some camps. They consist of notice boards displaying programmatic messages and comment boxes to receive feedback (see



Camp public forum

New camp public forums in the camps are proving very popular for refugees to voice their opinions and concerns about the TBBC programme.



TBBC camp information point

below). The messages focus on written and pictorial clarifications regarding eligibility criteria for receiving food, charcoal and shelter rations, the levels of beneficiary entitlements, and schedules for upcoming distributions. They also include announcements on recent specific changes in TBBC regulations, such as notifications on adults having to present themselves at distributions in order to qualify for receiving rations and TBBC rations not being allowed to leave the camp, as well as an apology and clarification for the poor delivery of shelter materials during the period. All written communications are displayed in the major refugee languages.

Comment Boxes: These have been installed as part of TBBC Communication Points since 2005, but the number of comments posted in recent times has significantly declined with reasons given from perceptions that they do not receive responses, or comments will not bring change, to concerns over being seen by others in the community to be “secretly” informing TBBC of a sensitive issue. Considering beneficiary perceptions of the imbalance in power dynamics, putting comments in writing to their “donor”, and hence making them “official”, is also widely seen as culturally inappropriate. The comments received during the period were very general in nature and mainly reflected concerns over the recent reduction in ration commodities, as well as the challenges households are facing to manage the ration levels over the whole month period.



Comment box_TH

TBBC News Newsletter: In the first half of 2011, two editions were produced and substantial changes made to their design and layout in order to make them more attractive and reader-friendly. The four-page colour publication now features “Latest News”, a “Focus On” programme-sector section, the “We’re Listening” page summarizing TBBC’s communications strategy and comments received as well as TBBC responses, and a “Facts and Figures” section providing interesting programme-related statistics as well as cartoons which act as vehicles to reinforce programme messaging.



Other Communication Channels: TBBC utilises a variety of community resources to complement the direct communications with beneficiaries, especially for information dissemination. The Karen Students Network Group runs daily radio broadcasts within many of the camps, and TBBC utilises this service to improve its communications coverage. In addition, specific written announcements and notifications are announced over camp public address systems by camp committee staff, and are provided to section leaders to read out during their regular meetings with heads of households within their sections.

In response to a number of camp committees’ concerns of the lack of feedback they receive from co-ordination meetings held outside camps, those with access to the internet (Mae Surin, Mae La Oon, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po) have now been added to the mailing lists for Minutes of Meetings of several forums, notably CCSDPT, the Child Protection Network, and the Protection Working Group (Bangkok).

Lessons learnt

- Camp Public Forums are effective channels to gather beneficiary inputs and concerns but a more systematic mechanism to document and address issues raised needs to be developed.
- Despite a comprehensive communications campaign accompanying the revision of the food rations, beneficiaries will always display incremental shifts in accepting such changes, although coping strategies trigger immediately, where available. The basic aim must be to raise awareness and ensure beneficiary voices are heard and addressed; not to expect that people will necessarily agree!
- Anxiety levels within the refugee populations has risen significantly during 2011 following announcements made by RTG officials regarding possible repatriation, especially as the NGO/ donor community is seen as pulling back services. Whilst TBBC can attempt to counter rumours, provide facts and make assurances where appropriate, statements by officials and cuts in services are a reality and no guarantees can be given.

Next six months

- Finalise the Accountability to Beneficiaries framework and operational plan, and identify time-bound priority interventions.
- Develop a TBBC Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism, including a format to capture feedback from Camp Public Forums.
- Through pilots, gauge effectiveness of using cartoon posters to illustrate programme-related messages in camps.

3.4.2 Boarding Houses

The growth in boarding houses in the camps over the past several years has drawn the attention of refugee leaders and external service providers alike. TBBC continues to provide rations to the residents as part of the camp population.

During the first half of 2011 the KRC Boarding House Committee (BHC) revised their boarding house rules and regulations, registration criteria, and caretaker qualifications and obligations. The KRC BHC conducts quarterly meeting with camp boarding house committees to follow up on guideline implementation and also meets quarterly with child protection agencies working in the camps for sharing information. The KRC BHC is currently planning to conduct a workshop for boarding house care takers in all camps in the next six months.

The new KnRC committee has worked closely with the Boarding House Coordinating Committee in Ban Mai Nai Soi and the Camp Committee in Mae Surin (there is no boarding house committee in Mae Surin). The bi-monthly meeting was conducted with the Camp Boarding House, Camp Committee and CBOs on reviewing the standard of care. UNHCR and COERR have not provided them the final feedback yet but due to the need for the boarding house standard, it was agreed from the meeting to implement the current KnRC Boarding House standard of care in the 2011 school year.

The K(n)RC Boarding House Committees conducted the survey during the month of June to document all residents in every boarding house, both in terms of their individual demographics, their circumstances prior to entering the establishment, and their intentions following their stay. From the survey report there are currently 126 boarding houses in nine camps with 4,164 students. There were 10 Boarding Houses in the KnRC camps (nine in Ban Mai Nai Soi and one in Mae Surin) with 408 residents, and in KRC camps there were 116 Boarding Houses with 3,756 residents. The Boarding House demographics in the nine camps are shown in Figure 3.29.

Figure 3.29: Boarding house resident demographics in 9 camps. June 2011

Criteria		Number	%
Gender	Female	1,863	44.7
	Male	2,301	55.3
	Total	4,164	100.0
Age	>18 yrs	1,787	42.9
	<18 yrs	2,377	57.1
	Total	4,164	100.0
Ethnicity	Burman	5	0.1
	Karen	3,657	87.8
	Karenni	334	8.0
	Muslim	136	3.3
	Shan	8	0.2
	Others	24	0.6
Total	4,164	100.0	
Religion	Animist	75	1.8
	Buddhist	1,635	39.3
	Christian	2,258	54.2
	Muslim	136	3.3
	Other	51	1.2
	Blank	9	0.2
Total	4,164	100.0	
Location of Family	In another camp	300	7.2
	Hiding area	6	0.1
	Home village	3,492	83.9
	IDP area	185	4.4
	IDP camp	20	0.5
	Relocation site	42	1.0
	Thailand	88	2.1
	Blank	31	0.7
Total	4,164	100.0	

Criteria		Number	%
Primary reason for staying in a boarding house	Education	3,858	92.7
	Family in camp	39	0.9
	Food support	65	1.6
	Protection/safety	143	3.4
	Registration	4	0.1
	Resettlement	17	0.4
	Blank	38	0.9
Total	4,164	100.0	
Do you work/study?	Both	13	0.3
	Study	3,889	93.4
	Work	31	0.7
	Blank	231	5.6
	Other	0	0.0
Total	4,164	100.0	
Upon completion of study, where do you expect to go?	Burma	357	8.6
	Move to another camp	134	3.2
	Resettle to a 3rd country	298	7.2
	Stay in this camp	1,728	41.5
	Thailand	87	2.0
	Unsure	1,520	36.5
	Blank	40	1.0
Total	4,164	100.0	

Over 90% of boarding school students say there are no education opportunities where they live in Burma.

As Figure 3.29 shows, the residents in the boarding houses are students, with the majority coming directly from their home villages inside Burma to study, although 1% of residents came from relocation sites. Families are more reluctant to send their daughters

to the camps for education as there are many risks on the journey; if they are caught they may be raped and killed whereas boys would more likely be used for labour or portering. 92.7% came for study due to the lack of education opportunities inside Burma, whilst 3.4 % came primarily for protection. Due to the uncertain situation, many would prefer to stay in camps after completing their studies or are unsure of their future plans.

3.4.3 Gender

In the first half of 2011, TBBC participated in UNHCR/ University of New South Wales' research on Regional Dialogues with Women and Girls.

In coordination 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" process in Umpiem Mai and Mae La camps in May. This had a similar aim to the Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming process conducted in various camps along the border in 2005 and again in 2008.

It explored gender- and age-specific protection concerns based on ten pre-determined sectors. The dialogues generated a substantial range of findings and suggested remedial actions, a number of which were pertinent specifically to TBBC's programming – ranging from the quality of rice and lack of privacy and security in shelter provision to more strategic leadership training for women and gender awareness for men. In the pictures refugee women and girls expressed their protection concerns about food insecurity and inadequate shelter, both leading to increased risk of exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse.



All concerns and suggested solutions have since been taken forward internally and will be considered as part of TBBC's work-planning for 2012. Overall, the process highlighted the perceived inequities between the registered and unregistered populations, especially in levels of access to services. A particular challenge is that unregistered persons commonly feel, often unfairly, that they were being discriminated against by the refugee leadership. This can be countered to some extent through better information and communications, but will only be fully addressed if a regular status determination procedure and registration is available to all and there is adequate representation of minority groups in cap structures.

TBBC's gender policy is set out in Appendix A.6.4 d) Gender. Responses addressing the three defined programmatic objectives during the first half of 2011 were as follows:

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

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 and livelihood opportunities and leadership roles for young and adult women in the organisation and the community.

KnWO has 225 staff members out of a membership of 615 people. TBBC's support is used towards stipends for project management support, nursery school teachers, trainers of day-care teachers and baby-sitters. All early child development staff were trained in and signed a Code of Conduct. Three new staff were recruited for the women livelihood programme. Two pilot day care centres were built and day care staff received training prior to the opening of the centres in May.

Additional stipend support for teachers has enabled them to manage their time for work and at home as they can employ services of baby sitters to look after children.

Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) Camp Support Project:

KWO's focus in camps is mainly on community care-giving. TBBC has provided funds for the KWO Camp Support Project since 2009. This project provides monthly stipends for KWO committee members, full-time staff and baby-sitters; basic funds for KWO in each camp to cover administrative costs; and KWO capacity building training at the camp level and for staff managing the project.

KWO has 10 camp-based offices and 574 staff (335 receive stipend support from TBBC) who run safe houses, family crisis counselling, community and elderly care-giving, supervision of separated children and hospitality at community events. Project staff received training on project management, distribution of stipends and ToT. KWO assigns one person



New Karen Womens' Organisation office Ban Don Yang

in each camp with responsibility for administration of funds, to ensure it is used according to the budget outlined and to supervise distribution and recording of stipends. KWO conducted training on internal KWO monthly report writing, handling receipts for the KWO Camp Support Project and fulfilling of roles of the KWO camp committee members for 153 women from 7 camps.

TBBC also continues to support two other important programmes run by the KWO and the KnWO: the longyi weaving project (see Section 3.2.3 Weaving project) and camp nursery school lunches (see Section 3.3.2.d Nursery school lunches).

KWO and KnWO are both active participants in the Camp Management Working Group (See Section 3.4.1 Camp Management).

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

Childcare and disability programme: TBBC supports a child care and disability programme for TBBC stipend staff (CMSP, CAN, Nutrition etc.) in all nine camps to encourage more women to become engaged in camp management and other community activities in the future. A code of conduct was developed which all child minders have signed on to. However, more training is now required to ensure its application.

TBBC supports child care services to encourage more women to participate in camp management activities.

TBBC supports a total of 104 child minders and disability carers (81 female and 23 male), with a stipend of 300 Baht (500 baht for 2 children) per month through the CMSP and while some NGOs have already been providing support for child care, the policy has not yet been adopted by all CCSDPT agencies.

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

TBBC camp management staff received gender awareness training conducted by ARC to raise sensitivity towards gender issues.

TBBC also strives for gender-balance in its internal staff recruitment (see section 3.5.2a for details).

Lessons learned

- Dialogues with women provide not only a gender perspective, but are the insight into the needs of the family and their communities.

Next six months

- Develop strategies to address outcomes from the gender dialogues.
- Advocate with CCSDPT members to adopt a Childcare and Disability policy for all programmes border-wide.

3.4.4 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 3.30 shows a breakdown of the populations by percentage based on TBBC's June 2011 verified population database compared with UNHCR's 2006 statistics for registered refugees.

Figure 3.30: % Verified Caseload by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	UNHCR 2006	TBBC Jun '11 Border-wide %	S1	S2	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	BDY	TH
Burman	2.1	4.1	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.0	14.5	10.1	2.2	1.1
Chin	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.2	1.1	1.6	-	0.0
Kachin	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	-	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	-	0.0
Karen	82.7	78.9	2.9	84.5	99.1	99.9	84.0	75.0	76.8	94.9	98.4
Karenni	13.7	9.5	93.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Mon	0.3	1.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.7	3.7	1.8	2.3	0.4
Rakhine	0.1	0.4	0.0	-	-	-	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.0	-
Shan	0.6	0.5	3.4	0.7	0.0	-	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	-
Others	0.5	4.9	0.3	-	0.1	0.0	11.0	3.3	7.3	0.5	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.1	99.9	99.9

Notes:

"-" 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.

The "Others" category is substantial in some camps as "Burmese Muslim" is a common response when surveying perceived ethnicities within Muslim communities, and thus are recorded as "Others".

Despite the wide ethnic diversification of some camp populations and associated challenges to representation and social cohesion, aside from Karen and Karenni populations, other ethnic groups each commonly comprise less than 1% each and, combined, represent 10% of the total caseload.

Many of the ethnicities which have arrived in camps during the past six years, namely Chin, Ghurkha, Kachin, Lahu, Mon, Palaung and Shan, have aggregated family sizes less than 3 persons. These are significantly lower family sizes than those of the traditional ethnic populations. The most numerous of these, Chins and Kachins, have average “family” sizes of less than 2, indicating that many of them come alone, a trend historically associated with “IDP students”; however, these newer arrivals are almost exclusively not in school, nor have they typically arrived directly from their ethnic state. This may be indicative of resettlement as a pull factor and/ or comparatively worsening conditions in migrant communities and the border areas in general.



The lack of a functioning registration process of new arrivals since 2005 has meant that these populations remain in limbo and on the periphery of the communities, their structures and their activities. In response to this, ethnic-specific social and self-help services have been established 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”). Their integration into camp society has been further undermined by local RTG directives stating that unregistered residents are not allowed to hold positions of authority in the camps - officially, this includes employment in the health and education service sectors. Over the past four years, this has put enormous strain on health and education agencies struggling to mitigate the impacts of resettlement on their camp-based staff complements. In reality, the agencies have generally been able to build local understandings with MOI staff, allowing for the employment of unregistered residents and thus reducing the strain on service provision.

The proportion of ethnically Karen plus Karenni refugees is 88.4% in 2011 compared with 96.4% in 2006 .

3.4.4 Conflict sensitivity

From 2008 to 2010, the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, Cambodia, conducted annual workshops with TBBC staff and various camp communities. The process highlighted that dealing with social conflicts induced by protracted encampment is a far more significant challenge than any dynamics related to the on-going conflict across the border. TBBC has provided capacity building to the refugee and camp committees in relation to negotiation skills, conflict resolution and counselling. TBBC also plans to conduct an evaluation of the Camp Management Model in the second half of 2011, which will enable a review of responsibilities within the context of Do No Harm. No further conflict analysis is currently scheduled, but depending on the outcomes of the training and evaluation, then it is possible that further related research or programme activities will be planned.

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, requiring new skills and initiatives. This has had major implications for TBBC’s organisational structure and human resources.

3.5.1 Governance

The TBBC Board met electronically on 10th February to approve the 2011 operational budget and the last six-month report, and again on 5th March in Mae Sot at the time of the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM).

The EGM was attended by 9 TBBC’s member agencies. The Gandhiji Foundation’s Membership was terminated since it had not been able fulfil any of its Member obligations for more than one year and Trocaire was not present having submitted notice of withdrawal effective 30th June 2011. ZOA was also unable to be represented.

The main discussions at the EGM were around on-going funding concerns, Governance restructuring, succession planning for the Executive Director, and TBBC support for outside security for the camps:

TBBC’s governance structure has been amended to allow external board members with specific experience/ skills.

Regarding funding it was agreed to work with the operational budget adopted in February even though there were, as it turned out, unfounded fears that USA government funding may be seriously reduced due to national budget difficulties. Exchange rates and some other funding prospects had improved such that negative liquidity could still be avoided even though reserves would be seriously depleted by such cuts.

The EGM formally approved changes to the Bylaws recommended by the Board. The most significant were those permitting not more than two external candidates with specific qualifications/ experience to be invited to stand for election to the Board as from the Annual General Meeting (AGM) in October. Changes also encourage Member Agencies to nominate Board members from their organisations other than the representatives dealing with day to day TBBC matters.

It was agreed that the Executive Director would continue full time responsibilities at least until the end of 2012 whilst a new person was recruited. Internal candidates will be encouraged to stand in an open process. The Board also agreed that the services of the outgoing Executive Director would be maintained on a part time basis during a transition period.

Although support for outside camp security is small and accountable it was felt that it compromised TBBC's commitment to humanitarian principles. It was agreed therefore that TBBC would phase out this long-term support before the end of 2011.

Next six months

- An electronic Board Meeting will be convened on 16th August to approve this six month report and the preliminary budget for 2012 set out in Section 4.
- The AGM will be held in Thailand in October preceded by a field visit to Tham Hin camp. The election of Board Members for 2012 will be held in accordance with changes made to the Bylaws at the EGM in March.

3.5.2 Management

A new office in Umphang District of Tak Province was officially opened on 7th January 2011 to provide better coordinated services and programmes to the people of Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps, whilst allowing the Mae Sot office to focus more on operations in the large Mae La camp. As a result, TBBC now manages five field offices to support programmes in the nine camps along the border, as well as a research office located in Chiang Mai.

3.5.2 a) Staff numbers

At 30th June 2011, TBBC employed a total of 87 staff. 45 were female and 42 male, 17 were international and 70 national staff. The international staff includes one volunteer supported by Australian Volunteers International (AVI). Staff numbers in each office are shown in Figure 3.31:

Figure 3.31: Number of staff as of 30th June 2011

Location	International	Male	Female	National	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
BKK	10	7	3	13	5	8	23	12	11
CM	2	1	1	4	1	3	6	2	4
MHS	1	0	1	10	4	6	11	4	7
MSR	1	1	0	10	5	5	11	6	5
MST	3	2	1	14	10	4	17	12	5
UPG	0	0	0	9	5	4	9	5	4
KAN	0	0	0	10	4	6	10	4	6
Total:	17	11	6	70	34	36	87	45	42

As shown in Figure 3.32, whilst overall TBBC is gender balanced, it is struggling to maintain gender balance on the senior management team. As TBBC recruits for senior management positions, women and Thai nationals are encouraged to apply.

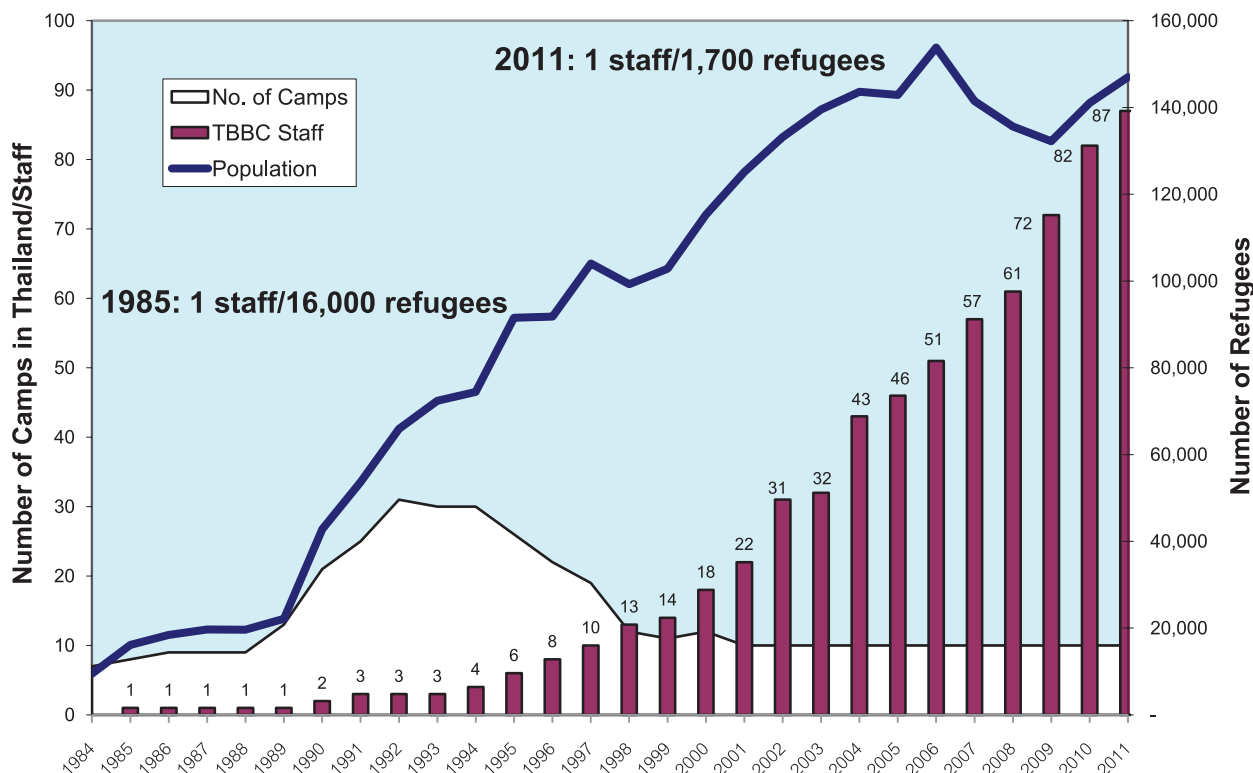
Figure 3.32 Gender balance by job grade

Positions	Men	Women
Management (7)	6	1
Middle Management & Specialists (26)	11	9
Field Officers-Assistants-Administrators-Logistician (56)	28	25
Office Assistants (7)	0	7
Total:	45	42

The majority of TBBC's field staff members continue to come from the Karen and Karenni communities although Mon, Shan, Kachin and Arakan staff members are also currently employed. In recruitment, TBBC continues to seek out more field staff from the diverse ethnic and linguistic groups represented in the camps, especially in Tak province where ethnic diversity is the highest.

TBBC staff numbers have continued to increase; Figure 3.33 shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and the number of refugees from 1984 to 2011:

Figure 3.33: TBBC staff numbers, refugee caseload, and number of camps 1984 to June 2011



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

The organisational restructuring of TBBC was completed early this year with the recruitment of the Organisational Development Director (ODD), the fifth director under the Executive Director in the new structure. The five directors now include; Supply Chain Director, the Programmes Director, the Deputy Executive Director (responsible for Camp Management, Community Outreach and Emergency Relief), the Finance Director, and the Organisational Development Director.

The role of the new Organisational Development Director includes strategic and operational planning, human resources and performance management, monitoring and evaluation, IT, communications and governance support. A national Human Resources Manager has been recruited to focus on improving human resources services to Thai national staff.

Another new position currently being recruited at TBBC is the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist position. This new role will continually strengthen TBBC's programming and operational data management and reporting. From this, reports will be more effectively used to inform programme and operational development through a lessons learned approach.

In order to further meet the complex needs of donors and funding agencies, TBBC has also developed the position of Grant Proposal and Reports Writer to complement both the current Grants and Compliance Manager and the new Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist positions. Together, the development of the Organisation Development Department and the creation of these two new positions, TBBC is further demonstrating its commitment to continuous quality improvement and organisational learning.

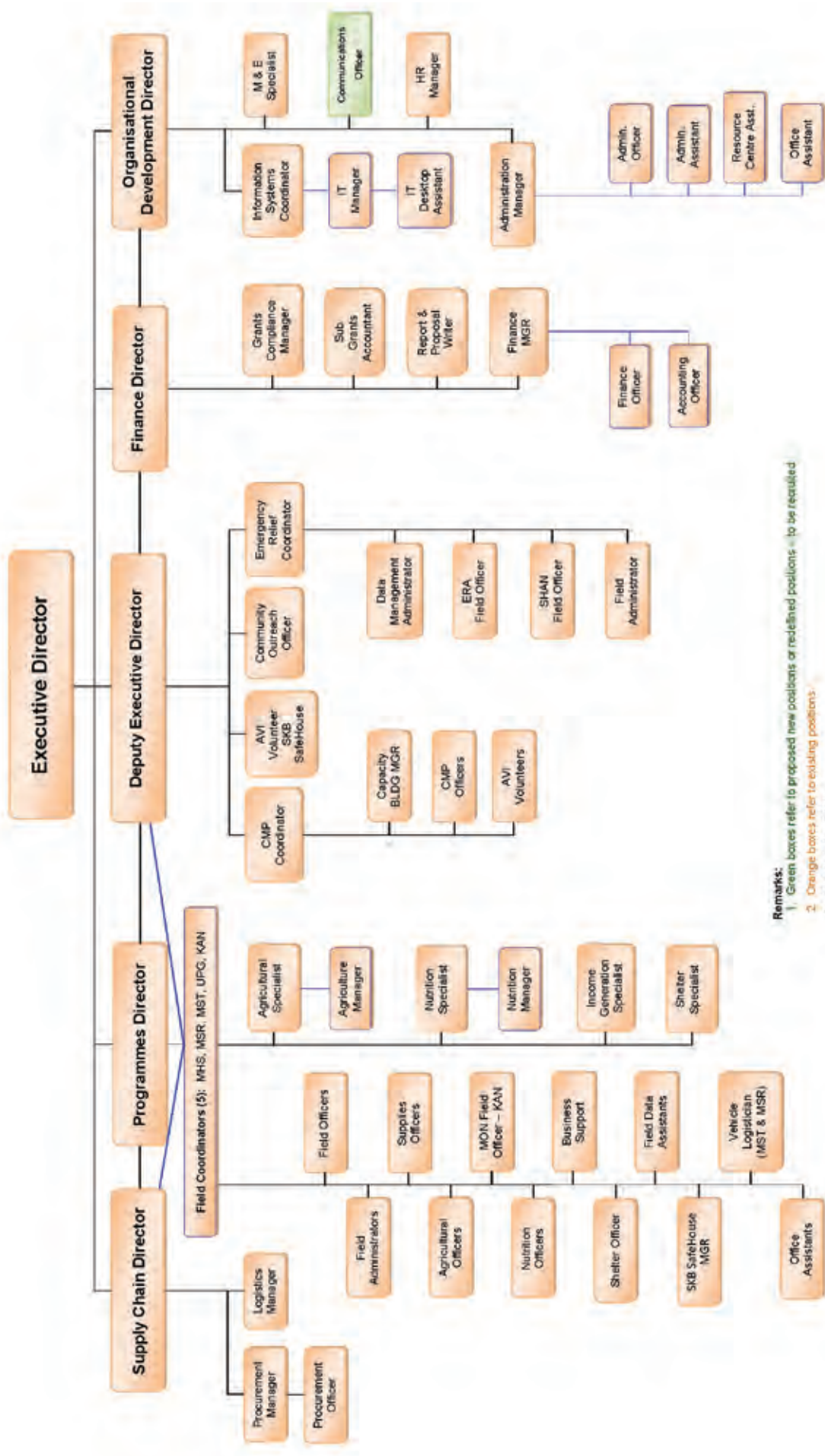
Figure 3.34 shows the TBBC organisational chart and structure as of June 2011. A review of the structure is scheduled for the second half of 2011.

3.5.2 c) Staff development

TBBC maintains a commitment to staff training and development and strengthening national representation in higher decision making positions. During this period a national staff member has been recruited as Human Resources Manager which will enable the development of more Thai national-based training and development programmes.

During the staff appraisal process, every TBBC staff member develops a number of personal and professional development and training objectives. This year, these plans are helping inform a number of in-house training and development sessions provided to

Figure 3.34: TBBC Organisational Chart, June 2011



Remarks:
 1. Green boxes refer to proposed new positions or redefined positions - to be recruited
 2. Orange boxes refer to existing positions
 3. Updated: July 2011

TBBC staff. Some examples of this include:

- Training of Trainers for Field and Camp Management Support Staff: An annual training programme at TBBC has been set up for field and camp management support staff. Through this training programme TBBC staff will further strengthen their skills in developing training abilities among camp stipend and camp management staff. Three day long sessions were held for each field office in January, February and March of this year.
- Training on Sphere: With the release of a new edition of The Sphere Project; Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response this year, it was important for all TBBC staff to receive training on these revised standards. Church World Service (one of TBBC's member organisations) facilitated a half-day session on the standards for TBBC during the annual staff workshop in May. In addition, a more in-depth two day session was held for key staff.
- Training in Security: A comprehensive Security Guidelines document has been developed and distributed to all staff. It consists of: Part A: General Information, Part B: Context and Considerations, Part C: Assessment and Response, Appendices: A: Template: Security Incident Report, B: Template: Security Response Plan, C: TBBC Phone Trees, D: IT Security Guidelines. A full plenary of TBBC staff received a half day training session on security protocols including the role out and dissemination of the security guidelines document.

Figure 3.35 lists a number of the training courses and activities that TBBC staff members have participated in during the first half of this year.

Figure 3.35: List of TBBC staff training under the staff development programme, January to June, 2011.

Training Course	No. of Staff
English Language	11
Thai Language	7
Training of Trainers for Field and Camp Management Support Staff	59
Management Training Course for Thai Middle-Managers	3
Training on TBBC Security Guidelines	83
Training on Sphere: Introduction	83
Training on Sphere: In-depth/ full module	21
Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation Training	1
GIS International Conference for Practitioners	1
Nutrition Training	5

3.5.2 d) Other HR activities

- An all staff workshop was held between 30th May and 1st June in Rayong province. The workshop included sessions on TBBC core values and behaviours, security, gender and an introduction to Sphere standards. In total 83 staff attended.
- Improved TBBC Staff Performance Management System: A review of the current staff appraisal and staff development plan forms has been conducted internally at TBBC. The next step of this process is to develop a new set of forms for a more comprehensive and efficient performance management system.
- Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism: Further to the rollout of the Code of Conduct for TBBC staff, contractors and sub-contractors, TBBC is now in the process of developing a Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism. Such a system will help ensure that TBBC beneficiaries are being heard and that TBBC remains accountable to beneficiary needs and concerns. It is expected that the new system will be rolled out with TBBC staff at the next annual staff workshop, and to the camps shortly after that.
- TBBC continues to play a leading role in human resources development and management for organisations along the border. TBBC continues to Chair the CCSDPT HR networking meetings.

3.5.3 Communications

It has been decided that a communications staff position in TBBC is required under the Organisational Development Department. As a result, the former Communications Officer job-description is currently under review. Once the position has been further defined, the recruitment process will start in the second half of the year, with an expected start date in January 2012.

Accountability to Beneficiaries Framework: During the first half of 2011, an Accountability to Beneficiaries Framework was drafted, using the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) Standard in Accountability as an outline. A review of current policies, processes and tools was conducted and areas for improvement identified through a time-bound operational plan. This addresses many aspects of both



TBBC e-letter

operational and support programmes, and priorities for implementation will be identified in the second half of the year. In the meantime, existing tools and procedures for refugees to have their concerns and grievances heard and responded to in a structured and timely manner will be formalised into a beneficiary complaints handling mechanism.

3.5.3 a) External communications

- Media interviews have been frequent and have focussed on a number of advocacy issues for TBBC such as a reduction in funding levels and pressure to repatriate refugees despite continued conflict inside of Eastern Burma.
- E-letters have been circulated for February 2011 (based on the situation and programme in January) and July 2011 (based on the situation and programme in June). There are 318 email subscribers to the e-letter and it can also be accessed from the TBBC website.
- The TBBC website continues to be one of the main communication tools that TBBC relies on. TBBC has updated the website a number of times since the last report.

3.5.3 b) Internal communications

- A TBBC member intranet page with sign-in from the TBBC webpage is currently under development to help facilitate the communication between TBBC members.

3.5.4 Resource Centre

By June 2011 most paper files in TBBC's archives from 1984 to 1998 had been digitised. In total, 10,845 files have been digitised since the beginning of this project.

In addition to digitisation, a number of resources have been added to the centre's collection, including books, videos, and news clippings. Visitors to TBBC continue to be impressed by the volume of information and resources that are stored and organised in the Bangkok office.

3.5.5 Visibility

As described in A.6.5 h) Visibility, TBBC has a standard policy not to display any publicity in the refugee camps. The vast majority of TBBC's donors have so far respected this policy, except a few, including the US Government, who require logo-signs to be displayed at project sites.

However, for ECHO contributions a specific visibility component has been a contract requirement since 2001. It was agreed that visibility budgets should, as far as possible, be spent on activities that benefit the refugees. Visibility activities include the displaying of ECHO logo stickers at distribution points in the three Tak camps, as well as the distribution of t-shirts, raincoats, notebooks, cups, umbrellas and soccer and volley balls to camp staff and other residents. Visibility items for 2011 will be produced, procured and distributed in camps in the second half of the year. In Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps, these items will all display the ECHO logo, whilst TBBC will provide identical items (but without donor visibility) in the remaining six camps to ensure equal treatment of the camps and camp staff border-wide.

3.5.6 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 2011 it employed 87 staff, about one staff person per 1,700 refugees. Organisation and governance expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are projected to be 11.5% of total expenditures in 2012. Of this 6.6% of total expenditures are indirect programme 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 6,741 per refugee per year USD 225, EUR 161, or around baht 19 per refugee per day (US 62 cents per day at an exchange rate of baht 30/ USD).

It costs baht 20 (USD 62 cents or EUR 45 cents) to provide a refugee with food, shelter and non-food items each day.

3.5.7 Funding Strategy

For over 20 years TBBC assumed an open commitment to meet the basic food, shelter and non-food item needs of the entire refugee population along the border and, until 2006, never failed to do so. It faced its first serious funding crisis in 2006 and since then the problem has become chronic.

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. Although in 2011, 11 governments, plus the EU, are still expected to cover around 95% of TBBC's budget, it has become clear that there are limits to their ability and willingness to continue support indefinitely, particularly during the current economic crisis continuing to affect many donor countries. Some Donors have even started to reduce funding.

TBBC has traditionally depended on member and partner agencies in donor countries to negotiate grants from their governments as well as contribute their own counterpart and other private funding. This whole process was loosely coordinated through an

annual Donors Meeting held in member agency countries around the world, usually in October or November: in Amsterdam (1996), Stockholm (1997), London (1998), New York (1999), Oslo (2000), Chiang Mai (2001), Ottawa (2002), Brussels (2003), Chiang Mai (2004), Washington DC (2005), Bangkok (2006), Copenhagen (2007), Brussels (2008), Chiang Mai (2009), and in London (2010).

It seems, however, that these meetings around the globe may have outworn their usefulness. Although attendance at the 2010 London Donors Meeting was affected by the General Election being held in Burma a few days before, only four of TBBC's major governmental donors were present. TBBC's overall funding needs were not able to be adequately addressed.

Since 2005 TBBC has eliminated all "optional" extras from the programme. In 2011 food rations have been reduced to the point where any further cuts would threaten the nutritional status of the population as a whole, and shelter materials for repairs reduced so much that there will be cumulative shortages in subsequent years. At the same time TBBC has embarked on many new initiatives to promote self-reliance within the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework requiring the recruitment of specialist staff.

The TBBC budget in Thai baht has not increased for 5 years but there is little scope for further economies or cuts without undermining the programme.

Remarkably, in spite of increasing prices and the growing complexity of the programme, the cuts have enabled TBBC to sustain an almost straight-line budget over the last 5 years in Thai baht terms. But there is now little scope for any further cuts without seriously undermining the programme. TBBC's ability to continue to cover all food and shelter needs of the entire refugee population as well as promote livelihood activities to support the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework is under threat.

A Donors Meeting will be held in Thailand in October this year when these issues and the future of these meetings discussed.

Government funding

Since 2004 TBBC's challenge to its Governmental Donors has been in the context of the Good Humanitarian Donorship (GHD) Initiative, seeking to get firmer and longer term commitments on a needs basis. However all grants are still negotiated bilaterally with individual Governments. Currently only one government has committed multi-year funding beyond 2011 although negotiations for longer term support are on-going and anticipated with three others.

Other funding sources

Whilst recognising that as long as care and maintenance remains TBBC's largest commitment, making it largely dependent on Government funding, TBBC has for some time wished to pursue other non-traditional sources of funding such as corporations, foundations and other private and individual donors. However, with all the other recent demands on TBBC's reorganisation and the prevailing negative economic climate, this could not be a priority.

Advice will be sought to pursue private funding possibilities.

TBBC has drafted a ToR to seek specialist advice on a private fundraising strategy, identifying priority activities and specifying human resource requirements. One serious constraint for TBBC fundraising has been the lack of capacity for proposal writing and an additional person has been recruited to start in the second half of 2011.

Next six months

- The TBBC Donors Meeting In October will clarify prospects and fundraising challenges for 2012.
- A private fundraising consultancy will be commissioned.

3.5.8 Programme studies and evaluations

TBBC is committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving its effectiveness. Besides external evaluations required by Donors, consultants have increasingly been commissioned to review particular programme or management activities. Some 45 studies or evaluations have been carried out since 1994 and most of the recommendations made to date have been implemented or are currently being addressed. These are listed in Appendix D.5 b) Programme evaluation and review.

There will be an evaluation of the camp management model in 2011 supported by CIDA and AusAID.

During the first half of 2011 the only study carried out was the Vulnerability Study carried out by TANGO International as described in Section 3.3.1 a) Food.

Next six months

- A review of the Camp Management model will be carried out supported by CIDA and AusAID.

Introduction

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 TBBC accounting records are maintained in Thai baht. The Trustees report and financial statements for 2010 were audited by Grant Thornton UK LLP and have been filed with the UK Companies House and Charity Commission. The detailed Statement of Financial Activities and the Balance Sheet for January to June 2011, 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. About 95% of TBBC funding is currently 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 2011 was baht 787 million, and the projection for the full year is baht 1,106 million, which is baht 83 million (8%) higher than the operating budget but baht 43 million (4%) lower than in 2010. The Thai baht has weakened slightly against most donor currencies in the first half of 2011, such that projected income in 2011 is baht 13 million higher due to exchange rate movements. Thus the volume of donor funding is projected to be baht 56 million lower than 2010, due to reduced annual funding from ECHO and the benefit in 2010 of recording two annual grants from Australia. The impact of exchange rates is actually greater because of the baht 46 million exchange rate loss between the dates Income was recognised and funding was transferred recorded in 2010 expenses is not projected to repeat in 2011.

TBBC income in 2011 is projected to be baht 1,106, four % lower than in 2010

The projection assumes that exchange rates will remain at July 2011 levels, with for example the US dollar worth 30 baht and the Euro at 42 baht.

4.2. Expenses

TBBC expenses are directly sensitive to refugee numbers, rations and commodity prices.

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. Departures for resettlement to third countries since 2005 reduced feeding figures in 2007 and 2008 but numbers have increased again after that. This is because, as described in Section 2.1.1 Camp Population, TBBC has been developing its own population database since 2008, verifying a large number of new arrivals since 2005 who were previously not included in the feeding lists, and also because departures for resettlement started to fall in 2010.

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. Now that the data system is fully functional for a second year it has become apparent that some of verified people leave the camps during the year, resulting in a growing difference between verified caseload and feeding figures. These departures are not recorded 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 recognizes that at least some of the refugee community is capable of supplementing the ration provided. Commodities are tendered for, normally twice per year. Budgets assume commodity costs at the most recent contract prices, with a 2.5% increase at each following tender, i.e., 5% per annum. In reality and as recently occurred in 2008 with Rice and Cooking oil 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.

TBBC expenses are affected by two factors beyond it's control: refugee numbers and commodity prices

Table 4.2 a) compares the January-June actual expenses with the budgets for 2011 and presents a revised projection for the year. Table 4.2 b) compares the revised projection for 2011 with the actual for 2010 and introduces a preliminary budget for 2012.

4.2.1 Actual expenses January-June 2011

Overall TBBC expenses incurred during January to June 2011 totalled baht 572 million, baht 25 million (4%) lower than the operating budget.

The verified caseload at the beginning of the year was 141,076, with approximately 99% receiving rations (the feeding figure). At the end of June the verified caseload was 147,019, with the feeding figure approximately 96%.

The average cost of rice in January-June averaged 13,846 baht/MT compared with the budget of 13,969 baht/MT, and an average for 2010 of 14,021 baht/MT. However prices rose about 10% in June due to speculation that a new Government would re-introduce a price protection scheme.

In more detail and noting the key differences between actual and operating budget expenses:

Advocacy

Overall 27% higher than the operating budget, as the majority of the costs of the 2011 internal displacement survey were incurred in the first half year.

Livelihoods

Overall 37% lower than the operating budget. Agriculture and Weaving projects are well established, the under budget expenditure being due to timing differences. Business Development and Shelter projects are relatively new initiatives, with expansion anticipated in the second half of the year.

Supply Chain

- Food items: Overall 1% higher than the operating budget. The average volume is approx. 2% higher than budget, but there is a variation by commodity due to the complexity of the new ration introduced in January, which was difficult to budget for in advance. Refugees in the Tak province camps were given an option of substituting a higher ration of pulses in place of fishpaste, hence pulses were higher and fishpaste lower than budgeted. Pulses have also been more expensive than budgeted due to a delay in changing from locally sourced mung beans to cheaper imported yellow split peas. The frequency and unit cost of salt deliveries changed because the ration was reduced. The budget for Cooking oil contained a small contingency to cover a ration which varies by family size. The cost of Fortified flour was lower than budget. The plan to introduce sugar to the fortified flour formulation and stop supplying it separately was delayed to coincide with the end of an existing contract.
- Cooking Fuel: 1% higher than the operating budget, due to volume.
- Building Materials: 19% 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. Due to funding restrictions only approx. 50% of normal annual needs were included in the operating budget, and a provision of Baht 40 M in the preliminary budget to bring forward bamboo purchases to coincide with the harvesting season in November, as recommended by consultants, had to be abandoned.
- Non-Food Items: Overall 81% lower than the operating budget. Other than the normal annual supply of children's clothing procurement of other non-food items was postponed to the second half of the year.
- Nutrition: Overall 23% lower than the operating budget. Supplementary feeding costs are items purchased for or reimbursed to health agencies for additional food supplied to vulnerable groups in line with agreed protocols; an increase was budgeted in 2011 as a contingency against a higher need as a result of the food ration adjustments, but has not yet been required. The number of children attending nursery schools during the current school term is higher than budgeted. The budget to carry out vulnerability assessment surveys at all nine camps to identify monitoring tools and inform any future ration changes was not fully expended in the first since the consultant's report will not be finalised until the third quarter of the year.
- Other Support: Overall 45% higher than the operating budget. Quality control costs have been higher due to additional inspections required to deal with sub-standard deliveries of rice, fishpaste, pulses and charcoal. Referrals to The Kwai River Christian Hospital were lower than expected. The expenditure on Emergencies relates to the displacement along the border due to continued fighting following the November election. TBBC budgets only a nominal Baht 5 Million for Emergencies on the assumption that additional funding can be raised for any prolonged situation. Whilst some additional funding was received from Norwegian Church Aid this covered only approx. 5% of the total costs incurred from January to June. The budget for Miscellaneous assistance targeted reductions in support to NGOs and CBOs working with displaced people, but this has still to be achieved.
- IDP camps: 6% lower than the operating budget, due to a delay in a delivery expected in June.
- Emergency relief: 5% lower than the operating budget, due to lower than budgeted expenditure on Rehabilitation. The budget is much lower than previous years due to funding restrictions.

Camp Management

Overall 10% lower than the operating budget. CMSP supplies have been reduced. Due to other priorities, expenditure against a new budget line to provide IT equipment in camps, to both build refugee capacity and support Supply Chain controls has been delayed until at least the second half of 2011.

Organisation Costs

Overall 13% lower than the operating budget. Staff headcount was budgeted to increase from 81 to 105 by December, but has only reached 87 by the end of June, as recruitment plans were put on hold due to funding uncertainties at the beginning of the year. New positions recruited were: Organisational Development Director, Nutrition Technical Specialist, Sub-Grants Accountant, four Supplies Officers, Nutrition Officer, Office Assistant for the new Umphang Office, and Administration Assistant for Bangkok. Departures not replaced were Programme Support Manager, HR Manager, Supplies Officer and AVI Capacity Builder.

The Organisation costs include all the overhead costs of TBBC, both indirect programme costs and general administration costs. Table 4.2 c) separates the 'indirect costs' from the general administration costs, allocating the indirect costs to each Strategic Objective, with Strategic Objective No. 3 broken down into a number of Activities.

Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall 36% lower than the operating budget, as the majority of the costs of generating funds budget will be expended on the annual donors meeting in October.

4.2.2. Revised Projection 2011

The revised projection expenses for 2011 are baht 1,072 million, baht 19 million (2%) higher than the operating budget but baht 81 million (7%) lower than in 2010

Due to budget cuts, TBBC expenses are expected to be 7% lower in 2011 than last year

The projection assumes the verified caseload will increase from 147,019 at the end of June to 148,100 at the end of December, with approx. 2,400 births, 3,700 resettled and 2,400 net additions. The feeding figure is assumed to be 4% lower than the caseload.

The price of rice is projected to average 14,286 baht/MT, compared to the budget of 13,969 baht/MT and Jan-June Actual of 13,846 baht/MT, as prices have already risen in June and July.

In more detail and noting the key differences (<or> 10%) between actual and operating budget expenses:

Advocacy

Overall, expenditure is projected to be the same as the operating budget.

Livelihoods

Overall, 9% higher than the operating budget. The cost of thread for the weaving project has increased.

Supply Chain

- Food items: Overall 3% higher than the operating budget approx. 1% volume, 2% price. There is a variation by commodity due to the complexity of the new ration introduced in January, which was difficult to budget for in advance. Refugees in the Tak province camps were given an option of substituting a higher ration of pulses in place of fishpaste, hence pulses were higher and fishpaste lower than budgeted. Pulses have also been more expensive than budgeted due to a delay in changing from locally sourced mung beans to cheaper imported yellow split peas. The frequency and unit cost of salt deliveries changed because the ration was reduced. Cooking oil prices are now higher than the budget, and the cost of the revised formulation of fortified flour including sugar is lower than budget. The ending of the separate supply of sugar was delayed to coincide with the introduction of the revised fortified flour formulation.
- Cooking Fuel: 6% higher than the operating budget, 1% volume and 5% price. The cost has increased due to a shortage of raw materials.
- Building Materials: Overall equal to the operating budget.
- Non-Food Items: Overall equal to the operating budget. A large number of new arrivals who do not have standard plastic food containers to collect cooking oil and fortified flour rations will be supplied with them in the second half of the year.
- Nutrition: Overall equal to the operating budget.
- Other Support: Overall 20% higher than the operating budget. Quality control costs are higher to respond to the incidence of sub-standard deliveries in the first half year. Referrals to The Kwai River Christian Hospital were lower than expected in the first half year. Most of the expenditure on Emergencies relates to the costs in the first half year of the displacement along the border due to continued fighting following the November election. Much of the over-spend on Miscellaneous assistance occurred in the first half year.
- IDP camps: Overall 3% lower than the operating budget.
- Emergency relief: Overall equal to the operating budget.

Camp Management

Overall 6% lower than the operating budget, Food for work, for outside security; and CMSP supplies have been reduced in 2011. The lower projection for IT support reflects the very low expenditure in the first half year.

Organisation Costs

Overall 7% lower than the operating budget. Staff headcount is projected to increase from 87 at the end of June to 96 at the end of December. Plans included in the Budget to further increase to 105 are at least temporarily on hold, pending a clearer idea of the funding situation in 2012. The new positions are: HR Manager, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, Proposal/Reports Writer, Logistics Manager, Shelter Officer, Camp Management Officer, Agriculture Officer, Nutrition Officer, and Supplies Officer.

Table 4.2 c) separates the 'indirect costs' from the general administration costs, allocating the indirect costs to each Strategic Objective, with Strategic Objective No. 3 broken down into a number of Activities.

Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall, equal to the operating budget.

4.2.3. Preliminary Budget 2012

Table 4.2 b) compares the revised projection for 2011 with the actual for 2010 and introduces a preliminary budget for 2012.

The preliminary budget expenses for 2012 are baht 1,111 million, baht 39 million (4%) higher than the projection for 2011.

Even though there are no plans to expand activities, increasing refugee numbers and prices will increase TBBC's budget by 4% in 2011

The budget anticipates on-going funding constraints for 2012 and will reduce TBBC's ability to achieve its Strategic Objectives:

- The budget contains no significant growth in programme activities.
- The shelter materials and emergency relief cuts made in 2011 remain in 2012.
- There is only nominal increase in Livelihoods activities, based on specific funding.
- Staff numbers are capped at the level projected for December 2011.

In light of the findings of the Vulnerability study there are no further significant changes to the food ration.

The budget assumes the verified caseload will fall from 148,100 at December 2011 to 145,830 at December 2012, assuming 4,500 births, 10,000 leaving for resettlement, and approximately 3,200 new arrivals. The feeding figure is expected to be 4% lower than the caseload.

The price of rice is budgeted to increase 10% year on year, with an average for 2012 of 15,665 baht/MT. This is however only a further increase of 5% on July 2011 prices.

In more detail and noting the key differences (<or> 10%) between actual and operating budget expenses:

Advocacy

Overall, equal to the 2011 projection. The Data-studies budget is a provision for the cost of conducting and publishing the annual Internal Displacement Survey. Public relations covers the costs of reports, newsletters etc.

Livelihoods

Overall, 16% higher than the 2011 projection. Expansion of Livelihood activities is a key part of the Strategic Framework aimed at reducing aid dependency. It is hoped that limited additional funding specific to these activities can be raised.

Supply Chain

- Food items: Overall, 4% higher than the 2011 projection. The quantity is expected to be similar, with the higher cost of rice partly compensated for by a lower average cost of pulses, as the cheaper yellow split peas will be imported for a full year.
- Cooking Fuel: Overall, 6% higher than the 2011 projection.
- Table 4.2 d) presents the 2011 operating budget direct and indirect costs of the monthly supplies of food items and cooking fuel, which represent approximately 60% of TBBC's total costs, by refugee camp.
- Building Materials: Overall, equal to the 2011 projection. This provides only approx. 50% of normal annual needs. Also Baht 40 M needed to bring forward bamboo purchases to coincide with the harvesting season in November, as recommended by consultants, cannot be included due to the funding concerns.
- Non-Food Items: Overall, equal to the 2011 projection. Bedding (blankets, mosquito nets and sleeping mats) is normally supplied only to new arrivals, as an annual donation of quilts from Lutheran World Relief provides a substitute for annual renewal of blankets and a general distribution of mosquito nets is the responsibility of health agencies. Clothing consists of purchases for under 5's and the donation and distribution costs of clothing from Wakachiai project. Cooking equipment consists of pots and other utensils for new arrivals, plus an allowance to provide efficient stoves to those households who do not have them. The Food containers are supplied to new arrivals for refugee collection and storage of cooking oil and fortified flour. Visibility items are the distribution of useful items such as sports shirts, umbrellas, notebooks which can contain the logo of principal donors. Transport of non-food items budgets are relatively small rounded provisions.
- Nutrition: Overall, equal to the 2011 projection. Supplementary feeding costs are items purchased for or reimbursed to

health agencies for additional food supplied to vulnerable groups in line with agreed protocols; an increase is budgeted in 2011 as a contingency against a higher need as a result of the food ration adjustments. School lunch support is cash supplied to KWO and KnWO or nursery school lunches. A cost of Baht 6 million has been budgeted to carry out nutrition training in the camps and to monitor vulnerability to inform any future ration changes.

- Other Support: Overall, equal to the 2011 projection. TBBC normally budgets only a nominal Baht 5 Million for Emergencies on the assumption that additional funding can be raised for any prolonged situation. The budget for Miscellaneous Assistance provides support to NGOs and CBOs working with displaced people. Thai support consists mainly of food supplied to Thai schools within a 30 km radius of the camps and Thai authorities working in and around the camps, as well as materials for Thai authority buildings.
- IDP camps: Overall, equal to the 2011 projection.
- Emergency relief: Overall, equal to the 2011 projection. The budget was cut in 2011 due to funding restrictions.

Camp Management

Overall, 1% lower than the 2011 projection. It is expected that other agencies can take over responsibility for funding outside security so that the Food for Work budget line can be discontinued. CMSP Supplies increase due to the increase in the Rice price. IT support for camps to provide IT equipment in camps, to both build refugee capacity and support Supply Chain controls is budgeted for a full year in 2012, compared with a half year in 2011. Support to Refugee Committees and CBO Management supporting KWO and KnWO projects as well as the costs of capacity building by TBBC staff will continue at the same monthly level as in 2011.

Organisation Costs

Overall, 8% higher than the 2011 projection, due to inflation and incurring the full year costs of staff engaged for only part of 2011. Staff headcount is budgeted to remain at 96. A need has been identified for an additional 11 positions including Communications Officer and Field staff to better manage Shelter and Business development projects and Camp Management, but these will be put on hold pending the resolution of funding concerns or a review of priorities.

Table 4.2 c) separates the 'indirect costs' from the general administration costs, allocating the indirect costs to each Strategic Objective, with Strategic Objective No. 3 broken down into a number of Activities.

Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall, equal to the 2011 projection. The costs are the statutory audit fee and costs of member and donor meetings.



4.3. Reserves and balance sheet

The 2011 income projection of baht 1,106 million is higher than the expense projection of baht 1,072 million by baht 34 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:

Figure 4.1: Change in Closing Fund 2010 to 2011

Baht Millions	Actual 2010	Actual Jan-June 2010	Budget 2011	Projection 2011
Income	1,149	787	1,023	1,106
Expenses	1,153	572	1,153	1,072
Net Movement in Funds	(5)	215	(30)	34
Opening Fund	230	225	225	225
Closing Fund	225	440	195	259

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

Figure 4.2: TBBC Balance Sheet 2010 to 2011

Baht Millions	Actual 2010	Actual Jan-June 2010	Budget 2011	Projection 2011
Net fixed assets	11	11	12	12
Receivables from donors	189	384	180	200
Payables to suppliers	(80)	(113)	(100)	(100)
Others	(2)	4	0	0
Bank balance	107	154	103	147
Net assets:	225	440	195	259
Restricted funds	37	99	50	70
Designated funds	18	18	20	20
General funds – Net Fixed Assets	11	11	12	12
General funds – Freely available Reserves	159	312	113	157
Total Fund	225	440	195	259
Liquidity Surplus/(Shortfall) (Bank balance less Payables)	27	41	3	47

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.

TBBC should break even in 2011 and maintain adequate reserves to cover all outstanding bills

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 projected at the end of 2011 of baht 200 million is higher than December 2010, as the 2011/12 USAID funding agreement is not expected to be concluded until December 2011 and thus all of the funding will be outstanding at December 2011.

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, and a certain level of reserves will ensure there is adequate liquidity to pay suppliers on time. 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 was achieved at the end of December 2010, and is projected to be achieved again at the end of December 2011, 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 year.

Table 4.4 shows the actual and forecast monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2011. There was a liquidity shortfall at two out of the first six month ends, due to later than expected transfers of funding. Payments due to suppliers had to be delayed. Provided funding is received on schedule for the remainder of the year liquidity will remain positive.

4.5. Grant allocations

Table 4.5 presents the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories for January to June 2011.

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 to meet staff severance pay liabilities if TBBC were to cease to exist. It does not cover the total liability of immediate closure because this is considered to be unlikely in the short term. The Fund covered 75% of the total liability at December 2010 and will be reviewed by the trustees again as at December 2011.

4.6. Sensitivity of assumptions

The budget presented for 2012 is 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 2012 is budgeted to be 4%. At this level the cost of the programme in Thai baht will be slightly lower than it was five 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 UKP 74 baht; but seriously reduced Thai baht income from 2006 to 2010, with December 2010 rates of USD 30 baht, EUR 40 baht and UKP 46 baht, an average deterioration of some 27% over 5 years, although here has been a small improvement in the first half of 2011. 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 27% in USD. The average price of rice has risen by approx. 25% over the last five years, but has been volatile, with a massive spike in the first half of 2008. The average population had been rising by approximately 4%/ annum, then reduced in 2007 and 2008 due to resettlement, but had a levelling off in 2009 and increased in 2010 and 2011 as resettlement slowed and a backlog of new arrivals have been verified by TBBC, in the absence of any status determination by the Royal Thai Government.

Table 4.6 shows how the 2012 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 2011, 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 7.9 million from the budgeted EUR 26.5 million to EUR 34.4 million, or by USD 11.1 million from USD 37.0 million to USD 48.1 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 18.6 million, or USD 25.9 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:

Figure 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)
2011	1,326		1,053				
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
Average difference since 2000		8%		7%		4%	

It can be seen that in some years expenditures were seriously miscalculated because of unforeseen events, although, since 2000, on average by only 8%. The accuracy of the revised forecasts improves as events unfold with final revised projections being on average within 4% of actual expenditures.

Table 4.1: Income : 2010 - 2011

Funding Source	Currency	Actual 2010		Budget 2011		Jan-June 2011 Actual		July-Dec 2011 Forecast		Revised Projection 2011	
		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	4,860,748	206,477	3,880,000	155,200	3,878,000	166,064	-	-	3,878,000	166,064
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	10,105,988	321,660	10,088,000	302,640	5,820,000	175,108	4,268,000	128,040	10,088,000	303,148
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	2,000,000	59,852	2,000,000	60,000	17,000	520	1,950,000	58,500	1,967,000	59,020
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	4,000,000	196,363	44,000,000	193,600	44,640,000	220,473	-	-	44,640,000	220,473
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	60,933	1,456,311	58,252	-	-	1,456,311	61,165	1,456,311	61,165
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	1,085,000	53,306	1,085,000	52,080	1,085,000	52,905	-	-	1,085,000	52,905
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	3,814,422	20,115	3,814,422	20,216	3,700,000	21,899	-	-	3,700,000	21,899
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,070,295	47,537	9,070,295	45,352	9,070,295	51,418	-	-	9,070,295	51,418
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	2,490,000	75,142	1,500,000	45,000	-	-	1,930,000	61,760	1,930,000	61,760
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	209,194	6,161	209,194	6,276	(90)	(3)	209,194	6,694	209,104	6,691
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,000,000	31,909	1,050,000	31,500	1,050,000	32,434	-	-	1,050,000	32,434
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	8,370	300,000	9,300	300,000	10,987	-	-	300,000	10,987
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	-	-	-	-	188,680	8,339	-	-	188,680	8,339
New Zealand (Caritas)	NZD	200,000	4,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	49,980	1,622	60,000	1,800	60,000	1,812	-	-	60,000	1,812
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			1,093,990		981,216		741,956		316,159		1,058,115
OTHER											
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	41,340	1,224	41,340	1,240	111,981	3,657	-	-	111,981	3,657
American Baptist Churches	USD	10,000	299	10,000	300	2,710	80	-	-	2,710	80
Australian Church of Christ	AUD	5,000	148	5,000	150	3,000	90	-	-	3,000	90
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	1,228	25,000	1,200	25,000	1,184	-	-	25,000	1,184
Caritas Australia	AUD	130,000	3,906	130,000	3,900	130,000	3,978	-	-	130,000	3,978
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	32,545	739	32,545	749	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	105,000	2,930	105,000	3,255	123,000	4,504	-	-	123,000	4,504
Christian Aid	GBP	190,000	10,060	175,000	10,060	175,000	8,479	-	-	175,000	8,479
Church World Service	USD	44,000	1,306	44,000	1,320	-	-	44,000	1,320	44,000	1,320
Church World Service - UCC	USD	4,000	119	4,000	120	-	-	4,000	120	4,000	120
ICCO	EUR	265,000	11,417	265,000	10,600	265,000	11,274	-	-	265,000	11,274
ICCO-SV	EUR	32,000	1,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian Church Aid	NOK	-	-	-	-	100,000	567	-	-	100,000	567
Open Society Institute	USD	-	-	20,000	600	-	-	25,000	750	25,000	750
Pathy Family Foundation	CAD	100,000	3,223	-	-	200,000	6,295	-	-	200,000	6,295
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	143,533	648	150,000	660	71,367	341	-	-	71,367	341
Swedish Postcode Foundation / Diakonia	SEK	2,000,000	9,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Donations			1,196		1,000		121		79		200
Income from Marketing			531		500		85		115		200
Gifts in Kind			3,404		4,000				4,000		4,000
Interest			429		1,000		217		783		1,000
Other Income (Gains on Exchange & Asset Disposal)			1,089		1,000		4,091		(4,091)		-
TOTAL OTHER:			54,595		41,654		44,963		3,076		48,039
TOTAL INCOME			1,148,585		1,022,870		786,919		319,235		1,106,154
Expenses											
Net Movement Current Year			-4,628		-30,368		215,132				34,536
Funds Brought Forward			229,575		224,948		224,948				224,948
Total Funds carried Forward			224,948		194,580		440,080				259,484
Less: Restricted Funds			37,162		40,000		99,494				70,000
Designated Funds			17,500		20,000		17,500				20,000
Net Fixed Assets			10,605		12,000		11,325				12,000
Freely available General Funds			159,681		122,580		311,761				157,484

Table 4.2a: Expenses 2011

	Item	Preliminary Budget (Aug 2010)		Operating Budget (Feb 2011)		Jan-Jun Budget	Jan-Jun Actual Expenses			Revised Projection (Aug 2011)		
		Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity		Baht	Baht	Quantity	% Budget	Baht	Quantity
1	Data Studies	1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000	661,711		132%	1,000,000		100%
	Public relations	500,000		500,000		250,000	283,644		113%	500,000		100%
	Advocacy	1,500,000		1,500,000		750,000	945,355		126%	1,500,000		100%
2	Agriculture	18,000,000		6,000,000		3,000,000	2,613,596		87%	6,000,000		100%
	Weaving	5,000,000		5,000,000		2,500,000	2,116,670		85%	7,194,948		144%
	Business development	6,000,000		6,000,000		3,000,000	904,575		30%	5,995,000		100%
	Shelter projects	2,000,000		7,000,000		3,500,000	1,868,386		53%	7,000,000		100%
	Livelihoods	31,000,000		24,000,000		12,000,000	7,503,227		63%	26,189,948		109%
3	Rice (kg)	335,323,327	25,193,500	298,476,879	21,367,411	174,293,891	177,707,876	12,834,400	102%	310,245,244	21,716,524	104%
	Fish Paste (kg)	31,730,421	1,136,322	27,760,612	1,006,802	16,769,760	15,468,182	566,525	92%	24,868,665	911,461	90%
	Salt (kg)	3,303,007	571,073	1,424,426	253,225	816,372	991,157	171,803	121%	1,635,542	281,518	115%
	Pulses (kg)	118,235,009	1,629,889	42,364,742	1,616,203	28,682,786	32,381,190	1,018,384	113%	49,958,616	1,744,082	118%
	Cooking Oil (ltr)	73,581,691	1,685,460	66,957,638	1,344,911	39,199,531	37,135,902	748,494	95%	72,688,638	1,355,662	109%
	Chillies (kg)	6,894,752	101,460	0	0							
	Sardines (kg)	7,874,486	114,796	0	0							
	Fortified Flour (kg)	24,446,009	697,200	41,304,503	1,149,397	20,748,896	18,474,653	560,975	89%	32,894,303	969,544	80%
	Sugar (kg)	7,961,812	261,308	4,014,866	125,512	4,014,866	5,444,521	174,000	136%	5,444,520	174,000	136%
	3.1 Food Supplies	609,350,514	31,391,008	482,303,666	26,863,461	284,526,102	287,603,481	16,074,581	101%	497,735,527	27,152,791	103%
	3.2 Cooking fuel (kg)	127,404,773	15,109,220	116,983,367	14,100,861	67,885,621	65,852,134	7,898,320	97%	123,966,999	14,205,131	106%
	3.3 Building Materials	130,000,000		45,000,000		45,000,000	36,513,052		81%	45,000,000		100%
	Bedding	1,850,000		1,850,000		925,000	0		0%	1,850,000		100%
	Clothing	5,000,000		5,000,000		600,000	627,620		105%	5,027,620		101%
	Cooking equipment	1,900,000		1,900,000		950,000	16,400		2%	1,400,000		74%
	Food containers	500,000		500,000		250,000	0		0%	1,000,000		200%
	Visibility items	1,200,000		1,000,000		500,000	20,628		4%	1,000,000		100%
	Transport	1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000	35,060		7%	1,000,000		100%
	3.4 Non Food Items	11,450,000		11,250,000		3,725,000	699,708		19%	11,277,620		100%
	Supplementary feeding	20,000,000		20,000,000		10,000,000	6,713,693		67%	20,000,000		100%
	School lunch support	8,000,000		8,000,000		4,000,000	4,697,653		117%	8,000,000		100%
	Training & Surveys	1,100,000		6,000,000		3,000,000	1,644,982		55%	6,000,000		100%
	3.5 Nutrition	29,100,000		34,000,000		17,000,000	13,056,328		77%	34,000,000		100%
	Warehouse stipends	3,400,000		3,400,000		1,700,000	1,553,800		91%	3,100,000		91%
	Quality control	3,000,000		3,000,000		1,500,000	1,789,111		119%	3,500,000		117%
	Huay Malai Safehouse	1,150,000		1,500,000		750,000	749,944		100%	1,500,000		100%
	KRCH	1,100,000		750,000		375,000	276,939		74%	650,000		87%
	Emergencies	5,000,000		5,000,000		2,500,000	8,168,159		327%	10,000,000		200%
	Miscellaneous Assistance	10,000,000		8,000,000		4,000,000	6,461,981		162%	10,000,000		125%
	Thai Support	13,000,000		13,000,000		6,500,000	6,038,710		93%	13,000,000		100%
	3.6 Other Support	36,650,000		34,650,000		17,325,000	25,038,644		145%	41,750,000		120%
	Food	41,387,949		37,500,000		23,437,500	22,123,145		94%	36,256,992		97%
	Other Support	4,600,000		3,500,000		1,750,000	1,432,156		82%	3,500,000		100%
	3.7 IDP camps	45,987,949		41,000,000		25,187,500	23,555,301		94%	39,756,992		97%
	Emergency Rice	100,000,000		60,000,000		20,000,000	19,559,000		98%	60,000,000		100%
	Emergency Support	11,000,000		10,000,000		5,000,000	4,256,900		85%	10,000,000		100%
	3.8 Emergency Relief	111,000,000		70,000,000		25,000,000	23,815,900		95%	70,000,000		100%
	Total Supply Chain	1,100,943,236		835,187,033		485,649,223	476,134,548		98%	863,487,138		103%
4	Food for work	8,540,944		4,333,706		3,037,725	2,789,345		92%	3,848,950		89%
	CMSP Supplies	19,928,870		18,756,914		11,313,888	9,451,691		84%	16,431,981		88%
	CMSP Administration	12,000,000		12,000,000		6,000,000	5,804,653		97%	11,649,000		97%
	CMSP Stipends	16,600,000		16,600,000		8,300,000	8,366,610		101%	17,185,470		104%
	IT equipment for camps	2,000,000		2,000,000		1,000,000	21,113		2%	1,000,000		50%
	Refugee Committee Admin	5,400,000		5,400,000		2,700,000	2,639,700		98%	5,279,400		98%
	CBO Management	6,000,000		6,000,000		3,000,000	2,833,173		94%	5,779,748		96%
	Camp Management	70,469,814		65,090,620		35,351,613	31,906,285		90%	61,174,550		94%
5	Salaries & Benefits	88,442,433	94 staff	94,644,132	105 staff	47,322,064	41,259,821	87 staff	87%	86,663,292	96 staff	92%
	Administration	25,845,000	32 vehicles	25,666,000	29 vehicles	12,833,000	11,066,860	29 vehicles	86%	25,368,144	29 vehicles	99%
	Depreciation	4,160,000		4,250,000		2,125,000	2,038,547		96%	4,335,000		102%
	Organisation costs	118,447,433		124,560,132		62,280,064	54,365,228		87%	116,366,436		93%
	Governance	2,400,000		1,800,000		900,000	874,492		97%	1,800,000		100%
	Costs of generating funds	1,600,000		1,100,000		550,000	57,474		10%	1,100,000		100%
	Other Expenses	0		0						0		
	Total:	1,326,360,483		1,053,237,785		597,480,900	571,786,609		96%	1,071,618,072		102%

Table 4.2b: Annual Expenses 2010-2012

	Item	Actual 2010		Revised Projection 2011 (August 2011)		Preliminary Budget 2012 (August 2011)		
		Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2011
1	Data studies	847,428		1,000,000		1,000,000		100%
	Public relations	501,987		500,000		500,000		100%
	ADVOCACY	1,349,415		1,500,000		1,500,000		100%
2	Agriculture	4,759,829		6,000,000		8,000,000		133%
	Weaving	6,127,775		7,194,948		7,200,000		100%
	Business development	951,890		5,995,000		8,076,000		135%
	Shelter projects	450,788		7,000,000		7,000,000		100%
	LIVELIHOODS	12,290,282		26,189,948		30,276,000		116%
3	Rice (kg)	326,742,485	23,304,200	310,245,244	21,716,524	339,255,264	21,656,804	109%
	Fish paste (kg)	27,926,640	1,029,963	24,868,665	911,461	25,787,340	901,771	104%
	Salt (kg)	3,102,035	657,204	1,635,542	281,518	1,572,704	254,826	96%
	Pulses (kg)	53,902,640	947,046	49,958,616	1,744,082	43,594,798	1,735,030	87%
	Cooking Oil (ltr)	65,517,296	1,548,556	72,688,638	1,355,662	69,796,035	1,355,322	96%
	Chillies (kg)	5,735,603	87,742	0	0	0	0	
	Sardines (kg)	8,655,680	131,440	0	0	0	0	
	Fortified flour (kg)	20,471,619	618,128	32,894,303	969,544	35,524,676	974,138	108%
	Sugar (kg)	6,241,585	203,750	5,444,520	174,000	0	0	
	3.1. FOOD SUPPLIES	518,295,583	28,528,029	497,735,527	27,152,791	515,530,817	26,877,891	104%
	3.2. COOKING FUEL (kg)	108,083,774	13,424,271	123,966,999	14,205,131	130,816,845	14,109,128	106%
	3.3. BUILDING MATERIALS	79,084,269		45,000,000		45,000,000		100%
	Bedding	2,409,506		1,850,000		1,850,000		100%
	Clothing	4,875,559		5,027,620		5,000,000		99%
	Cooking equipment	852,837		1,400,000		1,400,000		100%
	Food containers	366,592		1,000,000		1,000,000		100%
	Visibility items	1,024,643		1,000,000		1,000,000		100%
	Transport	801,855		1,000,000		1,000,000		100%
	3.4. NON FOOD ITEMS	10,330,992		11,277,620		11,250,000		100%
	Supplementary feeding	15,904,731		20,000,000		20,000,000		100%
	School lunch support	8,148,532		8,000,000		8,000,000		100%
	Training & Surveys	1,202,455		6,000,000		6,000,000		100%
	3.5. NUTRITION	25,255,718		34,000,000		34,000,000		100%
	Warehouse stipends	2,997,977		3,100,000		3,200,000		103%
	Quality control	2,779,520		3,500,000		3,500,000		100%
	Huay Malai Safehouse	1,171,393		1,500,000		1,500,000		100%
	KRCH	1,072,444		650,000		650,000		100%
	Emergencies	9,086,586		10,000,000		10,000,000		100%
	Miscellaneous assistance	9,092,210		10,000,000		10,000,000		100%
	Thai support	13,059,588		13,000,000		13,000,000		100%
	3.6 OTHER SUPPORT	39,259,718		41,750,000		41,850,000		100%
	Food	43,524,520		36,256,992		37,181,900		103%
	Other support	3,690,119		3,500,000		3,500,000		100%
	3.7. IDP camps	47,214,639		39,756,992		40,681,900		102%
	Food	89,371,000		60,000,000		60,000,000		100%
	Emergency support	10,769,739		10,000,000		10,000,000		100%
	3.8. Emergency Relief	100,140,739		70,000,000		70,000,000		100%
	Total SUPPLY CHAIN	927,665,432		863,487,138		889,129,562		103%
4	Food for work	7,756,466		3,848,950		0		0%
	CMSP Supplies	18,098,422		16,431,981		18,379,831		112%
	CMSP Administration	11,786,346		11,649,000		12,000,000		103%
	CMSP Stipends	14,637,183		17,185,470		17,200,000		100%
	IT equipment for camps	251,540		1,000,000		2,000,000		200%
	Refugee committee admin	4,900,800		5,279,400		5,400,000		102%
	CBO management	4,453,978		5,779,748		5,800,000		100%
	CAMP MANAGEMENT	61,884,735		61,174,550		60,779,831		99%
5	Salaries & Benefits	72,020,057	81 staff	86,663,292	96 staff	94,944,200	96 staff	110%
	Administration	24,351,498	29 vehicles	25,368,144	29 vehicles	26,519,000	29 vehicles	105%
	Depreciation	3,663,937		4,335,000		4,550,000		105%
	ORGANISATION COSTS	100,035,492		116,366,436		126,013,200		108%
	Governance	2,434,642		1,800,000		1,800,000		100%
	Costs of generating funds	1,787,886		1,100,000		1,100,000		100%
	Other Expenses	45,764,759		0				
	Total:	1,153,212,643		1,071,618,072		1,110,598,593		104%

	Baht	% of Total cost	Baht	% of Total cost	Baht	% of Total cost
Organisation costs include both: Indirect Programme costs General administration expenses Total:	57,458,162	5.0%	68,069,741	6.4%	72,054,696	6.5%
	42,577,330	3.7%	48,296,695	4.5%	53,958,504	4.9%
	100,035,492	8.7%	116,366,436	10.9%	126,013,200	11.3%

Table 4.2c: Direct and Indirect Costs by Strategic Objectives and Activities 2011-2012

Strategic Objective	Activity	Actual Jan-June 2011			Revised Projection 2011 (August 2011)			Preliminary Budget 2012 (August 2011)					
		Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total	% Total
1. Pursue change	Advocacy	945,355	2,949,449	3,894,804	0.7%	1,500,000	6,403,573	7,903,573	0.7%	1,500,000	7,033,255	8,533,255	0.8%
	Livelihoods	7,503,227	4,891,887	12,395,114	2.2%	26,189,948	10,912,815	37,102,763	3.5%	30,276,000	13,404,682	43,680,682	3.9%
2. Reduce aid dependency	Food	287,603,481	9,344,239	296,947,720	51.9%	497,735,327	18,870,032	516,605,359	48.2%	515,530,817	19,390,456	534,921,273	48.2%
	Cooking Fuel	65,852,134	1,688,279	67,540,413	11.8%	123,966,989	3,461,262	127,428,251	11.9%	130,816,845	3,566,387	134,383,232	12.1%
3. Ensure access to adequate standard of living	Building materials	36,513,052	1,742,653	38,255,705	6.7%	45,000,000	3,537,930	48,537,930	4.5%	45,000,000	3,643,004	48,643,004	4.4%
	Non food items	698,708	682,841	1,381,549	0.2%	11,277,620	1,378,266	12,655,886	1.2%	11,250,000	1,417,211	12,667,211	1.1%
4. Support accountable community-based management	Nutrition	13,056,328	3,096,343	16,152,671	2.8%	34,000,000	7,151,725	41,151,725	3.8%	34,000,000	6,817,754	40,817,754	3.7%
	Other Support	25,038,644	1,062,144	26,100,788	4.6%	41,750,000	2,162,141	43,912,141	4.1%	41,850,000	2,222,102	44,072,102	4.0%
5. Develop Organisation resources	IDP Camps	23,555,301	1,622,691	25,177,992	4.4%	39,756,982	3,163,339	42,920,321	4.0%	40,681,900	3,149,373	43,831,273	3.9%
	Emergency Relief	23,815,900	1,647,565	25,463,465	4.5%	70,000,000	3,208,842	73,208,842	6.8%	70,000,000	3,163,263	73,163,263	6.6%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Total Supply Chain	476,134,548	20,866,755	497,001,303	86.9%	863,487,138	42,933,537	906,420,675	84.6%	889,129,562	43,369,550	932,499,112	84.0%
	Camp Management	31,906,285	3,791,838	35,698,123	6.2%	61,174,550	7,819,816	68,994,366	6.4%	60,779,831	8,247,209	69,027,040	6.2%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Charitable Activities	516,489,415	32,519,929	549,009,344	96.0%	952,351,636	68,069,741	1,020,421,377	95.2%	981,685,393	72,054,696	1,053,740,089	94.9%
	Central Costs			21,845,299	3.8%			48,296,895	4.5%			53,958,504	4.9%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Governance costs			874,482	0.2%			1,800,000	0.2%			1,800,000	0.2%
	Costs of Generating funds			57,474	0.0%			1,100,000	0.1%			1,100,000	0.1%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Other Expenses			0				0				0	
	Total Costs			571,786,609	100.0%			1,071,618,072	100.0%			1,110,598,593	100.0%

Table 4.3: TBBC Financial Summary - Major Currencies

	Thai Baht 000			US Dollars 000			EURO 000			UK Pounds 000		
	2010 Actual	2011 Budget	2011 Projection	2010 Actual	2011 Budget	2011 Projection	2010 Actual	2011 Budget	2011 Projection	2010 Actual	2011 Budget	2011 Projection
Exchange rates												
Opening				33.22	30.01	30.01	47.46	39.63	39.63	52.66	46.44	46.44
Closing				30.01	30.00	30.00	39.63	40.00	42.00	46.44	48.00	48.00
Average				31.67	30.00	30.00	41.88	40.00	42.00	48.86	48.00	48.00
INCOME												
ECHO (ICCO)	206,477	155,200	166,064	6,520	5,173	5,535	4,930	3,880	3,954	4,226	3,233	3,460
USA PRM (IRC)	321,660	302,640	303,148	10,157	10,088	10,105	7,681	7,566	7,218	6,583	6,305	6,316
USA USAID (JDP (IRC)	59,862	60,000	59,020	1,880	2,000	1,967	1,429	1,500	1,405	1,225	1,250	1,230
Sweden SIDA (Dekontia)	196,363	193,600	220,473	6,200	6,453	7,349	4,689	4,840	5,249	4,019	4,033	4,993
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	60,933	58,252	61,165	1,924	1,942	2,039	1,455	1,456	1,456	1,247	1,214	1,274
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	53,306	52,080	52,905	1,683	1,736	1,764	1,273	1,302	1,260	1,091	1,085	1,102
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	20,115	20,216	21,899	635	674	730	480	505	521	412	421	456
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	47,537	45,352	51,418	1,501	1,512	1,714	1,135	1,134	1,224	973	945	1,071
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	75,142	45,000	61,760	2,373	1,500	2,059	1,794	1,125	1,470	1,538	938	1,287
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	6,161	6,276	6,691	195	209	223	147	157	159	126	131	139
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	31,909	31,500	32,434	1,008	1,050	1,081	762	788	772	653	656	676
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	8,370	9,300	10,987	264	310	366	200	233	262	171	194	229
Other Government Backed funds	6,165	1,800	10,151	195	60	338	147	45	242	126	38	211
TOTAL EC & GOVERNMENT BACKED	1,093,990	981,216	1,058,115	34,543	32,707	35,271	26,122	24,530	25,183	22,390	20,442	22,044
Other income	54,595	41,664	43,039	1,724	1,388	1,601	1,304	1,041	1,144	1,117	868	1,001
TOTAL INCOME	1,148,585	1,022,870	1,106,154	36,267	34,096	36,872	27,426	25,572	26,337	23,508	21,310	23,045
EXPENSES												
Aidwork	6,988	8,238	7,904	221	275	263	167	206	188	143	172	166
Livelihoods	19,709	35,256	37,103	622	1,175	1,237	471	881	883	403	735	773
Supply Chain	965,321	861,693	906,421	30,481	29,989	30,214	23,050	22,042	21,581	19,757	18,368	18,884
Camp Management	68,630	74,068	69,027	2,167	2,469	2,301	1,639	1,852	1,643	1,405	1,543	1,437
General administration & Governance	46,800	53,993	51,197	1,478	1,800	1,707	1,117	1,350	1,219	958	1,125	1,067
Other expenses	45,765	-	-	1,445	-	-	1,093	-	-	937	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,153,213	1,053,238	1,071,618	36,413	35,106	35,721	27,536	26,331	25,515	23,602	21,942	22,325
RESERVES												
Net Movement Current Year	(4,628)	(30,368)	34,536	(146)	(1,012)	1,151	(111)	(759)	822	(95)	(633)	720
Funds Brought forward	229,575	224,948	224,948	6,911	7,496	7,496	4,837	5,676	5,676	4,360	4,844	4,844
Change in currency translation				731	2	2	949	(53)	(320)	579	(157)	(157)
Funds Carried Forward	224,948	194,580	259,484	7,496	6,466	8,649	5,676	4,865	6,178	4,844	4,054	5,406
NET ASSETS - 31 Dec												
Net Fixed Assets	10,605	12,000	12,000	353	400	400	268	300	286	228	250	250
Funding Receivable	188,707	180,000	200,469	6,288	6,000	6,682	4,762	4,500	4,773	4,063	3,750	4,176
Bank & Cash	106,920	102,590	147,014	3,563	3,419	4,900	2,698	2,665	3,500	2,302	2,137	3,063
Accounts Payable	(80,435)	(100,000)	(100,000)	(2,680)	(3,353)	(3,333)	(2,030)	(2,500)	(2,381)	(1,732)	(2,083)	(2,083)
Other	(648)	-	-	(28)	-	-	(21)	-	-	(18)	-	-
Net Assets	224,948	194,580	259,483	7,496	6,466	8,649	5,676	4,865	6,178	4,844	4,054	5,406
FUNDS - 31 Dec												
Restricted Funds	37,162	40,000	70,000	1,238	1,333	2,333	938	1,000	1,667	800	833	1,458
Designated Funds	17,500	20,000	20,000	583	667	667	442	500	476	377	417	417
General Funds - Net Fixed assets	10,605	12,000	12,000	353	400	400	268	300	286	228	250	250
General Funds - Freely available	159,681	122,580	157,483	5,321	4,086	5,249	4,029	3,065	3,750	3,438	2,554	3,281
Total Funds	224,948	194,580	259,483	7,496	6,466	8,649	5,676	4,865	6,178	4,844	4,054	5,406
Liquidity Surplus / (Shortfall) - 31 Dec	26,485	2,590	47,014	883	86	1,567	668	65	1,119	570	54	979
(= Bank & Cash less Accounts Payable)												

Table 4.4: Cash Flow for 1 January to 31 December 2011

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Thai Baht 000's													
EC and Government-backed funding													
ECHO (ICCO) 2010									44,196				44,196
ECHO (ICCO) 2011					131,549								131,549
USA FRM (IRC) 2010	54,229		12,907						15,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	232,455
USA FRM (IRC) 2011						44,539	52,916	60,000					232,455
USA USAID (IRC)-HDP 2010/11	13,020		10,319	1,411	5,367	6,193		520					36,830
USA USAID (IRC)-HDP 2011/12													-
Sweden SIDA (Dakonia)					169,074			44,513					213,587
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA - Refugee Care)									61,165				61,165
UK DFID (Christian Aid)						14,974		21,899	7,100			13,291	54,869
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)				19,504									21,899
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)										51,418			51,418
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)	45,665									30,000			75,665
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)			32,435	1,216						5,000			6,216
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)													32,435
Switzerland SDC (Carifus)							10,987						10,987
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)							8,339						8,339
Republic of China (Taiwan)			1,812										1,812
Total EC and Government-backed:	112,914	-	57,473	22,131	305,990	66,706	72,242	126,932	178,879	50,000	15,000	43,291	1,060,658
Other													
Act for Peace-NCCA							3,657						3,657
American Baptist Churches				7	73								80
Australian Church of Christ			90										90
CAFOD													-
Caritas Australia			3,978										3,978
Caritas New Zealand													-
Caritas Switzerland							4,504						4,504
Christian Aid	8,479												8,479
Church World Service											1,320		1,320
Church World Service-UCC											120		120
ICCO				10,337	1,318								11,655
Norwegian Church Aid							567						567
Open Society Institute									750				750
Pathy Family Foundation							6,296						6,296
Swedish Baptist Union					341								341
Other Donations	27	27	14	10	29	3	10	100	100	100	100	100	620
Income from Marketing	18	14	15	2	24	11		50	50	50	50	50	334
Interest received	3	4	5	8	20	177		100	100	100	100	100	717
Other Income													-
Total other:	8,627	45	4,102	10,364	1,805	191	15,034	250	1,000	250	1,690	250	43,508
Total receipts:	121,441	45	61,575	32,495	307,795	66,897	87,276	127,182	179,879	50,250	16,690	43,541	1,094,066
Total payments	66,123	61,235	72,966	91,672	85,410	164,614	98,823	69,632	69,635	79,428	95,987	98,447	1,053,972
Net cash flow	55,318	(61,190)	(11,391)	(69,177)	222,385	(98,717)	(11,547)	57,550	110,244	(29,178)	(79,297)	(64,906)	40,094
Opening bank balance	106,920	162,238	101,048	89,657	30,480	252,865	154,148	142,601	200,151	310,395	281,217	201,920	106,920
Closing bank balance	162,238	101,048	89,657	30,480	252,865	154,148	142,601	200,151	310,395	281,217	201,920	147,014	147,014
Less accounts payable	68,894	69,210	118,048	100,232	149,889	112,593	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	93,344	31,638	(10,575)	(67,569)	102,976	41,555	42,601	100,151	210,395	181,217	101,920	47,014	
USD exchange rate	31.00	30.47	30.16	29.80	30.16	30.61	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
EUR exchange rate	42.05	41.75	42.54	44.06	43.25	44.20	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00

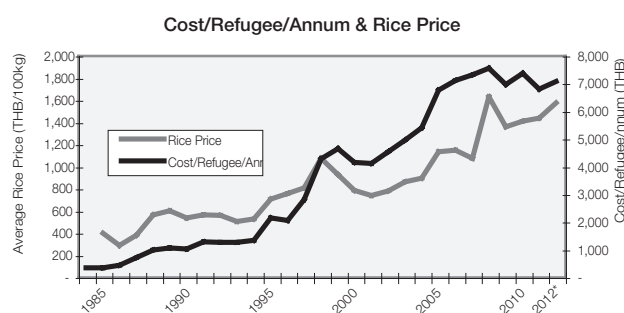
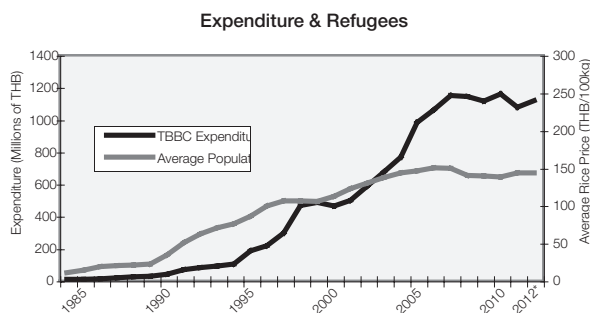
Table 4.5: Fund Allocations and Balances for 1 January to 30 June 2011

Funding Source	31/Dec/10 Fund	Income	Advocacy	Livelihoods	Food & Char-coal	Building Materials	Other Supply Chain	IDP Camps	Emergency Relief	Camp Management	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	31-06-2011 Fund
Restricted													
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2010/11	3,487,003	(2,740)					381,600			2,885,273	227,390	3,494,263	-
ECHO (ICCO) 2011	-	166,063,712			92,462,411							92,462,411	73,601,301
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocate)	-	8,339,033			8,339,033							8,339,033	-
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	51,417,688	50,000	500,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000	5,000,000	25,550,000	25,867,688
Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	1,812,147					1,812,147					1,812,147	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2010	12,304,968	175,108,086			12,256,120						48,838	12,304,958	43,819,917
USA PRM (IRC) 2011	-				130,842,817						445,352	131,288,169	
USA PRM (IRC) 2011 supplemental	-				52,567,415							52,567,415	(62,567,415)
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2010/11	21,360,360	520,304						14,137,800	7,072,560		150,000	21,360,360	520,304
Christian Aid	-	8,478,750							5,000,000			5,000,000	3,478,750
Norwegian Church Aid	-	566,880					566,880					566,880	-
Pathry Family Foundation	-	6,235,560		1,500,000								1,500,000	4,735,560
Total restricted:	37,162,321	418,599,420	50,000	2,000,000	298,128,763	13,339,033	7,790,827	14,137,800	12,072,560	2,885,273	5,871,590	356,245,636	99,516,105
General													
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	220,472,496	673,896	2,628,274	15,524,263	3,545,019	23,632,168			21,394,108	29,086,470	96,494,197	123,978,299
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	-												-
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	-	52,904,600		1,250,000	6,250,000	8,962,300		2,500,000	5,000,000		2,500,000	26,452,300	26,452,300
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	21,889,190	54,748	109,496	6,569,757	1,842,439	437,994			1,094,960	1,040,212	10,949,895	10,949,895
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)	41,098,320			821,966	21,706,886	7,610,800	2,952,891			2,191,910	5,763,765	41,098,320	-
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	-	32,434,500	81,086	162,173	3,243,450	973,035	810,863	5,189,520	2,594,760	1,621,725	1,540,639	16,217,260	16,217,260
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	10,986,510	38,364	149,623	883,771	201,812	1,345,340			1,217,931	1,656,414	5,493,255	5,493,255
New Zealand (Caritas)	-												-
Act for Peace-NCCA	-	3,656,807							2,449,170		1,207,637	3,656,807	-
American Baptist Churches	-	80,501	187	728	4,299	982	6,544	6,823	6,710	5,924	8,057	40,252	40,249
Australian Church of Christ	-	89,824	208	812	4,796	1,095	7,302	7,613	7,487	6,610	8,990	44,913	44,911
CAFOD	-	1,184,237		197,373			197,373				197,373	592,119	592,119
Caritas Australia	-	3,978,000	9,221	35,963	212,420	48,507	323,361	337,145	331,570	292,738	398,130	1,989,055	1,988,945
Caritas New Zealand	-												-
Caritas Switzerland	-	4,504,469	10,441	40,722	240,533	54,926	366,156	381,764	375,452	331,480	450,820	2,252,296	2,252,173
Church World Service	-												-
Church World Service-UCC	-												-
ICCO	-	11,273,683	26,132	101,919	602,000	137,469	916,408	955,471	939,673	829,621	1,128,303	5,636,996	5,636,697
Swedish Baptist Union	-	340,777	790	3,081	18,197	4,155	27,701	28,882	28,404	25,077	34,106	170,393	170,384
Other Donations	-	121,334	281	1,097	6,479	1,480	9,863	10,283	10,113	8,929	12,143	60,669	60,665
Income from Marketing	-	84,795									84,795	84,795	-
Donations in Kind	-												-
Interest received	-	217,018									217,018	217,018	-
Other Income	-	4,080,743									4,080,743	4,080,743	-
Transfer to Designated fund	-												-
General Reserve	129,186,547												129,186,547
Total General:	170,284,867	368,319,484	895,955	5,603,227	55,326,852	23,174,019	31,034,053	9,417,501	11,743,340	29,021,012	49,425,614	215,540,973	323,063,378
Designated (Governance Fund):	17,500,000												17,500,000
Total:	224,947,188	786,918,904	945,355	7,503,227	353,455,615	36,513,062	38,794,680	23,555,301	23,815,900	31,906,265	55,297,194	571,786,009	440,079,483

Table 4.6: Cost of TBBC Programme in Thai baht, US Dollars and Euro: 1984 to 2012

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	1072	-7%	30	42	35.7	25.5	1,429	142,000	6,775	226	161
2012*	1111	4%	30	42	37.0	26.5	1,567	142,000	7,042	235	168

+ Expenditures excluding ERA and IDP divided by Refugee camp population
* Budget



2012 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
2012	1111	-4%	30	42	37.0	26.5	1,567	142,000	7,824	261	186
2012 (a)	1111	-4%	27	37.8	41.1	29.4	1,567	142,000	7,824	290	207
2012 (b)	1210	5%	30	42	40.3	28.8	1,880	142,000	8,524	284	203
2012 (c)	1222	6%	30	42	40.7	29.1	1,567	156,200	7,824	261	186

Sensitivities:

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

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%.

Cost increases by:

USD m	EUR m	THB m
4.1	2.9	-
3.3	2.4	99
3.7	2.6	111

i.e. additional Income of THB 123 m required



4

Finance



P e r f o r m a n c e a g a i n s t
i n d i c a t o r s

5

Introduction

This Section presents TBBC's programme performance and results (January - June 2011) against its established Performance Indicators. A short summary/ comparison of quantifiable performance indicators from recent years (2006 to 2011) is provided in Figure 5.1 below. Current indicators and related assumptions, risks and means of verification are set out in TBBC's Logical Framework (Log-frame) in Appendix D.

Figure 5.1: Programme objectives and summary of quantifiable performance indicators

FIG. 5.1: Programme Objectives and Summary of Quantifiable Performance Indicators		Standard	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 Jan-Jun
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%	56%
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%	22%
	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	0
	Entrepreneurship Development (EDGS Project) Piloted in camps	3 camps	///	///	///	///	2	2
	Participants are trained and receive 1st Grant Installment	500 total	///	///	///	///	286	74
	Majority of participants are women	60%	///	///	///	///	69%	69%
	Participants expand business and receive 2nd Grant installment	>70%	///	///	///	///	///	>70%
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	///
	Under 5 mortality rate USMR < 8 / 1,000 / year.	<8	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.0	4.2	///
	Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition	<5%	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.8%	///
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%	> 75%
Commodities meet Quality Specifications								
	Rice	>95%	89%	93%	61%	85%	86%	82%
	Pulses (mung-beans / yellow-split peas)	>95%	77%	87%	90%	96%	98%	93%
	Oil	>95%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%
	Charcoal	>95%	64%	50%	88%	91%	94%	66%
	Chillies	>95%	36%	58%	48%	78%	74%	///
	Fish paste	>95%	97%	80%	100%	100%	100%	89%
	Salt	>95%	74%	75%	98%	100%	100%	52%
	Fortified flour	>95%	60%	43%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Sugar	>95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Tinned fish	>95%	///	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190MJ/p/m.	> 190 MJ	198.3MJ	195.4MJ	177MJ	197.4 MJ	199MJ	193MJ
Quantity Delivered								
	Correct quantity delivered by suppliers	>95%	///	///	///	97%	98%	99%
	Correct quantity distributed to refugees	>95%	///	///	99%	99%	99%	99%
Timeliness:	Commodities are distributed to refugees on time/ according to schedule	>95%	///	///	///	98%	98%	> 95%
Warehousing:	Adequate quality of warehousing maintained (20 parameters check-list)	>95%	///	///	77.6%	91%	87%	88%
Non-Food Items:								
	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%	///
	Annual Clothing distribution:							
	Persons > 12 years receive camp produced longyi	50% p.a	50%	50%	39%	50%	50%	0%
	1 piece warm clothing/ person/ year	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	///
	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	117
	Number of camp staff trained	As needed	///	///	///	5,154	7,331	2,860
Gender balance:								
	Equal gender participation in the distribution process (+/-10%)	50%	35	40	42	34%	40%	39%
	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

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 on-going 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 will be 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 and a key initiative this period was drafting “Operating Guidelines”, adapting the Red Cross and NGO Code of Conduct and the Good Humanitarian Partnership Principles to the local context. This will provide beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance and protection a template against which they can measure what they are entitled to expect, inform discussion among donor and humanitarian partners as to how their activities are being impacted by the respect for these principles, and, together with other stakeholders, to map areas that need improvement.

TBBC is an active participant in the Protection Working Group and CCSDPT Protection Sub Committee (see Section 3.1.2 Protection). Key issues addressed in the period were the protection implications of the inactive registration process, the lack of temporary protection solutions outside camps and incomplete application of new birth registration procedures.

Other TBBC advocacy initiatives are listed in Section 3.1.

Indicator 1c

Non-refoulement

No registered refugees were sent back from the camps during the period. However there were numerous reports of small scale forcible returns by the Thai army in Tak province resulting in displaced people dispersing and moving to less accessible locations.

Indicator 1d

All refugees are registered

As registered refugees leave for resettlement and new arrivals are unregistered, the proportion of registered refugees will continue to decline until there is a new registration process in place. At the end of June 2011, only 56% of the camp residents found eligible for support and included in TBBC’s Population Database were registered as refugees. Approximately 44% (some 64,467 people) of the total verified camp population are currently unregistered of which 11,291, or 17.5% were included in the pilot pre-screening exercise undertaken in 2009 (this excludes 623 un-registered people in Wieng Heng camp).

- Achievement of the desired outcome of 100% registration of all refugees will depend on when a decision is made on the pre-screening process and whether there is a re-activation of the registration process by RTG/ MOI. TBBC will continue to advocate with other stakeholders for this to happen.

5.2 Specific Objective 2

Increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency 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.

In 2011, the CAN project is being implemented in five camps: Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po.

During the first half of 2011, 3,361 kg of 25 different types of vegetable seeds were distributed to 5,225 households, representing some 22% of camp-households in the five project camps. Seeds were also distributed to 1,632 students in 28 boarding houses and schools.

CAN has provided training to a total of 203 people in 7 separate trainings held in the five camps, including a three-day workshop delivered to the TBBC CAN project team to discuss and obtain feedback on the development of a CAN Training of Trainers (ToT) Manual.

Over 5,000 people in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps have viewed the thirty minute film titled 'Ma Doh Ma Ka'. This film was produced in partnership with FilmAid international. It focuses on the benefits of household kitchen gardens and shows how the CAN project can support such activities.

Indicator 2b

Income generation activities supported by TBBC in all camps

TBBC continues to support a longyi-weaving project implemented through the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations (KWO and KnWO). TBBC provides raw materials and wages to the weavers, whilst the implementing partners manage the weavers, production and distribution of longyi. Presently, a total of 89 looms and 167 weavers are involved in the production of longyis for the 2011 distributions (57,352 longyis needed in 9 camps).

TBBC's Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings Project (EDGSP) has been implemented in two camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin) since July 2010 and will start in Mae La Oon camp in July 2011 with the initial training for camp residents. The project aims at developing the capacity of refugees through training, grants and follow up and mentoring services for business creation, self-employment and income generation (See Section 3.2.1 for details). The project recently added a micro-insurance component in order to provide protection and security on the investments clients make on animals such as pigs and goats.

In relation to the EDGSP, the TBBC programme log-frame (Appendix D) and the corresponding summary figure (5.1) currently include the following indicators:

- EDGSP 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 US \$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 US \$70 to expand their businesses.

So far, a total of 360 people (69% women) from two camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin) have undergone training and received the first grant instalment (Baht 2,400) to start or expand businesses.

A total of 286 clients have undergone the "Rapid Survey of Clients' Businesses" component and 214 of these qualified for further project support and underwent a second training (75%). Of these 214 clients, 193 received the second grant instalment to expand their businesses. 21 participants did not need the second grant, as they were able to invest in further expansions on their own. The remaining 74 clients (out of 360 clients) will be contacted later for the Rapid Survey of their businesses (as these people entered the project later).

5.3 Specific Objective 3

Ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items 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 2011, TBBC's total Verified Caseload (number of persons in the nine official camps verified as being eligible for assistance) stood at 146,396 persons. TBBC's Feeding Figure was 140,964 people (the number of eligible persons who collected rations).

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.

Figure 5.2: CMR and U5MR rates in all camps 2003 to 2010

All Camps	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Thailand*
CMR/ 1,000 population/ year	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.8	3.0	9.0
Under 5 deaths/ 1,000/ year	7.2	6.5	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.8	6.1	4.2	8.0

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. The rates for 2011 will be reported at the end of the year.

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 bi-annually in all camps in coordination with CCSDPT health agencies. Surveys were completed in 2009 in all camps (with the exception of Mae Surin), and in Mae La camp and Mae Surin during 2010.

Because of an alarmingly high rate of acute malnutrition recorded in Mae Surin (7.6%), it was re-surveyed in May of 2011. Preliminary review of the data indicates an acceptable acute malnutrition rate (3.3%).

Border-wide, acute malnutrition rates for children under 5 years of age remain within acceptable levels at <5%, as indicated from results for 2003 to 2010, presented in Figure 5.3 below for acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition. Insignificant differences in rates in acute malnutrition between boys and girls are presented in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.3: Global acute and chronic malnutrition (GAM) rates in children 6 months to <5 years (% <5 population) 2003 to 2010

Camps	Global Acute Malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 SD)								Global Chronic Malnutrition (height-for-age <-2 SD)							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ban Mai Nai Soi	3.4	2	2.6	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.6	-	31.9	29.8	30	25.5	24	22.5	29.1	-
Mae Surin	2.2	1.3	2.3	1	5.8	2.2	-	7.6	37.1	35.3	37.1	45.3	25.1	29.8	-	36.8
MLO	2.9	5.7	3.6	3.6	4.9	3	3.7	-	43.2	39	37.9	49	42.4	44.3	43.3	-
Mae Ra Ma Luang	2.5	2.4	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.8	4.5		30.9	40.5	33.1	47.6	38.8	40	39.9	-
Mae La	2.9	4.5	4	4	4.8	5.5	3.2	2.8	43.2	37.8	39.5	37.6	32.3	36.2	32.8	32.0
Umpiem Mai	3.9	3.8	3.4	2.1	3.5	1.4	2.1	-	48.4	42	38.2	32.9	29.2	33.1	29.8	-
Nu Po	4.1	5	-	1.6	2.9	1.7	1.9	-	42.7	28.5	-	37.9	41.5	34	37.8	-
Tham Hin	-	-	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.5	3.0	-	-	-	28.8	38	35.6	39.4	38.2	-
Ban Don Yang	4.3	2.9	3.9	1.6	2.2	2	4.2	-	34.1	46.7	36.6	41.8	37.7	38.8	40.1	-
All Camps:	3.3	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	-	38.8	35.7	34.2	39.6	34.3	36.2	36.5	-

(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)

Figure 5.4: Global Acute Malnutrition Rates by Gender for All Camps, 2003-2009

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
% Male	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.1
% Female	4.3	4.2	5.0	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1

Indicator 3c***Average number of Kcal./ per person/ per day > 2,100 kcal***

The current ration provides an average of 1,945 kcal/ person/ day. This is less than TBBC's previous planning figure of 2,100 kcal. However, this indicator is based on the assumption that a standard ration is provided to every person in a household or camp regardless of age and sex (according to a normal developing country demographic), making this indicator no longer suitable.

In 2011, TBBC has changed its distribution of the food ration commodities and quantities to target three separate age groups, and to reflect the specific needs of those groups. The current food basket assumes that nearly all households have some source of income and that most can afford to purchase some foods [ECHO, 2009], in addition to extra food already acquired to complement the ration, to compensate for a smaller food ration.

A revised indicator(s) will be developed following the final outcome of the TANGO Vulnerability Baseline survey and its suggested monitoring and evaluation tools, and in consultation with the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist who has been recruited to start work with TBBC in the second half of the year.

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 strengthened, and TBBC's Nutrition Field Officers participate in monitoring the programmes in the camps. During the past six month period, all health agencies partnering with TBBC have utilized 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%***

TBBC has, since mid-1999, presented statistics on the number of malnourished children under five receiving supplementary or therapeutic feeding from the health NGOs at their clinics. Statistics for the first half of 2011 are presented in Figure 5.5.

The average enrolment for the second half of 2011 was 367 children out of 15,558* or 3.3% of the under-five population per health agency. This compares with average enrolment rates of 2.6%, 2.8%, 1.9%, 1.9%, 2.2%, 1.7%, 2.0%, and 1.3% in previous six-month periods.

Figure 5.5: Number of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes, January - June 2011

NGO	Camp	JAN 11		FEB 11		MAR 11		APR 11		MAY 11		JUN 11	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	BMNS	17	0	23	0	26	0	26	0	21	0	18	0
	MS	0	0	10	1	7	1	9	1	8	1	14	0
MI	MRML	41	1	37	1	33	1	42	0	47	1	43	1
	MLO	62	1	47	1	32	1	32	0	35	0	38	0
AMI	ML	148	2	134	2	126	1	131	3	146	3	147	1
AMI/ ARC	UM	33	0	18	2	38	2	38	0	41	1	43	2
	NP	2	2	0	0	38	4	37	0	37	0	39	2
ARC	DY	0	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
IRC	TH	48	0	34	0	26	0	25	0	26	0	56	0
Total:		351	6	310	7	334	10	349	4	370	6	407	6

*CCSDPT HIS

Enrolment by gender varies by camp, with seven out of nine camps enrolling more girls than boys (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6: Average enrolment of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by gender, January-June, 2011

NGO	Camp	Av. Caseload/ Mth (Boys)	Av. Caseload/ Mth (Girls)
IRC	BMNS	10	12
	MS	2	6
MI	MRML	29	13
	MLO	12	29
AMI	ML	63	78
AMI/ ARC	UM	17	19
	NP	14	13
ARC	DY	4	3
IRC	TH	16	20
Total:		168	192

Figure 5.7 summarises the average caseloads for each of the SFP target groups and the total number enrolled during the first half of 2011. Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target group recipients.

Figure 5.7: Average enrolment in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by target group: January-June, 2011

NGO	Camp	Preg	Lact	Mal Preg	Mal Lact	Mod Mal<5	Mod Mal >5	Sev Mal <5	Sev Mal >5	GAM <5	Chronic/ HIV/ TB	IPD	Patient House	Formula Fed Infant
IRC	BMNS	140	128	0	0	22	0	0	0	22	26	0	353	5
	MS	20	29	0	0	8	1	1	0	9	6	0	0	1
MI	MRML	250	399	4	8	41	0	1	2	41	74	5	0	15
	MLO	238	385	5	6	41	0	1	1	42	60	9	0	31
AMI	ML	904	589	31	8	139	18	2	8	141	221	113	0	32
	UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	108	27	5	1
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	48	173	0	1
ARC	UM	290	222	6	5	39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0	2
	NP	264	228	3	3	38	2	0	0	38	0	0	0	5
	DY	71	66	0	0	9	0	2	2	11	31	0	22	7
IRC	TH	143	173	0	0	31	3	0	0	31	21	0	0	15
TOTAL		2,319	2,217	48	30	366	24	8	12	374	594	327	379	114

Notes: Mal = malnutrition; Mod Mal = acute moderate malnutrition; Sev Mal = acute severe malnutrition; GAM = Global Acute Malnutrition (moderate + severe acute malnutrition); Chronic = patients with chronic condition needing on-going supplementary feeding; IPD = Inpatient Department (at camp clinic); Patient House = caregivers at referral hospital site; Formula Fed Infants = infants unable to breastfeed on clinic evaluation.

Indicator 3f

All components of the food basket 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. 190MJ/ p/ m.
- Timeliness, Quantity and Quality

The timeliness of commodity delivery dropped to 92.3% compared with the previous period (97.7%), mainly due to late charcoal deliveries and because of early rainfall which delayed some stockpile deliveries to the Mae Sariang Camps. A time buffer of several days prior to planned distributions is built into the process which recognises the difficulties suppliers often confront in attempting to keep strict deadlines. In nearly all cases late deliveries were made in time for the scheduled distributions. There were, however, five reported incidents of late deliveries causing delays of scheduled distributions, including late deliveries of charcoal to Ban Mai Nai Soi, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po and Tham Hin.

From January to June 2011, a total of 222 professional inspections for quality and weight were performed on food items and

charcoal (143 inspections performed during the second half of 2010). 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 5.8 summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors during the period.

Figure 5.8: Results of quality and quantity control inspections, January to June 2011

Commodity	Qty checked ¹ (MT)	% of all purchases in period ²	% checked at camp ³	% sampled ⁴	Quantity Check		Quality check	
					Quantity verified ⁵	% ⁶	Quantity meeting standard ⁷	% ⁸
Rice	10,772.60	72%	100%	AQL	10,772.60	100.0%	8,848.25	82%
Pulses	750.48	81%	100%	AQL	750.41	100.0%	697.38	93%
Cooking oil	602.95	76%	100%	AQL	602.95	100.0%	602.95	100%
Charcoal	4,317.65	53%	100%	AQL	4,316.53	100.0%	2,857.29	66%
Fortified flour	169.48	79%	100%	AQL	169.48	100.0%	169.48	100%
Fishpaste	572.97	95%	100%	AQL	572.71	100.0%	507.97	89%
Salt	130.23	77%	100%	AQL	130.21	100.0%	68.07	52%
Sugar	129.6	83%	100%	AQL	129.60	100.0%	129.60	100%

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. (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, 53% to 95% of each commodity was randomly checked by independent inspectors. There have not been quality problems with fortified flour, cooking oil and sugar and only very few experienced with fish-paste, so quality inspections samples are 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). However, there were seven (08) incidents of weight shortages during the reporting period, including: Weight shortages on charcoal supplies to Ban Mai Nai Soi, Mae Surin and Nu Po; one very minor shortage in rice supplied to Tham Hin; one very minor weight shortage in a delivery of pulses to Ban Don Yang; a minor supply shortage in fish-paste to Mae Surin, and two very minor shortages in salt supplied for Ban Don Yang and Mae Surin. All weight shortages were less than 0.01% and suppliers consequently received financial penalties in proportion to the total weight shortage of these deliveries.

Camp committees not uncommonly 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, in comparison to the previous reporting period, some quality problems were encountered with charcoal supplies with only 66% of the delivered quantity passing inspections, compared to 93% between July and December 2010. Problems were mainly due to raw material shortages. Rice quality also deteriorated slightly, with 82% passing compared to 90% in the second half of 2010. Quality problems also arose with salt deliveries and a shipment of imported yellow-split peas. For further discussion on these, refer to Section 3.3.3.a: Procurement.

The responses to failed checks varied from verbal or written warnings on minor infringements to financial penalties or replacement of supplies that failed significantly. TBBC aims that not more than 5% of failed item orders are distributed in camp. 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 5.9 displays the number of inspections/ tests performed on each item, the number and percentage of failed tests, and the outcomes of failed tests.

Figure 5.9: Quality inspections/ tests on food & fuel items and outcomes on non-compliant shipments, January to June 2011

Commodity (MT)	No. of tests done	No. tests passed	% of tests passed	Reason of failure	Outcome of failure test				
					Replacement	Rejected	Financial penalty	Warning	Other
Rice	52	40	77%	Whole grain below spec (8)	-	-	10	2	-
				Yellow Kernel exceed spec. (3)	-	-	-	-	-
				Insect exceed spec. (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Pulse	9	8	89%	Foreign matter exceed spec(1)	-	-	-	1	-
Cooking oil	46	46	100%		-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	46	31	67%	Heating value below spec (15)	-	-	15	-	-
Fortified flour	4	4	100%		-	-	-	-	-
Fishpaste	38	37	97%	Bad odour (1)	-	1	-	-	-
Salt	12	5	42%	Iodine below spec (7)	-	-	-	7	-
Sugar	15	15	100%		-	-	-	-	-
Total	222	186	84%		0	1	25	10	0

In summary, the overall percentage of supplies which met quality specifications during the first half of 2011 continued to be below TBBC's 95% indicator target with only 186 out of 222 tests passing (84%). However, the monitoring system picked up these cases enabling timely responses.

Figures 5.10 and 5.11 summarize the Distribution Point Checks undertaken by TBBC's staff and the Distribution Efficiencies recorded during the first half of 2011. This monitoring 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, 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.

TBBC staff, using the Distribution Feedback Form, observed 51 distributions, around 4.4% of all monthly rations being distributed to households (please note: TBBC staff are also present at many additional distributions, working with camp staff on the ground, but not "officially monitoring" through the use of forms). The % of households observed during distributions in the different camps each month is shown in the following table:

Figure 5.10: Percentage of households observed during distributions per camp/ per month; January to June 2011

Camp	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Average
BMNS	4.6	22.7	9.6	22.3	0.0	5.0	10.7
MS	5.7	19.0	6.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.7
MLO	9.2	9.7	7.2	3.7	8.9	8.5	7.9
MRML	2.5	7.1	13.5	8.7	5.1	8.0	7.5
ML	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.6
UM	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
NP	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
DY	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	4.0	2.5
TH	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.6	1.4
Average	3.1	7.4	4.8	4.6	2.5	3.9	4.4

Note: In BMNS and MS, TBBC staff were not present during the May distributions as they attended TBBC's annual workshop during their distribution period.

Figure 5.11: Distribution efficiency, January-June 2011

Distribution efficiency	Average
BMNS	90%
MS	100%
MLO	100%
MRML	100%
ML	93%
UM	92%
NP	93%
DY	93%
TH	83%
Average	94%

The distribution monitoring demonstrated that the average distribution efficiency was 94% ranging from 83% to 100% between the camps (July to December 2010: 97.2%). The lower “pass-rates” recorded in some camps were mainly due to the same parameter failing at the distribution checks – the Correct Use of Scales. Although scales are consistently used at all distributions, they are often placed incorrectly (e.g. scales are placed on the ground, too low or otherwise not positioned in a way that allows beneficiaries to easily check the amount received). TBBC staff continue to encourage improved usage.

The “supply and distribution reconciliation” is a measure of the total ration quantities distributed to the number of eligible refugees who were recorded as attending a distribution (thereby detecting if any significant over- or under-distribution occurred). Figure 5.12 shows the percentage of total supplies distributed in each camp against the verified quantity needs (eligible recipients) from January to June 2011:

Figure 5.12: % of supplies distributed against verified quantity needs

Camp	% of supplies distributed VS verified need
Ban Mai Nai Soi	99.24%
Mae Surin	100.21%
Mae La Oon	101.99%
Mae Rama Luang	101.48%
Mae La	100.95%
Umpium Mai	101.00%
Nu Po	102.07%
Don Yang	99.21%
Tham Hin	100.13%
All Camps average	100.70%

Although theoretically the figure should not exceed 100% - an average of 100.7% is considered acceptable, with all camps demonstrating percentages close to the planned quantities. The average reconciliation % was recorded as being marginally high in some camps primarily due to charcoal distributions, where quantities are based on a household curve while the rest of the ration is calculated per person. In Tak camps, the actual charcoal multiplier which was used in the first five months of the year was lower than the multiplier used to calculate planned quantities in relation to TBBC’s Population Database. This discrepancy was rectified in June.

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 adequateness, stacking/ handling practices, commodity conditions and signage. From the 20-point checklist a %-pass is calculated.

From January to June 2011, the average percentage pass was 88% (87.1 in December 2010). Failures were mainly due to stacking practices and on-going issues with cleanliness and also due to some silo warehouses still being used in the two Mae Sariang camps. TBBC field staff in all sites conduct on-going trainings with warehouse staff to reinforce best practices. The percentage-pass per camp is shown in Figure 5.13:

Figure 5.13: Results of camp warehouse monitoring; January to June 2011

Camp	% of supplies distributed VS verified need
Ban Mai Nai Soi	99.24%
Mae Surin	100.21%
Mae La Oon	101.99%
Mae Rama Luang	101.48%
Mae La	100.95%
Umpium Mai	101.00%
Nu Po	102.07%
Don Yang	99.21%
Tham Hin	100.13%
All Camps average	100.70%

Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190 mJ/ person/ month

A survey conducted in 2004 estimated that people needed an average 190 mJ/ per month to cook their meals and boil water for drinking. The average ration provided for the first half of 2011 was 8.2 kg/ person providing 192.8 mJ/ person/ month, and therefore meeting requirements. However, the quality of individual charcoal shipments varied and overall, charcoal quality declined significantly during the period, with only 67% of samples meeting quality specifications, as opposed to 93% during the second half of 2010.

When charcoal samples failed, they did so due to low heating value (HV), the key parameter in determining charcoal quality. A total of 15 out of 46 charcoal tests failed professional inspections on account of HV falling below TBBC's specifications. On all occasions, TBBC responded by imposing financial penalties on the suppliers. The deteriorating charcoal quality (as well as delivery delays) experienced in 2011 has primarily been due to an overall shortage of raw materials, causing some problems for suppliers in meeting demand and specifications.

Indicator 3g

All households have fuel efficient cooking stoves

A survey conducted late in 2005 established on average 90% of households had a fuel efficient bucket stove and a distribution of commercial stoves was subsequently made in 2006 to ensure 100% coverage. Another survey was conducted during the second half of 2009, to assess stove usage and identify gaps, which found the border-wide average for stove coverage (1 stove per household) to be just over 80%. TBBC originally planned to address this gap in 2010, however, due to severe funding limitations stove-replacements were postponed. As survey-data had become outdated, TBBC undertook new Stove Surveys in all camps during the first half of 2011 and border-wide distributions are now scheduled for the second half of the year, to ensure coverage returns to 100%.

Indicator 3h

Eucalyptus, bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5m²/ person)

In 2011 TBBC's focus will shift away from the previous household-based approach towards ensuring that the needs per person are met.

Standard Ration Approach: Material deliveries of bamboo, eucalyptus and thatch are sufficient to keep a standard house of minimum 35m² for less than 6 persons and a standard house of minimum 54m² for more than 5 persons in good condition. The materials delivered will ensure that each refugee has a covered space of at least 3.5 – 4.5 m².

Pilot Needs-Based Approach (Tak province): The Material Needs Assessment which was done for each house 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 – enclosed space, 1.5m² covered space and 0.5m² fenced area).

Indicator 3i

Annual blanket distribution > 50% of the camp population

No general blanket distribution took place during the reporting period. The most recent distribution occurred in late 2010, whereby quilts donated by Lutheran World Relief (LWR) were distributed in all camps at a rate of one per two persons. The next annual distribution is scheduled for the second half of 2011.

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 continues to support the production and provision of longyi (traditional clothing item) in all camps, aiming to provide one longyi for each man and woman over 12 years old in alternate years. However, some delays occurred in the provision of raw materials and consequently the 2011 longyi production has fallen behind schedule. By mid-year, no longyi had been completed or distributed yet – but sufficient materials have now been provided and it is hoped that weavers will catch up on targets by the end of the year (or first quarter of 2012 in some camps).

No distribution of second-hand warm clothing took place during the period. The most recent distribution took place in the second half of 2010, to ensure that all refugees received at least one piece of warm clothing before the cool season. Approximately 106,500 pieces of clothing, donated by the Wakachiai Project, Japan were distributed in the nine camps, as well as nearly 500 sweaters and 5,400 baby kits, donated by Lutheran World Relief.

The annual distribution of TBBC-purchased children's clothes took place during the first half of 2011. A set of clothes, consisting of a t-shirt and a pair of shorts, was provided to nearly 19,600 children under the age of five.

5.4 Specific Objective 4

Support 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 Committees (CoCs) have been established in all camps. During this report period there were five complaints of breaching CoC in three camps. The CoC Committee with support of KRC has completed investigation and disciplinary action procedures for two cases whilst the remaining three cases are in process. Reports are submitted to KRC and then to TBBC.

All stipend staff sign the CoC and a contract with their respective refugee committee. Official Letters of Agreements (LoA) relating to CMSP funding are also signed by TBBC with both refugee committees. The LoAs stipulate the roles and responsibilities of the refugee committees (as implementing partners) and terms and conditions of the agreements/ TBBC funding. The following documents continue to form integral parts/ Annexes to each LoA: Code of Conduct; CCSDPT Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) Interagency Protocols; Contract Agreement between CBO and Stipend Worker (Template); Extra Need support agreed with each committee; List of one-off equipment allowed in the budget year; 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 reviewing their visions and missions and 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. All Refugee and Camp Committee Organisational Structures have also been reviewed and standardised according to camp population sizes.

According to the lessons learnt from the 2010 Refugee- and Camp Committee elections, problems in the 7 KRC supported camps mainly occurred because inadequate information of the new election procedures was provided to camp residents and many did not fully understand them, including the Camp Committee Election Committee. Also, the unregistered camp residents generally had no opportunity to stand as candidates or vote, few women were interested in standing for election and in some camps the same candidates were elected as last time. With support from TBBC, KRC has decided to conduct workshops to revise the election guidelines in detail to address all concerns as far as possible. The two-three days workshops are scheduled for August, October and December, with participation from KRC members and camp committee members. A detailed plan will then be developed for the next elections, planned for January 2013.

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 on-going training in many camps. During the first half of 2011, 117 different workshops/ trainings were conducted by TBBC in the camps, with more than 2,800 participants. Trainings held from January to June included:

- The Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) provided training for more than 700 persons on topics relating to leadership, monitoring and evaluation, community management and communication as well as CoCs and disciplinary action procedures and new-arrival interview procedures. Participants included KRC and KnRC staff, members of Camp Committees, Zone and Section Leaders and other camp-based stipend staff.
- A total of 10 different training programmes or workshops have been held to build the capacity of CBO staff working in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps, topics including leadership, accounting, fundraising, proposal writing, and training-of-trainers skills as well as English language and computer courses. More than 500 participants were involved in these trainings, which are supported and monitored by TBBC's Capacity Building Manager and a CMP officer from the Mae Sot office.
- A total of 20 specific Supply-Chain Trainings were conducted in the camps, covering topics such as new distribution systems, rice inspection, population monitoring, supply-chain cycle, stock card and new ration and ration categories. More than 900 people participated in these trainings, including warehouse staff, monitoring and distribution officers, section leaders and members of Refugee and Camp Committees.
- More than 600 people have participated in specialised trainings conducted as part of TBBC's agriculture, nutrition, income-generating and shelter projects.

Indicator 4d

Equal gender participation in the distribution process (+/-10%)

At present, 39% (December 2010 40%). of the camp-based distribution/ supply-chain related positions are held by women (a total of 125 women / 194 men). The highest % of female participation is seen in Mae La Oon camp (at 68%) and lowest in Mae Surin (at 10%).

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 33.3% (December 2010 33.6%) in the camps. 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

Meetings/ consultations held with CBOs

During the first half of 2011, TBBC's Community Outreach Officer held regular meetings with community-initiated CBOs in all camps to get wider inputs into programme-related issues. NGO/ UN-initiated CBOs are not approached as they fall under the auspices of the relevant external agency. The CBOs consulted represented various age, gender, ethnic and religious/ cultural interests, and TBBC staff from various programmatic sectors also participated in pursuit of greater programme sector integration. During the period, these meetings provided beneficiary feedback a range of programme-related issues, including:

- Community awareness and acceptability of revisions to the food basket.
- Household coping strategies in response to the ration revisions, and shifts in ration management practices in the home.
- 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.
- On-going impacts of resettlement on households, CBOs and the community as a whole.
- Community perceptions on reductions in CCSDPT agency basic service provision in parallel to efforts to establish livelihoods opportunities.
- Pertinent issues within the community impacting programme, including impacts of increased ethnic/ religious diversity on refugee communities, camp management and representation, access to services by and developments in registration of "new" arrivals, and the changing socio-political circumstances of populations in eastern Burma.

See Section 3.4 Objective 3: "Beneficiary Communication" for more details on activities.

Indicator 4g

Meetings/ consultations held with under-represented and vulnerable groups

No formal focus group discussions were held although discussions with members of under-represented and vulnerable groups did take place regularly through their participation in CBO meetings. These included:

- Persons with Disabilities.
- Muslim youth and women.

- Members of minority ethnicities (including Kachin, Mon and Burman).
- Boarding house students.
- Widow(er)s.
- Unregistered persons and those from families split by resettlement.

Indicator 4h

Programme activities are supported/ conducted by partner-CBOs

During the first half of 2011, women’s, youth and student CBOs were actively engaged with TBBC field teams in:

- Nursery School Feeding Programmes.
- Annual nutrition monitoring of children under five.
- CAN activities, including procurement and distribution of seeds.
- Sustainable agro-forestry pilot projects.
- Annual weaving project.
- 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 opportunity to provide TBBC anonymous feedback on programme-related issues. The boxes have pictorial and written instructions to explain their purpose. Collection of comments is restricted to authorised TBBC field staff only, who monitor and define field-specific responses as necessary. 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 published in the TBBC News newsletter distributed in the camps.

A downwards trend in the number of comments received has been observed in recent years, with no significant improvements found in the first half of 2011. A total of 117 comments were received (138 during the previous reporting period) and no comments were posted at all in four camps (Mae Surin, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po and Tham Hin). In the Mae Sariang camps, relatively high numbers of comments were posted; unlike in the previous reporting period when none were received at all. The vast majority of comments were submitted in these two camps and in Ban Don Yang, generally requesting more food, shelter materials and cooking fuel, and of better qualities.

Fig 5.14 Comments received border-wide, January – June 2011

Camp	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	TOTAL
BMNS	0	1	0	0	0	8	9
MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLO	13	0	10	5	0	n/a	28
MRML	0	0	0	7	21	n/a	28
ML	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DY	20	29	0	0	0	0	49
TH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	30	11	13	22	8	117

Due to the poor beneficiary utilisation of comments boxes, Camp Public Forums have now been established in all camps to serve as a complementary way to listen to beneficiary opinions and questions, and for TBBC officials to provide direct and immediate clarifications and responses to their questions. See 3.4 Objective 3: “Beneficiary Communication” for more details.



A p p e n d i c e s

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium

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% 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.

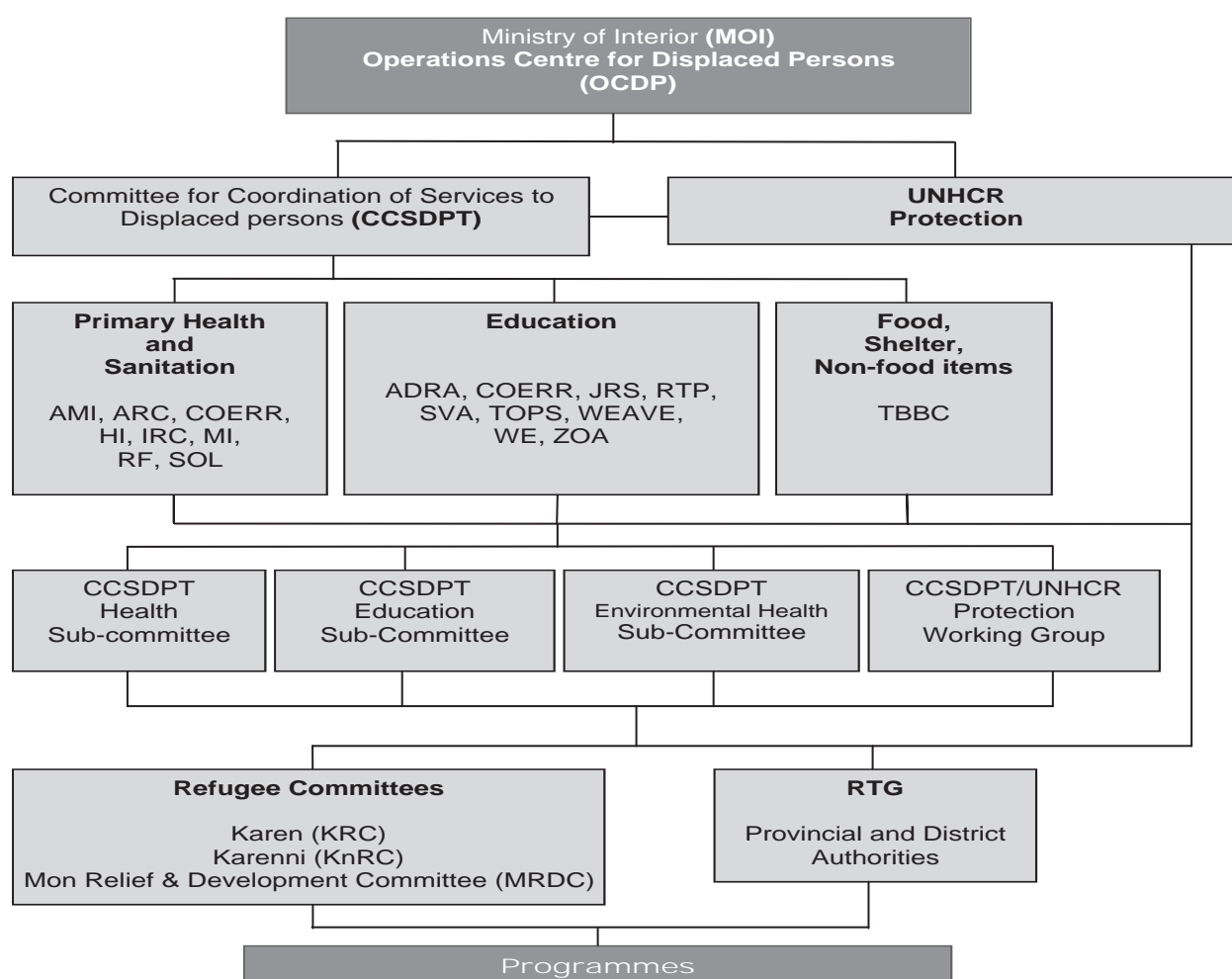
RTG also made commitments to improve education in the camps and to explore employment possibilities through pilot projects,

but progress has been slow. During 2009 CCSDPT and UNHCR drafted a five-year Strategic Plan to ensure 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 remains unchanged.

The objectives of the Strategic plan remain valid and it has been 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 binding framework for planning in all sectors. A tool to monitor short term progress towards the Framework objectives is currently being developed by CCSDPT/ UNHCR.

During this period, the MOI has informed Provincial Governors of the wish of the RTG to have good relations with the Government of Myanmar and their desire to close the camps within two to three years. They acknowledge however that there is no actual plan for the closures and that conditions are not yet conducive to the refugees returning to Burma.

Figure A. 1 CCSDPT / UNHCR Coordination Structure



CCSDPT Members

ADRA	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	RTP	Right To Play
AMI	Aide Medical International	SOL	Solidarites International
ARC	American Refugee Committee	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief & Refugees	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
HI	Handicap International	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
IRC	International Rescue Committee	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement & Empowerment
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	WE	World Education
MI	Malteser International	ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands
RF	Ruammit Foundation		

Figure A.2.: CCSDPT member agency services to Burmese border camps: June 2011

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



		Food, Shelter & Relief	Primary Health & Sanitation	Education	Gender	Protection
Mae Hong Son Province						
Site 1	Ban Mai Nai Soi	TBBC	COERR,IRC	COERR,JRS, WEAVE, WE,ZOA	COERR,IRC, TBBC,WEAVE	IRC
Site 2	Ban Mae Surin	TBBC	COERR,IRC,RF	COERR,JRS, WEAVE, WE,ZOA	COERR,IRC, TBBC,WEAVE	IRC
K1	Mae La On	TBBC	COERR,HI, IRC, MI,RF	COERR,SVA,WE,ZOA	ARC,COERR, MI,TBBC	
K2	Mae Ra Ma Luang	TBBC	COERR,HI, IRC, MI,RF	COERR,SVA,WEAVE, WE,ZOA	ARC,COERR, MI,TBBC	
Tak Province						
K3	Mae La	TBBC	AMI,COERR,HI, IRC, RF,SOL	ADRA,COERR,RTP,SVA, TOPS,WEAVE,WE,ZOA	ARC,COERR, TBBC	IRC
K4	Umpiem Mai	TBBC	AMI,ARC,COERR, HI,IRC,RF	COERR,RTP,SVA, TOPS, WEAVE,WE,ZOA	ARC, COERR, TBBC	
K5	Nu Po	TBBC	AMI,ARC,COERR, HI,IRC,RF,TOPS	HI,RTP,SVA, TOPS, WE,ZOA	ARC, COERR, TBBC	
Kanchanaburi Province						
K6	Ban Don Yang	TBBC	ARC,COERR, HI,IRC,RF	COERR,RTP,SVA, WE, ZOA	ARC,COERR, TBBC	
Ratchaburi Province						
K7	Tham Hin	TBBC	COERR,IRC	COERR,RTP,SVA, WE,ZOA	COERR,TBBC	

- ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- AMI Aide Medicale Internationale
- ARC American Refugee Committee
- COERR Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees
- HI Handicap International
- IRC International Rescue Committee
- JRS Jesuit Refugee Service
- MI Malteser International
- RF Ruammit Foundation for Youth & Children - Drug & Alcohol Recovery & Education
- RTP Right to Play
- SOL Solidarites International
- SVA Shanti Volunteer Association
- TBBC Thailand Burma Border Consortium
- TOPS Taipei Overseas Peace Service
- WEAVE Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
- WE World Education
- ZOA ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands

Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC)
 ▲ □ ○ Current Refugee Camps
 ☆ Former Refugee Camps
 — Border Line

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.

Today each member agency has a designated representative that attends a minimum of two general meetings each year, one Annual General Meeting (AGM) and one Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM). The member representatives annually elect five to eight of their number to be Directors and Trustees who meet not less than four times per annum. Currently six members serve for 2011 and Board Meetings are generally convened electronically. The TBBC Board operates in accordance with a Governance Manual which includes key policies.

TBBC's Bylaws were amended at the March 2011 EGM to permit the election of up to two external Board Members and Members encouraged to appoint Board Members who are not the normal day to day representatives. Elections at the 2011 AGM will be held in accordance with these amendments.

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, Sangklaburi in 2004 (now a sub-office) 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 sources in 2011:

Figure A.3: TBBC Organisational Donors 2011

Act for Peace NCCA, Australia (G)	DanChurchAid, Denmark (G)
American Baptist Churches	Diakonia, Sweden (G)
Australian Churches of Christ	Republic of China (Taiwan)
Baptist Union of Sweden	ICCO, Netherlands (G)
CAFOD, UK	International Rescue Committee (G)
Caritas Australia	Inter-Pares, Canada (G)
Caritas New Zealand (G)	Norwegian Church Aid (G)
Caritas Switzerland (G)	Pathy Family Foundation
Christian Aid, UK (G)	Swedish Postcode Foundation
Church World Service, USA	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (G)

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 projected to contribute 95% of TBBC's funds in 2011. 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. The TBBC Trustees reports, incorporating the audited financial statements are filed at both Companies House and the Charity Commission. The 2010 Trustees report was filed in May 2011.

Six-monthly Accounts in Thai baht are included in 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). It is planned to review the Strategic Plan during the next twelve months

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) and
- 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. With the release of a new edition of The Sphere Project; Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response in 2011 all staff received a half-day training on these revised standards and a more in-depth two day session was held for key staff.

During the first half of 2011, the Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) drew up "Operating Guidelines", adapting the Red Cross and NGO Code of Conduct and the Good Humanitarian Partnership Principles to the local context. This document is intended to be disseminated by staff and implementing partners to provide beneficiaries of humanitarian assistance and protection a template against which they can measure what they are entitled to expect; to inform discussion among donor and humanitarian partners as to how their activities are being impacted by the respect for these principles; and, together with other stakeholders, to map areas that need improvement. The Operating Guidelines and dissemination strategy will be reviewed after one year and any necessary adjustments made

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 Ministry of Interior (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 to MOI for approval annually. Since December 2005 the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has hosted annual workshops with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to discuss on-going plans before issuing the necessary approvals for the following year. 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 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.4. It shows the Verified Caseload as of June 2011 (excluding 623 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 2011

Verified Caseload		Site 1	Site 2	MLO	MRML	Mae La	Umpiem Mai	Nu Po	Don Yang	Tham Hin	Totals - All Camps
		14,275	3,729	15,902	18,231	48,003	18,128	16,256	4,143	7,729	146,396
Status	Registered	10,735	1,923	10,487	10,630	24,715	9,173	8,032	2,610	3,624	81,929
	Unregistered	3,540	1,806	5,415	7,601	23,288	8,955	8,224	1,533	4,105	64,467
	% unregistered	25%	48%	34%	42%	49%	49%	51%	37%	53%	44%
Age	New Born < 6 months	103	34	141	120	117	96	74	31	46	762
	% of verified caseload	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%
	6 months < 5 years	1,723	419	1,959	2,102	6,496	2,226	2,269	514	987	18,695
	% of verified caseload	12%	11%	12%	12%	14%	12%	14%	12%	13%	13%
	5 years < 18 years	4,545	1,401	5,785	7,032	16,046	5,885	5,460	1,474	2,528	50,156
	% of verified caseload	32%	38%	36%	39%	33%	32%	34%	36%	33%	34%
	18 years old and above	7,904	1,875	8,017	8,977	25,344	9,921	8,453	2,124	4,168	76,783
% of verified caseload	55%	50%	50%	49%	53%	55%	52%	51%	54%	52%	
Gender	Male	7,428	1,883	8,101	9,169	24,278	9,311	8,217	1,998	3,756	74,141
	% of verified caseload	52%	50%	51%	50%	51%	51%	51%	48%	49%	51%
	Female	6,847	1,846	7,801	9,062	23,725	8,817	8,039	2,145	3,973	72,255
	% of verified caseload	48%	50%	49%	50%	49%	49%	49%	52%	51%	49%
Boarding Houses	June	346	60	562	693	1,116	520	393	24	48	3,762
	Last month	351	63	558	683	1,299	520	456	24	36	3,990
	Pop.change	-5	-3	4	10	-183	-	-63	-	12	-228
Boarding House Student Status	Registered	88	12	71	38	110	57	14	-	-	390
	Unregistered	258	48	491	655	1,006	463	379	24	36	3,360
	% unregistered	75%	80%	87%	95%	90%	89%	96%	100%	75%	89%
Boarding House Student Gender	Male	222	34	331	366	677	287	179	13	8	2,117
	Female	124	26	231	327	439	233	214	35	16	1,645
Ethnicity	Burman	37	3	124	15	1,422	2,626	1,636	90	82	6,035
	% of Verified Caseload	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	14%	10%	2%	1%	4%
	Chin	3	1	-	-	111	192	252	-	2	561
	% of Verified Caseload	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	Kachin	2	7	-	3	222	147	65	-	1	447
	% of Verified Caseload	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Karen	411	3,149	15,760	18,204	40,318	13,587	12,481	3,933	7,608	115,451
	% of Verified Caseload	3%	84%	99%	100%	84%	75%	77%	95%	98%	79%
	Karenni	13,285	542	3	2	45	15	9	-	-	13,901
	% of Verified Caseload	93%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%
	Mon	3	-	2	-	348	668	299	97	33	1,450
	% of Verified Caseload	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	4%	2%	2%	0%	1%
	Rakhine	1	-	-	-	150	214	257	1	-	623
	% of Verified Caseload	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	Shan	486	27	4	-	101	86	63	1	-	768
	% of Verified Caseload	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Other	47	-	9	7	5,286	593	1,194	21	3	7,160
% of Verified Caseload	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	3%	7%	1%	0%	5%	

Notes: The table excludes a caseload of 623 people 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 different kinds of advocacy ranging from interventions with local authorities when problems arise affecting refugee protection or services at the border, engagement with national Thai authorities concerning policy issues, coordinated protection initiatives with UHNCR and other NGOs, and dialogue with different constituents of the international community regarding root causes and durable solutions. The TBBC member agencies also advocate with their own constituencies, raising awareness and encouraging supportive action. All advocacy activities are aimed at improving 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 IDP situation, 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 challenges the current "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 is currently 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.

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 which extends to the 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. Workshops have been conducted within service sectors and on an issue basis and on-going training is seen as a key component of the collaboration.

PWG meetings are held regularly at both the Bangkok and provincial level. Focus areas with RTG 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, SGBV, 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 to ensure all members continue to implement established mechanisms. All members of CCSDPT are signatories to the CCSDPT Inter Agency Code of Conduct which is obligatory for any future new members and key CBOs in the refugee camps 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 established a Protection Coordination Body 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 currently by invitation.

Legal assistance centres run by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in collaboration with UNHCR are operational in Ban Mai Nai Soi, Mae Surin, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po. The emphasis is on promoting the rule of law, improving access to justice systems and awareness-raising of existing mechanisms. The centres help refugees take their grievances to the existing

traditional justice system in the camp, or in serious criminal cases, outside the camps to the Thai justice system. The project is also developing the skills of the refugee leadership to resolve less serious issues, as well as training the general camp population on the law and their rights.

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: Effective August 2008, every child born in Thailand is entitled to birth registration and a birth certificate. In practice this is not being applied consistently border wide and although Camp Commanders have the authority to act as registrars, they are not willing to do this for children of unregistered parents (although pre-screened families in NP receive certificates).

TBBC represents the PWG in the UN working group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC). A monitoring and reporting mechanism on the 6 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.

A.6.2 Increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities

The promotion and support of livelihoods is a key component of the TBBC Strategic Plan and the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions in pursuit of increased self-reliance. It has been a TBBC strategic objective since 2007 but until 2009 this had largely been through on-going agriculture and weaving projects. Since 2009 however, TBBC has recruited new staff, carried out assessments and broadened its exposure to livelihood opportunities through engagement with partners and organisations outside of CCSDPT.

TBBC is piloting 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. Market research has been conducted to explore potential for expanding weaving production and markets, and the production of shelter materials including roofing materials and concrete post foundations are being trialled as possible livelihood activities.

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 data bases.

A.6.2 a) Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings Programme (EDGSP)

The Entrepreneurship Development, Grant and Savings Programme 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.

The EDGSP first started in Tham Hin camp in July 2010 with Training of Trainers (TOT) training to field based staff; Entrepreneurship Development and Grant (EDG) Training to project participants in August 2010, followed by grant distribution of approximately US \$ 80 to each participant to start entrepreneurial activities in the camp based on the business plans which the clients had developed during the EDG Training. In August 2010, the project was initiated in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp.

So far, 75% of refugees who participated in the first training and received a first grant were judged eligible for a second training and received follow-up grants (18 to 20 weeks after the first training). This is considered a high “success-rate” considering the confined camp-environment where the business activities are taking place. The EDGP clients have average daily sales of Baht 230 and an average profit margin of 32.5% which indicates a daily profit of Baht 75 on average.

“Saving” is the next component to be implemented under the EDGS programme. Emphasis will be on the creation of groups and capital funds for long-term use beginning in Tham Hin and Mae Ra Ma Luang during second half of 2011.

A.6.2 b) Community agriculture and nutrition (CAN)

In 1999, members of the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) began developing farming systems based on the production of indigenous food crops using only locally sourced materials with minimal access to land and water. These initiatives were formalised as the Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project. Following the announcement of a new policy by MOI in 2000 to

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.

encourage refugee agricultural production, TBBC began supporting the CAN project as a way of supplementing TBBC rations and addressing micronutrient deficiencies. The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) adopted the CAN project in 2003 and TBBC began supporting training and assistance to extend the CAN project to all camps.

The goal and objectives of the project were reviewed and revised in 2008 as follows:

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

Activities have included:

- A partnership between FilmAid International and TBBC CAN has resulted in the production of a thirty minute film that shows how the CAN project can support households in growing Kitchen Gardens. To date, over 5,000 refugees in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po have viewed this film.
- Training: The introduction of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to increase the practical application and participation in training; Training of Teachers (ToT) training for camp staff, CBOs working in the camps, with Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and in some Thai villages, including teacher training for school students and training for camp residents; and the introduction of Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation tools and methods for data collection with the project staff team.
- Infrastructure and materials distribution: Setting up demonstration sites in most camps and community food gardens at schools, dormitories, orphanages, and community groups; providing basic tool kits to CAN training participants, enabling them to carry out small-scale domestic food production; and establishing crop-tree nurseries for distribution of trees to households. The species used are chosen on the basis of their nutritional profile, application (fencing, fuel wood, etc.) and familiarity to local communities. Distribution of seeds is on a bi-annual basis for the cool and rainy seasons. The distribution of fencing is undertaken to contain domestic animals and protect kitchen gardens.
- During 2010 TBBC was able to rent land outside Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps for community gardens. 100 families were allocated plots / allotments.
- A CAN Handbook has been published in four languages, namely Burmese, Karen, English, and Thai.

Family home gardens are commonly considered one of the most sustainable solutions to improve household food availability and diet diversity as it provides direct access to food through self-reliance rather than dependence. 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 made preparations to realign its structure to operate in just five camps from 2011. This decision was made in agreement reached with COERR who will expand their programme in three camps (Ban Mai Nai Soi, Mae Surin and Ban Don Yang). In 2011 CAN 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 22% of all households currently receiving seeds and cultivating small household gardens (primarily for own consumption) in the five project camps. Main interventions have so far centred on basic input to interested gardeners (i.e. provision of seeds and tools), rather than on improving out-put, measuring impact or undertaking any substantial outreach activities to encourage increased participation.

The CAN project will aim to expand both its reach (number of households participating) and depth in terms of improving project out-puts (quality, quantity and variety of produce, including focus on nutritious indigenous species) and improve project management procedures (including better monitoring and measuring of project impact and results) in the coming years. TBBC will work on securing more contiguous units of land outside of camps to allow an increased number of households to grow food in assigned garden plots within a community garden area.

A.6.2 c) Weaving project

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

In 2010, TBBC contracted the International Research Promotion Institute (IRPI) to carry out market research, to explore the

potential for expanding the production of longyi and other hand woven products in the camps and better developing them as income generating projects. The final report was received in January 2011 and TBBC is now planning to develop a concept paper on “Marketing of Longyi and Hand Woven Products of Camps”, based on their main recommendations. It is hoped that this will lead to implementation of a pilot project in one or two camps.

A.6.3 Ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items 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 and some refugees were able to get low-paid seasonal work in Thailand and forage in the surrounding forest. At the beginning in 1984, TBBC’s aim was to cover only around 50% of the staple diet needs.

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. When the camps were consolidated between 1995 and 1997 it became increasingly difficult for refugees to leave the camps. The food basket was expanded to include mung beans and cooking oil in 1998 to ensure the minimum average of 2,100 kcal in accordance with new World Health Organization (WHO)/ World Food Programme (WFP)/ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) guidelines.

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

Food consumption/ nutrition status surveys conducted in 2001/2 consistently showed that the ration provided was proportionately too high in carbohydrates at the expense of protein and fat, and low in many micronutrients. In January 2004, TBBC introduced fortified blended flour to the food basket, whilst reducing the rice ration. Following acceptability trials in the camps, the original imported WFP wheat/soy blend was replaced with AsiaMIX, locally-produced rice/soy fortified flour that TBBC developed in collaboration with WFP experts. (Note: WFP has since adopted this blend - “Rice/Soy Blend” - for use in other regions in Asia.) Funding shortfalls since 2006 have obliged TBBC to make a number of revisions to the food basket over several years, and following several trial adjustments, the ration listed in Figure A.5 was adopted in August 2008. There were minor variations in the rations provided to individual camps based on local preferences, but the table demonstrates a representative ration which provided on average 2,102 kcal per person day.

In June 2010, further funding shortfalls forced the temporary suspension of yellow beans provision for the period July through to December 2010 although beans were retained as part of the supplementary feeding programme to protect the most vulnerable camp residents. This change reduced the average kcal level to 1,995 kcal/ person/ day and reduced the protein content and quality of the ration. Beans were reinstated into the ration in early 2011.

Anticipating continuing funding shortages in 2011 and beyond, a global nutrition consultant was recruited in late 2010 to review TBBC’s food basket and to develop cost saving food ration scenarios. The consultant also reviewed TBBC’s historical approach to food and nutrition, compared TBBC’s context to similar humanitarian contexts, identified appropriate new food assistance tools, and evaluated the current health, nutrition and food security context in each camp.

Based on the consultant’s recommendations, TBBC agreed significant changes to the food basket target groups and commodities as summarised in Figure A.5. In early 2011 the food ration provided was targeted to 3 distribution groups: 6 months to <5 year olds (young children); 5 years to < 18 year olds (older children) and 18 years + (adults). Commodity changes included reducing the amount of rice, cooking oil, and iodized salt provided, eliminating dried chillies, substituting mung beans with yellow split peas (internationally procured), and increasing the quantity of fortified flour (AsiaMIX) for children.



Figure A.5: TBBC Food Rations Changes (per person per month)

Item	Provided Since August 2008	Adjustment from July 2010	Adjustment for Jan 2011
Rice	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	13.5 kg/ adult & older child: 7 kg/ young child
Fortified flour (AsiaMix)	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ young and older child
Fishpaste	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ adult & older child: 0.25 kg/ young child
Iodised Salt	330 gm/ person	330 gm/ person	150 gm/ person
Mungbeans	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years	0 gm after current contracts end	Yellow split peas: 1 kg/adult and older child: 0.5 kg/young child
Cooking Oil	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	0.8 ltr/ person based on a sliding scale of household size
Dry Chillies	40 gm/ person	40 gm/ person	None
Sugar	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ older child and young child

Cooking fuel

When camps started to be consolidated in 1995, TBBC was asked to supply cooking fuel in Mae La to lessen environmental damage caused by refugees gathering wood from the forest. TBBC began supplying compressed sawdust logs. More and more camps were supplied with cooking fuel each year and different types of charcoal were tested. Since early 2000, all camps have been provided with 'full' rations. A consultant was hired in 2000 and then again in 2003 to review ration levels and cooking fuel types resulting in the current average ration of 8.2 kg/ person/ month, depending on household size. 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 Umptiem 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. TBBC is presently considering conducting a new evaluation of the provision of cooking fuel to all camps in 2011 to review the current situation and consider new potential technologies.

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 cutting bamboo, TBBC started to provide all essential construction materials for the new sites being created during the camp consolidation period. Early 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 based on experience and feedback from the refugees.

Sufficient materials have been supplied to ensure that houses can provide at least 3.5 square meters of floor area per person. The building materials are those customarily used for houses in rural areas in Burma as well as in Thai villages proximal to the camps. Refugee communities have high levels of 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. Standardized procurement and distribution procedures were introduced border-wide in 2008. An extensive review of all aspects of the shelter program 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.

Standard building material rations are as set out in Figure A.6.

Figure A.6: TBBC Standard Building Material Ratios

Item	Size	Specification	New House		Replacement House		Annual Repairs	
			Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)	Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)	Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)
Bamboo	Standard	3" x >6m	250	350	125	175	25	35
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m	4	6	4	6	*3	*3
	Large	5" x 6m	8	12	8	12		
Roofing	Leaf Thatch		350	450	175	225	200	**360
	Grass Thatch		250	350	125	175	100	180
Nails	5"		1kg	2kg				
	4"		1kg	2kg				
	3"		1kg	2kg				

In 2009 TBBC tested a revised ration approach in the three camps of Tak province. Five different rations for housing repairs were defined for small and big houses to respond more accurately to the material needs. Based on lessons learnt from the revised ration approach TBBC in 2010 further developed a needs-based approach which is being tested in the same three camps of Tak province. Camp-based carpenters have been recruited in the first phase in cooperation with the beneficiary families themselves. The needs-based approach looks at each house separately and identifies the shelter components which need to be replaced in order to keep the house in good condition. Further to the tailored assessment, carpenters will monitor quality of delivered shelter materials and assist during the construction period to improve quality of houses for vulnerable families in particular.

During the first half of 2011, carpenters were further trained and allocated to quality control of shelter material deliveries. The monitoring process consisted of:

- Setting up registration point outside of camp where all the trucks had to register incoming material and were then navigated to specific delivery points inside the camp
- Quality control checks done by the carpenters inside the camps
- After the quality control check the carpenters handed over the material to zone committees to further distribute material to individual households inside the sections

The components of the pilot needs-based assessment in Tak camps for shelter components is set out in Figure A.7

Figure A.7: TBBC Pilot Needs-Based Assessment in Tak province - Shelter Baseline Data and required Building Materials

ASSESSMENT DATA			CONVERSION	
Main Construction	Column Main Construction	by m'	Pces of 6m Pces Eucalyptus (5"/6m)
	Beam Main Construction	by m'	Pces of 6m Pces Eucalyptus (4"/6m)
Shelter Components	Floor Cover Panels	by m ²	0.66 per m ² Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)
	Floor Support Construction	by m ²	1.12 per m ² Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)
	Wall Cover Panels	by m ²	0.66 per m ² Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)
	Wall Support Construction	by m'	Pces of 6m Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)
	Roof Thatches	by m ²	5.6/ 4.25 per m ² Pces Thatches (180x30/70cm)
	Roof Thatch Supporters	by m ²	0.44 per m ² Pces Bamboo (2"/6m)
	Roof Construction	by m'	Pces of 6m Pces Bamboo (3"/6m)

* Notes: Conversion Factors from shelter components to material quantities defined together with camp communities
Each household has a maximum building material entitlement which depends to the number of persons living in the same house. A family material request form has been developed which allows each household to specify construction works which shall be done within the next programme cycle.

Due to funding constraints the TBBC shelter budget had to be reduced by 50% for 2011. Consequently, TBBC decided to prioritize the repairing of refugee houses and warehouses in order to keep existing structures for living and camp supply in acceptable condition. The present funding situation will not allow any new houses to be built or the repair of any community facilities. In addition, the standard shelter ration had to be adjusted to the preferences of the different camps. The Reduced Building Material Ratios for Housing Repairs as adopted in different camps are set out in Figure A.8:

Figure A.8. TBBC Reduced Building Material Ratios (2011)

MATERIAL ITEM	SIZE	SPECIFICATION	ANNUAL REPAIRS	
			Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)
Bamboo	Standard	3" x 6m	MRML15	MRML20
			MLO20	MLO30
			BMNS/MS23	BMNS/MS.....27
			BDY15	BDY15
			THI25	THI30
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m	BMNS/MS.....2	BMNS/MS.....2
	Large	5" x 6m	THI1	THI1
Roofing	Leaf Thatch	180 x 30cm	MRML200	MRML350
			MLO250	MLO350
			BMNS/MS.... 100	BMNS/MS....150
Roofing	Grass Thatch	180 x 70cm	BDY80	BDY100
			Roofing	Plastic Sheets

*Notes: Material Supplies to UMP, NPO and MLA camps as per Pilot Needs-Based Assessment of each House

Building material distribution is further complemented by new shelter initiatives piloted in 2011 such as bamboo growing and treatment, community based natural resource management, concrete post and roof thatch production.

Additional shelter initiatives are supporting community skills and capacities, production or growing of shelter materials and introducing techniques which prolong their durability. New initiatives also offer income generation through stipend workers payments.

Through these activities TBBC has been able to develop extensive partnership networks with various NGOs (such as RECOFTC) and research institutes (Department of Agriculture of Thammasat University, Department of Forestry Products of Kasetsart University). Such partnerships help TBBC to increase skills and capacities of refugee and Thai communities whilst also building TBBC's internal capacities, which will help improve the delivery of effective assistance in the future.

A.6.3 c) Non-Food Items

Cooking stoves

Fuel-efficient 'bucket' cooking stoves developed in Ban Mai Nai Soi were introduced to other camps and in recent years manufactured in ZOA vocational training projects in Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin camps. The production capacity of these projects was small and the potential to increase output limited because although raw materials are inexpensive and readily available and the technology was simple and easily transferable, the trainings involve a significant time commitment (up to four months full time) and there was little financial incentive as commercially manufactured stoves are a low cost item (approximately Baht 100).

TBBC purchased available stock from the ZOA projects for distribution to new arrivals, whilst in 2006 commercially-produced stoves were distributed to about 10% of households who did not own them. A new survey of coverage was conducted in the first half of 2011 and a general distribution of stoves is scheduled to occur in the second half of the year in order to cover the identified gaps in camps not covered by other agencies.

Meanwhile ADRA, in collaboration with a Canadian based NGO, has taken over the ZOA project in the two Mae Sariang camps and is expected to be an on-going source for TBBC.

Cooking utensils

The refugees traditionally took care of their own miscellaneous household needs but this became increasingly problematic as their ability to work and forage became more limited. From 2001 TBBC supplied pots or woks on a regular basis (usually a general distribution every two years), with the last all-inclusive camp distribution being carried out in the first half of 2007. Due to budget constraints there will be no further general distributions but TBBC will continue to distribute pots, woks and other cooking utensils such as plates, bowls and spoons to new arrivals on a needs basis..

Clothing

Beginning in 1995, World Concern and Lutheran World Relief (LWR) sent occasional shipments of used clothing, sweaters and quilts. As the refugees became more aid-dependent the need, especially for warm clothing for 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, however, was reduced in 2009, with Mae Sariang camps receiving quilts but no warm clothing.

In 2007, the Wakachiai project, a Japanese NGO, also 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, since 2004, TBBC has annually purchased one clothing-set for all under-fives.

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 b).

Blankets, mosquito nets, and sleeping mats

With malaria and respiratory diseases being major health problems, mosquito nets with sleeping mats and blankets are essential relief items. They have to be supplied and replaced on a regular basis as they wear out rapidly due to heavy use and the rough conditions in crowded bamboo houses. Until 2007, TBBC undertook regular, border-wide distributions of mosquito nets and sleeping mats, but in 2008 handed over responsibility to the health agencies. TBBC now provides nets and mats to newly arrived refugees when not covered by other agencies (See Section 3.3.1 c).

TBBC remains responsible for the provision of blankets/ quilts in the camps. The normal, annual distribution rate has been one blanket for every two refugees. In recent years, LWR has supplied increasing numbers of bed quilts and currently provide enough to cover the entire population, leaving no need for TBBC to purchase additional supplies.

A.6.3 d) Nutrition

Nutrition surveys

Prior to 2000, nutrition surveys of children under five years of age were conducted sporadically and reactively by health agencies. TBBC assumed responsibility for coordinating annual nutrition surveys in all camps in 2001 and developed detailed guidelines to support health agencies conducting them. Surveys were then conducted annually in most camps, and in 2005, TBBC began providing intensive training and supervision of the surveys to ensure standardized methodology.

As of 2009, TBBC and Health Agencies have shifted to a biennial survey schedule. TBBC currently uses SMART (Standard Methodology and Assessment of Relief & Transitions), developed by ACF Canada. SMART represents the development of a generic method that provides timely and reliable data in a standardized way for prioritizing 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.

Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (SFP/ TFP)

TBBC supports supplementary feeding programmes for five vulnerable groups: malnourished children and adults; pregnant and lactating women; TB and HIV patients; patients with chronic conditions; and people with problems swallowing or chewing. The feeding programmes are implemented by NGO health agency partners, using guidelines and protocols developed by TBBC.

Though fiscally supported by TBBC, SFP/TFP programmes were initially run independently by the health agencies using different standards and protocols, and the foods were purchased by the health agencies in the field sites. Following an evaluation of the programmes in 1998, TBBC coordinated with the health agencies to implement standardised reporting formats, entrance and exit criteria, and feeding protocols based on Medicins Sans Frontiers and WHO guidelines.

In 2004, the TBBC nutritionist initiated a Nutrition Task Force comprising representatives from TBBC and the health agencies to review and revise nutrition activities in the camps. With the assistance of a secondee from the Centres for Disease Control, Atlanta, TBBC updated the protocols and introduced fortified flour into the feedings, and trained all health agencies to implement the programmes.

TBBC has standardised border-wide procurement of all dry supplementary food items (e.g. oil, beans and sugar) in 2011 to be supplied in-kind to the health agencies. Fresh food items such as fruit and vegetables are procured by health agencies and reimbursed by TBBC.

Nursery School Feeding

Children under five years of age are most vulnerable to malnutrition, and yet some children in the camps eat less than three meals per day. Since 2003, TBBC has supported nursery school feeding 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. Initially, the project covered seven of the nine camps but, since mid-2009, TBBC has supported feeding programmes in all camps.

The programmes are administered by NGO and CBO partner organizations, 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 Sites 1 and 2. The Education Committee of the Camp Committees in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin have assumed responsibility for implementing the programmes in those camps as of 2009.

The original budget for nursery school lunches, 3 baht/child/day was increased to 5 baht/child/day in 2009, 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. AsiaMix 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 standardization of programmes.

Nutrition surveys in the camps have shown that children attending nursery schools tend to have lower rates of both acute and chronic malnutrition.

A.6.3 e) Supply chain

Procurement procedures

Traditionally, all food items were purchased in the border provinces. Formal competitive quotations were obtained only occasionally when requested by large donors. As the programme grew, the better local suppliers geared themselves up to TBBC's needs. In some cases they bought their own transportation and extended their warehouses. They got to know the local officials and became familiar with the topography and had overwhelming advantages over others.

During 1999, however, TBBC adopted formal bidding/ contract procedures for some contracts in response to DG ECHO grant conditions, and tendering was subsequently introduced for all commodities border-wide. Bidding was open to all interested suppliers and it had become more realistic for new suppliers to compete because, after the camp consolidation exercise, there were far fewer camps to serve and most camps had reasonable road access.

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 now meets all major donor requirements. A comprehensive TBBC Procurement Manual was produced in 2005. It was first updated in 2008 and again during the first half of 2011. The full document (Procurement Manual: July 2011) can be accessed on TBBC's website (<http://www.tbtc.org/resources/resources.htm#manuals>).

Tendering

TBBC's Bangkok procurement department now 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. Building supplies are purchased based on individual bids.

Detailed supplier evaluations are maintained, samples tested, and a tendering committee of procurement and programme staff discuss and recommend contract awards based on best value for money. The criteria taken into account include: 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 sign a CoC to ensure appropriate behaviour.

The tendering and contract award process is normally carried out twice a year, with contracts containing only estimated quantities, stipulating that actual quantities will depend on monthly requirements. However, due to the extreme volatility of the rice price the frequency of tendering and contract award for this commodity was undertaken on a monthly basis during 2008 and 2009. Since March 2010, two-month rice contracts have been awarded as prices have stabilised. Contract prices include delivery to camp and VAT at a current rate of 7% although rice and mung beans are zero-rated items (no VAT charged).

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 3 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.

Transportation

In the past, transport costs were always included in the price of all food supplies except AsiaMix. However, in 2011, transport was also tendered for separately for yellow split-peas, since the product was imported to the docks. As a pilot to encourage increased

supplier participation in the tendering process, in 2011 TBBC has also tendered separately for the transport from suppliers premises to the camps for rice in two some stockpile camps.

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 4-wheel drive pick-ups. TBBC staff organise permits from the local Thai authorities.

Receipt, checking and storage

Suppliers deliver directly to warehouses in the camps. During the dry season, all supplies are delivered monthly. Five camps have to be stockpiled with up to eight months food prior to the rainy season as access roads become impassable for delivery trucks. Previously rice was delivered to Mae La camp every two weeks, but monthly deliveries became possible in 2009 when warehouse facilities were expanded.

The Camp Committees check weights and quality on delivery, and generally set aside any deficient items pending further checking and/ or replacement. 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).

A Goods Received Note (GRN) signed by warehouse managers has been used since 2005. This form stands as TBBC's record that commodities have arrived in camp by correct quantity, weight and quality. Delivery schedules are designed to ensure that new supplies arrive before the refugees have consumed the previous deliveries, with sufficient allowance for possible delays due to road conditions, breakdowns and other factors.

Distribution / ration-books

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.

Food distributions were traditionally organised by men because they had to carry 100 kg sacks, but 50 kg sacks were introduced in 2001, following which women became more involved in the unloading and distribution process. 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 D.4 a) Camp management and Appendix D.4 b) Community liaison/ outreach) 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.

Each family has a standard ration book issued by TBBC, stating their entitlement, and are called to the delivery point for distribution. The amounts distributed per commodity are recorded both in the ration books and in camp/ warehouse records. Since 2003, standard weights have been 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 were upgraded in 2008 with serial numbers and new control procedures with further refinements in 2009, including different coloured ration books according to family status. Blue ration-books are now given to registered refugees, pink books are issued for persons who have been identified for interview by the respective provincial admissions board (PAB); and orange ration books have been 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. Since 2010, green ration books have also been issued for registered students living in camp boarding houses, whilst un-registered boarding house students have been included in white ration-books, issued to their respective boarding houses.

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.

Quality control

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

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 and in transit. Substandard supplies are subject to warnings, top-ups, 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. Refugee warehouse staff and TBBC staff have been trained in basic checks of commodity quality and weight. Inevitably quality problems occur from time to time and when this happens sampling rates may be increased, further checks initiated and protocols modified..

Warehouses

TBBC constructs, maintains and manages all its warehouses (formerly referred to as 'go-downs') in the camps according to international standards established by WFP. 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. Earlier versions of camp warehouses were constructed of eucalyptus wood, bamboo and thatched roofs, built over a floor of compacted earth. 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 three 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 use large amounts of bamboo and require 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.

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 AsiaMix as a safeguard against moisture and rodents, and refugees are only allowed to collect AsiaMix if they bring their containers with them to distribution points. Plastic oil containers with volume gradations were distributed to each household during the second half of 2005. These have proven to be very durable and are not only hygienic, but also enable refugees to visually check that the correct oil rations are received.

Sealed plastic drums were introduced for the delivery and storage of fish-paste in 2006, replacing the metal tins formerly used that were recycled from other uses including holding of toxic chemicals. Plastic drums were initially purchased and supplied by TBBC but are now provided by the suppliers.

Monitoring Procedures

TBBC staff continuously monitor refugee population numbers, and the quality, quantity, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies. A formal monitoring system has been continually refined since 1995 based on frequent evaluations. A population reporting & monitoring system was introduced in 2008 and all data collected in hard copy form in the camps is now entered into a standardised template in all field offices by Field Data Assistants. The population monitoring system is complimented by the 'coloured' ration book system used since 2009 (see Section 3.3.3 c) Distribution/ Ration books).

The entire monitoring system involves information collection by professional inspectors and checks made on supplies (delivery, quality, weight, and distribution) through camp recording systems and staff visits to the camps. TBBC's current monitoring process is summarised in Figure A.9.

Figure A.9: Summary of TBBC monitoring process in 2011

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

Main features of the current population and supply monitoring system are:

TBBC Population Database (TPD): An electronic database containing all relevant population data, collected through baseline surveys (annual ration book distribution) and/ or from Camp Population Reports. 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'. All photo ID files for unregistered refugees can be linked directly to the TPD. The total population contained within the TPD at any given time is considered TBBC's Verified Caseload.

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

- Information concerning the type of commodity, quantity, supplier, purchase order, time of delivery and driver
- Details of supplies rejected and why
- An assessment of quantity (samples weighed and recorded using standard Acceptable Quality Levels (AQL))

GRNs are signed by the Warehouse Manager and verified by TBBC staff. Data collected are summarised in field reports as percentages of commodities passed for weight, quality and time of delivery. Suppliers also provide TBBC with basic Delivery Receipts, signed by the Warehouse Managers. The monitoring conducted by camp staff supplements the data collected in professional inspection reports. However, TBBC uses the professional inspection findings to make final decisions and decide on actions when quality or quantity problems occur.

Checks at distribution points allow TBBC staff to transparently monitor a larger number of household rations. Furthermore, the distribution practices of warehouse staff are observed, ration book usage noted, as well as verification that appropriate information on rations is visible and available to refugees. The system requires that 1% of households be checked for a selected supply distribution in each camp per month. Checking criteria are itemised and the data is converted to a percentage pass.

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

Beneficiary Contact Monitoring (BCM) consists primarily of household interviews, focusing on commodity consumption at the household level. To ensure confidentiality, all household visits are undertaken by TBBC staff rather than camp/community members. This policy is believed to encourage trust and openness, producing more accurate and reliable data, but naturally it also limits the number of interviews that can be undertaken each month. Targets for minimum numbers of household interviews have been determined, according to human resource capacity in each field office and verified caseload sizes in each camp. These are listed in Figure A.10:

Figure A.10: Beneficiary Contact Monitoring sample sizes by camp, 2011

Camp	BCM sample size; HH/camp/month
Ban Mai Nai Soi	3
Mae Surin	2
Mae La Oon	3
Mae Ra Ma Luang	3
Mae La	5
Umpiem	3
Nu Po	3
Don Yang	2
Tham Hin	2

Field staff select households through random sampling from camp population lists. Summary reports using data collected during BCM are published twice a year and the findings analysed and discussed at programme/ management meetings.

TBBC plans to revise and expand the BCM tool to include more information on food-security, nutrition and vulnerabilities and to better assess coping-mechanisms and the impact of ration-reductions in different households. A Baseline Vulnerability Analysis was undertaken in all camps in the first half of 2011 but the Final Report is still pending. The process included identification and categorisation of different socio-economic groups in the camps as well as design of an appropriate vulnerability assessment tools that will allow for regular follow-up monitoring in the camp households. The findings/ recommendations from the Vulnerability Analysis will subsequently be incorporated into TBBC's Beneficiary Contact-/Post-distribution Monitoring.

Locked comment boxes are installed at warehouses and other central locations, with a request for anonymous feedback.

In late 2010 TBBC also introduced Camp Public Forums (CPF). These public meetings are held by TBBC field staff in the camps to discuss issues relating to TBBC's programme directly with the community. These forums will be the primary source of beneficiary feedback into the programme although comments boxes will be maintained in all camps. It is hoped that one possible outcome of the forums is that they may boost the profile of comments boxes. This may arise as the forums give the opportunity for TBBC staff to respond directly to comments in person and in a timely manner. Basic guidelines for these forums are;

- Conducted 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) but not 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 compiling the Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR).
- Rotate meetings section by section, to keep the number of those attending manageable

The Procurement Manager compiles a comprehensive summary of quality and weight inspections of TBBC supplies conducted by independent accredited inspection companies. This is submitted to the Logistics Manager for analysis and inclusion in the TBBC MMR.

TBBC Field Officers and Field Coordinators make a preliminary evaluation of data in their respective field sites which are then compiled into a border-wide evaluation that is documented/ summarised in the MMR, 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.

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 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 on a family/ration book level the actual amounts of each commodity distributed to each family and the actual number of adults and children 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.

It is now possible to compare the RDW stock (theoretical stock if correct quantities were distributed to the number of persons recorded) with actual stock levels / stock-cards and identify any discrepancies. 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.

The main monitoring results for the first half of 2011 are set out in Chapter 5.

A.6.3 f) Preparedness

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.

Since 2002, an ‘emergency stock’ of basic non-food items has been maintained. Current stock levels are based on experience of needs and shown in Figure A.11.

Figure A.11: TBBC Standard Emergency Stocks

Area	To Cover No. of families	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Plastic Sheeting	Plastic Rolls	Cooking Pots 26 cm	Cooking Pots 28 cm
MHS	100	500	200	100	25	100	100
MSR	200	1,000	500	100	25	200	200
MST	400	2,000	750	200	50	400	400
KAN/SKB	100	500	100	100	25	100	100

A.6.3 g) The Sangklaburi Safe House

The Sangklaburi Safe House was established by TBBC 18 years ago 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. TBBC provided stipends, rent, food, medicine and other administrative expenses. The numbers of deportees admitted to the Safe House has declined in recent years because people are now handed over directly to the Burmese authorities at Three Pagodas Pass.

However, a chronic caseload remains, 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 illnesses, including people from abusive work environments. The patients are from many different countries, ethnicities and religions, including Mon, Shan, Karen, Arakan, Akha, Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian and Indian people.

The passion and sense of purpose within the staff are key ingredients as to why the Safe House succeeds. Staff work long hours and build their work hours around the specific needs of the patients. They facilitate recovery through the provision of support, food and medical care whilst empowering through information, education and providing opportunities for self-sustainment and income provision. TBBC provides financial assistance for food, staffing, medical expenses and maintenance costs, whilst TEAR Australia (Vocational Training) provides the funding for trainers associated with income generation projects and Karen Aid provide additional staffing support for the Elderly section.

The community of Huay Malai recognise the Safe House as a service that they would like to continue and many are committed to assisting in this process. Community members/leaders and health professionals recognise that people living in the Sangklaburi province and specifically Huay Malai are compromised by poverty, social exclusion and under or unemployment. As the burden of disease remains high 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.

However, the Safe House function provides a long term service to the community, whereas TBBC's function is only temporary while refugees remain in camps in Thailand. Therefore a decision has been made to phase-out support to the Safe House. An AVI volunteer recruited in 2009 to work with the Safe House staff and local communities to find a long term solution has developed a 5 year strategy for TBBC to phase out and hand over the governance and day to day management of the Safe House to District 16 of the Church of Christ in Thailand.

A.6.3 h) 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 given was ad hoc, TBBC providing educational supplies to Thai schools, distributing blankets during the cool season, and assisting many times 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.

In 1999, TBBC established a more formal policy which specified potential beneficiaries for assistance. The policy set out procedures for submitting requests, but was still very general in nature, covering potentially huge geographic areas and it proved difficult for field staff to control when faced by numerous requests through the local authorities.

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 i) Environmental impact

The impact of the refugee population on the environment was minimised until the mid-1990s by keeping the camps to the size of small villages. The refugees foraged for edible roots, vegetables and building materials but whilst the environmental impact of the camps was significant, it was relatively minor compared with the damage caused by rampant illegal logging and uncontrolled farming conducted by other parties. The creation of larger, consolidated camps from 1995 placed greater strain on the environment. This resulted in the need for TBBC to supply cooking fuel, fuel-efficient cooking stoves and building materials. The cooking fuel is made from waste from sawmills, bamboo and coconut by-products and, where possible, the building materials are supplied from commercially grown plots. TBBC food supplies are generally delivered in reusable containers, e.g., sacks for rice, yellow beans and salt, plastic barrels for fishpaste and tins for cooking oil.

Improving environmental sustainability is of importance for both refugee and host communities in light of competing pressures on limited water, land and forestry resources. TBBC's community agriculture activities (under the CAN project) follow a Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture system, whereby refugee and host communities 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; and saving seeds and growing leguminous green manure trees to improve soil fertility.

In a new partnership with the Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) TBBC has initiated a one year pilot project in Nu Po and Mae Ra Ma Luang. The project aims to strengthen refugee and local Thai community cooperation in natural resource management and to explore sustainable and environmentally sensitive livelihood opportunities for both refugees and Thai villagers using the Community Based Natural Resource Management model.

TBBC is also piloting projects in the shelter sector, including the growing of bamboo plantations, which will have positive environmental benefits.

A.6.4 Support 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 Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) based in Mae Sot and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) based in Mae Hong Son. Both committees report to TBBC monthly. The overall camp management structure is set out in Appendix E.

In the early years, when the ethnic nationalities controlled territory and were involved in extensive cross-border trade, TBBC provided no support for camp administration. But as territory was lost and trading was hit, TBBC allowed the Committees to

trade sacks and containers used for rice and other supplies to support administration expenses, and in 2002, started providing support on a cash basis at a standard rate of 1.8 baht/ refugee/ month for each camp.

By 2003 it had become clear that this allowance was inadequate to truly cover camp administration costs. A major burden on the Committees was finding adequate supplies to 'pay' hundreds of volunteer workers who helped in camp administration, food storage and ration distribution. The Committees were left to their own resources to meet these needs and many other demands from the surrounding communities/ authorities.

In 2003/4, TBBC carried out a study to establish the real demands on Camp Committees, how they dealt with them, and what alternative systems could be instituted. It was agreed that these additional needs should be budgeted and stipends paid to approximately 1,000 Camp Committee members and distribution workers at an average of 900 baht/ month. The Camp Management Project (CMP) was set up in 2004 to establish budgets for stipends and other Administration needs, which were set at an average of 8 baht/ refugee/ month plus additional rice for specified needs.

The need for capacity building for camp management staff and new challenges faced due to the loss of educated and skilled CMP staff due to resettlement resulted in TBBC recruiting a Camp Management Programme Coordinator (current title) in 2007. A needs assessment of the CMP was conducted and during 2008 regular training was established, and has continued to be provided for camp management staff. The CMP was re-named the Camp Management Support Project in 2008 (CMSP) to acknowledge that TBBC was not responsible for the overall sector, but only aimed to provide partial support. In mid-2009, two Capacity Building Officers joined TBBC, and additional support staff were added in 2010 and 2011 to support the Programme Coordinator with a capacity building manager and field officers to conduct trainings and monitor activities in the camps.

KRC and KnRC camp management staff are now responsible for the logistics of stipend support for over 2,300 camp-based staff. Clear job-descriptions have been established for all camp positions and, in 2009, the KRC and KnRC developed Codes of Conduct for refugees involved in the CMSP and have since been supported in developing corresponding disciplinary action guidelines. The CMSP staff list template was updated in 2010 to include ethnicity and religion to monitor equity in representation.

To ensure equity in stipend payment in camps, a new TBBC stipend policy was applied to all CMSP staff in all nine camps during 2009. This policy also guides other camp-based staff paid for programme-related work. A Partnership Framework was developed for all refugee partners, which includes job descriptions for all refugees receiving stipend support, a stipend policy document, the Code of Conduct 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. Vision, mission, objectives and work plans were developed for both KRC and KnRC to help guide programme implementation. Code of Conduct Committees were set up in all camps for implementing the investigation and disciplinary action procedures. New Arrival Committees were established in all camps, roles and responsibilities were defined and new arrival verification procedures and all related forms were developed and introduced. Livelihood Committees were also set up at KRC and in the camps to support TBBC and other NGOs' livelihood initiatives.

Election guidelines and election laws were developed by KRC and KnRC and used for camp elections held during 2010. This was the first time that the Refugee Committees held elections using detailed election guidelines and laws and both KRC and KnRC have expressed their willingness to improve their election systems even further in order to be more accountable and transparent. KRC is currently planning to conduct workshops in August, October and December 2011 to revise their election guidelines for refugee committee and camp committees. These workshops will continue in year 2012 in preparation for the elections scheduled for January 2013.

During the first six month of 2011, KRC worked closely with Camp Committees and Code of Conduct Committees to ensure implementation of CoC investigation and disciplinary action procedures. All cases of CoC breaches in the camps were reported to TBBC through KRC. The Refugee Committees have also developed a complaint log, with the purpose of recording all complaints received from all camps and as a tool for monitoring the CoC case management. This system will help improve camp governance of refugee committees.

A.6.4 b) Community outreach

In 2005, a Community Outreach Officer was recruited with the aim of exploring the roles of different sectors of camp populations and devising strategies to address identified gender, ethnic and other inequities. Regular roundtable CBO meetings were established in all nine camps during 2006 and 2007 and these meetings have enabled the development of CBO work plans and requests for support for co-ordinated community activities, including the establishment of a community centre in Umpiem Mai camp.

The community outreach programme was also expanded to provide capacity building for CBOs to strengthen their organisational capacities with the longer-term aim of developing an enhanced pool of human resources to feed up into senior positions within the core camp management structures. In 2010, the establishment of a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Camp Management Working Group facilitated deeper clarification, amongst other issues, on the role and position of CBOs in camp management and, as such, in 2011

this programme has been realigned under TBBC's Camp Management Support Programme.

In 2009/10, the CBO meetings were complemented by the establishment of a programme of periodic focus group consultations with members of identified vulnerable and under-represented sectors of the camp populations, in order to widen and diversify beneficiary inputs into programming. Both of these on-going 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 TBBC's Camp Management Support Programme, issues relating to diversity, gender and inequity have been raised with refugee camp committees for redress.

In 2010, a project profiling the Muslim communities in the camps was completed, with recommendations to help further address the impact of programme design on its beneficiaries. The most pertinent intervention as a result has been the decision to offer eligible households in camps with Muslim communities a Halal alternative to their fish paste ration, specifically an extra portion of pulses.

In 2011, the Community Outreach programme has taken greater responsibility for the development and dissemination of information and messages to camp communities, especially regarding shifts in TBBC programming, and this will become an on-going and increasingly central part of the position's work. This is part of a wider strategy to consolidate and reinforce TBBC's accountability to beneficiaries as a whole. As a first step, the Community Outreach Officer has drafted a framework reviewing TBBC's current tools in its accountability to the refugee communities and identifying strategic interventions to strengthen and formalise these. Although aimed at addressing TBBC's obligations to the wider refugee populations, it will also directly impact TBBC's accountability to camp management.

A.6.4 c) Communications Strategy with Refugee Communities

Communications with beneficiaries are a central part of TBBC's draft Accountability Framework, and aim to develop a strategic and robust set of complementary mechanisms to ensure comprehensive and equitable 2-way communications with all sectors of the refugee communities. This has become all-the-more vital in recent times with substantial changes in rations and service delivery. In summary, these currently consist of:

- Camp Public Forums: Open, face-to-face dialogues regularly conducted at pre-arranged times and locations in all camps, where refugees can raise their questions, concerns and suggestions, and receive direct responses from TBBC.
- Comment Boxes: Confidential channel to post written comments and complaints to which response/ remedial action is defined by the appropriate level of authority within TBBC staff/ management.
- Post-Distribution Monitoring: Random household interviews every month in all camps to better understand beneficiary perceptions of the suitability of distribution systems and their utilisation of the rations.
- "TBBC News" Newsletter: Quarterly distribution of multi-language newsletters to inform and explain developments in TBBC's programme and provide responses to comments received from the communities during the period.
- Consultations with Diverse and Under-Represented Sectors of the Communities: Regular focus group discussions with members of various social demographics (age, gender, ethnicity, religion, etc) on TBBC operations.
- Community Radio Broadcasts: Significant developments in TBBC's operations are broadcast over daily camp-based radio programmes.
- Other Communications: Periodic notifications and announcements informing communities of specific upcoming changes to programme, and co-ordination with camp leaders to inform the population through their administrative structures (section leader meetings, public address systems, etc).

A.6.4 d) Gender

The majority of the camp populations arrived as a family unit. The ratio of male to female is approximately 51:49 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.

Women in the refugee and displaced population from Burma traditionally supported the long struggle for autonomy, carrying out traditional roles as homemakers and carers, but remaining mostly outside the main decision-making bodies, including the camp committees. In more recent years the refugee women's organisations have actively sought ways to improve women's participation in all aspects of their society. Through education and training in human rights, income generation, capacity development and international networking, women continue to raise awareness amongst the population so that women's rights can no longer be ignored.

In line with TBBC's gender objectives, the focus is to support initiatives identified and proposed by women's organisations. Since 2009, TBBC has funded the KWO Camp Support project through provision of stipends, and funds for administration and capacity building. KWO focus is mainly on, but not limited to, community care-giving. Since the project was established, KWO has seen improved capacity to provide services. In addition it has enabled women who were simultaneously working with other organisations to earn income, and being able to leave their other positions has lessened the burdens of having two jobs and family duties, which at the same time has opened up employment opportunities for other interested candidates. 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 to provide stipends for staff to hire a child minder to take care of very young children while the parent is working. Alternatives to individual child minders have also been explored. TBBC discussed establishing child care centres near to distribution points but KWO have not wanted to pursue this option as they do not wish to leave very young children in communal facilities. However, the Karenni National Women's organisation (KNWO) is piloting two day care centres which opened in May.

UNHCR rolled out its Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) process in 2005. The purpose of the exercise is to hold focus group discussions with minorities, gather protection concerns, and use this to inform operational planning. TBBC field staff were engaged throughout the process and have participated in the Multi-Functional Teams (MFT), which were established in each province to conduct on-going focus group discussions in the camps.

Although intended as an annual exercise, it was not repeated until September 2008 when over 40 different focus groups were organised in three camps. The results were collated and a number of TBBC programme interventions identified including: improved access to services for the elderly and people with disabilities; greater access to shelter and non-food items; wider involvement in operational planning; and, increased opportunities for income generation.

With a similar aim to AGDM, in the first half of 2011 TBBC participated in UNHCR / University of New South Wales' research on Regional Dialogues with Women and Girls. 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" process in Umpiem Mai and Mae La camps in May. It explored gender- and age-specific protection concerns based on ten pre-determined sectors. All concerns and suggested solutions have since been taken forward internally and will be considered as part of TBBC's work-planning for 2012

TBBC has periodically convened a Gender Working Group since 2003 to ensure that the Gender Policy remains an active document. Discussions have focused on the role of the Community Outreach Officer (2004), TBBC staff policy manual (2006), and women's involvement in food distributions (2007). The staff policy manual was revised to incorporate more explicit language on gender sensitivity in 2006. A focus in 2008 was implementation of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) guidelines in the Food, Nutrition and Shelter sectors. In 2011 focus will be on raising awareness of gender issues with camp committees.

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. It is recognised by TBBC that different traditional cultural norms regarding gender roles and relations enrich and diversify its work. TBBC recognises the need to challenge cultural norms where they deny basic human rights for both women and men.

Process

TBBC acknowledges that defining and implementing a gender policy will be an ongoing process. 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. Opinions were sought from all TBBC staff, refugees, partners, members and relevant external stakeholders. Previous research and discussions were revisited and current strategies reviewed. The draft Strategic Plan 2005-2010, was presented and adopted at the TBBC AGM in 2005.

The Strategic Plan was revised in 2007 but then completely reviewed in 2009 for the period 2009-2013. This time all staff and members were invited to provide inputs/ feedback and the plan was written in parallel with the development of a draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR Five Year Strategic Plan (see Appendix D.1 a) Advocacy activities).

The TBBC Strategic Plan informs all TBBC activities, the core objectives forming the basis for the TBBC Logframe and the structure of this report. It is currently under review taking into account changes in the political and funding situation since 2009 and progress made/ lessons learnt in developing new initiatives during this period.

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. 43 evaluations and reviews have been or are being carried out to date as set out in Figure A.12:

Figure A.12: 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	CAITAS 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	Mar 2010	TBBC staff	Wieng Heng livelihoods
39	July 2010-	Independent	Governance
40	Apr 2010	AECID/ DCA	ERA
41	May 2010	USAID/ SHIELD	ERA
42	May 2010	Independent	Weaving
43	Nov 2010	Independent	Nutrition & Food Security
44	2010	Independent	Weaving Market research
45	June 2011	Independent	Vulnerability survey

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. These became available during 2002.

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 second half of 2010 are set out in Section 5.

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 only 11.1% of total expenditures in 2011. Of this 6.3% of total expenditures are indirect programme costs allocated to Activities, and 4.8% of total expenditures are general administration overhead expenses.

A.6 e) Sustainability and contingency planning

The programme philosophy of maximising refugee input and minimising staff has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for 27 years. A major objective has always been to ensure that the refugees can return home when the situation allows, and it can be argued that many if not most of the refugees would want to go home immediately if the opportunity arose. However, during recent years the Burmese Army has destroyed thousands of villages and there are hundreds of thousands of IDPs. Return will be problematic and a comprehensive repatriation plan involving reconstruction and development will be needed.

Sustainability depends on the Thai people/ authorities' tolerance of the refugees' presence. In general, the local population and the Thai authorities have always been understanding of the refugees' needs, and tolerant of their presence. TBBC supports services to neighbouring communities to promote goodwill, and in many areas there is local sympathy because the indigenous population is often from the same ethnic groups, sometimes with direct historic links. During this period, however, the MOI has informed Provincial Governors of the wish of the RTG to have good relations with the new Government of Myanmar and their desire to close the camps within two to three years. They acknowledge however that there is no actual plan for the closures and that conditions are not yet conducive for the refugees to return to Burma.

Sustainability of the existing assistance structure depends on TBBC's ability to go on raising the necessary funds to cover expenditures. Until 2005, this was always achieved but, since 2006, this has become problematic. Essential support has been sustained, but there have been repeated funding emergencies and budget cuts. It has become clear that donors are not willing to support the status quo indefinitely believing that the refugees should be able to care of themselves rather than rely on external

support. On-going viability of the programme will hinge on being able to agree a viable strategy jointly with the donors, NGOs, UNHCR and RTG (see Appendix A.6.5 f) Continuum strategy below).

A.6.5 f) Continuum strategy (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.

There was, however, a growing realisation that whilst there was very little hope of the refugees returning home in the foreseeable future, more could be done to prepare them for the future. During 2005 UNHCR and the NGOs began jointly advocating for increased access to skills training and education and for income generation projects/ employment opportunities. The response from RTG was cautious but positive, acknowledging the benefit of allowing refugees to more fully realise their human potential. During 2005, the RTG began to allow refugees to leave for resettlement to third countries and in 2006 MOI gave approval for NGOs to expand skills training with income generation possibilities. The current situation is as follows:

Repatriation to Burma

This remains only a long term and unpredictable possibility. Although a general election was held in Burma in November 2010, there is little sign that this has significantly changed military control of the country. The security situation in Eastern Burma continues to deteriorate and it is highly unlikely that the refugees will be able to return home any time soon.

Local integration

Although there is little likelihood that the RTG will officially allow refugees to live permanently in Thailand, allowing them the opportunity to work or study outside the camps would help them become more self-reliant, as well as contributing positively to the Thai economy.

The 2005 advocacy initiative and subsequent CCSDPT/ UNHCR Comprehensive Plans were an attempt to move things in this direction and the 2009 CCSDPT/ UNHCR draft Strategic Plan promoted strategies that 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.

Nevertheless encouragingly, there has been some recent flexibility for NGOs to negotiate use of land immediately adjacent to the camps for pilot activities.

Resettlement to third countries

Since RTG gave approval for Third Countries to offer resettlement in 2005, about 70,000 refugees have left Thailand. These have been replaced by new arrivals and births and departure rates are now declining. The majority of refugees both eligible and interested in resettlement will have left by the end of 2012.

On-going strategy

Donors have increasingly expressed their concern about the lack of progress towards durable solutions and would like to see the gradual opening of the camps enabling refugees not leaving for resettlement to become increasingly self-reliant. However, as described above the policy of encampment remains in place and the scope for change currently remains very limited.

Nevertheless the objectives of the 2009 draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Plan were transferred to a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable solutions in 2010 and incremental progress is being made towards self-reliance. During 2011 CCSDPT/ UNHCR is developing a tool to monitor progress towards the key objectives but it remains to be seen whether a common vision, timeline, and resource commitment can be agreed between all stakeholders.

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 40 donors. It considers that it would be inequitable to display publicity for one/ some donors only and impractical to publicise all.

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

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

Most of TBBC's donors accept this policy. However, the EC legally requires visibility for DG ECHO contributions and a visibility component has been incorporated in the programme since 2001, with the understanding that visibility 'projects' should be beneficial to the refugees. Activities are aimed at being either of educational value to the refugee population, or of direct benefit, and are often targeted at camp workers and camp activity groups.

Notice boards have been installed at each warehouse, featuring ration information and TBBC Newsletters and various visibility items are distributed in camps on an annual basis. Items have included t-shirts, raincoats, umbrellas, cups, and notebooks for camp workers and camp committee members. Soccer and volley balls and T-shirts have also been provided for sports events in the camps. In Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps, which are covered by ECHO funding, these items all display the ECHO logo, whilst TBBC provides identical items (but without donor visibility) in the remaining six camps on the border in order to ensure equity.

The US Government also requires some publicity, but this is limited to the displaying of posters at distribution points. All TBBC donors are acknowledged and their logos displayed at the TBBC website and in the Programme Reports.

Summary of TBBC and NGO programme since 1984

Table B1: Estimate of total TBBC & other NGO assistance 1984 to 2011*

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)	Adminis- tration & other (THB M)	Host commun- ities (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	447	6	118	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	592	101,918
1999	481	9	127	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	647	105,425
2000	457	9	198	56	n/a	n/a	n/a	720	117,292
2001	494	4	192	96	n/a	n/a	n/a	786	125,118
2002	581	2	188	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	886	133,166
2003	670	1	233	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,019	139,568
2004	763	-	177	157	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,096	143,612
2005	975	-	208	256	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,439	142,917
2006	1,056	-	248	219	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,523	153,882
2007	1,078	2	345	239	180	158	31	2,032	141,608
2008	1,046	35	246	151	150	226	38	1,892	135,623
2009	956	24	302	173	147	270	23	1,895	134,920
2010	1,006	21	254	153	170	149	17	1,771	139,869
2011*	962	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	962	143,133
2012**	1,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000	141,000
Totals:	13,062	198	3,350	1,792	647	803	109	19,962	

*Per projection, **Per budget

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.

Table B.2: CCSDPT/ UNHCR Expenditures and Funding 2010 (millions)

Sector	2008		2009		2010		2008 USD	2009 USD	2010 USD	2008 EUR	2009 EUR	2010 EUR
	THB	%	THB	%	THB	%						
Protection	84	4	110	6	152	9	3	3	5	2	2	4
Community Services	66	4	37	2	19	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
Camp management	75	4	66	3	69	4	2	2	2	2	1	2
Food, shelter, non-food	1,006	53	960	49	971	55	30	28	31	21	20	23
Camp infrastructure	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water, sanitation	44	2	49	3	32	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health	193	10	251	11	216	12	6	7	7	4	5	5
Education	115	6	135	7	102	6	3	4	3	2	3	3
Skills training, Inc gen	35	2	38	2	46	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	19	1	12	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	207	11	258	14	141	8	6	8	5	4	5	3
Local Thai community support	30	2	14	1	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Local Thai authority support	8	0	9	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	1,892	100	1,942	100	1,773	100	57	57	56	39	41	43
Resettlement processing	236		314		331		7	9	10	5	7	7
Total including resettlement:	2,128		2,256		2,104		64	66	66	43	47	50

Notes:

1. Average Exchange rates used, 2008 USD 33, EUR 48, 2009 USD 34, EUR 48, and 2010 USD 31.67, EUR 41.88
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.

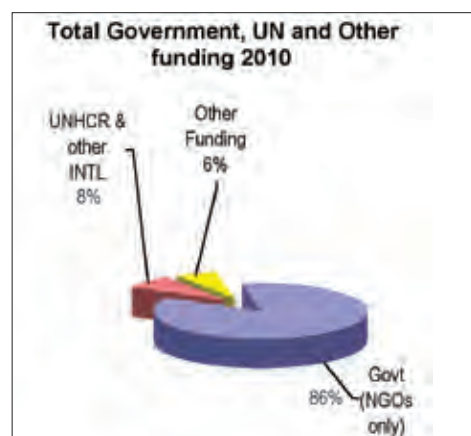
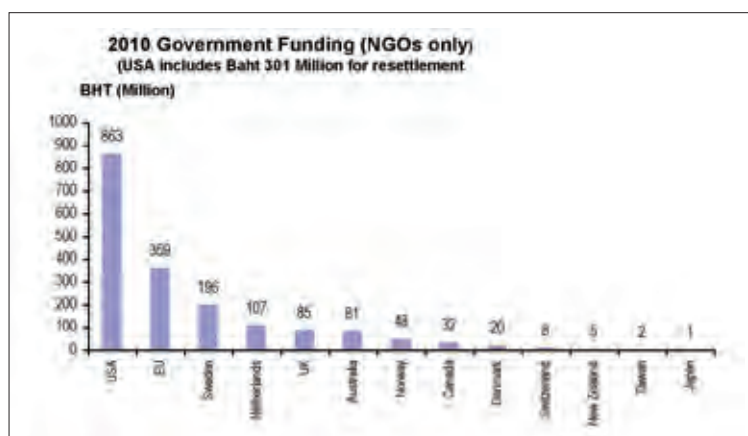
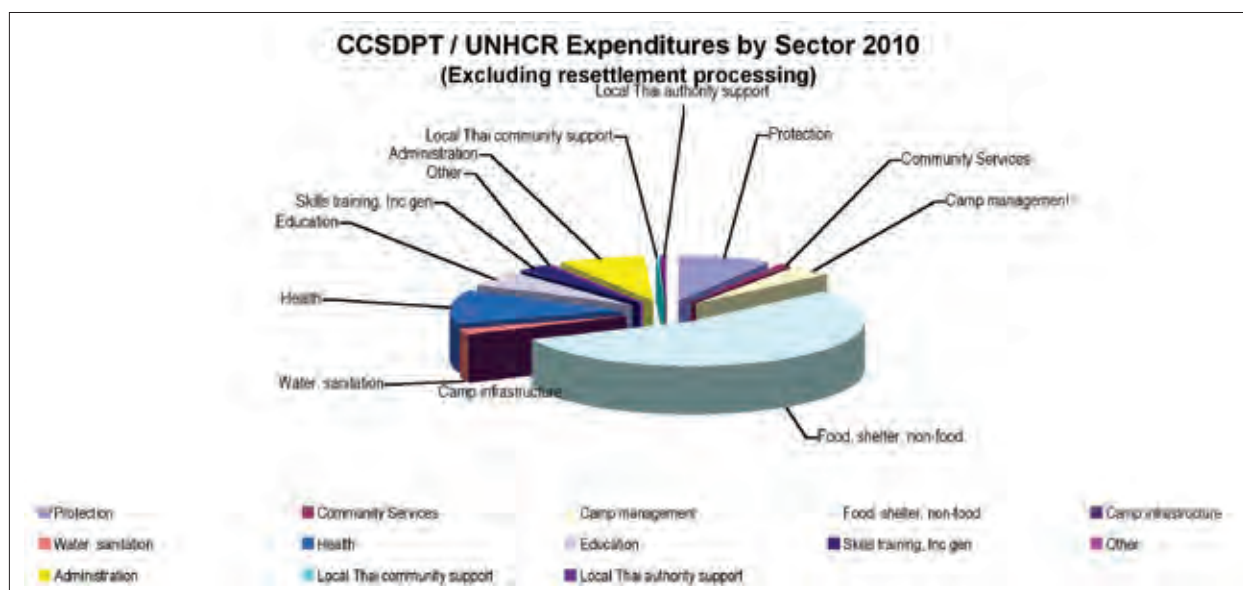


Table B3: TBBC donors 1984 to June 2011

Agency	Baht	%	Agency	Baht
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	157,868,538	1.3%	Compassion International	3,234,698
- European Union/ECHO	2,858,994,273	22.8%	International Refugee Trust	3,226,046
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954	0.7%	Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569
Subtotal:	3,101,645,765	24.8%	Japanese Embassy	3,030,000
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	2,500,840,173	20.0%	TBBC, Family and Friends Appeal	2,932,666
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	2,190,515,117	17.5%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,703,032
ZOA	294,660	0.0%	Caritas France	2,680,817
- Dutch Govt	794,313,120	6.3%	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	2,541,697
Subtotal:	794,607,780	6.3%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
Christian Aid	167,309,192	1.3%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
- DFID/UK Govt	567,841,905	4.5%	Wakachiai Project	1,826,880
Subtotal:	735,151,097	5.9%	German Embassy	1,388,100
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	600,218,190	4.8%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
DanChurchAid	29,550,568	0.2%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	461,803,068	3.7%	Caritas Austria	915,441
- AECID/Spanish Govt	13,451,248	0.1%	Baptist World Alliance	880,717
Subtotal:	504,804,884	4.0%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
Act for Peace - NCCA/AusAID/ANCP/Australian Govt	453,708,704	3.6%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	351,138,691	2.8%	Caritas Korea	798,613
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	237,966,891	1.9%	American Friends Service Committee-Cambodia	682,408
Trocaire	62,062,969	0.5%	ADRA	563,350
- Irish Govt	134,004,186	1.1%	World Council of Churches	543,700
Subtotal:	196,067,155	1.6%	Austcare	512,181
Caritas Switzerland	16,990,427	0.1%	Food for the Hungary International	500,000
- SDC/Swiss Govt	169,975,798	1.4%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
Subtotal:	186,966,225	1.5%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
Church World Service	145,667,848	1.2%	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	0.6%	CAMA	387,327
Caritas Australia	43,897,886	0.4%	Tides Foundation	380,000
Bread for the World	32,610,080	0.3%	Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
Episcopal Relief & Development	28,875,763	0.2%	Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
Caritas New Zealand	1,277,473	0.0%	YMCA	295,086
- NZ Govt/NZaid	26,244,612	0.2%	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
Subtotal:	27,522,085	0.2%	Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
CAFOD	21,809,077	0.2%	Marist Mission	250,700
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458	0.2%	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
Caritas Germany	18,796,071	0.2%	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	219,506
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325	0.1%	Third World Interest Group	202,230
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmania por la paz)	5,270,600	0.0%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
- Spanish Govt	10,174,500	0.1%	Clarendon Park Congregational Church	192,428
Subtotal:	15,445,100	0.1%	First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	182,095
Open Society Institute	11,668,185	0.1%	International Church Bangkok	180,865
Belgium Govt	9,649,400	0.1%	Canadian Baptists	177,375
Pathy Family Foundation	9,518,280	0.1%	Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
People in Need Foundation/Czech Republic	9,495,731	0.1%	Giles Family Foundation	162,592
Swedish Postcode Foundation	9,360,000	0.1%	Penney Memorial Church	159,317
BMS World Mission	8,951,556	0.1%	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
World Food Programme	8,500,000	0.1%	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
Misereor	8,456,101	0.1%	First United Methodist Church of Boulder	116,118
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	0.1%	Ms. Marianne Jacobson	114,771
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	7,771,526	0.1%	World Relief	114,497
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	0.1%	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	0.1%	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	0.1%	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	6,320,553	0.1%	Weave	100,000
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.0%	Website donations	421,321
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.0%	Gifts in kind	18,582,414
Republic of China (Taiwan)	5,100,498	0.0%	Miscellaneous	2,349,585
Poland Govt	5,016,208	0.0%		
			Total (THB):	12,514,089,069

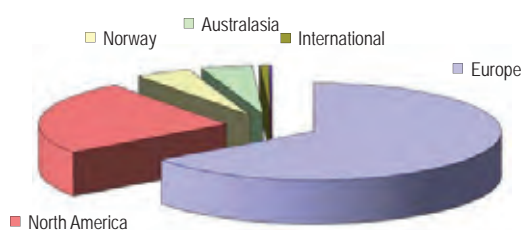
Table B4: TBBC income 2007 to 2011*

Funding Source	Currency	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)					
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*	
1. EC and Government Backed Funding												
Australia: AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	-	660,000	970,000	2,490,000	1,930,000	-	20,624	26,190	75,142	61,760	
Australia: ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	-	-	186,660	209,194	209,104	-	-	5,448	6,161	6,691	
Belgium	EUR	200,000	-	-	-	-	9,649	-	-	-	-	
Canada: CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	694,575	1,729,304	1,769,795	1,000,000	1,050,000	20,907	54,801	51,662	31,909	32,434	
Czech Republic (PNIF)	CZK	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,809	-	1,803	-	-	
Denmark: DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	5,037,152	6,319,037	4,810,506	3,814,422	3,700,000	31,823	42,323	30,146	20,115	21,899	
EC: Aid to Uprooted People	EUR	-	(3,808)	-	-	-	-	(186)	-	-	-	
EC: ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,344,000	4,860,748	3,878,000	270,020	282,110	238,448	206,477	166,064	
Ireland: Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	520,000	580,000	25,000	-	-	24,973	28,350	1,187	-	8,339	
Netherlands: MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	1,941,981	1,456,311	1,456,311	1,456,311	68,811	97,172	70,223	60,933	61,165	
New Zealand: NZAID (Caritas)	NZD	160,058	225,000	200,000	200,000	-	3,892	5,603	4,306	4,543	-	
Norway: MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	8,550,000	9,708,738	9,228,570	9,070,295	9,070,295	49,080	63,874	53,882	47,537	51,418	
Poland (Polish Aid)	EUR	14,000	42,000	48,680	-	-	664	1,973	2,379	-	-	
Spain AECID (DCA)	EUR	-	-	281,550	-	-	-	-	-	13,451	-	
Spain (Ghanhiji Cultural)	EUR	-	210,000	-	-	-	-	10,174	-	-	-	
Sweden: SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	0,600,000	7,600,000	4,000,000	44,000,000	4,640,000	208,767	194,110	189,406	196,363	220,473	
Switzerland: SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	8,565	9,622	9,223	8,370	10,987	
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	-	-	50,000	49,980	60,000	-	-	1,666	1,622	1,812	
UK: DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	762,433	988,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	50,135	64,319	61,026	53,306	52,905	
USA: USAID for IDPs (IRC)	USD	1,763,687	1,763,687	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,967,000	59,762	60,665	66,421	59,852	59,020	
USA: BPRM (IRC)	USD	4,409,000	6,547,487	6,704,695	0,105,988	0,088,000	149,318	220,082	227,055	321,660	303,148	
							Subtotal:	958,175	1,155,616	1,053,922	1,093,990	1,058,115
2. NGO Donors												
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	62,405	128,800	81,200	41,340	111,981	1,786	3,599	2,275	1,224	3,657	
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	10,000	62,950	12,782	10,000	2,710	341	2,012	427	299	80	
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	GBP/USD	£3,000	\$2,500	\$-	\$-	\$-	205	78	-	-	-	
CAFOD	GBP	51,000	40,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	3,510	2,629	1,254	1,228	1,184	
Caritas Australia	AUD	150,000	400,000	150,000	130,000	130,000	4,219	12,291	3,537	3,906	3,978	
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	-	-	25,000	32,545	-	-	-	538	739	-	
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	104,000	206,900	105,000	105,000	123,000	2,969	6,386	3,228	2,930	4,504	
Christian Aid	GBP	160,000	175,000	175,000	190,000	175,000	11,360	11,445	9,216	10,060	8,479	
Church World Service	USD	-	-	-	44,000	44,000	-	-	-	1,306	1,320	
Church World Service - UCC	USD	150,000	135,000	20,000	4,000	4,000	5,047	4,682	679	119	120	
DanChurchAid	DKK	343,970	530,787	-	-	-	1,977	3,589	-	-	-	
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	270,195	339,695	168,000	-	-	9,388	10,677	5,693	-	-	
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmania por la paz)	EUR	-	58,000	50,000	-	-	-	2,796	2,475	-	-	
Giles Family Foundation	GBP	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	
ICCO	EUR	280,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	12,978	13,260	12,372	11,417	11,274	
ICCO - SV	EUR	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	1,339	-	
Norwegian Church Aid	NOK	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	567	
Open Society Institute	USD	20,000	20,000	-	-	25,000	674	696	-	-	750	
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	-	-	-	100,000	200,000	-	-	-	3,223	6,295	
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	120,000	64,606	181,752	143,533	71,367	638	334	732	648	341	
Swedish Postcode Foundation (Diakonia)	SEK	-	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	9,360	-	
TBBC, Family & Friends Appeal	THB	-	2,933,000	-	-	-	-	2,933	-	-	-	
Third World Interest Group	AUD	3,000	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	EUR	623,500	7,488	325,509	-	-	29,055	366	15,447	-	-	
United Methodist Committee on Relief	USD	-	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	2,610	2,542	-	-	
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	GBP	5,000	-	-	-	-	333	-	-	-	-	
ZOA Refugee Care	EUR	-	-	6,170	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	
Other Donations	THB	800,000	1,479,000	1,429,000	1,196,000	200,000	800	1,479	1,429	1,196	200	
							Subtotal:	85,363	82,707	62,254	49,142	42,839
3. Other												
Gifts in Kind	THB	1,677,000	6,209,000	7,279,537	3,404,060	4,000,000	1,677	6,209	7,280	3,404	4,000	
Income from Marketing	THB	16,000	44,000	35,234	531,064	200,000	16	44	35	531	200	
Bank Interest	THB	695,000	2,490,000	705,742	429,006	1,000,000	695	2,490	706	429	1,000	
Income from Charity Activities	THB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB	497,000	600,000	114,500	1,089,215	1,000,000	497	600	115	1,089	-	
Gains on Exchange	THB	-	9,800,548	2,926,450	-	-	-	9,801	12,926	-	-	
							Subtotal:	2,885	19,144	21,061	5,453	5,200
Total Incoming Resources:		1,046,423	1,257,467	1,137,237	1,148,585	1,106,154						
Expenses:		1,144,155	1,137,394	1,108,333	1,153,213	1,071,618						
Net Movement Funds:		(97,732)	120,073	28,904	(4,628)	34,536						
Opening Fund:		178,329	80,597	200,670	229,575	224,948						
Closing Fund:		80,597	200,670	229,575	224,948	259,484						

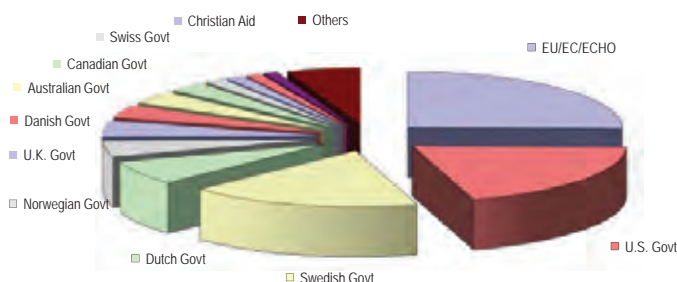
Notes: * Projection

Table B5: TBBC funding sources 1984 to June 2011¹

By Area



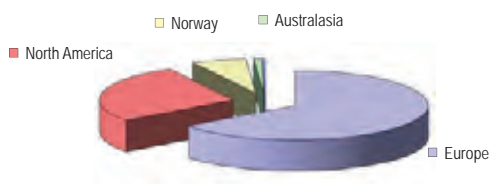
By Principal Donor



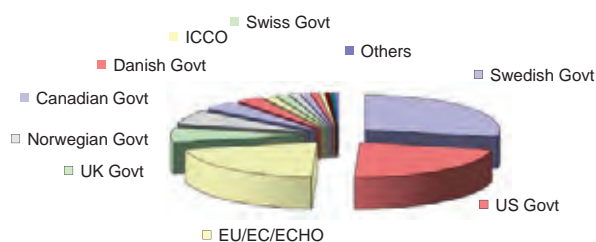
Area	Amount (Baht)	Percentage
Europe	8,150,244,320	65.1%
North America	3,095,160,172	24.7%
Norway	600,466,590	4.8%
Australasia	550,161,449	4.4%
International	96,002,762	0.8%
Asia	16,456,639	0.1%
Miscellaneous ²	5,597,137	0.0%
Total Baht:	12,514,089,069	100.0%

Principal Donor	Amount (Baht)	Percentage
EU/EC/ECHO	3,180,526,237	25.4%
U.S. Govt	2,500,840,173	20.0%
Swedish Govt	2,190,515,117	17.5%
Dutch Govt	879,096,074	7.0%
Norwegian Govt	600,218,190	4.8%
U.K. Govt	567,841,905	4.5%
Danish Govt	461,803,068	3.7%
Australian Govt	453,708,704	3.6%
Canadian Govt	351,138,691	2.8%
Swiss Govt	188,331,123	1.5%
Christian Aid	167,309,192	1.3%
Church World Service	145,667,848	1.2%
Irish Govt	134,004,186	1.1%
Others	693,088,561	5.5%
Total Baht:	12,514,089,069	100.0%

2011 Only (First 6 months³)



2011 Only (First 6 months³)



Area	Amount (Baht)	Percentage
Europe	506,457,277	64.7%
North America	214,438,951	27.4%
Norway	51,984,568	6.6%
Australasia	7,721,891	1.0%
Asia	1,812,147	0.2%
International	7,985	0.0%
Miscellaneous ²	72,429	0.0%
Total Baht:	782,495,248	100.0%

Principal Donor	Amount (Baht)	Percentage
Swedish Govt	220,813,273	28.2%
US Govt	175,628,390	22.4%
EU/EC/ECHO	166,063,712	21.2%
UK Govt	52,904,600	6.8%
Norwegian Govt	51,984,568	6.6%
Canadian Govt	32,434,500	4.1%
Danish Govt	21,899,190	2.8%
ICCO	11,273,683	1.4%
Swiss Govt	10,986,510	1.4%
Christian Aid	8,478,750	1.1%
Irish Govt.	8,339,033	1.1%
Pathy Family Foundation	6,295,560	0.8%
Caritas (Switzerland)	4,504,469	0.6%
Caritas (Australia)	3,978,000	0.5%
Australian Govt	3,654,067	0.5%
Others	3,256,943	0.4%
Total Baht:	782,495,248	100.0%

Notes:

1. 1984-2003: Receipts Basis; 2004: Receipts Basis & Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment; Since 2005: Accruals Basis.
2. 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.
3. Jan-Jun 2011 only.

Table B6: Government and EC Funding

Income as percentage of TBBC Expenses for each year*



* Income recognised on Accruals basis 2005-2011, Cash received basis 2002-2004
2011 Income based on Projection

Table B7: TBBC expenditures 1986 to 2011¹

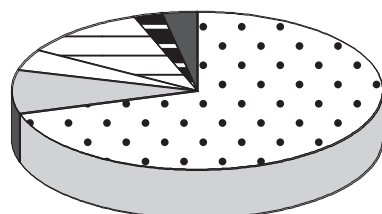
Activity	1986		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		2011 ¹		1986 to 2011 ¹	
	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%	Baht M	%
1 Rice	5.2	75%	26.7	78%	125.7	70%	206.8	46%	353.9	36%	459.6	40%	406.5	38%	5,326.8	42%
2 Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	236.6	24%	215.6	19%	215.5	20%	2,641.2	21%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:	6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	590.5	61%	675.2	59%	622.0	58%	7,968.0	64%
3 Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	107.0	11%	79.1	7%	45.0	4%	863.1	7%
4 Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	164.8	17%	173.3	15%	196.5	18%	2,266.0	18%
5 Other Programmes*	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	56.6	6%	75.5	7%	88.9	8%	583.1	5%
6 Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.1	6%	150.0	13%	119.3	11%	866.2	7%
Total (Baht M):	6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	975.0	100%	1,153.2	100%	1,071.6	100%	12,546.4	100%

* Advocacy, Livelihoods & Camp Management

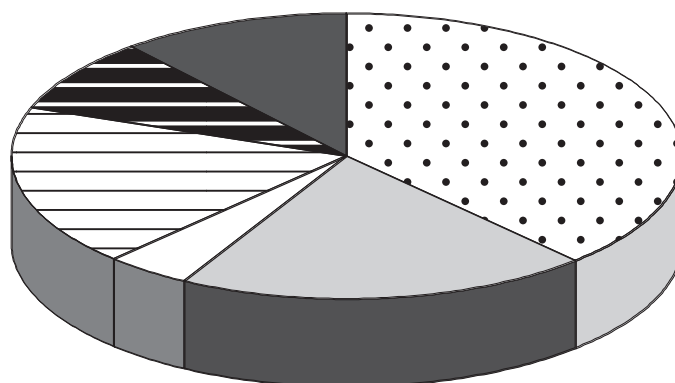
1986



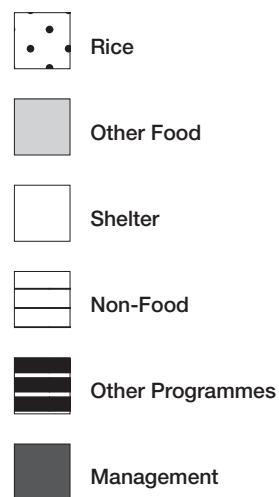
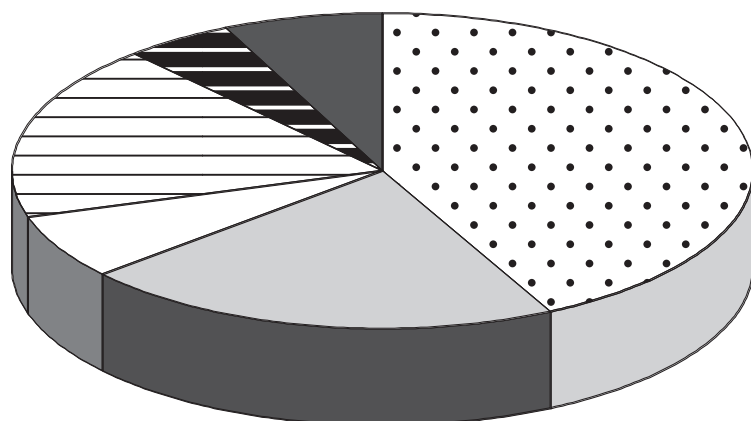
1995



2011¹



1986 - 2011¹



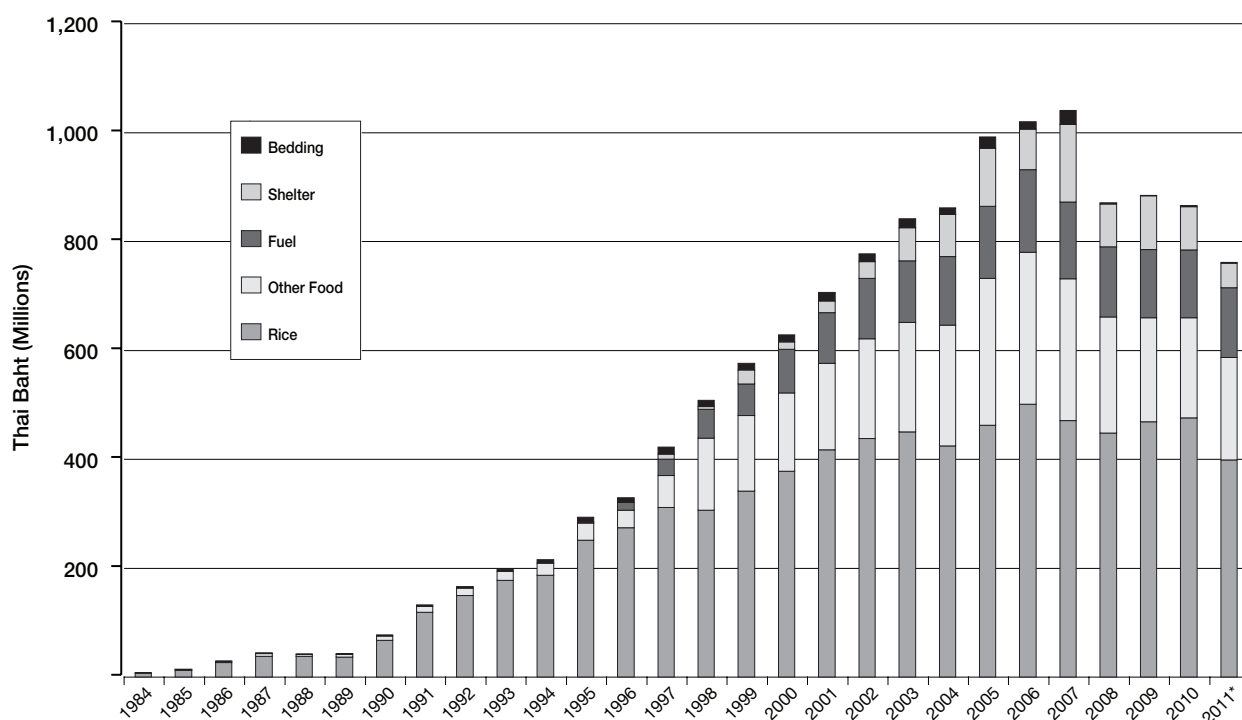
1. Per 2011 Projection

Table B8: Principal TBBC supplies 1984 to 2011*

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
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	357,563	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	336,267	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	319,966	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	334,748	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	339,678	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*	284,543	911,461	281,518	1,744,082	-	1,355,662	-	969,544	174,000	14,205,131	45,000,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total:	5,196,390	19,537,736	10,549,611	23,589,549	1,097,971	20,285,696	1,852,219	10,000,217	1,611,606	179,032,646	868,863,075	1,202,320	779,156	276,229

* Per 2011 projection

Cost of principal TBBC supplies**



** Based on current commodity prices.

Financial Statements 2011

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - June 2011

Income	Thai Baht
4000 Voluntary income	
4100 Government backed Grants	
4104 Act for Peace (ANCP-Australia)	(2,740)
4112 Caritas Switzerland(Swiss Govt)	10,986,510
4114 Christian Aid (DFID-UK)	52,904,600
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	21,899,190
4125 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	220,472,496
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	166,063,712
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	32,434,500
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	175,108,086
4138 IRC (USAID-USA)	520,304
4154 NCA (MOFA Norway)	51,417,688
4182 Taiwan Government	1,812,147
4185 Trocaire (Irish Aid Ireland)	8,339,033
Total 4100 Government backed Grants	741,955,526
4200 Non Government Grants	
4201 Act for Peace NCCA	3,656,807
4202 American Baptist Churches	80,501
4203 Australian Churches of Christ	89,824
4209 CAFOD	1,184,237
4210 Caritas Australia	3,978,000
4212 Caritas Switzerland	4,504,469
4213 Christian Aid	8,478,750
4235 ICCO	11,273,683
4240 Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	566,880
4255 Pathy Family Foundation	6,295,560
4270 Swedish Baptist Union	340,777
Total 4200 Non Government Grants	40,449,488
4300 Donations	
4330 Aungkie Sopinpornraksa	5,000
4333 Clarendon Park Congregational C	9,820
4341 Les Dunford	2,438
4345 Sally Dunford	6,058
4372 Website donations	7,985
4390 Other Miscellaneous Income	44,045
4392 University of Melbourne	14,888
4395 Income from Office	31,100
Total 4300 Donations	121,334
4400 Income from Marketing	
4401 Income from 25 year Scrapbook	84,045
4402 20th anniversary book	750
Total 4400 Income from Marketing	84,795
Total 4000 Voluntary income	782,611,143
4700 Investment Income	
4710 Bank Interest	217,018
Total 4700 Investment Income	217,018
4900 Other incoming resources	
4930 Gains on Exchange	4,090,743
Total 4900 Other incoming resources	4,090,743
Total Income:	786,918,904

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - June 2011

Expense	Thai Baht
51 ADVOCACY	
5110 Data/Studies	661,711
5120 PR/Communication	283,644
Total 51 Advocacy	945,355
52 LIVELIHOODS	
521 Agriculture	2,613,596
522 Weaving	2,116,670
523 Business Development	904,575
524 Shelter Projects	1,868,386
Total 52 Livelihoods	7,503,227
531 FOOD AID	
5311 Rice	177,707,876
5312 Fish Paste	15,468,182
5313 Salt	991,157
5314 Pulses	32,381,190
5316 Cooking Oil	37,135,902
5317 Fortified Flour	18,474,653
5318 Sugar	5,444,521
Total 531 Food Aid	287,603,481
532 Cooking Fuel-Charcoal	65,852,134
533 Building Materials	36,513,052
534 NON FOOD ITEMS	
5342 Clothing	627,620
5343 Cooking Equipment	16,400
5345 Visibility	20,628
5349 NFI Transport	35,060
Total 534 Non Food Items	699,708
535 NUTRITION	
5351 Supplementary Feeding	
53512 AMI	2,316,202
53513 MI	1,613,331
53514 ARC	1,545,508
53515 IRC	1,238,652
Total 5351 Supplementary Feeding	6,713,693
5352 School lunch support	4,697,653
5353 Nutrition Training	131,839
5354 Nutrition Surveys	1,513,143
Total 535 Nutrition	13,056,328
536 OTHER SUPPORT	
5361 Huay Malai Safehouse	749,944
5362 KRCH	276,939
5363 Emergency	8,168,159
5364 Miscellaneous	6,461,981
5365 Thai Support	
53651 Emergency	28,500
53652 Community	1,325,297
53653 Authority (Food)	2,862,070
53654 Authority (Non-food items)	314,043
53655 Authority (Building Mat's)	1,508,800
Total 5365 Thai Support	6,038,710
5366 Warehouse Stipends	1,553,800
5367 Quality Control	1,789,111
Total 536 Other Support	25,038,644

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - June 2011

Expense	Thai Baht
54 IDP Camps	
541 IDP Camp Food	
5411 Rice (Mon)	6,634,783
5412 Rice (Shan)	10,174,900
5413 Rice (Karen)	5,198,900
5417 Other Food (Shan)	67,000
5418 Other Food (Karen)	47,562
Total 541 IDP Camp Food	22,123,145
542 IDP Camp Support	
5421 Mon camps Admin support	203,284
5422 Shan camps Admin support	852,690
5423 Karen camps Admin support	167,260
5425 Shelter	21,000
5426 CAN Support	187,922
Total 542 IDP Camp Support	1,432,156
Total 54 IDP Camps	23,555,301
55 ERA	
5510 Emergency Rice	19,559,000
552 Emergency Support	
5521 Admin support	3,756,900
5522 Rehabilitation	500,000
Total 552 Emergency Support	4,256,900
Total 55 ERA	23,815,900
56 CAMP MANAGEMENT	
561 CMSP	
5611 Food for Work	2,789,345
5612 CMSP Supplies	9,451,691
5614 Administration cost	5,804,653
5615 Stipends	8,366,610
5616 IT support in Camps	21,113
Total 561 CMSP	26,433,412
5620 Refugee Committee Admin	2,639,700
5630 CBO Management	2,833,173
Total 56 Camp Management	31,906,285
6 ORGANISATION COSTS	
60 SALARIES & BENEFITS	
610 Payroll	38,855,056
620 Medical Benefits	529,073
630 Other Benefits	1,875,692
Total 60 Salaries & Benefits	41,259,821
71 VEHICLE	
7100 Fuel	1,163,964
7110 Maintenance	862,084
7120 Ins / Reg / Tax	352,630
7130 Car Wash	38,937
Total 71 Vehicle	2,417,615
73 ADMINISTRATION	
730 Office	1,189,748
731 Rent & Utilities	1,771,788
733 Computer/ IT	961,970
735 Travel & Entertainment	1,962,892
736 Miscellaneous	1,587,151
737 Staff Training	1,175,696
Total 73 Administration	8,649,245
76 DEPRECIATION	
7610 Vehicles	1,881,015
7620 Equipment	40,541
7630 Computers/IT	116,991
Total 76 Depreciation	2,038,547
77 GOVERNANCE	
7710 Audit fees	759,693
7740 Member meetings	114,799
Total 77 Governance	874,492
78 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS	
7830 25 Year Scrapbook	57,474
Total 78 Costs of Generating Funds	57,474
Total 6 Organisation Costs	55,297,194
	Total Expense: 571,786,609
Net movement funds	215,132,295

Table C2: Balance Sheet: As at 31 December 2010 and 30 June 2011

	Dec 31, 2010	Jun 30, 2011
	Thai Baht	Thai Baht
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Bank and Cash		
Bank	106,759,520	153,988,245.00
Petty Cash	160,000	160,000.00
Total Bank and Cash	106,919,520	154,148,245.00
Accounts Receivable		
Accounts Receivable	188,707,045	384,475,305.00
Total Accounts Receivable	188,707,045	384,475,305.00
Other Current Assets		
Sundry Receivable	1,080,921	3,056,231.00
Advances for expenses	857,467	911,500.00
Accrued Income & Deferred Expen	2,165,892	1,147,216.00
Deposits	965,000	3,738,867.00
Total Other Current Assets	5,069,280	8,853,814.00
Total Current Assets	300,695,845	547,477,364.00
Fixed Assets		
Gross Fixed Assets	23,632,756	26,319,236.00
Acc. Depreciation	(13,027,335)	(14,994,727.00)
Total Fixed Assets	10,605,421	11,324,509.00
Total Assets:	311,301,266	558,801,873.00
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	80,434,570	112,594,925.00
Unregistered Prov Fund	402,316	446,097.00
Deferred Income	1,184,237	0.00
Accrued Expenses	2,900,923	2,571,438.00
Payroll Suspense Account	1,432,031	3,109,930.00
Total Liabilities	86,354,077	118,722,390.00
Assets Less Liabilities:	224,947,189	440,079,483.00
Fund		
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882.00
Retained Earnings	137,819,135	133,191,306.00
Net Income	(4,627,829)	215,132,295.00
Fund Balance:	224,947,188	440,079,483.00
Fund Analysis:		
Restricted Fund	37,162,321	99,516,105.00
Designated Fund	17,500,000	17,500,000.00
General Fund	170,284,867	323,063,378.00
Total Fund:	224,947,188	440,079,483.00

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 January – June 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 Monitoring by TBBC members and partners</p>	<p>RTG is open to change / dialogue</p>
<p>Specific Objective 2: To increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency</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 activities supported by TBBC in all camps, including Longyi weaving (9 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>Longyi weaving – labour cost for weavers No. of Longyi produced / distributed in camps. Beneficiary lists. 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.
<p>Specific Objective 3: To ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non-food items – prioritising support for the most vulnerable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (WHO/NCHS z scores)</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTG policy allows appropriate level of services and access - Cooperation from 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

Logical Framework (Log-Frame) for the TBBC Programme

Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Expected Results</p> <p>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 that fully meet their individual entitlements (as per TBBC policy on keats/ 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 > 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 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 Annual Clothing distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 yr receive camp produced longyi >50% 1 piece warm clothing/person/yr 100% < 5 years: 1 set clothing/ Yr 100% 	<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, - at distribution point PDM Household visits, focus group discussions Ration books checked Laboratory test: M.Joules/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 Longyi production in camps: Distributions of warm clothing, <5 years clothing</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTG allows appropriate level of services and access 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 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced Communities want to manage themselves <p>Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient capacity in camp population <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTG allows suggestion boxes to be set up
<p>Specific Objective 4:</p> <p>To support 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"> Camp management Supply chain management: maintenance of warehouses, receiving, storing, and distributing supplies Capacity Building 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displaced Communities want to manage themselves <p>Risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient capacity in camp population <p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTG allows suggestion boxes to be set up
<p>Expected Results:</p> <p>Camp management and Governance procedures are strengthened</p> <p>Equitable community participation in all stages of project cycle</p> <p>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 comments-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 Population Reports</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RTG allows suggestion boxes to be set up

Logical Framework (Log-Frame) for the TBBC Programme

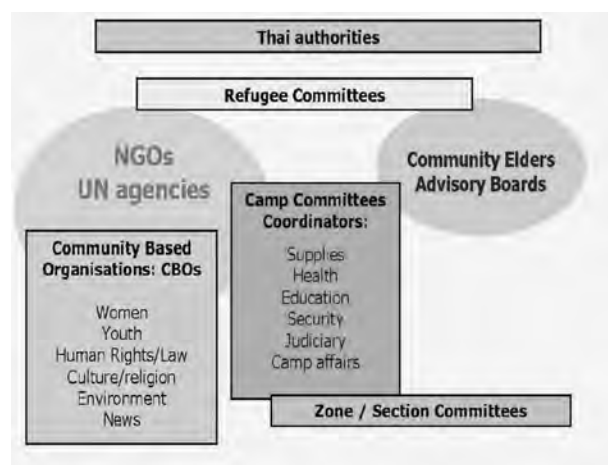
Activities	Means	Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<p>1 TBBC meets or exceeds CCSDPT Executive Member requirements. Participation in Donors working group Field Staff meet regularly with other service providers TBBC issues 6 month report Provide briefings, presentations at conferences, reports, publications</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</p> <p>Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of rice, pulses, oil, salt, fish paste, fortified flour, sugar 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, cooking pots Send samples of cooking fuel to laboratory for heating value tests Purchase stoves</p> <p>Purchase clothing for children < 5 years, Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of eucalyptus poles, plastic sheeting, blankets, 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 CEO meetings and focus group discussions Maintenance of suggestion boxes 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 Average no of bids Delivery slips/Purchase orders Camp visits: Monthly monitoring checklist Camp records Claims/ payments to Medical agencies, CBOs GRN Observation, responses to requests for materials Observation, distribution records in camp, payroll of camp staff involved Meeting minutes, monthly reports from all field staff Reports from local authorities</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programme approval from RTG - Donor commitment to funding - Sufficient commodities available in marketplace - Space available in camp <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sudden massive influx of new arrivals - Armed attacks on camps - Access denied due to weather - Warehouses damaged by weather

Camp Management Structures

Since 1984 the camps along the Thailand Burma 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.



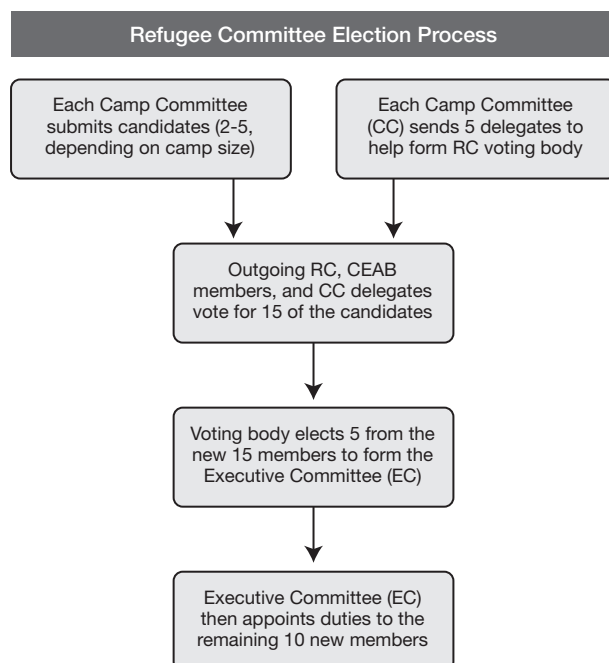
Community elders advisory boards (CEABs)

CEABs provide guidance to refugee and camp committees, made up of senior elders appointed from the local community, up to 15 members. 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 Haeng camp, although this is not considered an official camp). The Mae Sot-based KRC has branch offices in Mae Sariang, Sangklaburi and Suan Peung (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 fifteen members who oversee specific activities. Rules and regulations governing their selection vary, but elections typically occur every three years supervised by the central CEAB. Unlike in previous years when the CEAB would appoint eight respected and experienced people to the KRC and the other seven were chosen from a pool of representatives from the camps, the rules for the 2010 KRC elections were amended. In 2010, all 15 members were selected from the seven mainly Karen camps, with large camps (Mae La) required to submit five delegates, medium-sized camps three delegates, and the two small camps (Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin) two delegates.



Each camp sends five camp representatives (including or in addition to the delegates) to vote for the new RC members. The voting constituency also comprises members of the CEAB together with the outgoing RC. They vote for the new fifteen members and then, from this group, the five Executive Committee members are elected: Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Financial Manager. The newly-formed EC, in turn, then allocates respective duties to the remaining ten newly-elected members.

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. In 2010, a substantial review of committee structures took place to achieve more standardisation between camps. Camps are now classified according to size – large, medium and small but there is a common structure with central camp-level committees (normally 15 members) headed by an Executive Committee consisting of Chair, Vice Chair, and two or three Secretaries (depending on camp size) who co-ordinate the main elements of camp management. The other committee members provide support to the Secretaries, except in the larger camp structures where a finance manager and coordinators for health, education and social affairs services work alongside them. Unlike other parts of the administration, camp justice acts in co-ordination with the committee chairs, rather than under them, in order to promote a separation of powers. The main duties of the Executive Committee members are:

- Chair – Overall responsibility for camp management, and coordination with NGOs and MOI
- Vice Chair – Overall responsibility for the supervision of the day-to-day functioning of the committee
- Secretary 1 – Overall responsibility for office administration and camp security (including coordination with Thai security personnel)
- Secretary 2 - Overall responsibility for camp population monitoring and control (including zone and section leaders) and resettlement
- Secretary 3 – Overall responsibility for rations (food, non-food and extra needs) and warehouse management

The basic duties of the other key sectors of the camp committees are:

- Finance: Managing the financial accounts of the committee, including all monies provided through the Camp Management Programme
- Health: Coordinating with health NGOs and other organisations providing health services, including Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and the health worker's unions
- Education: Management of all camp schools and coordinating with education NGOs and other organisations in providing all education services, including CBOs and education worker's unions
- Social affairs: Relations with external authorities and for monitoring and responding to social issues. Supervise and coordinate social activities in camp, including those of the women and youth
- Justice: Responsible for intervening in, reconciling and arbitrating over conflicts. It also collaborates with IRC's Legal Assistance Centre (LAC) Programme (only established in some camps), UNHCR and Thai authorities for more serious cases which need to be referred to the Thai judicial system

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.

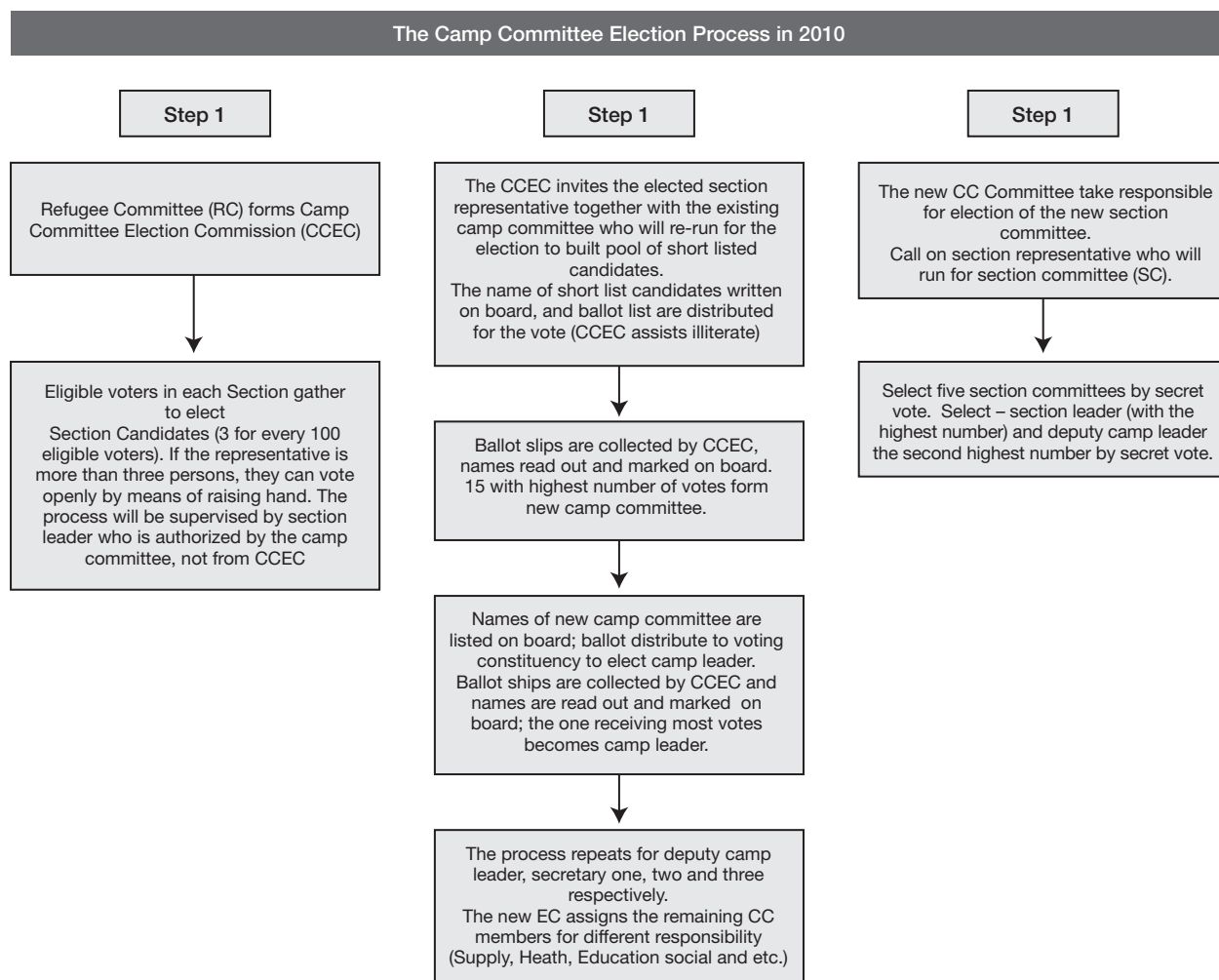
CC elections occur every three years. Minor variations exist between camps, but they all follow a democratic methodology, including a minimum quota of five females. They are organised by a Camp Committee Election Commission (CCEC) appointed by the RC or outgoing CC with fifteen members, chosen for their experience in election processes and community administration. Respected religious or other community leaders may also be included. The Commission is responsible for explaining the rules and regulations to the community and for supervising the elections, and is supported and guided by the CEAB.

CC members are elected by five representatives from each section of the camp who have been selected by that section, together with the Section Candidates (SC) standing for election and the members of the out-going CC. Every person 20 years old or above who is UNHCR-registered has the right to vote as well as to nominate themselves although, due to the impacts of resettlement on camp management, people applying for resettlement are deemed ineligible.

Section Candidate elections typically comprise two stages: potential candidates are short-listed by open vote or secret ballot, and then the required number of SCs is elected by secret vote from amongst them. Secret ballots use CCEC-approved ballot slips, either blank or pre-printed with the names of all candidates, distributed to each voter. Voting through ballot boxes is observed by CCEC observers who also provide support to illiterate voters where necessary.

Section populations elect three SCs for every 100 eligible voters in their section, from which the 15 CC representatives are elected by secret ballot, again organised by the CCEC. The new CC members elect five executive committee members from amongst themselves through secret ballot: Camp Leader, Vice Camp Leader and the three Secretaries. This new Executive Committee, together with the CCEC, then allocates CC subcommittee positions and administrative duties to the remaining ten members. Once the new CC has been elected, it organises the election of the camp's zone and section leaders. The process varies from camp-to-camp but mirrors the above methodology, with the leaders being elected from and by the residents of that particular part of the camp under CCEC supervision.

Despite the election guidelines stipulating that residents applying for resettlement are ineligible to stand for election, many camps continue to face high turnovers in camp management staff at all administrative levels. In these circumstances, camp committees fill vacant positions with suitably qualified residents prior to new elections at the end of the term.



Camp Structures

Historically, the organisational structures of both the Refugee and Camp Committees have varied significantly which caused some difficulties in streamlining camp activities, including support under TBBC's Camp Management Support Project (CMSP). Consequently, in 2009-2010, TBBC's CMSP staff worked with refugee staff and the refugee committees to review and revise all structures.

The 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 figure on page xxx shows the standard Large Camp Structure (i.e. > 20,000 residents / Mae La Camp). The Medium and Small Camp structures are similar but simplified and without the Zone level structure.

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 - often also set up their own organisations, such as the Burmese Women's Union in Ban Mai Nai Soi and the Muslim Youth Association in Umpiem Mai.

These main Karen and Karenni groups are established in each camp, running and coordinating 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 feeding programmes etc.). They also organise other activities: raising awareness and promoting issues within the community; conducting trainings, workshops, research and documentation, and advocacy; and help run publications, competitions and celebrations.

Structurally, their committees reflect the camp committees, comprising an executive committee, heads of sub-committees and administrative staff, with smaller committees at the zone/ section level. They are administratively accountable to the CC Camp Affairs Coordinator, 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, the main women's and youth committees are also facing substantial turnover of staff due to departures for resettlement, especially in the four most northern camps where most resettlement activities are currently focused. These committees 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.

Similarly to the central camp management structures, UN and CCSDPT agencies implement many programmes and activities through the uniquely placed positions which CBOs hold in the communities, yet commensurate technical and financial support for them is far from adequate to meet their needs and, when provided, is typically only in support of the immediate needs of the specific activity being conducted.

Other community-based organisations (CBOs)

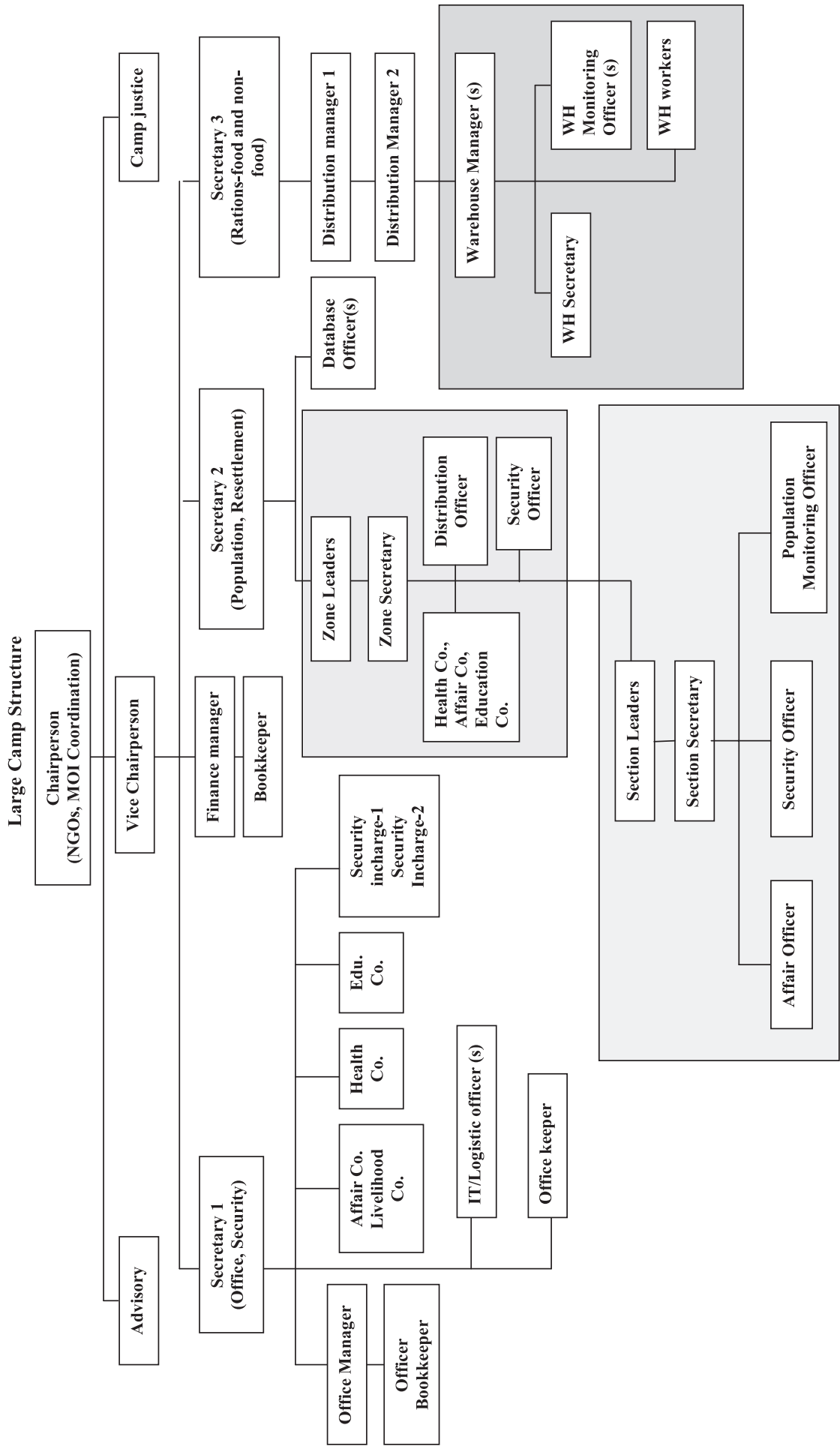
A variety of other CBOs also support camp management activities in the camps. These fall into two main categories: those which are formed by members of the refugee communities themselves, and those which are established by NGOs and other external service providers.

Although both act as support groups, most of the former comprise of organisations supporting more specific social groups, such as the Karenni Students Union and the Karen Handicapped Welfare Association, whereas the latter are generally orientated around protection issues, such as the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence/ Community Peace Teams and the Child Protection Committees (CPC).

The selection of committee members also 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. Similarly, members of the former generally work on a voluntary basis and are responsible for trying to find their own funding to support their activities, while staff of the latter generally receive stipends and are allocated operational budgets.

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, there has been a flourishing of other groups setting up - typically along ethnic lines. As a lot of them are fledgling groupings, many are still struggling to organise themselves in the pursuit of their objectives, and some are still struggling to gain the support of the constituency they strive to serve. Typically, they immerse themselves in more immediate pursuits, such as organizing material needs for vulnerable households and individuals within their communities with the longer-term aim that these genuine acts of charity will strengthen their support base and solidify their position and role in the community, and thereby helping to support camp management. In the meantime, UN and CCSDPT agencies should monitor their evolutions and consider engaging and supporting them where appropriate.

The issue of integration also very much relates to camp management, although the dynamic is more complex as many of the staff are elected by the refugee communities themselves or recruited by their leadership bodies. Following the camp elections in early 2010, and in response to the challenges in the election of representatives from these groups into positions of authority within camp structures, a "Coordinating Committee for Ethnic Groups" (CCEG) and a "Camp Committee Advisory Board" (CCAB) made up of representatives of various religions and ethnicities present in the camp were established by the KRC and the camp committee in Mae La camp. The CCEG and CCAB work very closely with the main camp committee in coordinating, planning and implementing activities. A powerful example of this close relationship is the inclusion of minority ethnic group representatives in the camp's New Arrivals Committee responsible for verifying new arrivals.



A brief history of the Thailand Burma border situation

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

1984: The first refugees

In 1984 the border was predominately under the control of the indigenous ethnic nationalities. The Burmese Government/ Army had only three main access points at Tachilek in the North, Myawaddy in the centre and Kawthaung in the South. The dark-shaded border areas had never been under the direct control of the Burmese Government or occupied by the Burmese Army. These areas were controlled by the ethnic nationalities themselves, predominantly Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon, who had established de facto autonomous states. The ethnic nationality resistance had influence and access over a much wider area represented diagrammatically in the pale shade. They raised taxes on substantial black market trade between Thailand and Burma and used these taxes to pay for their governing systems, their armies and 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. But 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, taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. As territory was lost new refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.

1988 and 1990 democracy movements

In 1988 the people of Burma rose up against the military regime with millions taking part in mass demonstrations. Students and monks played prominent roles and Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as their charismatic leader. The uprising was crushed by the army on 18th September with thousands killed on the streets. Around 10,000 'student' activists fled to the Thailand Burma border and the first alliances were made between ethnic and pro-democracy movements. Offices were established at the KNU headquarters at Manerplaw and over 30 small 'student' camps were established along the border, although the number of 'students' 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 any significant territory and the number of refugees had increased to around 115,000. The remaining 'student' camps had by now all been forced to move into Thailand and most of their numbers were integrated into the refugee camps.

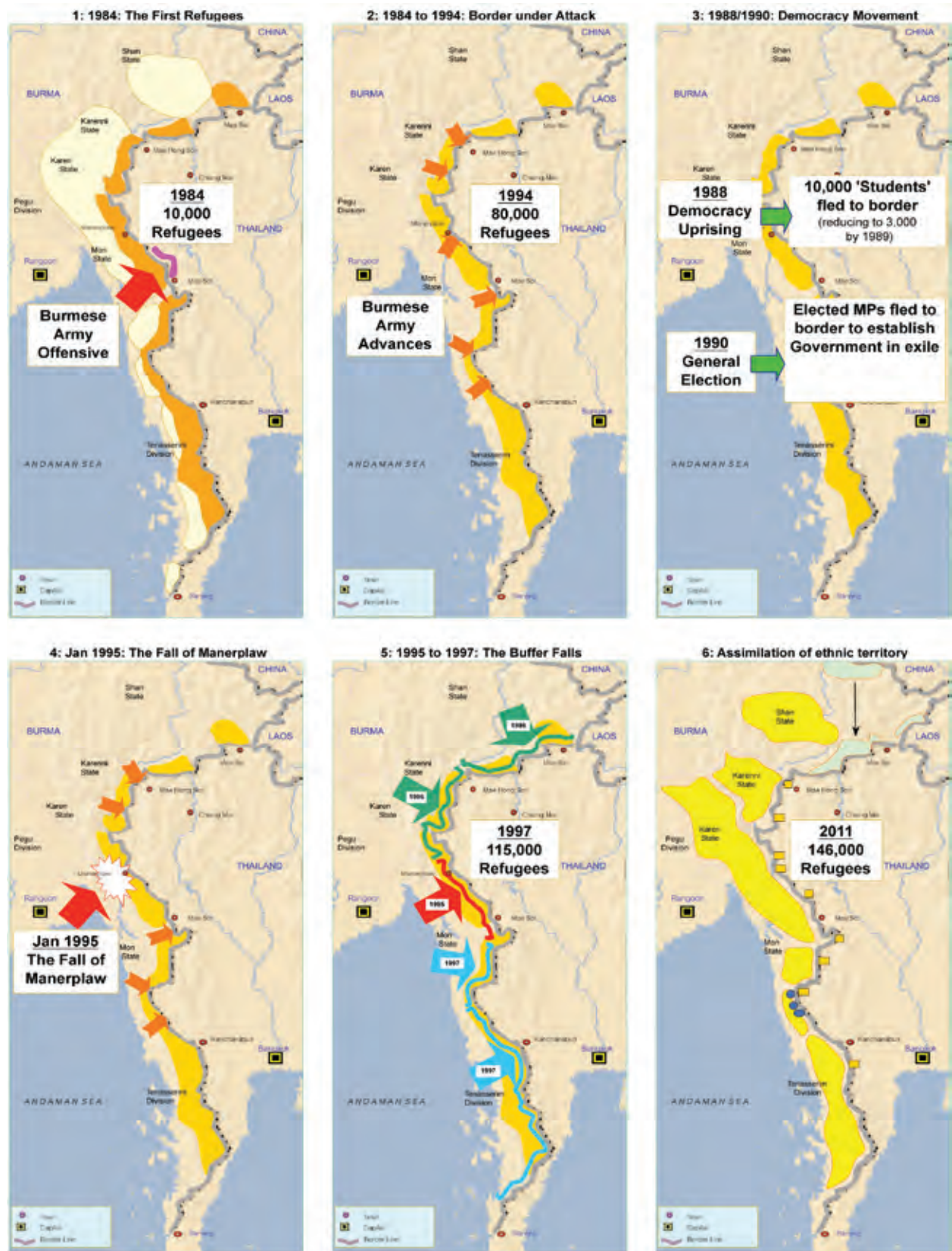
Assimilation of ethnic territory since 1996

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 3,600 ethnic villages have been destroyed since 1996 affecting over one million people. Probably more than 300,000 have fled to Thailand as refugees (the majority being Shan and not recognised by the Thai government). TBBC estimates that in 2010 there were over 500,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Eastern states and divisions of Burma bordering Thailand, with 446,000 in the rural areas alone including about 206,000 people in temporary ceasefire areas administered by ethnic nationalities. The most vulnerable group is an estimated 115,000 civilians who are hiding in areas most affected by military skirmishes, followed by approximately 125,000 villagers who have been forcibly evicted by the Burmese Army into designated relocation sites (see Appendix G). The current population in the border refugee camps is estimated to be around 146,000.

Prospects

Parts of the border are still controlled by both ceasefire and non-ceasefire ethnic groups. In the lead up to the 2010 General Election SPDC tried to convert generally reluctant ceasefire armies into Border Guard Forces (BGFs) under their command. Most have so far refused and since the election the Burmese Army has been conducting new military operations in Kachin, Shan, Mon and Karen States.

Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2011



Internal displacement and chronic poverty in eastern Burma

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) has been collaborating with ethnic community-based organisations to document conditions in eastern Burma since 2002. During the past two years, apart from updating information about displacement across six states and divisions, poverty assessments have also been conducted in fourteen townships. The poverty assessment was developed in consultation with humanitarian agencies based in Rangoon as a contribution towards developing a credible, nation-wide database of indicators for household vulnerability. "Protracted Displacement and Chronic Poverty in Eastern Burma/Myanmar" was published in 2010 and is available from <http://www.tbbc.org/resources/resources.htm#idps>, but the maps and charts here highlight some of the key findings. The 2011 Survey will be available in October.

The main threats to human security in eastern Burma are related to militarisation. Under the guise of state building, the Burmese army's strength grew from 180,000 soldiers in 1988 to an estimated 400,000 soldiers currently. The number of battalions deployed across eastern Burma has approximately doubled since 1995. In areas of ongoing conflict, Burmese Army patrols target civilians as a means of undermining the opposition. Land confiscation and extortion are more widespread impacts of the Burmese Army's so-called 'self-reliance' policy. During the past year, the SPDC's attempts to pressure ethnic ceasefire groups to transform into border Guard Forces have increased insecurity in areas which were previously relatively stable.

TBBC's partner agencies have documented the destruction, forced relocation or abandonment of more than 3,600 civilian settlements in eastern Burma since 1996. These field reports have been corroborated by high resolution commercial satellite imagery of villages before and after the displacement occurred. This scale of villages forcibly displaced is comparable to the situation in Darfur and has been recognised as the strongest single indicator of crimes against humanity in eastern Burma. Approximately 70,000 people have been forced to leave their homes each year since 2002, and at least 446,000 people were internally displaced in rural areas of eastern Burma at the end of 2010. As this conservative estimate only covers 37 townships and discounts urban areas, it is likely that well over half a million internally displaced persons remain in eastern Burma.

Government statistics disguise the extent of suffering and suggest relatively low levels of poverty in eastern Burma. This is because surveys are not allowed in some areas and pockets of extreme vulnerability are not taken into account when data is only disaggregated to the State or Division level. However, the indicators for vulnerability in eastern Burma are comparable to the worst findings that independent agencies have reported from anywhere in Burma.

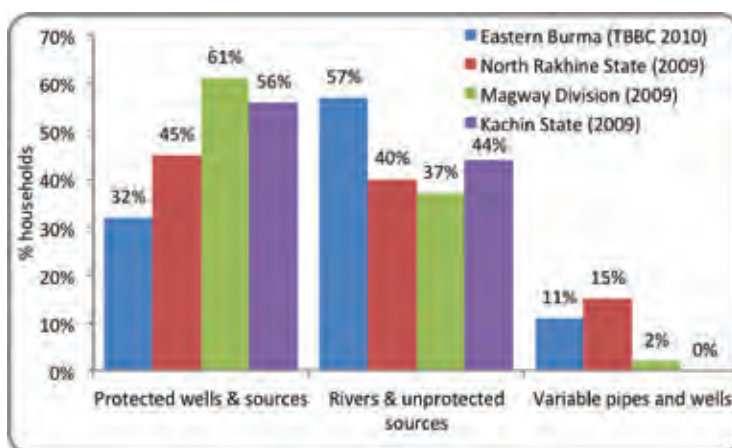
Displaced Villages in Eastern Burma, 1996-2010



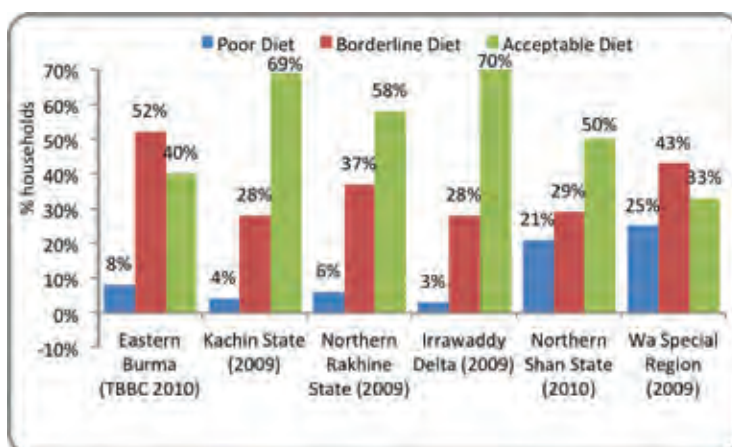
Internal Displacement in Eastern Burma, 2010



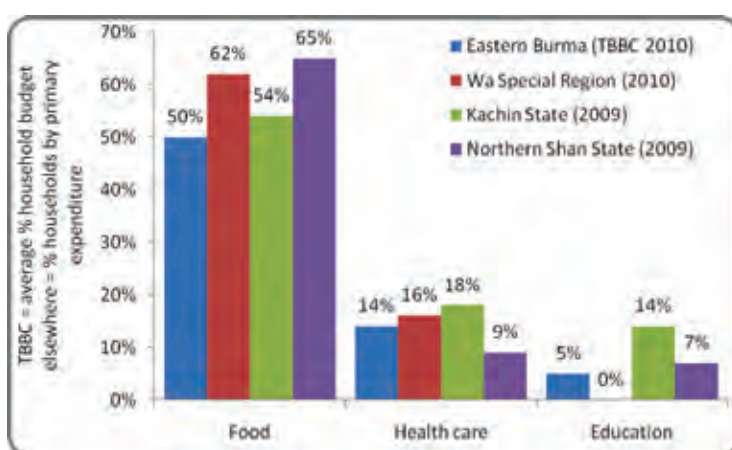
Official figures suggest that poverty rates in Kachin State and Magway Division are amongst the worst in the nation. However, this survey indicates that basic living conditions, such as access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities, are generally worse in eastern Burma. Only 32% of respondents in eastern Burma reported accessing protected wells and other sources of safe drinking water, which compares poorly to data provided by aid agencies from other areas of the country.



When compared with findings from surveys in other parts of Burma, the indicators for food security suggest communities in south eastern Burma are amongst the most vulnerable in the nation. Three quarters of the households in south eastern Burma had experienced food shortages during the month prior to being surveyed, and a similar proportion were preparing for a gap in rice supply of at least three months prior to the next harvest. Food consumption analysis identifies that 60% of households surveyed have an inadequate diet, which is consistent with tight restrictions on humanitarian and market access in conflict-affected areas.



While numerous indicators reflect severe vulnerabilities in eastern Burma, there is also evidence that subsistence livelihoods are highly resilient. The main source of staple food for three quarters of households is either their own rice crop or social networks, while access to cash income is more limited than elsewhere in the country. The low dependence on trade and high degrees of self-reliance are also reflected by a relatively low proportion of household expenditures on food. This would generally be considered an indicator for lower levels of poverty, but comparisons are distorted because of increased restrictions on movement and reduced access to markets in the conflict-affected areas of eastern Burma.



There is an urgent need to scale up poverty alleviation and humanitarian relief efforts and there are capacities within Rangoon and border-based aid agencies to absorb additional funding immediately. However, the humanitarian and development challenge is to ensure that aid funding and programming are based on needs and vulnerabilities rather than political agendas.

TBBC meeting schedule 2011

1) TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board meets at least four times annually. Dates set so far for 2011:

10th	February	Online conference
5th	March	Mae Sot
16th	August	Online conference
9th	September	Online conference
25th	October	Bangkok

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

2) TBBC General Meetings

7th -11th	March	Extraordinary General Meeting	Mae Sot
25th & 28th	October	Annual General Meeting	Bangkok

3) TBBC Donors Meeting

27th	October	Bangkok
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4) Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Meetings

There will be six CCSDPT information and coordination Meetings in 2011 normally on a Thursday at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, from 09.00 to 11.30 hrs:

27th January	25th August
31st March	29th September
26th May	1st December

Abbreviations

AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	KSNG	Karen Student Network Group
AGM	Annual General Meeting	KWO	Karen Women's Organisation
AMI	Aide Medicale International	KYO	Karen Youth Organisation
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	LAC	Legal Assistance Centres
ARC	American Refugee Committee	LoA	Letter of Agreement
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	LWR	Lutheran World Relief
AUP	Aid to Uprooted People	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AVI	Australian Volunteer's International	MFT	Multi-Functional Teams
BBC	Burmese Border Consortium	MHS	Mae Hong Son
BCG	Beneficiary Communications Group	MJ	Mega Joules
BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring	MNRC	Mon National Relief Committee
BKK	Bangkok	MMR	Monthly Monitoring Reports
BGF	Border Guard Force	MOI	Ministry Of Interior
BHC	Bording House Committeee	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CAAC	Children Affected my Armed Conflict	MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers
CAMA	Compassion and Mercy Associates	MSR	Mae Sariang
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition	MST	Mae Sot
CPF	Camp Public Forum	MSU	Mobile Storage Unit
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MT	Metric Tonne
CCAB	Camp Committee Advisory Board	MUPF	Monthly Update of Populations Figures
CCEG	Coordinating Committee for Ethnic Groups	MYA	Muslim Youth Association
CCSDPT	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CCT	Church of Christ in Thailand	NFI	Non-food Items
CEAB	Community Elders Advisory Boards	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CDC	Centre for Disease Control	NLD	National League for Democracy
CHE	Community Health Educators	NMSP	New Mon State Party
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	NSC	National Security Council (RTG)
CIDKP	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People	NTF	Nutrition Task Force
CMP	Camp Management Project	OCDP	Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (MOI)
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
CMSP	Camp Management Support Project	OPE	Overseas Processing Entity
CoC	Code of Conduct	PAB	Provincial Admissions Boards
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
CPN	Child Protection Network	POC	Person of Concern
DFID	UK Department For International Development	PSAE	Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
DKBA	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army	PWG	Protection Working Group
DHA WG	Donors and Humanitarian Actor Working Group	RDR	Ration Distribution Register
DOPA	Department of Public Administration (MOI)	RDW	Ration Distribution Warehouse
EC	European Commission	RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Committee
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office	RSB	Rice Soi Blend
EDGSP	Entrepreneurship Development, Grant & Savings 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
FSP	Food Security Programme	SHRF	Shan Human Rights Foundation
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SKB	Sangklaburi
GCM	Global Chronic Malnutrition	SLORC	State Law Order and Restoration Council
GHD	Good Humanitarian Donorship	SORP	Statement for Recommended Practice for Charities
GHDI	Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative	SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion	SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter & Minimum Standards in Disaster Relief
GRN	Goods Received Note	SRC	Shan Refugee Committee
HIS	Health Information System	SSA-S	Shan State Army South
HR	Human Resources	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
HV	Heating Value	SWAN	Shan Women's Action Network
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	SYNG	Shan Youth Network Group
ICCO	Inter Church Organisation for Development	TANGO	Technical Assistance to refugees
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons	TPD	TBBC Population Database
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	TEAR	Tearfund
ILO	International Labour Organisation	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	ToR	Terms of Reference
IRC	International Rescue Committee	ToT	Training of Trainers
IRPI	International Research Promotion Institute	UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
IYCF	Intensive Young Child Feeding	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KAD	Karen Agricultural Department	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
KESAN	Karen Environmental and Social Action Network	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
KIO	Kachin Independence Organisation	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
KnDD	Karenni Development Department	USDA	Union Solidarity and Development Association
KnED	Karenni Education Department	USDP	Union Solidarity and Development Party
KNLA	Karen National Liberation Army	UWSA	United Wa State Army
KNPLF	Karenni Nationalities Peoples Liberation Front	UWSP	United Wa State Party
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee	WFP	World Food Programme
KNU	Karen National Union	WHO	World Health Organisation
KnWO	Karenni Women's Organisation	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
KnYO	Karenni Youth Organisation	YSP	Yellow Split Peas
KORD	Karen Office of Relief and Development	ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee		



Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Working with displaced people of Burma
27 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.