



PROGRAMME REPORT
2011
JULY TO DECEMBER

Thailand Burma Border Consortium

TBBC would like to thank its Donors and Members for their generous contributions and support in 2011



The Netherlands



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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 July to December 2011.

TBBC is currently a consortium of ten international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from eight countries. TBBC's main focus is to provide food, shelter and capacity-building support to Burmese refugees and 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.

In recent months political developments in Burma/ Myanmar have raised the possibility of reconciliation after decades of conflict in the ethnic areas and TBBC is committed to supporting peace-building initiatives. TBBC is prepared to participate in the eventual voluntary repatriation of the refugees when the situation allows safe and dignified return to Burma/ Myanmar, 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 17 NGO members of CCSDPT and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). TBBC's programmes are consistent with the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions and are implemented through partnerships with refugee committees, community-based organisations and local groups.

TBBC is a signatory to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, and as such, aims to be, impartial, and independent from any political viewpoint. TBBC 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.tbtc.org.

TBBC Strategic Plan Objectives, 2009-2013

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

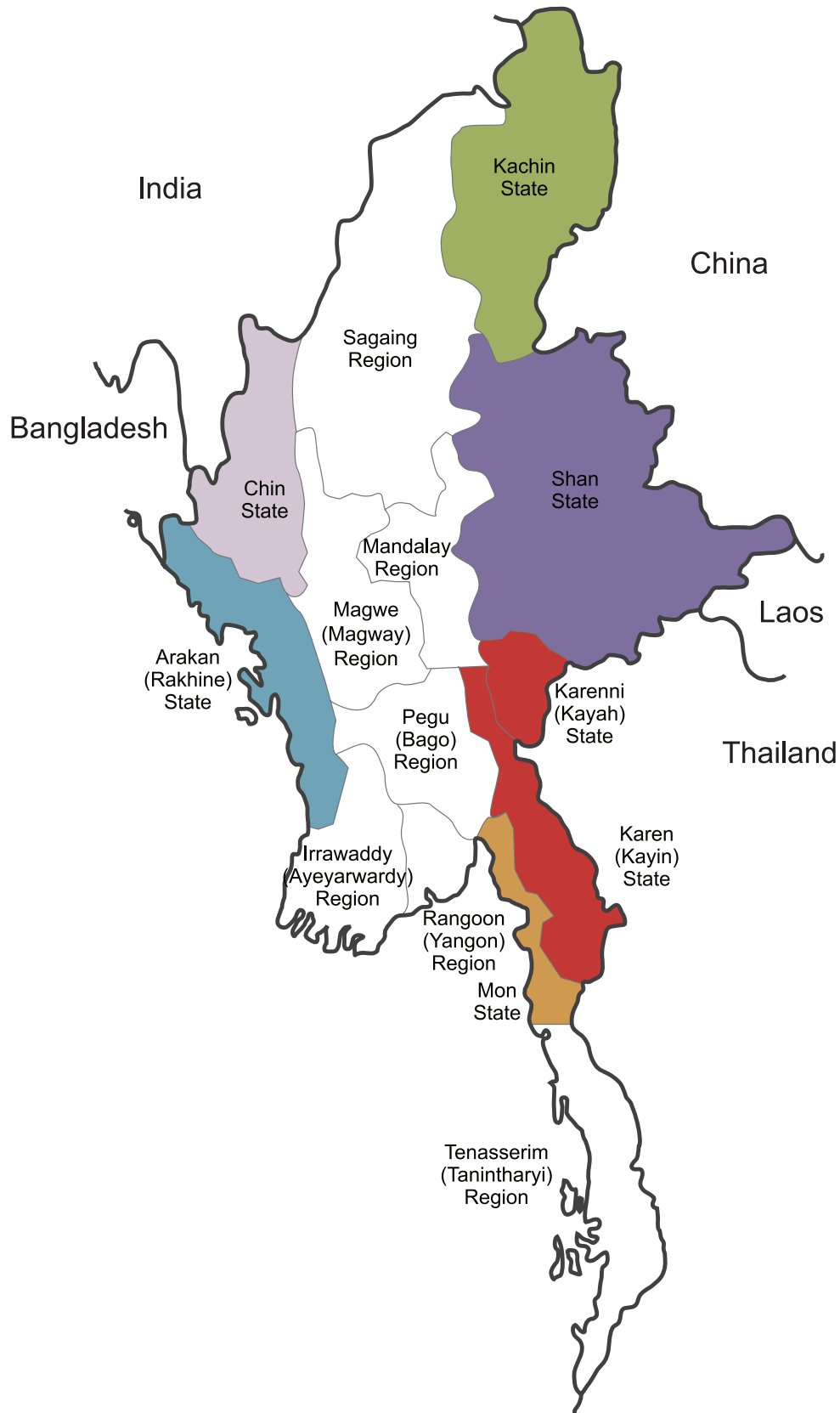
Contents

1. Executive Summary July to December 2011	1
2. Refugee Situation July to December 2011	5
2.1. Refugee populations	6
2.1.1. Camp population	6
2.1.2. Resettlement to third countries	8
2.2. RTG refugee policy	9
2.3. Migrant workers	9
2.4. Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma	9
2.5. Political developments	11
3. Programme, July to December 2011	13
3.1. Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma	14
3.1.1. Planning initiatives and RTG policy	14
3.1.2. Protection activities	15
3.1.3. Other TBBC advocacy activities	15
3.2. Increasing self-reliance and reducing aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities	16
3.2.1. Entrepreneurship Development, Grant Savings and Loans Programme (EDGSLP)	17
3.2.2. Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project	20
3.2.3. Weaving project	26
3.2.4. Livelihoods opportunities in the shelter sector	27
3.3. Ensuring continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable	31
3.3.1. Camp supplies	31
3.3.2. Nutrition Programmes	42
3.3.3. Nutrition Surveillance	45
3.3.4. Supply chain management	46
3.3.5. Preparedness, new arrivals, vulnerable groups	51
3.3.6. Support to Mon resettlement sites	52
3.3.7. Support to Shan displaced persons	53
3.3.8. Safe house	53
3.3.9. Assistance to Thai communities	54
3.3.10. Coordination of assistance	54
3.4. Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance	55
3.4.1. Capacity	55
3.4.2. Resources	57
3.4.3. Representation	58
3.4.4. Beneficiary Communication	59
3.4.5. Diversity	61
3.4.6. Boarding Houses	64
3.5. Developing TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities	65
3.5.1. Governance	65
3.5.2. Management	65
3.5.3. Communications	68
3.5.4. Resource Centre	69
3.5.5. Information Technology	69
3.5.6. Visibility	69
3.5.7. Cost effectiveness	69
3.5.8. Funding Strategy	69
3.5.9. Programme studies and evaluations	70
4. Finance	71
4.1. Income	72
4.2. Expenses	72
4.2.1. Actual expenses 2011	73
4.2.2. Operating Budget 2012	74
4.3. Reserves and balance sheet	76
4.4. Monthly cash flow	77
4.5. Grant allocations	77
4.6. Sensitivity of assumptions	77
5. Performance against indicators, July – December 2011	89
5.1. Specific Objective 1	91
5.2. Specific Objective 2	91
5.3. Specific Objective 3	93
5.4. Specific Objective 4	100

Appendices

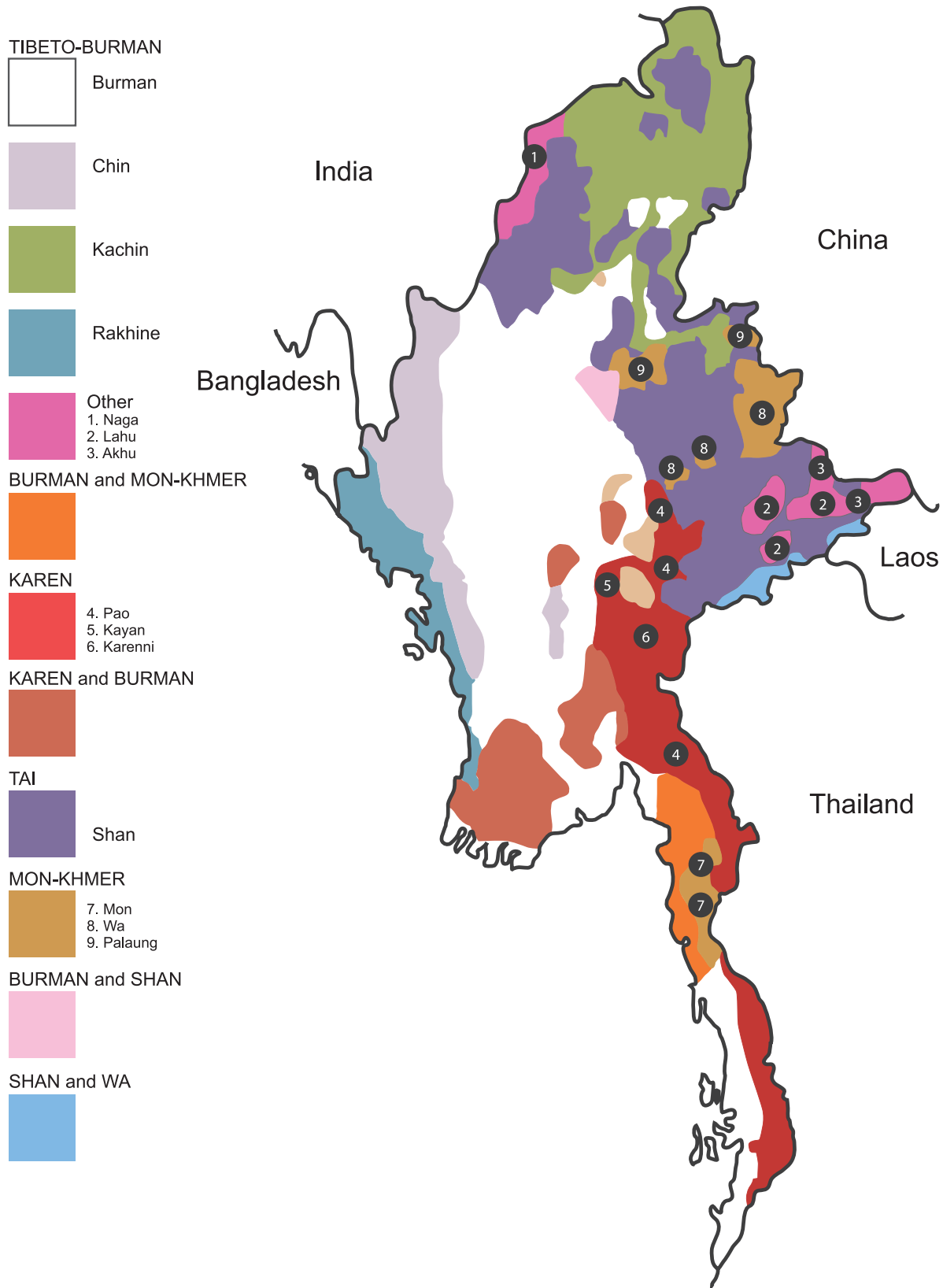
A. TBBC History, Regulations, Funding and Programme	104
A.1 History, Role and Regulations	104
A.2 Organisational structure, funding and financial reporting	106
A.3 TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goals, Aim and Objectives	107
A.4 Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations	108
A.5 Refugee caseload and demographics	108
A.6 Programme Responses	110
A.6.1 Pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment for displaced people of Burma	110
a) Advocacy activities	110
b) Protection	110
A.6.2 Increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency by promoting and supporting livelihood opportunities	
a) Entrepreneurship Development, Grant Savings and Loans Programme (EDGSLP)	111
b) Community agriculture and nutrition (CAN)	112
c) Weaving project	113
A.6.3 Ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while and prioritising support for the most vulnerable	113
a) Food and cooking fuel	113
b) Shelter	114
c) Non-Food Items	116
d) Nutrition	117
e) Supply chain	118
f) Monitoring Procedures	121
g) Preparedness	123
h) The Sangklaburi Safe House	123
i) Assistance to Thai communities	124
j) Environmental impact	124
A.6.4 Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance	125
a) Camp management	125
b) Community outreach	126
c) Gender	126
A.6.5 Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities	128
a) Strategic Plan	128
b) Programme evaluation and review	128
c) Performance indicators	129
d) Cost effectiveness	129
e) Sustainability	129
f) Transition and/or exit strategies (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development)	130
g) Visibility	131
B. Summary of TBBC and NGO programme since 1984	132
C. Financial statements July to December 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 December 2011	156
I. TBBC meeting schedule 2012	158

Burma/ Myanmar States and Divisions



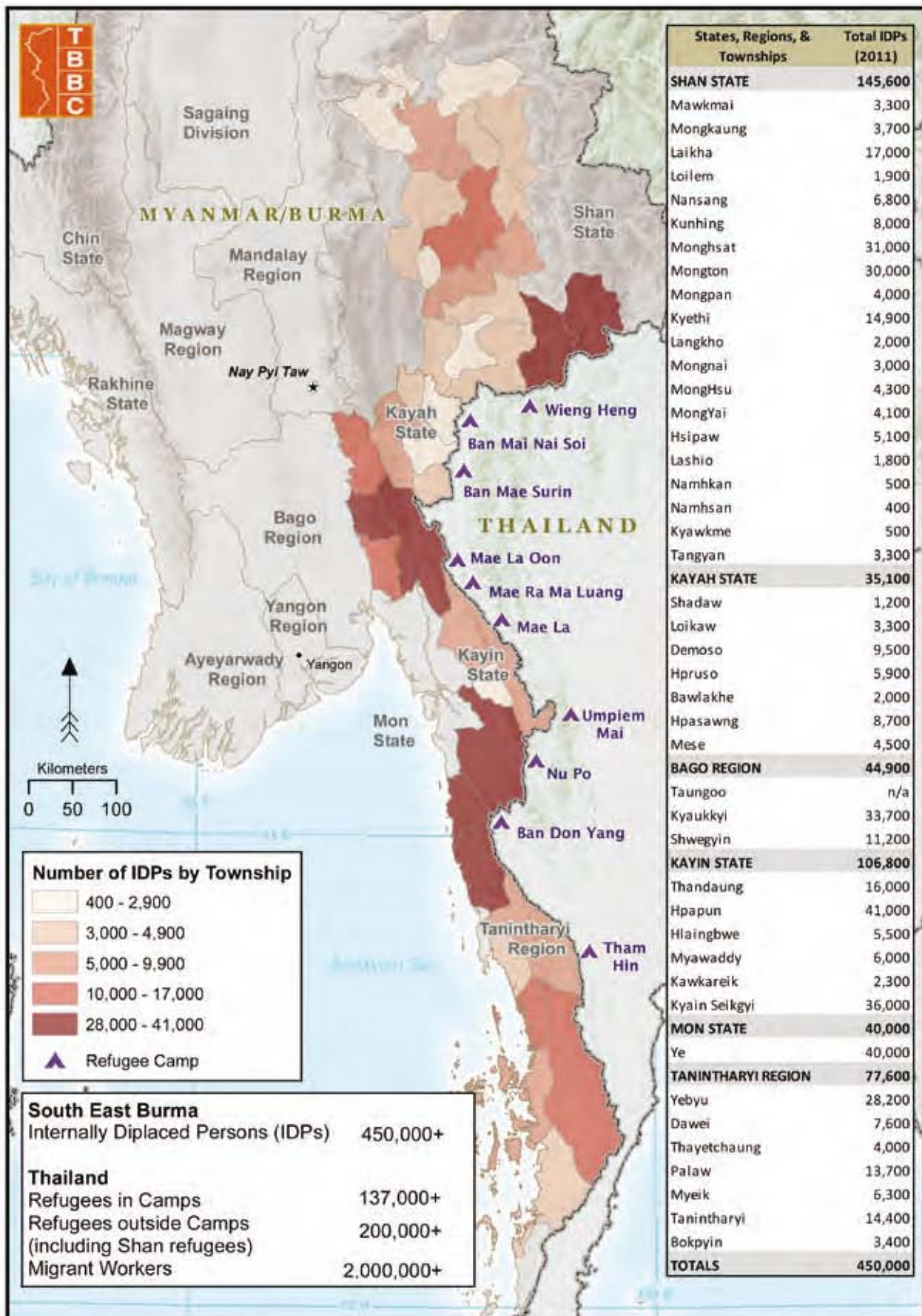
Notes: names in parentheses are those used by Government of Myanmar

Major ethnic groups Burma/ Myanmar



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

Displaced Burmese December 2011



Executive Summary

1

July to December 2011



The KNU signed a preliminary ceasefire in Pa-an on 12th January 2012

Introduction

This has been an extraordinary six months, bringing hopes of an end to conflict in Burma/ Myanmar for the first time in the 28 years TBBC has been supporting refugees on the border. Few could have predicted the wave of political changes in Burma/ Myanmar since the pivotal first meeting between President Thein Sein and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in Naypyidaw on 19th August. These have been enthusiastically welcomed by the international community and a dazzling line-up of the worlds' top leaders has visited the country. Some sanctions against the regime have already been lifted although all of the visitors have cautioned that much more needs to be done.

There are still hundreds of political prisoners, decades-old conflicts with the ethnic nationalities remain unresolved and the absence of rule of law still means ongoing human rights abuses and injustice. Critics point out that the military still retains overwhelming control of parliament and fundamental reform has yet to take place. Some argue that the changes made so far are not irreversible.

But there has been progress on even the most protracted of problems and, most pertinently for the refugees and internally displaced, this includes ethnic conflict. An invitation by President Thein Sein in August for ethnic forces to negotiate ceasefires with their State authorities was initially greeted with cynicism. However, after relaxing demands to form Border Guard Forces, the Government was able to restore ceasefire agreements with the United Wa State Army (UWSA), the National Democratic Alliance Army (NDAA/ Mongla), the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) and the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N). This was then followed in November by a new government peace initiative addressing protracted armed conflict led by Railway's Minister U Aung Min which has led to preliminary agreements with the Shan State Army South (SSA-S) the Chin National Front (CNF) and the Karen National Union (KNU), and ongoing negotiations with the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) and the New Mon State Party (NMSP). The only contradiction to these positive developments is ongoing heavy fighting in Kachin State following the breakdown of a 17 year old ceasefire with the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) in June.

Although yet early days, for the first time since TBBC began working on the border in 1984 there are real hopes that there might be reconciliation in Burma/ Myanmar and that refugees may be able to return home.

Preliminary reports from Karen and Shan States suggest that fighting has decreased significantly since the KNU and SSA-S agreements were negotiated, but that skirmishes have not completely stopped. If the cessation of hostilities can be concluded the bigger challenge will then be transforming ceasefires into a substantive peace process. The ethnic nationalities will need help in adjusting historic ambitions to modern realities and the Government of Myanmar will need to be encouraged to remain open to an inclusive political process which Minister U Aung Min has promised and which is key to national reconciliation.

Inevitably political changes in Burma/ Myanmar and the ceasefire talks have raised expectations that refugees may at last be able to go home. So far however there is consensus that it will take time. Without genuine reconciliation it will not be possible to address all of the problems that decades of conflict have created. Thousands of villages have been relocated or destroyed, hundreds of thousands of landmines have been deployed, basic infrastructure is non-existent in many areas and local economies have been destroyed. A comprehensive rehabilitation programme will need to be drawn up which will include provision for hundreds of thousands of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who may also wish to return 'home'. Land confiscation and mega-infrastructure projects will be major factors to be considered. For all of this, access for the humanitarian community will be essential.

In spite of the challenges ahead, it is remarkable to be even contemplating refugees returning home after 28 years of encampment in Thailand. The 138,000 refugees in camps in Thailand, tens of thousands outside the camps and hundreds of thousands of IDPs across the border comprise a considerable community that one day will again be part of the future of Burma/ Myanmar. They have an important role to play in reconciliation and their skills learnt in community management and service delivery of assistance programmes will be important assets when return and reconstruction become a reality. TBBC has been struggling to raise adequate funding to maintain basic services for refugees and IDPs in recent years but it is essential that Donors sustain support through this crucial period. Indeed this time of transition should be used to prepare refugees for return by addressing their skills and educational needs.

After 28 years on the border TBBC has developed many relationships with key stakeholders which will prove useful in supporting peace and reconciliation. As and when appropriate, TBBC will also be willing to participate in the repatriation process. This report documents TBBC's programme during the second half of 2011, illustrating its endeavours to work within difficult financial constraints and yet aspire to promote and support the changes long hoped for and perhaps which are now within the realms of possibility.

Refugee situation

The border situation was relatively stable during the second half of 2011 and TBBC's 'verified caseload' was 137,157 at the end of December, a net decrease of 3,295 for the year after allowing for births and new arrivals, less departures for resettlement and

deaths. The 'feeding figure', people actually turning up to collect their rations, decreased rather more, by 4,058, in part reflecting improved ration book and distribution controls.

9,262 refugees left the camps for resettlement to third countries during 2011 taking the total to 73,775 from 2006. The majority of those eligible for and interested in resettlement have now departed and numbers leaving are likely to continue to fall after 2012. As registered refugees leave for resettlement and are replaced by new arrivals that are not registered, the percentage of unregistered people in the camps increases and stood at 45%, 62,157 people, at the end of the year. There has been no progress towards completing the pilot pre-screening process initiated in 2009 which was designed to screen out those without valid claims to asylum.

TBBC funding situation

Having made significant programme cuts, mainly to food, shelter and IDP support, TBBC was able to stay on budget in 2011 and record a small surplus of baht 10 million (USD 0.3m, EUR 0.25m) for the year. Income and expenditures in Thai baht were 9% and 10% lower than in 2010 respectively.

TBBC expenditures have now been more or less straight-lined in Thai baht terms for the last 6 years although, due to strengthening of the Thai baht, they have increased by 23% in USD terms. The loyal support of many donors has been remarkable during this period in the face of global economic uncertainty and many other competing emergencies elsewhere in the world. For this TBBC is very grateful.

The TBBC programme has been cut by 26% over the last two years due to funding difficulties. Food and shelter rations are now only at 78% and 50% of international standards and support for IDPs is half of 2010 levels.

However, rice prices have increased on average by 32% over this period which, together with other cost increases, has necessitated annual cuts in the programme. Prospects for 2012 are no better. Income in Thai baht is projected to be 2% lower than in 2011 whilst costs continue to increase, particularly rice prices which are currently 22% higher than average prices paid last year. This has necessitated another round of cuts for 2012. The budget of baht 1,062 million (USD 34m, EUR 27m) includes further cuts of 11% in the programme compared with last year.

Cumulatively the cuts to the food, shelter and IDP support have been about 26% in the last two years. The basic food and shelter rations will now respectively be 78% and 50% of International Sphere Project standards and 50% less IDPs will be supported compared with 2010. Additionally TBBC has now stopped supplying all non-food items even to new arrivals.

Clearly ongoing annual cuts on this scale are unsustainable. It is hoped that if the peace process in Burma/ Myanmar continues, Donors will be committed to ensuring basic needs are met during any transition period.

TBBC Programme

Nutrition: Major cost savings were made in 2011 by revising the refugee food rations based on the recommendations of an expert Nutritionist. The amounts of rice, cooking oil and salt were reduced, chillies eliminated and sugar provided only as a component of AsiaReMIX. Besides cost savings, the new rations acknowledge that refugees have some capacity to supplement the food ration TBBC provides and are more balanced nutritionally.

An extensive vulnerability assessment in 2011 revealed that 88% of the population are 'medium' or 'highly' vulnerable and warned that no further ration cuts should be made without further cost-benefit studies. Unfortunately ongoing funding constraints have necessitated further cuts in 2012 and these are being implemented without further detailed surveys recommended by the consultants to identify the most vulnerable households.

The new rations will provide only 1,640 kcals/ person/ day, 78% of the international Sphere Project standard putting the most vulnerable population at risk. A priority for 2012 will therefore be to strengthen Supplementary Feeding Programmes for traditional vulnerable groups such as malnourished children and adults and pregnant and lactating mothers, to initiate preventive programming for young children aged 6 months to 2 years old, and to set up community managed feeding in which trained refugees from the community will be charged with identifying the estimated 15% most vulnerable population for extra rations.

Shelter: Shelter material rations will be maintained at 50% of Sphere Project standards in 2012 making the ongoing introduction of needs-based shelter assessments even more important. With a new Shelter Specialist in place, this will now be introduced to other camps in 2012, tailoring individual household shelter repairs to actual needs and providing skilled assistance in construction.

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

526 refugees have now received entrepreneur training in 3 camps and established 474 businesses, earning an average profit of baht 90 per day. This is similar to the amount they can earn by casual labour outside the camps without the risk of arrest and deportation whilst learning business skills that will be invaluable for their future. Thirty-five savings groups have been established in the second phase of the project which will provide investment security for camp refugees raising pigs and small animals.

Camp Management: TBBC is now providing support training and stipends to about 2,500 people involved in camp management. Considerable effort has been made in recent years to strengthen camp management through capacity building and in establishing a Camp Management Working Group to engage other stakeholders to strengthen accountability and support. Much progress has been made and an evaluation of the model, supported by the Canadian and Australian government at the end of 2011, is expected to guide future developments.

Supply Chain: Perhaps the most obvious improvements in TBBC's programme in recent years have been in Supply Chain Management from procurement through delivery, storage and distribution of supplies. During 2011, progress included revisions of the ration book system which will strengthen distribution controls and, where budget permitted, considerable improvements to warehouse design with improved stacking for stock control and waiting areas to separate refugees from warehouse activities and provide them with shade and shelter.

A Monitoring and Evaluation specialist was hired who will review and strengthen TBBC's monitoring procedures in close cooperation with programme staff.

TBBC restructuring

It is hoped that new Humanitarian Response and Programmes Directors will be recruited shortly to fill vacancies created by the departure of the Supply Chain and Programmes Directors last year. This has provided an opportunity to refine TBBC's organisational structure and will complete a full complement of staff.

Two external Board members were elected at the TBBC Annual General Meeting (AGM) in October in accordance with revised Bylaws adopted at the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) in March. A committee was elected to guide the recruitment of a new Executive Director. Progress will be reported at the next EGM in March and an ongoing role defined for the outgoing Executive Director.

TBBC wishes to express its deep appreciation to all of its donors and supporters, large and small for all their support and encouragement. For the first time in 28 years there is the possibility, at last, of reconciliation in Burma/ Myanmar and refugees going home. We hope that all will be patient during any period of transition and ensure that the necessary support is available to see this extraordinary saga through to what we hope will be a satisfactory conclusion.



Mae La camp

Refugee Situation

2

July to December 2011



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 proved inadequate in dealing with the subsequent large influx of new arrivals and in 2004/5 MOI/ UNHCR carried out a new border-wide registration. This exercise re-registered 101,992 persons from 1999 and identified 34,061 others who had arrived since that time, a total of 136,053. The RTG resumed PAB screening, focusing mainly on the new 2005 caseload and subsequently the vast majority of these have been processed and registered.

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



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

The TBBC database includes 137,157 verified people living in camp, of which 45% arrived after 2005 and are unregistered.

Meanwhile, TBBC uses its own population database for the purpose of determining ration needs. This includes all registered refugees checked against UNHCR's 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 3.3.4 b) Verified Caseload and Feeding figures and 3.3.4 f) Ration Books).

Figure 2.1 shows the TBBC verified caseload at 31st December compared with the MOI/ UNHCR registered population figures. The total TBBC verified caseload is 137,157 comprising 74,978 registered refugees and 62,179 unregistered people. UNHCR's comparable registered caseload is 88,011. MOI/ UNHCR generally do not include new camp entries since 2005. The TBBC also feeds 585 refugees in Wieng Heng. The feeding figure at 31st December (excluding Wieng Heng) was 135,216 or 99% of the verified case load, compared with 140,341 at 30th June.

The number of refugees receiving food from TBBC in December 2011 was 135,216, or 4,058 less than one year ago.

During 2011 the verified case load decreased by 3,295 due to births and new arrivals, less departures for resettlement and deaths, and other transfers/ movements. The feeding figure decreased by 4,058 in part reflecting improved ration book and distribution controls.

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



Province/Camp	TBBC			Feeding Figure ²	MOI/UNHCR Population ³
	Female	Male	Total		
Chiangmai					
Wieng Heng (Ethnic Shan)	297	288	585	585	
Mae Hong Son					
Ban Mai Nai Soi ⁴	6,560	7,032	13,592	13,143	11,071
Ban Mae Surin	1,761	1,818	3,579	3,301	1,916
Mae La Oon	6,810	6,953	13,763	13,650	10,136
Mae Ra Ma Luang	8,021	7,880	15,901	15,691	10,239
Subtotal:	23,152	23,683	46,835	45,785	33,362
Tak					
Mae La	23,180	23,251	46,431	46,222	27,629
Umpiem Mai	8,558	9,051	17,609	17,274	11,017
Nu Po	7,682	7,643	15,325	15,156	8,914
Subtotal:	39,420	39,945	79,365	78,652	47,560
Kanchanaburi					
Ban Don Yang	2,029	1,854	3,883	3,839	2,808
Ratchaburi					
Tham Hin	3,646	3,428	7,074	6,940	4,281
Total:	68,544	69,198	137,742	135,801	88,011

Notes:

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

IDP camps⁵

				Ethnicity ⁶	
Loi Kaw Wan	1,533	1,468	3,001	78.5%	Karen
Loi Sam Sip	191	237	428	9.7%	Karenni
Loi Lam	134	137	271	4.0%	Burman
Loi Tai Lang	1,115	1,356	2,471	1.0%	Mon
Ee Tu Hta	2,104	2,021	4,125	0.5%	Shan
Halockhiani	1,507	1,457	2,964	0.4%	Rakhine
Bee Ree	1,741	1,786	3,527	0.4%	Chin
Total:	8,325	8,462	16,787	0.3%	Kachin
				5.1%	Other

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 4,415 Burmese refugees left Thailand for resettlement during the second half of 2011, a total of 9,262 during the year and a grand total from 2006 of 73,775.¹

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 in Tham Hin in 2005. The first departures were in 2006 and all camps are now included. Refugee departures by camp for 2011 and with totals by country from 2006 are given in Figure 2.2:

Fig. 2.2 Refugee departures 2011: Totals from 2006

Location	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Ireland	Japan	Norway	NZ	Sweden	UK	USA	Other	Total
Former urban	2		2	1				13		3		6		27
Mai Nai Soi	211	5		133					10			863		1,222
Mae Surin	157	1										159		317
Mae La Oon	45	34										1,937		2,016
Mae Ra Ma Luang	15	11			12					5		1,727		1,770
Mae La	185	17			5	1	18		39	3		1,813		2,081
Umpiem Mai	93	1							49			793		936
Nu Po	43								62			435		540
Don Yang	17				51	1						167		236
Tham Hin	7			13	12					6		79		117
2011	775	69	2	147	80	2	18	13	160	17	0	7,979	0	9,262
2010	857	339	8	123	50	0	27	50	5	80	4	9,538	26	11,107
2009	2,323	828	11	202	9	0	0	280	79	118	5	12,826	4	16,685
2008	1,562	637	1	283	144	0	0	70	24	141	29	14,280	1	17,172
2007	1,515	1,574	5	350	62	97	0	414	148	178	111	10,181	1	14,636
2006	734	756	5	208	115	0	0	324	176	348	81	2,164	2	4,913
Grand Total:	7,766	4,203	32	1,313	460	99	45	1,151	592	882	230	56,968	34	73,775

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

Around 8,000 refugees are expected to be resettled in 2012. Over the last two years, the number of resettlement submissions has been declining, a trend that is expected to continue unless the programme extended to the unregistered caseload. If the status quo continues, then gradually a natural end will be reached to the number of eligible refugees seeking to resettle.

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. The necessity for change has encouraged efficiencies and has provided opportunities to people who might not otherwise have been given leadership/ training openings.

73,775 refugees have now left the camps for resettlement in third countries, including 56,968 to the United States.

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/ Myanmar and even returning to work for their people. No quantitative studies have been carried out, but there is clear evidence of the impact of remittances in some camps, and a demonstrated interest from some former refugees to work on the border.

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 RTG elected in 2011 has made no major new refugee policy statements, but individual senior officials have consistently reaffirmed that refugees will not be sent back to Burma/ Myanmar until they can do so in safety and dignity. No deadlines have been set or plans made for the closure of the camps. So far there appears to be welcome recognition that current peace-building efforts will take time after decades of conflict and that much will need to be done in areas of return before repatriation can be safe and sustainable.

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

Whilst current hopes and expectations are that the refugees will be able to go home sometime in the foreseeable future, there remains the possibility that reforms in Burma/ Myanmar will stall and conflict resume. It has been recognised for some time that maintaining the policy of encampment is unsustainable in the longer run and there remains the need for alternative durable solutions. As described in Section 2.1 Refugee Situation, 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 allowed into the process.

CCSDPT and UNHCR continue to promote refugee self-reliance and bringing refugee camp services under the RTG system where possible. Although progress is being made, it remains incremental because refugees are still confined to the camps and there are limited resources available to support new initiatives.

2.3 Migrant workers

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

Over the years, procedures for registration have become more open and systematic and since 2009 Burmese migrant workers have had to have their nationality verified by their home Government in order to receive temporary passports before applying for work permits. Existing work permit holders were invited to apply by 28th February 2010 (subsequently extended to 28th February 2012) 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/ Myanmar to seek national verification, about the difficult bureaucracy and costs involved and the unrealistic timeframe to process such potentially large numbers. However, deadlines were extended 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/ Myanmar. There are other centres across the border in Tachilek and Myawaddy. As of December 2011, 565,669 Burmese migrants had obtained temporary passports, whilst 247,315 more people are still being processed, a total of 812,984. The deadline for NV for this group is expected to be extended to 14th June 2012, after which all those who have completed the process will be eligible to apply for work permit extensions.

The demand by employers for migrant workers in Thailand remains great and another new round of registration for migrant workers from Burma/ Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos (and their dependents under 15 years old) was held between 15th June and 15th September 2011. 543,535 Burmese completed the registration process and received temporary work permits. This group is also likely to have until 14th June to complete NV and apply for work permits extensions, but also have to supply bio-data.

Concerns persist of ongoing exploitation and abuse by most employers, bribes being extracted by some officials, severe limitations on changing employment, relatively high fees involved, and fines levied. However, 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. The Myanmar government has become increasingly interested in improving the registration system, offering to support additional NV centres in central Thailand to reduce the number unregistered. In February 2012 the two governments agreed to open several new NV centres including Bangkok, Samut Prakarn, Samut Sakorn, Chiang Mai and Surat Thani provinces which should make the NV more accessible and reduce costs for migrant workers.

The opening of new National Verification centres in Thailand should make migrant worker registration more accessible.

2.4 Internally displaced: the situation in eastern Burma/ Myanmar

More people were displaced from their homes in south eastern Burma/ Myanmar between August 2010 and July 2011 than in any other year during the past decade, primarily because resistance to the government's plan for ceasefire groups to transform into Border Guard Forces led to an escalation of hostilities. However, this was before a series of new initiatives by the Government of

Myanmar summarised below in Section 2.5. Political developments. By suspending the Border Guard Force plans in September, the Government was able to restore ceasefire agreements with the United Wa State Army (UWSA), the National Democratic Alliance Army (NDAA/ Mongla), the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) and the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N). Dialogue has also resumed in regards to ending protracted armed conflicts with the Government making initial agreements with the Shan State Army-South (SSA-S), the Chin National Front (CNF) and the Karen National Union (KNU), while substantive negotiations continue with the Karen National Union (KNU), New Mon State Party (NMSP) and the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP).

The challenges of building trust so that preliminary ceasefire agreements evolve into substantive peace processes are immense, but the scale of poverty and displacement in south eastern Burma/ Myanmar demands that every opportunity to resolve conflict is seized. Over 450,000 people currently remain internally displaced in the rural areas of 50 townships alone, while household poverty assessments across 14 townships indicate that 63% of households are unable to meet their basic needs. Natural hazards and human rights abuses committed by coercive military patrols remained the most widespread shocks to livelihoods during 2011.

More people were displaced from their homes in south eastern Burma in the year preceding the recent peace initiatives than in any other year during the past decade.

Just as entering political negotiations and restoring the rule of law are essential for conflict transformation, so too is the expansion of humanitarian space into conflict-affected areas key for the alleviation of poverty and provision of rehabilitation support to internally displaced persons. The vast majority of Rangoon/ Yangon -based humanitarian agencies consulted by TBBC indicate that there has not yet been significant improvement in regards to access into the South East. Bureaucratic delays associated with requests for travel permits and visas for expatriate staff continue, although one NGO suggested that the Chief Minister in Karen State may be willing to act more independently. In the meantime, unofficial aid channelled from Thailand-based NGOs will continue to be vital to ensure that impoverished villagers in conflict-affected areas are not further marginalised.

Appendix G provides an overview of displacement and poverty in south eastern Burma/ Myanmar, while the situation in each of the respective states and regions during the second half of 2011 is summarised below.

• **Southern Shan State**

The implications for villagers of the preliminary ceasefire agreement between the SSA-S and the government remain unclear at the beginning of 2012, with negotiations focusing initially on military arrangements and territorial positions. However, an immediate peace dividend is possible as a result of the SSA-N agreement and the release from prison of a leading Shan politician, Khun Htun Oo. Over 10,000 people were affected by conflict in central Shan State during the National Armed Forces offensive against the SSA-N between March and December 2011. Similarly, since some of the smaller Lahu, Shan and Akha armed groups transformed into militia forces, forced labour and extortion has reportedly increased in Mongkaung, Laikha, Mongton and Namhsan Townships.



Displaced by conflict, Kehsi 2011” – Credit SHRF

• **Karenni/ Kayah State**

Despite its relatively small population and territory, Karenni State is heavily militarised and has a wealth of natural resources, both of which raise a number of challenges for conflict resolution. For example, the establishment of a new training centre in Phruso Township by the National Armed Forces during 2011 has undermined the livelihoods of local villagers. Over 2,700 acres of farming land was initially confiscated and then restrictions on movements in surrounding forests and fields were imposed during the harvest period. Concerns about proposals from Chinese investors to construct three large hydro-electric dams have also increased since widespread flooding in Loikaw Township during September 2011 was caused by opening the gates of Burma's/ Myanmar's first major hydro-electric dam at Moby. While the heavy rains and flooding was unprecedented, local communities constantly deal with landmine pollution around the dam site and the Lawpita power plant, but are still denied access to the electricity generated.

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

Armed skirmishes and indiscriminate artillery attacks against civilians continued on a widespread and regular basis north of Hpapun, east of Thandaung, adjacent to the Dawna Range and west of Three Pagodas Pass throughout 2011, easing when the DKBA breakaway group renegotiated a ceasefire in November. Preliminary indications since the initial agreement between KNU and the Government was reached in January 2012 suggest that armed conflict has decreased significantly, but that restrictions on movement remain and that civilians in 'rebel' territory are still subject to arrest and detention. Land confiscation, forced labour and extortion continue to be closely associated with government sponsored development projects, such as gold mining between the Bilin and Sittauang Rivers and hydro-electric dams on the Shweygin and Kyaukgyi Rivers.

• **Southern Mon State and Surrounding Areas**

Although the NMSP expressed frustration that the constitutional and political causes of conflict have not been addressed during the previous 16 years of their ceasefire agreement, tensions did not escalate into full-blown hostilities during 2011. However the instability caused by armed Mon splinter groups, who initially defected from NMSP in protest at the lack of political progress, reflects one of the inherent risks of ceasefire agreements that do not evolve into peace processes. In government controlled areas, the Human Rights Foundation of Monland documented widespread extortion, arbitrary taxation, forced labour and land confiscation in Thabyuzayat, Ye and Yebyu townships during the last quarter of 2011, which demonstrates that promoting accountability and ending impunity remain key challenges to be incorporated into peace processes.

• **Tenasserim/ Tanintharyi Region**

Foreign investments in resource extraction are expanding rapidly in Tanintharyi Region, but the humanitarian space for international actors into rural areas has remained relatively stagnant since UNHCR negotiated access in 2004. While the government suspended a coal-fired plant proposed for Dawei after protests about the environmental impacts, concerns remain that the inflationary impacts of the associated industrial estate could be devastating for local communities if the beneficiaries of employment are migrants from elsewhere in Burma/ Myanmar and Thailand. Just as villagers are conscripted as sentries and held accountable for security of the Yadana gas pipeline, there are concerns that such demands will also be imposed on villagers along the road and rail link from Dawei's Deep Sea Port to Thailand. Land confiscation is also rampant as companies negotiate concessions for logging, mining and agricultural plantations.

2.5 Political developments

Few people could have predicted the dramatic political developments in Burma/ Myanmar since a pivotal first meeting between President Thein Sein and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in Naypyidaw on 19th August. Amongst a myriad of concessions to good governance and democracy perhaps the most significant have been amendments to the law governing political parties and the subsequent registration of the National League for Democracy to participate in by-elections set for 1st April, with

The international community has enthusiastically welcomed political reforms in Burma but have pointed out that much must yet be done to ensure democracy.



Aung San Suu Kyi herself standing as a candidate. Other hugely significant events included the postponement of the controversial Chinese-funded Myitsone dam and the release of the most prominent political prisoners on 13th January. Meanwhile the press and media in Burma/ Myanmar have been enjoying unprecedented freedom and laws have been passed allowing the establishment of labour unions and the right to assembly, albeit still restrictive.

These reforms have been enthusiastically welcomed by the international community and a dazzling line-up of the world's top leaders have visited the country including US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, British Foreign Secretary William Hague and investor/ democracy champion George Soros. Some sanctions against the regime have already been lifted by the European Union, Norway and Australia and the United States will exchange Ambassadors.

Whilst acknowledging the significance of these developments, however, all of the visitors point out that much more needs to be done. There are still hundreds of political prisoners, decades-old conflicts with the ethnic nationalities remain unresolved and the absence of rule of law still means ongoing human rights abuses and injustice. Whilst progress in such a short period of time has been breath-taking, critics point out that the military's representatives in parliament can still prevent fundamental constitutional change from occurring. Some argue that the changes are not yet irreversible.

An invitation by President Thein Sein in August for ethnic forces to negotiate ceasefires with their State authorities was initially greeted with cynicism. Ethnic nationalities pointed to the failure of previous bilateral ceasefire agreements and insisted instead that there should first be a nation-wide ceasefire followed by unified peace-talks with the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC), an alliance of ethnic armed groups. Soon, however, the Government was able to restore ceasefire agreements with the UWSA, the NDAA/ Mongla, the DKBA and the SSA-N and it became clear that they had dropped previous demands that the ethnic armies should form Border Guard Forces, a major issue of disagreement.

This encouraging development was then followed in November by a new government peace initiative led by Railway's Minister U Aung Min which has led to initial agreements with the SSA-S, CNF and the KNU, while constructive negotiations continue with the NMSP and the KNPP. After decades of conflict, the non-state armed groups have responded with cautious optimism, setting out their own requirements for the process to progress. If all goes well the next stages will be the opening of liaison offices and permission for all sides to travel freely without weapons.

Preliminary ceasefire deals have been agreed by most ethnic armed groups, although fighting continues in Kachin State.

An ominous contradiction to this progress is ongoing heavy fighting in Kachin State following the breakdown of the 17 year old ceasefire with the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) in June. As the new ceasefire talks have progressed elsewhere Burmese Army troops have been reinforced and fighting intensified, displacing an estimated 60,000 people. The irony of this is not lost on the other ethnic groups and will threaten to undermine trust in the peace process unless resolved. However, tenuous as it is at this stage, this represents a once in life time opportunity to tackle ethnic conflict in Burma/ Myanmar, arguably the biggest obstacle to real democracy and economic progress faced by the country.

There is a need for patience and support for this delicate but crucial process. The ethnic nationalities will need help in adjusting historic ambitions to modern realities and the Government of Myanmar will need to be encouraged to remain open to an inclusive political process which minister U Aung Min has promised and which is the key to sustainable peace.

Refugee return is a possibility after 28 years but all stakeholders recognise that time is needed to ensure peace and safe conditions for repatriation.

Inevitably the political changes in Burma/ Myanmar and ceasefire talks have raised expectations that refugees may at last be able to go home. So far however there is unanimous agreement that it will take time. Turning ceasefires into permanent peace will be a huge challenge and without genuine reconciliation it will not be possible to address all of the problems that decades of conflict have created. Thousands of villages have been relocated or destroyed, hundreds of thousands of landmines have been deployed, basic infrastructure is non-existent in many areas and local economies have been destroyed. A comprehensive rehabilitation programme will need to be drawn up which

will include provision for hundreds of thousands of IDPs who may also wish to return 'home' and land confiscation and mega-infrastructure projects will be major factors to be considered. For all of this access will be essential for the humanitarian community.

In spite of all the challenges ahead, it is remarkable to be even contemplating the refugees returning home after 28 years encampment in Thailand. The 138,000 refugees in camps in Thailand, tens of thousands outside the camps and hundreds of thousands of IDPs across the border comprise a considerable community that one day will again be part of the future of Burma/ Myanmar. They have an important role to play in reconciliation and the community-based programming of refugee and IDP services have built up skills and expertise that will be an invaluable asset when it comes to orderly return and rebuilding their homelands.

Programme

3

July to December 2011



CAN project improves refugees' nutrition and income generation opportunities

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 first half of 2012.

Further details are provided in Chapter 5, which shows TBBC's Programme Performance in the past six months as measured against its established Performance Indicators, and in Appendix A, which provides background information 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:

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

Committed to following international humanitarian best practice (see A.4 Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations), TBBC strives to deliver timely, quality services to the 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/ Myanmar

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 stakeholders are fulfilled regardless of their race, creed, or political affiliation.

TBBC is an active participant of the Bangkok-based Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) which developed "Operating Guidelines" in 2011, which adapted the Red Cross and NGO Code of Conduct and the Good Humanitarian Partnership Principles to the local context. Dissemination will take place through posters and flyers in public spaces in the camps as well as other public media opportunities, discussion forums, and training activities. The Operating Guidelines and dissemination strategy will be reviewed during 2012 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 eighteen 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 and some land adjacent to camps has been rented for agricultural activities but progress has been slow and the refugees remain largely aid-dependent.

During 2010 CCSDPT and UNHCR developed a "Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions" in which all programme directions for each of the humanitarian service sector were consistent with the goals of increasing self-reliance and gradually integrating refugee services within the Thai system. It is a requirement for all CCSDPT members to work within this framework and all programme proposals submitted to MOI for 2011 and 2012 were compliant with it.

During 2011 a tool was developed by CCSDPT/ UNHCR to monitor progress being made in each Sector against short term targets. This comprises a detailed matrix of activities within each sector and an overall narrative summary, the 'Progress Analysis'. The first iteration using this tool was reviewed at the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Retreat in September and showed that whilst some

progress was being made in all sectors, the lack of freedom of movement for refugees remains a very limiting factor and inadequate funding to expand activities another. Indeed there was a danger that progress might be undermined due to inadequate resources to maintain basic services.

The tool has now been refined and an updated Progress Analysis will be reviewed at the next CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat in February.

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 CCSDPT 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 at the border by UNHCR. In the second half of 2011, presentations and issues discussed included: contingency planning for emergency response; Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and an assessment of the Child protection referral system.

The increasing number of unregistered refugees in camps remains a key protection issue with 45% of the camp population now un-registered resulting in unequal rights and access to services in all sectors. The burden of accepting new arrivals into the camps lies with the camp committees but it is not their responsibility to screen whether these people are genuine refugees. Some refugees are concerned that the reductions in rations are a direct result of having to share resources with unregistered people and tend to blame them for the fact that their marginal existence is further deteriorating. As more programmes are reduced this could potentially lead to conflict.

Birth registration: Pursuant to the 2008 Civil Registration Act, all children born on Thai territory are entitled to a birth certificate. Implementation of the Act commenced in September 2010. Since then, up to mid December 2011, a total of 2,350 birth certificates have been issued to new-born children in the nine camps. However, inconsistencies have been observed, and there remains a large backlog, including those children born between the passing of the Act in 2008 and its implementation.

Although all children born in Thailand are entitled to birth certificates there is a huge backlog of refugee children. Certification for unregistered refugees remains problematic.

Birth registration has primarily been available to children born to at least one registered parent. Additionally, in Nu Po camp, birth certificates have also been issued to children of pre-screened parents. In Tham Hin and Mae La camp birth registration has been extended to all new-born children regardless of status from October and November 2011 respectively, and is expected shortly in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps. Although all children born in the camps are entitled to birth certificates, apart from the exceptions mentioned above, unregistered parents are required to visit District Offices in person. This is extremely problematic given the remote location of some camps and restrictions on freedom of movement.

Contingency Plan for Influx of displaced persons: A Draft contingency plan framework has been developed by UNHCR, consolidating existing Provincial contingency plans. The plan incorporates influx scenarios, RTG contingency plans and tools for reference in the event of an emergency. The tools include capacity and sector matrices, contact lists and influx site maps. They are the product of numerous discussions and technical site visits with RTG, and reflect collaboration between UNHCR and NGOs. However, the necessary engagement with CBOs in any emergency response has yet to be reflected in the document. It is considered a living document and will continue to evolve.

Children affected by armed conflict: An analysis of cases reported and verified in Thailand from mid-2008 to April 2011 through the monitoring and reporting mechanism highlighted the following: In total 67 cases were reported, 40 of which were verified; 36 cases involving recruitment and use by armed groups, four others involving maiming and killing (mines) and attacks on schools. Twenty-six cases of grave violations took place inside Burma/ Myanmar while 14 other cases took place in or started from refugee camps in Thailand. Of the 14 cases that happened in or started from refugee camps in Thailand, three cases involved children whilst they were under the care of one of the in-camp boarding houses. The rest happened whilst they were under the care of their parents and related or unrelated families. All the children recruited from the camps for use by armed groups have subsequently been released, except for one person who was absent on leave.

Next six months

- Disseminate operational guidelines for humanitarian workers in all camps, which reinforce the commitments made by the members of the Donor/Humanitarian Actors Working Group to the Good Humanitarian Donorship Principles and the Red Cross/NGO Code of Conduct globally.

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 including a one day retreat in November.
- The TBBC Members Annual General Meeting was held in Bangkok in October after a field visit to Tham Hin.
- The TBBC Donors Meeting was also held in Bangkok in October and was well attended by members and donors working both in Burma/ Myanmar as well as at the border.
- A facilitated peace-building workshop was held for TBBC members and staff after the Donors meeting.
- A CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat in September to progress the Strategic Framework.
- Briefings for Bangkok based Ambassadors/ donors and other interest groups as well as international visitors.
- Advocacy Working Group Meetings. This forum has been established to engage with stakeholders in and outside CCSDPT to identify key issues and share advocacy strategies.
- Emergency Response Director participated on a panel at a "Cash and Risk Conference" held in Copenhagen on 5/6th December.

Advocacy trips:

- The Executive Director visited London, The Hague and Dublin in November to meet with Donors, politicians, and NGOs providing updates on current developments in Thailand and discussing future programming and funding.
- The Emergency Response Director visited Donors, politicians, and NGOs in Copenhagen and Oslo in December.

Next six months:

- The Annual RTG/ NGO Workshop will be held in Pattaya in February.
- The Executive Director and Emergency Response Director will visit Washington DC, New York, Ottawa and Montreal to meet with Donors, politicians, and NGOs.
- The TBBC EGM will be held in Thailand in March.
- A CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat will be held in February to review progress and update the Strategic Framework for Durable solutions.
- As ceasefire talks progress, TBBC plans to facilitate peace-building initiatives as appropriate.

As ceasefire talks progress TBBC is willing to facilitate exchanges between ethnic leaders and other stakeholders.

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

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. A number of programmes that promote economic activities for income generation and savings have been designed and implemented inside camps under Income Generation, Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN), and Shelter. Activities include; grant support, loan and saving schemes and income generation through entrepreneurship development, agriculture activities, community-produced shelter materials and stipend payments.



Saw Poe Pee sells chillies in Tham Hin Camp

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, Savings and Loans Programme (EDGSLP)

The EDGSLP's short term aim is to establish small businesses or expand existing businesses with the long term goal of self-reliance and sustainable self-employment. There are two phases to the project: the first phase aims to develop 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 involves training on savings and loans processes to help refugees address their own financial needs. The EDGSLP is now being conducted in three camps: Mae Ra Ma Luang (MRML) and Tham Hin are implementing both the first and second phase and Mae La Oon (MLO) is piloting the first phase.

3.2.1 a) Entrepreneurship Development and Grant (EDG) Training and Technical Training

Entrepreneurship Development and Grant (EDG) Training: TBBC staff conducted five days of EDG Training to provide business skills to selected residents including marketing techniques and strategies, business selection, 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 receive a grant of baht 2,400 to establish or expand a business. These are supported by regular follow up and mentoring services by TBBC staff. During the last six months TBBC trained 166 clients in Mae La Oon and Tham Hin bringing the total number of people trained to 526 in all three camps. Of these 526, 67% (351) were women, exceeding the initial target of having at least 60% female participants.

526 refugees in three camps have received training and small grants to start businesses.

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

Criteria	Target %	Mae Ra Ma Luang			Mae La Oon			Tham Hin			Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Poor	15	37	59	96	19	19	38	19	34	53	75	112	187
Single Mother/ Single Women/ Separated Women	20	-	45	45	-	22	22	-	23	23	-	90	90
SGBV Survivors	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With Disabled Spouse	15	3	11	14	3	3	6	2	3	5	8	17	25
Youths	10	7	17	24	1	2	3	6	7	13	14	26	40
Person with Disability (PWD)	5	8	-	8	4	3	7	4	4	8	16	7	23
Trained on Specific Skills	8	9	5	14	3	4	7	12	10	22	24	19	43
Existing Entrepreneurs for expansion of business	7	2	4	6	5	7	12	7	16	23	14	27	41
New Arrivals	10	9	27	36	10	13	23	5	15	20	24	55	79
Total:		75	166	241	45	73	118	55	112	167	174	352	526

Note: The percentage shown is the target for inclusion of each criteria

Technical support and training: A component of the EDG is to provide technical training in specific professions. Government officials from Promotion and Career Development Centre Chantaburi (a Bee Keeping and Cricket Raising Farm) provided a one day technical training in cricket raising to 10 people (7 women) in Tham Hin Camp, who went on to receive EDG Training on starting and managing small entrepreneurial activities. Out of these ten participants, seven have already started cricket raising and plan to both sell and consume the crickets.

After participating in EDG and technical training, fifty-eight residents from Tham Hin camp are now involved in pig raising and receiving regular follow-up and mentoring support from the district veterinary office who provide necessary vaccinations and medication.





A Livestock Officer vaccinates a pig in Tham Hin Camp

The total number of enterprises established with EDG support has reached 123 in Tham Hin camp, 227 in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp and 124 in Mae La Oon. In some cases, the number of businesses being supported by the programme may be higher than the actual number of clients, this is due to some clients having more than one business (e.g. pig raising and small snack selling). Refer to Figure 3.2 for the breakdown of businesses supported.

Fig. 3.2 Businesses supported by EDGSLP

Camp	Number and Types of Business Supported							Total
	Trade	Manufact-uring	Service	On Farm Activities				
				Animal Raising	Cricket Raising	Vegetable Farming	Total	
MRML	92	47	6	80	-	6	86	231
MLO	41	36	4	37	-	6	43	124
TH	20	31	4	58	7	3	68	123
Total:	153	114	14	175	7	15	197	478

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

3.2.1 b) Rapid Survey of Clients' Business Status and Second Training/ Grant

The first rapid survey of the last two batches of clients' businesses has been completed in Mae Ra Ma Luang. The survey focused on daily sales, profit margins, assets and liabilities, investment, and participation in group meetings and savings. The survey results show that 17% of the clients sell the equivalent of baht 500 to 1,000 and one even earns up to baht 2,500. The majority of the clients (46%) earn baht 51 to 150 daily. Many of the clients have realised that they can earn almost equal to their daily labour wage through their businesses without having to leave camp and expose themselves to the risk of being caught and deported by the police. Those who have started entrepreneurial activities inside camp, are making a profit, and wish to expand or improve their business, qualify for refresher training and a second grant. In Mae Ra Ma Luang 166 clients attended the refresher course and received a second grant of baht 2,100 each. A very encouraging 74% of the clients in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin, who set up a business, qualified for the refresher training and second grant. A rapid survey of the last two batches of clients in Tham Hin will take place in the first quarter of 2012.

Entrepreneurial activities inside camps help people earn about as much as daily labour wage without any fear of being caught and deported.

Fig. 3.3 Rapid Survey and Clients' Business Status

Camp	Total Clients	Clients Surveyed	Qualified for 2 nd Training & Grant	Disqualified for 2 nd Training & Grant	Clients received 2 nd training	Clients Received 2 nd grant	Avg Daily Sales of Client's business	Avg Profit Margin (%) of clients' business
MRML	241	241	175	66	166	166	306	28
TH	119	117	92	25	92	75	259	35
Total	360	358	267	91	258	241	283	32

Stories of success:

Mrs Pulu, an EDG Client living in Tham Hin, has an eight year old son and a sick husband who cannot work. Before participating in EDG activities, Mrs Pulu sold fish in camp on behalf of Thai villagers, earning a commission of baht 5 per kilo. She was wholly dependent on the Thai villagers. After participating in the EDG training and receiving the first grant, she started selling her own fish, and expanded her business to sell meat, fruit and vegetables as well. The second grant enabled Mrs Pulu to buy an ice container to keep the fish and meat fresh allowing her to sell in both the morning and evening. Mrs Pulu now makes an average profit of baht 75-80 a day. In February 2012, she plans to join the TBBC Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance Group.



Naw Mu Leh Htoo, a widow with three boys and one girl, lives in Mae La Oon Camp. Naw Mu Leh Htoo ran a small tea shop. After she received the first grant of baht 2,500, she expanded the shop and is now selling noodles, snacks and renting out movies. Her average daily sale is baht 300 and occasionally is as much as baht 500. As a result of this increased income, Naw Mu Leh Htoo is able to cater to her basic family needs and even save some money for the future.

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

The second phase of EDGSLP involves training on savings and loans processes to help refugees address their own financial needs. A local fund is created for the camp entrepreneurs to encourage groups to start saving for future needs. The aim is to create a fund that provides security and in the long term develops the capabilities of refugees in fund management. This scheme is particularly pertinent for animal raisers, who make a considerable investment in animals such as pigs and goats that could suddenly die. Other entrepreneurs such as traders, service providers, snack makers and sellers also benefit from joining a savings group as it enables them to access loans for their business. Small weekly contributions from group members create a micro insurance fund, which can be used to compensate a certain percentage of investment should an animal die or should clients experience other setbacks. Baht 5,000 is provided to each group as seed money, which provides motivation to the groups to start saving and increase the fund for



A Savings and Loans group meets every week in Tham Hin Camp

their future needs. In the absence of formal banking and insurance facilities inside camps, this arrangement is expected to play a significant supportive role for refugees and will go a long way in protecting refugees from having to rely on local money lenders, who charge high interest rates, for financial support.

Fig. 3.4 People Trained on Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance

Camp	Male	Female	Total Members	No. of Groups	Maximum Group Members in One Group
MRML	46	56	102	15	7
TH	42	98	140	20	7
Total:	88	154	242	35	

All 35 groups have recently started saving, accumulating money that is expected to grow gradually over the coming months. Some of the groups in Tham Hin camp have joined the micro insurance scheme and started contributing to the insurance fund. Group members in Mae Ra Ma Luang are awaiting technical training on Environment Protection and Systematic Pig Raising, which will take place in January 2012, before joining the micro insurance scheme. The total amount saved by all groups in both camps is estimated at more than baht 70,000. This shows a significant achievement in a very short period of time. The groups will start lending money to group members in a couple of months to help them address their business and family needs.

Saving Groups in MRML and TH have saved over baht 70,000 in just three months.

3.2.1 d) Staff training conducted in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin

A number of trainings on EDG, Accounts Keeping, Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance, and Training of Trainers were conducted in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Tham Hin and Mae La Oon to strengthen the capacity of TBBC staff and Camp Committees, such as the Karen Women’s Organisation (KWO), Karen Youth Organisation (KYO), Livelihoods Coordination Committee (LCC) and the Camp Committee itself. These training sessions have provided staff and committee members with the necessary knowledge and skills to offer appropriate support to the programme and clients. Further developing the skills of the various committee members will also enable them, one day, to take over co-ordination of the programme activities.

Lessons learnt

- With relevant training and continuous technical support, people even in restricted situations, can start entrepreneurial activities and mobilise savings for future needs. This should be supported by regular follow up, mentoring and coaching.

Next six months

- Technical Training on Environment Protection and Systematic Pig Raising followed by EDG training will be conducted in Mae Ra Ma Luang for the members of 15 Savings Groups to help them start pig raising for income generation.
- Rapid Surveys of Clients’ Businesses will be carried out in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin.
- EDG Training will be conducted in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin.
- Technical Training on Cricket Raising followed by EDG training will be conducted in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon.

3.2.2 Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) Project

CAN project’s goal is to build community self-reliance in agriculture and nutrition, and to improve overall availability and access to nutritious food in order to enhance refugee household nutrition and income.

Family home gardens are considered one of the most sustainable solutions to improve household food availability and diet diversity. Home grown garden foods have immense nutritional benefits, providing protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and fibre that can enhance the camp basic dry food ration. Agriculture provides refugees with a useful and satisfying occupation that can enhance psychological well-being, and provide income-generating opportunities.



A family maintaining their CAN garden allotment in Umpiem Camp.

The CAN project is implemented in five camps (Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po). TBBC staff supported by a total of 68 (20 Female, 48 male) camp-based staff, coordinate and support implementing partners and community groups to build their capacity in applying participatory methods for training and monitoring, and so increase the community's management of this project.

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

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

CAN Training: An innovative training approach guided by a newly developed CAN Training of Trainers (ToT) Manual was trialled during this reporting period. The training builds on the traditional concept of the Karen 'Ma Doh Ma Ka', which loosely translates as 'helping one another'. The training modules include ToT, Adult Learning, Facilitation and Farmer Field School principals, nutritional benefits of gardens, agricultural techniques and monitoring.

During this reporting period, the TBBC CAN project team provided a three-day ToT to all camp-based staff in all five camps. These CAN staff in turn delivered a three-day ToT to cluster leaders and representatives of garden cluster groups in all five camps. (Figure 3.5) Cluster groups (defined as a number of households or gardens in close proximity to each other) form the basic unit through which a Farmer Field School group based learning process and delivery of support is provided. To date, a total of 62 cluster groups have been formed. Each cluster group typically consists of 15 to 30 households. CAN staff will continue to expand this training approach.

In the past six months, CAN has provided training to a total of 1,226 (646 Female, 580 Male) people in 38 separate trainings as shown in Figure 3.5. The majority of training took the form of Farmer Field Schools with cluster groups conducting training on topics ranging from composting, no dig beds, container planting, making natural pesticides, seed saving and planting living fences.



Participants identifying the nutritional value of garden foods at a CAN ToT in Nu Po camp

Fig. 3.5: Trainings held and number of cluster groups formed (Jul- Dec 2011)

Location	No. trainings/ meetings	No. and type of training					No. of participants trained			No. cluster groups formed
		3 day ToT (Camp CAN staff)	3 day ToT (Cluster Leaders and Reps)	Farmer Field School	5 day basic	CAN Annual Workshop	Total no. Female	Total no. Male	Total no. of people trained	
MRML	1	12	11	0	0	0	453	343	796	14
MLO	20			773	0	0				30
ML	5	11	12	65	0	38*	48	78	126	8
UM	6	10	15	104	30	0	76	83	159	5
NP	6	8	15	90	30	0	69	76	145	5
Total:	38	41	53	1,032	60	38	646	580	1,226	62

*Total of CAN camp based staff participating from five camps

'Ma Doh Ma Ka' Film: Screenings of 'Ma Doh Ma Ka' continued in Mae La and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps during the reporting period with a combined audience of over 2,500 viewing the film in 13 separate screenings. This is in addition to the 5,000 people that viewed the film in the first half of 2011 in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps. This thirty minute film was produced in

a creative partnership with FilmAid showing how the CAN project can support households in establishing and maintaining household gardens as well as giving important tips on hygiene and good nutrition.

Each screening was followed by a Q&A session that was aimed at stimulating discussion and providing the audience with information on how and where to access the services of the CAN project. An increase in the demand of households collecting seeds and a rise in the number of households establishing gardens is thought to be partially attributed to these screenings.

Screenings of 'Ma Doh Ma Ka' are partially being attributed to a rise in the number of household gardens being established and an increase in the demand of households collecting seeds from CAN Centres.

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 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 South East Burma/ Myanmar.

Over 1,000 new gardens have been established in four camps over the past year.

In the second half of 2011, 36% of all households in the five camps received seeds and are cultivating gardens inside and outside of camp. This represents an approximate 10% increase on the previous year. A garden survey conducted in four camps estimates that 1,059 new gardens have been established with the support of CAN inside camps over the past year. This includes approximately 318 new gardens in Mae La, 300 in Umpiem Mai, 284 in Nu Po and 157 in Mae La Oon. In addition,

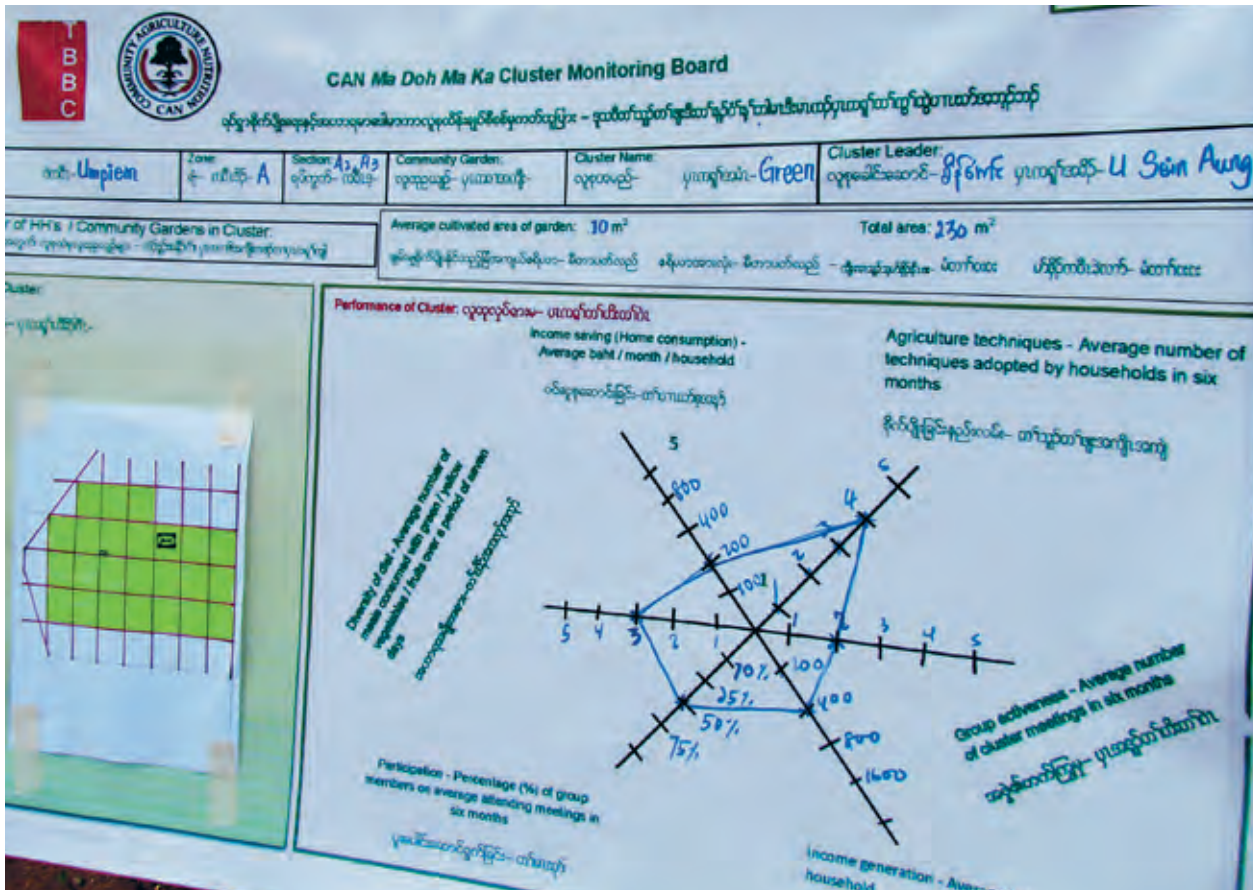
a total of 136 new gardens have been established on 32 rai (5 ha) land rented by TBBC outside Umpiem Mai (66 gardens) and Nu Po camps (70 gardens).

3

Programme



Household allotments outside Nu Po camp



CAN Cluster Monitoring Board, Umpiem Mai Camp

Increased uptake of gardening activities can be attributed to:

- CAN staff conducting household visits and providing follow-up support.
- TBBC hosting Public Forums that update and feature information about the CAN project.
- Public screenings of 'Ma Doh Ma Ka'.
- Increased visibility of the project via posters.
- Recent cuts to the TBBC ration may also be prompting some in the community to seek gardening as a means to supplement their livelihoods.

Hundreds more households will soon have the opportunity to start gardens on an additional 63 rai (10 ha) of land recently rented outside Nu Po (60 rai) and Umpiem Mai camps (3 rai).

Garden Cluster Monitoring Board: CAN and members of six Community Garden Clusters in Mae La and Umpiem Mai camps are trialling a new Garden Cluster Monitoring Board. The large public monitoring board is on display at garden sites and provides the name and location of cluster, number of household gardens, average garden area and a map depicting the cluster area. Results for six indicators of garden performance, developed through discussions with cluster groups, are also presented.

The six performance indicators on the Monitoring Boards monitor the outcomes of gardening for Cluster Group households. They are visually represented in a 'spider diagram'; each ranked on a five point scale and include:

- **Income saving** – average baht/ month/ household saved by growing vegetables for home consumption.
- **Income generation** – average baht/ month/ household generated by selling vegetables.
- **Diversity in diet** – average number of meals consumed with green/ yellow vegetables/ fruits over a period of one week.
- **Agricultural Techniques** – average number of techniques adopted by a household over a period of six months.
- **Group Activeness** – average number of cluster meetings in six months.
- **Participation/ attendance** – percentage of cluster members attending meetings over a period of six months.

An analysis of the data collected from the six Garden Cluster Monitoring Boards indicates that gardening is increasing the availability of fresh garden food to camp residents as well as increasing their levels of income. Gardening is contributing on average baht 846 per month per household; an average food expenditure saving of baht 378 per month and an average monthly income of baht 468 per month. In addition, the Garden Cluster Monitoring Boards are empowering members by providing an understanding of what changes/ decisions are needed to improve their gardens in terms of species mix/ diversity and agricultural techniques.

Fig. 3.6: Garden Cluster Monitoring Board Outcomes

Camp	Cluster Name	Avg Food Expenditure Saved (฿/ mth/ hh)	Avg Income Generation (฿/ mth/ hh)	Diversity in diet	Agricultural Techniques	Group Activeness	Participation/ attendance
Mae La	Dream Stream	470	945	14	2	2	100
	Little Hill	380	245	14	3	2	100
	Ever Green	490	865	14	3	1	100
Umpiem Mai	Red	400	260	14	4	2	100
	Green	230	250	14	4	2	100
	Yellow	300	240	14	4	2	100
Avg:		378	468	14	3	2	100

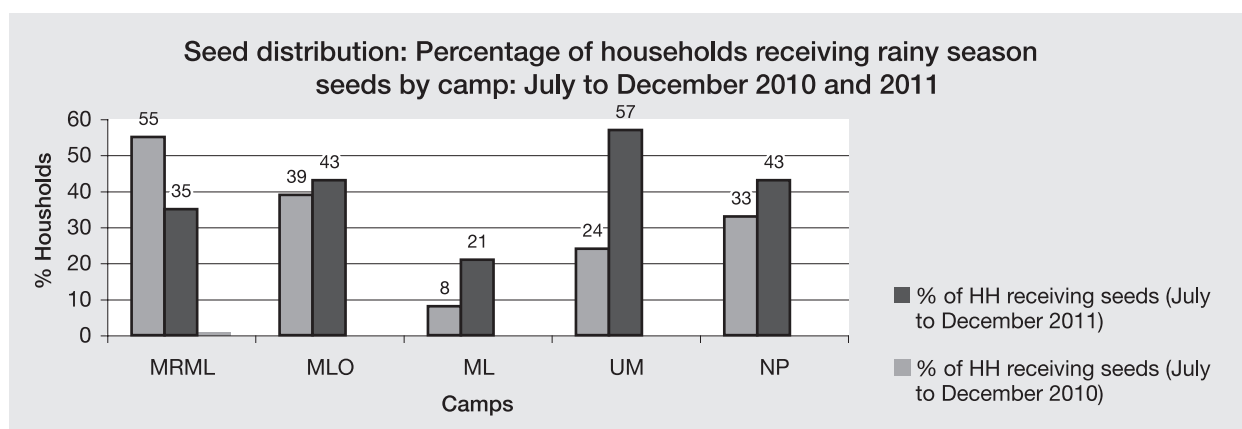
Analysis of Monitoring Board results provides insights into gardening outcomes:

- On average, a 100m² garden area yields equivalent to 50kg or baht 500 per month of garden food. This assumes 1kg of vegetable on average is valued at baht 10.
- On an average 100m² garden area, 50% of garden produce is consumed by the household and relatives, the remainder (50%) is usually sold to households and markets in the camp.
- On average, the larger the garden area, the higher the proportion of garden food that is sold for purposes of income generation rather than consumption.
- All cluster member households consume two meals a day with green/ yellow vegetables and fruits that contribute to their daily dietary intake of vitamin A, C, Iron and fibre.
- On average, clusters have adopted between two and four new agricultural techniques over the past six months.
- 100% of all cluster members have attended at least one cluster meeting in the last six months.

Material Distributions:

Seeds: During the second half of 2011, a total of 4,686 kg of 26 species of vegetables seeds were distributed in 5 camps to 7,562 households, 7,415 students in 43 boarding houses and schools, 29 CBOs and 7 NGO's including ADRA, DARE, HI, Solidarities and TOPS. 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 Morning Glory, Coriander, Long Bean, Chinese Radish and Caisim Flower. Distribution rates for 2010 and 2011 cool season are illustrated in Figure 3.7, which shows that there has been a significant increase in the distribution of seeds in most camps over the past year. Seed distribution in Mae Ra Ma Luang decreased in 2011, primarily because of extreme flooding in the camp during the July-October period, resulting in poor conditions for establishing gardens.

Fig. 3.7: Seed Distribution for Jul-Dec 2010 and 2011



Seed saving in camps: Three camp communities are successfully saving seeds. A total of 150kg of 9 species of seeds was saved in Nu Po, 115kg of 9 species of seed was saved in Mae La Oon and 10kg of over 10 species was saved in Mae Ra Ma Luang. These seed saving initiatives are providing the knowledge and skills for these communities to increase their self-reliance in seed production.

Seed Saving Network in Karen State supplies indigenous seeds to camps: The Karen Environment Social Action Network (KESAN) and Karen Agriculture Department (KAD) have established a seed saving network inside Karen State. The main objective of this project is to conserve indigenous varieties of seeds and promote mixed cropping to increase diversity and

Indigenous varieties of seed are usually more hardy, suited to the conditions found in the local environment, are usually more nutritious and are preferred by the people

resilience of local farming systems. This seed saving network is providing a number of benefits to its members, including:

- Recovering seed that once was thought lost or less valued by the community;
- Sharing of seeds;
- Adaptation of farming systems in the face of climate change (contributing towards disaster risk reduction);
- Supporting groups that can work together – ‘Ma Doh Ma Ka’; and
- Income.

In the event that the seed saving network produces surplus seed, KESAN and KAD coordinate the seed to be purchased by TBBC. In this reporting period, approximately 100 kg of 14 species of seed was purchased for distribution in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps.

Trees: During the second half of 2011, a total of 12,250 saplings of 9 tree species were distributed in Nu Po and Umpiem Mai as shown in Figure 3.8. The majority of these saplings were grown in camp nurseries (marked with a * in the table below) 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 a 21 rai (3.3 ha) Community Garden outside Nu Po camp and approximately 2,000 trees were planted in an 8 rai (1.3 ha) Community Garden outside Umpiem Mai camp.

Fencing: Fencing helps prevent loss of crops to poultry and other livestock, as well as demarcating home gardens. In the second



CAN garden allotments outside Umpiem Mai Camp

Fig. 3.8: Tree Distribution for Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps and surrounding Thai Villages

Distributor	Beneficiaries	Tree Species	Total
CAN – Nu Po	325 HH, 5 schools, 4 Thai villages (Nu Po, Kwee ler taw, Thitoji, Sawne)	Acacia pennata (1,500), Guava* (300), Leucaena diversifolia* (2,000), Moringa oleifer (2,000), Sesbania grandiflora (2,000), Papaya (1,000), Stevia rebaudiana/ Sweet leaf *(500).	9,300
CAN – Umpiem Mai	66 HH, 2 High schools, 2 Nursery schools and 2 Boarding houses	Banana* (1,000), Guava*(200), Leucaena diversifolia*(1,000), Pigeon Pea* (500), Stevia rebaudiana/ Sweet leaf *(250)	2,950
Total:			12,250

half of 2011, 17km of fencing was distributed in Mae La, Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps for 1,986 households, 27 boarding houses and schools and 8 CBO’s. The planting of trees to form a “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. During the second half of 2011, 559 tool kits were distributed to 552 households, 12 boarding houses/ schools and 8 CBO's in 4 camps. A tool borrowing centre has been established for the garden allotments outside Umpiem Mai camp to enhance sustained effective use and management of tools.

Mung-bean sprouts: The distribution of mung-bean sprouts to nine boarding houses in Nu Po camp was stopped during this period of reporting as COERR was already supplying mung-bean sprouts to these boarding houses. It was agreed that COERR be the sole NGO responsible for distributing mung-bean sprouts to avoid duplication.

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

CAN Annual Workshop: Approximately 60 people participated in the three-day CAN Annual Workshop in Mae La Camp. CAN stipend staff and Cluster Leaders from five camps were represented and a large contingent of TBBC staff and external resource people. The workshop's theme was 'Ma Doh Ma Ka' (You help me, I help you), which appeared to reverberate amongst many of the participants with many identifying the importance of this traditional concept to rejuvenate participation and the fostering of the sharing and exchange of skills and knowledge between people.

A number of outcomes were achieved, including:

- Perspectives were presented by camp representatives, TBBC staff and external resource people on nutrition, entrepreneurial development, indigenous agriculture, sustainable agricultural techniques, RECOFTC/ community forestry, project monitoring, FilmAid and project funding. These provided a holistic view of where these areas could add value and compliment the work of CAN in the future;
- CAN representatives from each camp presented their activities and achievements for 2011 and their draft work plans for 2012, providing an opportunity for the exchange of ideas;
- An internationally renowned Agricultural Development Expert recommended a number of improvements in agricultural practices/ techniques to increase the resilience/ stability of garden systems (e.g. introduction of cover crops/ green manure crops, collection/ saving/ propagation of indigenous perennials and root crops, mixed planting systems to increase year-round food availability and introduction of rain water harvesting techniques);
- A field trip to visit Cluster Groups and a Community Garden outside of Mae La camp exposed the group to the Cluster Group approach and introduced the Garden Cluster Monitoring Board to participants.

Educational Concerns for Hunger Organisation (ECHO) Agriculture and Community Development Conference', Chiang Mai, 4-7 October: Seven TBBC staff and one KRC Livelihood Coordinator participated in this four-day conference. The team participated in a wide variety of presentations, including information related to appropriate technologies, natural farming methods and linkages of agriculture and nutrition, natural resource management, Farmer Field Schools and community development approaches. Most of the team either attended an agroforestry/ relay cropping or Tilapia fish farm tour.

Lessons learnt

- Diversity in gardens is important. It should be included as an indicator on the Garden Cluster Monitoring Board and relate to nutritional requirements for at least vitamins A, C and Iron.
- Clear public messaging is required to increase the awareness of the nutritional value of garden food. For example; 'the equivalent of five water cups of green/ yellow vegetables or fruits a day is adequate dietary intake to maintain good health for an adult.
- The Garden Cluster Monitoring Boards indicate that gardening is increasing the availability of fresh garden food to camp residents as well as increasing their levels of income. In addition, this monitoring tool is educating its members with what changes/ decisions are needed to improve their gardens.

Next six months

- Development of educational posters that give a clear and simple agricultural and nutritional message that advocates 'best practice'. These will be posted in public areas and used in Farmer Field School training.
- Refinement of Garden Cluster Monitoring Board indicators.
- Establishment of hundreds of more garden allotments on land rented outside Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps.
- Delivery of Rainy 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 supplies raw materials for longyi weaving together with baht 27 for each longyi to pay labour and administration costs. In addition, weaving training is provided according to the needs of the camps.

As a result of the refugee resettlement programme, some camps have experienced a shortage of skilled weavers and during 2011, five weaving trainings were conducted in five camps, training 54 people.

Fig. 3.9 Longyi Production and Training in Camps

Camp	Looms	Weavers	For 2011 Distribution Target (A)	Longyi Produced Jan - Dec 2011 (B)	Remaining Production (A) - (B)	Longyi Distributed by Dec 2011	No of Weaving Training Conducted	People Trained on Weaving		
								M	F	Total
MNS	11	32	7,000	6,497	503	6,497	1	-	12	12
MS	4	8	1,800	1,800	0	1,700	1	1	8	9
MRML	12	15	6,716	2,884	3,832	2,884	-	-	-	-
MLO	13	26	6,356	6,428	72	6,428	-	-	-	-
ML	25	20	16,001	9,927	6,074	9,927	1	10	10	20
UM	6	14	9,626	4,000	5,626	1,500	-	-	-	-
NP	10	20	5,784	5,000	784	1,510	-	-	-	-
DY	2	6	1,348	388	960	388	1	-	6	6
TH	6	7	2,917	1,000	1,917	0*	1	1	6	7
Total:	89	148	57,548	37,924	19,768	30,834	5	12	42	54

*In Tham Hin Camp, Longyis will be distributed to camp people once production is complete.

Due to ongoing overall funding difficulties, TBBC has decided to discontinue support for longyi weaving once the thread already purchased has been used. This decision will negatively affect the availability of clothes for the camp people and will impact on those who depend on this project for their livelihoods. The implementing partners have been informed of the decision and, together with TBBC, are now preparing to conduct a survey to agree on how the existing looms will be utilised. TBBC hopes to continue supporting the necessary repair of the looms in an effort to ensure the weavers can continue to be engaged in weaving and earning income.

Next six months

- Carry out a survey together with implementing partners to find out the looms that need repair support.

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 is implementing a number of pilot projects aimed in the longer term at reducing the amount of shelter materials procured each year. Based on lessons learnt, available resources and collaboration with Thai authorities and external shelter networks, TBBC plans to expand these projects 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 worker payments and, in the longer term, the potential for sustainable livelihoods synergised with elements from the CAN project, and potentially supported by grants, loans and savings from the Entrepreneurship Development, Grant Savings and Loan Project (EDGSLP) (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 a Thai NGO, Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) to initiate a three year pilot project in Nu Po and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps. 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 a community managed approach. By managing natural resources such as water, land and forest this approach helps to identify sustainable livelihood activities within specific natural environments such as enabling communities to utilise non timber forest products and resources such as bamboo. This represents an effective tool to decrease potential conflict with neighbouring Thai villages but might also prove extremely beneficial in a situation of refugees returning to Burma/ Myanmar and recovering their livelihoods while preserving existing biodiversity and the natural environment.

Greater recognition of the community in forest management both empowers and leads to improved sustainability.

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 organisations. The main focus is on increasing understanding and strengthening relations through activities such as a socio economic survey, climate change and participatory ecosystem assessment, participatory training for sustainable natural resource management and two exposure trips outside of the camp vicinity to other projects.

Refugees and Thai communities joined together in this capacity building process in Nu Po camp and a similar activity will be



CBNRM assessment training takes place in Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp

conducted early in 2012 for Mae Ra Ma Luang camp. Community driven plans will be finalised through consultations with other multi - stakeholder actors and possible support requested from CCSDPT organisations 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 for these activities based on its existing expertise in agriculture, income generation or tree and bamboo planting.

The main achievement so far is strengthening relations and increasing understanding between refugees and surrounding villagers. Key challenges include maintaining and improving involvement of the Thai villagers in the whole process, turning plans into actions and identification of longer term collaborative mechanisms.

As a major step forward, the Department of Forestry in Bangkok issued approval to undertake “action research” in the surrounding areas of Nu Po camp. Unfortunately, however, late in 2011, a new Head of the Wild Life Sanctuary took over and is not convinced about allowing the harvesting of bamboo for use in the camp or to enable income generation for the villagers in the surrounding area. It is hoped that during 2012, further trust will be built and plans will be realised for the 2013 shelter programme cycle.

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 the 2012.

Based on initial planting of 1,000 bamboo seedlings in Tham Hin during the second half of 2010, and further expansion in 2011 the refugee community has since planted 4,000 bamboo and 3,000 eucalyptus seedlings in two new plots. In August 2012 an additional 500 banana trees will be planted around the plots as a fire prevention wall.

TBBC has now planted 30,000 bamboo, Eucalyptus or other useable seedlings with more planned for 2012.

Another pilot bamboo plantation was started in the wet season of 2011 in Mae La Oon camp. 3,400 eucalyptus, 600 teak and fruit trees and 2,200 bamboo plants were planted on a degraded hillside close to the camp. There is significant room for expansion in this location and encouraged by a positive response from the refugee and local Thai community, this project will be expanded in 2012. An additional 3,600 bamboo plants were provided to households to plant within the camp. In Mae Ra Ma Luang camp 3,000 bamboo plants and 1,000 eucalyptus were provided to households to plant within the camp. This is in addition to a total of 4,000 bamboo seedlings planted inside both camps in the second half of 2010.

A further 5,000 bamboo were bought in Mae Hong Son and 10,000 in Umphang offices with 3,800 planted inside Mai Nai Soi camp and 1,200 in Mae Surin camp. The 10,000 plants bought in Umphang are being kept in a small nursery at the TBBC office and will be planted in Nu Po camp during the wet season 2012.



Bamboo seedlings ready to be planted in Tham Hin Camp

Treatment of Bamboo Poles: ARC agreed for TBBC to use their garbage incinerator in Nu Po camp to treat bamboo poles and a smoking kiln was established at the end of June. Three temporary bamboo treatment staff were hired and, together with the Camp Committee, selected the first four families whose houses will benefit from the bamboo smoking treatment. To date 250 bamboo poles have been smoked successfully and were used to renovate one warehouse and one household, providing support to a vulnerable woman and her family.

Based on this initial pilot, TBBC will evaluate the effectiveness and capacity 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 the durability of individual or community houses, but also to increase the 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 organisations that are responsible for waste management in the camps in order to secure sufficient sources of burnable material.

The piloting of bamboo water leaching and testing of protective treatment of shelter structures will begin in Nu Po camp in the first quarter of 2012. The first water tank has been built in cooperation with refugees and water and sanitation agencies and is awaiting the arrival of bamboo.

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 approximately 6,000 concrete poles in all 3 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 approved by the Nu Po camp commander and the necessary material identified and costs projected in TBBC's 2011 budget. TBBC procured the initial necessary equipment and materials at the very end of the year, and in consultation with Nu Po camp leaders plan to carry out trainings and then begin production in the first quarter of 2012. TBBC also plans to pilot this project in 2012 in Mae La camp. A longer term strategy will be designed based on an initial testing period in order to increase durability of refugee houses, provide them with necessary vocational training skills and increase income generation opportunities.

Leaf/ Grass Collection and Thatch Production: TBBC piloted a community-based procurement approach for roof thatches in two camps: Mae Surin and 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 Don Yang the community were only able to produce 35,000 grass thatches out of 88,610 required.

Some significant differences were observed in the price and quality of thatch made by the refugees compared to that purchased from traditional sources. While in 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 baht 1.5 compared to the supplier's price of baht 2.5 per shingle. Mae Surin also reported significantly better quality of the community produced and procured thatches as damage during transportation was minimised, and also the workers take more pride in their work as they are the ones who will be using the finished product.

Producing roof thatch in the camps can save costs, give refugees livelihood opportunities and improve the quality of finished product.

This activity will continue in 2012 in both camps, with the opportunity for expansion in Mae Surin to supply leaf thatch from this camp to Mai Nai Soi camp. In addition to procuring leaf directly from refugees in camps, TBBC is working with villages surrounding the camps to procure leaf from them for the 2012 programme cycle. During the last six month period, TBBC field staff have been working with villages, local authorities and camps to plan for local procurement of leaf thatch, and it is likely that TBBC

will be able to do this for Mae La and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps early in 2012.

Construction Tools and Building Skills:

Distribution of construction tools and development of training manuals combined with intensive training was originally planned for the third quarter of 2011 in all Tak Province camps. Due to the sudden death of TBBC’s shelter specialist, however, along with significant obstacles with shelter material delivery, these activities had to be postponed and will be implemented in 2012 when the new shelter specialist, field office and camp staff are 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.

Figure 3.10 shows where the different pilot shelter projects are being implemented and planned for 2012.



Refugees plant banana trees in Tham Hin Camp, which will act as a fire prevention wall

Fig. 3.10: Pilot Shelter Projects in 2011 and expansions in 2012

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

O = Camps where pilot shelter projects are already taking place/ (O) = Camps where pilot shelter projects will be implemented.

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

- A 2012 TBBC/ RECOFTC work plan will be established by the end of January 2012 which will include trainings, workshops and expansion activities.
- Expand bamboo planting activities outside of Mae La Oon camp and inside Don Yang, Nu Po, Mai Nai Soi and Mae Surin camps. For Nu Po and Mae La Oon camps bamboo and tree planting will be linked to RECOFTC’s community-based natural resource management process and involve CAN techniques in order to benefit both the refugee community and people from surrounding Thai villages.
- Define mechanisms for future harvesting, sharing of benefits and distribution to individual households once the bamboo is ready for harvesting for either bamboo shoots (approximately 3 years) or building materials (approximately 5 years).
- Initiate plant nurseries in camps growing bamboo, providing skills and techniques to camps and synergising with CAN teams in Tak and Mae Sariang camps.
- Initiate a concrete post pilot project in Nu Po and Mae La camps, and work out a system of distribution to houses as well as monitoring of durability.
- Initiate treatment of bamboo in one or both Mae Hong Son camps, and expand the smoking of bamboo in Nu Po.
- Expand leaf production in Mae Surin to cover Mai Nai Soi as well. Explore local procurement of bamboo and leaf from local Thai villages in Mae La and Mae Ra Ma Luang.

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

The provision of food and shelter 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. 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 Assistance

TBBC Food Ration: Almost 10 thousand Metric Tonnes of food were supplied to the refugee population on the Thailand Burma/ Myanmar border in the second half of 2011. Figure 3.11 summarises details of quantities procured by item and camp. Supplies are much lower during the second half of the year, compared with the first half due to stockpiling of some camps for the rainy season.

Table 3.11: Food quantities provided to refugee camps, Jul-Dec 2011

Commodity (Metric Tonnes)	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Other	Total
Rice	1,053	130	337	407	3,591	1,355	1,194	104	568	46	8,785
Fishpaste	0	5	17	23	198	54	54	3	0	0	354
Salt	13	2	0	0	27	9	9	0	4	24	88
Pulses	92	10	15	30	250	105	90	8	48	0	648
Oil	66	7	68	21	226	85	75	3	36	3	590
Fortified flour	47	9	28	37	176	65	58	18	32	1	471
Sugar*	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	1	3	0	13
Charcoal	813	81	203	245	2,360	1,043	913	0	309	26	5,993

*Added to revised AsiaMix formula – AsiaREMIX - and discontinued in the ration as a separate commodity.

During the second half of 2011, ration commodities and quantities were provided as set out in Appendix A.6.3.a) Food and cooking fuel: Food rations. The food ration provided to refugees by TBBC over the course of 2011 reflects adjustments to improve the nutritional quality and balance of the food commodities provided whilst saving costs. The adjustments were made in response to funding shortfalls, and were based on the outcomes of a nutritional and cost evaluation of the programme.²

Funding constraints forced cuts to the refugee food ration in 2011 but adjustments were made to improve nutritional quality.

The targeted age groups, and ration commodities and quantities, provided to the camps in the past period are presented in Table 3.12 below:

Table 3.12: Target Groups and Food Rations Jul-Dec 2011

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 (35% broken) rice	7 kg	13.5 kg	13.5 kg
Yellow split peas*	0.5 kg	1 kg	1 kg
AsiaREMIX (fortified rice/ soy flour with sugar added)	1 kg	1 kg	0.25 kg
Sugar	No longer provided as a separate commodity		
Fish paste	0.5 kg	0.75 kg	0.75 kg
Soybean oil**	0.8 litre	0.8 litre	0.8 litre
Iodized salt	75 grams	150 grams	150 grams

* Distributed as of May 2011. Prior to this, locally procured pulses were distributed. ** Distributed on sliding scale per household size

Although rations were reduced overall, the more nutritionally vulnerable groups in the population were protected. Young and older

2 The full evaluation report and recommendations can be accessed at <http://tbcc.org/resources/2010-11-nutrition-food-security-review-full-en>

children received proportionately larger quantities of AsiaREMIX in the general ration, as per the evaluation recommendations. Nutritionally vulnerable groups - malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women, and nursery school children - continued to benefit from Supplementary Feeding and Nursery School Lunch programmes.

TBBC responses to 2010 Nutrition and food security review: TBBC continued to implement recommendations of the 2010 Nutrition and food security review during the second half of the year as follows:

1. Food ration – saving costs and improving nutritional value

Recommendation 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 World Food Programme (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 ration.

As reported during the first half of 2011, the following changes to the ration were implemented:

- Rice was decreased to 7kg/ month for young children and 13.5 kg/ month for older children and adults.
- Oil was provided as a household ration at approximately 0.8 ltr/ month/ person.
- 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 were eliminated.

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

- Improve rice quality: 25%, as opposed to 35%, broken rice was piloted in Tham Hin and Mai Nai Soi to determine if the better quality rice is worth the extra cost in terms of the portion of the rice ration that refugees can actually consume.

Providing better quality rice will offset some of the ration cut as there will be less inedible content.

A rapid survey carried out by Nutrition Field Officers in the two camps indicated that the majority of people/ groups/ households, after receiving the rice for several months, noted that: 1) the 25% rice did not need to be sieved and could be eaten in full; and, 2) was overall “better”. 25% broken rice is planned for inclusion in the food ration in all camps in 2012.

- Add sugar to AsiaMIX rather than providing as separate commodity: AsiaREMIX, the new formulation of AsiaMIX (see below for revisions to the formula) now has sugar added directly into the flour, so sugar no longer needs to be provided as a separate commodity. This appeals to children, as the flour now has a slightly sweet taste.

Although the total quantity of carbohydrate in the ration has decreased, the proportion (% of kilocalories) of protein and fat in the average ration remains similar to the previous ration. However, the more vulnerable groups, younger and older children, who receive higher quantities of AsiaREMIX, also benefit from a higher proportion of protein and fat in their rations.

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

- Yellow split peas – procured internationally with significant cost savings mid-year in 2011, will be continued. The community has received the product well, as it is very similar to the pulses consumed inside Burma/ Myanmar.
- International procurement and local production of Vitamin A fortified oil is not feasible, due to problems with importing a product that is already produced in Thailand (although not fortified). Production in Thailand was also found not to be feasible or cost-beneficial. This initiative will be shelved. (Note: vulnerable groups will continue to receive vitamin A supplements as per international guidelines.)

Recommendation 3: Substitute foods of better nutritional composition in food ration

- Substitute AsiaMIX for the 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.

During the first half of 2011, TBBC revised the AsiaMIX specifications to reflect the nutritional profile of the WFP’s RSB+. TBBC’s new formula, named AsiaREMIX, has a higher soy-to-rice ratio, which provides more protein, and contains more energy due to extrusion cooking, a pre-cooking process that makes the final product more energy dense and digestible, and decreases the cooking time needed at the household level. However, TBBC was not able to import the fortification premix used by WFP, which includes a larger variety of vitamin and minerals, so AsiaREMIX has not yet been fully fortified. A local producer was identified and awarded a contract to produce the product for TBBC.

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

- AsiaREMix was introduced into all camps. The producer has applied for clearance to import the WFP fortificants, and it currently sits with the Thai Food and Drug administration.
- Please see narrative above (under Recommendation 2) regarding vitamin A fortified oil.
- A brown/ polished rice mixture was briefly trialled in some camps with poor acceptance during the first part of 2011, and further investigation into the acceptability of this commodity was planned. Due to further ration cuts planned for 2012, including cuts to rice, improved nutritional profile of AsiaREMix provided in the food ration, and the ongoing feedback indicating significant resistance to moving forward with this initiative, this pilot has been postponed indefinitely.

The efficacy of AsiaMIX in preventing micronutrient malnutrition was documented in a study published by the Shoklo Malaria Research Unit. The study followed a cohort of lactating women prior to and following inclusion of AsiaMIX in the general ration. Results indicated that consumption of AsiaMIX reduced both zinc and iron deficiency in this group.³

2. Protecting Vulnerable Households

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

The final TANGO (Technical Assistance to NGOs) report and recommendations stated that it is 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, and thus a proxy indicator of seven key factors must be used to identify degrees of vulnerability between households.

TBBC plans to engage in validated targeting mechanisms to ensure that the food needs of most vulnerable groups in the population are met.

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. Even when using this 7-factor proxy indicator, the study noted that differences in vulnerability are marginal, both between households and camps.

Although the study recommended that a system to identify and monitor vulnerable groups using the proxy indicator be implemented, it also noted that such an exercise would be prohibitive in terms of the expense and human resources associated with taking on such a complex monitoring system.

In response, TBBC plans to engage in two alternative validated targeting mechanisms to ensure that the most vulnerable groups in the population's needs are met:

- Enhanced targeted feeding for nutritionally vulnerable groups, including pregnant and lactating women, young children age 6-24 months, pre-school children, malnourished children and adults, chronically ill, and other nutritionally vulnerable groups. These targeting activities will take place via the Supplementary Feeding and Nursery School Feeding programmes.
- Initiate Community Managed Targeting (CMT). This is a system, currently used by WFP in Burma/ Myanmar in which community members and groups work together with TBBC to develop criteria to identify the most vulnerable households that are not able to meet their needs for food, and also those households that might not need the full food ration. Households or beneficiaries are selected with the participation of community members, such as traditional or religious leaders, specially constituted food committees equally composed of women and men, or local authorities, on the basis of criteria developed with the participation of the communities. Because it must be implemented as a participatory process with input and buy-in from the stakeholders, it will necessitate a longer-term targeting effort.

Another TANGO report recommendation included establishing TBBC's role in leading nutrition policy and strategy border-wide, and scaling up nutrition education activities in the camps. To do this, the consultant recommended that TBBC take a leadership role, both within the CCSDPT and externally, mobilising the community around nutrition issues and engendering behaviour change among refugees to improve nutrition in the camps. TBBC's progress on these recommendations in the past six months is outlined below.

3. Improving and Protecting Nutritional Status

Recommendation 1: Increase TBBC's leadership role in nutrition policy and strategy.

TBBC initiated the Food Assistance and Nutrition (FAN) Sector within CCSDPT in mid-2011. The FAN Sector strategy is based on a policy brief entitled "Scaling Up Nutrition: A Framework for Action (SUN)". The SUN strategy has been adopted globally to reduce malnutrition within a framework that comprises three main components:

³ W.Stuetz, V.Carrara, R.McGready, S.Lee, J. Erhardt, J.Breuer, H. Biesalski, et al. Micronutrient status in lactating mothers before and after introduction of fortified flour: cross-sectional surveys in Maela refugee camp. *European Journal of Nutrition*; Vol 50 (2); March, 2011

- International evidence and good practice must be balanced with the needs and capacities of the context.
- The priority for prevention and treatment of under-nutrition should be pregnant women and young children to 24 months – what is referred to as the “window of opportunity” for preventing under-nutrition.
- Under-nutrition should be a measure of progress and impact in many sectors, not only food or health, but also in livelihoods, education, environmental health, etc.

TBBC has established a Food and Nutrition (FAN) sector to involve all NGOs working in other sectors to assist in addressing nutrition deficiencies.



Nutrition Survey underway in Umpiem Mai Camp

A FAN Task Force was formed to specifically address the persistent and difficult issue of chronic malnutrition in children and improving infant and young child feeding practices. The first FAN Sector Task Force meeting was held near the end of 2011. Participants in the FAN Task Force developed priority areas for immediate action in early 2012. These included:

- Communication of further ration changes in population to include participation from all CCSDPT Sectors.
- Enhanced FAN Task Force Participation by other sectors.
- Implementing enhanced targeted Supplementary Feeding for pregnant/ lactating women.
- Implementing standardised and robust Growth Monitoring & Promotion programming with provision of a supplementary food incentive for all young children (6-24 months). TBBC has agreed to provide technical support to partner agencies (including development of IEC materials, training, education for camp-based staff).

The Nutrition team is now complete under TBBC's new organisational structure. A Nutrition Technical Specialist and Nutrition Manager were hired in 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).

TBBC facilitated a three-day intensive workshop on Nutrition and Public Health for Refugees that included TBBC's Nutrition Programme staff as well as other interested TBBC staff, health agency representatives from each field site, and members of the Karen Department of Health and Welfare. The training provided participants with a strong understanding of nutrition and public health principles in general and in relation to the refugee context in the camps.

Recommendation 2: Develop and implement a border-wide nutrition education strategy.

- Conduct a baseline micronutrient survey to identify levels of micronutrient deficiencies and plan interventions.
- Develop and implement comprehensive Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme to address stunting and incentivised Growth Monitoring and Promotion Programme (GM&P) with blanket supplementary feeding for children attending.
- Do comprehensive nutrition education campaigns on use and benefits of AsiaMIX with population.

Actions taken by TBBC over the past six months include:

- Because anaemia has been identified as a priority micronutrient deficiency in children in the camps, TBBC is in discussion with CDC in Atlanta on further actions to identify, treat, and prevent anaemia in children.
- During the FAN Task Force meeting, all health agency partners and the FAN Task Force members have committed to work together to develop and implement standardised and robust GM&P programmes with provision of food incentive for all

TBBC's improved blended flour mix re-named AsiaREMIX is an important ingredient in addressing the nutritional needs of the most vulnerable refugees.

young children (6-24 months), as part of the development of a larger Infant and Young Child Feeding initiative. GM&P is the method by which health agencies currently monitor children's growth and identify children who are malnourished, by charting their weight every month to see if they are growing properly. Targeting young children to attend GM&P and receive supplementary foods aims to prevent both acute (wasting) and chronic (stunting) malnutrition. This initiative has been implemented in various refugee/ conflict areas by the World Food Programme. The food incentive will be Baby AsiaREMIX, - a highly nutritious complementary food - made with AsiaREMIX mixed with dry milk powder, sugar, and oil. This food is currently being provided in the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) to only malnourished children. Provision of Baby AsiaREMIX will both encourage attendance to GM&P programmes, and also ensure that young children receive a nutritious complementary food during the "window of opportunity" to prevent malnutrition. TBBC has agreed to provide technical support to partner agencies (including development of IEC materials, training, and education for camp based staff), and Baby AsiaREMIX, pre-packaged for distribution along with the education materials.

NEW and IMPROVED

NOW with a TASTIER FLAVOR KIDS WILL LOVE!

AsiaREMIX

With added vitamins and minerals to keep you healthy!

HEALTHY FOOD for children 6 months and older AND adults!

Ingredients (by weight)

Rice Flour	(60%)
Soy flour	(30%)
Sugar	(9%)

Vitamins and Minerals

Vitamin A	Vitamin B12
Thiamine B1	Vitamin C
Riboflavin B2	Iron
Niacin B3	Zinc
Folate	Calcium

Net Weight: 25 Kg
Production Date -- Batch Number:
Best if Used Within 12 Months of Production Date

Manufactured by:
Mekong Valley Foods Co. Ltd.
313 Mu 7 T. Sathan, Chiang Khong
Chiang Rai, Thailand

HACCP

AsiaREMIX Leaflet

- To introduce the community to AsiaREMIX and scale up nutrition education in the camps, TBBC's Nutrition Field Officers worked closely with camp committees, health agency partners, nursery schools, and CBOs. AsiaREMIX samples were produced and sent to camps for practice demonstrations for campaigns with the assistance of camp leaders and women's groups, and the introduction to the ration was accompanied by discussions with camp leaders and CBOs, and campaigns and demonstrations. Simple leaflets were produced for distribution to every household during the first AsiaREMIX distribution to explain the changes, and longer information sheets were provided to key camp leaders and stakeholders in order to provide them with the capacity to answer questions from the community. Feedback from ongoing monitoring indicates that children like the new formula much better, but that adults are less enthusiastic. As this product is intended to target the higher nutritional needs of children, this represents a positive development.

Recommendation 3: Revise Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP) 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 past six month period, TBBC implemented the following actions:

- In response to the pending ration reductions for 2012 (see below), SFP feeding protocols have been revised to add AsiaREMIX as the main SFP commodity for all target groups, specifically to ensure the needs of nutritionally vulnerable groups are met. Revisions of the guidelines take into account input from the Karen Women's Organisation, as well as health agencies, and will clarify the target groups to ensure that only those eligible individuals are enrolled. TBBC will discontinue locally purchased foods from the protocol. These changes will be implemented in early 2012.
- TBBC's Nutrition Technical Specialist and IRC's Global Blindness Prevention expert collaborated to appeal to health agencies to adopt more robust vitamin A supplementation protocols specific to refugee contexts, rather than current WHO guidelines for developing county contexts. The protocol for refugees includes children up to 12 years of age, as opposed

to only 5 years, as well as more frequent supplementation. TBBC will provide refresher information and training to encourage uptake by all agencies.

- Nutrition Field Officers have been active in SFP programme stock management, and will continue to increase their role in monitoring stock and stock-keeping. The Nutrition Technical Specialist and Nutrition Manager have reviewed and will begin to revise systems for procurement, reporting, and monitoring with TBBC's Logistics Officer.
- The TBBC Nutrition Technical Specialist initiated discussion with the CCSDPT Health Information System (HIS) Coordinator to begin aligning indicators and reporting systems. The Nutrition Technical Specialist was named the focal point for the HIS at TBBC.

Ongoing funding difficulties have necessitated further food ration cuts in 2012 which will reduce the average rations to 1,640 kcals/ person/ day, 78% of the Sphere Project standard.



AsiaREMix being weighed in the factory in preparation for distribution to the camps

2012 Ration Cuts: At the end of 2011, TBBC was obligated to make difficult decisions for further ration cuts for implementation in 2012. The planned reductions will bring the overall food ration from 1,995 down to 1,640 kcals/ person/ day (78% of the Sphere minimum standard of 2,100 kcals/ person/ day). Additional changes to the content of the ration were informed by the recommendations from the 2010 Nutrition Food Security Study and the recent TANGO evaluation as described above.

Decisions about what commodities to reduce in the food ration and in what quantities were based on three main criteria:

- Nutrition: Maintaining a nutritionally balanced food ration is TBBC's priority.
- Cost: The food ration is the majority of TBBC's overall budget. With the current funding shortfalls, major cuts to the food ration are unavoidable.
- Targeting: TBBC plans to ensure that nutritionally vulnerable groups (children and pregnant/ lactating women) and vulnerable households are provided with adequate nutrition. As basic food rations are reduced, increased efforts will be made to protect the most vulnerable, including re-directing AsiaREMix from the general ration for adults into Supplementary Feeding Programmes.

Planned cuts to the ration in the coming year will be accomplished by the following measures:

- Rice reduced to 12kg per adult and older child, 6 kg per child: As rice is the main food ration commodity, it is necessary to cut this commodity to meet budget shortfalls. (25% broken rice will be supplied instead of 35% broken, which will mitigate this cut by providing households with a more "edible portion" of rice).
- Fishpaste reduced to 500g per person, regardless of age. Fishpaste provides only a small quantity of protein to the diet, and is used as a condiment, so it has been reduced slightly.
- Cooking oil reduced to 0.5 L per person. The oil ration has been reduced but will be included in the Supplementary Feeding Programme for nutritionally vulnerable groups to ensure that their needs for extra kcals are met.
- The adult ration of AsiaREMix is discontinued, but the child (6 months to 18 years) ration will remain 1 Kg (including Boarding Houses). AsiaREMix will be provided to young and older children at the same levels to ensure that the population has access to adequate protein and micronutrients. The small amount of AsiaREMix provided in the adult ration will be re-

directed into the Supplementary Feeding Programme for pregnant/ lactating women.

- The amount of pulses, salt, and charcoal will remain the same.

Next six months

- Implement ration adjustments, as outlined above, with comprehensive communications to the population.
- Develop and initiate process of Community Managed Targeting to identify very vulnerable households in need of enhanced food assistance; explore use of food vouchers in this effort.
- Collaborate with M&E specialist to identify new indicators of food ration adequacy and food security to monitor in the short and longer term.
- Conduct R&D and identify producer for Baby AsiaREMIX.
- Pending Thai FDA clearance, produce AsiaREMIX using new vitamin mineral premix.
- Collaborate with CDC Atlanta to test AsiaREMIX cooking methods to determine effect on mineral retention.

3.3.1 b) Cooking fuel

TBBC provides compressed charcoal in all nine camps to ensure refugees have sufficient cooking fuel for all of their cooking and water heating needs. Six thousand metric tons of compressed charcoal was distributed in the second half of 2011. Charcoal is distributed according to a 'distribution curve', which determines rations based on household size. A household receives 20kg for the first person plus 5kg for each additional person. As a result of changing demographics due to resettlement and new arrivals, household size data is continually monitored and the multiplier used to calculate charcoal requirements adjusted every six months. The current average is about 8.1kg per person.

Six thousand Metric Tonnes of charcoal were provided to the refugee camps during the second half of 2011.

In 2004 a consultant calculated that an average household needed 190 mega joules (MJ) of heat per person per month for food preparation and boiling of water. The current TBBC specification is that each kilo should provide 24 mega joules (MJ) of heat, which at 8.1kg per person would provide 194.4 MJ per person per month. All charcoal supplied undergoes laboratory tests to determine the exact energy content or heating value. Supplies in the second half have consistently failed to meet the 24MJ specification. Alternative demands for the raw materials needed to achieve higher heating values, especially bamboo joint and coconut shell, has resulted in shortages and higher prices. The actual heating value achieved has been around 20 to 22 MJ. TBBC has imposed a 5% financial penalty on suppliers under the terms of the contract but, the problem remains. It has been established with suppliers that it is now more cost effective to reduce the heating value required per kg and increase the quantity supplied to achieve the 190 MJ per person per month target. In 2012 the specification per kg will be reduced to 22MJ, but due to funding constraints quantities cannot be increased, thus it is expected that the average household will be supplied with only 178.2 MJ per person per month,

3.3.1 c) Shelter

Shelter is now a separate TBBC service sector, which allows the development of expertise in construction, production and growing of materials as well as research into improving their durability. The goal is not only a more efficient and appropriate provision of construction materials but also a decreased community dependency on external support together with the development 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 the 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 10 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, is able to maintain nearly 30,000 buildings in adequate condition, mostly refugee houses but also warehouses, community buildings and other structures. Standard TBBC building material rations and recent revisions 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,

TBBC is introducing a needs based approach to shelter in which the individual requirements of each household are assessed by trained carpenters.

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, but this was postponed with the unexpected death of Thomas Ramsler. As of December 2011, a new shelter specialist has started and the needs based approach will now be implemented in all camps during 2012 - 2013. This process will entail initial discussions with camp community leaders and recruitment and training of shelter stipend staff in camps before being able to begin a house by house assessment.

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

The shelter budget was cut by 50% in 2011 due to funding shortages. No new house-building was supported, only repairs to old ones.



Refugee Community in Tham Hin Camp offload and sort bamboo for shelter distribution

Procurement, shelter and field staff reviewed TBBC building material specifications and contract conditions in an effort to ensure continued provision of good quality building materials whilst recognising local realities. Existing specifications were maintained but more bamboo species are now allowed to be supplied rather than a single species. This is best practice as different species of bamboo are more suitable depending on what part of the house they are used for. There are also environmental benefits with procurement of a greater diversity of plants.

During the 2012 project cycle, TBBC plans to repair approximately 26,000 refugee houses, 157 community buildings and 67 food warehouses in the nine refugee camps. In addition, more than 200 new houses will be built.

Fig. 3.13: Planned housing, community buildings and warehouse repairs in 2012

Camps	Houses & Boarding houses for repair	Community buildings for repair	Warehouses for repair
MNS/ MS	3,931	2	9 (1)**/ 4
MRML/ MLO	5,236 (230)**	34/ 19 (1)**	12 (2)**/ 29
ML	7,659*	57*	5*
UM/ NP	6,643*	45/ 18*	0/ 5*
DY/ TH	2439	0	0
Total:	26,138 houses	176 community buildings	67 warehouses

Notes: * Number of verified houses and other buildings identified by Needs-Based Assessment; ** new houses and new warehouses.

Planned shelter materials to be procured in 2012 are listed in Figure 3.14. Due to funding shortages, TBBC will now give preference to repairing existing houses with a focus on roofing materials, as these are the most essential in protecting existing shelters and maintaining minimum standards of living conditions. In the camps that don't yet have Needs Based Assessments, the camp community are more involved in the decision making on material allocation.

Fig. 3.14: Assessed Building Materials for Distribution in 2012

Material items		Refugee camps									Totals		
		MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	2012	2011	2010
Bamboo Poles	Small 2"/ 6m	0	0	0	0	61,951	15,166	27,618	0	0	104,735	41,936**	0
	Large 3"/ 6m	48,300	8,990	62,800	66,410	86,847	62,886	46,026	12,480	17,677	412,416	538,413	1,381,127
Eucalyptus Poles	Small 4"/ 6m	4,435	1,190	1,198	1,617	2,383	3,522	2,026	0	0	16,371	24,208	57,967
	Large 5"/ 6m	1,260	1,070	1,566	1,529	1,962	5,472	4,594	0	1,607	19,060	19,349	62,801
	Short 4"/ 4m	0	0	582	295	0	0	0	0	0	877	1,885	5,060
Roof Thatch	Leaf Thatch	212,952	103,560	694,130	746,140	1,946,914	0	700,126	0	0	4,403,822	3,876,934**	5,192,920
	Grass Thatch	0	0	0	0	0	305,059	0	69,000	0	374,059	272,335***	645,135
	Plastic Sheets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,607	1,607	2,221	2,350

* Note: Figures as per assessed houses Pilot Needs-Based Assessment. ** for small bamboo poles and leaf thatch there is an increase in 2012 from 2011 due to results from the Needs Based Assessment in Tak camps, and due to significant delays in delivery of these materials in 2011. *** for UM camp this represents an increase in need only.

It was well noted that three camps experienced serious shortages of procured materials in 2011 due to late deliveries of shelter materials and contract cancellations. These houses not receiving TBBC materials have been reassessed and included in the 2012 needs, and will receive materials in 2012. Actual amounts delivered are included in the above table.

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

The Needs Based Assessment (NBA) continued with its second phase in all three Tak camps. The main focus during the reporting period was on post distribution monitoring of building materials. This included hiring of temporary staff, training and capacity building of camp carpenters and staff and was also linked to a draft mapping exercise to ensure all houses/ boarding houses are included in NBA. The focus was on actual buildings rather than looking at the database of populations and number of ration books.

As the NBA is putting stricter quality control mechanisms in place, it puts significantly more pressure on existing TBBC supply chain systems, including timely allocation of budgets and contracts and contract management. The TBBC shelter team has therefore expanded. A total of 55 shelter stipend staff in the 3 Tak camps (Mae La 27, Umpiem Mai 14, and Nu Po 14), and Camp Shelter Managers help oversee all the shelter projects and provide necessary support and linkages to the Camp and Section committees.

Expanding Shelter Activities: In order to maintain ongoing shelter activities, it was necessary to recruit staff with shelter expertise. At the end of 2011, TBBC recruited a new shelter specialist to replace Thomas Ramsler. In addition to the existing Shelter Officer who was employed in Mae Sot in 2010, a Shelter Officer was recruited in December 2011 to be based in the Umphang office. Plans for additional TBBC shelter officers in the three other field offices implementing shelter projects have been put on hold due to budget restrictions, and will be evaluated in first quarter of 2012.

As the NBA approach will be rolled out in the other camps in 2012, and there are plans to expand several of the pilot projects, TBBC plans to recruit more camp based stipend staff to ensure the smooth implementation of these projects.

Camp Mapping: The pilot camp mapping project started in March 2011 in one section of Mae La camp. Each house has been digitised on satellite



Camp mapping training in Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp



Checking bamboo measurements in Tham Hin to ensure it passes the quality specifications

images for future visualisation 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. The digitised mapping has been put on hold for the past six months, however, physical maps of all buildings and roads have been produced for all three Tak Camps. These maps are being used in the NBA of buildings and post distribution monitoring of shelter materials and are helping TBBC better meet the shelter needs.

Bamboo quality: In December 2011, two TBBC field staff and one major bamboo supplier visited four villages in Lampang province, where bamboo is cut for supply to the refugee camps. The aim of the visit was

to provide TBBC with an increased understanding of the process of procuring bamboo and associated problems or opportunities. This visit proved very informative regarding pressures on potential suppliers to procure sufficient quantity and quality of bamboo in Thailand and then deliver it into 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 at the Bangkok level, tendering documentation needs to be shared with Field offices. This might increase chances of securing further and possibly more competitive offers.
- Current contracts continually 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.
- Supplies that arrive late or fail the quality check significantly impact on the 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 the TBBC Camp Management Support 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 an 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 RECOFTC on community-based natural resource management in order to explore possibilities for alternative shelter material procurement lines. This 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.

Next Six Months

- Plan and implement the delivery, monitoring and quality control of building materials for all camps, hiring temporary staff as required. Materials which are under or over the contracted size should be recorded in the delivery documents to inform future procurement.
- Conduct monitoring visits to villages and suppliers harvesting bamboo to better understand issues with bamboo supply, quality control, period and duration of harvesting, handling, and other external pressures.
- Plan with field offices and staff to begin the necessary introduction and training of the Needs Based Assessment in order to prepare for implementation in 2013.
- Evaluate the need for additional TBBC shelter staff and recruit as necessary.
- Continue with the CBNRM (Community-Based Natural Resource Management) project by contracting RECOFTC for another year to implement the project in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Nu PO and expand into Mae La Oon camps.

TBBC staff are visiting areas where bamboo is cut to better understand issues of supply, handling and quality control

- Pursue local networks with surrounding villages, various local authorities and NGOs working on social and environmental issues to further interests and understanding of linking resource management with livelihoods to raise awareness of pilot projects.
- Develop a robust TBBC shelter policy, highlighting building priorities, challenges and opportunities.
- Document lessons learnt and best practices and implement the next cycle of the Needs Based Approach, including revised delivery and quality control procedures and provision of construction assistance to vulnerable families.
- Explore options in Tham Hin camp to improve crowded living conditions through access to land adjacent to the camp.

3.3.1 d) Non-food Items

As a result of further funding constraints TBBC will cease provision of all non-food items in 2012, other than distributing donated items.

Cooking stoves: In order to maximise the use of the charcoal provided, TBBC has tried to ensure that all households have access to at least one fuel-efficient cooking stove. A survey of stoves required was carried out in the first half of 2011, but delay in the receipt of promised funding for stoves prevented any procurement to cover the identified gaps. It was also hoped to procure some stoves from an ADRA stove making project in the Mae Sariang camps but the project is still in the experimental stage and has not started production yet.

Blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and cooking utensils: Until 2008 TBBC undertook general distributions of blankets and mosquito nets annually, and sleeping mats and cooking utensils every two years. The distribution of cooking utensils was stopped due to funding constraints and the responsibility for the distribution of mosquito nets and sleeping mats was passed to health agencies. Quilts donated by Lutheran World Relief (LWR) replaced the distribution of blankets. Although general distribution was stopped, these items continued to be made available to new arrivals and for emergency response.

TBBC will no longer supply non-food items after 2011 due to funding shortages.

Donated Clothing and Quilts: The Wakachiai (Japan) project is now TBBC's main source of used clothing. The fifth annual consignment arrived in July and clothes were distributed in all camps during the August to December period. LWR is another long-term donor of second-hand clothing and new quilts. A generous shipment arrived in October, containing 61,800 quilts (2,060 bales) and 4,050 baby kits (270 cartons), which were distributed during November-December.



Quilt distribution in Don Yang Camp

Fig: 3.15. Distribution of donated clothing and quilts July-December 2011

Camp	Wakachiai clothing (pieces)	LWR Quilts (pieces)	LWR Baby Kits (sets)
Mai Nai Soi	7,600	5,700	300
Mae Surin	2,000	1,500	150
Mae La Oon	8,500	6,000	450
Mae Ra Ma Luang	9,800	7,200	450
Shan	-	600	150
MHS Thai villagers	6,600	1,200	-
Mae La	20,560	20,100	1,200
Umpiem	9,600	7,500	450
Nu Po	8,600	6,600	450
Tak Thai villagers	900	600	-
Don Yang	2,200	1,800	150
Tham Hin	4,120	3,000	300
SKB Thai villagers	300	-	-
Total	80,780	61,800	4,050

Next six months

- Due to a further funding shortfall expected in 2012 TBBC will cease provision of all non-food items, except for cooking stoves, which afford economies in the use of charcoal, and the distribution of donated items

3.3.2 Nutrition Programmes

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

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).

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 have been completed and will be implemented in early 2012.

AsiaREMix recipes have been documented pictorially to develop a booklet to assist SFP recipients in using Baby AsiaREMix. A total of six commonly used recipes have been collected.

TBBC and one of its partner agencies, American Refugee Committee began a collaborative research and development project to produce AsiaREMix biscuits with a local baker in Nu Po camp, as a livelihood/ nutrition collaboration. The biscuits were produced and distributed to children enrolled in the SFP. Intended benefits included ease of distribution, children will be more likely to eat them and reduce their length of stay in the programme, and the burden of cooking the SFP foods (including the extra fuel and time needed), will be eliminated. The pilot will continue through early 2012 and undergo evaluation of its efficacy.



AsiaREMix biscuits, ready for distribution

3.3.2 b) Nursery School Lunch Programme

The nursery school lunch and snack programme funded by TBBC and implemented by CBOs represents an innovative adaptation of “school feeding” that helps to protect the nutritional status of pre-school children.



Nursery school lunch

In the second 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 AsiaREMix 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. Nutrition Field Officers have been working with women's groups, teachers and cooks in each site to support them in purchasing and cooking meals using their limited resources. A recipe book and training will be developed for the coming year to assist schools in cooking nutritious meals.

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 (January - December 2011) is shown in Figure 3.16. The preliminary gender-disaggregated data demonstrates that the proportions match the camp demographics.

3.3.2 c) Nutrition Education

Fig. 3.16: TBBC nursery school lunch support for the 2010-2011 school year

Camp	Implementing organisation	Number of schools	Avg Number of children	% Boys	% Girls	Number of school days for 2011 school year
MNS	KnWO	15	986	51	49	134
MS	KnWO	4	322	50	50	134
MLO	EWOB	7	420	Data Pending	Data Pending	165
MRML	KWO	11	1,047	Data Pending	Data Pending	167
ML	TOPS/ KWO	24	1,929	50	50	194
UM	TOPS/ KWO	11	831	53	47	194
NP	TOPS/ KWO	6	785	52	48	194
DY	Camp Education Committee	1	207	48	52	194
TH	Camp Education Committee	3	372	48	52	214
Total:		83	7,347	51	49	



- TBBC continued to support health agency staff in leading regular cooking demonstrations for caregivers of children enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes. The demonstrations are intended to assist caregivers in preparation of the SFP AsiaREMix feeding, and to provide instruction on feeding intervals to ensure that the children recover from malnutrition. The demonstrations took place at health agency clinics during SFP distribution.
- Nutrition Field Officers participated in the introduction of ration changes in all camps, with a focus on promoting consumption of AsiaREMix. The officers focused on education for camp leaders, health agency partners, nursery schools, and CBOs, and conducted campaigns in all camps.



Community Cooking Demonstration banners were put up in the camps to spread awareness of the initiative.



A demonstration tray of vegetables presented during nutrition training to CAN staff

Lessons learnt

- Communication with beneficiary communities remains key in ensuring understanding and acceptance of ration adjustments and commodity changes.
- Cultural preferences must be included in decision-making regarding food commodity selection.
- Local context, capacities, and restrictions must be taken into account when procuring or producing commodities for food assistance.
- In a restricted refugee camp setting, standard indicators to identify food-security vulnerability may not be useful, and other methods must be considered.
- TBBC's existing methods and planned activities to target nutritionally vulnerable groups and initiate CMT are highly aligned with international guidance and practice.
- Increased staff with capacity to guide and monitor programmes at the field level greatly increases efficiency and efficacy of programming.
- Nutrition education is in high demand by camp residents, health workers, and TBBC's partner agencies, yet requires extensive inputs. TBBC needs to ensure that needs are prioritised.

Next six months

Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding:

- Initiate Growth Monitoring and Promotion programme with an Infant and Young Child Feeding focus and Baby AsiaREMix incentive in at least two camps.
- Implement new SFP/ TFP and micronutrient supplementation guidelines and food protocols with training and support to health agencies in all camps.
- Complete integration of SFP/ TFP reporting and monitoring systems into CCSDPT Health Information System database.
- Complete Baby AsiaREMix recipe booklet for distribution to health agency partners and SFP recipients.
- Continue to develop improved SFP procurement and supply monitoring systems in collaboration with TBBC's Humanitarian Response Director.
- Evaluate pilot of Baby AsiaREMix biscuits to determine if project should be continued and expanded.

Nursery School Lunches:

- Complete standardised recipes for nursery school partners.
- Begin conducting camp-based Nursery School Lunch Programme training and monitoring.

Nutrition Education:

- Develop and distribute educational materials to promote nutrition and AsiaREMix consumption following ration reductions.



Staff undertake a nutrition survey in Tham Hin Camp

- Continue and scale up AsiaREMix education campaigns in all camps.
- Conduct relevant trainings for TBBC and partners to implement programme changes (e.g., SFP Programme guidelines and protocols, communications of ration adjustments, with nutrition focus, etc.)

FAN Task Force:

- Lead FAN Sector Task Force in communication strategy of ration changes including developing consistent messages promoting nutrition that camp leaders and CBOs can use at the field level.
- Collaborate with CDC to further explore possibility of acquiring screening instruments for anaemia prevention and control.

3.3.3 Nutrition Surveillance

As a proxy for determining food ration adequacy and food security amongst the general camp population, standardised nutrition surveys of children from six months to five years of age are conducted biennially in all camps in coordination with CCSDPT health agencies. Surveys were completed in the second half of 2011 in all camps. A total of 4,559 children were included in the survey, representing 85% of the selected children.

Stunting (chronic malnutrition) rates will be greater throughout childhood when assessed using the new WHO standards compared to the previous international reference.

Sampling for the surveys was done using TBBC's Population Database (TPD) to identify households with children <5. The TPD has been identified as the most complete and accurate population database, as it is based on an annual census. Children surveyed in the camps were previously compared to the CDC's National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) growth curves, published in 1977. These growth curves were generated from data on the growth of multi-ethnic American children, all of whom were bottle-fed. The CDC growth curves were used to compare the nutritional status of populations and to assess the growth of individual children throughout the world. Recently, concerns were raised regarding the adequacy of this reference for assessing the growth of breast-fed infants.

In 2005, the WHO published the results of their "Multicentre Growth Reference Study" (MGRS), which generated new growth curves for assessing the growth and development of infants and young children around the world. These new growth curves are based on growth data and related information from approximately 8,500 children from widely different ethnic backgrounds and cultural settings (Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman and the USA). Of note, the children included in the WHO study were all breast-fed, which affects the rate of growth in infants.

The new growth curves are expected to provide a single international standard that represents the best description of physiological growth for all children from birth to five years of age and to establish the breastfed infant as the normative model for growth and development. The new growth curves reflect the evidence that until approximately the age of five years, children who receive good nutrition and care practices, regardless of ethnicity, should grow at the same rate. After 5 years, ethnic differences may become evident.

Rates of malnutrition are going to change because of differences in the pattern of growth between the new standards and the old reference, especially during infancy. A notable effect is that stunting – chronic malnutrition – rates will be greater throughout childhood when assessed using the new WHO standards compared to the previous international reference. There will be a substantial increase in underweight rates during the first half of infancy (i.e. 0-6 months) and a decrease thereafter. For wasting (low weight for length/ height), the main difference between the new standards and the old reference is during infancy, when acute malnutrition – wasting - rates will be substantially higher using the new WHO standards.

As such, it is imperative to interpret the rates of malnutrition using the WHO growth curves NOT as an increase in malnutrition, but as a more accurate reflection of the true rates of malnutrition.

This year, in addition to comparing nutrition survey data to CDC's NCHS reference, TBBC will include comparison with the new WHO growth data.

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

Next six months

- Analyse data and prepare reports to share nutrition survey results with all stakeholders.
- Use applicable information from surveys to inform programming.

3.3.4 Supply chain management

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

TBBC has supply chain staff in five separate field offices, at Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot, Umphang and Kanchanaburi, each managing two camps except Mae Sot which manages one, the largest camp. Each Field Office has a Field Coordinator, a Field Administrator (to place Purchase Orders and record receipts), a Field Data Assistant (to manage the population database), and two Supplies Officers (to mentor camp staff and monitor delivery, distribution and stock management), as well as Field Officers, and staff for specialist programmes. Field staff are supported by a Procurement department and Logistics Manager in Bangkok. A Supply Chain Director left TBBC in October after a year of consolidating improvements that were already in progress and pursuing other initiatives suggested by the logistics expert seconded by the Swiss Agency for Development and cooperation (SDC) in 2008-2009. It was decided to realign this position to have more focus on humanitarian principles and supervision of all Field Coordinators, with specialist supply chain expertise provided by the Logistics Manager. Unfortunately the first effort at recruitment did not find a suitable candidate, so TBBC is in the process of re-recruiting.

3.3.4 a) TBBC Programme Guidelines

TBBC Programme Guidelines first issued in 2010 were updated in February 2011, detailing all standardised 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 familiarise themselves with the policies and procedures contained in this document.

To ensure that all procedures remain relevant, the Supply Chain guidelines are reviewed annually. A review was carried out in Mae Hong Son Province in September with all supply chain staff and field coordinators present. A number of suggestions were made to improve processes, which require further work before they can be implemented.

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 an operational guideline but detailed instructions for camp staff are also being developed for each activity. The first detailed instruction, for stock taking, was completed and introduced to the camps in December.

Another supply chain workshop is scheduled for March to review all procedures and documents, including any duplication with the Goods Received Note (GRN) and Delivery Receipt (DR) procedures.

3.3.4 b) Verified Caseload and Feeding figures

At the end of December 2011, TBBC's total Verified Caseload stood at 137,157 persons, comprising 74,978 (55%) registered refugees and 62,179 (45%) unregistered people (this excludes 585 people residing at Wieng Heng camp). The Feeding Figure (the number of verified persons who collected rations) was 135,801 in December, or 98.6% of the verified caseload attended the December distributions). Further demographic breakdown of the camp population, as of December 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.

For information on TPD, processes and eligibility criteria, refer to Appendix A.5. A new centralised database for all population data is being developed, which will allow staff to update data online, providing various levels of access to different staff in order to generate reports according to their specific requirements. TBBC's recently recruited Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator has taken over responsibility for the database.

3.3.4 c) Procurement

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

The 2010 nutrition consultancy recommended that: yellow split peas (YSP) be imported to replace locally sourced mung beans to provide a significant cost saving, that the quality specification of rice be improved, and that the fortified flour (AsiaMIX) formulation should change the premix and include sugar instead of sugar being supplied separately. Quality problems were encountered with the first YSP contract in first half of 2011. Two different suppliers contracted since have performed much better. Provision of 25% broken white rice instead of the 35% broken standard that TBBC has been procuring for many years was piloted in two camps (Mai Nai Soi and Tham Hin) for four months and the three Tak camps for two months. It was found to significantly reduce the inedible portion for only a 2% price premium, and will be adopted as the standard specification in 2012. The recommended premix has not yet been approved by the Thai FDA, but the fortified flour formulation was changed with effect from September deliveries to include sugar and the flour is now extruded instead of blended (and renamed AsiaREMIX).

Traditionally TBBC contracts make the supplier responsible for delivery to camp. When AsiaMIX was introduced it was purchased ex-factory with TBBC separately contracting transport to camp. TBBC now also separately contracts transport from Bangkok port to the camps for YSP. Separating the contracting of transport from the commodity purchase was also piloted for stockpile rice in 2011, but it did not result in any transport cost or performance advantages, the same small transporters that our suppliers have been using, with local knowledge of the difficult access to camps, were the only ones to bid. Nevertheless the idea will be pursued further in 2012 if it can result in more competitive commodity bids.

The price of rice has risen by over 30% in the last six months.

The price of rice rose by over 30% during the second half of 2011, initially due to a price pledging scheme introduced by a new Government in Thailand, which was exacerbated when crops were ruined by extensive flooding.

3.3.4 d) Quality control

TBBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on both quality and quantity of supplies (see Appendix A.6.3 e) Supply Chain). Sampling rates are based on international standards of commodity testing; the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). From July to December 2011, 130 (94%) supply inspections took place in camps. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at the source, all inspections of fortified flour are carried out at the factory, and of yellow split peas prior to shipment and at Bangkok port.

A summary of the results of the quality control checks undertaken during the second half of 2011 and action taken where supplies failed to meet TBBC's specifications are set out in Chapter 5.3 f. The most notable issues regarding quality during this period were:

- Rice: The percentage of rice that passed quality inspections at 92% was better than the first half of 2011 (82%). The main problem was due to whole grains being less than specification, and too many broken grains.
- Charcoal: Overall charcoal quality declined significantly in this reporting period, only 60% of samples passing inspections, based on all

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

parameters (heating value, ash, fixed carbon, volatile matter, moisture), compared to 66% for January to June 2011. Only 11% passed the heating value test.

- Yellow split peas, cooking oil and fishpaste passed 100% of inspections.

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

During August-November, TBBC organised inspection training for camp warehouse staff. The purpose of inspection training is to introduce the inspection method to warehouse staff by the professional inspector from SGS (Thailand), Ltd. The training focused mainly on rice inspection. The trainers introduced the components of the rice specification and the indicators used to check quality. The training is provided so that participants can understand the methodology and parameters used by the inspectors, it is not expected that the participants are able to do the inspector job instead of the professional inspector, as this requires experience and expertise. The trainers also introduced the specifications of other supplies in the food ration. The inspection training was done in Mai Nai Soi, Mae La, Nu Po, Don Yang, and Tham Hin. For the remaining camps, training will take place in the first quarter of 2012.

3.3.4 e) Receipt, distribution and stock management

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

Following distributions a physical stock count is undertaken by both warehouse and TBBC staff and any discrepancies from the RDW balance investigated and recorded on the stock card. 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.

3.3.4 f) Ration books

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

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

An annual population verification census was conducted in late 2011 and ration books issued in December for 2011. The 2012 ration books have been distributed by household (some households contain more than one family). Since 2010 all adult refugees have had to be personally present at distributions in order to receive rations and TBBC has placed posters in front of each warehouse to inform them of this. See Appendix A6.3 e) Ration books for more information on exemption and collection requirements.



Distribution of 2012 ration books in Nu Po & Umpiem Mai

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 had to bring all ration books which are issued in each house to receive the ration at the same time. In reality there were cases where the people with different ration books in the same household did not attend together and it was difficult for warehouse staff to assure the correct ration was issued. The issuing of one ration book per household will resolve this problem in 2012.

3.3.4 g) Warehousing

Warehouses are systematically assessed for structural problems on a monthly basis and are renovated or repaired on an annual basis. Since 2007 camp committees agreed to ‘phase-out’ all rice silos used in the Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps and since then, 10 silos have been replaced. There remain 4 silos out of a total 11 warehouses in Mae Ra Ma Luang and 8 silos out of 15 warehouses in Mae La Oon which are hoped to be replaced by mid-2013.

Flooding in August damaged three warehouses in Mae Ra Ma Luang and some stockpile supplies. Repairs will be completed in early 2012.



One recently refurbished and one Mobile Storage Unit in Umpiem Mai camp

In 2011, TBBC planned to improve warehouse operations by providing covered space for beneficiaries waiting for registration and distribution and preventing non-staff individuals from getting into the warehouses. However due to funding constraints only some warehouses have been improved this year, others were provided with temporary tents to shade/ shelter beneficiaries in front of the warehouse. Some camps do not have sufficient space for a permanent shaded shelter.

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

In Umpiem Mai camp four warehouses have been consolidated into two and upgraded for improved stock management and distribution arrangements. In Nu Po, distribution windows were installed in front of all four 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 has been carried out to provide designated space for ration registration and distribution activities.

Figure: 3.17 Warehouses by Camp December 2011

Camp	Total	Hybrid Warehouse	Mobile Storage Units (MSU)	Mud-brick Warehouse	Warehouse Name
MNS	6	6			1,2,3,4,5,ABSDF
MS	5	5			1,2,3,4,Boarding House
MLO	15	8	0	7	Hybrid: 3,5,6A,6B,7,11A,11B,10 Mud-brick: 1,2,4,8,9,12,13
MRML	10	4	0	6	Hybrid: 3,4,5B,7A Mud-brick: 1,2,5A,6,7B Green Tea
ML	5	4	1		Hybrid: 1,2,3,4 MSU: MSU
UM	3	2	1		Hybrid: B1 and A2 MSU: A1
NP	5	4		1	12345
DY	1	1			1
TH	1	1			1
Total	51	35	2	14	

The ‘hybrid design’ consists of eucalyptus wood and bamboo in combination with a cement slab or raised/woven bamboo floor on wooden or cement posts and with a corrugated iron roof, complete with fibreglass skylights.

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

3.3.4 h) Food containers

Sealable plastic containers have been provided for fortified flour since 2004, as a safeguard against moisture and rodents, and plastic oil containers with volume gradations were distributed to each household during the second half of 2005. These have proven to be very durable and are not only hygienic, but also enable refugees to visually check that the correct oil rations are received. Additional containers were provided in the second half of 2011 to replace damaged containers and for distribution to those who did not have them.

3.3.4 i) Monitoring

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

The main results of staff monitoring during the second half of 2011 are provided in 5.3 f, a summary of the main findings include:

The average Distribution Efficiency at 96% improved slightly from the previous reporting period (94%). 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.

In the second half of the year, 47 of 53 distributions were observed by TBBC staff using the Distribution Efficiency Form. The average percentage of households observed at ration distributions was 3.9%, a drop from 4.4% in the first half of 2011. The August distribution at Mae Surin could not be observed because access to camp was cut off by floods, the September distribution at Mae La Oon was not observed because staff were otherwise engaged attending to flood repairs in Mae Ra Ma Luang, and the Distribution Efficiency form couldn't be completed at Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang during the annual census verification in October and ration book distribution in December.

Since mid-2009, TBBC has undertaken Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) to better assess the utilisation of ration-items at the household level (see also Appendix A.6.3f Monitoring Procedures). The PDM consists of structured interviews with randomly selected households in all camps. Monthly quotas are set for each camp depending on population (from 2 to 5 interviews/ camp/ month), with an overall quota of 156 interviews for all camps during the second half of 2011. There was some unevenness in Post-Distribution Monitoring reporting by camp by month, however, 229 interviews were completed during the reporting period. The limited sample sizes and unevenness means that results are of limited reliability and are only indicative of the general patterns for all camps over the reporting period. Larger PDM sample sizes are being considered for future reporting.



Post-Distribution Monitoring in Don Yang camp

PDM results on the reported number of days that the previous month's rations had lasted in each household have been weighted, to reflect the different population share of each camp in the total camp population. The staple rations of rice and Yellow Split Peas lasted an average of 28 days/month. Other rations lasted for shorter periods on average, including AsiaMix for 14 days and cooking oil for 19 days. A reason for households claiming cooking oil only last 19 days is that the oil ration was cut in 2011 on the advice of the nutrition consultant who advised too much oil and salt was being supplied (causing obesity & hyper tension). Charcoal lasted an average of 24 days/month; this shortage in part reflects the sub-standard energy yield per charcoal kilogram reported in quality testing results.

Over 96% of all rations were utilized for home consumption, with minor variations between camps. Utilization of very small proportions of rations for purposes other than consumption were reported in seven of the nine camps. An average of 4% of the Yellow Split Pea ration and 3% of the AsiaMix ration was exchanged, mainly to share with others. Less than one per cent of rations were exchanged for any other purpose, including trade for food, loans repayment, sale for cash or religious purposes.

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. See Section 5.4.i. for more information on beneficiary feedback and camp forums.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist joined TBBC in August 2011 to develop a long-term Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, which will focus on fostering a learning environment and building a more participatory M&E system with an emphasis on outcomes and impacts. Development will be undertaken progressively, initially working closely with TBBC Management, Programme Specialists, Departments and Field Offices. M&E developments will aim for simplicity, operability and capacity building, within the existing TBBC resource context.

Next six months

Programme Guidelines:

- Review programme guidelines
- Improve IT support in camps

Supply Chain:

- Deliver a workshop on the Supply Chain

Monitoring:

- Strategic/ Organisational M&E development: Support TBBC Management to update the TBBC Strategic Plan and the Logical Framework performance indicators, means of verification and assumptions.
- Programme/ Dept. Level M&E Assessments: With TBBC managers and teams, undertake assessments of existing programme/ department M&E system strengths and areas for improvement.
- Design and implement new/ improved M&E components: With TBBC programme specialists, design improved Performance Indicators, methods and tools to measure indicators.

TBBC has employed a Monitoring & Evaluation expert who will review and upgrade TBBC's monitoring procedures in close cooperation with programme staff.

3.3.5 Preparedness, new arrivals, vulnerable groups

TBBC maintains preparedness to respond to influxes of new arrivals and other emergencies at all times. The situation in South East Burma/ Myanmar is monitored through TBBC partners, information networks and field staff and TBBC participates in contingency planning responses in coordination with other CCSDPT members, UNHCR and local Thai authorities. 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 g). TBBC revised the food assistance provided in the event of an influx into temporary sites to enable food to be cooked on site with minimal preparation. Large cooking stoves can be provided to cook communal pots of rice supplemented with tinned fish and salt.



Some refugees had to be evacuated from their homes during the flood in Mae Surin camp



Camp residents repair a bridge in Mae Surin that was damaged by the floods.

Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Mae Surin Floods: Prolonged rains in August caused rivers to swell resulting in severe flooding in Mae Ra Ma Luang and some sections of Mae La Oon camps. Houses, mud brick warehouses, schools, and bridges were washed away or badly damaged and access roads to camps were impassable due to landslides and fallen trees. Access roads to Mae Surin were cut off and many bridges were washed away as the river changed its course and altered the surrounding landscape. Over 2,000 people were displaced and more than 200 MT of food was lost or spoiled. Refugee committees coordinated the relief efforts and the communities worked around the clock to save stockpiled food supplies and later to repair access to roads to enable deliveries. Total damage was over baht 12 million and many roads remain in poor condition.



Flooding in Mae Surin destroyed some of the ration stocks

Border Influx: Due to funding shortages, TBBC discontinued its food support to displaced persons outside of camps along the Tak border in July. These people had fled from the resumption of conflict between the DKBA and the Government of Myanmar after the November 2010 elections. Community-based organisations continued to provide food aid for the most vulnerable groups after TBBC withdrew support, but by the end of 2011 most of the remaining displaced people had entered camp, returned back to Burma/ Myanmar or sought work through migrant networks. The restoration of DKBA's ceasefire agreement at the end of 2011 will hopefully enable the residual caseload to return to their villages or resettle nearby, although landmine pollution remains a significant protection concern.

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Lessons learnt

- Distribution of pre-cooked meals for new arrivals is labour intensive and not cost effective.

Next six months

- Participate in a review of gaps in contingency plan for new influxes with UNHCR.

3.3.6 Support to Mon resettlement sites

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

Through the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC), TBBC has continued to monitor the needs and provide supplementary assistance, but in 2011 was only able to provide three months rice supply to just over 6,000 villagers. TBBC field staff monitored the distribution of rice aid to households in Bee Ree Resettlement Site during the first half of 2011, and then in Halockhani during August and September. This relief aid was supplemented by basic infrastructure support, such as the repair of pedestrian bridges and community buildings, which was managed by village development committees. TBBC provided coaching support for MRDC and the village development committees in project cycle management during this period to strengthen assessment, planning and monitoring capacities.

TBBC and MRDC also conducted a poverty survey with 400 households spread across every section in Halockhani and Bee Ree during November 2011 and January 2012. The questionnaire was based on the standardised indicators, which informed TBBC's publication of "Displacement and Poverty in South East Burma" and is intended to provide a baseline assessment of vulnerability. Similar surveys were conducted in each of the Shan camps and Ee Tu Hta so that the impacts of further decreases in food aid during 2012 can be monitored.

Lessons learnt

- Slight adjustments in quantitative surveys can have significant repercussions for database design, so database administrators need to be consulted before field staff develop plans for implementation.

Next six months

- Needs assessments following the 2011 wet season harvest will be reviewed, procurement requests for relief and development assistance in 2012 will be considered and the distribution of rice aid will be monitored in Bee Ree and Halockhani.
- Community forums will be facilitated in the Mon resettlement sites to consult villagers' perspectives on the ongoing peace processes, while liaison with aid agencies based in Rangoon will be reinforced to monitor the possibilities for humanitarian access.

3.3.7 Support to Shan displaced persons

Hundreds of thousands of Shan refugees have arrived in Thailand since the Burmese Armed Forces' 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 displaced Shan persons are generally not acknowledged as refugees by the Thai authorities, most live in farms, orchards and construction sites throughout northern Thailand. To alleviate needs until work is found and income generated, TBBC supported a local Shan community organisation to provide two weeks rice support for over 1,500 new arrivals in Fang district of Chiang Mai province during the second half of 2011.

The exception to this situation is in Wieng Hang district of Chiang Mai province where TBBC continues to supply food to approximately 600 refugees in one camp, most of whom fled fighting in 2002. TBBC has also continued providing food aid to an estimated 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. Whereas the full refugee food ration (with the exception of yellow split peas) is provided to the camp in Wieng Hang, only rice and salt rations are supplied to the IDP camps.

During the second half of 2011, TBBC field staff conducted over 20 monitoring trips to the Shan camps to monitor the supply chain and support camp management committees. Household poverty assessments were also conducted in each of the five camps, with the cooperation of the Shan Relief and Development Committee (SRDC). After the transferring responses from paper into a MS Access database, this analysis will offer baseline data for household vulnerability in the IDP camps, which will be compatible with the poverty surveys conducted by TBBC's partners deeper inside South East Burma/ Myanmar. The plan is to repeat this process at the end of 2012 so that trends in regards to household vulnerability can be tracked.

Food aid was supplemented with the distribution of over 600 kilograms and 12 species of vegetable seeds for the cool season. Finance and project management support were also provided for a cooperative shop in Loi Sam Sip and a chicken breeding project in Loi Kaw Wan. Consultations were also conducted and plans drafted to provide agricultural extension support to women in the Shan camps, with a view towards them selling their produce at market rates to community health and education entities. It is perceived that this will have mutual benefits, as the schools and clinics currently pay above market rates to import vegetables from Thailand.

The resettlement of Shan IDPs was one of the discussion points raised during the ceasefire talks in January 2012 between the Government of Myanmar and the Shan State Army-South. It will be a key challenge for TBBC in the coming months to ensure that the voices of the displaced persons themselves are brought into this peace process.

Lessons learnt

- Displaced persons are easily omitted from decision making processes about political change, which is why it is especially important for humanitarian agencies to advocate with non-state armed groups and government agencies about the rights of displaced persons to reintegrate into society in safety and with dignity.

Next six months

- TBBC's key field staff responsible for monitoring the Shan camps will have extended leave, and so maintaining accountable supply chain, camp management and agricultural extension mechanisms will be a key challenge while covering a short term staffing gap.
- Community forums will be facilitated in each of the Shan camps to consult displaced persons about their perspectives on potential return or resettlement, so that these concerns and plans can feed into the peace process.

3.3.8 Safe house

The Sangklaburi Safe House provides care for adults and the elderly. The residents being referred to the Safe House are generally deportees or undocumented people who have chronic physical or mental illnesses including people from abusive situations. Residents 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.h). Sangklaburi Safe House).

TBBC provides financial assistance for food, staffing, medical expenses and general operation costs. At present, 44 people live in the adult section (25 female, 19 male) ranging from 17 to 80 years of age. Residents 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 residents have children who reside in the children's home located near the Safe House, where they are provided with food, shelter and education. The elderly section has 10 residents (4 female, 6 male) and range from 65 to 90 years of age. 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 support systems, and have limited ability to generate income to assist with their medical and care needs.

The current Safe House Strategic Plan (2010-2015) directs the transition of the Safe House from under the management of TBBC to that of The Church of Christ in Thailand (CCT). The 16th Division (Pak 16) of CCT have approved three resolutions affecting the Safe House at their recent Annual General Meeting. These resolutions include; Pak 16 providing the land for a new Safe House building, the Safe House 'project' will be transitioned from TBBC to under the management of CCT's Kwai River Christian Hospital (KRCH), and Pak 16 will establish a sub-committee to oversee the transition throughout 2012.

The Sangklaburi Safe House is important to the local community and plans are underway to transfer responsibility from TBBC to the Church of Christ in Thailand.

During this exciting but complex time for the Safe House, the Safe House is being provided with planning and management support from a volunteer working under CCT. He will be providing support to both the Safe House Manager as well as to the Safe House Committee and Pak 16 throughout the transition process.

A Rehabilitation Coordinator has been recruited through Australian Volunteers International (AVI) for two years. This volunteer is developing a model of care for the Safe House based on individualized care, care planning and recovery with a focus on vocational and livelihoods training. She is also working with the residents of the Safe House to help integrate them socially into day-to-day community activities.

These next six months will be an important time for the Safe House. It will require significant management support from TBBC to facilitate a smooth transition to CCT. As a result TBBC's Organisational Development Director is providing extra support to the Safe House Manager and the AVI and CCT volunteers. He has also been made a member of the Safe House Committee along with members from Pak 16, KRCH and the community.

Next six months

- Strengthen the financial, administrative and human resource management systems at the Safe House
- Develop a patient model of care for the Safe House.
- Work closely with the Safe House Committee to facilitate transition for the Safe House management to CCT.

3.3.9 Assistance to Thai communities

TBBC supports requests for assistance to Thai communities in recognition of the fact that there are poor communities which do not have access to any other assistance and which may feel neglected when support is given to refugees in their area (see Appendix A.6.3 i) Assistance to Thai communities for background).

During this last six-month period, a total of baht 4,313,379 was spent on this support. Baht 3,168,284 was provided for local Thai authorities, mainly in the form of rice, other food items and charcoal to border personnel. Baht 1,032,195 was provided for support to Thai communities. This support consisted of educational assistance, non-food items and school lunches to schools, village communities, temples, boarding houses and Thai NGOs, in the form of food and charcoal. Baht 112,900 was donated for flood relief.

During July to December 2011, second hand clothes from Wakachiai project, Japan were donated to Thai villagers in Mae Hong Son, Tak and Kanchanaburi provinces, especially in flooded areas of Mae Hong Son province in August 2011. 6,600 pieces were provided in Mae Hong Son, 900 pieces in Tak and 300 pieces in Kanchanaburi. Quilts from Lutheran World Relief were also provided: 1,200 in Mae Hong Son and 600 pieces in Tak.

3.3.10 Coordination of assistance

TBBC is an active Executive 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. Based on a consultancy conducted in 2010 however, 2011 was a year of transition in which the CCSDPT office was moved out of TBBC, leadership duties shared by a new Chair and Vice-Chair, a full time Executive Coordinator recruited and Member agencies committed to increased responsibilities under new agreements. The plan was to restructure Meeting agendas

to ensure that the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions was a focus and strengthen meetings at the border to ensure inputs and feedback from the field level.

Progress was variable and, whilst it became clear that additional human resources would be necessary to fulfil all of the new objectives, initially funding was not secured to expand the office. Progress was made on developing the Strategic Framework but little was accomplished in strengthening links with the field. At the end of 2011 a decision was made to relocate the CCSDPT back to TBBC, hopefully temporarily, and a new Executive Coordinator was to be recruited under a revised Job Description. There is now the possibility of funding and expanded operation and this may occur during 2012.

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

The Humanitarian Facilitator supported by the Swiss government to facilitate dialogue between Donors, the RTG and other humanitarian actors continued to chair monthly Donors-Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHA WG) meetings in Bangkok ensuring increased debate on key issues between CCSDPT members, UNHCR, IOM and Donors. A one day retreat was convened in November during which DHA WG members brainstormed alternatives for the refugees other than resettlement.

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

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

An evaluation has been made of the Camp Management Model and a draft report is expected in February.

An Evaluation of the Community-based Camp Management Model – Burmese Refugee Camps in Thailand was commissioned by CIDA with support from AusAID. The objectives were to document the development of the model, to assess whether responsibilities are effectively covered and the extent to which administration and management is in compliance with international standards, practices and principles. The evaluation team conducted focus group discussions with the general population, youth, women, minorities, CBOs, section leaders, camp committees, camp leaders and camp commanders, KRC, KnRC and KWO. Random population sampling was done by the TBBC Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist. The evaluation team also interviewed traders, shop owners, Thai authorities and Thai villagers around the camps, conducted focus group discussions with NGOs who work in camps, and met with UNHCR. The evaluation report will be presented to TBBC in February 2012.

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

Camp Management Working Group: Two meetings were held during the period with participation from CCSDPT members, Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and CBOs. Discussions focused on data collection guidelines, complaints mechanisms, mechanisms for information sharing and the justice system in camp. The Refugee Committees presented the development of camp rules and regulations, which continues to be a working document.

Election Guidelines and Camp structure: KRC organised a workshop for revising the election guidelines and the camp structure in Mae La camp. There were 23 participants including KRC, EC and members, Camp leaders and Camp Committee representatives from Mae La, Umpiem, Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Mae La Oon. SWOT analysis methods were used to review the guidelines and Camp structure. Areas identified for improvement in the election guidelines included the roles and responsibilities of the election commission, the voting system, and some rules and regulations. A ballot system was proposed to be used in all camps. The Camp Committees revised the main camp organisation structure with TBBC staff reviewing the supply chain staff structure. The new structure will be implemented in early 2012. The next workshop will be held in February 2012.

The refugee community is reviewing the effectiveness of new procedures used in camp elections so that they can be improved for the next elections in 2013.

Capacity Building: Training of trainers on complaint mechanisms, Code of Conduct (CoC) investigation procedures, community management and communication was conducted for KRC, KnRC, and Camp Management programme staff who then went on to hold these trainings in all nine camps. Other trainings conducted during the reporting period include training on leadership, monitoring and evaluation, strategic training, gender sensitivity, Code of Conduct and disciplinary action procedures, basic accounting, report writing, and Excel training to CMP camp staff and camp leaders.

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 will relate to organisational management, communication, leadership and strategic planning.

In total, more than 1,200 participants attended the different trainings as summarised in Figure 3.18. 34% of participants were women.

Fig. 3.18: Camp Management staff receiving training, Jul-Dec 2011

Topics	Level	Participants	M	F
Complaint and CoC investigation procedure	TOT	KRC, KnRC, CMSP, TBBC CMSP staff	18	13
Community Management and Communication training	TOT	KnRC, CMSP staff	12	8
Leadership and M&E training		Camp Committee, Section Leaders MNS and MS	34	9
Complaint and CoC investigation procedure		Camp Committee, CoC Committee, Judiciary team	100	35
Community Management and Communication		Camp Committee, Section Committee, Camp office staff, MDO, CBO, HHL, CMSP camp based staff, and Warehouse workers	588	286
Strategic Planning Training		KnRC, CMSP staff, CMP staff MNS	20	17
Office Management		CMP staff MS	7	14
Gender sensitivity training		KRC and KnRC staff	7	7
Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Action Procedures		KRC CSMP staff	13	9
Reporting Writing		KnRC and CMP staff in MNS	16	13
Excel training		CMP staff in MNS	7	1
Job descriptions revising workshop		KnRC and CMSP staff	4	7
Policies & Procedures revising workshop		KnRC and CMSP staff	7	7
Basic Accounting training		KRC, KnRC, KnWO, KWO	2	12
Total:			835	438

Code of Conduct (CoC) and Reporting: During the last six months in 2011, KRC reported two breaches of the CoC: one case in Tham Hin camp and one case in Umpiem Mai camp. Both cases were investigated by the CoC Committee. In one camp the offence was determined to be a minor violation and all staff involved received verbal warnings, whilst in the other cases a supervisor was relieved of his responsibilities. There were no reported breaches of CoC in the two KnRC-supported camps.

New Arrivals Committees (NACs): During the last six months KnRC, and camp management staff conducted a workshop to ensure the NACs understood the criteria set for new arrivals.

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/ Myanmar. In Mae La the Camp Committees stated that the new arrivals criteria has simplified the process for them and has resulted in a decrease in new arrivals. In some camps, Tham Hin, Don Yang and Umpiem Mai, the Thai military prevented some of the interviews from taking place. However, the Camp Committees and NAC kept a record of all new arrivals, including those whose interviews were barred by the military, and were able to conduct interviews of new arrivals on a quarterly basis. Due to the TBBC annual population verification census, interviews of new arrivals in the Tak camps have been postponed until 2012. A summary of NAC interview cases over the last six months is shown in Figure 3.19.

New arrivals committees interview new arrivals to weed out those who clearly are not eligible to receive rations. This is not a refugee status determination however.

As shown in Figure 3.19, a total of 3,315 new arrivals were registered with section leaders of which 3,223 turned up at the NAC

Fig. 3.19: NAC summary report of interviewed cases in all nine camps, Jul-Dec 2011

No. of NA registered with section leaders	No. of Households	No. of NA Interviewed	No. of NA accepted	No. of Households accepted	No. of NA have specific/ immediate needs	No. of NA not show up for interview	Total NA rejected
3,315	968	3,223	3,131	866	0	61	31

interview. Of these new arrivals, 3,131 have been accepted by the NAC and their details have been passed on to the Camp Committees and to TBBC for ration-book verification. A total of 31 people were rejected for reasons such as being job seekers, resettlement seekers or coming from Thai villages near the camps. Some of the new arrivals accepted by the NACs might not be

included in TBBC's Population Database (TPD) as they may not show up to verify themselves for receiving ration books.

CBO capacity-building, Tak camps: Although TBBC has no formal projects with CBOs other than the two Women's Organisations (see 3.4.5 a) Gender) this programme aims to develop 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.

Under the oversight of the Camp Management Officer based in Umphang, support continued for CBO capacity building activities through the Community Service Centre (CSC) in Umpiem Mai and through the Community Capacity Building Centre in Nu Po camp. An additional ToT training was provided by the TBBC Capacity Building Manager. Both centres have developed their work plan and budget for 2012. Due to TBBC budget cuts, the support to CSC and Community Capacity Building Centre in 2012 will decrease by 20% from the 2011 budget. The recruitment process for a new Australian Volunteers International volunteer to extend the CBO capacity-building programme into Mae La camp was unfortunately unsuccessful. TBBC plan to re-recruit in the next six months.

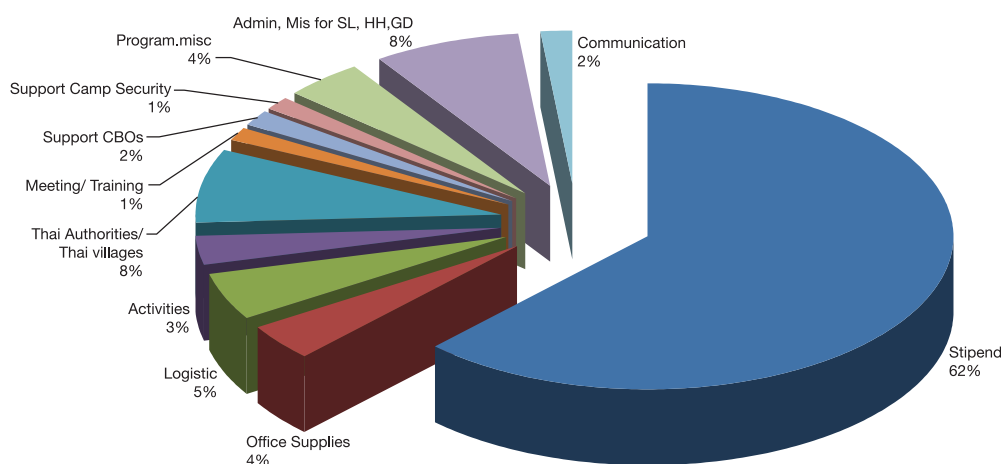
In Umpiem Mai a ToT on Leadership, Office and Meeting Management, Community Management and Communication was delivered. Participants went on to deliver the same training to their CBOs. Other training included: Fundraising, English Language and Agriculture. In total 599 people (264 men, 335 women) received training in Umpiem Mai camp. In Nu Po camp, the Community Capacity Building Centre continued to run the one year Community Management training programme with 17 participants from the Karen Youth Organisation (KYO), Karen Women's Organisation (KWO), Karen Student Network Group (KSNG) and Karen Camp Committee (KCC).

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

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

Administration Support: TBBC camp management staff continued to regularly monitor camp administration costs, staff stipends and supplies used for 'Extra Needs' in all nine camps. The Sub Grant Accountant also conducted the organisation assessment and provided financial training to KRC and KnRC finance staff. The financial support provided for the nine camps from July to December, 2011 is summarised in Figure 3.20:

Fig. 3.20: Stipend and Administration expenses reported in nine camps Jul-Dec 2011



The majority of financial support (62%) was used for camp staff stipends including camp management staff (camp committee, zone leaders, section leaders, household leaders and other committees), supply chain workers and livelihood, shelter and agriculture project staff. The highest administration expense (8%) was associated with Thai authorities and villages, and administrative support for section leaders, household leaders and warehouse staff to support camp management activities at the section and household level. The programme's miscellaneous costs increased slightly due to expenses incurred in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon in response to the floods.

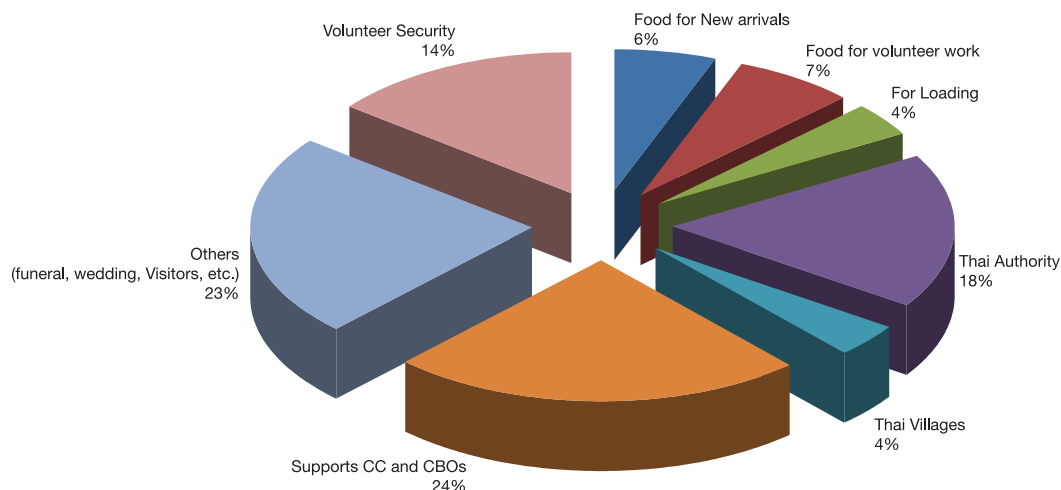
TBBC provided a fixed amount of additional 'Extra Needs' rice to the camp committee to cover a range of activities such as training, social activities, in-camp security, Thai authorities in camps, volunteer work (e.g., road repairs) and initial support to new arrivals. The Camp Committees and CBOs received the most support at 24%, which represents a 6% increase from the last report period. The main increase was in the Tak camps where more activities and training took place. Due to the military restrictions



in Umpiem Mai, Tham Hin and Don Yang, and the population verification in Mae La, the number of new arrivals interviewed decreased resulting in less people receiving the temporary support that bridges the gap between being accepted by the NAC and receiving a ration book from TBBC. TBBC will continue to monitor 'Extra Needs' in 2012, however, the 2012 budget has been cut by 15% due to funding shortages. The 'Extra Needs' distribution during this report period is summarised in Figure 3.21.

Fig. 3.21: Extra rice distribution in nine camps Jul-Dec 2011

During the last six months the TBBC Sub Grant Accountant trained KRC, KnRC, CMSP and K(n)WO staff in basic accounting.



Financial support was provided to all partners in receipt of TBBC funding, including KRC and KnRC central offices for administration costs; the KWO Camp Support Project; and KnWO's "Integrated Building Capacity of Women and Care for the well-being of Children". In 2012, TBBC support for administration costs of all the partners mentioned above will be reduced.

TBBC also continues to provide funding to Umpiem Mai's CBO Support Centre (CSC) and Nu Po's Community Capacity Building Centre (CCBC). The centres in both camps provide social organisations access to organisational and operational resources as well as being used for training and meetings.

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

TBBC now provides stipends for almost 2,500 refugees involved in camp management and in implementing the TBBC programme

The staff profiles of all Camp Management Programme staff, including shelter, agriculture, and livelihood staff have been updated monthly. These provide information on gender, ethnicity and religion which is used to monitor the progress of representation on Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and at all levels of camp management.

By the end of December 2011, TBBC supported a total of 2,485 stipend staff in the nine camps including child minders, disability minders, warehouse and distribution staff, Camp Committees, New Arrival Committees, the 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 539 women were involved in camp management activities, representing 33% of all stipend staff (excluding security). Out of these women, 45% were part of Camp Committees or held functions such as Zone, Section and

Fig. 3.22: CMP staff diversity by December 2011

Diversity	Component	Total border population %	CMSP staff (2,485) in 9 camps %
Gender	Female	49.8	33.1
	Male	50.2	66.9
	Total:	100	100
Ethnicity	Burman	4.0	1.1
	Chin	0.4	0.2
	Karen	78.5	83.4
	Karenni	9.7	13.7
	Kachin	0.3	0.0
	Mon	1.0	0.2
	Rakhine	0.4	0.3
	Shan	0.5	0.4
	Others	5.1	0.5
Total:	99.9	100	
Religion	Animist	5.5	5
	Buddhist	36.2	18
	Christian	50.6	75
	Islam	7.5	2
	Other	0.2	0
	Total:	100	100

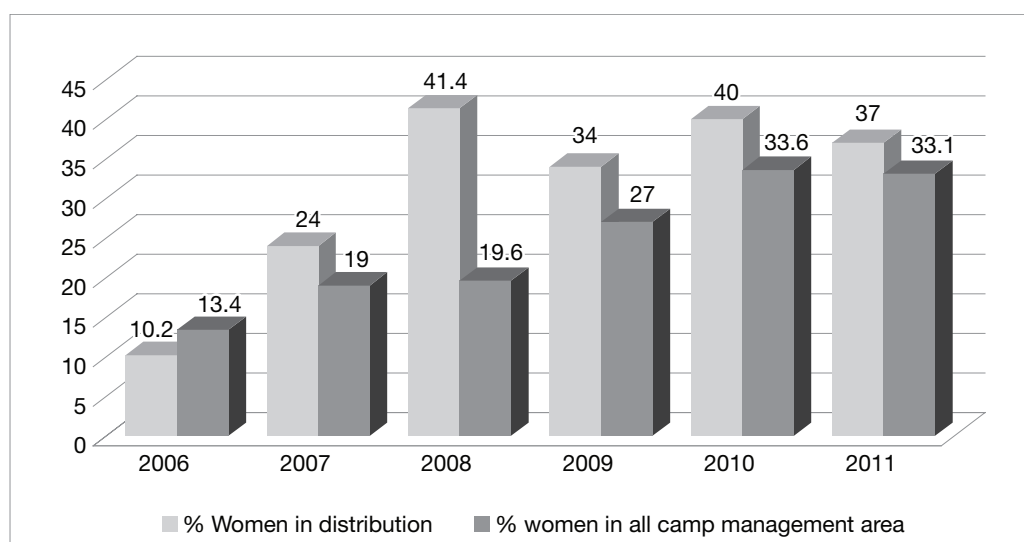
Note: "Other ethnicities" include Pa-O, Bewh, Manaw, Paku and Yitalen, whilst "Other religions" include mainly persons of the Hindu faith.

Household Leaders; 25% worked with food and non-food distribution, 24% worked as child minders and disability minders, 5% worked in advisor, judiciary or CoC functions, and the remaining 5% worked on TBBC's livelihood, agriculture and shelter projects.

CMP Representation: The gender, ethnic and religious breakdown of CMP staff is shown in Figure 3.22 compared with the profile of the total camp population (including both registered and unregistered people).

A comparison of women's representation in TBBC's stipend-staff positions from 2006 to 2011 is shown in Figure 3.23. Women continue to be recruited into camp management, but the proportion of women leaving for resettlement was greater on balance.

Fig. 3.23: Women Representation in Camp Management Programme from 2006 to 2011



Lessons learnt

- TBBC camp management programme staff are vital in providing support to the Refugee Committees and Camp Committees in implementing the camp management activities, especially monitoring and responding to breach of CoC cases. However, as the demands of these positions are quite high, it has been difficult to recruit qualified and suitable people.
- The camp justice system needs to be improved, but there are delays due to a lack of resources to support the Refugee Committees and Camp Committees in this process. It is planned that other organisations who work on camp justice will support the Refugee Committees and Camp Committees on camp justice in 2012.

Next six months

- Conduct training needs assessment for CMP staff and CBOs in all nine camps.
- Support KRC in revising their election guidelines to include a ballot system, including workshops with the Refugee and Camp Committees that take into account the lessons learnt from the 2010 elections.
- Support KRC and KnRC in conducting boarding house surveys.
- Train boarding house managers and care takers on boarding house rules and regulations.
- Provide ToT training to K(n)RC and CMP staff on the human resource system, followed by the implementation of a new HR system in all nine camps.
- Explore a possible standardised CCSDPT complaints mechanism for all camps.
- Consider conclusions and recommendations of the CIDA/ AusAid Evaluation on the camp management model.

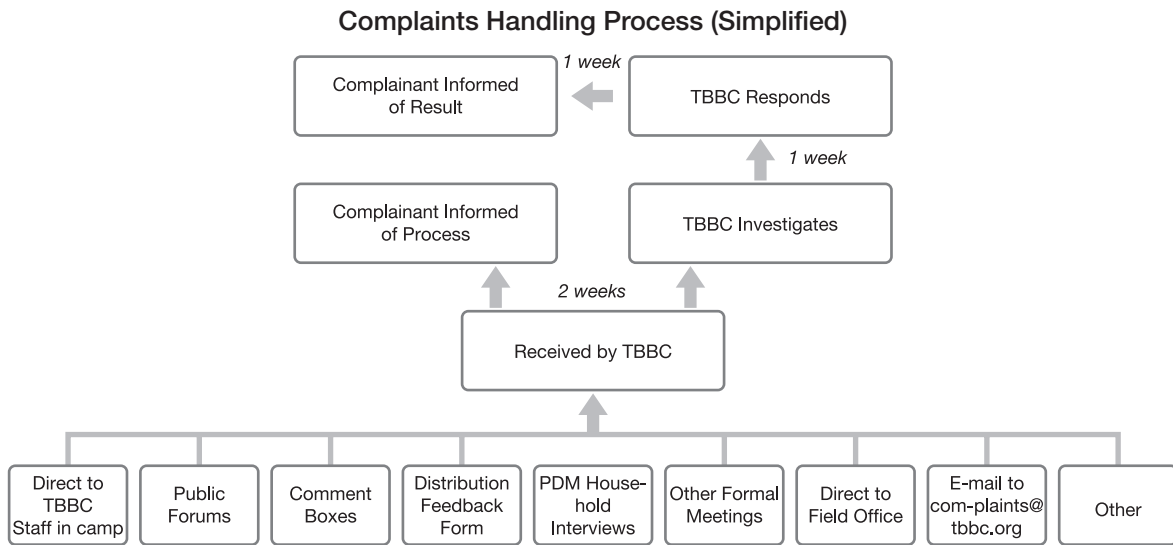
CBO capacity-building:

- Conduct training in needs assessments in Umpiem Mai.
- Deliver training in Nu Po on leadership, organisational management, project management, English language, IT, and accounting.
- Recruit an AVI volunteer for implementing CBO capacity building in Mae La camp; to assist KRC with proposal writing.

3.4.4 Beneficiary Communication

TBBC employs a range of mechanisms to ensure regular and mutually-beneficial communications with diverse sectors of refugee communities. This has been substantially strengthened during the period through the finalisation of an Accountability to Beneficiaries Framework. Two complementary interventions were identified for prioritised action during the period: TBBC's Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism and Monthly Distribution Feedback Points.

Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism: A mechanism has been developed to define the receipt, handling and response to complaints raised by beneficiaries on issues ranging from allegations of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (SAE) committed by TBBC staff to complaints about TBBC programme and services.



Initial trialling of the mechanism started at the end of the year, with an internal orientation and piloting workshop for TBBC field team leaders and support staff planned for January 2012. Awareness-raising with refugee partners and populations will then take place prior to full implementation in the camps.

Monthly Distribution Beneficiary Feedback Points: In order to get more feedback on the monthly distributions of rations, TBBC has developed a simple check-box form, available at warehouses during monthly distributions for beneficiaries to post their opinions. Respondents are invited to comment on: the ration distribution process, ration quality and quantities from the previous month, and perceived levels of TBBC’s accountability to beneficiaries. The previous method of inviting beneficiaries to put comments in the comments box proved to be unsuccessful as it relied on beneficiaries to take the initiative. The check-box form explicitly provides beneficiaries with a simple form and invites them to fill it in and should therefore be more successful.

One initial pilot was conducted during the November distribution at a warehouse in Mae La camp, with forty-five forms submitted during the week. The pilot has been expanded to one warehouse in each of the nine camps in time for the January distribution of the new 2012 rations. If well-received, the tool will be introduced to all distribution centres in the camps (except in the Mae Sariang camps, which have numerous warehouses). Methodologies for analysis and response are being developed, to ensure that beneficiaries see their voice is heard and acted upon.

In addition to these two new interventions, TBBC continued to maintain its other communication mechanisms:



This new beneficiary feedback form will encourage refugees to express their opinion of TBBC services.

Monthly Camp Public Forums, Focus Group Discussions: Communication Points with notice boards and comments boxes, “TBBC News” Newsletter:

Topics raised during the period included revisions to the food ration introduced at the beginning of the year, quality of rations and plans for shelter materials allocation for 2012, accountability to illiterate beneficiaries, impacts of resettlement and perceptions surrounding reductions in NGO services (see Section 5.4 f for more details). Only one edition of the four-page quarterly newsletter was produced (September) which featured articles on nutrition and AsiaREMix, ration books, encouraging women and people

with disabilities to apply for positions in camp management, feedback on comments received, and updates on statistics and commodity prices.

Cartoon Banners: In order to take full advantage of the cartoons featured in the TBBC News newsletter, those with programme-related messages have been reproduced onto large vinyl banners for display at strategic locations in the refugee camps in 2012. Four themes are the focus of the initial piloting:

- Encouraging people to join agriculture trainings and grow their own vegetables;
- Raising awareness that eligible persons are allowed to seek exemption from collecting their own ration;
- Raising awareness about TBBC's child minder service to encourage women to get more involved in distribution of commodity items;
- Encouraging people to attend community cooking demonstrations to learn more about nutritious recipes as shown in section 3.3.2 c) Nutrition Education.



Information Board in Don Yang

Other Communications: TBBC utilises the Karen Students Network Group daily radio broadcasts within many of the camps, and specific written announcements are provided to Camp Committees and section leaders to announce over the camp public address systems or to read out during regular meetings with heads of households within their sections.

The Camp Management Working Group (CMWG) identified gaps in the provision of information between UN/ CCSDPT agencies, Refugee and Camp Committees, and CBOs, the main areas being regular programme reporting, notification of new activities prior to implementation, and updates on political and policy developments. CCSDPT as a whole has also strengthened its communication with Refugee and Camp Committees by reaching agreement to expand its regular sectoral meetings on progress towards the objectives within the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework into Mae La camp. Previously these had only been initiated in Kanchanaburi, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps.

In summary, beneficiary feedback gathered through all channels confirms that TBBC's efforts to strengthen its communication with beneficiaries has paid substantial dividends, notably with households being well aware of the 2011 and planned 2012 ration changes and the reasons driving these changes.

Lessons learnt

- Beneficiary feedback tools require formal mechanisms for analysis, linked to programme planning, and structured mechanisms to report back to the communities on comments received and subsequent actions taken.
- Putting comments in writing to the 'donor', and hence making them "official", is widely seen as culturally inappropriate.
- Anxiety and insecurity surrounding current political developments in Burma/ Myanmar and Thailand is reaching palpable proportions in the refugee communities, made worse by perceptions that the NGO/ donor community is pulling back services. Substantial gaps in information flow from UN and CCSDPT agencies to refugee communities and their representatives need to be addressed to avoid further exacerbating this.

Refugees are worried about the future and fear that NGO programme cuts mean they may be pushed back to Burma.

Next six months

- Develop an Audience Profile and hold regular Communications Quality Monitoring focus group discussions to help formalise the monitoring and evaluation of our communications strategies and activities.
- Finalise and roll-out the Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism with staff and refugee partner organisations and, through the Camp Management Working Group, seek harmonisation of different UN and CCSDPT agency complaints mechanisms in order to conduct awareness-raising with refugee committees and populations.
- Evaluate the piloting of the Monthly Distribution Feedback Points, finalise data entry and analysis processes, and expand their installation in all camps.
- Develop mechanisms to formally link beneficiary inputs, feedback and complaints into programme planning and decision-making, and regularly report the subsequent actions taken back to the communities.
- Pilot the display of cartoon banners in camps, and identify further strategic locations to enhance coverage.

3.4.5 Diversity

TBBC participates in age, gender, diversity mainstreaming activities in collaboration with CCSDPT and UNHCR. During the

3

Programme

period recommendations regarding the food ration from the regional dialogues with Women and Girls (May 2011) were acted upon resulting in an upgrade in the quality of rice provided.

3.4.5 a) Gender

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

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

TBBC recognises the essential support role that women's organisations provide alongside the formal camp management structures and provides funding to support some of their staff and activities. TBBC provided accounting training to both KWO and KnWO to understand the basic concept of accounting, cash account entries system, cash management and cash/ bank reconciliation

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

KnWO has 225 staff members out of a membership of 655 people. TBBC's support began in 2011 and is used towards advocacy on gender issues, training on handicrafts, day-care, child development, child rights, stipends for project management support, nursery school teachers, trainers of day-care teachers and baby-sitters. KnWO established two day care centres in Mai Nai Soi but were unable to build a centre in Mae Surin due to a lack of space. They raise income through the sale of Traditional clothing and handicrafts to people leaving for resettlement.

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

KWO has 10 camp-based offices and 628 staff (589 receive stipend support from TBBC) including 23 babysitters (provided for women who work in management as KWO member). The majority of women are aged between 36-45 (31%) and 26-35 (27%). KWO 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 leadership, office management, human rights and democracy. In total, 596 KWO staff from 4 camps were resettled in 2009-10 highlighting the need for ongoing capacity building. KWO assign one person responsible for administration of funds, to ensure it is used according to the budget outlined and to supervise distribution and recording of stipends. Due to travel restrictions and other demands, stipends were distributed on a quarterly basis (not monthly as planned) to coincide with monitoring trips.

TBBC has also supported two other 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.b) Nursery school lunches). The longyi project, however, will be discontinued in 2012 due to funding shortages.

KWO and KnWO are both active participants in the Camp Management Working Group (see Sections 3.4.1 – 3.4.3)

➤ *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 (Camp management, CAN, Nutrition etc.) in all nine camps to encourage more women to become engaged in camp management and other community activities in the future. All child minders sign up to a code of conduct.

TBBC supports child-minders and disability carers so that mothers and other affected individuals can take part in camp management activities.



Naw Eh Lah receives training in weaving in Tham Hin camp

TBBC supports a total of 128 child minders and disability carers (107 female and 21 male), with a stipend of baht 300 (baht 500 for 2 children) per month through the Camp Management Support Programme. Some other NGOs also provide support for child care, but it is not standard policy and during the period, the education sector did not have sufficient funds to maintain stipend levels of regular staff let alone those for child minders.

►► *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/ IRC to raise sensitivity towards gender issues.

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

3.4.5 b) Ethnicity

Until 2005, the ethnic diversity of camp populations was fairly stable, mainly represented by long-term Burman, Karen, and Karenni caseloads. In the last six years, there has been a substantial broadening of this diversity, particularly in the Tak camps. Figure 3.24 shows a breakdown of the populations by percentage based on TBBC’s December 2011 verified population database compared with UNHCR’s 2006 statistics for registered refugees.

Fig. 3.24: % verified caseload by ethnicity (source: TBBC Population Database, Dec 2011)

Ethnicity	UNHCR 2006	TBBC Dec 2011 Border-wide %	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH
Burman	2.1	4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	2.9	14.1	9.2	2	1
Chin	0	0.4	0	0	-	-	0.3	1.2	1.6	-	0
Kachin	0	0.3	0	0.2	-	0	0.4	0.9	0.4	-	0
Karen	82.7	78.5	2.7	84.2	99.2	99.8	83.9	74.7	77.9	95	98.5
Karenni	13.7	9.7	93.4	14.8	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Mon	0.3	1	0	-	0	-	0.8	3.6	1.9	2.4	0.4
Rakhine	0.1	0.4	0	-	-	-	0.3	1.2	1.5	0	-
Shan	0.6	0.5	3.3	0.8	0	-	0.2	0.4	0.3	0	-
Others	0.5	5.1	0.3	-	0.1	0	11.1	4	7.3	0.6	0
Total:	100	99.9	100	100.1	100	99.9	100	100.2	100.1	100	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”.

Umpiem Mai is the most ethnically diverse with over 20% of the camp comprising non-Karen ethnic groups, while Mae Ra Ma Luang is the most homogenous with Karens comprising 99.8% of the population. Despite the wide ethnic diversification of some camp populations and associated challenges to representation and social cohesion, overall, aside from Karen and Karenni populations, other ethnic groups commonly comprise 1% or less each.

The proportion of ethnically Karen plus Karenni refugees was 88% in 2011 compared with 96% in 2006

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”). Despite inherent structural limitations, refugee committees continue to work towards strengthening ethnic representation in camp management and social service provision, and seek ongoing UN and CCSDPT agency support in their efforts.

3.4.5 c) Religion

Many churches, temples and mosques can be found throughout the camps. Although many TBBC member agencies are faith based, TBBC is a secular organisation and does not conduct any religious activities in camps. In the Thailand-Burma/ Myanmar refugee context, references to religious issues are most commonly associated with the perceived role of Buddhist/ Christian intolerance leading to the fall of the KNU headquarters of Manerplaw in the mid-1990s. In the Tak camps there are significant Islamic communities and in Umpiem Mai camp Muslims constitute almost 20% of the population. Border-wide, there are over 10,000 Muslims in all the camps, representing 7.5% of the total refugee caseload. TBBC offers additional pulses as an alternative to fish paste to respect preferences in the food ration for those families who only eat Halal food.

Religion continues to be a sensitive issue in the camps although, in recent years, the Muslim communities in Umpiem Mai and Mae La have established women’s and youth organisations, which have substantially helped to positively raise the profile of their constituents in camp affairs.

Figure 3.25 shows a breakdown of the populations by percentage based on TBBC's December 2011 verified population database.

Fig. 3.25: % verified caseload by religion (source: TBBC population database, Dec 2011)

Ethnicity	TBBC Dec 2011 Border-wide %	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH
Animist	5.5	49.3	0.5	2.4	2	0.3	0	0	-	0.1
Buddhist	36.2	13.6	4.8	29.8	24.5	50.6	46.2	44.4	14.2	9.9
Christian	50.6	37.1	94.7	67	72.8	36.8	34.1	47.8	85.5	90
Islam	7.5	0	-	0	0.3	12.2	19.6	7.8	0.3	-
Other	0.2	-	-	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0	-	-
Total:	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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

3.4.5 d) Age

One substantial dynamic which has emerged in camps over the past decade or so has been the impact on social cohesion by disaffected youth and, more recently, also pre-adolescent children. For this generation who have generally experienced very little other than protracted encampment and lack of opportunity, growing expressions of hopelessness and frustration are a natural reaction to their circumstances. This has resulted in a range of destructive social issues from youth gangs and violence, breakdown in respect for camp justice, substance abuse, burglary, to pregnancy and early marriage. Refugee leaders and local Thai authorities find this increasingly challenging to manage and agency programming has, in general, yet to address these challenges. Considering current limitations in agency funding overall (not just TBBC), there may well be an ongoing gap in programme response and a growing negative element affecting camp life.

3.4.5 e) Persons with Disabilities

Building on a workshop in September 2010 to enhance the sensitisation of national field staff to the special needs of Persons with Disabilities, Handicap International (HI) led a second workshop in August 2011 with TBBC managers in order to analyse and strengthen the accessibility of current programme activities to Persons with Disabilities. Three programme areas were focussed on, and existing barriers and recommendations were identified, together with resources required and indicators, for inputting into TBBC's annual work planning for 2012. The main recommendations included:

- Improved access to/ suitability of shelters and community buildings, by promoting physical access, working with camp management structures to identify needs, mobilise resources, and identify households through strengthening partnerships with other groups working on PwD issues.
- Inclusive community decision making: Review TBBC's strategic plan to set standards/ indicators for active inclusion of PwD.
- Livelihoods: Identify internal focal person to consult with Persons with Disabilities to outline recommendations for programme development, implementation and monitoring.

Recommendations are being considered to improve access to shelters and community buildings for persons with disabilities

The percentage of people with a disability in TBBC stipend positions stands at 1.17%. The target is 2%, based on the Thai labour policy (if you have a workforce of >100 then there should be at least 2/100). By the end of December 2011, CMP staff numbers stood at 2,485, out of which 29 are PWD, refer to figure 3.26.

Fig. 3.26: CMP-PWD staff at end of Dec 11

Camp	CMP staff	PWD staff	% of PWD staff
MNS	267	4	1.50
MS	86	1	1.16
MLO	361	1	0.28
MRML	279	5	1.79
ML	639	9	1.41
UM	322	4	1.24
NP	272	2	0.74
TH	156	2	1.28
DY	103	1	0.97
Total:	2,485	29	1.17

3.4.6 Boarding Houses

For years, unaccompanied students stayed with relatives to attend schools in the camps, but as the education system in south east Burma deteriorated, particularly beyond primary level, the number of children seeking education grew and boarding houses were established for those who did not have relatives in the camps. Although there was no active screening mechanism for new arrivals, the Thai authorities allowed the students to stay and registered them as students.

Initially TBBC was reluctant to provide support as it was seen as the responsibility of the education organisations. However, both the local authorities and UNHCR requested TBBC to provide food for these students because unaccompanied minors are amongst the most vulnerable in any camp population. TBBC agreed to include these people in the monthly food rations provided that the education authorities could verify that they were attending school in camp. In 2010 the Refugee Committees set up Boarding House Committees to ensure the rights of the children were

respected and to support management of the boarding houses in accordance with Guidelines on standards of care that have been developed by the woman's organisation and the Boarding House Committees.

The KRC Boarding House Committee held quarterly meetings with camp boarding house committees to follow up on guideline implementation. There were also quarterly meetings held with child protection agencies working in the camps to share information. The boarding house workshop was not conducted in all Karen camps due to time constraints and other issues such as flooding in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, however, the KRC boarding house committee is currently planning to conduct a workshop for caretakers in all camps over the next six months.

The new KnRC committee has worked closely with the Boarding House Coordinating Committee in Mai Nai Soi and Camp Committee in Mae Surin (where there is no boarding house committee). During this reporting period, in KnRC camps where the situation was more stable there were two meetings to discuss Boarding Houses rules and regulations, procedures, standards of care, security of boarding house residents and the needs of boarding houses. The boarding house committee conducted a survey to find out the number of residents, their reason for living in the boarding house and their future expectations.

The Boarding House Committee members visited the boarding houses in all camps to identify the needs of the residents. The Committee discovered that many residents needed more blankets, mats and sports materials. The Committee has already requested mats and mosquito nets but no organisation has provided these items as of yet. The KnRC Boarding House Committee reported concerns on limited space, with two people sleeping on half a mat and the potential health problems (such as skin diseases or respiratory tract infection) that this could cause. There are currently 3,521 children in boarding houses.

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. Yet more challenges lie ahead if peace processes in Burma/ Myanmar are successful and TBBC is able to re-orientate its programme toward preparing refugees for return and eventual repatriation and rehabilitation.

3.5.1 Governance

The TBBC Board met electronically on 16th August to approve the last six-month report and preliminary budget for 2012 and on 9th September to prepare for the Donors Meeting in Bangkok on 26th October and the TBBC Annual General Meeting which was held 27/28th. The AGM elected 8 Directors/ Trustees to serve in 2012 including the first two external Board Members in accordance with new by-laws adopted at the EGM in March. The new Board met on 28th October.

Two external Board Members were elected at the TBBC Annual General Meeting

Much discussion at this meeting focussed on likely funding difficulties and the preparation of contingency planning cuts for 2012, and analysis of political changes in Burma/ Myanmar that were increasingly looking more promising. A committee was appointed to prepare plans for recruiting a new Executive Director.

It was agreed to reduce the preliminary budget by 13% and to continue fundraising efforts to raise at least an additional baht 50 million. The Executive Director Recruitment Committee will report back to the Members at the EGM in March.

Next six months

- An electronic Board Meeting will be convened on 21st February to approve this six month report and the operating budget for 2012 set out in Section 4.
- The EGM will be held in Mae Hong Son in March preceded by a field visit to Mai Nai Soi.

3.5.2 Management

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

3.5.2 a) Staff numbers

At December 2011, TBBC employed a total of 95 staff. 46 were female and 49 male, 19 were international and 76 national. The international staff includes one volunteer supported by Australian Volunteers International (AVI). Staff numbers in each office are shown in Figure 3.27.

Fig. 3.27: Number of staff as of 31 December 2011

Location	International	M	F	National	M	F	Total	M	F
BKK	11	7	4	14	4	10	25	11	14
CMI	2	1	1	3	1	2	5	2	3
MHS	0	0	0	10	4	6	10	4	6
MSR	0	0	0	12	7	5	12	7	5
MST	3	3	0	16	10	6	19	13	6
UPG	1	1	0	11	6	5	12	7	5
KAN	2	0	2	10	5	5	12	5	7
Total:	19	12	7	76	37	39	95	49	46

Gender balance has been maintained at all levels of the organisation except in management positions, as shown in Figure 3.28. As TBBC recruited management positions in 2011, women were encouraged to apply.

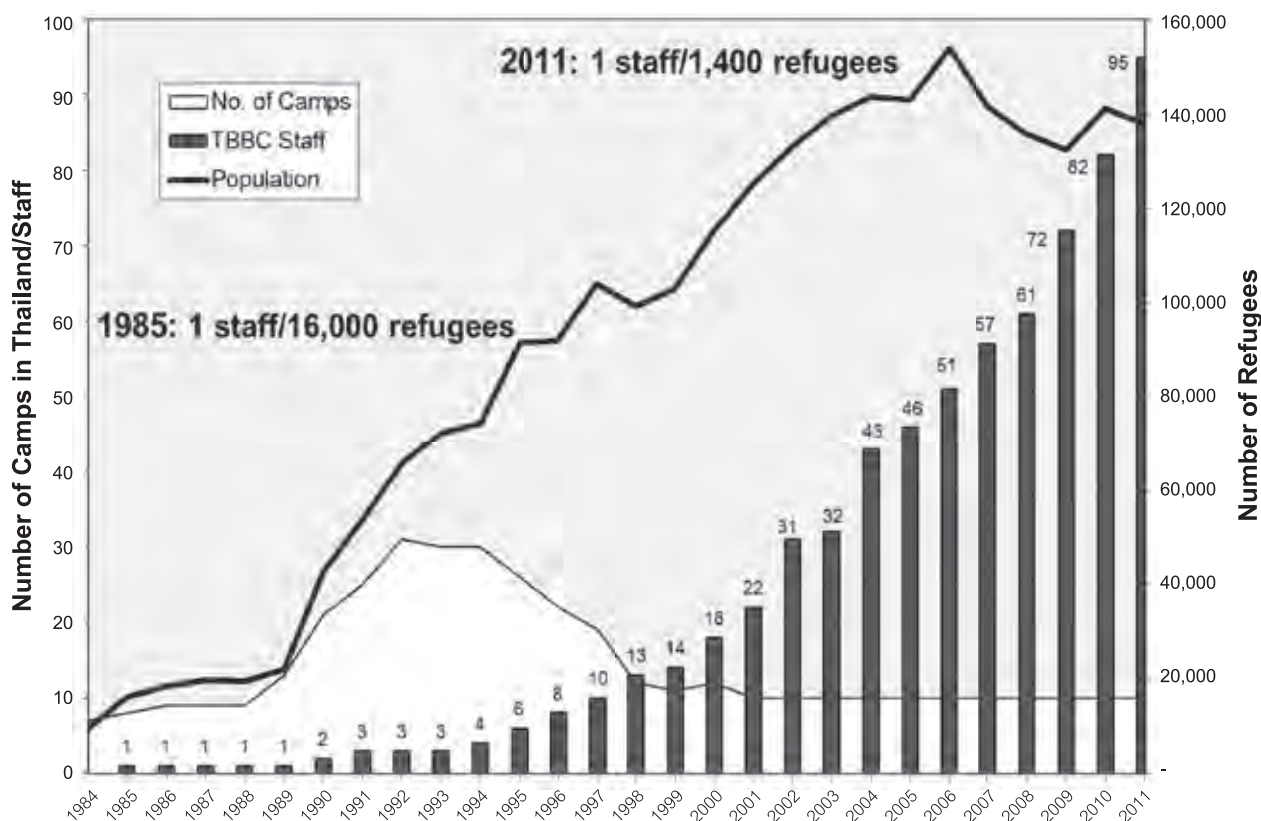
The majority of TBBC's field staff continue to come from the Karen and Karenni communities but Mon and Shan staff are also employed in Kanchanaburi and Chiang Mai respectively. Staff recruitment, especially for the Tak operation where ethnic diversity is highest, continues to seek out more field staff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

Fig. 3.28 Gender balance by Job Grade

Positions	M	F
Management (5)	4	1
Middle Management & Specialists (24)	12	12
Field Officers-Assistants-Administrators-Logistician (59)	33	26
Office Assistants (7)	0	7
Total:	49	46

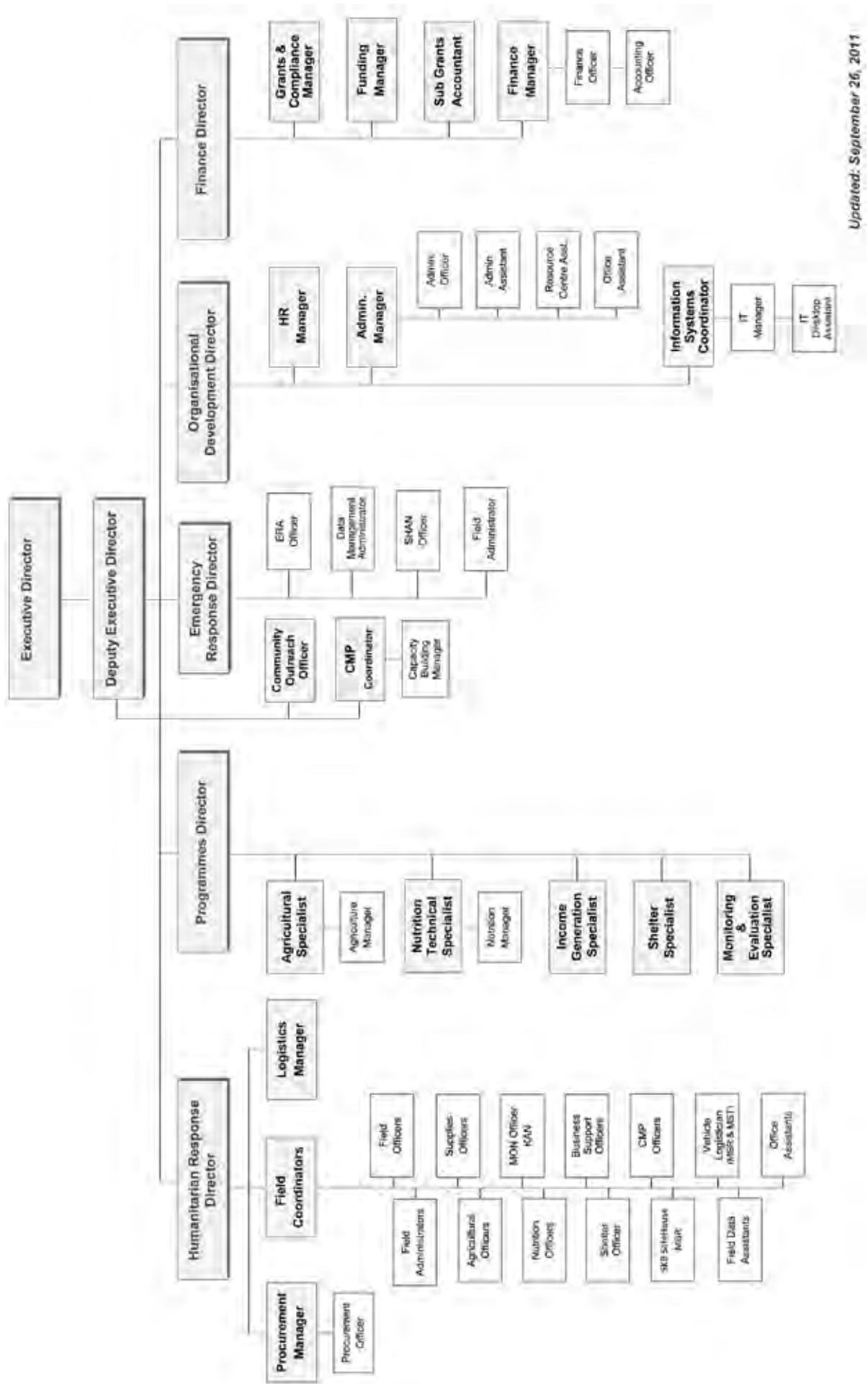
Figure 3.29 shows the number of TBBC staff in relation to the number of camps and number of refugees from 1984 to 2012:

Fig. 3.29: TBBC staff numbers, refugee caseload, and number of camps 1984 to Jan 2012



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

Figure 3.30 shows the TBBC organisational chart and structure as of December 2011.



Updated: September 26, 2011

3.5.2 b) Organisational Development and Human Resource Strategic Planning

As part of TBBC's Executive Director succession planning and to improve upon the restructuring that was implemented in 2010, an internal review of the organisational structure was conducted. Based on the recommendations of this review, the Deputy Executive Director position was raised up a level in the structure to line-manage all of the director-level positions. One new director level position was added and one was redefined. The new position of Emergency Response Director was added to the structure to replace the Emergency Relief Coordinator with the added responsibilities of advocacy and communications. The Supply Chain Director position was redefined as the new Humanitarian Response Director position. This position's focus now ensures that humanitarian principles of standards are implemented in field-based supply chain operations. This position supervises all of the Field Coordinator positions, which will ensure consistency border-wide. The five director positions reporting into the Deputy Executive Director include: Humanitarian Response Director, Programmes Director, Emergency Response Director, Organisational Development Director and Finance Director.

The new positions of Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Funding Manager have now been recruited to complement the work of the Grants and Compliance Manager. These positions will continue to strengthen TBBC's ability to gather data and information to better inform programme development and to ensure further accountability to our donors.

3.5.2 c) Staff development

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

- Handicap International facilitated a one day training session for TBBC staff on Disability Sensitisation. This training focused on ensuring a coordinated effort throughout TBBC to include Persons with Disabilities in programme activities and staffing.
- A comprehensive Fire Safety and First Aid training session was provided to staff in the TBBC Kanchanaburi office. Both theoretical and practical concepts were highlighted. This training will be provided at all of the other TBBC offices in the first half of 2012.
- A three-day supply chain workshop was held for TBBC field staff to resolve supply chain issues and to ensure consistency across the offices border-wide.
- Many new and current staff were provided with an orientation to and/or a review of TBBC's Staff Policy Manual and Code of Conduct.
- As roads to and from the more remote camps can be difficult to navigate, especially during the rainy season, field staff were provided with four wheel drive driver training.

3.5.2 d) Other HR activities

In the last few months TBBC has developed a new Performance Management and Development Planning form and system for 2012. This new system will ensure that performance and development planning cascades down more clearly from TBBC's strategic plan. It more effectively allows staff and supervisors to set objectives for competency-based performance management and training and development planning.

TBBC has developed and is rolling out a new policy document for staff. The Recruitment Guidelines provide everyone at TBBC with an understanding and awareness of the TBBC recruitment process. It is intended to act as a guide to staff involved in the recruitment process so that they can be sure that the process is both fair and respectful by adhering to policy and by following procedure.

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 and takes the lead on the camp-based stipend staff survey report.

3.5.3 Communications

Due to budgetary constraints, the development of a TBBC communications staff position is on hold. Despite this, external communications remain important and are currently jointly managed by the Organisational Development Director and the Emergency Response Director. Beneficiary communication is generally managed at the field level. However, when border-wide beneficiary communication is required, it is coordinated with the assistance of the Community Outreach Officer based in Mae Sot. A TBBC Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism has been developed as part of the Accountability to Beneficiaries Framework and will be rolled out with TBBC staff, partners and beneficiaries in the first half of 2012. This mechanism will further ensure that beneficiaries inform TBBC programming and staff management.

3.5.3 a) External communications

Media interviews have been frequent and have focussed on a number of advocacy issues for TBBC such as the increasing cost pressures in Thailand resulting in a reduction in the ration as well as the rapid political developments inside Burma/ Myanmar.

An e-letter was sent out in July. Another e-letter was sent out in February. There are 359 email subscribers to the e-letter and the letter 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. It is expected that a full review of the TBBC website will take place in 2012.

3.5.3 b) Internal communications

TBBC has an intranet that can be accessed by staff in all offices. This intranet contains up-to-date information and resources for staff as well as numerous archived reports and assessments.

3.5.4 Resource Centre

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

3.5.5 Information Technology

Over the last six months TBBC upgraded its computers to Windows 7 Professional and Microsoft Office 2010. TBBC migrated its on-line donation system to PayPal to improve efficiency and increase currency options for donors.

In some of the camps, generators have been used to power TBBC computers. The use of generator power has proven to be problematic as this electric power supply is not always stable. TBBC is now using car batteries charged by generators, as the primary power source in four camps, to provide a more stable supply of electricity to these computers.

In the next six months TBBC will be migrating its email system over to a Google-based application. This will provide a safe and more stable email system for TBBC.

Two major projects that will be implemented in the first half of 2012 include: 'IT in Camps' and the 'Redevelopment of the On-line Population Database System'. The IT in Camps project will provide infrastructure, training and maintenance support to camp management and administration. The Redevelopment of the On-line Population Database project will focus on increasing the database functionality for uploading and downloading from and to Excel as well as developing and disseminating routine and ad hoc reports.

3.5.6 Visibility

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

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 displaying 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 2012 will be produced, procured and distributed in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps in the second half of the year and will display the ECHO logo.

3.5.7 Cost effectiveness

Although the TBBC programme has grown in complexity in the last few years, TBBC continues to implement its activities as much as possible through refugee CBOs. At the end of December 2011 it employed 95 staff, about one staff person per 1,400 refugees. Organisation and governance expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses were 11.3% of total expenditures in 2012. Of this 6.6% of total expenditures are indirect programme costs allocated to activities, and 4.7% of total expenditures are general administration expenses. The total cost of the programme in 2011 was baht 6,771 (USD 226, EUR 161) per refugee per year, or around 19 baht per refugee per day (US 62 cents per day at an exchange rate of baht 30/ USD).

It costs baht 19 (USD 62 cents or EUR 45 cents) to provide a refugee with food, shelter and non-food items each day.

3.5.8 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 2012, 12 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 to continue support indefinitely.

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 is 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), London (2010) and Bangkok (2012). With political changes ongoing in Burma/ Myanmar and many Donors now supporting more activities in Burma/ Myanmar than on the border it is likely that any future meetings will be held in Bangkok.

The Donors Meetings themselves have never resolved TBBC's funding needs. Rather they have been important fora for presenting situation updates, programme details and budget requirements. It has always been necessary to conduct ongoing fundraising and continuously review budgets.

Government funding: TBBC still enjoys and appreciates the loyal and longstanding support of many governments. In recent years a few have reduced support but this has been compensated for by increases from others whilst most have more or less straight-lined their support. The net result has been that TBBC income in Thai baht terms has been more or less the same for seven consecutive years, a remarkable achievement considering the strengthening of the Thai baht, growing emergencies elsewhere in the world and global economic crises.

Due to the Thai baht strengthening and some donors reducing funds, TBBC income in Thai baht has not increased for 7 years.

Unfortunately of course this means that income has not kept pace with inflation, particularly commodity prices, and each year TBBC had had to make budget cuts to break even. Since 2005 TBBC has eliminated all "optional" extras from the programme and cuts to food, shelter and IDP rations in 2011 and 2012 mean that support will now fall far short of Sphere Standards. This is unsustainable and further cuts would seriously undermine the programme.

Fortunately there is now the prospect of change in Burma/ Myanmar and perhaps a finite limit on how long refugees will continue to need support. It is hoped that Governments will be encouraged to sustain support through this crucially important period of change. The refugees, IDPs and communities they relate to will be important to a potential reconciliation process in Burma/ Myanmar and orderly return. The community-based programming that donors have supported for so many years means that displaced people have management and humanitarian skills that will be invaluable for the future reconstruction of South East Burma/ Myanmar.

TBBC hopes to set and pursue private fundraising priorities in 2012.

Other funding sources: TBBC will be largely dependent on Government funding as long as care and maintenance remains the bulk of its programme. However, TBBC has for some time wished to pursue other non-traditional sources of funding such as corporations, foundations and other private and individual donors.

During the last year TBBC has been considering seeking consultancy services to develop a private fundraising strategy and during the second half of 2011 recruited a Funding Manager with fundraising experience. A number of exploratory funding proposals have been or are being pursued and several consultancy propositions are being considered. It is hoped to make progress on this during the first half of 2012.

Next six months

- Encourage governments to see refugees/ IDPs are part of the solution and not the problem in resolving conflict in Burma/ Myanmar and attempt to secure ongoing funding commitments during any period of change.
- Determine next steps in developing a private fundraising strategy.

3.5.9 Programme studies and evaluations

TBBC is committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving its effectiveness. Besides external evaluations required by Donors, expert consultants have increasingly been commissioned to review particular programme or management activities. Some 46 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 6.5 b) Programme evaluation and review.

During the second half of 2011 the only evaluation carried out was that of the Camp Management Model supported by CIDA and AusAID. The report is expected in February.

An environmental impact assessment will be conducted in 2012.

Next six months

- An Environmental Assessment will be carried out to comply with SIDA grant requirements with the results anticipated in February



CAN vegetables for sale

Finance

4

July to December 2011

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 Financial Statements for 2011 are currently being audited and should be filed with UK Companies House and Charity Commission at the end of March 2012. The TBBC accounting records are maintained in Thai baht, and the Financial Statements are presented and filed in Thai baht. The detailed Statement of Financial Activities and the Balance Sheet for January to December 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. In 2011, about 95% of TBBC funding was 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 2011 was baht 1,049 million, baht 100 (9%) million lower than in 2010. The USAID SHIELD project finished in 2011, commencement of the replacement project was delayed from October 2011 to January 2012, thus there was no income in the TBBC financial year, accounting for baht 58 million of the difference, and ECHO funding was reduced by EUR one million accounting for baht 40 million. Overall there was little impact from exchange rate movements in 2011.

The projected income for 2012 is baht 1,032 million, baht 17 million (2%) lower than 2011. Restoration of USAID funding accounts for an increase of baht 60 million, but ECHO funding is expected to decrease by baht 37 million and deteriorating exchange rates account for a reduction of baht 27 million. The projection assumes that January 2012 exchange rates will apply throughout the year, with for example the US dollar worth 31 baht and the Euro at 40 baht.

4.2. Expenses

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

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

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

TBBC 2011 income and expenses were 9% and 10% lower respectively than 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. The annual verifications show that some people leave the camps during the year, resulting in a growing difference between verified caseload and feeding figures. These departures are not reported and

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

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

Table 4.2 a) presents the actual expenses, split between January-June and July-December, compared with the budgets for 2011 (preliminary, operating and revised projection). Table 4.2 b) compares the actual expenses for 2011 with the actual expenses for 2010, and introduces an operating budget for 2012.

4.2.1 Actual expenses 2011

Overall TBBC expenses incurred during January to December 2011 totalled baht 1,039 million, baht 14 million (1%) lower than the operating budget.

The verified caseload at the beginning of the year was 140,452 (excluding Wieng Heng), with approximately 99% receiving rations (the feeding figure). At the end of December the verified caseload was 137,157, compared to the operating budget assumption of 140,869, with the feeding figure also approximately 99%. During most of the year, however, the verified caseload was higher than the budget, and although the feeding figure percentage fell during the year prior to the annual verification, the average feeding figure for the year was approx. 1% higher than the budgeted feeding figure.

Actual expenses in 2011 were baht 1,039 million, 3% less than incurred in 2006. The TBBC budget has been more or less straightlined in Thai baht terms for 6 years.

The average cost of rice rose during 2011, from 13,846 baht/ MT during January-June to almost 20,000 baht/ MT in December, with the average for the year 15,022 baht/ MT, compared with the budget of 13,969 baht/ MT. The higher prices were due to a price protection scheme introduced by a new Government and extensive flooding throughout large areas of Thailand during the second half of the year.

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

►► *Advocacy*

Overall 5% higher than the operating budget.

►► *Livelihoods*

Overall 24% lower than the operating budget. Agriculture was under budget due to delayed acquisition of land and lower consultancy fees. Weaving was over budget as the cost of thread increased in 2011. Business Development and Shelter projects are relatively new initiatives, with initial growth slower than anticipated.

►► *Supply Chain*

- Food items: Overall 5% higher than the operating budget. The average volume is approx. 1% 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 cost of Fortified flour was lower than budgeted. 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: 4% higher than the operating budget, due to price.
- Building Materials: 12% 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 approximately 50% of normal annual needs were included in the operating budget, and a provision of baht 40 million 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 29% lower than the operating budget. Bedding was lower than budget, as it was decided not to make up with blankets the shortfall in donated quilts to the traditional distribution of one per two people. Clothing was lower than budgeted, due to a lower than expected value of donated items from Wakachiai. Cooking equipment was lower than budgeted, because a grant expected to fund a purchase of cooking stoves was delayed. Food containers were over budget as both cooking oil and fortified flour containers with which refugees collect rations were replaced. Visibility items were lower than budget, as the factory contracted to supply raincoats was flooded and couldn't fulfil the order. Transport was under budget because the quantity of non-food items shipped was less than budgeted.
- Nutrition: Overall 18% lower than the operating budget. Supplementary feeding costs are items purchased for or reimbursed to health agencies for additional food supplied to vulnerable groups. Protocols were changed in 2011 and more food was purchased directly by TBBC instead of reimbursement to the health agencies. Additional fortified flour and charcoal was supplied to nursery schools.
- Other Support: Overall 17% higher than the operating budget. Quality control costs were higher due to additional inspections required to deal with sub-standard deliveries of rice, fishpaste, pulses and charcoal. The split of the budget between the Sangklaburi Safe House and the Kwai River Christian Hospital (KRCH), and cost coding to them in previous years was incorrect. The expenditure on Emergencies related mainly to the displacement along the border in the first half year due to continued fighting following the November 2010 election, and also to flooding in Thailand in the second half. Targeted reduction in Miscellaneous Assistance (the cost of support to NGOs and CBOs working with displaced people) was eroded by increased costs of rice (the main support). Building material support for Thai authority buildings in camp was lower due to difficulties with procurement prior to the early onset of the rainy season.
- IDP camps: 5% lower than the operating budget. Non-food support was reduced in the second half year.

- Emergency relief: 26% lower than the operating budget. The budget could not be expended because it relied on restricted funding from USAID, expected from October but actually delayed until January 2012.

➤ **Camp Management**

Overall 8% lower than the operating budget. CMSP supplies were reduced during the year. A budgeted project to provide IT equipment in camps, to both build refugee capacity and support Supply Chain controls is still at the planning stage, with expenditure now expected in 2012.

➤ **Organisation Costs**

Overall 7% lower than the operating budget. Staff headcount was budgeted to increase from 81 to 105 by December, but has only reached 95, as recruitment plans were put on hold due to funding uncertainties. New positions recruited were: Organisational Development Director, Nutrition Technical Specialist, Funding Manager, Sub-Grants Accountant, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Logistics Manager, three Supplies Officers, two Nutrition Officers, Shelter Officer, three Camp Management Officers, AVI Rehabilitation Coordinator at the Safe House Office Assistant for the new Umphang Office, and Administration Assistant for Bangkok. A Field Coordinator was recruited as the incumbent became the Shelter Specialist. A Supplies Officer was recruited as the incumbent became an Agriculture Officer. Departures not replaced were Programme Support Manager, CCSDPT Administrator, two AVI Capacity Builders, Programmes Director and Supply Chain Director. A recruitment process is underway to replace the latter two positions, although Supply Chain Director has been renamed Humanitarian Response Director. Resignations occurred and replacements recruited for the positions of HR Manager, Nutrition Manager, and Grants & Compliance Manager.

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 35% lower than the operating budget. Costs of generating funds were much lower than budget because the annual donors' meeting was held in Thailand instead of overseas, and there was no donor forum to coincide with the EGM.

4.2.2. Operating Budget 2012

Table 4.2 b) compares the actual for 2011 with the actual for 2010 and introduces an operating budget for 2012 compared with the preliminary budget formulated in August 2011.

The operating budget expenses for 2012 are baht 1,062 million, baht 23 million (2%) higher than 2011, but baht 49 million (4%) lower than the preliminary budget.

TBBC's operating budget for 2012 is baht 1,062 million or 2% higher than 2011. This however will require programme cuts of around 13% due to higher prices

The budget assumes the verified caseload will remain at the December 2011 number of 137,157 throughout 2012 assuming 4,500 births, 500 deaths, 8,000 leaving for resettlement, and 4,000 new arrivals. The feeding figure is expected to be 2% lower than the caseload. The average feeding figure is budgeted to be 4% lower than 2011.

Whilst there has been some reduction from the flood affected prices in December 2011, the price of rice is budgeted to remain at current contract prices throughout 2012 due to the Government price pledging policy, averaging 18,387 baht/ MT, 22% higher than the average for 2011. Other commodity prices are expected to be 10 to 25% higher than 2011.

Programme cuts were implemented in 2011 in the face of funding constraints. With less income than 2011, the same caseload, and significantly higher unit costs, the 2012 budget includes further cuts of approximately baht 120 million. If the same level of support was provided as two years ago the 2012 budget would be approximately baht 280 million higher, the major cuts being (in baht millions): food (130), shelter (50), IDP camps (10), and emergency relief (46).

In more detail and noting the key differences between operating budget 2012 and actual 2011 expenses:

➤ **Advocacy**

Overall, 58% higher than 2011. A new budget line has been introduced to support peace building initiatives.

➤ **Livelihoods**

Overall, the same as 2011. Expansion of Livelihood activities is a key part of the Strategic Framework aimed at reducing aid dependency. Additional investment in Agriculture, Business development and Shelter projects is budgeted by terminating the Weaving project once the existing thread has been processed. The Agriculture, Business development and Shelter projects are all directly supportive of TBBC's primary food security and shelter objectives and will be the focus of all ongoing livelihood initiatives. It is hoped that additional funding specific to these activities can also be raised.

► Supply Chain

- Food items: Overall, 6% lower than 2011, of which 4% is due to a lower feeding figure. The 2012 food ration contains 10% less rice, 30% less fishpaste, and 35% less cooking oil than in 2011. The adult ration of fortified flour has been stopped, but the young and old child ration is maintained, as are the rations of salt and pulses for all age groups. Sugar was integrated into the fortified flour formulation during the second half of 2011. Savings from the reduced quantities are however eroded by higher unit costs for all food items except pulses, which will benefit from a full 12 months of imported yellow split peas instead of much more expensive locally sourced mung beans from April 2011.
- Cooking Fuel: Overall, 19% higher than 2011, with 4% less volume and 24% higher unit cost, as suppliers face a shortage of key raw materials.
- Building Materials: Overall, 40% higher than 2011. The budget was cut from baht 100 million to baht 45 million in 2011, but the early onset of the rainy season curtailed the planned procurement. The budget of baht 55 million recognises that some identified needs were not met in 2011, and also increased unit costs in 2012.
- Non-Food Items: Overall, 30% lower than 2011. All supplies of non-food items, even those to new arrivals, have been stopped as part of the 2012 cuts, with the exception of some visibility items, donated clothing and cooking stoves.
- Nutrition: Overall, 29% higher than 2011. The Supplementary feeding budget includes an increased supplementary feeding commodity currently used only with malnourished children (Baby AsiaREMix) to supply 6 to 24 month babies distributed via health agencies, as this group is one of the most vulnerable to the standard ration cuts. The comprehensive vulnerability survey carried out by TANGO in 2011 will not be repeated in 2012. A budget of one million baht has been established to recruit camp staff to introduce community managed targeted feeding.
- Other Support: Overall, 6% lower than 2011. Quality control costs were much higher than usual in 2011. Savings are targeted at KRCH and Miscellaneous assistance. Emergencies has been budgeted at baht 10 million on the assumption that additional funding can be raised for any prolonged situation.
- IDP camps: Overall, 3% higher than 2011, a combination of reduced rations and higher unit cost.
- Emergency relief: Overall, 20% higher than 2011. The USAID funding, delayed in 2011, is restored in 2012, enabling a higher budget.



► Camp Management

Overall, 5% lower than 2011. TBBC has decided to cease food for work support for outside security. The quantity of CMSP Supplies has been reduced by 15% but the overall cost is higher due to the increase in the cost of rice. CMSP Administration and support to Refugee Committees and CBO Management (KWO and KnWO projects as well as the costs of capacity building by TBBC staff) have also been reduced as part of the 2012 cuts. A project to provide IT equipment and training to aid warehouse controls and other camp management activities should begin to purchase equipment in 2012.

► Organisation Costs

Overall, 7% higher than 2011 due to incurring the full year costs of staff engaged for only part of 2011. Staff headcount is budgeted to increase from 95 to 97, as two Director positions vacated in late 2011 are recruited (Humanitarian Response Director and Programmes Director). Other positions identified including Communications Officer, additional Camp Management Officer, Business Development Officer and three more Shelter Officers have been 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, 22% higher than 2011. The main costs are the statutory audit fee and costs of member and donor meetings. Two independent Trustees were elected to the Board in November 2011; provision has been made to reimburse their expenses.

4.3. Reserves and balance sheet

The 2011 income of baht 1,049 million was higher than the expenses of baht 1,039 million by baht 10 million. The 2012 budget income of baht 1,032 million is lower than the expenses of baht 1,062 million by baht 30 million. The difference between income and expenses is added to or subtracted from the cumulative fund at the beginning of the period. Changes are shown in Figure 4.1:

Fig. 4.1: Change in Closing Fund 2010 to 2012

Baht Millions	Actual 2010	Budget 2011	Actual 2011	Budget 2012
Income	1,149	1,023	1,049	1,032
Expenses	1,153	1,053	1,039	1,062
Net Movement in Funds:	(5)	(30)	10	(30)
Opening Fund	230	225	225	235
Closing Fund:	225	195	235	205

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

Fig. 4.2: TBBC Balance Sheet 2010 to 2012

Baht millions	Actual 2010	Budget 2011	Actual 2011	Budget 2012
Net fixed assets	11	12	10	8
Receivables from donors	189	180	104	150
Payables to suppliers	(80)	(100)	(59)	(100)
Others	(2)	0	1	0
Bank balance	107	103	178	147
Net assets:	225	195	235	205
Restricted funds	37	50	6	30
Designated funds	18	20	25	25
General funds – Net Fixed Assets	11	12	10	8
General funds – Freely available Reserves	159	113	193	142
Total Fund:	225	195	235	205
Liquidity Surplus/ (Shortfall): (Bank balance less Payables)	27	3	119	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.

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 at the end of 2011 of baht 104 million is lower than December 2010, due to a lower retainer on reduced ECHO funding, earlier utilisation of PRM funding, and the delay in USAID funding.

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

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

By making budget cuts TBBC will maintain adequate funds to cover all commitments in 2012.



4.4. Monthly cash flow

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

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

Table 4.4a shows the actual monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2011. There was a liquidity shortfall at just two out of the twelve month ends due to later than expected transfers of funding. However this is much better than previous years.

Table 4.4b shows the projected monthly cash flows for 2012, which anticipates positive liquidity throughout the year, but this can only be achieved if donor transfers take place as scheduled.

4.5. Grant allocations

Table 4.5 presents the allocation of individual donor contributions to the main expense categories for January to December 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. The fund has been gradually built up since 2004, the increase in 2011 means that the total liability is covered 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 2%. At this level the cost of the programme in Thai baht will be the same as it was six years ago.

Movements in the Thai baht exchange rate generally favoured TBBC's fund raising from 1997 until 2005 when the USD was equal to 41 baht, EUR 50 baht and GBP 74 baht; but seriously reduced Thai baht income from 2006 to 2010, although overall rates have remained fairly stable through 2011. December 2011 rates of USD 31 baht, EUR 40 baht and GBP 48 baht, an average deterioration of some 25% over 6 years. Thus, although the cost of the programme is projected to be the same as six years ago in Thai baht, it will have risen by 23% in USD. The average price of rice has risen by approx. 32% over the last six years, but has been volatile, with a massive spike in the first half of 2008, and is expected to be another 22% higher in 2012. The average population had been rising by approximately 4%/ annum, then reduced in 2007 and 2008 due to resettlement, and has remained relatively stable since.

On average rice prices have increased by 32% over the last 6 years whilst TBBC income has remained the same.

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 7.6 million from the budgeted EUR 26.6 million to EUR 34.2 million, or by USD 9.7 million from USD 34.3 million to USD 44.0 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 19.0 million, or USD 24.6 million.

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

Fig. 4.3: TBBC expenditure forecasts compared with actual expenditures

Year	Preliminary Budget (previous Aug)		Operating Budget (Feb)		Revised Projection (Aug)		Actual Expenditures
	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% actual	THB (m)	% Actual	THB (m)
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 or because cuts had to be subsequently made to stay within funding constraints, although, since 2001, on average by only 10%. The accuracy of the operating budgets and revised forecasts improve as events unfold with final revised projections being on average within 4% of actual expenditures.

Table 4.1: Income : 2010 - 2012

Funding Source	Currency	Actual 2010		Jan-June 2011 Actual		July-Dec 2011 Actual		Actual 2011		Projection 2012	
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING											
ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	4,860,748	206,477	3,878,000	166,064	-	-	3,878,000	166,064	3,020,500	120,820
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	10,105,988	321,660	5,820,000	175,108	4,268,000	126,384	10,088,000	301,492	10,088,000	312,728
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	2,000,000	59,852	17,000	520	36,563	1,135	53,563	1,655	2,000,000	62,000
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	44,000,000	196,363	44,640,000	220,472	-	-	44,640,000	220,472	44,640,000	200,880
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	60,933			1,456,311	62,623	1,456,311	62,623	873,786	34,951
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	1,085,000	53,306	1,085,000	52,905	-	-	1,085,000	52,905	1,356,250	65,100
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	3,814,422	20,115	3,700,000	21,899	33,821	221	3,733,821	22,120	3,700,000	19,980
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,070,295	47,537	9,070,295	51,418	-	-	9,070,295	51,418	9,070,295	47,166
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	2,490,000	75,142			1,930,000	61,569	1,930,000	61,569	1,930,000	61,760
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	209,194	6,161	(90)	(3)	198,194	6,253	198,104	6,250	200,000	6,400
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,000,000	31,909	1,050,000	32,434	-	-	1,050,000	32,434	1,102,500	34,178
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	8,370	300,000	10,987	-	-	300,000	10,987	211,000	6,963
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	-	-	188,680	8,339	-	-	188,680	8,339	195,000	7,800
New Zealand (Caritas)	NZD	200,000	4,543			-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	49,980	1,622	60,000	1,812	-	-	60,000	1,812	60,000	1,860
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			1,093,990		741,955		258,185		1,000,140		962,585
OTHER											
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	41,340	1,224	111,981	3,657	-	-	111,981	3,657	100,000	3,200
American Baptist Churches	USD	10,000	299	2,710	80	10,379	310	13,089	390	10,000	310
Australian Church of Christ	AUD	5,000	148	3,000	90	-	-	3,000	90	3,000	96
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	1,228	25,000	1,184	-	-	25,000	1,184	25,000	1,200
Caritas Australia	AUD	130,000	3,906	130,000	3,978	-	-	130,000	3,978	145,305	4,650
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	32,545	739			50,810	1,198	50,810	1,198	25,000	575
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	105,000	2,930	123,000	4,504	-	-	123,000	4,504	30,000	990
Christian Aid	GBP	190,000	10,060	175,000	8,479	-	-	175,000	8,479	175,000	8,400
Church World Service	USD	44,000	1,306			-	-	-	-	50,000	1,550
Church World Service - UCC	USD	4,000	119			-	-	-	-		
ICCO	EUR	265,000	11,417	265,000	11,274	-	-	265,000	11,274	320,000	12,800
ICCO-SV	EUR	32,000	1,339			-	-	-	-	100,000	4,000
Norwegian Church Aid	NOK			100,000	567	-	-	100,000	567		
Open Society Institute	USD	-	-			25,000	744	25,000	744	30,000	930
Pathy Family Foundation	CAD	100,000	3,223	200,000	6,295	-	-	200,000	6,295	200,000	6,200
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	143,533	648	71,367	341	-	-	71,367	341	75,000	338
Swedish Postcode Foundation / Diakonia	SEK	2,000,000	9,360			-	-	-	-		
Other Donations			1,196		121		180		301		200
Income from Marketing			531		85		74		159		200
Gifts in Kind			3,404				2,371		2,371		2,500
Interest			429		217		1,939		2,156		1,500
Other Income (Gains on Exchange & Asset Disposal)			1,089		4,091		(2,896)		1,195		-
TOTAL OTHER:			54,595		44,963		3,920		48,883		49,638
TOTAL INCOME			1,148,585		786,918		262,105		1,049,023		1,032,224
Expenses											
			1,153,213		571,787				1,039,345		1,061,964
Net Movement Current Year			-4,628		215,131				9,678		(29,740)
Funds Brought Forward			229,575		224,948				224,948		234,626
Total Funds carried Forward			224,948		440,079				234,626		204,884
Less: Restricted Funds			37,162		99,494				6,252		30,000
Designated Funds			17,500		17,500				25,000		25,000
Net Fixed Assets			10,605		11,325				10,052		10,000
Freely available General Funds			159,681		311,760				193,322		149,884

Table 4.2a: Expenses 2011

Strategic Objective	Item	Preliminary Budget (Aug 2010)		Operating Budget (Feb 2011)		Revised Projection (Aug 2011)		Actual 2011						
		Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Jan-June		July-Dec		12 months		% Budget
								Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	
1	Data Studies	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		661,711		322,120		983,831		98%
	Peace Building													
	Public relations	500,000		500,000		500,000		283,644		314,295		597,939		120%
	Advocacy	1,500,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		945,355		636,415		1,581,770		105%
2	Agriculture	18,000,000		6,000,000		6,000,000		2,613,596		2,415,375		5,028,971		84%
	Weaving	5,000,000		5,000,000		7,194,948		2,116,670		4,609,375		6,726,045		135%
	Business development	6,000,000		6,000,000		5,995,000		904,575		1,530,075		2,434,650		41%
	Shelter projects	2,000,000		7,000,000		7,000,000		1,868,386		2,182,081		4,050,467		58%
	Livelihoods	31,000,000		24,000,000		26,189,948		7,503,227		10,736,906		18,240,133		76%
3	Rice (kg)	335,323,327	25,193,500	298,476,879	21,367,411	310,245,244	21,716,524	177,707,876	12,834,400	147,059,409	8,784,850	324,767,285	21,619,250	109%
	Fish Paste (kg)	31,730,421	1,136,322	27,760,612	1,006,802	24,868,665	911,461	15,468,182	566,525	9,624,840	354,055	25,093,022	920,580	90%
	Salt (kg)	3,303,007	571,073	1,424,426	253,225	1,635,542	281,518	991,157	171,803	379,574	64,115	1,370,731	235,918	96%
	Pulses (kg)	118,235,009	1,629,889	42,364,742	1,616,203	49,958,616	1,744,082	32,381,190	1,018,384	14,502,849	648,150	46,884,039	1,666,534	111%
	Cooking Oil (ltr)	73,581,691	1,685,460	66,957,638	1,344,911	72,688,638	1,355,662	37,135,902	748,494	33,079,634	590,382	70,215,536	1,338,876	105%
	Chillies (kg)	6,894,752	101,460											
	Sardines (kg)	7,874,486	114,796											
	Fortified Flour (kg)	24,446,009	697,200	41,304,503	1,149,397	32,894,303	969,544	18,474,653	560,975	15,266,985	470,575	33,741,638	1,031,550	82%
	Sugar (kg)	7,961,812	261,308	4,014,866	125,512	5,444,520	174,000	5,444,521	174,000	307,809	12,900	5,752,330	186,900	143%
	3.1 Food Supplies	609,350,514	31,391,008	482,303,666	26,863,461	497,735,527	27,152,791	287,603,481	16,074,581	220,221,100	10,925,027	507,824,581	26,999,608	105%
	3.2 Cooking fuel (kg)	127,404,773	15,109,220	116,983,367	14,100,861	123,966,999	14,205,131	65,852,134	7,898,320	55,457,007	5,992,600	121,309,141	13,890,920	104%
	3.3 Building Materials	130,000,000		45,000,000		45,000,000		36,513,052		2,901,799		39,414,851		88%
	Bedding	1,850,000		1,850,000		1,850,000				1,080,911		1,080,911		58%
	Clothing	5,000,000		5,000,000		5,027,620		627,620		3,112,126		3,739,746		75%
	Cooking equipment	1,900,000		1,900,000		1,400,000		16,400		486,513		502,913		26%
	Food containers	500,000		500,000		1,000,000				1,052,747		1,052,747		211%
	Visibility items	1,200,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		20,628		882,921		903,549		90%
	Transport	1,000,000		1,000,000		1,000,000		35,060		642,055		677,115		68%
	3.4 Non Food Items	11,450,000		11,250,000		11,277,620		699,708		7,257,273		7,956,981		71%
	Supplementary feeding	20,000,000		20,000,000		20,000,000		6,713,693		6,167,657		12,881,350		64%
	School lunch support	8,000,000		8,000,000		8,000,000		4,697,653		4,789,421		9,487,074		119%
	Training & Surveys	1,100,000		6,000,000		6,000,000		1,644,982		3,785,860		5,430,842		91%
	3.5 Nutrition	29,100,000		34,000,000		34,000,000		13,056,328		14,742,938		27,799,266		82%
	Warehouse stipends	3,400,000		3,400,000		3,100,000		1,553,800		1,534,057		3,087,857		91%
	Quality control	3,000,000		3,000,000		3,500,000		1,789,111		3,009,475		4,798,586		160%
	Huay Malai Safehouse	1,150,000		1,500,000		1,500,000		749,944		1,198,845		1,948,789		130%
	KRCH	1,100,000		750,000		650,000		276,939		-48,074		228,865		31%
	Emergencies	5,000,000		5,000,000		10,000,000		8,168,159		1,733,826		9,901,985		198%
	Miscellaneous Assistance	10,000,000		8,000,000		10,000,000		6,461,981		3,788,861		10,250,842		128%
	Thai Support	13,000,000		13,000,000		13,000,000		6,038,710		4,313,379		10,352,089		80%
	3.6 Other Support	36,650,000		34,650,000		41,750,000		25,038,644		15,530,369		40,569,013		117%
	Food	41,387,949		37,500,000		36,256,992		22,123,145		14,794,205		36,917,350		98%
	Other Support	4,600,000		3,500,000		3,500,000		1,432,156		487,703		1,919,859		55%
	3.7 IDP camps	45,987,949		41,000,000		39,756,992		23,555,301		15,281,908		38,837,209		95%
	Emergency Rice	100,000,000		60,000,000		60,000,000		19,559,000		23,977,000		43,536,000		73%
	Emergency Support	11,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000		4,256,900		4,001,900		8,258,800		83%
	3.8 Emergency Relief	111,000,000		70,000,000		70,000,000		23,815,900		27,978,900		51,794,800		74%
	Total Supply Chain	1,100,943,236		835,187,033		863,487,138		476,134,548		359,371,294		835,505,842		100%
4	Food for work	8,540,944		4,333,706		3,848,950		2,789,345		1,203,756		3,993,101		92%
	CMSP Supplies	19,928,870		18,756,914		16,431,981		9,451,691		7,049,887		16,501,578		88%
	CMSP Administration	12,000,000		12,000,000		11,649,000		5,804,653		5,992,083		11,796,736		98%
	CMSP Stipends	16,600,000		16,600,000		17,185,470		8,366,610		8,398,560		16,765,170		101%
	IT equipment for camps	2,000,000		2,000,000		1,000,000		21,113		4,450		25,563		1%
	Refugee Committee Admin	5,400,000		5,400,000		5,279,400		2,639,700		2,639,700		5,279,400		98%
	CBO Management	6,000,000		6,000,000		5,779,748		2,833,173		2,953,050		5,786,223		96%
	Camp Management	70,469,814		65,090,620		61,174,550		31,906,285		28,241,486	0	60,147,771		92%
5	Salaries & Benefits	88,442,433	94 staff	94,644,132	105 staff	86,663,292	96 staff	41,259,821	87 staff	45,264,263		86,524,084	95 staff	91%
	Administration	25,845,000	32 vehicles	25,666,000	29 vehicles	25,368,144	29 vehicles	11,066,860	29 vehicles	13,723,314		24,790,174	28 vehicles	97%
	Depreciation	4,160,000		4,250,000		4,335,000		2,038,547		2,100,559		4,139,106		97%
	Organisation costs	118,447,433		124,560,132		116,366,436		54,365,228		61,088,136		115,453,364		93%
	Governance	2,400,000		1,800,000		1,800,000		874,492		793,488		1,667,980		93%
	Costs of generating funds	1,600,000		1,100,000		1,100,000		57,474		159,979		217,453		20%
	Other Expenses	0		0		0		0		6,530,548		6,530,548		
	Total:	1,326,360,483		1,053,237,785		1,071,618,072		571,786,609		467,558,252		1,039,344,861		99%

Table 4.2b: Annual Expenses 2010-2012

Strategic Objective	Item	Actual 2010		Actual 2011		Preliminary Budget 2012 (August 2011)		Operating Budget 2012 (February 2012)		
		Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	Baht	Quantity	% Exp 2011
		1	Data studies	847,428		983,831		1,000,000		1,000,000
	Peace Building							1,000,000		
	Public relations	501,987		597,939		500,000		500,000		84%
	ADVOCACY	1,349,415		1,581,770		1,500,000		2,500,000		158%
2	Agriculture	4,759,829		5,028,971		8,000,000		6,000,000		119%
	Weaving	6,127,775		6,726,045		7,200,000		1,200,000		18%
	Business development	951,890		2,434,650		8,076,000		6,000,000		246%
	Shelter projects	450,788		4,050,467		7,000,000		5,000,000		123%
	LIVELIHOODS	12,290,282		18,240,133		30,276,000		18,200,000		100%
3	Rice (kg)	326,742,485	23,304,200	324,767,285	21,619,250	339,255,264	21,656,804	342,260,953	18,614,742	105%
	Fish paste (kg)	27,926,640	1,029,963	25,093,022	920,580	25,787,340	901,771	18,060,170	608,364	72%
	Salt (kg)	3,102,035	657,204	1,370,731	235,918	1,572,704	254,826	1,677,537	243,157	122%
	Pulses (kg)	53,902,640	947,046	46,884,039	1,666,534	43,594,798	1,735,030	41,701,795	1,659,619	89%
	Cooking Oil (ltr)	65,517,296	1,548,556	70,215,536	1,338,876	69,796,035	1,355,322	44,792,000	809,337	64%
	Chillies (kg)	5,735,603	87,742	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sardines (kg)	8,655,680	131,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Fortified flour (kg)	20,471,619	618,128	33,741,638	1,031,550	35,524,676	974,138	27,744,590	712,216	82%
	Sugar (kg)	6,241,585	203,750	5,752,330	186,900	0	0	0	0	0%
	3.1. FOOD SUPPLIES	518,295,583	28,528,029	507,824,581	26,999,608	515,530,817	26,877,891	476,237,045	22,647,434	94%
	3.2. COOKING FUEL (kg)	108,083,774	13,424,271	121,309,141	13,890,920	130,816,845	14,109,128	144,886,077	13,256,404	119%
	3.3. BUILDING MATERIALS	79,084,269		39,414,851		45,000,000		55,000,000		140%
	Bedding	2,409,506		1,080,911		1,850,000		0		0%
	Clothing	4,875,559		3,739,746		5,000,000		4,000,000		107%
	Cooking equipment	852,837		502,913		1,400,000		1,200,000		239%
	Food containers	366,592		1,052,747		1,000,000		0		0%
	Visibility items	1,024,643		903,549		1,000,000		400,000		44%
	Transport	801,855		677,115		1,000,000		0		0%
	3.4. NON FOOD ITEMS	10,330,992		7,956,981		11,250,000		5,600,000		70%
	Supplementary feeding	15,904,731		12,881,350		20,000,000		22,000,000		171%
	School lunch support	8,148,532		9,487,074		8,000,000		10,000,000		105%
	Training, stipends & Surveys	1,202,455		5,430,842		6,000,000		4,000,000		74%
	3.5. NUTRITION	25,255,718		27,799,266		34,000,000		36,000,000		129%
	Warehouse stipends	2,997,977		3,087,857		3,200,000		3,200,000		104%
	Quality control	2,779,520		4,798,586		3,500,000		3,500,000		73%
	Huay Malai Safehouse	1,171,393		1,948,789		1,500,000		1,800,000		92%
	KRCH	1,072,444		228,865		650,000		200,000		87%
	Emergencies	9,086,586		9,901,985		10,000,000		10,000,000		101%
	Miscellaneous assistance	9,092,210		10,250,842		10,000,000		8,500,000		83%
	Thai support	13,059,588		10,352,089		13,000,000		11,000,000		106%
	3.6 OTHER SUPPORT	39,259,718		40,569,013		41,850,000		38,200,000		94%
	Food	43,524,520		36,917,350		37,181,900		38,133,742		103%
	Other support	3,690,119		1,919,859		3,500,000		2,000,000		104%
	3.7. IDP camps	47,214,639		38,837,209		40,681,900		40,133,742		103%
	Food	89,371,000		43,536,000		60,000,000		54,000,000		124%
	Emergency support	10,769,739		8,258,800		10,000,000		8,000,000		97%
	3.8. Emergency Relief	100,140,739		51,794,800		70,000,000		62,000,000		120%
	Total SUPPLY CHAIN	927,665,432		835,505,842		889,129,562		858,056,864		103%
4	Food for work	7,756,466		3,993,101		0		0		0%
	CMSPP Supplies	18,098,422		16,501,578		18,379,831		18,278,835		111%
	CMSPP Administration	11,786,346		11,796,736		12,000,000		10,500,000		89%
	CMSPP Stipends	14,637,183		16,765,170		17,200,000		17,200,000		103%
	IT equipment for camps	251,540		25,563		2,000,000		1,000,000		3912%
	Refugee committee admin	4,900,800		5,279,400		5,400,000		4,487,472		85%
	CBO management	4,453,978		5,786,223		5,800,000		5,400,000		93%
	CAMP MANAGEMENT	61,884,735		60,147,771		60,779,831		56,866,307		95%
5	Salaries & Benefits	72,020,057	81 staff	86,524,084	95 staff	94,944,200	96 staff	93,339,037	97 staff	108%
	Administration	24,351,498	29 vehicles	24,790,174	28 vehicles	26,519,000	29 vehicles	26,652,000	29 vehicles	108%
	Depreciation	3,663,937		4,139,106		4,550,000		4,050,000		98%
	ORGANISATION COSTS	100,035,492		115,453,364		126,013,200		124,041,037		107%
	Governance	2,434,642		1,667,980		1,800,000		1,800,000		108%
	Costs of generating funds	1,787,886		217,453		1,100,000		500,000		230%
	Other Expenses	45,764,759		6,530,548				0		0%
	Total:	1,153,212,643		1,039,344,861		1,110,598,593		1,061,964,208		102%

Organisation costs include both:	Baht	% of Total cost	Baht	% of Total cost	Baht	% of Total cost	Baht	% of Total cost	
	Indirect Programme costs	57,458,162	5.0%	68,171,692	6.6%	72,054,696	6.5%	69,271,943	6.5%
	General administration expenses	42,577,330	3.7%	47,281,672	4.5%	53,958,504	4.9%	54,769,094	5.2%
	100,035,492	8.7%	115,453,364	11.1%	126,013,200	11.3%	124,041,037	11.7%	

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

Strategic Objective	Activity	Operating Budget 2011			Actual 2011			Operating Budget 2012					
		Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total	% Total
1. Pursue change	Advocacy	1,500,000	6,737,803	8,237,803	0.8%	1,581,770	6,317,012	7,898,782	0.8%	2,500,000	7,050,727	9,550,727	0.9%
	Livelihoods	24,000,000	11,255,749	35,255,749	3.3%	18,240,133	10,683,946	28,924,079	2.8%	18,200,000	11,631,175	29,831,175	2.8%
2. Reduce aid dependency	Food	482,303,666	21,041,504	503,345,170	47.8%	507,824,681	18,785,275	526,609,956	50.7%	476,237,045	17,944,694	494,181,739	46.5%
	Cooking Fuel	116,985,367	3,861,201	120,846,568	11.5%	121,309,141	3,436,954	124,746,095	12.0%	144,886,077	3,292,711	148,178,788	14.0%
3. Ensure access to adequate standard of living	Building materials	45,000,000	3,961,247	48,961,247	4.6%	38,414,851	3,515,314	42,930,165	4.1%	55,000,000	3,367,372	58,367,372	5.5%
	Non food items	11,250,000	1,543,424	12,793,424	1.2%	7,986,981	1,372,710	9,329,691	0.9%	5,600,000	1,316,705	6,916,705	0.7%
4. Support accountable community-based management	Nutrition	34,000,000	7,414,389	41,414,389	3.9%	27,799,266	7,237,972	35,037,238	3.4%	36,000,000	7,952,538	43,952,538	4.1%
	Other Support	34,650,000	2,341,223	36,991,223	3.5%	40,569,013	2,129,147	42,698,160	4.1%	38,200,000	2,077,086	40,277,086	3.8%
5. Develop Organisation resources	IDP Camps	41,000,000	3,189,367	44,189,367	4.2%	38,837,209	3,253,781	42,090,990	4.0%	40,133,742	2,892,056	43,025,798	4.1%
	Emergency Relief	70,000,000	3,143,841	73,143,841	6.9%	51,794,800	3,341,174	55,135,974	5.3%	62,000,000	2,954,694	64,954,694	6.1%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Total Supply Chain	835,187,033	46,486,196	881,683,229	83.7%	835,505,842	43,072,327	878,578,169	84.5%	858,056,864	41,797,856	899,854,720	84.7%
	Camp Management	65,090,620	8,977,128	74,067,748	7.0%	60,147,771	8,098,408	68,246,179	6.6%	56,886,307	8,792,186	65,658,493	6.2%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Charitable Activities	925,777,653	73,466,876	999,244,529	94.9%	915,475,516	68,171,693	983,647,209	94.6%	935,623,171	69,271,944	1,004,895,115	94.6%
	Central Costs			51,093,256	4.9%			47,281,671	4.5%			54,789,093	5.2%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Governance costs			1,800,000	0.2%			1,667,980	0.2%			1,800,000	0.2%
	Costs of Generating funds			1,100,000	0.1%			217,453	0.0%			500,000	0.0%
5. Develop Organisation resources	Other Expenses			0				6,530,548				0	
	Total Costs			1,053,237,765	100.0%			1,039,344,861	100.0%			1,061,964,208	100.0%

Table 4.3: TBBC Financial Summary - Major Currencies

	Thai Baht 000		US Dollars 000		EURO 000		UK Pounds 000	
	2011 Actual	2012 Budget	2011 Actual	2012 Budget	2011 Actual	2012 Budget	2011 Actual	2012 Budget
Exchange rates								
Opening			30.01	31.55	39.63	40.72	46.44	48.51
Closing			31.55	31.00	40.72	40.00	48.51	48.00
Average			30.45	31.00	42.27	40.00	48.62	48.00
INCOME								
ECHO (ICCO)	166,064	120,820	5,453	3,897	3,928	3,021	3,416	2,517
USA PRM (IRC)	301,492	312,728	9,900	10,088	7,132	7,818	6,201	6,515
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	1,655	62,000	54	2,000	39	1,550	34	1,292
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	220,472	200,880	7,240	6,480	5,216	5,022	4,535	4,185
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	62,623	34,951	2,056	1,127	1,481	874	1,288	728
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	52,905	65,100	1,737	2,100	1,252	1,628	1,088	1,356
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	22,120	19,980	726	645	523	500	455	416
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	51,418	47,166	1,688	1,521	1,216	1,179	1,058	983
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	61,569	61,760	2,022	1,992	1,456	1,544	1,266	1,287
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	6,250	6,400	205	206	148	160	129	133
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	32,434	34,178	1,065	1,103	767	854	667	712
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	10,987	6,963	361	225	260	174	226	145
Other Government Backed funds	10,151	9,660	333	312	240	242	209	201
TOTAL EC & GOVERNMENT BACKED	1,000,140	982,585	32,843	31,696	23,659	24,565	20,571	20,471
Other Income	48,883	49,638	1,605	1,601	1,156	1,241	1,005	1,034
TOTAL INCOME	1,049,023	1,032,224	34,448	33,298	24,816	25,806	21,577	21,505
EXPENSES								
Advocacy	7,899	9,551	259	308	187	239	162	199
Livelihoods	28,924	29,831	950	962	684	746	595	621
Supply Chain	878,578	899,855	28,851	29,028	20,784	22,496	18,071	18,747
Camp Management	68,246	65,658	2,241	2,118	1,614	1,641	1,404	1,368
General administration & Governance	49,167	57,069	1,615	1,841	1,163	1,427	1,011	1,189
Other expenses	6,531	-	214	-	154	-	134	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,039,345	1,061,964	34,130	34,257	24,587	26,549	21,378	22,124
RESERVES								
Net Movement Current Year	9,678	(29,740)	318	(959)	229	(744)	199	(620)
Funds Brought forward	224,948	234,626	7,496	7,437	5,676	5,763	4,844	4,837
Change in currency translation			(377)	132	(143)	103	(206)	51
Funds Carried Forward	234,626	204,886	7,437	6,609	5,763	5,122	4,837	4,268
NET ASSETS - 31 Dec								
Net Fixed Assets	10,052	8,000	319	258	247	200	207	167
Funding Receivable	104,432	150,000	3,310	4,839	2,565	3,750	2,153	3,125
Bank & Cash	177,625	146,886	5,630	4,738	4,363	3,672	3,662	3,060
Accounts Payable	(58,669)	(100,000)	(1,860)	(3,226)	(1,441)	(2,500)	(1,210)	(2,083)
Other	1,186		38	-	29	-	24	-
Net Assets	234,626	204,886	7,437	6,609	5,763	5,122	4,837	4,268
FUNDS - 31 Dec								
Restricted Funds	6,252	30,000	198	968	154	750	129	625
Designated Funds	25,000	25,000	792	806	614	625	515	521
General Funds - Net Fixed assets	10,052	8,000	319	258	247	200	207	167
General Funds - Freely available	193,322	141,886	6,127	4,577	4,748	3,547	3,985	2,956
Total Funds	234,626	204,886	7,437	6,609	5,763	5,122	4,837	4,268
Liquidity Surplus / (Shortfall) - 31 Dec (= Bank & Cash less Accounts Payable)	118,956	46,886	3,770	1,512	2,922	1,172	2,452	977

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

That Bant 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
EC and Government-backed funding													
ECHO (ICCO) 2010									40,966				40,966
ECHO (ICCO) 2011					131,549		259						131,808
USA PRM (IRC) 2010	54,229		12,907										67,136
USA PRM (IRC) 2011						44,539	82,218	69,601	15,415	26,946	25,614	34,282	288,615
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2010/11	13,020		10,319	1,411	5,367	6,193		506			1,136		37,952
Sweden SIDA (Diakonja)					169,074					42,161			211,235
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)									60,021				60,021
UK DFID (Christian Aid)				19,504		14,974			10,245			8,250	52,973
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)							20,843					221	21,064
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)							24,311			24,173			48,484
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)	45,665												45,665
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)				1,216							5,453		6,669
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)			32,435										32,435
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)							10,812	8,062					10,812
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)													8,062
Republic of China (Taiwan)			1,812										1,812
Total EC and Government-backed:	112,914	-	57,473	22,131	305,990	65,706	138,443	78,169	126,647	93,280	32,203	42,753	1,075,709
Other													
Act for Peace-NCCA							3,606						3,606
American Baptist Churches				7	73		4	230				76	390
Australian Church of Christ			90										90
CAFOD													-
Caritas Australia			3,978										3,978
Caritas New Zealand											1,198		1,198
Caritas Switzerland							4,433						4,433
Christian Aid	8,479												8,479
Church World Service													-
Church World Service-UCC													-
ICCO				10,337	1,318								11,655
Norwegian Church Aid							560						560
Open Society Institute								744					744
Pathy Family Foundation							6,218						6,218
Swedish Baptist Union					341								341
Other Donations	27	27	14	10	29	13	12	7	7	34	45	75	300
Income from Marketing	18	14	15	2	24	11	2	42	11	8	8	4	159
Interest received	3	4	5	8	20	177	147	275	320	369	358	470	2,156
Other Income									340	400	455		1,195
Total other:	8,527	45	4,102	10,364	1,805	201	14,982	1,298	679	811	2,064	625	45,502
Total receipts:	121,441	45	61,575	32,495	307,795	66,907	153,425	79,467	127,325	94,091	34,267	43,378	1,121,211
Total payments	66,123	61,235	72,986	91,672	65,410	164,624	90,168	115,053	65,166	74,900	77,016	86,183	1,060,506
Net cash flow	55,318	(61,190)	(11,391)	(59,177)	222,385	(98,717)	63,257	(35,586)	62,169	19,191	(42,749)	(42,805)	70,705
Opening bank balance	106,920	162,238	101,048	89,657	30,480	252,885	154,148	217,405	181,819	243,988	263,179	220,430	106,920
Closing bank balance	162,238	101,048	89,657	30,480	252,885	154,148	217,405	181,819	243,988	263,179	220,430	177,625	177,625
Less accounts payable	68,894	69,209	100,227	118,009	149,890	112,583	72,177	38,071	39,167	30,893	37,455	58,669	58,669
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	93,344	31,839	(10,570)	(87,529)	102,975	41,565	145,228	143,748	204,821	232,286	182,975	118,956	118,956
USD exchange rate	31.00	30.47	30.16	29.80	30.16	30.61	29.62	29.88	31.03	30.50	31.08	31.55	31.55
EUR exchange rate	42.05	41.75	42.54	44.06	43.25	44.20	42.26	43.00	41.94	42.85	41.30	40.72	40.72

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
That Bakt 000's													
EC and Government-backed funding													
ECHO (ICCO) 2011					96,656	32,572							32,572
ECHO (ICCO) 2012													96,656
USA PRM (IRC) 2011	8,208				25,000	80,000	75,000	21,000	25,000	25,000	25,000		6,208
USA PRM (IRC) 2012		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	276,000
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP 2012		140,616						60,264					62,000
Sweden SIDA (Dekontia)									34,186				200,880
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA - Refugee Care)				1,275									35,461
UK DFID (Christian Aid)				13,020				13,020			13,020		39,060
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)							19,980						19,980
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)							47,166						47,166
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)		61,569											61,569
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)			808								5,600		6,408
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)			34,178										34,178
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)							6,963						6,963
Ireland Irish aid (Trocaire)				7,800									7,800
Republic of China (Taiwan)			1,860										1,860
Total EC and Government-backed:	8,208	207,185	41,846	27,095	126,656	118,572	155,109	100,284	65,186	31,000	49,620	6,000	986,761
Other													
Act for Peace-NCCA							3,200						3,200
American Baptist Churches					130			130			130		390
Australian Church of Christ			96										96
CAFOD	1,200												1,200
Caritas Australia													4,650
Caritas New Zealand													575
Caritas Switzerland		4,650									575		4,650
Christian Aid							990						990
Church World Service	8,400					1,550							8,400
Church World Service-UCC													1,550
ICCO				12,800									12,800
ICCO-SV	4,000												4,000
Open Society Institute													930
Pathy Family Foundation			930										930
Swedish Baptist Union					338								338
Other Donations	16	17	17	16	17	17	16	17	17	16	17	17	200
Income from Marketing	16	17	17	16	17	17	16	17	17	16	17	17	200
Interest received	100	100	100	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	100	1,500
Other Income													-
Total other:	13,732	4,784	1,160	12,992	602	1,734	10,572	314	184	182	889	134	47,219
Total receipts:	21,940	211,969	43,006	40,027	127,258	120,306	165,681	100,588	65,370	31,182	50,509	6,134	983,980
Total payments	36,468	97,125	96,894	141,756	128,518	67,600	67,600	68,680	68,480	71,850	84,964	84,694	1,014,719
Net cash flow	(14,528)	114,844	(53,888)	(101,729)	(1,260)	52,706	97,991	31,918	(3,110)	(40,668)	(34,455)	(78,560)	(90,739)
Opening bank balance	177,625	163,097	277,941	224,053	122,324	121,084	173,770	271,761	303,679	300,569	259,901	225,446	177,625
Closing bank balance	163,097	277,941	224,053	122,324	121,084	173,770	271,761	303,679	300,569	259,901	225,446	146,886	146,886
Less accounts payable	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	63,097	177,941	124,053	22,324	21,084	73,770	171,761	203,679	200,569	159,901	125,446	46,886	46,886
USD exchange rate	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00
EUR exchange rate	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00

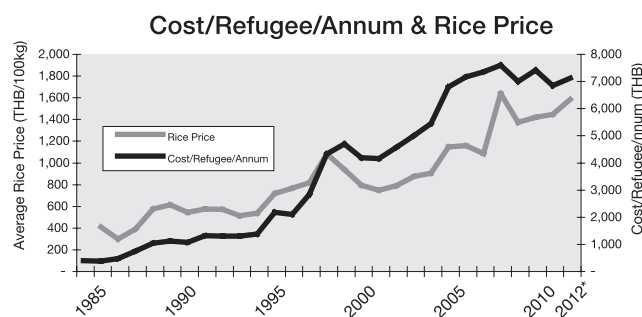
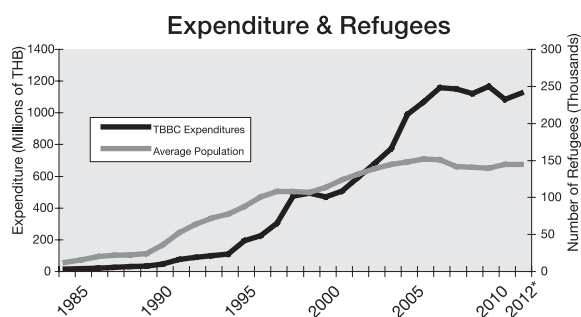
Table 4.5: Fund Allocations and Balances

Funding Source	31/Dec/10 Fund	Income	Advocacy	Livelihoods	Food & Charcoal	Building Materials	Other Supply Chain	IDP Camps	Emergency Relief	Camp Management	Management Expenses	Total Expenses	31/Dec/11 Fund
Restricted													
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2010/11	3,497,003	(2,740)					381,600			2,885,273	227,390	3,494,263	-
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2011/12	-	6,253,021					270,900			2,937,100	244,620	3,452,620	2,800,401
ECHO (ICCO) 2011	-	166,063,712			166,806,796		256,916					166,063,712	-
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	-	8,339,033				8,339,033						8,339,033	-
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	51,417,688	100,000	1,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000			20,317,688	20,317,688	51,417,688	-
Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	1,812,147					1,812,147					1,812,147	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2010	12,304,958	-			12,256,120					48,838	48,838	12,304,988	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2011	-	301,491,675			300,753,295					738,380	738,380	301,491,675	-
USA USMID (IRC) IDP 2010/11	21,360,360	1,654,762						15,376,757	7,072,560		563,805	23,015,122	-
USA USMID (IRC) IDP 2011/12	-	61,568,930							8,478,750			8,478,750	-
Christian Aid	-	8,478,750					566,880					566,880	-
Norwegian Church Aid	-	566,880							744,360			744,360	-
Open Society Institute	-	744,360											-
Pathy Family Foundation	-	6,295,560		2,844,078								2,844,078	3,451,482
Total restricted:	37,162,321	553,114,848	100,000	3,844,078	498,816,211	13,339,033	8,288,443	15,376,757	16,295,670	5,822,373	22,140,721	564,025,286	6,251,883
General													
Sweden SIDA (Dakota)	-	220,472,496	809,118	7,707,536	41,784,928	1,700,825	44,726,060			32,651,484	91,092,545	220,472,496	-
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	-	62,623,412	313,136	2,818,054	34,442,854	3,131,188	10,019,756			9,393,527	2,504,917	62,623,412	-
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	-	52,904,600	-	1,250,000	6,250,000	8,952,300		9,814,000	21,700,300		4,938,000	52,904,600	-
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	22,119,939	110,600	221,199	13,271,963	3,817,991	884,798			2,211,994	2,101,394	22,119,939	-
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2010/11	41,098,320	-	-	821,966	21,766,888	7,610,800	2,952,991			2,191,910	5,753,765	41,098,320	-
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2011/12	-	32,434,500	163,173	324,345	6,486,900	973,035	1,621,725	10,379,040	5,189,520	4,216,485	3,081,278	32,434,500	-
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	-	10,986,510	40,320	384,079	2,082,212	64,755	2,228,774			1,627,078	4,539,293	10,986,510	-
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	3,656,807	-	-	-	-	-	2,448,170	-	-	1,207,637	3,656,807	-
Act for Peace-NCCA	-	390,350	821	7,820	42,383	1,726	45,377	57,741	108,927	33,127	92,419	390,350	-
American Baptist Churches	-	89,824	189	1,799	9,755	397	10,442	13,287	25,065	7,623	21,267	89,824	-
Australian Church of Christ	-	1,184,237	-	394,746	-	-	394,746	-	-	-	394,746	1,184,237	-
CAFOD	-	3,978,000	8,366	79,690	432,023	17,585	462,432	588,429	1,110,080	337,590	941,825	3,978,000	-
Caritas Australia	-	1,197,592	2,519	23,991	130,092	5,294	139,217	177,149	334,188	101,633	283,540	1,197,592	-
Caritas New Zealand	-	4,504,469	9,473	90,236	489,199	19,913	523,633	666,305	1,256,971	382,269	1,066,471	4,504,469	-
Caritas Switzerland	-	11,273,683	23,708	225,842	1,224,357	49,837	1,310,536	1,667,612	3,145,919	956,734	2,669,139	11,273,683	-
ICCO	-	340,777	717	6,827	37,009	1,506	39,614	50,408	95,094	28,920	80,682	340,777	-
Swedish Baptist Union	-	300,717	632	6,024	32,659	1,329	34,958	44,482	83,915	25,520	71,197	300,717	-
Other Donations	-	159,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,771	159,771	-
Income from Marketing	-	2,370,600	-	-	-	-	2,370,600	-	-	-	-	2,370,600	-
Donations in Kind	-	2,156,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,156,218	2,156,218	-
Interest received	-	1,195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,195,000	1,195,000	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Designated fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Reserve	129,186,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,883,241
Total General:	170,284,867	495,908,432	1,481,770	14,396,055	1,303,175,511	26,075,818	68,036,817	23,456,452	35,499,130	54,325,398	101,728,624	455,319,575	203,373,724
Designated (Severance Fund):	17,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,500,000	(7,500,000)	25,000,000
Total:	224,947,188	1,049,023,280	1,581,770	18,240,133	629,133,722	39,414,851	76,325,260	38,837,209	51,794,800	60,147,771	123,869,345	1,039,344,861	234,625,607

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	1039	-10%	30	42	34.6	24.7	1,502	140,000	6,771	226	161
2012*	1062	2%	31	40	34.3	26.6	1,839	138,000	6,957	224	174

+ 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	1062	2%	31	40	34.3	26.6	1,839	138,000	7,696	248	192
2012 (a)	1062	2%	27.9	36	38.1	29.5	1,839	138,000	7,696	276	214
2012 (b)	1138	10%	31	40	36.7	28.5	2,207	138,000	8,246	266	206
2012 (c)	1168	12%	31	40	37.7	29.2	1,839	151,800	7,696	248	192

Sensitivities:

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

Cost increases by:		
USD m	EUR m	THB m
3.8	3.0	-
2.5	1.9	76
3.4	2.7	106

i.e. additional income of THB 106 m required

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



4

Finance



Umpiem Mai camp

Performance against indicators

July to December 2011

5.0. Performance against indicators, July – December 2011

This Section presents TBBC’s programme performance and results (July - December 2011) against its established Performance Indicators, as set out in TBBC’s 2011 Logical Framework in Appendix D of the January – June 2011 report. The Logical Framework in Appendix D has been updated to reflect 2012 plans and this will be updated further in 2012. A short summary/ comparison of quantifiable performance indicators from recent years (2006 to 2011) is provided in Figure 5.1 below.

Fig. 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
1: To pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment								
	Non-refoulement	0	///	///	0	0	0	0
	All Refugees are registered	100%	91%	88%	81%	68%	59%	46%
2: To increase self-reliance and reduce aid dependency								
	Gap between needs and minimum requirement decreases							
	· CAN Training activities in all camps supported by project	5-8 camps	///	///	7	8	6	5
	Households receive seeds in CAN camps	> 20%	///	///	>15%	>20	>25%	28%
	Trainees plant vegetables in camps with f/u at household level	>50%			>80%	>80%	>80%	>80%
	Income generation activities supported by TBBC in all camps							
	longyi weaving in camps	9 camps	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Outputs delivered with only basic materials and financial support	> 50,000 p.a.	51,730	52,796	32,822	51,738	51,331	37,924
	Entrepreneurship Development (EDGSL Project) Piloted in camps	3 camps	///	///	///	///	2	3
	Participants are trained and receive 1st Grant Installment	500 total	///	///	///	///	286	240
	Majority of participants are women	60%	///	///	///	///	69%	67%
	Participants expand business and receive 2nd Grant installment	>70%	///	///	///	///	///	74%
3: To ensure continued access to adequate and appropriate food, shelter and non food items - prioritising support for the most vulnerable								
Health	Crude mortality rate CMR < 9 / 1,000 / year.	<9	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	3	3.1
	Under 5 mortality rate USMR < 8 / 1,000 / year.	<8	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.0
	Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition (NCHS 1977)	<5%	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.1	4.8%	2.3%
Nutrition	Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition (WHO 2005 Growth Standards)	<5%	///	///	///	///	///	2.0%
	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
Commodities meet Quality Specifications	Children < 5 identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP	>90%	57%	53%	<50%	>70%	> 75%	77%
	Rice	>95%	89%	93%	61%	85%	86%	86%
	Pulses (mung-beans / yellow-split peas)	>95%	77%	87%	90%	96%	98%	96%
	Oil	>95%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%	100%
	Charcoal	>95%	64%	50%	88%	91%	94%	63%
	Chillies	>95%	36%	58%	48%	78%	74%	///
	Fish paste	>95%	97%	80%	100%	100%	100%	93%
	Salt	>95%	74%	75%	98%	100%	100%	59%
	Fortified flour	>95%	60%	43%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Sugar	>95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Tinned fish	>95%	///	100%	100%	100%	100%	///
	Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190mJ/p.m.	> 190 MJ	198.3MJ	195.4MJ	177MJ	197.4 MJ	199MJ	175MJ
	Quantity Delivered	Correct quantity delivered by suppliers	>95%	///	///	///	97%	98%
Correct quantity distributed to refugees		>95%	///	///	99%	99%	99%	100%
Timeliness: Commodities are distributed to refugees on time/ according to schedule	>95%	///	///	///	98%	98%	84%	
Warehousing: Commodities are distributed to refugees on time/ according to schedule	>95%	///	///	77.6%	91%	87%	89%	
Non-Food Items:								
	All households have fuel efficient Cooking Stoves	100%	95	///	///	///	80%	< 100%
	Building materials provide sufficient covered space per person	> 3.5 m ²	5.75 m ²	5.2m ²	5.2 m ²	5.2 m ²	>3.5 m ²	>3.5 m ²
	Annual blanket distribution	50%	55.5	53%	57%	54%	50%	45%
	Annual Clothing distribution:							
	Persons > 12 years receive camp produced longyi	50% p.a	50%	50%	39%	50%	50%	26%
	1 piece warm clothing/ person/ year	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	66%
	Children < 5 years: 1 set clothing/ year	100%	100%	100%	108%	100%	100%	100%
4: To support mutually accountable community based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance								
Governance/ Camp management								
	Community based camp management model functioning in all camps	9 camps	///	///	///	9	9	9
	Policies, formal agreements, codes of conduct in place	9 camps	///	///	///	9	9	9
	Electoral procedures in place and adhered to	9 camps	///	///	///	///	9	9
Camp staff are sufficiently trained (according to identified need/ staff-turnover etc.)								
	Number of trainings/ workshop	As needed	///	///	///	96	>180	175
	Number of camp staff trained	As needed	///	///	///	5,154	7,331	3,600
Gender balance:								
	Equal gender participation in the distribution process (+/-10%)	50%	35	40	42	34%	40%	37%
	Equal gender representation in camp management positions (+/-10%)	50%	28	20	20	27%	34%	33%
Inclusive participation/ cooperation								
	Meetings/ Consultations held with CBOs	> 9/ month	7	8	8	>12	>9	>9
	Meetings/ Consultations held with under-represented and vulnerable groups	>2/month	///	///	///	3	>2	>2
	Programme activities supported / conducted by partner-CBOs	9 camps	///	///	9	9	9	9
	TBBC comment boxes easily accessible in all camps	9 camps	9	9	9	9	9	9

See Chapter 5 Discussion for information regarding indicators which fall below target
 /// Information not previously collected or included as indicator / Information not applicable / not currently available

5.1 Specific Objective 1

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

Expected Results

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

Indicator 1a

Joint advocacy initiatives with CCSDPT, UNHCR, Donors and RTG

and

Indicator 1b

Advocacy activities supported or undertaken by TBBC and its members

TBBC has participated in ongoing development of the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions and establishing tools to monitor progress towards its objectives of increasing refugee self-reliance and integrating refugee service within the Thai system. An updated Progress Analysis will be agreed at the the CCSDPT/ UNHCR retreat planned for February. 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 attended a Workshop in November at which participants brainstormed alternatives to camps other than resettlement.

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 presented and issues discussed included: contingency planning for emergency response; Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and an assessment of the Child protection referral system.

Other TBBC advocacy initiatives are listed in Section 3.1.

Indicator 1c

Non-refoulement

No registered or unregistered refugees were sent back from the camps during the period. Neither were there any reports of push-backs of new arrivals intercepted at the border. However 45 registered refugees were officially documented as being deported (sent to the border) in 2011, after being arrested outside of camp but they were later able to return to camp.

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 December 2011, only 55% of the camp residents found eligible for support and included in TBBC's Population Database were registered as refugees. Approximately 45% (some 62,180 people) of the total verified camp population are currently unregistered (this excludes 585 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 was implemented in five camps: Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po.

During the second half of 2011, 4,686 kg of 26 species of vegetables seeds were distributed in five camps to 7,562 households, representing some 36% of camp-households in the five project camps. Seeds were also distributed to 7,415 students in 43 boarding houses and schools.

During this reporting period, the TBBC CAN project team provided a three-day Training of Trainers (ToT) in all five camps to all camp based CAN staff using a newly developed ToT Manual. The camp based CAN staff in turn supported this new training approach to deliver a three-day ToT to train cluster leaders and representatives of garden cluster groups in all five camps. A total of 1,226 (646 Female, 580 Male) people were trained in 38 separate sessions in the five camps during the second half of 2011. The majority of training (26) took the form of Farmer Field Schools with cluster groups conducting training on a number of topics. On average, clusters have adopted between two and four new agricultural techniques over the past six months, demonstrating that they are garnering theoretical and practical knowledge from these trainings.

In the second half of 2011, 36% of all households in the five camps received seeds and are cultivating gardens inside and outside of camp. This represents an approximate 10% increase on the previous year. An analysis of the data collected from the six Garden Cluster Monitoring Boards indicates that gardening is contributing on average baht 846 per month per household; an average food expenditure saving of baht 378 per month and an average monthly income of baht 468 per month.

All cluster member households consume two meals a day with green / yellow vegetables and fruits that contribute to their daily dietary intake of vitamin A, C, Iron and fibre. Data is being collected from cluster monitoring boards to provide a baseline, which will enable TBBC to monitor the impact that CAN is having on improving the nutrition of CAN beneficiaries.

A total of 7,500 people in the five project camps have viewed the thirty minute film titled 'Ma Doh Ma Ka'. This film was produced in partnership with FilmAid. 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 has been supporting 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. A total of 89 looms and 148 weavers were involved in the production of longyis for the 2011 distributions (57,548 longyis needed in 9 camps).

TBBC's Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings and Loan Project (EDGSLP) has been implemented in three camps, (in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin since July 2010 and in Mae La Oon camp from July 2011) with the initial training for camp residents. The project aims to develop 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). A micro-insurance component was recently added to the programme in order to provide protection and security of the investments clients make towards their business.

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

- EDGSLP is piloted in three camps.
- A total of 500 people (more than 60% women) participate in the Pilot Project where they receive training and an initial (first) 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 business.
- 360 people are involved in Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance Activities with the aim of creating a local capital fund for easy access to address financial needs of small entrepreneurial activities of camp people.

So far, a total of 526 people (67% women) from three camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang, Tham Hin and Mae La Oon) have undergone training and received the first grant instalment of baht 2,400 (\$80) to start or expand businesses.

A total of 358 clients were contacted for the "Rapid Survey of Clients' Businesses" and 267 (74.5%) of these qualified for further project support; 258 from these qualified clients underwent a second training, and 241 clients received the second grant instalment of baht 2,100 to expand their businesses. 17 participants did not need the second grant, as they were able to invest in further expansions on their own. The remaining clients (out of 526 clients) will be contacted later for the Rapid Survey of their businesses (as these remaining people entered the project later – in Mae La Oon and Tham Hin).

The survey results from Mae Ra Ma Luang show that 17% of the clients sell the equivalent of baht 500 - 1,000 and one even earns up to baht 2,500. The majority of the clients (46%) earn baht 51 - 150 daily. Many of the clients have realised that they can earn almost equal to their daily labour wage through their businesses without having to leave camp and expose themselves to the risk of being caught and deported by the police.

Two-hundred and forty-two people have undergone savings, loan and micro insurance training and they are now involved in savings mobilisation in two camps (102 in Mae Ra Ma Luang and 140 in Tham Hin). Thirty-five Savings groups have started up in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin and they have recently started saving, accumulating money that is expected to grow gradually over the coming months. The total amount saved by all groups in both camps is currently estimated at more than baht 70,000. This shows a significant achievement in a very short period of time.

The Savings, Loan and Micro Insurance Programme will start in Mae La Oon during the last quarter of 2012. Formation of new groups and training will continue in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Tham Hin during 2012.

5.3 Specific Objective 3

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

Expected Result:

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

At the end of December 2011, TBBC's total Verified Caseload (number of persons in the nine official camps verified as being eligible for assistance) stood at 137,157 persons (excluding Wieng Heng Camp population). TBBC's Feeding Figure was 135,216 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.

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

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

UNICEF's State of the World's Children 2008. CMR: The 2008 baseline for Thailand is 9 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year. An increase in CMR to double the baseline level, i.e., to 18 deaths/ 1,000 population/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency. U5MR: The baseline U5MR for Thailand is 8 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year. An increase in U5MR to double the baseline level, that is to 16 deaths/ 1,000 population <5/ year, would indicate a significant public health emergency.

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

Indicator 3b

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

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

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 2011, presented in Figure 5.3 below for acute (wasting) malnutrition. This compares to rates in Thailand and Myanmar of 5% and 11%, (WHO rates) respectively. Differences in rates in acute malnutrition between boys and girls are presented in Figure 5.4.

Children surveyed in the camps are compared to a CDC's National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS) growth curves. These growth curves were generated from data on the growth of multi-ethnic American children, all of whom were bottle-fed. The NCHS growth curves were used to compare the nutritional status of populations and to assess the growth of individual children throughout the world. Recently, concerns were raised regarding the adequacy of this reference for assessing the growth of breast-fed infants.

In 2004, the WHO published the results of their "Multicentre Growth Reference Study" (MGRS), which generated new growth curves for assessing the growth and development of infants and young children around the world. These new growth curves are based on growth data and related information from approximately 8,500 children from widely different ethnic backgrounds and cultural settings (Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman and the USA). Of note, the children included in the MGRS were all breast-fed, which affects the rate of growth in young children.

The new growth curves are expected to provide a single international standard that represents the best description of physiological growth for all children from birth to five years of age and to establish the breastfed infant as the normative model for growth and development. The new growth curves reflect the evidence that until approximately the age of five years, children who receive good nutrition and care practices, regardless of ethnicity, should grow at the same rate. After five years, ethnic differences may become evident.

This year, in addition to comparing nutrition survey data to CDC's NCHS reference, TBBC will include comparison with the new WHO growth data. Preliminary results are reported below.

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

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

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

Fig. 5.4: Global Acute Malnutrition Rates by Gender for All Camps, 2003-2011

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

Border-wide, chronic (stunting) malnutrition rates for children under five years of age have declined, using the CDC reference population, but are “very high” when compared to the new WHO reference population. This compares to rates in Thailand and Myanmar of 16% and 41%, (WHO rates) respectively. Rates of stunting are presented in Figure 5.5.

Fig. 5.5: Global chronic (stunting) malnutrition rates in children 6 months to <5 years (% <5 population) 2003 to 2011

Camps	Global Chronic Malnutrition (height-for-age <-2 SD)									
	CDC 1977									WHO 2005
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
MNS	29.8	30.0	25.5	24.0	22.5	29.1	-	18.9	25.8	
MS	35.3	37.1	45.3	25.1	29.8	-	36.8	37.5	48.8	
MLO	39.0	37.9	49.0	42.4	44.3	43.3	-	43.7	53.7	
MRML	40.5	33.1	47.6	38.8	40.0	39.9	-	40.2	48.9	
ML	37.8	39.5	37.6	32.3	36.2	32.8	32.0	25.0	32.8	
UM	42.0	38.2	32.9	29.2	33.1	29.8	-	26.5	35.7	
NP	28.5	-	37.9	41.5	34	37.8	-	37.1	43.2	
TH	-	28.8	38	35.6	39.4	38.2	-	30.9	40.3	
DY	46.7	36.6	41.8	37.7	38.8	40.1	-	35.8	44.5	
All Camps:	35.7	34.2	39.6	34.3	36.2	36.5	-	32.9	41.5	

Indicator 3c

Average number of Kcal. per person per day > 2,100 kcal/d

During 2011, TBBC distributed food commodities to target three separate age groups, reflecting the specific needs of those groups. A new indicator to measure the adequacy of the food ration must be considered for two reasons: 1) a standard ration is no longer provided per capita to all camp residents, making the average kcal/ person/ day measure invalid, and 2) the current food ration assumes that nearly all households have some source of income and that most can afford to purchase some foods [ECHO, 2009; TANGO, 2011], in addition to extra food already acquired to complement the ration, to compensate for a smaller food ration.

A revised indicator(s) is currently being determined in consultation between the Monitoring and Evaluation, Nutrition Technical Specialists and World Food Programme partners to reflect the adequacy of the food ration for households and individuals.

Indicator 3d

Adherence to TBBC Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding protocols by all health agencies to adequately cover the needs of identified target groups: malnourished children and adults, pregnant/ lactating women, chronic/ HIV/ TB patients, and IPD patients

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

Indicator 3e

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

The average enrolment for the second half of 2011 was 421 children out of 19,137 (CCSDPT HIS) or 2.2% of the under-five population per health agency. This compares with average enrolment rates of 3.3%, 2.6%, 2.8%, 1.9%, 1.9%, 2.2%, in previous six-month periods. These figures remain within normal limits, and reflect the average acute –wasting– malnutrition rates found in recent surveys, indicating that SFP coverage of the target population is adequate. (Note: rates of acute malnutrition in all camps remains low and well within acceptable limits according to WHO benchmarks.)

Fig. 5.6: Number of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes, Jul-Dec 2011

NGO	Camp	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	MNS	21	0	24	0	19	0	23	0	25	0	22	0
	MS	8	0	11	0	12	0	9	0	6	0	5	0
MI	MRML	45	0	49	0	54	0	53	1	52	2	45	3
	MLO	42	0	47	0	52	0	52	1	50	0	48	0
AMI	ML	152	0	161	0	156	1	163	4	182	7	186	8
AMI/ARC	UM	51	1	55	0	51	0	52	0	45	0	31	0
	NP	39	2	39	0	38	1	36	1	33	0	25	0
ARC	DY	8	4	6	1	8	0	1	0	7	0	10	0
IRC	TH	20	0	19	0	19	0	16	0	17	0	19	0
Total:		386	7	411	1	409	2	405	7	417	9	391	11

Enrolment by gender varies by camp, with six out of nine camps enrolling more girls than boys (Figure 5.7).

Fig. 5.7: Average enrolment of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by gender Jul-Dec 2011

Figure 5.8 summarises the average caseloads for each of the SFP target groups and the total number enrolled during the second half of 2011. Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target group recipients.

NGO	Camp	Avg Caseload/ Mth (Boys)	Avg Caseload/ Mth (Girls)
IRC	MNS	12	11
	MS	2	6
MI	MRML	36	15
	MLO	16	33
AMI	ML	76	94
AMI/ARC	UM	18	29
	NP	19	16
ARC	DY	3	4
IRC	TH	4	14
Total:		186	222

Fig. 5.8: Average enrolment in supplementary feeding programmes by target group: Jul-Dec 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	MNS	122	134	0	0	22	1	0	0	22	26	0	296	3
	MS	24	26	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	2
MI	MRML	270	378	6	5	50	0	1	1	51	50	2	0	15
	MLO	283	354	5	4	49	1	0	0	49	40	7	0	28
AMI	ML	790	534	40	6	167	17	3	0	170	187	135	0	30
	UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	38	0	1
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	42	81	0	0
ARC	UM	333	216	3	4	48	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	2
	NP	257	228	2	2	35	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	3
	DY	67	67	0	0	7	2	31	40	38	0	0	65	4
IRC	TH	146	135	0	0	18	4	0	0	18	31	0	0	18
Total:		2,292	2,072	56	21	405	25	36	41	441	491	263	361	106

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 ongoing supplementary feeding; IPD = Inpatient Department (at camp clinic); Patient House = caregivers at referral hospital site; Formula Fed Infants = infants unable to breastfeed on clinic evaluation.

Indicator 3f

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

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

► Timeliness, Quantity and Quality

The timeliness of commodity delivery dropped to 84.2% compared with the previous period (92.3%), mainly due to flooding in the north and middle of Thailand delaying transport to the camps, while the November yellow split peas import shipment arrived late at Bangkok port, and the AsiaREMix supplier had to operate below full capacity when neighbours complained about the smell from the factory. For charcoal, one supplier pulled out of a contract with Mai Nai Soi camp in July due to increasing costs, so a direct purchase had to be made for one month until a re-tender could be processed.

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 to strict deadlines. In nearly all cases late deliveries were made in time for the scheduled distributions.

From July to December 2011, a total of 138 professional inspections for quality and weight were performed on food items and charcoal (222 inspections performed during the first half of 2011, the first half year quantity is higher than the second half because it includes stockpile deliveries). 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 5.9 summarises the results of quality and quantity control inspections made by independent inspectors during the period.

Fig. 5.9: Results of Quality and Quantity Control Inspections, Jul-Dec 2011

Commodity	Quantity Checked ¹	% of all purchases in period ²	% checked at camps ³	% Sampled ⁴	Quantity Check		Quality Check	
					Quantity Verified ⁵	% ⁶	Quantity Meeting Standard ⁷	% ⁸
Rice (MT)	8,019	91.3%	100.0%	AQL	8,036	100.2%	7,402	92.1%
Yellow split peas (MT)	720	111.0%	15.2%	AQL	721	100.1%	721	100.0%
Cooking oil (litr)	423,414	71.7%	100.0%	AQL	424,143	100.2%	424,143	100.0%
Charcoal (MT)	3,623	60.5%	100.0%	AQL	3,655	100.9%	2,182	59.7%
Fishpaste (MT)	338	95.5%	89.3%	AQL	347	102.7%	347	100.0%
Salt (MT)	56	87.0%	100.0%	AQL	56	100.3%	42	75.5%
Fortified flour (MT)	69	14.6%	14.0%	AQL	69	100.0%	49	71.6%

Notes: (1) Quantity Checked is the total amount covered by the quality control inspections. This is determined by the number of supply containers covered by the inspections multiplied by TBBC's required net weight/ volume per container for each commodity. (2) Percentage of all Purchases in Period means the percentage of Quantity Checked compared with the total amount of supplies that TBBC purchased during this period. Yellow split peas is more than 100% because all shipments are inspected at Bangkok Port and some deliveries were inspected again in camp. (3) Percentage checked at camps is the percentage of supplies which were inspected at camps of the total Quantity Checked. (4) Percentage Sampled the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL), an international standard in which the sampling rate varies upon batch size of products, has been applied. (5) Quantity Verified is the actual net weight/ volume found by the inspectors. (6) Percentage is the percentage of the Quantity Verified compared with the Quantity Checked. The quantity verified of 100% or over means that the quantity of supplies delivered meets the contract requirements, while the quantity verified under 100% means supplies are delivered less than the contracted quantity, as determined by average net weight/ volume found by the inspectors. (7) Quantity meeting standard is the amount identified by inspectors as meeting the quality/ packaging contract standard. (8) Percentage is the percentage of the Quantity Meeting Standard in quality compared to the Quantity Verified.

By quantity, 15%-100% of each commodity was randomly checked by independent inspectors. There have not been any quality problems with cooking oil or fishpaste, nor until recently with fortified flour, so sampling frequency is currently set at low levels for these commodities. The results of independent inspections show that, in general, the quantities of supplies delivered by TBBC's vendors were in accordance with the contracted amount (determined by net weight/ volume of supplies delivered).

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

For the second half of the year, in comparison to the previous reporting period, some quality problems were encountered with charcoal supplies with only 59.7% (indicated by all parameters: heating value, Ash, Fixed Carbon, Volatile Matter and Moisture) of the delivered quantity passing inspections, compared to 66% between January to June 2011. If indicated only by heating value, only 11% of charcoal passed the specification. Suppliers could not source sufficient amounts of the raw materials necessary to achieve the specified heating value. Rice quality was rather better with 90% passing compared to 82% in the first half of the year. A shipment of salt found a low level of iodine, and 2 tests of the new AsiaREMIX fortified flour formulation found a marginal failure with the level of Vitamin C and Vitamin B12 lower than specifications. The frequency of inspections for AsiaREMIX has now been increased until the infraction is resolved.

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

Figure 5.10 displays the number of inspections/ tests performed on each item, the number and percentage of failed tests, and the outcomes of failed tests.

Fig. 5.10: Quality Inspections/ tests on food & fuel items and outcomes on non-compliant shipments, Jul-Dec 2011

Commodity (MT)	No. of tests done	No. passed tests	% of passed tests	Reason of failure	Outcome of failure test				
					Replacement	Rejectwd	Financial penalty	Warning	Other
Rice	34	22	65%	Whole grain below spec. (3)	-	-	3	-	-
				Broken grain exceed spec. (3)	-	-	2	1	-
				Foreign Matters exceed spec. (3)				3	
				Grass seeds exceed spec. (1)				1	
				Insect exceed spec. (6)	-	-	-	6	-
				Moisture exceed spec. (1)	-	-	-	1	-
Yellow split peas	14	14	100%		-	-	-	-	-
Cooking oil	30	30	100%		-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	28	3	11%	Heating value below spec (24)	-	-	23	1	-
				Ash exceed spec. (20)	-	-	20	-	-
				Fixed Carbon below spec. (2)	-	-	2	-	-
				Moisture exceed spec. (5)	-	-	4	1	-
Fortified flour	3	1	33%	Vitamin C below spec. (2)	-	-	-	2	-
				Vitamin B12 below spec. (1)	-	-	-	1	-
Fishpaste	24	24	100%		-	-	-	-	-
Salt	6	5	83%	Iodine below spec. (1)	-	-	-	1	
Total:	139	99	71%		0	0	54	18	0

In summary, the overall percentage of supplies which met quality specifications during the second half of 2011 continued to be below TBBC's 95% indicator target with only 99 out of 139 tests passing (71%). However, the monitoring system picked up these cases enabling timely responses.

Figure 5.11 summarises the Distribution Point Checks undertaken by TBBC's staff during the second half of 2011 by using the Distribution Feedback Form. Forty-seven distributions were observed, checking an average of 3.9% of monthly rations being distributed to households (TBBC staff are also present at many additional distributions, working with camp staff on the ground, but not following through to the household level). The percentage of households observed during distributions in the different camps each month is shown in the following table:

Fig. 5.11: Percentage of households observed during distributions per camp per month; Jul to Dec 2011

Camp	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
MNS	5.0	5.0	6.0	9.2	2.6	4.8	5.4
MS	14.6	14.7	0.0	11.4	5.7	7.1	8.9
MLO	7.5	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	3.0
MRML	1.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.2
ML	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6
UM	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.6	1.4
NP	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.6	1.6
DY	4.0	6.0	7.1	5.9	7.1	9.0	6.5
TH	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.9	5.3	3.6
Avg:	4.4	5.0	2.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9

Note: In Mae Surin TBBC staff did not observe the September distribution because the road to camp was cut off by flooding. In MLO and MRML, TBBC staff were not able to observe the August, September, October and December distributions due to flooding, and increased workload due to the annual population verification.

Figure 5.12 shows the Distribution Efficiency; this monitoring measure takes into account ten parameters including ration calculation, measurement and delivery, usage of ration books, the presence of ration posters, monitoring feedback information, and comments boxes. It looks not only at the ration received, but also at possible causes of why a ration may not be received as planned. This includes identifying any systematic errors in weighing, calculation mistakes, non-use of ration books, recipients being uninformed of the correct ration, and recipients having no means to voice distribution problems or injustices.

The distribution monitoring demonstrated that the average distribution efficiency for the second half of 2011 was 96% ranging from 90% - 100% between the camps. It is higher than the first half of 2011 (94%). The lower scores recorded in some camps were mainly due to ration books not being held by families. In October and November, Mae Surin had to distribute commodities at the Thai Authority Station outside camp, as bad road conditions prevented suppliers delivering to camp warehouses. TBBC staff continue to encourage and train camp staff to improve the distribution process. In December all camps scored 100%.

Figure 5.13 shows the percentage of total supplies distributed against the verified quantity needs from July to December 2011. It compares the total quantities distributed with the standard ration for each eligible person recorded at the distribution (thereby detecting if any significant over or under distribution occurred).

The percentages at the stockpile camps (Mae Surin, Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang) are over 100% because some surplus at the end of the stockpile was distributed before it perished. Small variances can occur because cooking oil and charcoal are distributed according to a household curve while the ration is calculated per person.

Fig. 5.12: Distribution Efficiency Jul-Dec 2011

Distribution efficiency	Avg%
MNS	95
MS	96
MLO	97
MRML	90
ML	95
UM	92
NP	100
DY	98
TH	100
Average:	96

Fig. 5.13: % of supplies distributed against verified quantity needs; Jul-Dec 2011

Camp	% of supplies distributed vs verified need
MNS	99.88
MS	100.97
MLO	101.35
MRML	101.42
ML	99.56
UM	99.59
NP	99.56
DY	99.63
TH	99.81
Average:	100.09

➤ **Warehousing**

Camp warehouses are checked by TBBC staff on a regular basis (generally two warehouses per camp, per month) to assess their effectiveness and adherence to guidelines and best practices, based on World Food Programme (WFP) standards. Warehouses are assessed according to 20 parameters relating to cleanliness, structural adequacy, stacking/ handling practices, commodity conditions and signage. From the 20-point checklist a %-pass is calculated.

From July to December 2011, the average percentage pass was 89.10% (88% for January to June 2011). Failures were mainly due to stacking practices because some warehouse structures do not have sufficient height or adequate floor loading for recommended stacking, and the wooden pallets (built by camp staff) are very heavy to move (only Mae La and Umpiem have some modern metal pallets). Some warehouses in Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang were damaged by floods in October. TBBC staff conduct regular training with warehouse staff to reinforce best practices. The percentage-pass per camp is shown in Figure 5.14:

Fig. 5.14: Results of camp warehouse monitoring; Jul-Dec 2011

Camp	% of warehouse monitoring
MNS	87.70
MS	65.87
MLO	86.11
MRML	88.89
ML	93.99
UM	90.08
NP	96.83
DY	95.24
TH	97.22
Avg:	89.10

➤ **Cooking fuel meets minimum energy requirement. 190 MJ/ person/ month**

A survey conducted in 2004 estimated that people needed an average 190 MJ per person per month to cook their meals and boil water for drinking. The average ration provided for the second half of 2011 was 8.1 kg/ person, at the specified heating value of 24 MJ per kg, 194.4 MJ/ person/ month, and therefore meeting requirements. However, the heating value of charcoal shipments has deteriorated during 2011, with heating value in the second half year usually in the range of 20 to 22 MJ/ kg providing approx. 162 to 178 MJ/ person/ month; primarily due to an overall shortage of raw materials which produce the higher heating value. It has been established with suppliers that it is now more cost effective to reduce the heating value required per kg and increase the quantity supplied to achieve the 190 MJ per person per month target. In 2012 the specification per kg will be reduced to 22MJ, but due to funding constraints quantities cannot be increased, thus it is expected that the average household will be supplied with only 178.2 MJ per person per month.

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. A further survey of stoves required was carried out in the first half of 2011, but delay in the receipt of promised funding for stoves prevented any procurement to cover the identified gaps.

Indicator 3h

Eucalyptus, bamboo and thatch provide sufficient covered space per person (3.5 – 4.5m²/ person)

In 2011, TBBC's focus started to shift away from the previous household-based approach towards trying to ensure that the needs per person are met. This entails a shift from distributing a standard ration to households to distributing shelter according to individual need after undertaking a Needs Based Assessment (NBA).

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).

To date the NBA approach is working in three camps, with a plan to expand it to the other camps in 2012-2013, beginning with the recruitment and training of stipend staff in the second half of 2012. However, due to funding shortages, the shelter budget was further reduced and TBBC, therefore, might struggle to meet the shelter needs in all nine camps in 2012.

Indicator 3i***Annual blanket distribution > 50% of the camp population***

Quilts donated by Lutheran World Relief (LWR) were distributed in all camps in November 2011. The distribution provided blankets for only 45% of the population, slightly lower than target.

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 continued to support the production and provision of longyis (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 fell behind schedule. By the end of 2011, 37,924 longyis had been produced, 30,834 of these have been distributed and a remaining 19,768 are in production. This falls under the target of distributing 57,548 longyis in 2011 but once the longyis in production have been completed, a total of 57,692 longyis will have been distributed, exceeding the 57,548 target.

There was a distribution of 80,780 pieces of second-hand warm clothing donated by Wakachiai, and 4,050 baby kits donated by Lutheran world relief took place during the period.

The annual distribution of TBBC-purchased children's clothes took place during the first half of 2011.

5.4 Specific Objective 4

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

Expected Results

- Camp Management and Governance procedures are strengthened
- Equitable community participation in all stages of the project cycle
- Complaints mechanisms and effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened

Indicator 4a***Policies, formal agreements, codes of conduct in place***

Code of Conduct (CoC) Committees have been established in all camps. During this reporting period there were three complaints of CoC breaches in three camps. The CoC Committee, with support of KRC, has completed investigation and disciplinary action procedures for two cases whilst the remaining one case is in process. Reports are submitted to KRC and then to TBBC. There were no reported breaches of the CoC in the two KnRC-supported camps. During the period both Refugee Committees conducted the complaint and investigation procedures to Camp Committees (CC), CoC committee and judiciary in all nine camps. The Refugee Committee worked closely with the CCs to ensure that the CCs and CoC committees received sufficient support and guidance to implement the complaints mechanism in camps.

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 the 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) Inter-agency Protocols, Contract Agreement between CBO and stipend worker (Template), extra needs 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.

The formalised complaints mechanism and disciplinary procedures are relatively new tools and will be reviewed on an annual basis. As the camps deal with more complex issues, they will need continued guidance to ensure that disciplinary actions are appropriate. To date there have been no requests from the complainant for a review of the decisions by the CoC committee.

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.

In December 2012, TBBC's CMSP staff assisted KRC to conduct a workshop with all CC to revise the election guidelines that were developed in 2010. The workshop reviewed the strengths and weaknesses of each step of the election process and this will continue in 2012. All Refugee and Camp Committee organisational structures have also been reviewed and standardised

according to camp population sizes. The camp structure was reviewed to better reflect the needs of the programme and camp context (see Appendix E for the revised camp structure).

Indicator 4c

Camp staff are appropriately and sufficiently trained

TBBC works continuously to ensure that all camp management/ TBBC stipend staff receive appropriate, job-specific training that will allow them to undertake their duties in an effective and professional manner. With the impact of resettlement and the large outflow of experienced camp staff, there is a need for ongoing training in many camps. During the second half of 2011, 175 different trainings were conducted by TBBC in the camps, with more than 3,600 participants. Trainings held from July - December 2011 included:

- The Camp Management Support Project (CMSP) provided training to more than 1,200 people on topics relating to leadership, monitoring and evaluation, community management and communication as well as complaint and CoCs investigation procedures, and disciplinary action procedures. Participants included KRC and KnRC staff, members of Camp Committees, Zone and Section Leaders and other camp-based stipend staff.
- A total of 17 different training programmes have been held to build the capacity of CBO staff working in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps. Topics included leadership, office and meeting management, proposal and report writing and training-of-trainers skills, as well as English language and computer courses. More than 600 participants were involved in these trainings, which were supported and monitored by TBBC's Capacity Building Manager and a CMP officer from the Umphang office.
- A total of 31 specific Supply-Chain training courses were conducted in the camps, covering topics such as new distribution systems, rice inspection, population monitoring, the supply-chain cycle, stock card and new ration categories. More than 700 people participated in these trainings, including warehouse staff, monitoring and distribution officers, section leaders and members of the Refugee and Camp Committees.
- More than 1,000 people have participated in specialised training 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, 37% of the camp-based distribution/ supply-chain related positions are held by women (133 women/ 227 men). The highest percentage of female participation is seen in Mae La Oon camp (at 62%) 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%. 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 second 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 engaged 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 other programmatic sectors also participated in pursuit of greater programme sector integration. During the period, these meetings provided beneficiary feedback on a range of programme-related issues, including:

- Community awareness and acceptability of revisions to the food ration.
- Household coping strategies in response to the ration revisions, 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.
- Ongoing impacts of resettlement on households, CBOs and the community as a whole.
- Pertinent issues within the community impacting on the programme, including impacts of youth delinquency and increased ethnic/ religious diversity on social cohesion, camp management and representation, and the changing socio-political circumstances of populations in eastern Burma/ Myanmar.

TBBC has collected and informally analysed the feedback, feeding it into programme planning. More systematic ways to ensure feedback gathered through all channels are currently being considered. The main points that arose during the consultations were:

- The variance between reductions in rice and beneficiary dietary preferences.
- TBBC's communications with beneficiaries were effective with some small areas for improvement identified and revised.
- The need for a more robust complaints mechanism.

See Section 3.4.4 "Beneficiary Communication" for more details on activities.

Indicator 4g***Meetings/ consultations held with under-represented and vulnerable groups***

Formal focus group discussions were held with literate and illiterate persons in seven camps during the period, and focussed on gathering feedback and inputs into TBBC's current beneficiary communication and complaints tools, as well as areas within TBBC programming to strengthen suitability to their particular needs. Pertinent issues, such as a lack of employment opportunities in the camps for illiterate people, were fed back to heads of specialist units for further consideration as part of annual work planning.

Indicator 4h***Programme activities are supported/ conducted by partner-CBOs***

During the second half of 2011, women's, youth and student CBOs were actively engaged with TBBC field teams in:

- Nursery School Feeding Programmes.
- Annual nutrition monitoring of children under five.
- Camp Management Sub-committees.
- CAN activities, including procurement and distribution of seeds.
- Sustainable agro-forestry pilot projects.
- 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 the 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 fed back during Public Forums and published in the "TBBC News" newsletter distributed in the camps. During the period, the coverage of comment boxes was expanded as part of the introduction of Monthly Distribution Beneficiary Feedback Points.

A downwards trend in the number of comments received has been observed in recent years, although there was a slight increase in the second half of 2011. A total of 163 comments were received (117 and 138 being received during the previous two reporting periods) although no comments were posted at all in five camps (Mae Surin, Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po and Tham Hin). The vast majority of comments were posted in the two Mae Sariang camps of Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon, generally requesting more commodities (mainly rice and salt), while several expressed pleasure with the quality of rice and cooking oil, and one specifically raised concerns about the ration reductions introduced in early 2011 in effect forcing residents to break camp regulations and leave the camp in order to supplement their rations.

Fig. 5.15: Comments received border-wide, Jul-Dec 2011

Camp	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
MNS	8	8	2	0	1	0	19
MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLO	7	7	20	24	6	10	74
MRML	17	17	6	8	10	10	68
ML	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DY	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
TH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total:	33	33	28	32	17	20	163

Due to the poor beneficiary utilisation of comments boxes, Camp Public Forums were established in all camps during the first half of the year 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 3.4.4: "Beneficiary Communication" for more details.



Appendices

July to December 2011

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.

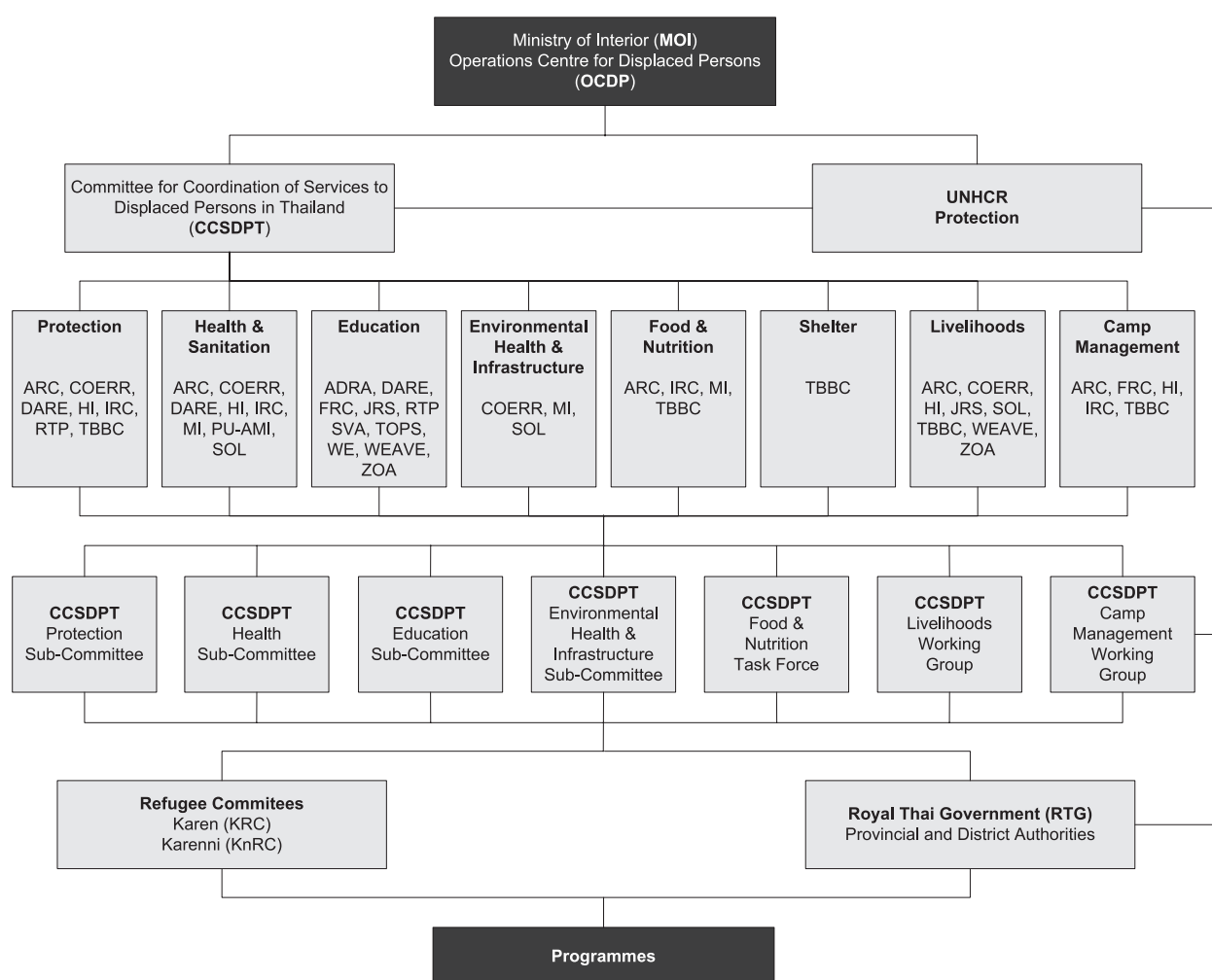
RTG also made commitments to improve education in the camps and to explore employment possibilities through pilot projects,

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 guiding framework for planning in all sectors. A tool to monitor short term progress towards the Framework objectives was developed by CCSDPT/ UNHCR in 2011 and will be further refined in 2012.

Although in 2011 the RTG expressed a desire to close the camps within two to three years, there is as yet no plan or confirmed timeframe. It is widely acknowledged that conditions are not yet conducive to the refugees returning to Burma and government officials have repeatedly stated that the refugees will not be returned until it is safe to do so.

Fig: A.1: CCSDPT / UNHCR Coordination Structure



CCSDPT Members

ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	RTP	Right to Play
ARC	ARC International	SOL	Solidarities
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
DARE	DARE Network	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
FRC	Finnish Refugee Council	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
HI	Handicap International	PU-AMI	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale
IRC	International Rescue Committee	WE	World Education
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	WEAVE	Women’s Education for Advancement and Empowerment
MI	Malteser International	ZOA	ZOA

Figure A.2: CCSDPT member agency activities by camp and sector December 2011

Camp	Protection	Health & Sanitation	Education	Environmental Health & Infrastructure	Food & Nutrition	Shelter	Livelihoods	Camp Management
Mai Nai Soi	COERR, IRC, TBBC	IRC	FRC, JRS, WEAVE	COERR	IRC, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, JRS, WEAVE	IRC, FRC, TBBC
Mae Surin	COERR, IRC, TBBC	IRC	FRC, JRS, WEAVE	COERR	IRC, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, JRS, WEAVE	IRC, FRC, TBBC
Mae La Oon	ARC, COERR, DARE, RTP, TBBC	DARE, HI, MI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, WE, ZOA	COERR, MI	MI, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, TBBC, ZOA	ARC, TBBC
Mae Ra Ma Luang	ARC, COERR, DARE, RTP, TBBC	DARE, HI, MI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, WE, WEAVE, ZOA	COERR, MI	MI, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, TBBC, WEAVE, ZOA	ARC, TBBC
Mae La	COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBBC	COERR, DARE, HI, PU-AMI, SOL	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	COERR, SOL	TBBC	TBBC	COERR, HI, SOL, TBBC, WEAVE, ZOA	IRC, TBBC
Umphiem Mai	ARC, COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBBC	COERR, DARE, HI, PU-AMI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	COERR	ARC, TBBC	TBBC	ARC, COERR, HI, TBBC, WEAVE, ZOA	ARC, HI, IRC, TBBC
Nu Po	ARC, COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBBC	ARC, DARE, HI, PU-AMI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	COERR	ARC, TBBC	TBBC	ARC, COERR, HI, TBBC, ZOA	ARC, HI, IRC, TBBC
Don Yang	ARC, COERR, RTP, TBBC	ARC	ADRA, RTP, SVA, ZOA	COERR	ARC, TBBC	TBBC	ARC, COERR	ARC, TBBC
Tham Hin	IRC, RTP, TBBC	IRC	RTP, SVA, ZOA	COERR	IRC, TBBC	TBBC	COERR, TBBC	TBBC

Sectors as defined in CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions

UNHCR also has offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi with a protection mandate

A.2 Organisational structure, funding and financial reporting

Structure: The Consortium was informal until an organisational structure was agreed by five member agencies at the first Donors Meeting held in December 1996. In 2004 these five (then) BBC members agreed with other Donors to form a new legal entity to be registered as a Charitable Company in England and Wales. A Mission Statement and Bylaws, Memorandum and Articles of Association were drafted and ten agencies agreed to join the new entity. The TBBC Mission Statement is presented on the back cover of this report. The Thailand Burma Border Consortium, TBBC, was incorporated in London in October 2004 and was granted charitable status by the Charity Commission of England and Wales in May 2005.

Each member agency has a designated representative that attends a minimum of two General Meetings each year, one Annual General Meeting (AGM) and one Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM). Until 2010 the member representatives annually elected five to eight of their number to be Directors and Trustees who met not less than four times per annum. TBBC's Bylaws were amended at the March 2011 EGM to permit up to two external Board Members and at the October 2011 AGM six member representatives and two external Directors/ Trustees were elected to serve in 2012. Board Meetings are generally convened electronically and the TBBC Board operates in accordance with a Governance Manual which includes key policies.

Current TBBC member representatives, directors/ trustees and staff are listed at the beginning of this report. A full list of all board members, advisory Committee members, member representatives and staff from 1984 to date is presented in Appendix H.

For many years field coordinators worked from offices at their homes, but TBBC field offices were opened in Mae Sot and Mae Sariang in 1998, Kanchanaburi in 2000, Mae Hong Son in 2003, 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 received funds from the following sources in 2011:

Fig. A.3: TBBC Organisational Donors 2011

Act for Peace NCCA, Australia (G)	Diakonia, Sweden (G)
American Baptist Churches	ICCO, Netherlands (G)
Australian Churches of Christ	International Rescue Committee (G)
Baptist Union of Sweden	Inter-Pares, Canada (G)
CAFOD, UK	Norwegian Church Aid (G)
Caritas Australia	Open Society Institute
Caritas New Zealand (G)	Pathy Family Foundation
Caritas Switzerland (G)	Republic of China (Taiwan)
Christian Aid, UK (G)	Trocaire, Ireland (G)
DanChurchAid, Denmark (G)	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 contributed 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, and is posted on the TBBC website www.tbbsc.org. At the AGM in 2011 the TBBC Members recommended that, after six years, the auditor be changed. Grant Thornton subsequently agreed to resign and KPMG UK LLP accepted an invitation from the Board to fill the casual vacancy.

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

A.3 TBBC Mission Statement, Vision, Goals, Aim and Objectives

The former BBC adopted formal aims and objectives at the first Donors meeting in December 1996, which were subsequently revised at Donors Meetings. These were superseded by the TBBC Mission Statement, Goal and Aim adopted during the restructuring of TBBC in 2004. In TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 the Mission Statement remains unchanged and is presented on the back cover of this report. The current long- and medium-term goals and short-term aim are as follows:

Long-term Vision: TBBC envisions peace and justice in Burma where people live with dignity, enjoying freedom from persecution or harm and are able to assert their rights. There is respect for diversity and people work together to develop their communities and country.

Medium-term Goal: To support displaced people of Burma to be self-reliant in a just society where there is full respect for human rights.

Short-term Aim: To ensure an adequate standard of living and respect for the human rights of displaced people of Burma, by working in partnership with displaced communities, building capacity, strengthening self-reliance and food security.

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

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

TBBC's Strategic Plan for 2009-2013 has five Core Objectives derived from these Objects to drive all TBBC endeavours and the latest versions of these are printed at the beginning of this report (page ii). The Strategic Plan was reviewed during the second half of 2011 and changes made to the planning assumptions and interventions to reflect the changing political context. The core objectives remain unchanged but the revised plan can be found on the TBBC website

A.4 Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG regulations

TBBC is a signatory to:

- The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental organisations in Disaster Relief (1994).
- The 2008 CCSDPT Inter-Agency Code of Conduct which incorporates Core Principles developed by the Interagency Standing Committee Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises (2002).

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

The TBBC Code of Conduct is incorporated in the staff policy manual, compliance with which is an employment condition.

In 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. The Operating Guidelines and dissemination strategy will be reviewed in 2012 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 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 RTG has hosted annual workshops with NGOs to discuss on-going plans. These are attended by Provincial and District Officials including camp commanders and representatives of other relevant government departments.

TBBC submits quarterly programme reports to the provincial offices and six-monthly reports to the MOI. All TBBC field staff carry camp passes issued by the MOI.

A.5 Refugee caseload and demographics

TBBC's Population Database (TPD) established in 2008 includes both the registered refugees and all unregistered persons verified as being eligible for ration support under TBBC's Eligibility Criteria (Figure A.4.) The total is referred to as the “Verified Caseload”. An annual population census is undertaken each year and the database is updated monthly, recording all permanent movements in the camp population e.g. arrivals, departures, births, deaths and transfers between sections or camps. In order to be entered to the database and be entered in a ration book, new arrivals must be approved by a New Arrivals Committee (NAC) and photographed by TBBC. The NAC consisting of representatives of Camp Committee and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), interview new arrivals to determine if they have a genuine reason to reside in the camp, and reports to TBBC those accepted and rejected. TBBC policy is that all new arrivals must be verified, photographed and issued a ration book prior to receiving rations.

UNHCR shares its database of registered refugees with TBBC to ensure compatibility, providing monthly updates of births, deaths, refugees permanently departed from camp and newly registered refugees.

Eligibility Criteria: The Eligibility Criteria applied by TBBC for assessing entitlements to support in the camps is shown in Figure A4:

Fig. A4: 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 or from their camp/section committee and complete a Request for Exemption Form verified by TBBC staff, camp management and CBO

Special Categories: The full Eligibility Criteria also address the special categories of population such as new born babies <6 months, child-headed households, permanent transfers between the camps and students from boarding houses.

TBBC supplies are distributed to all camp residents who have been verified as being eligible for assistance (the Verified Caseload) and show up for distributions. A summary of TBBC's Population Database by camp is provided in Figure A.5. It shows the Verified Caseload as of December 2011 (excluding 585 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.5 TBBC Population Database: December 2011

Verified Caseload		Ban Mai Nai Soi (Site 1)	Ban Mae Surin (Site 2)	Mae La Oon	Mae Ra Ma Luang	Mae La	Umpiem Mai	NuPo	Don Yang	Tham Hin	Total - All Camps
		13,592	3,579	13,763	15,901	46,431	17,609	15,325	3,883	7,074	137,157
Status	Registered	10,306	1,843	8,997	9,145	22,758	8,434	7,548	2,477	3,470	74,978
	Unregistered	3,286	1,736	4,766	6,756	23,673	9,175	7,777	1,406	3,604	62,179
	% unregistered	24.2%	48.5%	34.6%	42.5%	51.0%	52.1%	50.7%	36.2%	50.9%	45.3%
Gender	Female	6,560	1,761	6,810	8,021	23,180	8,558	7,682	2,029	3,646	68,247
	% of verified caseload	48.3%	49.2%	49.5%	50.4%	49.9%	48.6%	50.1%	52.3%	51.5%	49.8%
	Male	7,032	1,818	6,953	7,880	23,251	9,051	7,643	1,854	3,428	68,910
	% of verified caseload	51.7%	50.8%	50.5%	49.6%	50.1%	51.4%	49.9%	47.7%	48.5%	50.2%
Age	New Born - 6 months	47	43	35	40	36	91	77	19	41	429
	% of verified caseload	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%
	6 months - < 5 years old	1,616	397	1,760	1,938	4,511	1,634	1,538	441	881	14,716
	% of verified caseload	11.9%	11.1%	12.8%	12.2%	9.7%	9.3%	10.0%	11.4%	12.5%	10.7%
	5 years - < 18 years old	4,474	1,359	4,875	6,076	16,044	5,624	5,169	1,386	2,301	47,308
	% of verified caseload	32.9%	38.0%	35.4%	38.2%	34.6%	31.9%	33.7%	35.7%	32.5%	34.5%
	18 years old up	7,455	1,780	7,093	7,847	25,840	10,260	8,541	2,037	3,851	74,704
% of verified caseload	54.8%	49.7%	51.5%	49.3%	55.7%	58.3%	55.7%	52.5%	54.4%	54.5%	
Boarding House Students Status	Registered	91	17	45	33	133	56	15	0	1	391
	Unregistered	255	69	379	474	1,131	379	377	18	48	3,130
	% unregistered	73.7%	80.2%	89.4%	93.5%	89.5%	87.1%	96.2%	100.0%	98.0%	88.9%
Ethnicity	Burman	37	2	95	16	1,358	2,475	1,406	76	70	5,535
	% of verified caseload	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	2.9%	14.1%	9.2%	2.0%	1.0%	4.0%
	Chin	2	1	0	0	124	203	241	0	2	573
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Kachin	2	7	0	5	198	153	60	0	1	426
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Karen	364	3,014	13,652	15,873	38,973	13,146	11,936	3,689	6,968	107,615
	% of verified caseload	2.7%	84.2%	99.2%	99.8%	83.9%	74.7%	77.9%	95.0%	98.5%	78.5%
	Karenni	12,695	528	4	2	39	15	10	0	0	13,293
	% of verified caseload	93.4%	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%
	Mon	3	0	1	0	385	629	283	94	31	1,426
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.6%	1.8%	2.4%	0.4%	1.0%
	Rakhine	1	0	0	0	133	208	223	1	0	566
	% of verified caseload	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
	Shan	445	27	3	0	88	78	45	1	0	687
	% of verified caseload	3.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Other	43	0	8	5	5,133	702	1,121	22	2	7,036
	% of verified caseload	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	11.1%	4.0%	7.3%	0.6%	0.0%	5.1%
	% 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%	

Note 1: The table excludes a caseload of 585 at Wieng Heng Camp. Note 2: Births: From January to September, MPR Birth statistics are valid for the previous month, as they are based on a process of reports from Section Leaders and verification by TBBC. Birth statistics are not updated in the October to December period, instead being updated when the Annual Population Verification results are reported in January. Note 3: New-born - 6 months are not entitled to TBBC rations.

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 UNHCR and other NGOs, and dialogue with different constituents of the international community regarding root causes and durable solutions. The TBBC member agencies also advocate with their own constituencies, raising awareness and encouraging supportive action. All advocacy activities are aimed at improving refugee protection, ensuring that essential humanitarian services are maintained, and working towards a solution which will bring an end to conflict in Burma and an opportunity for refugees to lead normal fulfilling lives.

A priority for TBBC is to maximise the value of its presence along the border to research and document the situation and, where feasible, afford the displaced communities themselves the opportunity to voice their own concerns. Regular documentation includes these six-month reports, annual reports on the situation of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), regular e-letters and updates on the TBBC website.

TBBC staff brief and host numerous visitors to the border, participate in international seminars relating to Burma and contribute to relevant publications. Specific lobbying visits are made overseas to governments, NGOs and other interest groups.

TBBC is also an active member of CCSDPT, often taking leadership roles in advocacy with the RTG and donors, frequently in partnership with UNHCR. TBBC was fully engaged in writing the draft CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Plan which 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 was fully involved in the subsequent revision of the CCSDPT/ UNHCR Strategic Plan to a "Framework for Durable Solutions" and the creation of a monitoring tool to assess short term progress.

A.6.1 b) Protection

TBBC played a leading role in establishing the UNHCR/ CCSDPT Protection Working Group (PWG) in 2000 in response to a 1999 UNHCR Outreach Workshop in Bangkok. The PWG is committed to shared responsibilities in protection including refugee communities, organising joint activities for NGOs and CBOs and taking up specific protection issues both at the community level and with the Thai authorities. 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, Sexual and Gender Based Violence (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 withdrew from the PWG in Bangkok and established a Protection Coordination Body in Mae Sot, which reflected their own internal restructuring to decentralise protection activities to the border. It meets bi-monthly, with CBO attendance currently by invitation. In 2011 the PWG became the Protection Sub Committee with TOR under CCSDPT to ensure that protection was recognised as a joint responsibility for all NGOs within CCSDPT. The PSC meets bi-monthly in Bangkok and continues to raise key issues for further action.

Legal assistance centres run by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in collaboration with UNHCR are operational in 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: Pursuant to the 2008 Civil Registration Act, all children born on Thai territory are entitled to a birth certificate. Implementation of the Act commenced in September 2010. Since then, a total of 2,350 birth certificates have been issued to new-born children in the nine camps. Inconsistencies in practice have been observed, and there remains a large backlog, including those children born between the passing of the Act in 2008 and its implementation.

TBBC represents the PWG in the UN working group on Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC). A monitoring and reporting mechanism on the six grave violations¹ against children affected by armed conflict has been established in the camps and is used to monitor progress by Karen National Union (KNU) and Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) who signed deeds of commitment to end recruitment of child soldiers in 2008.

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. The production of shelter materials including roofing materials and concrete post foundations are being trialled as possible livelihood activities. Support for weaving production will cease in 2012 due to funding constraints and future livelihood interventions will focus on activities directly supporting TBBC's core objectives in food security and shelter.

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 Savings and Loans Programme (EDGSLP)

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.

EDGSLP was first started in Tham Hin in July 2010 with a Training of Trainers first and Entrepreneurship Development and Grant (EDG) Training to clients later in August 2010, which was followed by grant distribution of US \$80 to each participant to start entrepreneurial activities in camp based on the business plan which the clients had developed during the EDG Training. The programme was initiated in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp in August 2010 and then in Mae La Oon in July 2011.

Altogether, 526 people from these camps have undergone the first training and received first grant. Seventy-five per cent of those who participated in the first training and received a first grant were judged eligible for a second training and received follow-up grants. This is considered a high "success-rate" considering the confined camp-environment where the business activities are taking place. The EDGP clients now have average daily sales of baht 283 and an average profit margin of 31.5%, which indicates an average daily profit of baht 89 (in TH and MRML). This helps people remain inside camps and earn something equivalent to or more than the daily wage they can earn outside camp, without any risk of being caught and deportation.

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.

“Saving” has started in Tham Hin and Mae Ra Ma Luang camps during the second half of 2011. TBBC provides baht 5,000 seed money to each of the savings and insurance groups to motivate and help group members start saving and begin the insurance process. These groups have started weekly and fortnightly savings and some of the groups in Tham Hin have joined micro insurance schemes with the aim of protecting their investment on animals. Micro Insurance provision needs weekly contributions from the members based on the number of animals they own, to get a certain per cent of compensation from the fund should an animal die. All the groups have developed their constitutions for smooth operation and transparency of transactions.

A.6.2 b) Community agriculture and nutrition (CAN)

In 1999, members of the 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 encourage refugee agricultural production, TBBC began supporting the CAN project as a way of supplementing TBBC rations and addressing micronutrient deficiencies. The 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 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 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.

The CAN project is supporting refugees to build on their indigenous knowledge base with new technical skills and knowledge to adapt agricultural practices to grow organic nutritious food. Family home gardens are considered one of the most sustainable solutions to improve household food availability and diet diversity. Home grown garden foods have immense nutritional benefits, providing vitamins and micro-nutrients not obtained through the basic dry food rations distributed in camps.

The CAN project was established in eight border camps but during 2010 made preparations to realign its structure to operate in just five camps from 2011. This decision was made in an agreement reached with COERR who will expand their programme in the other three camps. In 2011 CAN operated 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 output, 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 outputs (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.

TBBC has decided to close the Weaving Project in 2012 due to funding constraints and a decision to focus livelihood interventions relating to TBBC's core mandate of food security and shelter. However, it will provide support to repair the looms to help the weavers continuously be involved in weaving for income generation.

A.6.3 Ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable

A.6.3 a) Food and cooking fuel

Food rations

The refugee diet is traditionally rice, salt, chilli and fishpaste, supplemented with leaves and roots gathered from the forest, plus any vegetables or livestock that can be cultivated, raised or hunted. For many years the refugees were not entirely dependent on the relief programme as there was still access to territory in Burma 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 ration 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 Organisation (WHO)/ World Food Programme (WFP)/ UNHCR guidelines. The addition of pulses to the food ration also prevented outbreaks of Beriberi in infants.

The TBBC food ration 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 research 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 ration, 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 ration 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.

Anticipating funding shortages in 2011 and beyond, a global nutrition consultant was recruited in late 2010 to review TBBC's food ration 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 ration target groups and commodities as summarised in Figure A.6. In early 2011 the food ration provided was targeted to three distribution groups: 6 months to <5 year olds (young children); 5 years to < 18 year olds (older children) and 18 years + (adults). 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. The AsiaMIX was also reformulated to the World Food Programme's formula to increase the energy, protein, and vitamin/ mineral content. The new product, AsiaREMIX, was introduced in all camps in 2011.

At the end of 2011, TBBC was obligated to make further ration cuts for implementation in 2012. The planned reductions will bring the overall food ration from 1,995 down to 1,640 kcals/ person/ day (78% of the Sphere minimum standard of 2,100 kcals/ person/ day).

Planned cuts to the ration in the coming year will be accomplished by the following measures:

- Rice reduced to 12 kg per adult and older child, 6 kg per child: As rice is the main food ration commodity, it is necessary to cut this commodity to meet budget shortfalls. (25% broken rice will be supplied instead of 35% broken, which will mitigate this cut by providing households with a more “edible portion” of rice.
- Fishpaste reduced to 500 g per person, regardless of age.² Fishpaste provides only a small quantity of protein to the diet, and is used as a condiment, so it has been reduced slightly.
- Cooking oil reduced to 0.5 L per person. The oil ration has been reduced but will be included in the Supplementary Feeding Programme for nutritionally vulnerable groups to ensure that their needs for extra kcals are met.
- The adult ration of AsiaREMix is discontinued, but the child (6 months to 18 years) ration will remain 1 Kg (including Boarding Houses). AsiaREMix will be provided to young and older children at the same levels to ensure that the population has access to adequate protein and micronutrients. The small amount of AsiaREMix provided in the adult ration will be re-directed into the Supplementary Feeding Programme for pregnant/ lactating women.
- The amount of pulses, salt, and charcoal will remain the same.

Fig. A.6: TBBC Food Rations Changes (per person per month)

Item	Provided Since August 2008	Adjustment for Jan 2011	Adjustment for Jan 2012
Rice	15 kg/ adult: 7.5 kg/ child < 5 years	13.5 kg/ adult & older child: 7 kg/ young child	12 kg/ adult & older child: 6 kg/ young child. Better quality 25% broken rice will be supplied instead of 35% broken
Fortified flour (AsiaMIX)	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ child < 5 years	0.25 kg/ adult: 1 kg/ young and older child (AsiaREMix provided to all camps in 3-4Q 2011)	None provided to adults. 1 kg/ young and older child (AsiaREMix provided to all camps)
Fishpaste	0.75 kg/ person	0.75 kg/ adult & older child: 0.25 kg/ young child	500 gms per person regardless of age
Iodised Salt	330 gm/ person	150 gm/ person	150 gm/ person
Mungbeans	1 kg/ adult: 500 gm/ child < 5 years	Yellow split peas: 1 kg/ adult and older child: 0.5 kg/ young child	Yellow split peas: 1 kg/ adult and older child: 0.5 kg/ young child
Cooking Oil	1 ltr/ adult: 500 ml/ child < 5 years	0.8 ltr/ person based on a sliding scale of household size	0.5 ltr/ person
Dry Chillies	40 gm/ person	None	None
Sugar	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ child < 5years	125gm/ adult: 250 gm/ older child and young child	None – incorporated into AsiaREMix

Cooking fuel

For years refugees gathered firewood from the forest for their cooking needs but when camps started to be consolidated in 1995, TBBC was asked to supply cooking fuel in Mae La to lessen environmental impact on the surrounding area. 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 again in 2004 to review ration levels and cooking fuel types. It was calculated then that an average household needed 190 mega joules (MJ) of heat per person per month for food preparation and boiling of water. A charcoal specification of 24 MJ per Kg was established, so that an average ration of 8kg/ person/ month, provided the requirement ($8 \times 24 = 192$).

It was recognised that the need was not directly proportional to household size, so a distribution curve was established, with a household receiving 20kgs for the first person plus 5kgs for each additional person. Demographics vary by camp and over time, so the average ration per person varies, the current average is 8.1kgs.

Significant cost increases in the raw materials during 2011 required to achieve a heating value of 24 MJ/kg mean that it is now more cost efficient to reduce the heating value specification to 22 MJ/kg and supply additional quantity. Other recommendations such as the supply of fuel-efficient cooking stoves and issues relating to the handling and inspection of charcoal have all been implemented. Experiments with firewood in Umpiem Mai and Tham Hin camps were not successful and terminated in 2009.

A 2010 study² “one cough too many” further verified the use of charcoal in combination with bucket stoves to mitigate against respiratory infections. A further evaluation of the provision of cooking fuel and potential new technologies is currently on hold pending the outcome of the Environmental Impact Assessment, and identification of suitable resources.

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

² The cost savings of implementing a smaller ration for young children are minimal, so a standard ration for all age groups will be implemented. Pulses will not be reduced for those camps who do not receive fishpaste

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 in 2007 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 neighbouring 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 programme was undertaken by an external consultancy in 2009 with multiple recommendations including the appointment of a shelter expert to lead and develop the shelter programme.

Standard building material rations are as set out in Figure A.7. However at the end of 2010, and again in the second half of 2011 these rations have been modified on a camp by camp basis due to significant increases in material costs and overall reductions in the shelter budget.

Fig. A.7: TBBC Standard Building Material Rations

Item	Size	Specification	New House		Annual Repairs	
			Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)	Standard (1-5 Pers)	Large (>5 Pers)
Bamboo	Standard	3" x >6m	250	350	25	35
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m	4	6	*3	*3
	Large	5" x 6m	8	12		
Roofing	Leaf Thatch		350	450	200	**360
	Grass Thatch		250	350	100	180
Nails	5"		1kg	2kg		
	4"		1kg	2kg		
	3"		1kg	2kg		

Note: The Replacement House ration has not been utilised since 2010.

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 actual 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 were 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, within a maximum entitlement per person living within each house, in order to keep the house in good condition. Further to the tailored assessment, carpenters monitor the quality of delivered shelter materials and assist vulnerable families in particular with construction, to improve the building methods and structures of the houses.

Carpenters were trained in the first half of 2011 and controlled the quality of shelter material deliveries. During the the second half of 2011 post distribution monitoring checked that each household received their entitlements and addressed any issues. Following this, the needs assessment was conducted again to inform 2012 material needs.

Due to funding constraints the TBBC shelter budget had to be reduced by 50% for 2011. Consequently, TBBC decided to prioritize the repair of refugee houses and warehouses in order to maintain existing structures. 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 for Annual Household Repairs had to be adjusted to reflect the preferences of the different camps. At the end of 2011 further reductions to Repair rations needed to be made to work within the allocated 2012 budget. The 2012 reduced building material rations for housing repairs in each camp are set out in Figure A.8:

Fig. A.8. TBBC Reduced Building Material Rations (2012)

Item	Size	Specification	Annual Repairs			
			Standard (1-5 Pers)		Large (>5 Pers)	
Bamboo	Standard	3" x 6m	NS&MS	23	NS&MS	27
			MLO	10	MLO	15
			MRML	10	MRML	15
			DY	15	DY	15
			TH	15	TH	15
Eucalyptus	Small	4" x 6m	NS&MS	2	NS&MS	2
	Large	5" x 6m	TH	1	TH	1
Roofing	Leaf Thatch	180 x 30cm	NS&MS	100	NS&MS	150
			MLO	180	MLO	300
			MRML	180	MRML	300
	Grass Thatch	180 x 70cm	DY	70	DY	90
	Plastic Sheets	Standard	TH	1	TH	1

*Notes: Material Supplies to UM, NP and ML camps as per Pilot Needs-Based Assessment of each House

Building material distribution is 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. These shelter initiatives are increasing community skills and capacities, as well as prolonging the durability of the shelter materials. New initiatives also offer income generation through stipend worker payments.

Through these activities TBBC has been able to develop extensive partnership networks with various NGOs (such as Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) and research institutes (Department of Agriculture of Thammasat University, Department of Forestry Products of Kasetsart University). Such partnerships help TBBC to increase the skills and capacities of refugees 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

Due to a further funding shortfall expected in 2012 TBBC will cease provision of all non-food items even to new arrivals, other than distributing donated items.

Cooking stoves

Fuel-efficient 'bucket' cooking stoves developed in 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 involved 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 but delay in the receipt of promised funding prevented any procurement to cover the identified gaps.

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.

Blankets, mosquito nets, 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. Since 2008 TBBC has provided nets and mats to newly arrived refugees when not covered by other agencies.

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. However in recent years, Lutheran World Relief (LWR) has donated increasing numbers of bed quilts, leaving no need for TBBC to purchase blankets.

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 were no further general distributions but TBBC has continued to distribute pots, woks and other cooking utensils such as plates, bowls and spoons to new arrivals on a needs basis.

Clothing and Quilts

Beginning in 1995, World Concern and LWR sent occasional shipments of used clothing, sweaters and quilts. As the refugees became more aid-dependent the need, especially for warm clothing 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 has gradually changed with less clothing and more bed quilts, and now consists only of quilts and baby kits.

In 2007, the Wakachiai project, a Japanese NGO, began sending used clothing, and has since become a regular supporter supplying enough for one item for each adult refugee. Used clothing for young children is not available in the donated shipments and, 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 c).

A.6.3 d) Nutrition**Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (SFP/ TFP)**

TBBC supports supplementary feeding programmes for the following vulnerable groups: malnourished children and adults; pregnant and lactating women; TB and HIV patients; patients with chronic conditions; people with problems swallowing or chewing; and infants unable to breastfeed. The feeding programmes are implemented by INGO health agency partners, using guidelines and protocols developed by TBBC. TBBC provides training to camp-based staff and assists in monitoring programmes at the field level.

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., fortified flour, 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 organisations, including the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, the Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS) with KWO in Mae La, Nu Po and Umpiem Mai, and the Karenni Women's Organisation (KnWO) in Mai Nai Soi and Mae Surin. The Education Committee of the Camp Committees in 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, three baht/ child/ day was increased to five 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. AsiaREMix and charcoal is provided in-kind by TBBC to provide a morning snack for the children. Teachers and cooks were initially trained by TBBC and/or by the partner agencies in basic nutrition concepts and meal planning for maximum nutritional impact at the lowest cost. Monthly monitoring and reporting by nursery school partners was implemented in 2010. In addition, annual border-wide nursery school coordination meetings were initiated by TBBC, to

share information and coordinate 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.

Nutrition surveillance

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 standardised 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.

Although acute malnutrition rates in children have remained well below WHO cut-offs since the commencement of the surveys, chronic – stunting – malnutrition remains persistently high.

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. The current version (Procurement Manual, July 2011 and Addendum, December 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.

Detailed supplier evaluations are maintained, samples tested, and a procurement committee of procurement, programme and support staff discuss and recommend contract awards based on 'best value for money' criteria, taking into account: price, product quality, production capacity, reputation and proven ability to meet delivery schedules, experience in delivering humanitarian assistance, and knowledge of local working conditions. This means that suppliers who perform less than satisfactorily on previous contracts may not be awarded a future contract even if their price is the lowest. Suppliers awarded contracts and their sub-contractors are also required to re-sign a Code of Conduct every twelve months to ensure appropriate behaviour.

The timing of the tendering and contract award process varies according to the source and price volatility of the commodity. Currently, rice is tendered every two months, yellow split peas and fortified flour (AsiaREMIX) quarterly and the other commodities twice a year. Contracts contain only estimated quantities, stipulating that actual quantities will depend on monthly requirements. Contract prices include delivery to camp and VAT at a current rate of 7% although rice is zero-rated (no VAT charged).

Transportation

Traditionally transport costs were always included in the price of all food and cooking fuel supplies, making the commodity supplier responsible for delivery to camp. When AsiaMIX was introduced it was purchased ex-factory with TBBC separately contracting transport to camp. TBBC now also separately contracts transport from Bangkok port to the camps for yellow split peas.

Suppliers or transporters deliver directly to warehouses in the camps. During the dry season, most supplies are delivered monthly. Salt deliveries contain four months' supply, and AsiaREMIX deliveries for Mai Nai Soi, Mae Surin, Don Yang and Tham Hin contain two months' supply as the monthly volume is low. Five camps have to be stockpiled with up to seven months food prior to the rainy season as access roads become impassable for delivery trucks.

In Tak province transportation is usually by ten-wheel truck with a capacity of 400 x 50 kg rice sacks. For the other less accessible camps, transportation is usually by six-wheel trucks or four-wheel drive pick-ups. TBBC staff organise permits from the local Thai authorities.

Purchase Orders

The TBBC Field Office Administrators prepare Purchase Orders on a monthly basis to call off the required quantity for the next distribution. A Supply Calculation Form (SCF) is used to calculate Purchase Order (PO) quantities, on which the actual population composition for camp section and three age group categories are recorded separately. The form automatically calculates requirements for each category, and the amount of stock remaining from the previous distribution is deducted. Quantities of supplies required for extra needs and health agencies etc. are shown separately on the SCF and PO, so that they can be clearly identified and classified accordingly.

Quality control

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, financial penalties or replacement depending on the degree of failure. Substandard performance and failure to communicate with TBBC and address problems may influence future contract awards. Many failures are minor infractions of demanding specifications and it is important that suppliers are treated fairly and equitably, as there are a limited number who are able to meet TBBC requirements. TBBC tries to work with suppliers to resolve quality issues, but has the ultimate sanction of refusing future contract awards to suppliers who consistently fall short.

In addition, the Camp Committees carry out checks at the time of delivery/ distribution, and generally set aside any deficient items pending further checking and/or replacement. Refugee warehouse staff and TBBC staff have been trained in basic checks of commodity quality and weight. A detailed TBBC sampling plan has been devised and used in the camps since late 2009, which is based on international standards of commodity testing: the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). Inevitably quality problems occur from time to time and when this happens sampling rates may be increased, further checks initiated and protocols modified. 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.

Receipt, distribution and stock

The Camp Committees, with the assistance of warehouse managers and camp-based staff, remain responsible for the distribution of supplies but all activities are closely monitored by TBBC field staff.

A TBBC Delivery Receipt (DR) is signed by warehouse managers, which suppliers are required to return to the TBBC Field Office as proof of delivery. Delivery schedules are designed to ensure that new supplies arrive before the refugees have consumed the previous deliveries, with sufficient allowance for possible delays due to road conditions, breakdowns and other factors.

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 6.4 a), b) and c) Camp management, Community Outreach and Gender to strengthen the role of women in food distribution.

Following the IASC workshop on SGBV prevention and specific recommendations from the food and nutrition sector, staff have highlighted issues related to children at distribution points: children who are head of households and also other children who are sent to collect rations without any supervision. Since 2009 all child headed households are supervised under another household unit with adults. Also women's sensitive issues have been included into the Post Distribution Monitoring which was introduced the same year.

Ration pictures are posted at each warehouse depicting the ration items and amounts people are entitled to receive. Their presence is checked monthly as a component of TBBC's monitoring system.

A standardised warehouse management system is now operating in all camps. Since 2009 TBBC Distribution Monitoring Teams (camp stipend staff) help record the commodity rations being distributed both on the ration book and on a "Ration Distribution

Register (RDR)". The RDR is primarily a stock management tool but is also used for providing the actual feeding figure following a distribution. The RDR is a section by section record of all those who collected a ration at a warehouse in any given month. It records at a ration book level the actual amounts of each commodity distributed to each household and the actual number of each age group who collected rations. The "Ration Distribution Warehouse (RDW)" form is basically a warehouse level summary of the RDR, collating distributions to all Sections undertaken from a particular warehouse and providing a clear stock balance which is recorded and reported at the end of each distribution. This is a theoretical stock if correct quantities were distributed to the number of persons recorded.

Following distributions a physical stock count is undertaken by both warehouse and TBBC staff and any discrepancies from the RDW balance investigated and recorded on the stock card. In the past, stock balances were not always recorded or kept, but instead distributed to new arrivals who arrived in camps in between two distributions (without verification). Now, any balance is recorded, kept in stock and deducted from the next purchase order. A Supply and Distribution Reconciliation is made monthly to detect what proportion of all supplies delivered to camp was actually distributed to the target population.

Ration books

Each household has a standard ration book issued by TBBC, stating their entitlement, 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 were given to registered refugees, pink books were issued for persons who have been identified for interview by the respective provincial admissions board (PAB); and orange ration books were issued for persons who have been verified by TBBC as being present in the camp and eligible for assistance but are yet to undergo any official process. A further enhancement has been made for 2012, with ration books issued by household instead of by family (some households contain more than one family) with different coloured pages for each category, as some households contain both registered and unregistered people, instead of different coloured books. Separate ration books are issued to each Boarding house.

Since 2009 all adult refugees have to be personally present at distributions in order to collect their rations (or during verifications/ ration-book-checks conducted a few days prior in order to avoid delays and crowding during distributions). A list of exemptions is used to allow for those with valid reason not to attend a distribution (e.g., camp committee members, teachers, medics, elderly and disabled). Those people require verification letters (e.g., education NGOs provide lists of all education stipend staff) and must complete a Request for Exemption Form verified by TBBC staff, camp management and CBOs. All persons collecting rations must produce photo identification, either a UNHCR 'Household Registration Document' or a TBBC photo page (displayed in their ration-books). Failure to comply with the requirements renders individuals ineligible to collect rations for that month.

Warehouses

TBBC constructs, maintains and manages all its warehouses (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 uses large amounts of bamboo and requires constant maintenance.
- Mobile Storage Units (MSU). This type of warehousing is the most commonly used in humanitarian food aid programmes elsewhere. MSU's come in 2 versions; soft-walled or hard-walled. The soft-walled version is best suited to emergency situations, whereas the hard-walled version is best suited to protracted situations. TBBC currently has two hard-walled warehouses installed in Mae La and Umpiem Mai. These warehouses are 'mobile', in that they are based on a modular, metal frame which can be constructed in a short space of time in any location which has a level surface.
- Mud-brick warehouses. Currently, mud-brick warehouses exist in only three camps: Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon. Mud-brick construction was chosen because materials are readily available around the camps and community members receive training in construction techniques contributing to their acceptance by beneficiaries. Mud-brick warehouse construction also offers good in-camp livelihood opportunities.

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.

Food containers

Reusable food storage containers are distributed for both health and environmental reasons. TBBC began providing containers for AsiaMIX in 2004 and cooking oil in 2005. Sealable plastic containers are provided for AsiaREMIX as a safeguard against moisture and rodents, and refugees are only allowed to collect AsiaREMIX if they bring their containers with them to distribution points. Plastic oil containers with volume gradations were distributed to each household during the second half of 2005. These have proven to be very durable and are not only hygienic, but also enable refugees to visually check that the correct oil rations are received.

TBBC contracts specify that fish-paste must be delivered in reusable sealed plastic drums. The fish-paste is stored in the same container, which the supplier collects for re-use once the fish-paste has been distributed.

A.6.3 f) Monitoring Procedures

A Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist joined TBBC in August 2011 to develop a long-term Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, which will focus on fostering a learning environment and building a more participatory M&E system with an emphasis on outcomes and impacts. Development will be undertaken progressively, initially working closely with TBBC Management, Programme Specialists, Departments and Field Offices. M&E developments will aim for simplicity, operability and capacity building, within the existing TBBC resource context.

TBBC staff continuously monitor refugee population numbers, and the quality, quantity, delivery, storage and distribution of supplies. Feedback from refugees on the levels of satisfaction with the rations received is also regularly sought in a variety of formats. A formal monitoring system has been continually refined since 1995 based on frequent evaluations. From January 2012, the recently appointed TBBC Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist will support Supply Chain management to review and further improve the existing monitoring system and to build team monitoring capacity, as a part of M&E support to all TBBC programmes and management.

A population reporting and monitoring system was introduced in 2008 and all data, collected in hard copy form in camps, is now entered into a standardised template in all field offices by Field Data Assistants. The population monitoring system will be complemented by the revised and improved household-based ration book system to be implemented from January 2012.

The entire supply monitoring system involves collection of information by professional inspectors, checks made on supplies (delivery, quality, weight, and distribution) through camp recording systems, and staff visits to the camps. TBBC's current (2011) monitoring process is summarised in the figure below:

Fig. A.9: Summary of TBBC Population & Supply Monitoring Processes

Operation	Information Required	Primary Source	Verification by TBBC
Calculating commodity required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp population and population structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section leaders Camp Committees MOI/ UNHCR registration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Population Verification Census Collection of monthly updates directly from section leaders and verification of population changes at the household level Periodic house counts and checks on new arrivals Data sharing agreement with UNHCR
Procurement & tendering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bids from > 3 companies. Cost, quality and delivery conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local, national and international suppliers TBBC staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prices monitored in Bangkok by TBBC
Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality and quantity Delivery and distribution schedules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp leaders, Suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Checks by independent inspection companies prior to loading and/ or at camp warehouses Samples taken by TBBC staff for testing Delivery Receipt slips
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State of warehouses Losses to pests/ rodents Warehouse management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp leaders and warehouse staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic visual inspection/ warehouse inventory Stock cards Monthly monitoring of warehouses
Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution schedule Amount distributed Stock in hand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp stock and distribution records Household ration books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular inspection of records including ration books, RDRs, RDWs and stock cards. Monthly household and community group interviews Systematic monitoring at distribution points

Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees level of satisfaction with the quantity, composition and quality of the food and charcoal rations received Feedback on household ration utilisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Random Household Interviews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TBBC staff randomly select households in all camps each month for interview. Results are reported in the Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR). Summary reports using Post-Distribution Monitoring results are published twice a year and the findings analysed and discussed at programme/ management meetings.
Feedback through Camp Public Forums:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public comments on TBBC programme-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camp Public Forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public meetings held by TBBC field staff in the camps each month to discuss issues relating to TBBC's programme directly with the community. Results are reported in the MMR.
Feedback through Comment Boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anonymous and confidential comments on TBBC programme-related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment Boxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of comments is restricted to authorised TBBC staff, who monitor and collate/ report responses. A monthly summary of all comments is submitted to the Head Office for internal evaluation. Responses to general concerns published in the TBBC News sheet which is then distributed in the camps.

Main features of the current population and supply monitoring system are:

TBBC Population Database (TPD): An electronic database containing all relevant population data, is collected through an annual Population Verification Census, involving a face-to-face interview with all registered and unregistered refugees of all ages in all camps. At interview, registered refugees have their UNHCR registration papers checked and entered into the TPD. All unregistered refugees have their data recorded and have a photo taken which is also included in the TPD. The TPD is then updated monthly for population increases (new arrivals, births) and permanent departures (resettlement and deaths). People who have not been recorded using either of these tools are not entered into the TPD, regardless of their status i.e. 'registered' or 'unregistered', and are therefore not entitled to receive rations. The total population contained within the TPD at any given time is considered TBBC's Verified Caseload.

Checks at distribution points allow TBBC staff to transparently monitor a larger number of household rations. See Section 6.3 e) Quality Control for more information.

Delivery receipt & Stock Cards: Delivery receipt documents are signed by the Warehouse Manager or other responsible warehouse staff and verified by TBBC staff. Stock cards are used to record all movements of stock in or out of a warehouse and separate stock cards are used for each commodity. The monitoring conducted by camp staff supplements the data collected in professional inspection reports. However, TBBC uses the professional inspections findings to make final decisions and decide on actions when quality or quantity problems occur. Please refer to Section 6.3 e) Receipt, Distribution and Stock for more information.

Stock and Distribution Monitoring/ reconciliation: A standardised warehouse management system is now operating in all camps and since 2009 TBBC has also employed Distribution Monitoring Teams (camp stipend staff) who help record the commodity rations being distributed both on the ration book and on an RDR. Refer to Section 6.3 e) Receipt, Distribution and Stock for more information.

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

The Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Survey consists of refugee interviews, focusing on commodity consumption at the household level. To ensure confidentiality, all household visits are undertaken by TBBC staff rather than camp/ community members. This policy encourages trust and openness, producing more accurate and reliable data. However, it also limits the number of interviews that can be undertaken, according to staffing capacity limitations in each field office. To date, each camp has been sampled based on two to five randomly selected households/ camp/ month.

TBBC plans to review the PDM survey to improve feedback from beneficiaries on their level of satisfaction with the quantity, and composition of the food and charcoal rations received, and their utilisation of the rations in the context of ration cuts. One aim is to increase the sample of respondents in each camp. A new and more rigorous and representative random sampling methodology will be developed, based on selection of household heads from the Total Population Database. The survey tool will also be reviewed and updated, aiming to simplify content and to incorporate relevant indicators arising from the 2011 Vulnerability Assessment.

Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism will address the receipt, handling and response to all complaints, from general concerns about TBBC programme and services to specific allegations of sexual abuse and exploitation against TBBC staff or refugee partner organisations. Mechanisms will be established for internal processing of complaints including levels of response and specific staff responsibilities. This tool will be piloted and implemented in 2012, starting with staff and refugee partner orientation followed by a comprehensive community information campaign. The mechanism has emerged from TBBC's development of an 'Accountability to Beneficiary Framework', based on the 2010 HAP Standard on Accountability and Quality Management, developed in order to strengthen and formalise TBBC accountability to beneficiaries based on information sharing, participation,

and complaints handling.

Feedback from refugee beneficiaries on satisfaction levels with rations is also encouraged through locked Comment Boxes, Camp Public Forums described in detail below.

Comment Boxes are locked and installed at warehouses and other central locations, with a request for anonymous feedback. This gives residents a unique opportunity to provide TBBC comments on programme-related issues. The boxes have pictorial and written instructions to explain their purpose. The collection of comments is restricted to authorised TBBC field office staff. A monthly summary of all comments is submitted to the Head Office for internal evaluation as part of TBBC's monitoring system, with responses to general concerns published in the TBBC News sheet which is then distributed in the camps. In recent years, however, there has been a trend of decreasing comment box usage. In response, TBBC has established complementary Camp Community Forums on a regular basis in all camps as a way to improve communications and elicit improved beneficiary feedback.

Camp Public Forums (CPFs) are public meetings held by TBBC field staff in the camps to discuss issues relating to TBBC's programme directly with the community. Trial CPFs were successfully instigated in some camps during late 2010 and were extended to all camps in 2011. These forums are now the primary source of beneficiary feedback on the programme although comments boxes continue to be maintained in all camps. Basic guidelines for these forums include:

- Conduct once per month in each camp focusing only on the TBBC programme (supply chain, CAN, livelihoods etc.), not on broader issues such as resettlement etc.
- The meeting forum is conducted over a maximum period of 2-3 hours with dates/ times/ locations for the meetings distributed/ published/ announced in advance.
- The forum must be chaired by a TBBC staff member (not stipend staff) and cannot be held at camp offices. These are designed to be community forums, in which any member of the community should feel free to express their opinions on the TBBC programme.
- The forums must not be chaired/ moderated by any camp committee/ refugee committee member. Staff chairing these meetings should provide a concise summary of the forum as part of the MMR.
- Rotate meetings section by section, to keep the number of those attending manageable.

Monthly Monitoring Reports (MMR): TBBC Field Officers and Field Coordinators make a preliminary evaluation of the monthly monitoring checks in their respective field sites which are then compiled into a border-wide evaluation that is documented/ summarised in a Monthly Monitoring Report, which are discussed at bi-monthly "Field Coordination Meetings" held in Bangkok. Findings help inform and improve TBBC's relief programme. Feedback is given to TBBC management and other staff, refugee partners and recipients, and other relevant stakeholders as needed.

The main monitoring results for the second half of 2011 are set out in Chapter 5.

A.6.3 g) 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, TBBC used to maintain an 'emergency stock' of basic non-food items; blankets, mats, mosquito nets, plastic sheets and cooking pots. However, TBBC stopped purchasing non-food items to the camps in 2011 and these stocks have been discontinued.

UNHCR developed a contingency planning draft framework on emergency preparedness for refugee influxes outside of camp in 2011 and TBBC was designated as lead for the Food and Shelter sectors. In the event of an influx, TBBC will provide plastic sheets, rice, tinned fish and salt.

A.6.3 h) The Sangklaburi Safe House

The Sangklaburi Safe House was established by TBBC in 1992 when migrant workers were routinely deported to the border near Huay Malai. It took care of sick and mentally ill people who ended up on the border where there were inadequate services to support their return to good health. The Safe House was run by volunteers and provided care until they were well enough to return to their families in Burma. TBBC provided stipends, rent, food, medicine and other administrative expenses. Few deportees have been admitted to the Safe House in recent years because people are now handed over directly to the Burmese authorities at Three Pagodas Pass.

A chronic caseload remains, however, for which there are no easy solutions. Most of these people are stateless, many have no idea where they are from and would be unable to survive without the twenty four hour support and care provided by the Safe House. They are generally deportees or undocumented people who have a chronic physical or mental illness, including people from abusive work environments. The residents are from many different countries, ethnicities and religions, including Mon, Shan,

Karen, Arakan, Akha, Chinese, Thai, Malaysian, Cambodian and Indian.

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 residents. 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 general operational costs, whilst TEAR Australia 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 district and specifically Huay Malai are compromised by poverty, social exclusion and 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.

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. The current Safe House Strategic Plan (2010-2015) directs the transition of the Safe House from under the management of TBBC to that of The Church of Christ in Thailand (CCT). The 16th Division (Pak 16) of CCT have approved three resolutions affecting the Safe House at their recent Annual General Meeting. These resolutions include; Pak 16 providing the land for a new Safe House building, the Safe House 'project' will be transitioned from TBBC to under the management of CCT's Kwai River Christian Hospital (KRCH), and Pak 16 will establish a sub-committee to oversee the transition throughout 2012.

Two Safe House volunteers are working closely with the Safe House Manager and the Safe House Committee to strengthen both its patient care model and administrative systems.

A.6.3 i) Assistance to Thai communities

TBBC has always provided assistance to Thai communities in the vicinity of the refugee camps. This is in recognition of the fact that there are poor communities that do not have access to any other assistance and which may feel neglected when support is given to refugees in their area. For many years assistance 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 j) 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 RECOFTC, TBBC has initiated a 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 consultant has been engaged to conduct an environmental impact assessment of TBBC's programme in the early part of 2012. The objectives of the Environmental Impact Assessment are:

- Assess the impact that the current TBBC organisational, programme and operational activities have on the environment.
- Produce a report that TBBC can use with its donors, and other stakeholders, in reporting on the environmental impact of its activities.
- Highlight realistic recommendations that TBBC can implement to reduce any negative impacts on the environment.

A.6.4 Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance

A.6.4 a) Camp management

TBBC provides all assistance in coordination with the KRC based in Mae Sot and the KnRC based in Mae Hong Son. Both committees report to TBBC monthly. The overall camp management structure is set out in Appendix E.

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 baht 1.8/ refugee/ month for each camp. By 2003 it had become clear that this allowance was inadequate to truly cover camp administration costs.

In 2003-2004, TBBC carried out a survey 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 baht 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 baht 8/ 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 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.

KRC and KnRC camp management staff are now responsible for the logistics of stipend support for about 2,500 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. 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 and 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 in 2011 a workshop was convened by KRC with EC, Camp leaders and Camp Committee representatives to review their effectiveness. The workshop will continue in 2012 to address weaknesses and improve the guidelines in preparation for the elections scheduled for January 2013.

All cases of CoC breaches in the camps were reported to TBBC through KRC. The Refugee Committees have also developed a complaints log, with the purpose of recording all complaints received from all camps and as a tool for monitoring the CoC case management.

A.6.4 b) Community outreach

In 2005, a Community Outreach Officer was recruited to explore the roles of different sectors of camp populations and devise strategies to address gender, ethnic and other inequities. Regular roundtable CBO meetings were established in all nine camps during 2006 and 2007 to gain ongoing insights into the issues which enabled the development of CBO work plans and requests for support for co-ordinated community activities. These included the establishment of a community centre in Umpiem Mai camp.

The community outreach programme expanded to provide capacity building for CBOs with the longer-term aim of developing an enhanced pool of human resources to feed into senior positions in the core camp management structures. In 2010, the establishment of a CCSDPT/ UNHCR Camp Management Working Group facilitated clarification on the role and position of CBOs in camp management and, in 2011, this programme has been realigned under TBBC's Camp Management Support Programme.

In 2009-10, the CBO meetings were complemented by a programme of periodic focus group consultations with members of vulnerable and under-represented sectors of the camp populations to widen and diversify beneficiary inputs into programming. Both of these ongoing initiatives have facilitated community input into the evaluation and planning of TBBC operations as well as the development of CBO partnerships in TBBC operations. Through CMSP, issues relating to diversity, gender and inequity have been raised with refugee camp committees for redress.

In 2010, specific exploration of the specific needs of vulnerable and under-represented persons became more central to the work of community outreach. A project profiling the Muslim communities in the camps was completed, with recommendations to ensure programming was more responsive to their specific needs. The most pertinent intervention as a result was to offer eligible households in camps with Muslim communities a Halal alternative to their fish paste ration, specifically an extra portion of pulses. In addition, Handicap International (HI) facilitated workshops were initiated to enhance sensitisation to the needs of Persons with Disabilities and their access to TBBC programmes. Recommendations have been incorporated in work planning for 2012.

In addition, the Community Outreach programme started to take greater responsibility for the development and dissemination of information and messages to camp communities, especially regarding shifts in TBBC programming including reductions to the food rations implemented at the start of the year.

This is part of a wider strategy to consolidate and reinforce TBBC's accountability to beneficiaries as a whole and, as a first step, a framework reviewing TBBC's current tools in its accountability to the refugee communities and identifying strategic interventions to strengthen and formalise these was drafted. Although aimed at addressing TBBC obligations to the wider refugee population, it is also directly impacting accountability to camp management bodies. To date, two significant initiatives have been introduced: TBBC's Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism and Monthly Distribution Feedback Points – See 3.4.4 "Beneficiary Communication" for more details.

A.6.4 c) 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 5.7. Due to limited housing supply in the camps, many households comprise more than one family, particularly young-married who continue to live with their parents and unregistered who have moved in with friends/ relatives.

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 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.

TBBC supports 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. The project has improved KWO capacity to provide services and enabled women who were simultaneously working with other organisations to earn income, to leave their other positions. This has lessened the burdens of having two jobs and opened up the other jobs to other 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 providing stipends for child minders to take care of very young children while the parent is working. Alternatives to individual child minders have also been explored including 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. The KnWO has, however, established two day care centres in Mai Nai Soi and plans to build one in Mae Surin in 2012.

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" 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 the quality of rice has been upgraded as a direct response to the recommendations. Other issues 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). A focus in 2008 was implementation of SGBV guidelines in the Food, Nutrition and Shelter sectors. In 2011 training on awareness of gender issues was conducted with camp management staff and 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 on-going process. Its initial goal and objectives are considered as realistic in the context of current gender awareness in TBBC. TBBC recognises that men and women are at different stages of gender awareness and as a result, different activities will be targeted for men and women within the refugee communities.

A.6.5 Develop TBBC organisational structure and resources to anticipate and respond to changes, challenges and opportunities

A.6.5 a) Strategic Plan

TBBC developed its first Strategic Plan in 2005. 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 Strategic Plan 2009-2013 was reviewed at the end of 2011 and adjustments made to the planning assumptions and interventions taking into account changes in the political and funding situation since 2009 and progress made/ lessons learnt in developing new initiatives during this period.

The TBBC Strategic Plan informs all TBBC activities, the core objectives forming the basis for the TBBC Logframe and the structure of this report.

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. 46 evaluations and reviews have been or are being carried out to date as set out in Figure A.12:

Fig. A.10: Evaluations and reviews of TBBC programme

1	Mar 1994	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ EC/ Femconsult.	Overall Programme
2	Nov 1996	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ Femconsult.	Monitoring System
3	Apr 1997	ECHO	Overall Programme
4	Sept 1997	Independent	Ration Adequacy
5	Nov 1997	ECHO	Financial/ Admin
6	May 1998	Dutch Interchurch Aid/ International Agricultural Centre	Supplementary Feeding
7	Apr 2000	DanChurchAid	Sphere Standards
8	May 2000	UNHCR Consultant	Cooking Fuel
9	Mar 2003	Independent.	Management and Governance
10	Jun 2003	IRC	Procurement and Quality Control
11	Jul 2003	Independent	Cooking Fuel
12	Oct 2003	ECHO	Audit
13	Nov 2003	ECHO	Nutrition and Food Aid
14	Aug 2004	Independent	Monitoring Procedures
15	Sep 2004	Independent	Financial Control Procedures
16	Feb 2005	EC (DG AIDCO)	Rice and building materials
17	Jul 2005	Independent	staff remuneration
18	2006	Independent	Staff Policy gender sensitivity
19	2006	Independent	Staff Policy and Thai Labour Law
20	Jul 2006	Independent	Staff Development
21	Jul 2006	DanChurchAid	Alternative packaging of TBBC programme
22	Oct 2006	WFP	Food Distribution
23	Jan 2007	Channel Research	Emergency relief programme
24	Jan 2007	NCCA/ AusAID	Overall Programme
25	Jul 2007	EC	Ex-post Monitoring
26	Jun 2007	ECHO	Audit
27	2007/8/9/10	Caritas Switzerland/ DA	Conflict Analysis (Ongoing)
28	Feb 2008	EC (TBBC as part of a broader assessment)	Strategic Assessment
29	Feb 2008	DFID (TBBC as part of a broader assessment)	Review aid to refugees and IDPs
30	Jun 2008	Independent	Risk Management Assessment
31	Nov 2008	CIDA (TBBC as part of broader assessment)	Response to EC/ DFID assessments

32	Mar 2009	DANIDA (as part of broader assessment)	DANIDA support to overall programme
33	May 2009	Independent	Shelter Programme
34	Aug 2009	Independent	Management Structure & Budgeting
35	Aug 2009	Independent	Data management
36	Oct 2009	EC (DG ECHO)	Livelihoods vulnerability analysis
37	Mar 2010	Independent	Camp Security in other refugee situations
38	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
46	Oct 2011	CIDA/ AusAID	Camp Management Model

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 2011 are set out in Section 5.

With the recruitment of Monitoring and Evaluation specialist in 2011 the TBBC Logframe and performance indicators are under review and changes will be reflected in the next Six month report.

A.6.5 d) Cost effectiveness

Since the very beginning, TBBC's philosophy has been to encourage the refugees to implement the programme themselves. Staff numbers were kept to a minimum, keeping administration costs low and making the programme very cost-effective. Even though the programme has grown in complexity in the last few years and staff numbers have increased dramatically to deal with both increasing technical and donor monitoring demands, management expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses were 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.6.5 e) Sustainability

TBBC's programme philosophy of maximising refugee input and minimising staff has, with the understanding of the donors, proven sustainable for almost 28 years. The refugees have been largely responsible for their own lives and their culture has generally been maintained. A major objective has always been to ensure that the refugees can return home when the situation allows.

Until now the border security situation has not been conducive to return but for several years TBBC has struggled to raise the necessary funding to support its programmes. Donors have made it clear that they are not willing to support the status quo indefinitely, calling for screening procedures for new arrivals to contain beneficiary numbers, and a strategy to move refugees from total aid-dependency towards self-reliance. Funding has not kept up with inflation and whilst TBBC has endeavoured to support new livelihood activities to promote self-reliance, it has had to make regular cuts to its basic support programme. In 2011 and 2012 significant cuts have had to be made to basic food and shelter rations. Any further cuts would throw doubts on the programme's sustainability.

However, for the first time in many years there is the possibility of change in Burma. The new Government has now been in power for over a year and in recent months there has been a series of largely unexpected and hugely significant developments ranging from the suspension of the controversial Myitsone Dam, visits from World leaders, new freedoms for the press and media, and amendments of the electoral law which have permitted the National League for Democracy to register and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to stand in upcoming by-elections.

More pertinently the Government has initiated a new peace-building initiative and already agreed preliminary cease-fires with all of the key ethnic armed groups in South East Burma. If the current positive political developments in Burma continue and return becomes a real possibility then donors are likely to want to make sure this happens in a successful and sustainable manner and the necessary funding is likely to be available.

Should, the reforms fail however and the refugee situation prolonged further, donor support will be problematic and it will become even more urgent to promote refugee self-reliance and gain Royal Thai Government approval for refugees to work outside the camps.

A.6.5 f) Transition and/or exit strategies (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development)

UNHCR normally promotes three durable solutions for refugees: repatriation to their home countries (preferred), local integration in the host country, or resettlement to third countries (least desirable). Until 2004 none of these durable solutions was immediately available. RTG policy was to confine refugees to camps until the situation in Burma 'returned to normal' and the refugees could go home.

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

The current Government peace-building initiative and preliminary ceasefire agreements offer a once in life time opportunity to resolve decades of conflict in Burma. If the process is successful then refugee return will become possible. TBBC will contribute wherever possible to trust building in support of the process and to planning for return. As and when appropriate, TBBC would be willing to participate in the repatriation process. The community-based programme model used by TBBC for the last 28 years means that displaced communities have acquired skills in humanitarian needs assessments, service delivery, monitoring and evaluation as well management, good governance and accountability, which will be invaluable in ensuring an orderly return as well as in the rehabilitation of the border states.

Local integration

Should the reform process in Burma stall or fail, 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 flexibility for NGOs to negotiate use of land immediately adjacent to the camps for pilot activities and TBBC together with CCSDPT/ UNHCR are using the original plan objectives as a Framework to coordinate activities in all sectors towards self-reliance.

Resettlement to third countries

Since RTG gave approval for Third Countries to offer resettlement in 2005, about 73,000 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 and half of the camp population will be unregistered and ineligible for resettlement. It is unlikely that there will be any further resettlement initiatives until political future in Burma becomes clearer. If progress is maintained then the resettlement option might be reserved for any residual caseload after a repatriation programme has been put in place.

On-going strategy

Hopefully the peace process in Burma will be successful but most people expect that it will take a long time before conditions are ready for the refugees to go home. Besides ending the conflict huge challenges will include the clearing/ demarcation of land mines, development of infrastructure and providing for hundreds of thousands of IDPs who may also wish to return 'home'. It is hoped that the Governments of Thailand and Burma, Donors and all stakeholders will be patient and willing to continue necessary support for the displaced people through this transition period. This time could be used most constructively by preparing refugees for return by addressing their skills and education needs.

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.

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 2012*

Year	Food, shelter, non-food & camp management		Camp infrastructure, water, health & sanitation	Education, skills training & income generation	Protection & community services	Administration & other	Host communities	Total	Year-end population
	TBBC	Other							
	(THB M)	(THB M)							
1984	3	2	5	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	9,502
1985	4	6	9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	19	16,144
1986	7	5	9	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	18,428
1987	13	3	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	26	19,675
1988	19	4	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	33	19,636
1989	22	5	8	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	22,751
1990	33	5	10	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	48	43,500
1991	62	6	14	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	82	55,700
1992	75	6	20	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	101	65,900
1993	85	6	35	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	126	72,366
1994	98	7	64	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	169	67,457
1995	179	12	122	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	313	81,653
1996	199	12	88	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	299	89,973
1997	291	6	110	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	419	108,277
1998	417	6	118	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	562	101,918
1999	431	9	127	30	n/a	n/a	n/a	597	105,425
2000	410	9	198	56	n/a	n/a	n/a	673	117,292
2001	460	4	192	96	n/a	n/a	n/a	752	125,118
2002	534	2	188	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	839	133,166
2003	622	1	233	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	971	139,568
2004	681	-	177	157	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,014	143,612
2005	902	-	208	256	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,366	142,917
2006	934	-	248	219	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,401	153,882
2007	857	17	345	249	184	107	32	1,792	141,608
2008	1,049	35	245	162	154	173	40	1,860	135,623
2009	899	24	302	184	153	219	23	1,805	134,920
2010	933	19	249	150	172	149	18	1,692	139,869
2011	879	12	291	177	163	160	18	1,700	135,801
2012*	851	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	851	135,801
Totals:	11,949	223	3,636	2,000	827	809	131	19,575	

*Per projection

Notes:

1. Until 2006 this table was based on information collected only from NGO reports. It represented the best information available at the time but was probably incomplete due to varying reporting standards and definitions. The data did not include UNHCR expenditures (operational since 1998).
2. Detailed annual surveys have been carried out of CCSDPT and UNHCR expenditures from 2007.
3. This table summarises total assistance provided to ethnic nationality refugees by NGOs working in the camps under agreement with MOI. It does not include assistance provided to other groups or support given directly to the refugees by others.
4. Educational support programmes were approved for the first time in 1997. TBBC expenditures include school supplies until 1997. Other educational support provided by other NGOs before 1997 are included under Food/Shelter/Relief expenditures.
5. Figures from 2007 are TBBC feeding figures, consisting of all verified registered and unregistered population who collect a monthly ration. In 2007 and 2008 many new arrivals were excluded, but these were gradually verified and included during 2009 and 2010.
6. Some significant corrections have been made to food and shelter data for 2007 to 2010 which appeared in earlier reports.

Table B.2: CCSDPT/ UNHCR Expenditures and Funding 2007 to 2011 (millions)

(Refugee support only, i.e., excludes IDP and migrant support activities)

Sector	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		USD					EUR				
	THB	%	THB	%	THB	%	THB	%	THB	%	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Protection	91	5	88	5	116	6	153	9	145	9	3	3	3	5	5	2	2	2	4	3
Community Services	93	5	66	4	37	2	19	1	18	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Camp management	62	3	92	5	79	4	74	4	71	4	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Food, shelter, non-food	812	45	992	53	844	47	878	52	820	48	23	30	25	28	27	18	20	18	21	19
Camp infrastructure	19	1	8	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water, sanitation	35	2	44	2	49	3	32	2	34	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health	291	16	193	10	251	14	216	13	256	15	8	6	7	7	8	6	4	5	5	6
Education	200	11	115	6	135	7	102	6	92	5	6	3	4	3	3	4	2	3	2	2
Skills training, Inc gen	49	3	47	3	49	3	48	3	85	5	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2
Other	11	1	19	1	12	1	5	0	-	-	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
Administration	96	5	154	8	207	11	144	9	160	9	3	5	6	5	5	2	3	4	3	4
Local Thai community support	24	1	30	2	13	1	7	0	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Local Thai authority support	8	0	10	1	10	1	11	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal:	1,792	100	1,860	100	1,805	100	1,692	100	1,700	100	51	56	53	53	56	39	38	38	40	40
Resettlement processing	237		236		314		331		279		7	7	9	10	9	5	5	7	8	7
Total including resettlement:	2,029		2,096		2,119		2,023		1,979		58	63	62	64	65	44	43	44	48	47

Notes:

1. Average Exchange rates used, 2007 USD 35, EUR 46; 2008 USD 33.34, EUR 48.97; 2009 USD 34.23, EUR 47.62; 2010 USD 31.67, EUR 41.88 and 2011 USD 30.45, EUR 42.27
2. Some agencies did not separately identify administration costs and these are included in service sectors.
3. In addition to services provided direct to host communities, many local Thai villagers use health & education facilities in the camps.
4. Allocations to community services, camp management, administration and Thai support are not consistent for some agencies between years.
5. Some significant corrections have been made to data for 2007 to 2010 which appeared in earlier reports.

Funding 2007 -2011

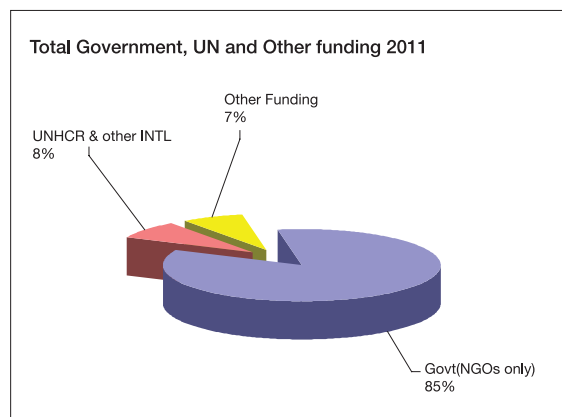
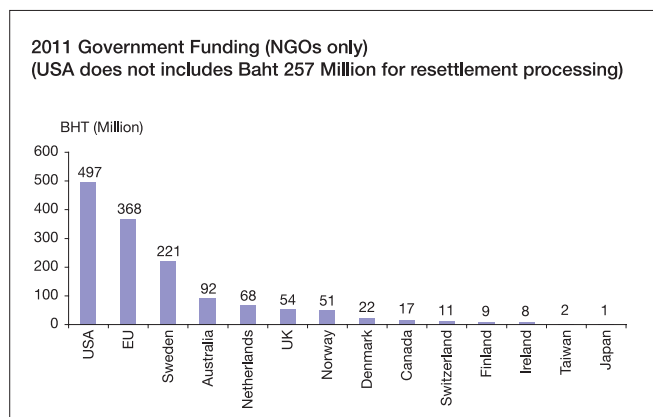
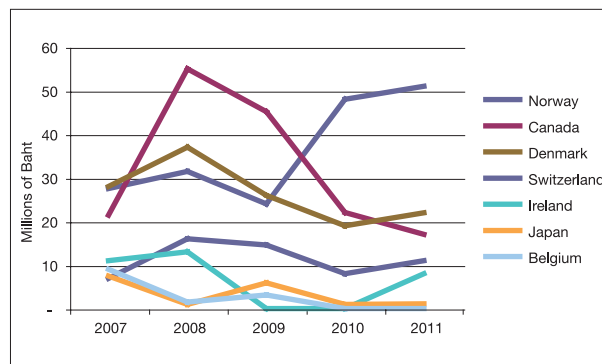
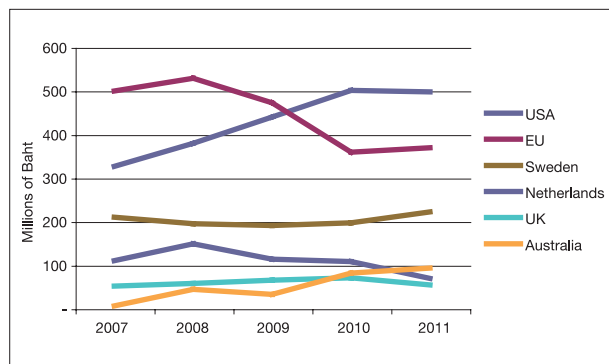


Table B3: TBBC donors 1984 to December 2011

Agency	Baht	%	Agency	Baht
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling	157,868,538	1.2%	Compassion International	3,234,698
- European Union/ECHO	2,858,994,273	22.4%	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	24.3%	Japanese Embassy	3,030,000
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	2,628,358,220	20.6%	TBBC, Family and Friends Appeal	2,932,666
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	2,190,515,117	17.1%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,703,032
ZOA	294,660	0.0%	Caritas France	2,680,817
- Dutch Govt	856,936,532	6.7%	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	2,541,697
Subtotal:	857,231,192	6.7%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
Christian Aid	167,309,192	1.3%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
- DFID/UK Govt	567,841,905	4.4%	Wakachiai Project	1,826,880
Subtotal:	735,151,097	5.8%	German Embassy	1,388,100
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	600,218,190	4.7%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
Act for Peace - NCCA/AusAID/ANCP/Australian Govt	521,530,655	4.1%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
DanChurchAid	29,550,568	0.2%	Caritas Austria	915,441
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	462,023,817	3.6%	Baptist World Alliance	880,717
- AECID/Spanish Govt	13,451,248	0.1%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
Subtotal:	505,025,633	4.0%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	351,138,691	2.7%	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	1.0%	World Council of Churches	543,700
Subtotal:	196,067,155	1.5%	Austcare	512,181
Caritas Switzerland	16,990,427	0.1%	Food for the Hungary International	500,000
- SDC/Swiss Govt	169,975,798	1.3%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
Subtotal:	186,966,225	1.5%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,664
Church World Service	145,667,848	1.1%	Japan Sotoshu Relief Committee	400,000
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	0.6%	CAMA	387,327
Caritas Australia	43,897,886	0.3%	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	2,475,065	0.0%	YMCA	295,086
- NZ Govt/NZaid	26,244,612	0.2%	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
Subtotal:	28,719,677	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	0.1%	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%	Clarendon Park Congregational Church	202,468
- Spanish Govt	10,174,500	0.1%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
Subtotal:	15,445,100	0.1%	First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	188,315
Open Society Institute	12,412,545	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	8,081,375	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	0.0%	Weave	100,000
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.0%	Website donations	467,612
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.0%	Gifts in kind	20,953,014
Republic of China (Taiwan)	5,100,498	0.0%	Miscellaneous	2,455,867
Poland Govt	5,016,208	0.0%		
			Total (THB):	12,777,064,462

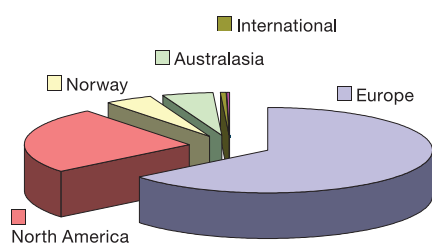
Table B4: TBBC income 2008 to 2012¹

Funding Source	Currency	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)					
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹	
1. EC and Government Backed Funding												
Australia: AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	660,000	970,000	2,490,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	20,624	26,190	75,142	61,569	61,760	
Australia: ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	-	186,660	209,194	198,104	200,000	-	5,448	6,161	6,250	6,400	
Canada: CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,729,304	1,769,795	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	54,801	51,662	31,909	32,434	34,178	
Czech Republic (PNIF)	CZK	-	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,803	-	-	-	
Denmark: DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	6,319,037	4,810,506	3,814,422	3,733,821	3,700,000	42,323	30,146	20,115	22,120	19,980	
EC: Aid to Uprooted People	EUR	(3,808)	-	-	-	-	(186)	-	-	-	-	
EC: ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	5,840,000	5,344,000	4,860,748	3,878,000	3,020,500	282,110	238,448	206,477	166,064	120,820	
Ireland: Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	580,000	25,000	-	188,680	195,000	28,350	1,187	-	8,339	7,800	
Netherlands: MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,941,981	1,456,311	1,456,311	1,456,311	873,786	97,172	70,223	60,933	62,623	34,951	
New Zealand: NZAID (Caritas)	NZD	225,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	5,603	4,306	4,543	-	-	
Norway: MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,708,738	9,228,570	9,070,295	9,070,295	9,070,295	63,874	53,882	47,537	51,418	47,166	
Poland (Polish Aid)	EUR	42,000	48,680	-	-	-	1,973	2,379	-	-	-	
Spain AECID (DCA)	EUR	-	281,550	-	-	-	-	13,451	-	-	-	
Spain (Ghanhiji Cultural)	EUR	210,000	-	-	-	-	10,174	-	-	-	-	
Sweden: SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	37,600,000	44,000,000	44,000,000	44,640,000	44,640,000	194,110	189,406	196,363	220,472	200,880	
Switzerland: SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	211,000	9,622	9,223	8,370	10,987	6,963	
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	-	50,000	49,980	60,000	60,000	-	1,666	1,622	1,812	1,860	
UK: DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	988,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,356,250	64,319	61,026	53,306	52,905	65,100	
USA: USAID for IDPs (IRC)	USD	1,763,687	2,000,000	2,000,000	53,563	2,000,000	60,665	66,421	59,852	1,655	62,000	
USA: BPRM (IRC)	USD	6,547,487	6,704,695	10,105,988	10,088,000	10,088,000	220,082	227,055	321,660	301,492	312,728	
							Subtotal:	1,155,616	1,053,922	1,093,990	1,000,140	982,585
							Subtotal:	1,155,616	1,053,922	1,093,990	1,000,140	982,585
2. NGO Donors												
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	128,800	81,200	41,340	111,981	100,000	3,599	2,275	1,224	3,657	3,200	
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	62,950	12,782	10,000	13,089	10,000	2,012	427	299	390	310	
American Friends Service Committee Cambodia	THB	682,000	-	-	-	-	682	-	-	-	-	
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	-	5,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	-	115	148	90	96	
BMS World Mission	USD	2,500	-	-	-	-	78	-	-	-	-	
CAFOD	GBP	40,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	2,629	1,254	1,228	1,184	1,200	
Caritas Australia	AUD	400,000	150,000	130,000	130,000	145,305	12,291	3,537	3,906	3,978	4,650	
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	-	25,000	32,545	50,810	25,000	-	538	739	1,198	575	
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	206,900	105,000	105,000	123,000	30,000	6,386	3,228	2,930	4,504	990	
Christian Aid	GBP	175,000	175,000	190,000	175,000	175,000	11,445	9,216	10,060	8,479	8,400	
Church World Service	USD	-	-	44,000	-	50,000	-	-	1,306	-	1,550	
Church World Service - UCC	USD	135,000	20,000	4,000	-	-	4,682	679	119	-	-	
DanChurchAid	DKK	530,787	-	-	-	-	3,589	-	-	-	-	
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	339,695	168,000	-	-	-	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	265,000	265,000	265,000	265,000	320,000	13,260	12,372	11,417	11,274	12,800	
ICCO - SV	EUR	-	-	32,000	-	100,000	-	-	1,339	-	4,000	
Norwegian Church Aid	NOK	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	567	-	
Open Society Institute	USD	20,000	-	-	25,000	30,000	696	-	-	744	930	
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	-	-	100,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	3,223	6,295	6,200	
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	64,606	181,752	143,533	71,367	75,000	334	732	648	341	338	
Swedish Postcode Foundation (Diakonia)	SEK	-	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	9,360	-	-	
TBBC, Family & Friends Appeal	THB	2,933,000	-	-	-	-	2,933	-	-	-	-	
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	EUR	7,488	325,509	-	-	-	366	15,447	-	-	-	
United Methodist Committee on Relief	USD	75,000	75,000	-	-	-	2,610	2,542	-	-	-	
ZOA Refugee Care	EUR	-	6,170	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	
Other Donations	THB	1,479,000	1,429,000	1,196,000	300,717	200,000	1,479	1,429	1,196	301	200	
							Subtotal:	82,707	62,254	49,142	43,002	45,439
							Subtotal:	82,707	62,254	49,142	43,002	45,439
3. Other												
Gifts in Kind	THB	6,209,000	7,279,537	3,404,060	2,370,600	2,500,000	6,209	7,280	3,404	2,371	2,500	
Income from Marketing	THB	44,000	35,234	531,064	159,771	200,000	44	35	531	160	200	
Bank Interest	THB	2,490,000	705,742	429,006	2,156,218	1,500,000	2,490	706	429	2,156	1,500	
Income from Charity Activities	THB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB	600,000	114,500	1,089,215	1,195,000	-	600	115	1,089	1,195	-	
Gains on Exchange	THB	9,800,548	12,926,450	-	-	-	9,801	12,926	-	-	-	
							Subtotal:	19,144	21,061	5,453	5,882	4,200
							Total Incoming Resources:	1,257,467	1,137,237	1,148,585	1,049,023	1,032,224
							Expenses:	1,137,394	1,108,333	1,153,213	1,039,345	1,061,964
							Net Movement Funds:	120,073	28,904	(4,628)	9,678	(29,740)
							Opening Fund:	80,597	200,670	229,575	224,948	234,626
							Closing Fund:	200,670	229,575	224,948	234,626	204,884

Notes: 1. Budget

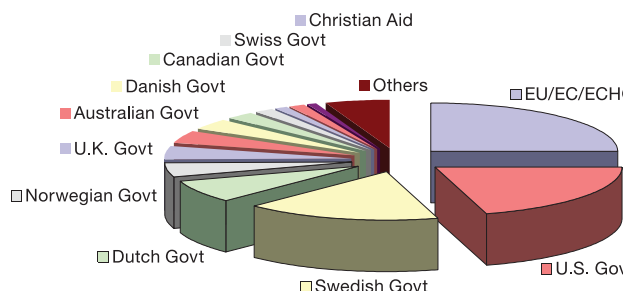
Table B5: TBBC funding sources 1984 to December 2011¹

By Area



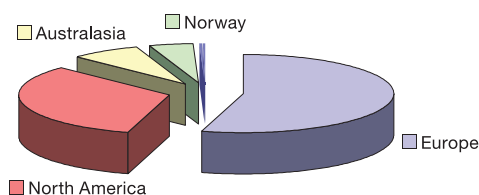
Europe	8,213,098,521	64.3%
North America	3,223,738,648	25.2%
Norway	600,466,590	4.7%
Australasia	619,180,992	4.8%
International	98,419,653	0.8%
Asia	16,456,639	0.1%
Miscellaneous ²	5,703,419	0.0%
Total Baht:	12,777,064,462	100.0%

By Principal Donor



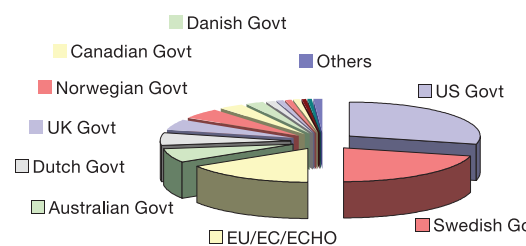
EU/EC/ECHO	3,180,526,237	24.9%
U.S. Govt	2,628,358,220	20.6%
Swedish Govt	2,190,515,117	17.1%
Dutch Govt	941,719,486	7.4%
Norwegian Govt	600,218,190	4.7%
U.K. Govt	567,841,905	4.4%
Australian Govt	521,530,655	4.1%
Danish Govt	462,023,817	3.6%
Canadian Govt	351,138,691	2.7%
Swiss Govt	188,331,123	1.5%
Christian Aid	167,309,192	1.3%
Church World Service	145,667,848	1.1%
Irish Govt	134,004,186	1.0%
Others	697,879,795	5.5%
Total Baht:	12,777,064,462	100.0%

2011 Only



Europe	569,311,478	54.5%
North America	343,017,427	32.8%
Australasia	76,741,434	7.3%
Norway	51,984,568	5.0%
International	2,424,876	0.2%
Asia	1,812,147	0.2%
Miscellaneous ²	178,711	0.0%
Total Baht:	1,045,470,641	100.0%

2011 Only



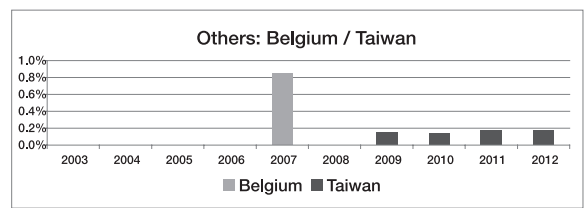
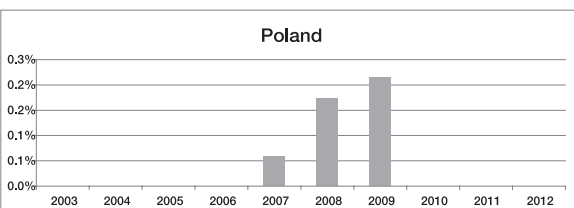
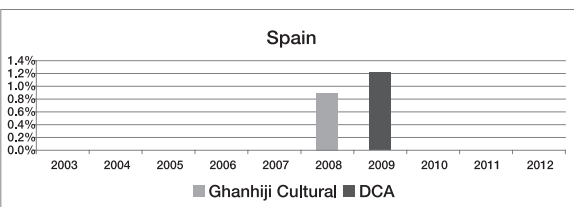
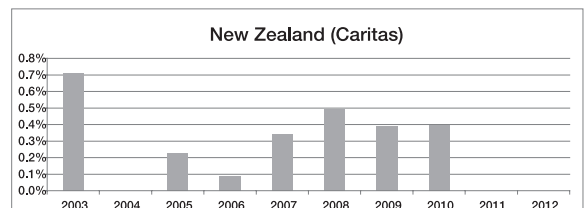
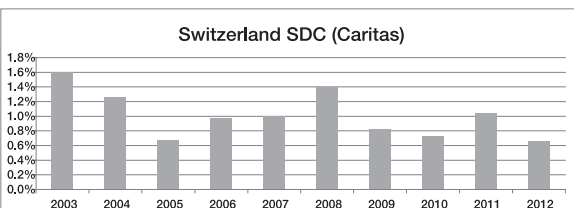
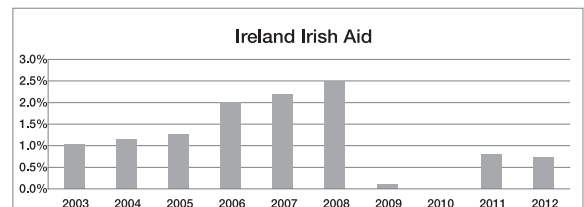
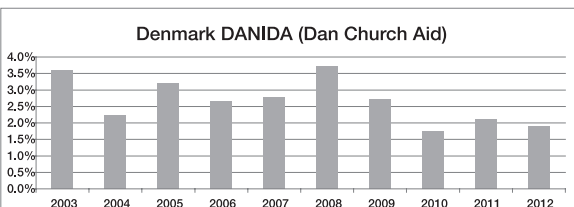
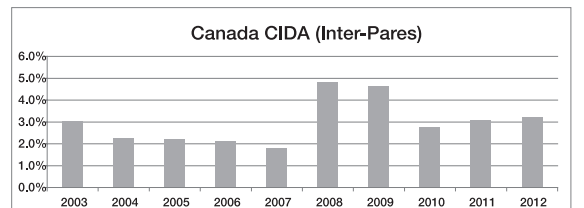
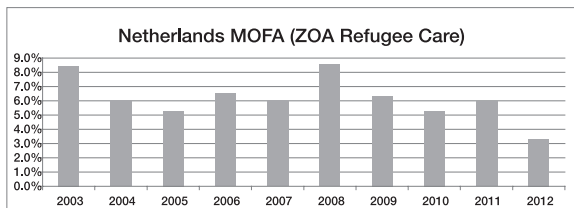
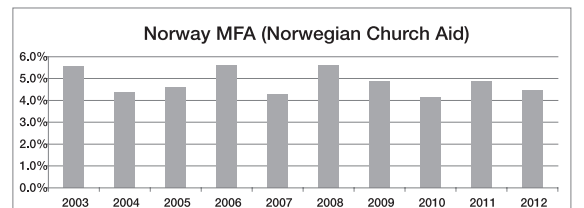
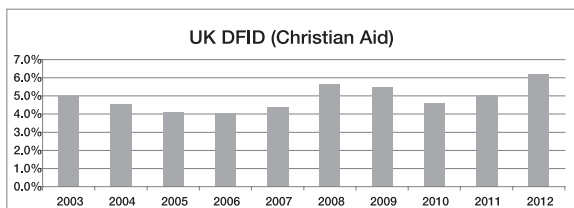
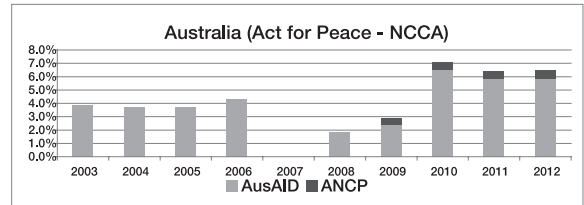
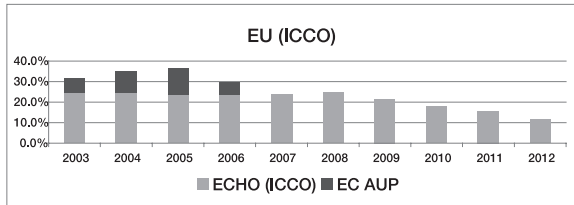
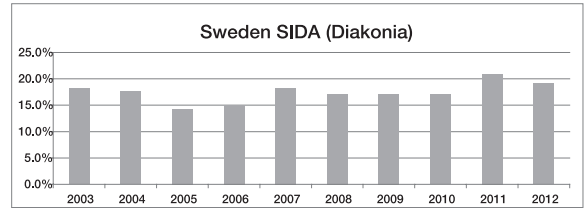
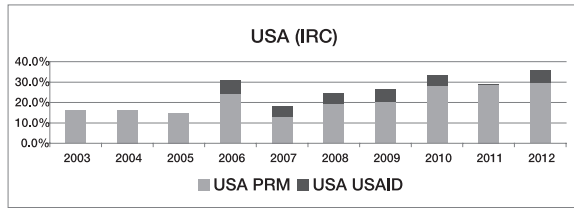
US Govt	303,146,437	29.0%
Swedish Govt	220,813,273	21.1%
EU/EC/ECHO	166,063,712	15.9%
Australian Govt	71,476,018	6.8%
Dutch Govt	62,623,412	6.0%
UK Govt	52,904,600	5.1%
Norwegian Govt	51,984,568	5.0%
Canadian Govt	32,434,500	3.1%
Danish Govt	22,119,939	2.1%
ICCO	11,273,683	1.1%
Swiss Govt	10,986,510	1.1%
Christian Aid	8,478,750	0.8%
Irish Govt.	8,339,033	0.8%
Pathy Family Foundation	6,295,560	0.6%
Caritas (Switzerland)	4,504,469	0.4%
Others	12,026,177	1.2%
Total Baht:	1,045,470,641	100.0%

Notes:

- 1984-2003: Receipts Basis; 2004: Receipts Basis & Receipts to Accruals Basis Adjustment; Since 2005: Accruals Basis.
- Miscellaneous includes only donations. In reports prior to the Jul-Dec 2010 one it included other income sources such as bank interest, gains on exchange etc.

Table B6: Government and EC Funding

Income as percentage of TBBC Expenses for each year*



* Income recognised on Accruals basis 2005-2012, Cash received basis 2003-2004
2012 Income based on Projection

Table B7: TBBC expenditures 1986 to 2011

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%	405.2	39%	5,325.5	43%
2 Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16.2	9%	99.6	22%	236.6	24%	215.6	19%	205.4	20%	2,631.1	21%
Subtotal Rice & Other Food:	6.2	90%	29.9	87%	141.9	79%	306.4	67%	590.5	61%	675.2	59%	610.6	59%	7,956.6	64%
3 Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8.0	4%	13.6	3%	107.0	11%	79.1	7%	39.4	4%	857.5	7%
4 Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19.1	11%	107.4	24%	164.8	17%	173.3	15%	185.4	18%	2,254.9	18%
5 Other Programmes*	-	0%	0.2	1%	4.8	3%	6.8	1%	56.6	6%	75.5	7%	80.0	8%	574.2	5%
6 Management Expenses	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5.3	3%	20.1	4%	56.1	6%	104.3	9%	117.3	11%	818.5	7%
7 Exchange Rate Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.8	4%	6.5	1%	52.3	0%
Total (Baht M):	6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179.1	100%	454.3	100%	975.0	100%	1,153.2	100%	1,039.2	100%	12,514.0	100%

* Advocacy, Livelihoods & Camp Management

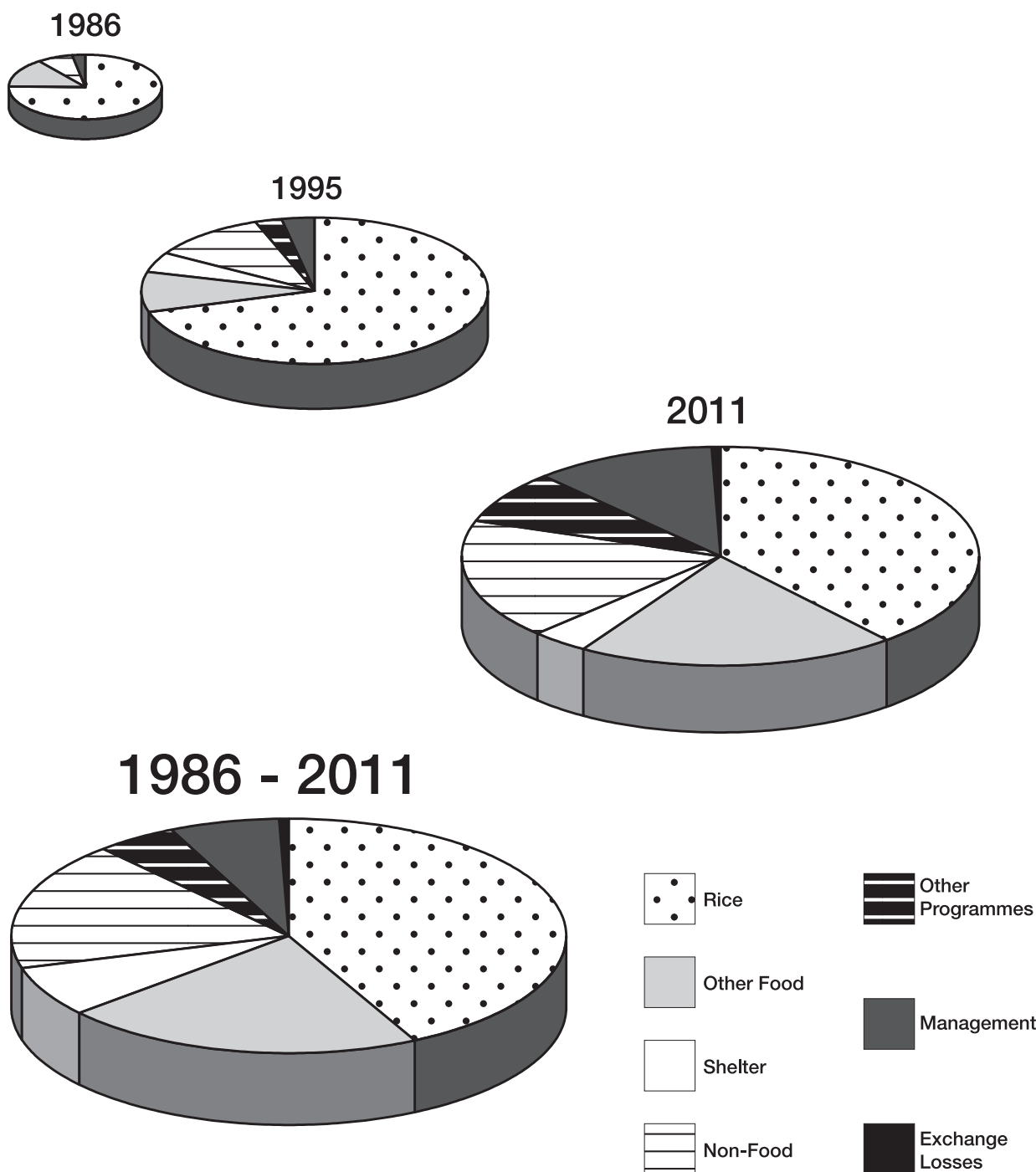
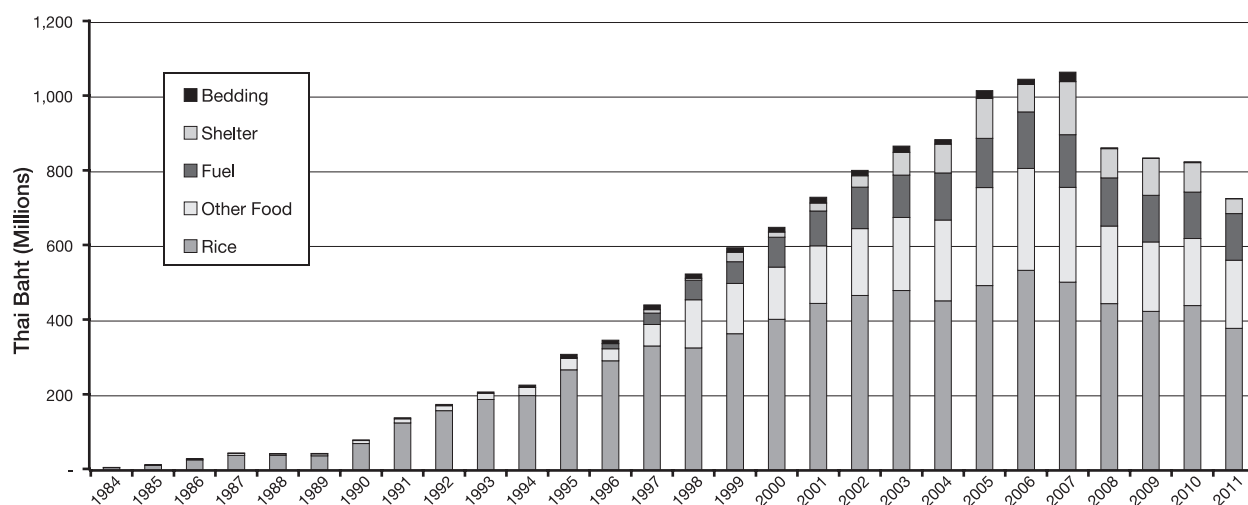


Table B8: Principal TBBC supplies 1984 to 2011

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
1984	4,890	16,000	2,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,620	1,502	-
1985	8,855	34,112	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	1,900	-
1986	18,660	83,632	20,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,470	1,500	-
1987	26,951	177,024	40,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800	8,283	-
1988	26,952	130,288	28,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,660	2,000	-
1989	26,233	171,008	43,318	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,552	5,084	-
1990	48,100	276,800	77,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,300	4,000	-
1991	84,819	369,904	151,580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,440	12,000	-
1992	106,864	435,648	251,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,964	16,008	-
1993	126,750	551,872	250,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,041	16,090	-
1994	133,587	654,208	309,254	84,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,640	23,889	-
1995	179,571	863,648	379,478	187,310	-	-	-	-	-	230,000	-	53,517	33,539	6,500
1996	195,746	981,856	403,260	110,631	-	-	-	-	-	1,560,000	-	61,528	37,773	3,450
1997	222,188	1,101,616	472,801	539,077	-	181,696	13,015	-	-	3,329,456	9,405,731	81,140	55,755	4,500
1998	218,931	949,881	483,723	1,734,170	-	939,676	44,318	-	-	5,841,073	4,953,283	69,816	45,715	10,415
1999	244,050	711,098	532,344	1,658,094	-	1,125,661	115,610	-	-	6,434,835	25,377,344	66,515	49,966	12,974
2000	269,979	945,947	506,192	1,495,574	15,078	1,182,147	106,462	-	-	8,880,581	13,639,882	70,586	46,100	19,468
2001	298,091	1,146,655	578,188	1,559,572	41,693	1,247,213	137,278	-	-	10,369,578	21,399,703	71,312	45,949	32,579
2002	312,650	1,288,370	624,914	1,750,516	94,425	1,447,208	152,641	-	-	12,312,581	30,864,256	76,879	63,622	12,300
2003	321,238	1,347,724	663,143	1,853,254	113,393	1,640,237	168,030	-	-	12,622,644	60,935,048	87,403	45,505	30,870
2004	302,953	1,229,894	633,933	1,689,658	148,647	1,587,933	194,271	811,835	-	14,030,605	77,268,014	80,000	55,650	545
2005	330,110	971,351	689,822	1,970,415	100,305	1,576,501	207,281	2,278,260	-	14,660,030	107,005,411	80,405	57,221	55,461
2006	357,561	1,179,086	643,492	1,716,420	108,795	1,704,592	234,847	2,021,600	353,581	16,841,310	73,964,075	92,892	59,987	2,307
2007	336,266	1,020,160	641,021	1,592,052	111,601	1,712,234	208,909	1,750,775	324,175	15,668,150	142,619,532	90,280	76,450	72,650
2008	297,841	936,981	607,463	1,501,338	115,057	1,552,732	91,960	969,650	337,825	14,334,113	78,568,446	21,600	1,208	1,100
2009	283,914	933,010	574,775	1,455,720	117,537	1,483,648	89,855	580,425	218,275	13,899,753	98,778,081	2,020	1,950	1,920
2010	294,298	1,029,963	657,204	947,046	131,440	1,548,556	87,742	618,128	203,750	13,812,805	79,084,269	14,540	5,510	4,190
2011	253,844	920,580	235,918	1,666,534	-	1,338,876	-	1,031,550	186,900	13,890,920	39,414,851	4,676	2,005	1,291
Total:	5,078,048	19,537,736	10,504,011	23,512,001	1,097,971	20,268,910	1,852,219	10,062,223	1,624,506	178,718,435	863,277,926	1,201,996	776,161	272,520

Cost of Principal TBBC Supplies**



** Based on current commodity prices.

Financial Statements 2011

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - December 2011

INCOME	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 2011	Jul - Dec 2011	Jan - Dec 2011
4000 Voluntary income			
4100 Government backed Grants			
4104 Act for Peace (ANCP-Australia)	(2,740)	6,253,021	6,250,281
4105 Act for Peace(AusAID-Australia)	0	61,568,930	61,568,930
4112 Caritas Switzerland(Swiss Govt)	10,986,510	0	10,986,510
4114 Christian Aid (DFID-UK)	52,904,600	0	52,904,600
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	21,899,190	220,749	22,119,939
4125 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	220,472,496	0	220,472,496
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	166,063,712	0	166,063,712
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	32,434,500	0	32,434,500
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	175,108,086	126,383,589	301,491,675
4138 IRC (USAID-USA)	520,304	1,134,458	1,654,762
4154 NCA (MOFA Norway)	51,417,688	0	51,417,688
4182 Taiwan Government	1,812,147	0	1,812,147
4185 Trocaire (Irish Aid Ireland)	8,339,033	0	8,339,033
4197 ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	0	62,623,412	62,623,412
Total 4100 Government backed Grants	741,955,526	258,184,159	1,000,139,685
4200 Non Government Grants			
4201 Act for Peace NCCA	3,656,807	0	3,656,807
4202 American Baptist Churches	80,501	309,849	390,350
4203 Australian Churches of Christ	89,824	0	89,824
4209 CAFOD	1,184,237	0	1,184,237
4210 Caritas Australia	3,978,000	0	3,978,000
4211 Caritas New Zealand	0	1,197,592	1,197,592
4212 Caritas Switzerland	4,504,469	0	4,504,469
4213 Christian Aid	8,478,750	0	8,478,750
4235 ICCO	11,273,683	0	11,273,683
4240 Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)	566,880	0	566,880
4255 Pathy Family Foundation	6,295,560	0	6,295,560
4260 Open Society Institute	0	744,360	744,360
4270 Swedish Baptist Union	340,777	0	340,777
Total 4200 Non Government Grants	40,449,488	2,251,801	42,701,289
4300 Donations			
4330 Aungkie Sopinpornraksa	5,000	0	5,000
4333 Clarendon Park Congregational C	9,820	10,040	19,860
4335 First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	0	6,220	6,220
4341 Les Dunford	2,438	8,524	10,962
4345 Sally Dunford	6,058	20,532	26,591
4372 Website donations	7,985	46,291	54,276
4390 Other Miscellaneous Income	44,045	77,226	121,271
4392 University of Melbourne	14,888	0	14,889
4395 Income from Office	31,100	10,548	41,648
Total 4300 Donations	121,334	179,381	300,717
4400 Income from Marketing			
4401 Income from 25 year Scrapbook	84,795	58,278	143,072
4402 20th anniversary book	0	16,699	16,699
Total 4400 Income from Marketing	84,795	74,977	159,771
4500 Gifts In Kind			
4511 Donation in kind for Programme	0	2,370,600	2,370,600
Total 4500 Gifts In Kind	0	2,370,600	2,370,600
Total 4000 Voluntary income	782,611,143	263,060,918	1,045,672,062
4700 Investment Income			
4710 Bank Interest	217,018	1,939,200	2,156,218
Total 4700 Investment Income	217,018	1,939,200	2,156,218
4900 Other incoming resources			
4920 Gains on disposal of assets	0	1,195,000	1,195,000
4930 Gains on Exchange	4,090,743	(4,090,743)	0
Total 4900 Other incoming resources	4,090,743	(2,895,743)	1,195,000
Total Income	786,918,904	262,104,375	1,049,023,280

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - December 2011

EXPENSE	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 2011	Jul - Dec 2011	Jan - Dec 2011
51 ADVOCACY			
5110 Data/Studies	661,711	322,120	983,831
5120 PR/Communication	283,644	314,295	597,939
Total 51 Advocacy	945,355	636,415	1,581,770
52 LIVELIHOODS			
521 Agriculture	2,613,596	2,415,375	5,028,971
522 Weaving	2,116,670	4,609,375	6,726,045
523 Business Development	904,575	1,530,075	2,434,650
524 Shelter Projects	1,868,386	2,182,081	4,050,467
Total 52 Livelihoods	7,503,227	10,736,906	18,240,133
531 FOOD AID			
5311 Rice	177,707,876	147,059,409	324,767,285
5312 Fish Paste	15,468,182	9,624,839	25,093,022
5313 Salt	991,157	379,575	1,370,731
5314 Pulses	32,381,190	14,502,849	46,884,039
5316 Cooking Oil	37,135,902	33,079,634	70,215,536
5317 Fortified Flour	18,474,653	15,266,985	33,741,638
5318 Sugar	5,444,521	307,809	5,752,330
Total 531 Food Aid	287,603,481	220,221,100	507,824,581
532 Cooking Fuel - Charcoal	65,852,134	55,457,007	121,309,141
533 Building Materials	36,513,052	2,901,799	39,414,851
534 NON FOOD ITEMS			
5341 Bedding (Blankets, Mosquito nets, Sleeping Mats)	0	1,080,911	1,080,911
5342 Clothing	627,620	3,112,126	3,739,746
5343 Cooking Equipment	16,400	486,513	502,913
5344 Food Container	0	1,052,747	1,052,747
5345 Visibility	20,628	882,921	903,549
5349 NFI Transport	35,060	642,055	677,115
Total 534 Non Food Items	699,708	7,257,273	7,956,981
535 NUTRITION			
5351 Supplementary Feeding			
53512 AMI	2,316,202	1,834,367	4,150,569
53513 MI	1,613,331	1,792,069	3,405,400
53514 ARC	1,545,508	1,542,968	3,088,476
53515 IRC	1,238,652	998,253	2,236,905
Total 5351 Supplementary Feeding	6,713,693	6,167,657	12,881,350
5352 School lunch support	4,697,653	4,789,421	9,487,074
5353 Nutrition Training	131,839	182,752	314,591
5354 Nutrition Surveys	1,513,143	3,603,108	5,116,251
Total 535 Nutrition	13,056,328	14,742,938	27,799,266
536 OTHER SUPPORT			
5361 Huay Malai Safehouse	749,944	1,198,845	1,948,789
5362 KRCH	276,939	(48,074)	228,865
5363 Emergency	8,168,159	1,733,826	9,901,985
5364 Miscellaneous	6,461,981	3,788,861	10,250,842
5365 Thai Support			
53651 Emergency	28,500	112,900	141,400
53652 Community	1,325,297	1,034,195	2,359,492
53653 Authority (Food)	2,862,070	2,675,558	5,537,628
53654 Authority (Non-food items)	314,043	386,466	700,509
Total 53655 Authority (Building Mat's)	1,508,800	104,260	1,613,060
Total 5365 Thai Support	6,038,710	4,313,379	10,352,089
5366 Warehouse Stipends	1,553,800	1,534,057	3,087,857
5367 Quality Control	1,789,111	3,009,475	4,798,586
Total 536 Other Support	25,038,644	15,530,369	40,569,013
54 IDP Camps			
541 IDP Camp Food			
5411 Rice (Mon)	6,634,783	0	6,634,783
5412 Rice (Shan)	10,174,900	7,234,280	17,409,180
5413 Rice (Karen)	5,198,900	7,494,975	12,693,875
5417 Other Food (Shan)	67,000	33,590	100,590
5418 Other Food (Karen)	47,562	31,360	78,922
Total 541 IDP Camp Food	22,123,145	14,794,205	36,917,350
542 IDP Camp Support			
5421 Mon camps Admin support	203,284	8,947	212,231
5422 Shan camps Admin support	852,690	238,700	1,091,390
5423 Karen camps Admin support	167,260	0	167,260
5425 Shelters (IDP camps)	21,000	0	21,000
5426 CAN Support (IDP camps)	187,922	240,056	427,978
Total 542 IDP Camp Support	1,432,156	487,703	1,919,859
Total 54 IDP Camps	23,555,301	15,281,908	38,837,209

Table C1: Statement of financial activities: January - December 2011

EXPENSE	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 2011	Jul - Dec 2011	Jan - Dec 2011
55 ERA			
5510 Emergency Rice	19,559,000	23,977,000	43,536,000
552 Emergency Support			
5521 Admin support (ERA)	3,756,900	2,601,900	6,358,800
5522 Rehabilitation (ERA)	500,000	1,400,000	1,900,000
Total 552 Emergency Support	4,256,900	4,001,900	8,258,800
Total 55 ERA	23,815,900	27,978,900	51,794,800
56 CAMP MANAGEMENT			
561 CMSP			
5611 Food for Work	2,789,345	1,203,756	3,993,101
5612 CMSP Supplies	9,451,691	7,049,887	16,501,578
5614 Administration cost	5,804,653	5,992,083	11,796,736
5615 Stipends	8,366,610	8,398,560	16,765,170
5616 IT support in Camps	21,113	4,450	25,563
Total 561 CMSP	26,433,412	22,648,736	49,082,148
5620 Refugee Committee Admin	2,639,700	2,639,700	5,279,400
5630 CBO Management	2,833,173	2,953,050	5,786,223
Total 56 Camp Management	31,906,285	28,241,486	60,147,771
6 ORGANISATION COSTS			
60 SALARIES & BENEFITS			
610 Payroll	38,855,056	42,636,259	81,491,314
620 Medical Benefits	529,073	535,892	1,064,965
630 Other Benefits	1,875,692	2,092,112	3,967,805
Total 60 Salaries & Benefits	41,259,821	45,264,263	86,524,084
71 VEHICLE			
7100 Fuel	1,163,964	1,271,204	2,435,168
7110 Maintenance	862,084	976,183	1,838,267
7120 Ins / Reg / Tax	352,630	559,651	912,281
7130 Car Wash	38,937	54,869	93,806
Total 71 Vehicle	2,417,615	2,861,907	5,279,522
73 ADMINISTRATION			
730 Office			
730 Office	1,189,748	1,317,366	2,507,114
731 Rent & Utilities	1,771,788	1,750,096	3,521,884
733 Computer/ IT	961,970	1,333,712	2,295,682
735 Travel & Entertainment	1,962,892	2,628,332	4,591,224
736 Miscellaneous	1,587,151	3,428,783	5,015,934
737 Staff Training	1,175,696	403,118	1,578,814
Total 73 Administration	8,649,245	10,861,407	19,510,652
76 DEPRECIATION			
7610 Vehicles	1,881,015	1,943,027	3,824,043
7620 Equipment	40,541	40,541	81,081
7630 Computers/IT	116,991	116,991	233,982
Total 76 Depreciation	2,038,547	2,100,559	4,139,106
77 GOVERNANCE			
7710 Audit fees	759,693	670,000	1,429,693
7740 Member meetings	114,799	39,630	154,429
7745 Trustee Expenses	0	44,327	44,327
7750 Consultants fee (Governance)	0	39,531	39,531
Total 77 Governance	874,492	793,488	1,667,980
78 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS			
7820 Donor Meeting	0	155,257	155,257
7830 25 Year Scrapbook	57,474	4,722	62,196
Total 78 Cost of Generating Funds	57,474	159,979	217,453
Total 6 ORGANISATION COSTS	55,297,194	62,041,603	117,338,797
79 OTHER EXPENSE			
7950 Exchange Loss	0	6,530,548	6,530,548
Total Expense	571,786,609	467,558,252	1,039,344,861
Net movement funds	215,132,295	(205,453,877)	9,678,419

Table C2: Balance Sheet: As at 31 December 2010 and 31 December 2011

ASSETS	Thai Baht		
	31 Dec 2010	30 June 2011	31 Dec 2011
Current Assets			
Bank and Cash			
Bank	106,759,520	153,988,245	177,465,385
Petty Cash	160,000	160,000	160,000
Total Bank and Cash	106,919,520	154,148,245	177,625,385
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable	188,707,045	384,475,305	104,431,516
Total Accounts Receivable	188,707,045	384,475,305	104,431,516
Other Current Assets			
Sundry Receivable	1,080,921	3,056,231	93,657
Advances for expenses	857,467	911,500	916,500
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense	2,165,892	1,147,216	2,706,585
Deposits	965,000	3,738,867	3,181,183
Total Other Current Assets	5,069,280	8,853,814	6,897,925
Total Current Assets	300,695,845	547,477,364	288,954,826
Fixed Assets			
Gross Fixed Assets	23,632,756	26,319,236	24,766,946
Acc. Depreciation	(13,027,335)	(14,994,727)	(14,714,736)
Total Fixed Assets	10,605,421	11,324,509	10,052,210
Total Assets:	311,301,266	558,801,873	299,007,036
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	80,434,570	112,594,925	58,669,905
Unregistered Provident Fund	402,316	446,097	486,890
Deferred Income	1,184,237	0	0
Payable-Business Development	0	0	135,000
Accrued Expenses	2,900,923	2,571,438	3,576,371
Payroll Suspense Account	1,432,031	3,109,930	1,513,263
Total Liabilities:	86,354,077	118,722,390	64,381,429
Assets Less Liabilities:	224,947,189	440,079,483	234,625,607
FUND			
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	137,819,135	133,191,306	133,191,306
Net Income	(4,627,829)	215,132,295	9,678,419
Fund balance:	224,947,188	440,079,483	234,625,607
Fund Analysis:			
Restricted Fund	37,162,321	99,516,105	6,251,883
Designated Fund	17,500,000	17,500,000	25,000,000
General Fund	170,284,867	323,063,378	203,373,724
Total Fund:	224,947,188	440,079,483	234,625,607

Logical Framework (Log-Frame) for the TBBC Programme

The Log-Frame summarises TBBC's programme in terms of established performance indicators and related assumptions, risks and means of verification. Please refer to Chapter 5 for discussion on TBBC's programme performance and results from July - December 2011, presented against the Indicators.

Principal Objective: To ensure an adequate standard of living and respect for the human rights of displaced people from Burma, by working in partnership with displaced communities, building capacity, strengthening self-reliance and food security.

Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification for Monitoring and Coordination	Assumptions and Risks
<p>Specific Objective 1: To pursue change leading to durable solutions while ensuring a protective environment</p> <p>Expected Results: Increased awareness/ understanding of the root causes and nature of the conflict and displacement</p> <p>Protection and solutions for displaced persons are enhanced</p> <p>Protection is mainstreamed throughout the programme</p>	<p>Joint advocacy initiatives with CCSDPT, UNHCR, Donors, RTG</p> <p>Advocacy activities supported or undertaken by TBBC and its members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-refoulement • All Refugees are registered 	<p>Minutes of meetings Agreement on mid-term strategy</p> <p>Annual IDP survey Articles published Media coverage/ TBBC interviews Presentations given Conferences / meetings held</p> <p>UNHCR, MOI statistics, TBBC MPP 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 and/or income saving activities supported by TBBC in 8 camps, including Thatch production in 2 camps, CAN in 5 camps and Entrepreneurship Development (EDGS project) in 3 camps (to include 500 participant >60% women). 	<p>No. of CAN Basic Trainings in camps</p> <p>No. of households</p> <p>No. of households</p> <p>Distribution registers. Grant receipt slips.</p>	<p>Security situation in camps remains stable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Camp residents are willing to actively participate in livelihood initiatives. - RTG policy allows for livelihood / agriculture projects to be implemented.
<p>Specific Objective 3: Ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter while prioritising support for the most vulnerable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality rates Crude mortality rate CMR < 9 / 1,000 / year Under 5 mortality rate U5MR < 8 / 1,000 / year • Children < 5 with wasting malnutrition < 5% 	<p>CCSDPT Health Information System</p> <p>Mortality rates (CMR, U5MR)</p> <p>Children identified as malnourished from clinic visits</p> <p>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 <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Health agencies screen for malnutrition -Sudden massive influx of new arrivals -Presence of epidemics -Armed attacks on camps -Access denied due to weather, natural disasters

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 kcals/ 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 	<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</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>Specific Objective 4: Strengthen mutually accountable community-based management which ensures equity, diversity and gender balance</p> <p>Expected Results: Camp management and Governance procedures are strengthened Equitable community participation in all stages of project cycle Complaints mechanisms and effective feedback mechanisms are strengthened</p>	<p>Community based camp management model functioning in all camps</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>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>Manuals available Camp staff lists, Camp management roles and responsibilities defined Participants and minutes of meetings with CBOs Trainings conducted Standard monitoring forms received 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 Displaced Communities want to manage themselves</p> <p>Risk Insufficient capacity in camp population</p> <p>Assumptions RTG allows suggestion boxes to be set up</p>

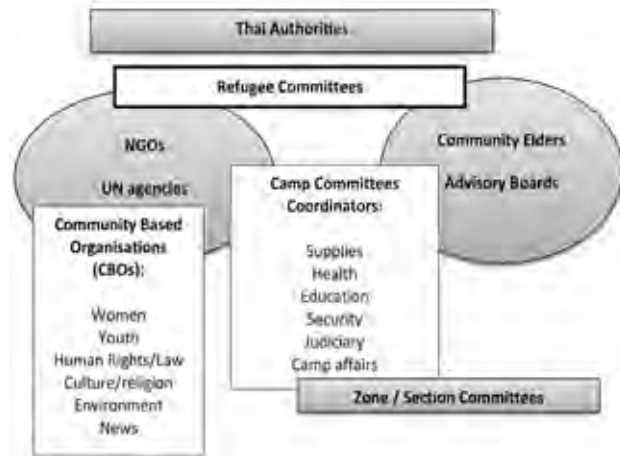
Activities	Means	Verification	Assumptions & Risks
<p>1 TBBC meets or exceeds CCSDPT Executive Member requirements. Participation in Donors Humanitarian Actors working group Field Staff meet regularly with other service providers TBBC issues 6 month report Provide briefings, presentations at conferences, reports, publications</p> <p>2 Provide training and education in nutrition, appropriate gardening, camp management, warehouse management, quality control Purchase and monitor delivery and distribution of seeds, crop trees, small livestock, tools. Purchase materials for income generation activities Conduct livelihoods vulnerability analysis</p> <p>3 Maintain population database, demographic monitoring for ration calculations Nutrition training for health workers, nutrition surveys, nutrition education, Reimbursement of Supplementary Feeding and nursery school lunch programmes</p> <p>Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of rice, pulses, oil, salt, fish paste, fortified flour Award contracts to Suppliers, issue purchase orders against contracts Reception, checking and storage of goods (Camp Committees) Monitor delivery and distribution of supplies Provide ration books</p> <p>Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of cooking fuel, Send samples of cooking fuel to laboratory for heating value tests Purchase stoves</p> <p>Issue tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of eucalyptus poles, plastic sheeting, Issue limited tenders, evaluate bids for supply and delivery of bamboo, thatch</p> <p>4 Camp committee (CC) receives and checks deliveries CC undertakes storage of supplies CC distributes rations</p> <p>Planning and scheduling of training sessions by TBBC Monthly Support for Administration costs and stipends Support for child care services Schedule and organise CBO meetings and focus group discussions Maintenance of suggestion boxes and information boards at all warehouses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel – field and Bangkok with relevant language skills - Offices – Field, Bangkok - 4WD vehicles - Training - Warehouses in camps - Documented processes – Procurement, Financial controls, Monitoring, Programme Guidelines and Staff Policy Manuals in place 	<p>% of purchases tendered 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.



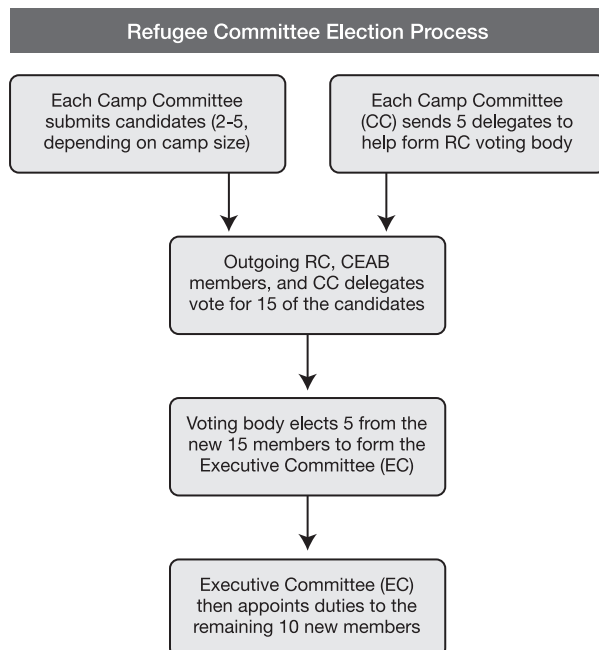
Community elders advisory boards (CEABs)

CEABs provide guidance to refugee and camp committees. Each board is made up of up to 15 senior elders appointed from the local community. Responsibilities include organising and overseeing refugee and camp committee elections. The central Karen and Karenni CEABs are based in Mae Sot and Mae Hong Son respectively, with local boards comprising residents in each camp.

Refugee committees (RCs)

The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) are the overall representatives of the refugees living in the camps. The Shan Refugee Committee (SRC) also represents the residents of Wieng Heng camp, although this is not considered an official camp). The Mae Sot-based KRC has branch offices in Mae Sariang, Sangklaburi and Suan Phung (in Ratchaburi province). The RCs oversee all activities through the camp committees, coordinate assistance provided by NGOs, and liaise with UNHCR, the RTG and security personnel.

RCs consist of an Executive Committee, administrative staff and heads of various subcommittees, with up to 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 (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 refugee committee 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 (EC) 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 December 2011 KRC and CC with support of TBBC camp management staff revised the camp structure and positions to reflect the needs of the programme and management of the camp. Camps are still classified according to size – large, medium and small and there is a common structure with central camp-level committees (normally 15 members) headed by an Executive Committee consisting of Camp Leader, Assistant Camp Leader, General Secretary, Population Monitoring Secretary, and Supply Monitoring Secretary (there is no Assistant Leader in small camp). These positions 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. The additional position was shelter manager and shelter staff who work on receipt, distribution and monitoring of shelter supplies. The Code of Conduct Committee, New Arrival Committee, Boarding House Committee, Livelihood Committee, Shelter Committee, Water Committee are included in the revised structure. Unlike other parts of the administration, the camp justice, CoC committee and Advisory Board acts in co-ordination with the committee camp leader, rather than under them, in order to promote a separation of power. The main duties of the Executive Committee members are:

- **Camp Leader** – Overall responsibility for camp management, and coordination with NGOs and MOI
- **Assistant Camp Leader** – Overall responsibility for the supervision of the day-to-day functioning of the committee
- **General Secretary** – Overall responsibility for office administration and camp security (including coordination with Thai security personnel)
- **Population Monitoring Secretary** - Overall responsibility for camp population monitoring and control (including zone and section leaders) and resettlement
- **Supply Monitoring Secretary** – 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 workers' 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.

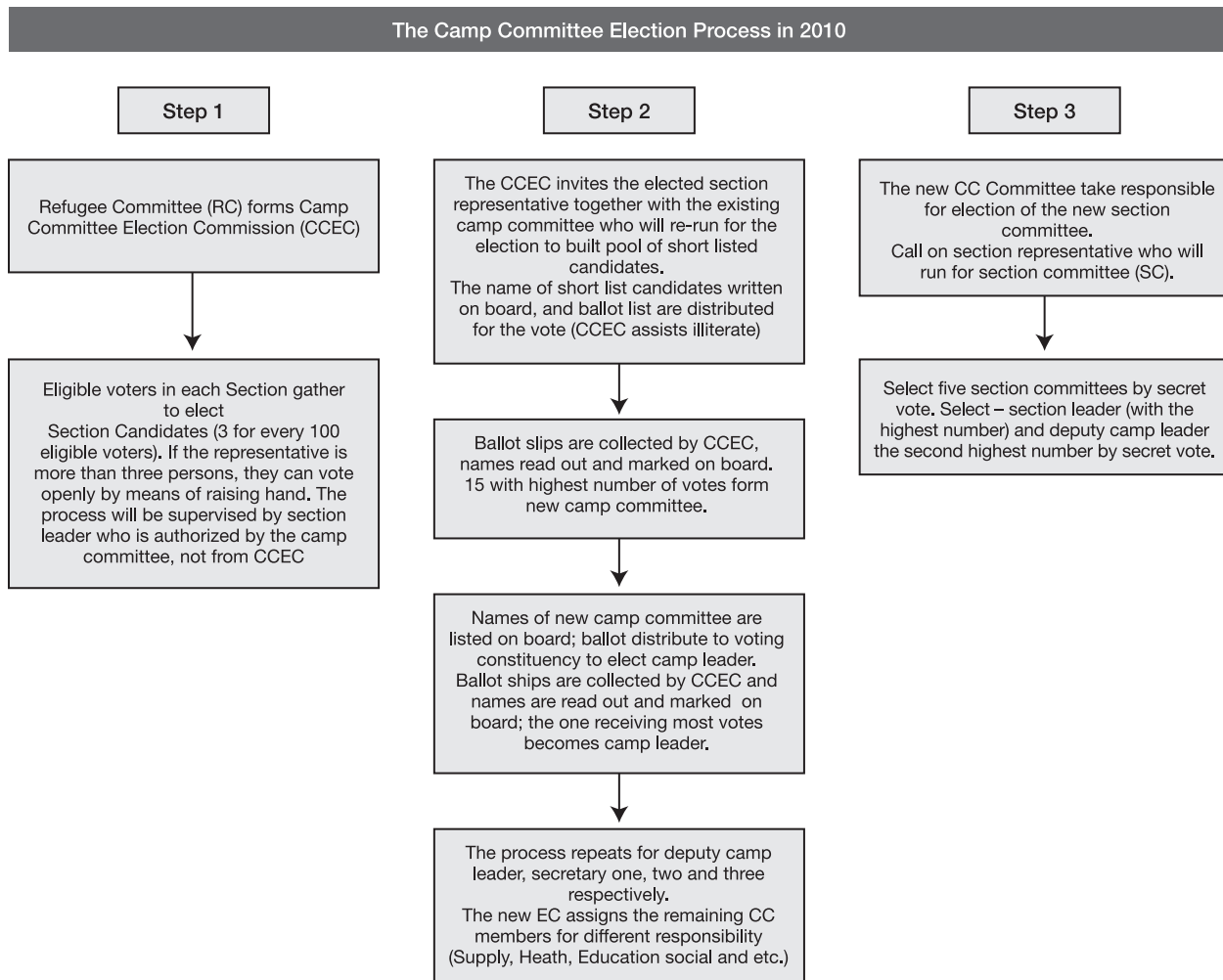
CC members are elected by five representatives from each section of the camp who have been selected by that section, together with the Section Candidates (SC) standing for election and the members of the out-going CC. Every person 20 years old or above who is UNHCR-registered has the right to vote as 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 revised camp structure is shown below.

Women's and youth groups

The main women and youth committees are the Karen and Karenni Women's Organisations (KWO and KnWO) and the Karen and Karenni Youth Organisations (KYO and KnYO). Members of other sizeable sectors of the populations - commonly organised along ethnic lines - often also set up their own organisations, such as the Burmese Women's Union in Mai Noi Soi and the Muslim Youth Association in Umpiem Mai.

These main Karen and Karenni groups are established in each camp, running and co-ordinating social services with the camp

committees (such as providing safe refuge and support services for victims of sexual abuse, managing and monitoring boarding houses, organising nursery school 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 helping to run publications, competitions and celebrations.

Structurally, their committees reflect the camp committees, comprising an executive committee, heads of subcommittees 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)

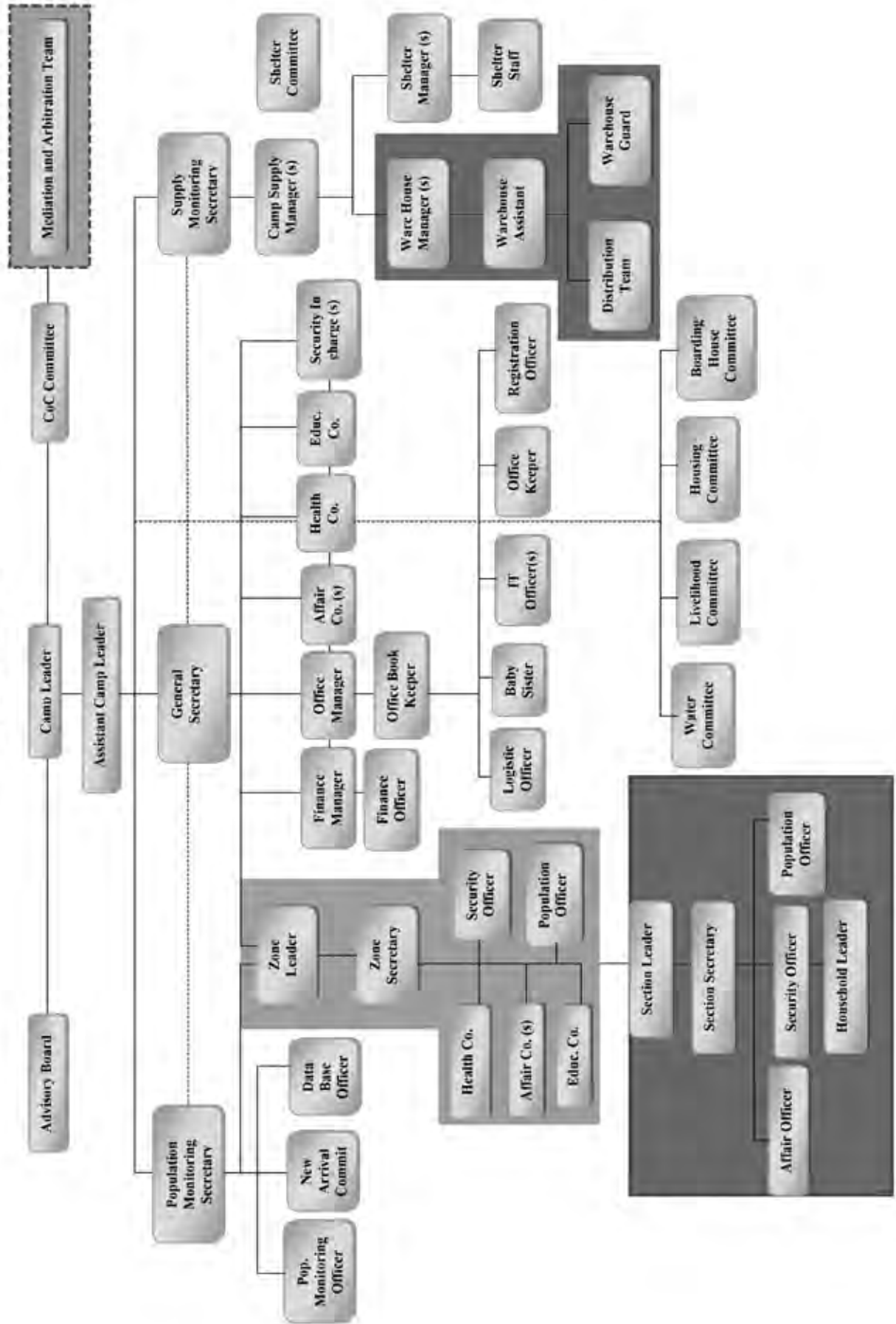
A variety of other CBOs also support camp management activities in the camps. These fall into two main categories: those which are formed by members of the refugee communities themselves, and those which are established by NGOs and other external service providers.

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, other groups have set up - typically along ethnic lines. Many of them continue to struggle to organise themselves in the pursuit of their objectives, and some still struggle to gain the support of the constituency they strive to serve. Typically, they immerse themselves in more immediate pursuits, such as organising material needs for vulnerable households and individuals within their communities with the longer-term hope that this support 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.

New Large Camp Structure



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, predominantly Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon, who had established de facto autonomous states. The ethnic resistance had influence and access over a much wider area represented diagrammatically in the pale shade. They raised taxes on substantial black market trade between Thailand and Burma and these taxes paid for their governments, armies and social services.

The Karen National Union (KNU) had been in rebellion for 35 years and since the mid-1970s had been gradually pushed back towards the Thai border. For several years dry season offensives had sent refugees temporarily into Thailand only to return in the rainy season when the Burmese Army withdrew. In 1984 the Burmese Army launched a major offensive, sending about 10,000 refugees into Thailand, and this time was able to maintain its front-line positions and not withdraw in the rainy season. The refugees remained in Thailand.

1984 to 1994: The border under attack

Over the next ten years the Burmese Army launched annual dry season offensives, taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. New refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.

1988 and 1990 democracy movements

In 1988 the people of Burma rose up against the military regime with millions taking part in mass demonstrations. Students and monks played prominent roles and Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as their charismatic leader. The uprising was crushed on 18th September with thousands killed on the streets. Around 10,000 'student' activists fled to the Thailand Burma border and the first alliances were made between ethnic and pro-democracy movements. Offices were established at the KNU headquarters at Manerplaw and over 30 small 'student' camps were established along the border, although the number of 'students' quickly declined to around 3,000 by 1989. In 1990 the State Law Order and Restoration Council (SLORC) conducted a General Election which was overwhelmingly won by Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy (NLD). The NLD was not allowed to take power and elected MPs were imprisoned or intimidated. Some fled to the border to form a Government in exile, further strengthening the ethnic/ democratic opposition alliances at Manerplaw.

January 1995: The fall of Manerplaw

In January 1995, with the assistance of the breakaway Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), the Burmese Army attacked and overran Manerplaw.

1995 to 1997: The buffer falls

As the KNU attempted to re-group, the Burmese Army overran all their other bases along the Moei River. In 1995 SLORC broke a short-lived ceasefire 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.

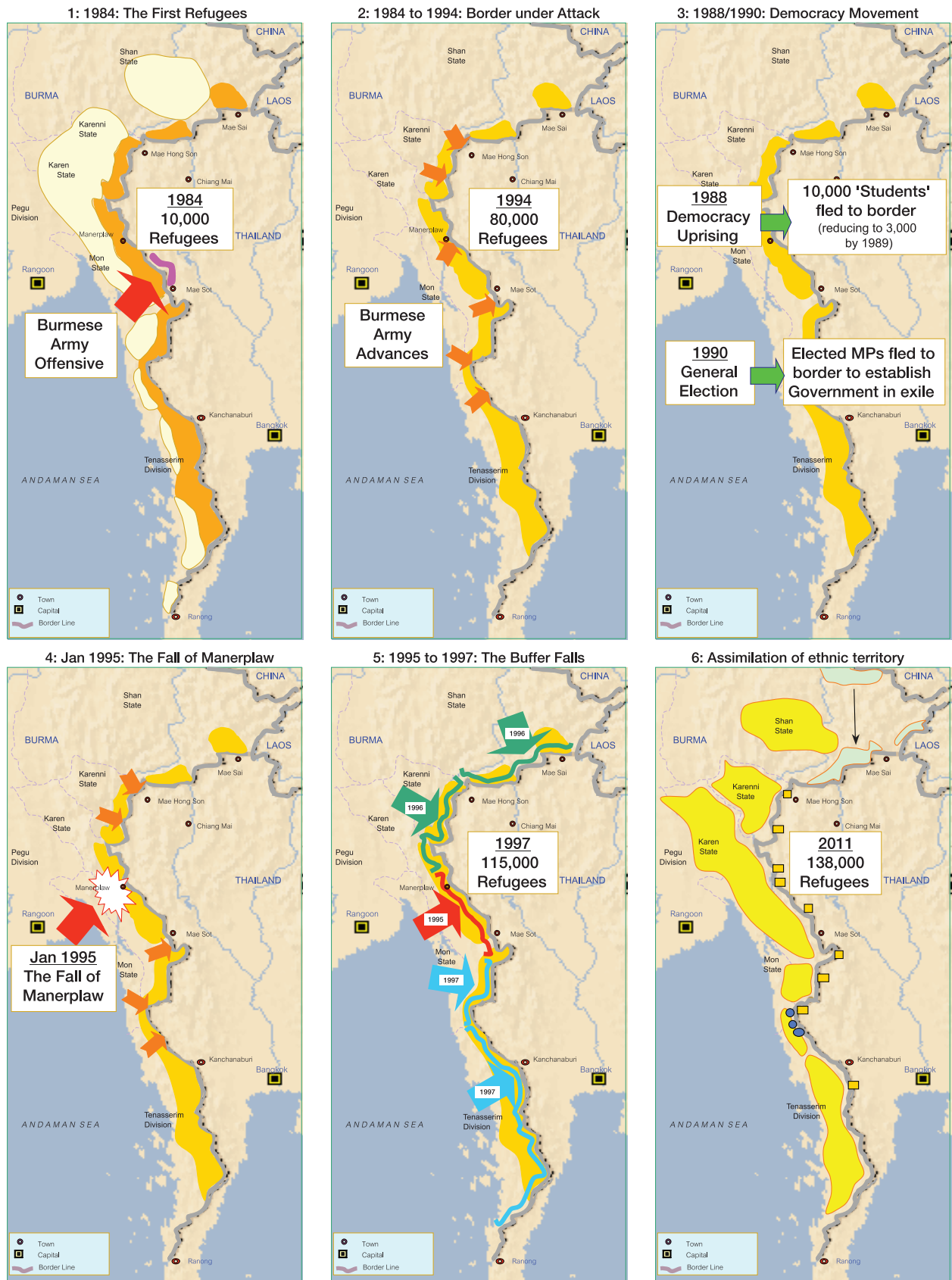
Assimilation of ethnic territory since 1996

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 3,700 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 2011 there were at least 450,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the rural areas of South East Burma (see Appendix G). The current population in the border refugee camps is estimated to be around 138,000. Since 2005 about 73,000 refugees have left the camp for resettlement in third countries.

Prospects

In late 2011/ early 2012 all of the major armed groups in south east Burma have agreed preliminary ceasefires with the Government of Myanmar. For the first time in decades there is the possibility of an end to conflict in southeast Burma and of refugee return. Should the peace-building initiative fail however ongoing conflict and displacement would likely resume.

Burmese Border Situation 1984 to 2011



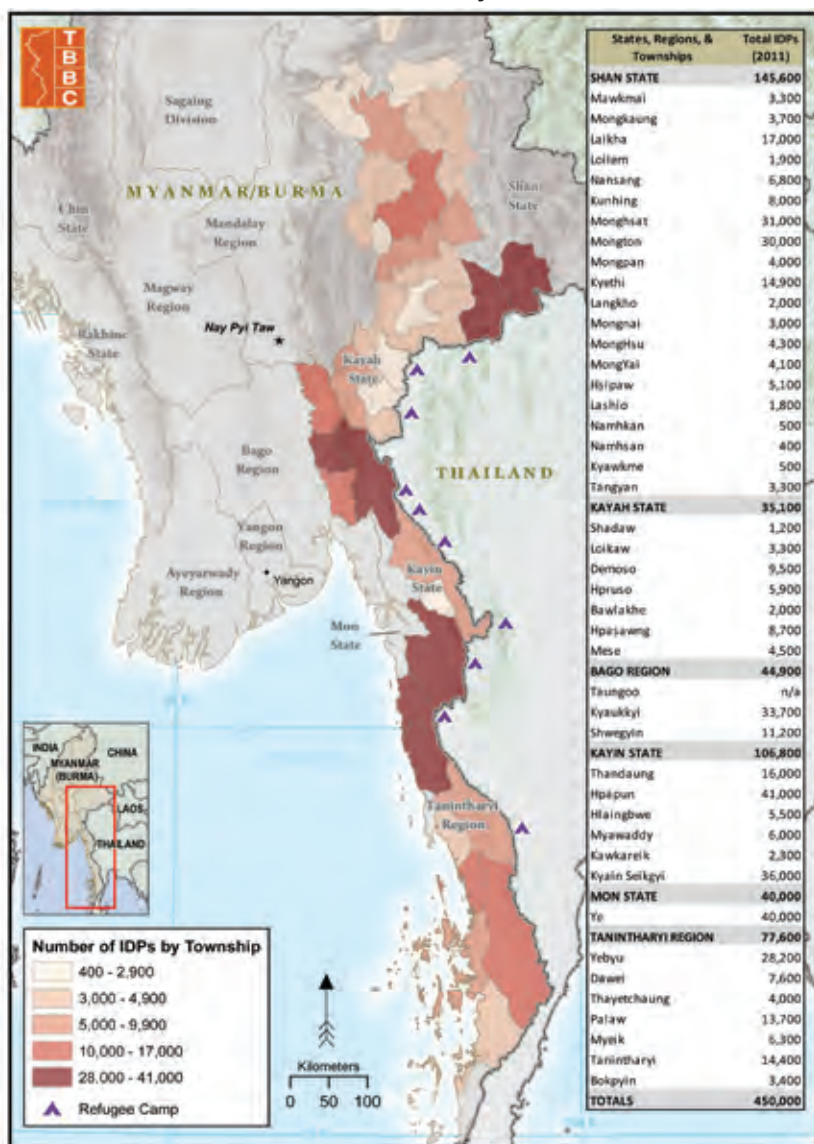
Displacement and Poverty in South East Burma

TBBC has been collaborating with ethnic Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) to document the conditions in South East Burma since 2002. During 2010 and 2011, key informants were interviewed in fifty townships to assess the scale of forced displacement and over 2,600 households were surveyed in fourteen townships to assess poverty levels. Estimates of displacement were guided by international standards and the poverty assessment was developed in consultation with humanitarian agencies based in Rangoon/ Yangon to ensure that vulnerability indicators are standardised. The report was published in October 2011 to increase awareness about the severity of displacement and poverty in rural areas of South Eastern Burma at a critical juncture in the nation's history. It is available in full from <http://www.tbbs.org/resources/resources.htm#idps>, while the maps and charts below summarise the key findings.

A new government in Burma/ Myanmar offers the possibility of national reconciliation and reform after decades of conflict. Every opportunity to resolve grievances, alleviate chronic poverty and restore justice must be seized, as there remain many obstacles to breaking the cycle of violence and abuse. Militarisation continues to pose the greatest threat to human security in the south eastern states and regions, with more people forced to flee from their homes during the past year than any other during the past decade. Providing a protective environment by stopping human rights abuses, ensuring accountability and ending impunity will be essential for conflict transformation.

TBBC's partner agencies have documented the destruction, forced relocation or abandonment of more than 3,700 civilian settlements in South East Burma/ Myanmar since 1996, including 105 villages and hiding sites between August 2010 and July 2011. At least 112,000 people are estimated to have been forced to leave their homes during the past year. While some fled into Thailand and others returned to former villages or resettled elsewhere, over 450,000 people currently remain internally displaced in the south eastern region. This is not a cumulative figure of everyone who has been displaced in the past decade, but rather a conservative estimate of the current scale of internal displacement covering the rural areas of 50 townships.

Map 5 : Internal Displacement in South East Burma/Myanmar, 2011



The highest rates of displacement between August 2010 and July 2011 were recorded in central Karen State's border areas with Thailand, central Shan State and the northern Karen areas. A breakaway faction of the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA) resumed armed resistance in November 2010, and the resulting conflict led to the displacement of over 27,000 people from Myawaddy and surrounding townships. After the Tatmadaw broke a 22 year ceasefire agreement and resumed military offensives against the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N) in March 2011, over 31,000 civilians fled from their homes across 10 townships. A further 28,000 civilians have been displaced from northern Karen State and eastern Pegu Region as a result of hydro-electric dams and counter-insurgency operations targeting civilians to undermine the Karen National Union (KNU).

Poverty alleviation has been recognised by the new government as a strategic priority for human development. While official figures estimate that a quarter of the nation live in poverty, this survey suggests that almost two thirds of households in rural areas of South East Burma/ Myanmar are unable to meet their basic needs. This estimate is derived from a composite indicator assessing

access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation, adequate shelter, food security and indebtedness. Impoverishment is particularly severe in the conflict-affected townships of Kyaukgyi and Shwegyin in Pegu/ Bago Region and Thandaung in Karen/ Kayin State. Comparative analysis with household surveys, conducted by the World Food Programme, suggests that standards of living in rural areas of the South East are similar to conditions in Northern Rakhine State and far worse than those reported from the central Dry Zone.

As a result of protracted conflict and militarisation, the majority of subsistence livelihoods in South East Burma/ Myanmar are not sustainable and disposable income levels are too small to adequately supplement food supplies. A quarter of households reported having no cash income during the previous month while only one in six households have reliable sources of income. Food security indicators suggest that two out of three households have poor access to food, an inadequate diet and were in debt primarily due to food shortages. These outcomes correlate with limited access to agricultural land and productive assets and reflect the collapse of household economies.

This survey found that coercive military patrols, forced labour and forced displacement each disrupted the livelihoods of at least one in ten households during the previous six months. These and other shocks contributed to food shortages for three out of four households during the month prior to the survey. Rather than being temporary gaps, more than half the households will have bought, borrowed or bartered for rice to cover at least three months consumption in order to avoid food shortages leading up to the current harvest. Households primarily cope by buying cheaper and poorer quality food, buying food on credit, relying on family and friends and reducing consumption by eating rice soup. Villagers are incredibly resilient but their coping strategies need support so they can break free from the poverty trap.

It remains to be seen how quickly and effectively the new government will be able to tackle poverty, but there does not yet appear to have been any significant relaxation of restrictions on humanitarian access into conflict-affected areas. In this context, the vast majority of foreign aid continues to be channelled into areas not affected by armed conflict areas such as the Irrawaddy/ Ayeyarwady Delta, the Dry Zone and Rakhine State. While responding to demonstrated needs, such engagement is building trust with authorities and supporting advocacy for increased humanitarian space throughout the country. Until this confidence building process translates into access, cross-border aid will continue to be vital to ensure that the needs of civilians who are affected by conflict in the South East and cannot be reached from Yangon are not further marginalised.

Map 6: Poverty Incidence in South East Burma/Myanmar, 2010-11



TBBC meeting schedule 2012

1) TBBC Board Meetings

The TBBC Board meets at least four times annually. Dates set so far for 2012:

21st	February	Online conference
14th	March	Mae Hong Son
?	August	Online conference
Week of 29th Oct-2nd Nov		Thailand

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

2) TBBC General Meetings

14th -16th	March	Extraordinary General Meeting	Mae Hong Son
Week of 29th Oct-2nd Nov		Annual General Meeting	Thailand

3) TBBC Donors Meeting

Week of 29th Oct-2nd Nov	Thailand
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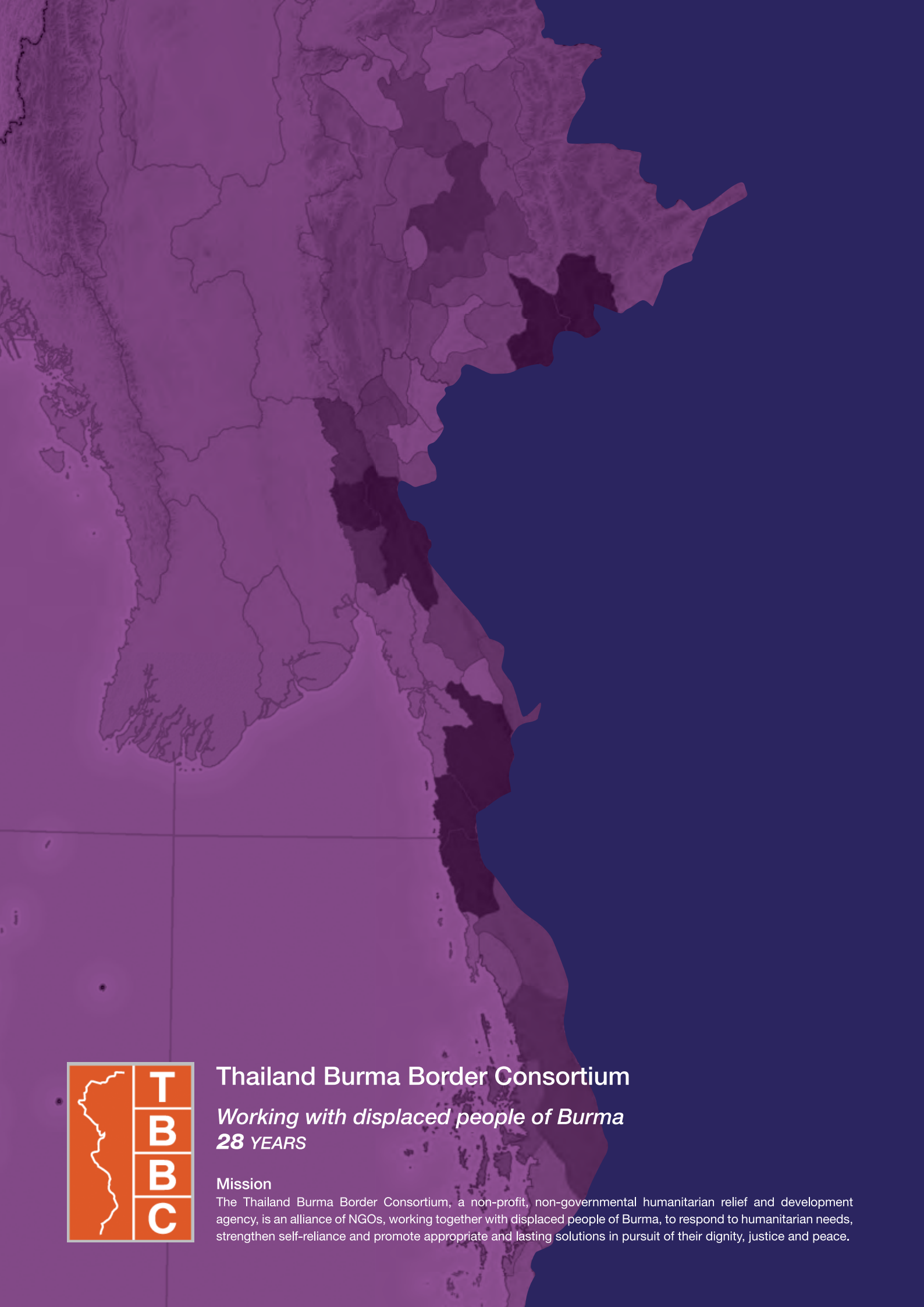
4) Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Meetings

There will be six CCSDPT information and coordination Meetings in 2012 on the last Thursday of alternate months at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, from 09.00 to 11.30 hrs:

26th January	26th July
29th March	27th September
31st May	29th November

Abbreviations

AGDM	Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming	LoA	Letter of Agreement
AGM	Annual General Meeting	LWR	Lutheran World Relief
AMI	Aide Medicale International	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	MFT	Multi-Functional Teams
ARC	American Refugee Committee	MGRS	Multicentre Growth Reference Study
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	MHS	Mae Hong Son
AUP	Aid to Uprooted People	MJ	Mega Joules
AVI	Australian Volunteers International	ML	Mae La Camp, Tak province
BBC	Burmese Border Consortium	MLO	Mae La Oon Camp, Mae Hong Son province
BCG	Beneficiary Communications Group	MMR	Monthly Monitoring Reports
BCM	Beneficiary Contact Monitoring	MNRC	Mon National Relief Committee
BGF	Border Guard Force	MNS	Ban Mai Nai Soi Camp, Mae Hong Son province
BHC	Boarding House Committee	MOI	Ministry Of Interior
BKK	Bangkok	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict	MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
CAFOD	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	MRML	Mae Ra Ma Luang Camp, Mae Hong Son province
CAMA	Compassion and Mercy Associates	MS	Ban Mae Surin Camp, Mae Hong Son province
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition	MSF	Medecins Sans Frontiers
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management	MSR	Mae Sariang
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MST	Mae Sot
CCAB	Camp Committee Advisory Board	MSU	Mobile Storage Unit
CEEG	Coordinating Committee for Ethnic Groups	MT	Metric Tonne
CCSDPT	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	MUPF	Monthly Update of Populations Figures
CCT	Church of Christ in Thailand	MYA	Muslim Youth Association
CDC	Centre for Disease Control	NAC	New Arrivals Committee
CEAB	Community Elders Advisory Boards	NBA	Needs Based Assessment
CHE	Community Health Educators	NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	NCHS	National Centre for Health Statistics (CDC)
CIDKP	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People	NDAA	National Democratic Alliance Army (Mongla)
CMP	Camp Management Project	NFI	Non-food Items
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CMSP	Camp Management Support Project	NLD	National League for Democracy
CMT	Community Managed Targeting	NMSP	New Mon State Party
CoC	Code of Conduct	NP	Nu Po Camp, Tak province
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	NSC	National Security Council (RTG)
CPF	Camp Public Forum	NTF	Nutrition Task Force
CPN	Child Protection Network	OCDP	Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (MOI)
CSC	Community Service Centre	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
DFID	UK Department For International Development	OPE	Overseas Processing Entity
DHA WG	Donors and Humanitarian Actor Working Group	PAB	Provincial Admissions Boards
DKBA	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
DOPA	Department of Public Administration (MOI)	POC	Person of Concern
DR	Delivery Receipt	PSAE	Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
DY	Ban Dong Yang Camp, Kanchanaburi province	PWD	Person with Disability
EC	European Commission	PWG	Protection Working Group
ECHO	Educational Concerns for Hunger Organisation	RDR	Ration Distribution Register
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office	RDW	Ration Distribution Warehouse
EDG	Entrepreneurship Development and Grant	RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Committee
EDGSLP	Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings & Loans Project	RSB	Rice Soi Blend
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting	RTG	Royal Thai Government
EHI	Environmental Health and Infrastructure	SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
ERA	Emergency Relief Assistance	SFP	Supplementary Food Programme
FAN	Food Assistance and Nutrition	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	SMART	Standard Methodology & Assessment of Relief & Transitions
GHDI	Good Humanitarian Donorship Initiative	SORP	Statement for Recommended Practice for Charities
GM&P	Growth Monitoring and Promotion	SPDC	State Peace and Development Council
GRN	Goods Received Note	SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter & Minimum Standards in Disaster Relief
HI	Handicap International	SRC	Shan Refugee Committee
HIS	Health Information System	SRDC	Shan Relief and Development Committee
HR	Human Resources	SSA-N	Shan State Army North
HV	Heating Value	SSA-S	Shan State Army South
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
ICCO	Inter Church Organisation for Development	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
ICRC	International Committee for the Red Cross	SWAN	Shan Women's Action Network
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	SYNG	Shan Youth Network Group
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction	TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs
ILO	International Labour Organisation	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	TEAR	Tearfund
IRC	International Rescue Committee	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
IRPI	International Research Promotion Institute	TH	Tham Hin Camp, Ratchaburi province
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	ToR	Terms of Reference
KAD	Karen Agricultural Department	ToT	Training of Trainers
KESAN	Karen Environmental and Social Action Network	TPD	TBBC Population Database
KIO	Kachin Independence Organisation	UM	Umpiem Mai Camp, Tak province
KnDD	Karenni Development Department	UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
KnED	Karenni Education Department	UNFC	United Nationalities Federal Council
KNLA	Karen National Liberation Army	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KNPLF	Karenni Nationalities Peoples Liberation Front	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party	UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee	UNSCN	United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition
KNU	Karen National Union	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
KnWO	Karenni Women's Organisation	USDA	Union Solidarity and Development Association
KnYO	Karenni Youth Organisation	USDP	Union Solidarity and Development Party
KORD	Karen Office of Relief and Development	UWSA	United Wa State Army
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee	UWSP	United Wa State Party
KRCH	Kwai River Christian Hospital	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
KSNG	Karen Student Network Group	WFP	World Food Programme
KWO	Karen Women's Organisation	WHO	World Health Organisation
KYO	Karen Youth Organisation	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
LAC	Legal Assistance Centres	YSP	Yellow Split Peas
LCC	Livelihoods Coordination Committee	ZOA	ZOA Refugee Care, Netherlands



Thailand Burma Border Consortium

Working with displaced people of Burma
28 YEARS

Mission

The Thailand Burma Border Consortium, a non-profit, non-governmental humanitarian relief and development agency, is an alliance of NGOs, working together with displaced people of Burma, to respond to humanitarian needs, strengthen self-reliance and promote appropriate and lasting solutions in pursuit of their dignity, justice and peace.