



THE BORDER CONSORTIUM PROGRAMME REPORT JULY - DECEMBER 2013





The Border Consortium

Working with displaced people

30 Years

Mission: The Border Consortium (TBC), a non-profit, non-governmental organisation, is an alliance of partners working together with displaced and conflict-affected people of Burma/Myanmar to address humanitarian needs and to support community driven solutions in pursuit of peace and development.

www.theborderconsortium.org

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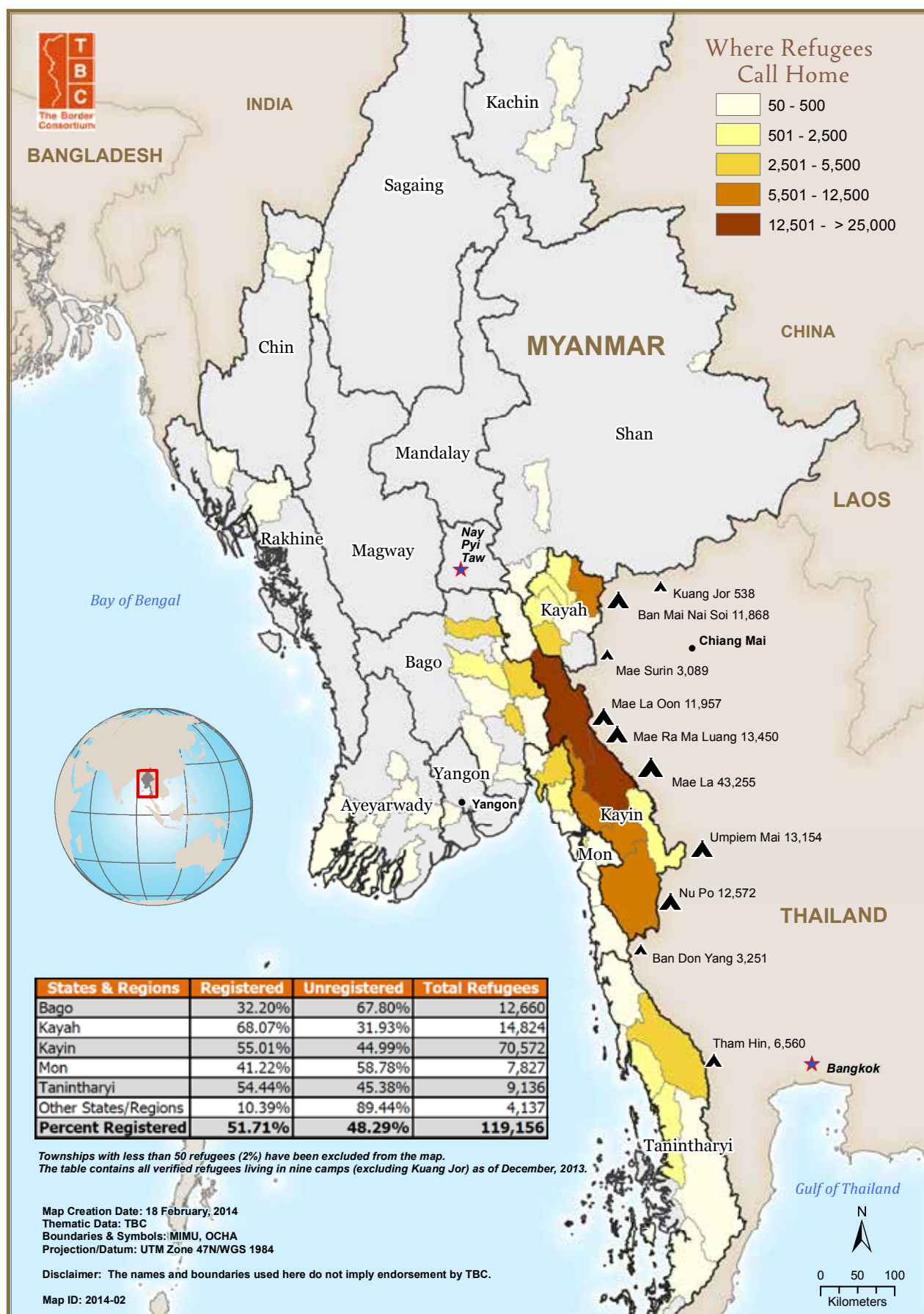
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WELCOME FROM SALLY THOMPSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2013 marked a year of intense change and significant challenges both for TBC as an organisation and for the refugee community. Organisational change and innovation is visible throughout our work, alongside the cautious optimism about the future that is reflected in opening a Yangon office.

Reflecting on 2013 and evaluating our achievements, I am reminded more than ever that preparedness is not a substitute for protection. Coordination, advocacy, protection and the provision of aid through community-driven programming remain the core of what we do at TBC.

In the final days of the year we saw two devastating fires in the camps at Mae La and Ban Mai Nai Soi. One person was killed and over 900 were affected. These fires serve as a stark reminder of just how vulnerable refugees' daily lives are in the camps.

The camp population decreased approximately 7% over the year. With the reduction in services, more people are going outside to find work to provide for their families' daily needs, putting themselves at risk of arrest, detention

and deportation. Others are going back to take a look at the situation in Burma/Myanmar. The largest proportion of departures was for 3rd country resettlement.

The pace of reforms remains unpredictable. Ceasefires have yet to transform into political dialogue. Communities want to see visible evidence of reforms at a local level, but while troops remained stationed throughout the South East, governance remains weak, infrastructure sparse, and land issues yet to be addressed, "return" often feels more like an abstract notion than an imminent reality.

Over 2013 TBC's refugee programmes have transitioned to a needs-based system. While driven largely by funding cuts, these changes also recognised the opportunity to give refugees a more direct role in managing their limited resources. Rather than implement this administratively, TBC did what we do best: we worked with the community, on the ground, organising community-based outreach teams to go door to door, talking with residents, faith leaders and camp stipend workers, answering questions, addressing anxieties and reassuring the community that these changes were not intended to encourage a premature return to Burma/Myanmar.

As we head into 2014, a key challenge for TBC is to ensure that refugee return is not taking place due to lack of adequate services; we do not want "push" factors forcing refugees to return prematurely. While refugees remain confined to camps under Thai policy, no matter how much we accelerate livelihoods programmes, it will not replace the need for ongoing humanitarian support.



Sally Thompson with Philip Calvert, Canadian Ambassador to Thailand, Cambodia and Laos, and Mark Kent, British Ambassador to Thailand, in Tham Hin.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "S. D. Thompson".

ABOUT

THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

TBC is a consortium of 10 International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) from eight countries. TBC's head office is in Bangkok, with field offices in the border towns of Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot, Umphang and Kanchanaburi, and a Programme Office in Yangon, Myanmar.

For 30 years, TBC has provided food, shelter and capacity building support to refugees from Burma/Myanmar, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other conflict-affected people through community-managed programmes. TBC's programmes are delivered with a focus on preparation for return and an emphasis on working with the refugee community on developing the skills, strategies, capital, and coping mechanisms that will help make voluntary return a productive and positive process. TBC wishes to note that the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (GoUM), the Royal Thai Government (RTG) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) all agree the current conditions are still not conducive for organised return of refugees.

Protection is a core priority that overarches all of TBC's programming. Alongside our strategic focus on preparedness, the need to continue providing humanitarian relief such as food and shelter, and foster an environment that protects the health and dignity of refugees remains the core work that TBC does. Working with our partners in the refugee community and alongside other NGOs and multilateral organisations, TBC strives to provide valuable, efficient, and community-driven programmes, aid, and advocacy.

With almost 120,000 refugees living in camps on the border who are largely dependent on NGOs and the international community for their basic needs, the provision of food and shelter to refugees in camps continues to comprise the majority of TBC's budget.

TBC recently opened a representative office in Yangon focussed on building relationships with new and existing partners to support recovery of conflict-affected communities and building upon the advocacy and protection work that TBC has done for almost 20 years

in South East Burma/Myanmar. The Yangon office is also exploring the potential roles TBC may be able to play to support future refugee return and reintegration in the South East. TBC aims to build cooperative and collaborative engagement with the GoUM, NGOs, Civil Society, and multilateral organisations based in Yangon to ensure that when the time for return does come, refugees and IDPs have an opportunity to contribute their individual and collective experiences, skills, and capital to building the future stability and prosperity of Burma/Myanmar.

In Thailand, TBC works in cooperation with the RTG in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior (Mol). 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 20 other NGO members of CCSDPT and the UNHCR. TBC's programmes are consistent with the CCSDPT/UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions and are implemented through partnerships with refugee committees and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs).

TBC is a signatory to The Code of Conduct (CoC) 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. TBC and its member organisations are not affiliated with the political aspirations or foreign policies of any government, group or movement. TBC'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 TBC's beneficiaries and stakeholders are fulfilled regardless of their race, creed, or political affiliation.

TBC strives to deliver timely, quality services to the communities it works with and is committed to following international humanitarian best practice (see A.3 *Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG Regulations*). The overriding working philosophy is to maximise beneficiary participation in programme design, implementation, monitoring and feedback.

TBC Strategic Plan

TBC strives to respond to the changing political context in Burma/Myanmar and support evolving peace and reconciliation processes.

Preparedness for repatriation and reintegration into communities in Burma/Myanmar is a recurring theme, both through specific activities and also built into programme approaches.

2013-2017 Strategic Directions and Objectives

Readiness

Displaced persons and local communities are supported to advocate and prepare for a voluntary, safe, dignified return and sustainable reintegration in South East Burma/Myanmar when conditions are conducive.

Economic and Social Development

Prioritising women and marginalised groups, support displaced and conflict-affected communities, to re-establish sustainable livelihoods through skills enhancement, social capital development and the creation of economic opportunities.

Humanitarian Support

Humanitarian assistance is targeted to the most vulnerable, and supports household capacities and strategies that contribute to food security and shelter.

Participation and Governance

Accountable and inclusive programme, governance and reconciliation processes are strengthened through increasing community leadership capacities, promoting civil society engagement and ensuring community participation.

Organisational Development

TBC's organisational resources and structure in Thailand and Burma/Myanmar respond to the shifting and expanding programme directions.

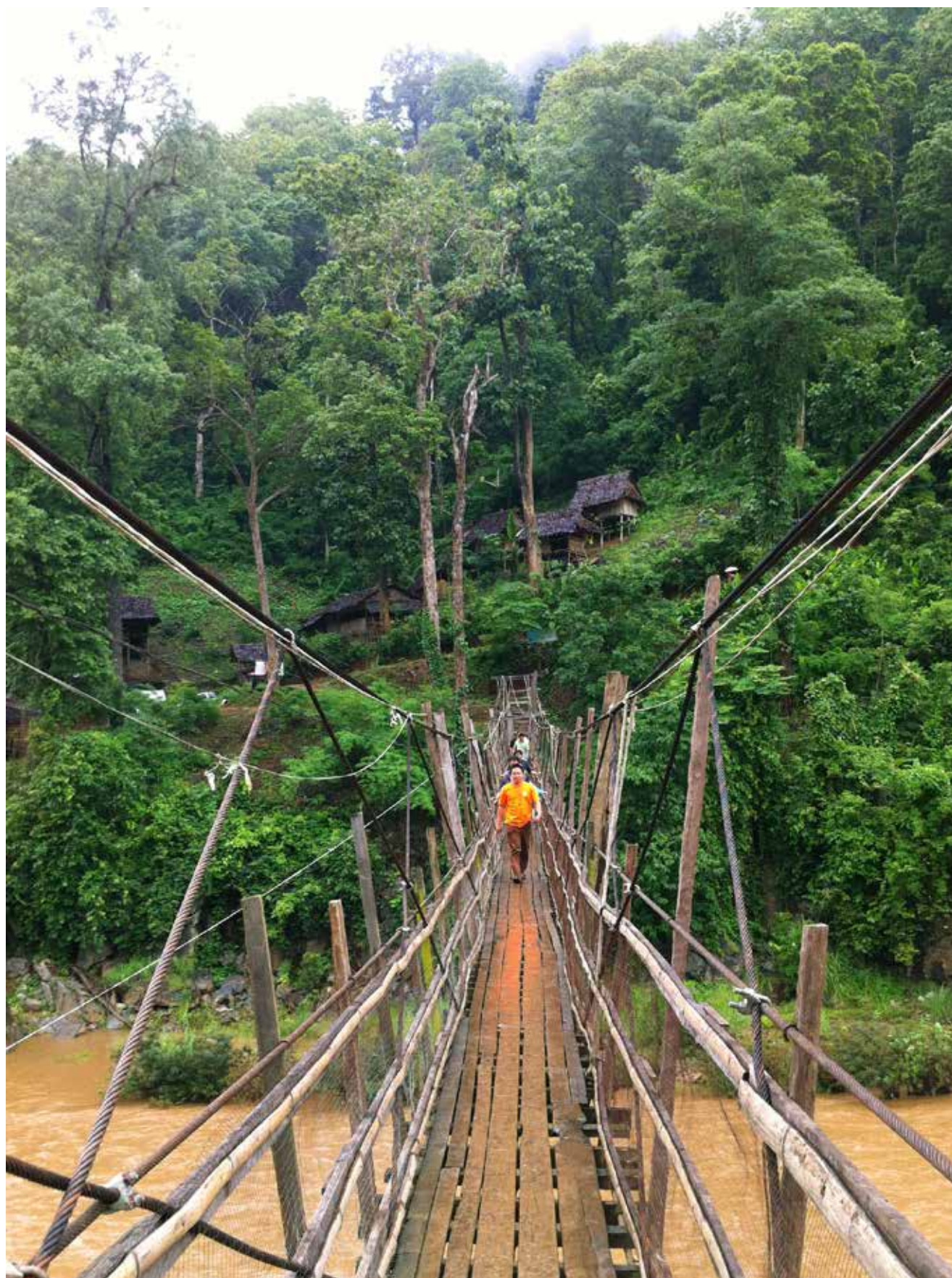
TBC is a company limited by guarantee in England and Wales. Company number 05255598. UK Charity Commission number 1109476. TBC's registered office is at 35 Lower March, London SE1 7RL. The name change from Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC) was registered in November 2012.

TBC's 2013 operating budget for expenses, including all of the new directions in the Preparedness Programme, was set in February at 1,062 million baht (USD 35m, EUR 27m).

TBC is responsible for raising all of its own funding. Donations can be made through the TBC website at www.theborderconsortium.org.

TBC can be found on Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn and Instagram.





Contents

ABOUT THE BORDER CONSORTIUM	4
TBC Strategic Plan	5
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
Key Achievements	
CHAPTER 1 SITUATION UPDATE AND ANALYSIS	13
Resettlement	16
Rohingya	16
Royal Thai Government Refugee Policy	17
Migrant Workers	17
Internally Displaced: The Situation in South East Burma/Myanmar	17
Political Developments	19
CHAPTER 2 PROGRAMME REPORT	21
Preparedness Planning for Voluntary Return	22
Support to Peace Building Initiatives	23
Protection in South East Burma/Myanmar	23
Field Research and Documentation in South East Burma/Myanmar	24
TBC Yangon Representative Office and Myanmar Programme Development	25
Thailand-Based Programmes	26
Food Assistance and Nutrition	26
Cash Transfer Feasibility Study	36
Community Agriculture and Nutrition	37
Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings and Loan Programme	38
Shelter	42
Camp Management	43
Emergency Response	50
Myanmar-Based Programmes	52
Food Assistance to IDP Camps	54
Capacity Building Support for Civil Society Organisations	55
Support To Camp-Based Programmes	55
TBC Organisational Development	57
Organisational Structure	60
Communications	62
Programme Development and Quality Assurance	63
CHAPTER 3 FINANCE	65
2013 Overview	66
Expenses For 2013	73
Balance Sheet	74
Cash Flow	74
Grant Allocations Full Year 2013	75
Key Differences By Budget Line For Actual Expenses 2013	75
2014 Operating Budget	76
Outlook For 2014	77
APPENDIX	79
Appendix A	80
Appendix B	83
Appendix C	84
Appendix D	91
Appendix E	94
Appendix F	95

Refugee and IDP Camp Populations: December 2013



Refugee Camp Figures	Verified Caseload ¹			Feeding ² Figure	MOI/UNHCR Population ³
Province/Camp	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total
CHIANG MAI					
Kuang Jor ⁴	269	269	538	538	
MAE HONG SON					
Ban Mai Nai Soi	5,748	6,120	11,868	10,700	9,577
Ban Mae Surin	1,538	1,551	3,089	2,827	1,430
Mae La Oon	5,999	5,958	11,957	11,802	8,675
Mae Ra Ma Luang	6,839	6,611	13,450	13,220	8,421
Subtotal:	20,124	20,240	40,364	38,549	28,103
TAK					
Mae La	21,883	21,372	43,255	42,755	25,156
Umpiem Mai	6,630	6,524	13,154	13,059	9,816
Nu Po	6,477	6,095	12,572	12,412	7,927
Subtotal:	34,990	33,991	68,981	68,226	42,899
KANCHANBURI					
Ban Don Yang	1,679	1,572	3,251	3,188	2,449
RATCHABURI					
Tham Hin	3,440	3,120	6,560	6,353	4,314
Total Refugees:	60,502	59,192	119,694	116,854	77,765

IDP Camps ⁵	Female	Male	Total	Refugees by Ethnicity	
Loi Kaw Wan	1,547	1,483	3,030	Karen	77.6%
Loi Sam Sip	193	249	442	Karenni	11.9%
Loi Lam	149	145	294	Burman	2.9%
Loi Tai Lang	1,197	1,456	2,653	Mon	0.8%
Ee Tu Hta	1,908	1,929	3,837	Other	6.8%
Halockhani	1,601	1,569	3,170		
Total:	6,595	6,831	13,426		

Notes:

1. The verified caseload includes all persons, registered or not, confirmed living in camp and eligible for rations.
2. Rations are provided only to those who physically present themselves at distributions. The Feeding Figure is the number of beneficiaries who collected rations at distribution the previous month.
3. MOI/UNHCR figures are registered refugees only. Most arrivals after 2005 have not been registered.
4. Ethnic Shan Camp.
5. IDP camp population figures are derived from camp committees on a monthly or quarterly basis.

JULY TO DECEMBER 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report describes the activities, programmes, and key achievements of TBC during the period of July to December 31, 2013. This six-month report analyses programme outputs and results as they pertain to TBC's Strategic Directions and Strategic Plan 2013-2017.

The peace process continues to move forward slowly with bilateral negotiations. While there had been genuine hope that a national peace accord would take shape in 2013, this has yet to come into being. The situation remains fragile with troop demarcation and ceasefire monitoring mechanisms yet to be established. There is still a long way to go before there is a transition to political dialogue in South East Burma/Myanmar.

At the end of 2013, the total population living in the nine refugee camps on the Thailand-Myanmar border was 119,156 people, a net decrease of 7.1% from December 2012. The largest proportion of departures from the camps consists of refugees leaving under the UN's third country resettlement programme. An additional 3,348 refugees left the camps in 2013 to seek work in the migrant community. 4,389 people did leave the camps to return to Burma/Myanmar, though TBC's data shows that fully 70% of all departures include just 1 or 2 people from a household.

In order to enhance programming focused on refugee return, advocacy, protection, and supporting the peace process, TBC opened an office in Yangon in August. TBC's Myanmar Programme Plan is designed to support the recovery of conflict-affected communities, build the preparedness of local communities for the return of displaced persons, and support the transition of civil society organisations (CSOs).

TBC's civil society partners estimated in 2012 that 400,000 people remained internally displaced in rural areas of South East Myanmar. New displacement is increasingly caused by natural disasters, such as the floods in central Karen State which displaced over 33,000 people in July, and abuses associated with land grabbing and resource extraction rather than armed conflict.

UNHCR, TBC, the GoUM, the RTG, and TBC's international partners all agree that conditions do not yet exist for the organised return of refugees. TBC subscribes to the UNHCR's principles regarding voluntary return, that organised return is based on a free and informed decision and in conditions of safety and dignity.

Due to significant funding reductions, TBC had to implement changes in the food rations. In response, TBC implemented Community-Managed Targeting (CMT), which seeks to give the refugee community a more direct role in managing their own food supply while also restructuring rations according to household vulnerability. This includes the introduction of need-based ration categories, while children continue to receive their full ration. Ration changes pertain only to rice; the other items in the monthly food basket were not reduced.

Preparedness has remained the core focus of all of TBC's programmes in the camps and in South East Myanmar throughout the six-month reporting period. TBC continues to provide core humanitarian assistance alongside development and livelihoods-based programming, camp management services, and advocacy and protection-based work, all with a focus on working directly with the refugee on preparedness planning.

Given the continued change in context and shift towards preparedness-oriented programming, TBC continues to manage significant organisational change. Organisational development continues to focus on adapting the governance and organisational structure while strengthening internal skills and approaches within this changing context.

TBC income for 2013 was 1,040 million baht, which was 28 million baht (1%) higher than the operating budget. The actual expenses for 2013 totalled 976 million baht, 86 million baht (8%) lower than the operating budget. The primary factors being a decreasing camp population, reduced food commodity prices (particularly rice) and slower than anticipated implementation of development/readiness programmes. As a result all strategic objectives were underspent against the 2013 operating budget. The increases in development, readiness and governance only began to take shape in the second half of the year as suitable skilled individuals were brought on board to effect this transition.

It is envisaged that the budget compiled for 2014 will see the full implementation of changing strategic directions. The operating expenditure budget for 2014 is 949 million baht, 26 million baht (3%) lower than the 2013 actual expenditure. The expected income in 2014 has been based on canvassing all current donors and including new funding specific to the Yangon programme (14 million baht), but the budget will still require additional fundraising activities if TBC is to maintain the current level of reserves.

TBC wishes to thank all of our donors for their ongoing and generous support.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS JULY TO DECEMBER 2013

Readiness

- TBC established a representative office in Yangon, and is currently in the process of negotiating a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Myanmar Peace Centre.
- Border-based stakeholders were supported by TBC to participate in Myanmar national and state-based forums for ceasefire and peace process meetings and initiatives.
- Community-based protection initiatives supported in South East Myanmar included the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG) village agency project and land surveys conducted by the Karen Environment and Social Action Network (KESAN) and the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM).
- TBC released its annual survey of conditions in rural South East Burma/Myanmar. The report summarised findings and the perspectives of villagers from 22 townships were compiled into videos for distribution in the refugee camps.

Economic & Social Development

- 631 refugees received grants to start up small income generating businesses in camps, 79% of which are women.
- 1,147 refugees, now operating small businesses in camps, received training and mentorship support from TBC's income generation programming.
- Agricultural production in and around camps continued to be supported and expanded with the distribution of 4,480 kg of seeds. Over 8,000 households receive training and support in agricultural production.
- 16,000 bamboo and other trees were planted in and around seven refugee camps while promoting community-based natural resource management.
- The Karen Office for Relief and Development (KORD) were supported to facilitate community rehabilitation projects, ranging from water supply to agricultural extension and income generation in 26 villages across four townships.
- 83 computers and support equipment were provided to camps. Computer skills training was provided to 179 stipend workers in the implementation of TBC services in camps.



Humanitarian Support

- Ensuring that food assistance is provided based on need and vulnerability, Community Managed Targeting (CMT) has been implemented in all nine refugee camps.
- On average, 128,000 refugees received food and shelter assistance every month. This includes the distribution of over 16,411 metric tonnes of rice.
- 24,700 pregnant and lactating women received nutritional supplements through the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). 644 children were identified and treated for malnourishment through the Therapeutic Feeding Programme (TFP).
- Within the reporting period, 7,900 children in nursery schools received nutritious lunches.
- 121 shelter stipend workers identified the shelter needs of over 28,000 houses border-wide.
- Civil Society partners were supported to respond to livelihood shocks and chronic poverty with cash transfers to 32,000 civilians in remote areas across 22 townships. TBC also provided food aid to over 13,000 people in IDP camps. TBC continued to provide monthly rations of rice and iodised salt to Shan and Karen IDP camps with a total population of 13,426 people.

Participation & Governance

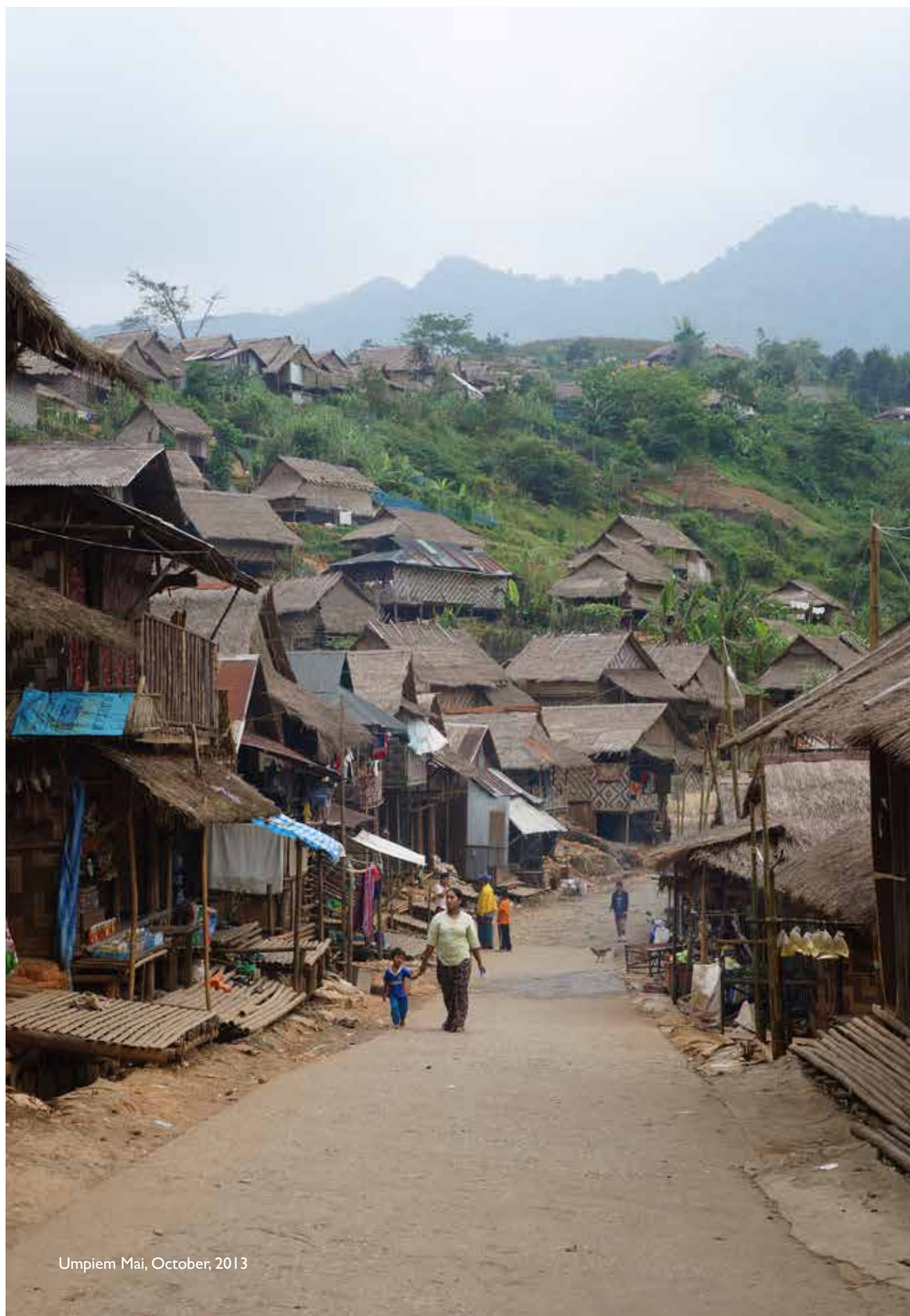
- Democratic elections for the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) and camp committee leadership in Ban Mae Surin and Ban Mai Nai Soi were conducted in December with TBC support. 33% of the elected leaders in the KnRC and the two Karenni camps are women.
- Border-wide, women hold 28% of the total of elected camp management positions.
- Camp-based trainings continued to be provided to camp leadership and CBOs. A total of 336 trainings were provided to camp leadership and staff of CBOs in camp with a total of 9,038 participants, 56% of which were women.
- As part of a communications campaign that increased community understanding and acceptance of CMT and the changes in ration provisions, 138 public forums were held.

Organisational Development

- TBC strengthened its governance structures by reviewing and updating its mission statement, objects and by-laws to be aligned with the new strategic plan. This included the possibility of increasing the number of independent Board directors to encourage skills and context-based diversity.
- Continued to implement change management processes to assist staff in adapting TBC's shift towards a preparedness-orientation, including training for staff in community-development approaches.
- TBC has completed a significant organisational restructure to establish an official presence in Myanmar, increase its capacity in communications and fundraising, and to orient its programming toward preparedness.
- TBC has established a communications unit to improve our profile, define our brand, and extend our reach. This has included the establishment of social media sites.
- TBC has established a Programme Development and Quality Assurance (PDQA) department to ensure effective donor relations, reporting, and quality and consistent information management.

CHAPTER I

SITUATION UPDATE AND ANALYSIS



Umpiem Mai, October, 2013

Political conditions and the pace of reform in Burma/ Myanmar continue to cast a shadow over the future of displaced persons and conflict-affected communities. The peace process continues to move forward slowly with bilateral negotiations. While there had been genuine hope that a national peace accord would take shape in 2013, this has yet to come into being. In the economic sphere, Myanmar took over the chair of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and with a decline in conflict and easing of travel restrictions there has been an increase in border trade with Thailand. However, there is still a way to go before there is a transition to political dialogue in the South East, with troop demarcation and ceasefire monitoring mechanisms yet to be established. Communities across the South East reported increased troop movements, restocking of supplies and reinforcement of bases which has done little to contribute to confidence building in the peace process.

All stakeholders continue to endorse the commitment to voluntary repatriation and the RTG also voiced concern on the need to ensure access to services for refugees in camps in a strong message delivered to the UN in Geneva. There was no pressure or new messages about return from either GoUM, RTG or UNHCR.

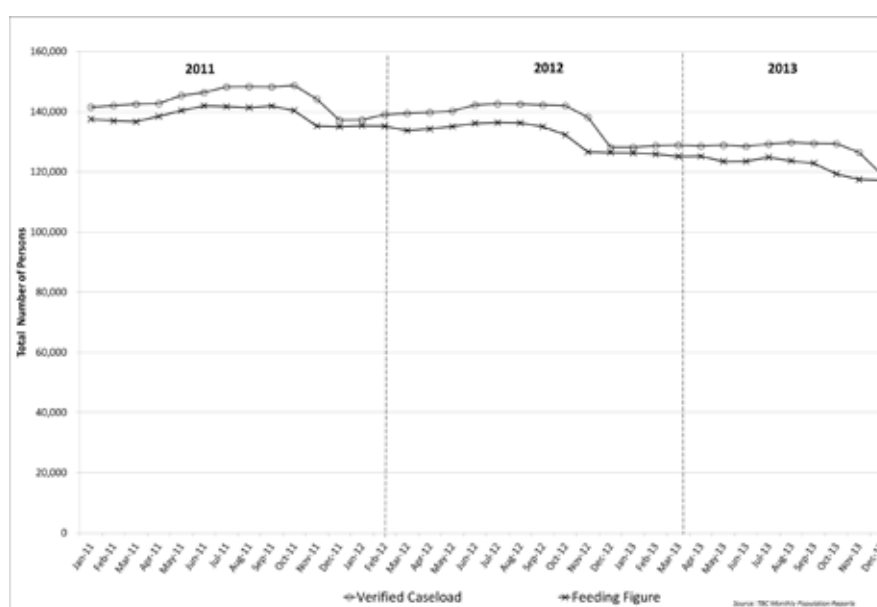
According to TBC database which was updated after the annual population verification exercise in November, there were 119,156 persons in the nine refugee camps on the Thailand-Myanmar Border, of which 61,627 (52%) were registered with MoI/UNHCR. This was a net reduction

for 2013 of 9,044 persons (7.1%). According to the data collected, 7,649¹ left for resettlement, 4,389 returned to Burma/Myanmar – some on “look and see” visits and others permanently. 3,348 left the camps to live and work outside in Thailand. There were 3,137 new born babies. 3,300 asylum seekers entered camp as a result of skirmishes mainly in the first half of 2013 and also due to land expropriation. Some previously registered refugees returned to camp, in addition to a small number of students seeking access to education. Further analysis indicated 70% of the people leaving camp were only one or two members of a household, and only 14% of departures were four or more members of one household – this indicates families are increasingly splitting up as they search for alternative solutions to life in a refugee camp. This pattern was the same in all categories of people departing from camp, with the number of unregistered significantly more than the registered.

Only people who turn up for the monthly distributions receive their rations (unless they have an exemption letter). This is recorded as the “Feeding figure”, which was 117,197 at the end of December 2013.

Although refugee status determination has largely been suspended since 2005, the Royal Thai Government, with UNHCR support, continued the ‘Fast Track’ Provincial Admissions Boards for assessment of cases to enable registration for purposes of resettlement as a durable solution, specifically towards cases of family unity, family reunification, protection and medical cases.

Figure 1.1: Verified caseload and feeding figures (Jan 2011 – Dec 2013)



¹ This figure is lower than the official IOM statistics, due to TBC population verification occurring before end of month. Figures will be adjusted in January database.

The backlog of birth registration for children of registered parents born between 2008 and 2010 is being addressed. A total of 8,985 children have so far received birth certificates under the 2008 Civil Registration Act.

RESETTLEMENT

8,258 were recorded by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) as departing for third country resettlement in 2013 (mainly to United States, Australia and Finland). More than 90,000 refugees have left for resettlement since this durable solution was opened to the camp population in 2005. With the closure of the US Group Resettlement Program in January 2014, more individuals came forward in 2013 than in 2012 as this was the last opportunity for this particular program. Key considerations have been the desire to keep families together and also access to higher education which is not available in the camps. Given that group resettlement has been open since 2005 for registered refugees, it is felt that people have had sufficient opportunity to present themselves if they are interested in that US resettlement program.

Resettlement still remains a durable solution, and UNHCR will continue to identify refugees with specific protection needs on an individual basis.

Remittances from relatives who have resettled in third countries continue to play a vital support for many families. However, the frequency of remittances is unpredictable and the specific impacts on informal economies in camps are difficult to monitor and measure.

ROHINGYA

Attempts to find alternative solutions to improve conditions for over 1,800 Rohingya being held in detention in 39 locations, were not successful. More than 500 people escaped from the detention centres and were immediately picked up by brokers only to be held in dire conditions in the brokers' camps in southern Thailand. Thai authorities "softly" deported most of the remaining detainees in small groups. At the end of 2013 there were still people being held in detention centres, including women and children, though in reduced numbers.

Figure 1.2: Refugee departures in 2013 and Totals from 2006

Location	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Ireland	Japan	Norway	NZ	Sweden	UK	USA	Others	Total
Ex-urban	1	1	9	4				12						27
MNS	90	1		80					37			808		1,016
MS	123			21								333		477
MLO	33	20			15		6	1				1,170		1,245
MRML	90	13					5	11				1,189		1,308
ML	226	5			2				16			1,784		2,033
UM	95				6							817		918
NP	56	2			1		7	1	17			789		873
DY	59	1			5							136		201
TH	76				1							83		160
2013	849	43	9	105	30	0	18	25	70	0	0	7,109	0	8,258
2012	364	16	0	107	58	0	0	15	134	15	0	6,153	0	6,862
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
Total:	8,979	4,262	41	1,525	548	99	63	1,191	796	897	230	70,230	34	88,895

Source: International Organisation for Migration

ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT REFUGEE POLICY

There have been no changes to refugee policy, which remains defined as temporary protection and asylum within the Temporary Shelters, ongoing support to resettlement, and voluntary repatriation as an emerging durable solution. Local integration within Thailand is not available as a durable solution to the refugees. Thailand is not a signatory to the 1951 Convention on Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. Refugees have no legal status in Thailand and any refugee outside of camp is subject to arrest, detention and deportation.

MIGRANT WORKERS

There are around 3 million migrant workers in Thailand of which an estimated 2.3 million are from Burma/Myanmar. 1,211,104 workers had been regularised by end October 2013, with 911,000 having completed the National Verification process and 174,000 who had entered Thailand under an MoU.

On August 6, 2013 the Thai cabinet passed a resolution that extended for an additional year the deadline for completion of the regularisation process for irregular migrants in Thailand. The 2003 MoU which stipulated that migrant workers must return home for three years after completing the initial four years continuous employment in Thailand has been changed to only one day before becoming eligible to return to work in Thailand again.

In a recent study by IOM and the Asian Research Centre for Migration, Chulalongkorn University² it projected that demand could increase to over 5.3 million by 2025 as Thailand would continue to depend on migrant workers to fill the widening gap. Around 76.5% of Burmese migrants came from States and regions of Burma/Myanmar bordering Thailand. The proportion of female to male migrants was greater in the age category of 15-24 years. In Tak and Kanchanaburi provinces the proportion of documented migrants was very low compared to other provinces. In Tak over 90% reported receiving less than the minimum wage with 48% receiving less than half the minimum wage. The majority wanted to return to

Burma/Myanmar in the future, but the main reason given was personal, with the changes underway in Burma/Myanmar as secondary.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED: THE SITUATION IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/MYANMAR

Decades of military rule, conflict and abuse have left rural communities impoverished, lacking basic infrastructure, struggling to cope with shocks to livelihoods and with limited access to social services. The vast majority of villagers are subsistence farmers with insufficient access to agricultural land to meet the threshold for self-reliance. While the ceasefire agreements have enabled greater access for farmers to fields and markets, the accompanying influx of mining, logging and commercial agriculture companies has exacerbated land grabbing and inequalities. Similarly, while access to health and education services are priority needs, there are concerns that the expansion of government services into ethnic areas could be a new form of assimilation and control.

TBC's civil society partners estimated in 2012 that 400,000 people remained internally displaced in rural areas of South East Burma/Myanmar. New displacement is increasingly caused by natural disasters, such as the floods in central Karen/Kayin State which displaced over 33,000 people in July, and abuses associated with resource extraction rather than armed conflict.



Sukali Sub-township development, Myawaddy, May 2013.
Photo courtesy CIDKP

² Assessing potential Changes in the Migration Patterns of Myanmar Migrants and their Impacts on Thailand, Dec 2013.

The scale of return to former villages or resettlement nearby remains limited, with displaced persons consistently reporting that they are waiting for at least some withdrawal or disengagement of troops first. There is general agreement that conditions are not yet conducive for sustainable and organised return, but that it is time for displaced persons, communities in areas of potential return, and all stakeholders, to start preparing for when this time comes. However, the construction of sub-township development sites and proposals for pilot return processes have raised concerns that international principles regarding return of refugees are potentially being neglected.

Appendix E provides an overview of displacement, poverty and protection concerns in South East Burma/Myanmar, while the situation in each of the states and regions is summarised in a snapshot below:

Southern Shan State: While not as regular as fighting in northern Shan State, sporadic skirmishes continued. A notable example was the Tatmadaw's heavy artillery assault against the Shan State Army-South in Kunhing during October, which caused hundreds of civilians to flee from their homes. Land tenure is increasingly under threat from foreign investments with road construction associated with two hydroelectric projects along the Salween River; corn and rubber plantations and platinum mining of particular concern. Widespread flooding damaged crops across 500 acres in Keng Tung during August and September.

Karenni/Kayah State: Joint ceasefire monitoring groups, restitution for confiscated lands and potential resettlement sites for displaced persons were among the issues discussed between the KNPP and the Union Peace-making Committee in October. The Government temporarily suspended construction of the Ywa Htit dam. However, tensions remain about the Tatmadaw's reluctance to withdraw troops from border areas and its failure to close the training centre in Hpruso.

Karen/Kayin areas: Floods displaced over 30,000 people in the central lowland areas of Kawkaik, Kyain Seikkgyi, Hpa-an during August and September. In the Karen National Union (KNU) administered upland areas of Hpapun and Thandaunggyi, tensions remain over the Tatmadaw's refusal to withdraw troops and the KNU's reluctance to facilitate access for government-affiliated social service providers. Heavy artillery shelling from tatmadaw outposts into civilian population upland areas of Hpapun at the end of December were a stark reminder of the fragility of the peace process.

Southern Mon areas: A road construction project to link Thanbyuzayat to Thailand via the Three Pagodas Pass has led to a new round of land confiscation. Similarly, there are ongoing land disputes for 10 villages in Kyaimayaw related to three cement production businesses. Patterns identified by HURFOM include threats and deceit to acquire land, compensation offers below market rates and failure to pay the full amount offered. A series of rape cases reportedly committed by



Floods in Thaton, August 2013.
Photo courtesy KORD

Tatmadaw Infantry Battalion troops in Thanbyuzayat at the end of December highlighted concerns about ongoing impunity.

Tanintharyi Region: The Governments of Thailand and Myanmar are reviewing the concession for the main development partner of the Dawei Special Economic Zone and have re-opened the tendering process. However the lack of a regulatory framework is already causing social and economic costs for local villagers with land grabbing a primary concern in relation to tin and coal mining as well as palm oil plantations. At a meeting with KNU district leaders in November, Regional Government Ministers reportedly acknowledged customary land users and protected forests as recognised by the KNU. The challenge remains to transform this recognition in principle into the resolution of land disputes in practice.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

“Disciplined democracy” in Burma/Myanmar continued to be characterised by an uneven mix of political liberalisation and authoritarian restrictions during the second half of 2013. While a series of Presidential amnesties enabled the conditional release of 198 political prisoners, there remained at least 60 prisoners of conscience at the year’s end in addition to over 200 others who are facing criminal charges for political activism. Utilisation of the 2011 Peaceful Assembly and Peaceful Procession Act to repress public protests over land tenure issues by imposing criminal charges for unauthorised demonstrations is of particular concern.

Legislative reform processes have also reflected inconsistencies between aspirations to increase public accountability and autocratic reflexes to maintain State control. A capacity to consult and respond to civil society concerns was demonstrated by the revision of the Association Bill after initial drafts were widely criticised for restricting the formation of social organisations. In contrast, the broadly worded provisions of the draft Printers and Publishers Bill regarding censorship and the revocation of licences appears designed to restrict freedom of opinion and expression in the media.

A joint parliamentary committee to review the 2008 Constitution received over 28,000 submissions during the second half of 2013. Another parliamentary Committee has now been established to review the report and submit recommendations on implementing Constitutional amendments. Key issues associated with this review include the military’s role in parliament and

capacity to veto constitutional reform, Presidential qualifications which currently exclude Aung San Suu Kyi, the immunity from prosecution of military personnel and resource sharing between the Union Government and ethnic states.

Credible allegations of widespread and systematic violence targeted against Muslim communities continued to raise concerns about the commitment of the government to the promotion of an inclusive, multicultural and tolerant society. While the July 2013 disbanding of the notorious NaSaKa paramilitary border security force temporarily eased tensions, violence flared again in northern Rakhine State during the first weeks of January 2014. The government has denied allegations made by human rights advocates that scores of civilians were killed. However, these contradictory narratives reiterate the importance that accurate information and justice mechanisms will have in reconciling past abuses.

The frequency of armed conflict between ethnic armed groups and the Tatmadaw decreased during the second half of 2013, although skirmishes continued in Kachin and Shan States. Skirmishes also took place to a lesser extent in Karen/Kayin State. A common position on a national ceasefire accord, a framework for political dialogue and the establishment of a Nationwide Ceasefire Coordination Committee (NCCT) was developed between 17 ethnic armed groups through meetings in November and January. Negotiations are continuing to address the significant differences which remain in comparison with the draft framework presented by Government and Tatmadaw leaders to the ethnic armed groups in November.

On top of all these challenges, in March 2014 the government is preparing to conduct the country’s first population census in 30 years. Among the most controversial components of this will be access for enumerators into areas administered by ethnic armed groups and the designation of ethnic and linguistic characteristics. This could be problematic as the results are likely to arrive too late to inform next year’s election boundaries but early enough to disrupt confidence in the elections and peace process. The International Crisis Group has noted that the census risks inflaming tensions at a critical moment in the peace process and democratic transition. It has advised the Government to focus on key demographic questions, and postpone data collection and analysis of the most divisive and controversial issues related to ethnicity, religion and citizenship.

Refugees living in camps in Thailand will not be counted in the Myanmar census, as they are not in the country at the time of enumeration.



CHAPTER 2

PROGRAMME REPORT

This section details TBC programmatic responses to the Strategic Directions of Readiness, Economic and Social Development, Humanitarian Support and Participation and Governance.

PREPAREDNESS PLANNING FOR VOLUNTARY RETURN

In recognition of the evolving situation in Burma/Myanmar, NGOs in Thailand, the UNHCR and refugee communities are working to piece together the necessary building blocks to inform the planning for a future return. UNHCR in South East Myanmar is building township profiles and monitoring spontaneous returns, while TBC partners in the region continue to provide relief and rehabilitation among conflict-affected communities. This is still a period of building trust, gathering information, and responding to needs as identified by communities themselves.

All stakeholders remain committed to return according to the principles of voluntariness, safety and dignity. This was underscored by the RTG statement to the UN Executive Committee in Geneva in October outlining the challenges to preparing conditions on both sides of the border to ensure a sustainable return, noting that now is the time to prepare the policy groundwork and building blocks for a future return. The statement highlighted the need for continued support of displaced people in Thailand and elsewhere, with the necessary capacity building and skills training activities. Thailand has also promoted consultations towards a more comprehensive perspective of healthcare in the border areas.

In the refugee camps CCSDPT is the main mechanism under which most programmes and services are coordinated. Executive Committee, Directors and the open information-sharing meetings are held bi-monthly in Bangkok. TBC takes the lead on food and nutrition, shelter and camp management sectors. TBC is an Executive Member of CCSDPT and will take up the chair in 2014.

CCSDPT, working with the refugee committees, established a pilot information centre in Tham Hin to ensure that refugees have access to relevant information to enable them to make informed decisions about their future. Training was conducted with information committees border-wide. UNHCR launched a Cross-border Web Portal (www.commonservice.info) to facilitate the dissemination of information concerning the socio-economic situation, human development efforts,

and humanitarian activities taking place in South East Burma/Myanmar. The two projects will complement each other in enhancing information management and information sharing, but CCSDPT has a marathon task to be able to sufficiently resource information centres in all nine camps. One dedicated field staff has been recruited for this to complement the CCSDPT secretariat.

UNHCR circulated a typology and terminology of Voluntary Refugee Repatriation to ensure common understanding of the different processes and principles.

The Voluntary Repatriation Coordination group (VCG) held its first meeting with representation from UNHCR, donors, refugee committees and CCSDPT agencies. The group will focus on policy and strategic issues but not engage in detailed operational matters.

UNHCR convened a cross-border inter-agency meeting with INGOs from both Thailand and Myanmar to brainstorm and align understanding on the context in South East Myanmar and to identify preparedness, planning and programmatic areas that require joint attention.

UNHCR commissioned a study to identify lessons learned from returns as a result of previous ceasefire agreements with Mon and Kachin in the 1990s. Peace building is at the core of everything. It is essential to understand local context, local views and build on local strategies for protection.

A pilot survey by the Mae Fa Luang Foundation was completed in Mae La camp with 80% participation. Results showed that nearly 80% of respondents were from Karen State with more 25% respondents born in Thailand. Less than 10% of respondents indicated that they wanted to return to Burma/Myanmar, with the vast majority of respondents preferring resettlement or other options in Thailand. However results were more reflective of the current pulse rather than necessarily future intent. One of the main concerns was lack of confidence in the political and peace process. After some adjustment to the initial questionnaire, the remaining camps will be surveyed in 2014.

The Donor Humanitarian Working Group (DHAWG) brings together CCSDPT with UNHCR and Donors in Thailand and meets bi-monthly. Issues covered included equal access to services for new arrivals, non-formalised movements in the refugee camps, spontaneous refugee and IDP return monitoring, information centres, pilot refugee profiling in Mae La camp and IOM assessment on changing migration patterns in Thailand.

SUPPORT TO PEACE BUILDING INITIATIVES

During the second half of 2013, TBC continued supporting the participation of border-based CSOs in national and state-based forums, specifically those related to ceasefire and political dialogue processes. Inter-agency forums have also been facilitated for diplomats, international agencies and the ethnic armed groups to exchange information about developments and obstacles in the peace process.

The primary network for civil society representatives in Burma/Myanmar to share information and analysis related to conflict transformation is currently the Civil Society Forum for Peace. Approximately 100 representatives from a range of ethnic nationalities meet in Yangon on a quarterly basis, with thematic working groups focused on civilian ceasefire monitoring, gender and peace, justice and peace, business/environment and peace, and federalism and peace.

TBC supported the logistical costs of seven border-based civil society representatives to participate in the July meeting. This meeting was structured around discussion of ceasefire monitoring mechanisms and the proposed national political dialogue process. Six participants also joined the October meeting which focused on debates about the proposed Nationwide Ceasefire Accord and the Constitutional Review process. In August, TBC staff participated in a border-based civil society meeting about the peace process, which resolved to supplement the Civil Society Forum for Peace thematic working group on natural resource management.

TBC also supported a number of initiatives which seek to broaden discourse and debate internally within the Karen community. The Karen community-based Peace Support Network was supported to facilitate a three-day workshop in August on conflict analysis with 20 civil society leaders from KNU-administered areas as well as from Yangon, Tanintharyi and Hpa-an. TBC also supported the seven-month Youth Empowerment Programme in the KNU-administered area of Tanintharyi Region. This programme sought to strengthen awareness of peace building, local governance and human rights issues among 20 young leaders. KESAN was also subsidised to facilitate a consultation in Dawei during December between KNU and civil society representatives about local concerns relating to peace, development and land issues.

TBC facilitated two forums for representatives from ethnic armed opposition groups to exchange information with the international community during the second half of 2013. In October, seven representatives from the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC) met with diplomats from six embassies and the United Nations to provide an update on the peace process. This was followed in December with a larger meeting of approx. 30 NGO representatives and 20 leaders from the ethnic armed groups under the auspices of the International Peace Support Group (IPSG) which was chaired by TBC's Executive Director.

PROTECTION IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/ MYANMAR

For international aid agencies, the challenge of conflict transformation is to shift away from responding to basic needs and focus more on being sensitive to protection concerns. This is particularly true given that the legitimacy of the state remains in dispute. Therefore, traditional development objectives such as expanding humanitarian access and strengthening government capacities may be counter-productive to building confidence amongst local communities in the peace process. It is vital that aid agencies seek to support social capital during the peace process.

Funding for KHRG community-based protection programme was increased in July to expand efforts to raise awareness about rights and responsibilities among local villagers. 1,400 participants are expected to participate in 70 workshops facilitated in Karen/Kayin State, Mon State, Bago Region, and Tanintharyi Region during the coming year. Participants are encouraged to discuss the evolving situation they are facing and share their experiences about protecting themselves from abuse. Information about existing national laws and mechanisms for recourse to justice are being integrated into these workshops, in addition to information on international human rights standards.

HURFOM released the findings of their survey of confiscated lands in Mon ceasefire areas. The report, *"Disputed Territory: Mon Farmers' Fight against Unjust Land Acquisition and Barriers to their Progress"*, was released in October to promote restitution of seized property. This report is available at <http://rehmonnya.org/archives/2908>. The next phase of this project will be to support

customary land users through the land registration process with local government.

KESAN is providing technical support to the KNU in conducting a land survey of customary users, community forests and wildlife sanctuaries. KESAN hopes to strengthen the claims of customary land users and mitigate the possibility of land-grabbing by providing technical support to the KNU to document customary land tenure. Over 11,000 land tenure certificates have already been issued, and KNU has brought this process to the attention of Myanmar Government authorities during peace negotiations, with the hope that local demarcation efforts will be recognised by official land tenure documents in the future.

FIELD RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/ MYANMAR

TBC released findings from its annual survey of conditions in rural areas of South East Burma/Myanmar at a seminar in Chiang Mai on 1st November 2013. TBC collaborated with 11 CSOs to design and conduct this assessment in 209 villages spread across 22 townships. The report raises concerns that traditional development approaches such as building government capacities to expand social services could exacerbate tensions and be perceived as a means of assimilation and control. Humanitarian agencies are being urged to adopt a conflict-sensitive approach that focuses more on protection concerns, rather than on responding to basic needs.

Accompanying the report is a set of video interviews conducted with local villagers on basic living conditions, protection concerns, and the impact of ceasefire agreements. The survey and videos have been distributed in local languages to refugees in the camps to enhance access to information. These video clips are also available on TBC's website.

TBC and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) facilitated staff from the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) to conduct the “Who, What, Where” (3W) data entry support sessions with 21 border-based agencies in September. These sessions were designed to equip border-based agencies compile and contribute data about programme reach. Access to this information is important to ensure that the existing capacities and networks of border-based groups are built upon rather than neglected. Ultimately, MIMU’s November release of 3W data included data from seven border-based organisations in comparison to 14 agencies that submitted data for the previous round in April 2013.



This reduction is attributed in part to ongoing legal and security constraints, and also to a decrease in technical support offered by TBC. The latter was related to the competing demands of compiling the survey of poverty, displacement and local governance. This deficiency has also raised the need for increasing mechanisms by which information about border-based agencies can be represented. Efforts will be made in the first quarter of 2014 to compile a directory which could be complementary to, or included in, the Local Resource Centre's Directory of Local NGOs.

TBC YANGON REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE AND MYANMAR PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

In order to enhance programming focussed on refugee return, advocacy, protection, and supporting the peace process, TBC opened a Yangon Representative Office in August 2013, under the leadership of the Myanmar Programme Director. TBC was invited to establish an office in Yangon by the Myanmar Peace Centre, a Secretariat established directly by the Office of the President.

Within the strategic framework of preparedness for voluntary return and reintegration of displaced persons, TBC's Myanmar Programme Plan is designed to support the recovery of conflict-affected communities, build the preparedness of local communities for the return of displaced persons, and support the transition of CSOs. TBC conducted field assessments in South East Myanmar and has identified major gaps which urgently need to be addressed in order to commence work on preparedness-based activities.

One significant issue is the lack of information about refugees and displaced persons from the South East in the Myanmar media. Alongside this, or perhaps as a consequence of it, issues pertaining to refugees and displaced persons are largely excluded from the national conversation about the future of Myanmar. The public in general lack knowledge about refugees and displaced people; refugees' issues simply have not had a significant voice in Myanmar; and accordingly, there is little awareness of these issues and therefore little attention paid. TBC has begun to address this information gap through a media outreach strategy which seeks to highlight refugee issues throughout Myanmar-based media coverage and help ensure that issues pertaining to return, refugees, and displaced persons in the South East are included in the national media conversation.

During visits to South East Myanmar, representatives from TBC have met with government officials, local leaders, civil society leaders, religious leaders and ordinary citizens, and has concluded that the area has all the characteristics typically found in most conflict-affected communities. Most of the communities lack social and physical infrastructure, community participation and democratic systems. Trust and confidence have been broken among people, and between people and the institutions. However, each and every region of South East Myanmar has its own unique challenges and complexity. Understanding the situations of local communities is essential to be able to provide effective supports which address the priority needs of the region. The TBC Myanmar Programme Plan endeavours to support the development of good governance at community level, promoting social cohesion and contributing to the socio-economic development through community-driven initiatives. During the process, TBC Myanmar will support the reintegration of border-based civil society partners into mainstream civil society. In this way, the communities can foster renewed cooperation and trust among themselves.

Highlighted activities implemented since the office was opened include:

- Presentation to Myanmar Peace Centre about TBC work plan.
- Information sharing and coordination with international and local organisations active in South East Myanmar.
- Mapping of relief, development and peace building stakeholders and activities in conflict-affected areas of South East Myanmar.
- Coordination support for the Civil Society Forum for Peace.

In addition to establishing TBC's presence in Yangon and setting up an office, the Myanmar team includes the Programme Director, a Programme Manager, an Administrative Officer, and an Office Assistant. TBC is a member of the INGO forum which meets bi-weekly in Yangon. In the first six months in 2014, TBC Myanmar expects to finalise the official registration as an NGO and sign the requisite MoU with the Myanmar Peace Centre. TBC plans to open at least two field offices in South East Myanmar to provide support to community-based partners.

THAILAND-BASED PROGRAMMES

TBC has always held the core principle of enabling refugees to be as autonomous and self-reliant as possible such that when the time came for return they would be able to transition relatively easily. However, refugees are confined to camps, their movement restricted, and not permitted to seek work outside. As a result, aid dependency was inevitable. After 30 years, TBC is working actively to turn the cycle around.

This is no simple transition. Reducing aid dependency requires a significant shift in mindset, both from TBC and the refugee community. The delivery of all TBC's programmes has been redirected from blanket humanitarian relief with universal assistance provided, to allocating limited resources according to who needs it the most, thereby ensuring that those who require extra assistance have access to these protections, while those who have adopted successful coping strategies receive less. The refugee community is incredibly resilient and resourceful, and people have developed a variety of coping strategies, while others remain more vulnerable and require additional assistance. This has led to an environment where the needs of different households vary significantly, both according to individual families' situations, and also on the location and accessibility of each specific camps.

TBC continues to support fundamental programmes for food assistance and nutrition, shelter, livelihoods and camp management. However, our approach has changed. The focus is now on identifying and supporting the most vulnerable. Our programmes prioritise the most vulnerable, women and marginalised groups and support

household capacities that contribute to food security, shelter, and the creation of economic opportunities.

FOOD ASSISTANCE AND NUTRITION

TBC's Nutrition Programme focusses on improving the nutritional status of vulnerable groups through our SFP and TFP. TBC also strives to improve community knowledge and awareness through educational campaigns that equip families and caregivers with effective knowledge and practices regarding nutrition.

Supplementary Feeding and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes

TBC supports the SFP and TFP for vulnerable groups in the community by providing food items, guidance and technical support to health agencies. Protocols have been revised and improved to align with the UN/WHO Global Nutrition Cluster guidelines. The new protocol promotes early identification and enrolment of pregnant and lactating women and malnourished children during early childhood.

During this reporting period a total of 16,332 pregnant women and 8,368 lactating women enrolled in the SFP and were provided supplemental nutritious food. On average 4,112 pregnant and lactating women were screened and enrolled every month. 576 moderately malnourished and 68 severely malnourished children aged between 6 months and 5 years were identified and treated. 117 out of 12,334 children in the 5 to 10 year age group were identified and treated for moderate malnutrition.

Figure 2.1: Total enrolment in supplementary feeding programmes by target group: Jul-Dec 2013

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	505	536	87	68	40	12	26	1	66	109	0	2,185	18
	MS	170	181	37	0	14	1	6	1	20	53	0	0	12
MI	MRML	972	840	204	156	85	0	5	7	90	227	38	52	72
	MLO	825	807	324	229	58	0	2	1	60	198	110	50	109
AMI	ML	7,332	2,734	2,564	6	289	0	15	30	304	918	996	0	163
	UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	262	164	0	0
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	11	146	86	0	0
ARC	UM	1,269	936	179	12	20	16	0	0	20	0	0	0	34
	NP	891	860	126	93	28	31	0	0	28	0	0	0	9
	DY	282	267	47	4	3	10	0	0	3	315	102	52	31
IRC	TH	485	610	33	29	39	3	1	0	40	176	0	0	32
Total:		12,731	7,771	3,601	597	576	73	68	43	644	2,404	1,496	2,339	480

Figure 2.2: Children < 5 identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP and TFP (Target: 90%)

NGO	Camp	Jul		Aug		Sep		Oct		Nov		Dec	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	MNS	6	3	7	3	6	5	8	5	7	5	6	5
	MS	1	3	7	3	6	5	8	5	7	5	6	5
MI	MRML	14	2	17	2	13	1	16	0	14	0	11	0
	MLO	6	0	8	0	11	1	11	1	12	0	10	0
AMI	ML	51	1	48	2	48	3	45	4	47	4	50	2
AMI/ ARC	UM	4	0	4	0	10	0	7	1	4	0	3	0
	NP	9	1	7	2	14	0	11	2	6	2	8	0
ARC	DY	4	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0
IRC	TH	6	1	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
Total:		101	11	107	12	116	15	115	18	105	16	102	12

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Initiative

TBC launched a community-based IYCF initiative in 2013 with health agencies called “Healthy Babies, Bright Futures”. This initiative promotes nutrition interventions for pregnant women and children up to two years of age. It was introduced in Ban Don Yang and Umpiem Mai camps in the third quarter.

TBC conducted a baseline survey to ascertain knowledge, attitudes and practices of caretakers of infants 6-24 months in collaboration with Mahidol University in Thailand and health agencies working in the camps. The survey outcomes will help to shape the IYCF guidelines, methodologies, and M&E tools. The survey was completed in Umpiem Mai and Ban Don Yang camps in July 2013 and the results are expected by the end of the first quarter of 2014.

An awareness campaign on IYCF was initiated in Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin camps. This campaign included focus group discussions and the distribution of information, education, and communication materials in camps. A training curriculum on IYCF for community health workers was also developed and distributed in these camps.

Nursery School Lunch Programme

The Nursery School Lunch programme continued to be implemented in cooperation with NGO and CBO partners including the KWO, the Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS), Karenni National Women Organisation (KNWO) and the Education Committees in Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang camps.

TBC supports provisions for healthy nursery school lunches ensuring young children consume sufficient nutrients at least once a day. TBC also provides training to teachers on nutrition, child development, and cooking demonstrations. In addition, the Centre for Disease Control's Malaria Unit donated 350 mosquito nets through nursery schools in Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang camps.

Between July and December lunches were provided to 7,900 children attending 80 nursery schools.



Promoting nutrition and Monitoring growth in Tham Hin

Nutrition Education Campaign

Nutrition education activities have continued. A campaign to promote AsiaREmix, the TBC-developed vitamin-enriched flour that is included in the monthly ration basket, was carried out in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon during July to August 2013. In Mae La camp a cooking demonstration on using AsiaREmix for lactating mothers was implemented.

Nutrition Surveillance

TBC collaborates with health agencies and the CCSDPT Health Information System to survey and report on nutritional indicators in the camps. This includes monitoring mortality and morbidity rates by age group, biennial anthropometric nutrition surveys of children 6 to 59 months of age, monthly growth monitoring, and enrolment of target groups into the SFP/TFP programmes.

In 2013, the Nutrition Team conducted the biennial nutrition survey to study the prevalence of malnutrition in all camps. This survey collected data on Household Hunger Scores to monitor hunger levels in the camps. The findings of the survey will also provide baseline data to inform ration changes that were implemented in December. The analysis of the survey findings will be done in consultation with Mahidol University. The final report is expected by March 2014.

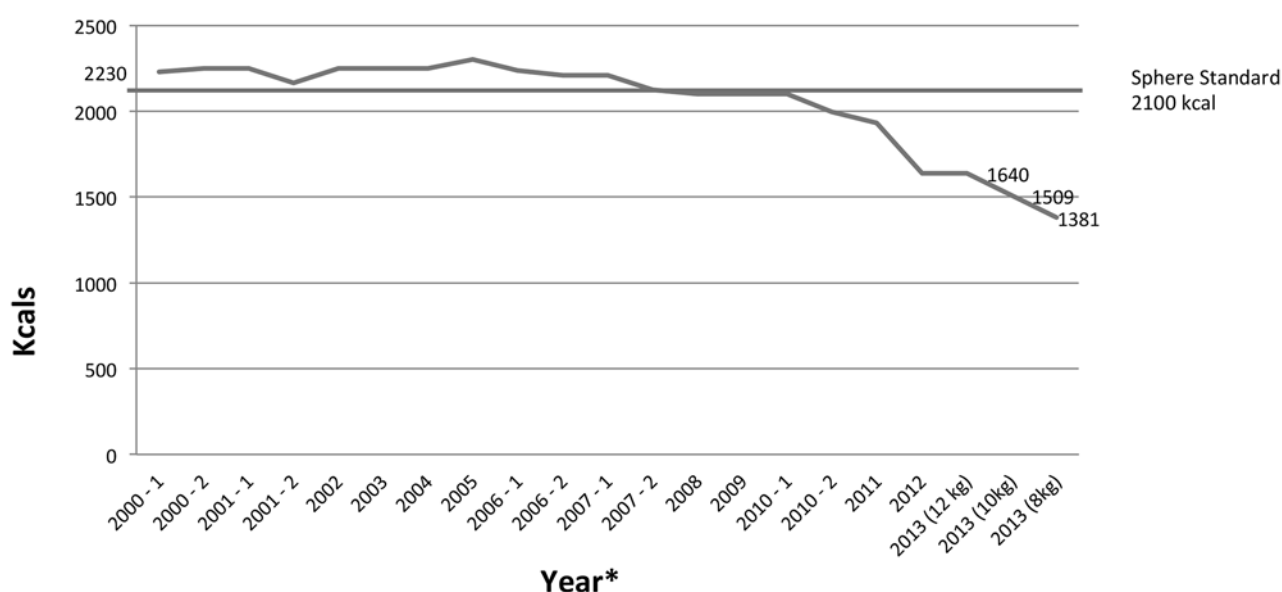
TBC's Nutrition Programme works collaboratively with other TBC programmes to ensure effective programme integration.

Over the years, the TBC ration has been modified several times, resulting in a reduction of the average kcal/person/day provided, most notably starting in 2007. The latter half of 2010 was the first time the energy supplied from the ration fell below the Sphere Minimum Standard of 2,100 kcal/person/day. Of note, the Sphere Standard is intended for use during a period of humanitarian response, to "meet the urgent survival needs of disaster-affected populations".

The Thai and ASEAN Food Composition Tables for nutrient values were used to determine the kcal provided by each of the ration components. A multiplier was applied to account for the age distribution of the refugee population served, as the amount of ration provided is age-based (e.g., children <5 yrs vs. adults and boarding house students receive different amounts of ration components).

In 2013, the amount of rice in the standard ration was reduced for adults over age 18. The quantity of rice provided in the standard ration is now based on the assessment of camp vulnerability. Camps that are the most vulnerable in terms of opportunities toward self-reliance are provided with a higher amount of rice vs. camps that are least vulnerable are provided with a lower amount. Further, using the CMT criteria, households are categorised based upon their capacity for self-reliance and receive either 8, 10 or 12 kg of rice in their ration.

Figure 2.3: Average calories/person over time provided by TBC ration



* 1 = Jan-Jun; 2 = Jul-Dec; If not designated 1 or 2, kcals were same throughout calendar year.

Fortified Product Development and Research

TBC is working with a local company to produce **Baby Bright**, a multi-nutrient fortified baby food with high protein content for children in the age group of 6-24 months. The first batch of the product will be introduced in Umpiem Mai and Ban Don Yang camps in February 2014.



TBC's Baby Bright package

Ration Changes and Community-Managed Targeting (CMT)

Largely due to significant funding reductions and commodity price increases, TBC needed to implement changes in the food rations for refugees in late 2013. This included a reduction in the standard monthly ration alongside the introduction of need-based ration categories, which saw ration levels maintained for children, vulnerable households, and increases in monthly rice rations for households deemed "Most Vulnerable".

TBC also recognised that refugees have developed a range of strategies for coping as they strive to supplement basic support systems and to provide for themselves and their families. Some families have developed significant sources of income and become self-reliant, while many others continue to require ongoing food assistance. Hence, while food rations are still required, they needed to be targeted to reach the most vulnerable populations in the camps. Three processes were identified to initiate the ration changes: definition of the revisions of the food baskets, development of the CMT mechanisms, and conduct of a comprehensive communications campaign to inform all stakeholders and promote their cooperation.

Defining Ration Changes and Launching a CMT Mechanism

To maintain our obligation to provide nutritionally-robust food rations, TBC determined that any reductions would apply only to adults, and only to the quantity of rice. CMT was developed in order to target food assistance according to need. CMT is also in line with TBC's objectives regarding preparedness in that it also seeks to give the refugee community a more direct role in managing the provision of food. The CMT model involves working with the communities to establish criteria to identify the households that are either food secure or insecure. This is achieved through a transparent process driven by and agreed upon by the community.

Restructured rations levels and needs assessments were also applied on a camp-by-camp basis, recognising that different camps have varying access to livelihoods opportunities, access to markets, and suffer from varying degrees of isolation and limitations in land available for activities such as agriculture. An assessment was conducted to identify which camps were most vulnerable to the changes and which had mechanisms to better cope with reductions in food supplies. The assessment resulted in the classification of camps into three categories:

- Ban Don Yang was identified as providing the least access to livelihoods.
- The three camps in Tak Province (Mae La, Umpiem Mai, and Nu Po) were identified as having the greatest access to livelihood and alternative opportunities.
- Ban Mai Nai Soi, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, and Tham Hin camps were determined as having intermediate level of access to livelihood and alternative opportunities.



Due to the fire in Ban Mae Surin camp in March 2013, the camp was exempt from any reductions in 2013.











































Based on the assessments of the camps, the “Standard” adult rice ration was set at 12 kg for Ban Don Yang and Ban Mae Surin (no change from before), 8 kg for the Tak camps, and 10 kg for the other camps (Tham Hin, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Ban Mai Nai Soi).

Ration levels for the “non-Standard” CMT household categories therefore became:

- “Self-Reliant” households: the existing rations for children only.
- “Vulnerable” households: the existing “Standard” rations for adults and children.
- “Most Vulnerable” households: 13.5 kg of rice and 1 litre of cooking oil for children 5 years plus and for adults, and 7 kg of rice and 0.5 litre of oil for children under 5.

Figure 2.4: Assessment of factors influencing access to livelihoods by camp

CMT training in Tham Hin	Remoteness	Camp Density	Land Cropable Outside	Availability of Daily Labour	Restriction on Livelihoods	Restriction Level (mobility)	Access to Markets (in/ outside)	Total
DY	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
MS	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	16
MLO	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	16
MRML	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	15
TH	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	14
MNS	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	13
NP	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	10
ML	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
UM	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
Ratings	1: least remote 3: most remote	1: space within camp 3: most dense	1: land rental possible 3: no cropable land available	1: available 3: not available	1: little 3: very restricted	1: possible to temporarily leave 3: no ability to leave	1: markets accessible 3: no access to markets	

Umpiem Mai					Adults in Self-Reliant Households will no longer receive food rations ကိုယ်တော်ကျွမ်းကျင်အသက်သာခံနိုင်စေရန် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ဖြင့် ချောမွေ့မှုမရှိတော့ပါ။ သားဖို၊ ဆီပုလင်း၊ ဆာဗီဒ်သုတ်နှင့် ပုံနှိပ်ထားသည့် အစားအသောက်များကို လက်ခံယူရမှာမဟုတ်ပါ။			
Food Item တၢ်အိၣ်အမုၢ် ဗီၣ်ကွၢ် အမုၢ်အမုၢ်	 6 months to less than 5 years old လေး-၅နှံအဖီလၢ လေး-၅နှံအကောၣ်		 5 years old to less than 18 years old ၅နှံ-၁၀နှံအဖီလၢ ၅နှံ-၁၈နှံအကောၣ်		 18 years old and above ၁၀နှံဒီးဆူအဖီခိၣ် ၁၈နှံန့ၣ် အထကၢ်			
	Standard/ Self-reliant/ Vulnerable ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်း/ ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ/ ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ ပုံပုၣ်/ ကိုယ့်အဘၣ်ကွၢ်လၢကောၣ်ဆာၣ်/ ဗီၣ်တုၣ်ဆာၣ်	Most Vulnerable ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ အမုၢ်တုၣ်ဆာၣ်	Standard/ Self-reliant/ Vulnerable ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်း/ ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ/ ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ ပုံပုၣ်/ ကိုယ့်အဘၣ်ကွၢ်လၢကောၣ်ဆာၣ်/ ဗီၣ်တုၣ်ဆာၣ်	Most Vulnerable ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ အမုၢ်တုၣ်ဆာၣ်	Standard ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်း ပုံပုၣ်	Vulnerable ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ အမုၢ်တုၣ်ဆာၣ် ဗီၣ်တုၣ်ဆာၣ်	Most Vulnerable ဟန်ပိုးမီးခိုးပန်းဆောင်ရွက်သူ အမုၢ်တုၣ်ဆာၣ်	
Rice ဟူသး ဆန်	 6 kg ၆ ကီလို (၆)ကီလို	 7 kg ၇ ကီလို (၇)ကီလို	 12 kg ၁၂ ကီလို (၁၂)ကီလို	 13.5 kg ၁၃.၅ ကီလို (၁၃.၅)ကီလို	 8 kg ၈ ကီလို (၈)ကီလို	 12 kg ၁၂ ကီလို (၁၂)ကီလို	 13.5 kg ၁၃.၅ ကီလို (၁၃.၅)ကီလို	
AsiaREMIX အရှင်မင်းမင်း အစားအသောက်	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	No longer provided တက်ဝန်ပေးရန် မရှိတော့ပါ။ အကီလက်ဆောင်ရွက်ပုံသွေး ပုၣ်ဟုတ်တော့သ့	No longer provided တက်ဝန်ပေးရန် မရှိတော့ပါ။ အကီလက်ဆောင်ရွက်ပုံသွေး ပုၣ်ဟုတ်တော့သ့	No longer provided တက်ဝန်ပေးရန် မရှိတော့ပါ။ အကီလက်ဆောင်ရွက်ပုံသွေး ပုၣ်ဟုတ်တော့သ့	
Yellow Split Peas ဝဲဘီနီသုတ် ကုလားပဲ	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	 1 kg ၁ ကီလို (၁)ကီလို	
Fishpaste ညာ်ဆုၣ် ငါး	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	 0.5 kg ၀.၅ ကီလို (၀.၅)ကီလို	
Salt အံသံ ဆား	 167 gm ၁၆၇ ဂရမ် (၁၆၇)ဂရမ်	 167 gm ၁၆၇ ဂရမ် (၁၆၇)ဂရမ်	 167 gm ၁၆၇ ဂရမ် (၁၆၇)ဂရမ်	 167 gm ၁၆၇ ဂရမ် (၁၆၇)ဂရမ်	 167 gm ၁၆၇ ဂရမ် (၁၆၇)ဂရမ်	 167 gm ၁၆၇ ဂရမ် (၁၆၇)ဂရမ်	 167 gm ၁၆၇ ဂရမ် (၁၆၇)ဂရမ်	
Vegetable Oil ဒီးအိၣ် တေးဆီ	 0.5 L ၀.၅ လီတာ (၀.၅)လီတာ	 0.5 L ၀.၅ လီတာ (၀.၅)လီတာ	 0.5 L ၀.၅ လီတာ (၀.၅)လီတာ	 1 L ၁ လီတာ (၁)လီတာ	 0.5 L ၀.၅ လီတာ (၀.၅)လီတာ	 0.5 L ၀.၅ လီတာ (၀.၅)လီတာ	 1 L ၁ လီတာ (၁)လီတာ	

Banners detailing new ration levels in Umpiem Mai

Implementation of the ration changes started with the distribution of December rations in the last week of November. 3,576 of 22,924 (13.5%) households in eight camps were identified as vulnerable and have started receiving additional rations. The number of vulnerable households is expected to increase after Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Ban Mai Nai Soi camps complete their respective verification processes early in 2014. 184 households from six camps have been identified as Self-Reliant where adults would no longer receive food rations from TBC. Children in Self-Reliant households continue to receive their standard monthly ration basic, including 12 kg of rice per child. The number of Self-Reliant households is also expected to increase after Mae La and Ban Mai Nai Soi complete their assessment processes.

Many of the households that appeared likely to be classified as Self-Reliant were reluctant to cooperate with the Camp Committee and TBC, fearing the impact of the ration reductions. In addition, some camp committee and section leaders voiced reservations about the CMT approach in identifying both the Most Vulnerable and Self-Reliant households, arguing that this divides the community by placing people into different categories. These representatives frequently voiced the belief that, as all of them are refugees, they all needed assistance and should not be divided. Several community leaders also stated their belief that everyone should receive the same amount of food to avoid unsettling in the community, and that the four household categories may be a disincentive to some families to seek work. As a result, in some camps it was very difficult to identify households as Self-Reliant in the timelines TBC set for implementing CMT. TBC and camp-based CMT teams are continuing this process and working with the community on explaining this criteria and making sure that CMT is imposed fairly and transparently, and that Vulnerable and Most Vulnerable families are receiving the support that they need.

CMT is a new initiative that has raised many new questions. The need to restructure TBC's rations has required the refugee community to take on a new role in managing their food supply and providing aid on the

basis of need. However, this experience has demonstrated that the CMT approach has enormous potential and can be applied to numerous interventions in the refugee camps.

Valuable lessons emerged from the implementation of CMT:

- Active support and buy-in from Camp Committees is crucial for CMT teams and section leaders to adopt a cooperative approach in identifying and classifying households. It is important for all parties to have a good understanding of the CMT approach, and regular contact and updates are necessary.
- While Camp Committees need to actively participate in developing the criteria for classifying households, it is important to ensure that criteria is as unbiased as possible and promotes an inclusive exchange of ideas and solutions during the meetings with camp leaders.
- Refugees' direct involvement in finalising draft household lists is essential to secure consensus and community support. This would reduce some of the general anxiety about the process and ensures a more fair and transparent approach.
- Some Camp Committees have insisted on including stipend workers in the criteria to determine Vulnerable households. The reason given for this is a general fear that stipend workers that may be classified as Self-Reliant, and/or will seek work outside the camps.
- Monitoring the impacts of the November ration changes will be key to ensuring that the refugees can cope and that their right to adequate humanitarian assistance is upheld.
- Camp-based staff need to be better prepared to answer CMT-related questions, particularly when conducting public forums. Training must be consistently provided.
- The information campaign preceding the November 2013 ration changes was invaluable: carried out by dedicated campaign teams, it built understanding, markedly diminished the refugees' anxieties and ensured an overall smooth rollout of the changes.

Figure 2.5: Numbers of households under different CMT categories for ration distributions in Dec 2013.

	ML	UM	NP	MNS	MRML	MLO	TH	DY
HH Oct feeding figure	7,646	3,143	2,802	2,696	2,443	2,201	1,334	659
MV HH	315 (4.1%)	67 (2.1%)	185 (6.6%)	247 (9.2%)	102 (4.2%)	114 (5.2%)	146 (11%)	180 (27.3%)
V HH	NA	NA	341 (12%)	NA	191 (7.8%)	271 (12.3%)	496 (37.2%)	479 (72.7%)
SR HH	NA	77	64	NA	22	11	10	0



BENEFICIARY PROFILE : **Saw Gaw, Nu Po**

As a teacher and at various times a member of the camp committee, Saw Gaw has played a leadership role in Nu Po for many years. From his perspective, 2013 was a difficult year for refugees; the ration changes implemented by TBC presented a range of new challenges to the people in Nu Po and had an impact on the relationship between the camp's leaders and the community. "We cannot fulfil the community's needs, we have struggles and we have faced a loss of trust", he says. As a community leader, Saw Gaw also notes that he and others would like to find alternatives for their people, that refugees want to be able to work and earn incomes and end their dependence on aid, but they do not have enough land to farm, are not allowed to leave camp to find work, and are not allowed to buy land for farming.

Saw Gaw is originally from Kya Aye Seit Kyee township. He speaks Karen and Burmese and has taught primary school and high school, while also sitting in numerous leadership positions, including the Peace Committee and is currently the Supply Monitoring Secretary.

Saw Gaw speaks about these issues with passion and with hope. His commitment to his community is clear when he speaks about the need to help people meet their basic needs.

However, Saw Gaw immediately follows his remarks about the struggles in 2013 by talking about the future, stating "we should see our [own] future, not [rely on] others to find us a path or future... we have to find our own future and set up our own future".

Developing a Community Communications Campaign

TBC recognised that implementing a new needs-based rations distribution system would likely result in increased anxieties for camp residents. TBC also acknowledged that making a transition from a universal ration to household rations staged on the basis of need was a somewhat complicated system that would require a focussed outreach campaign in order to consult and educate the community on the justifications for, impacts of, and protections built into the new rations categories.

In view of the political environment in Burma/Myanmar, there is a high level of anxiety in the refugee community about their future in the camps. Recognising these heightened concerns, TBC developed a comprehensive communications campaign to clarify misconceptions about the planned ration changes and the CMT process. A small task force within TBC designed a communications and outreach strategy, and developed the tools and defined appropriate vehicles. Camp-based Campaign Teams were recruited to implement the plan and work directly with the community in the months leading up to

the rations changes. Following the November 2013 ration distributions, the Campaign Teams continued to conduct outreach work to ensure beneficiaries fully understood their new ration entitlements. Overall the campaign was tremendously successful in dissipating concerns and fears, and ensured that the ration changes were implemented smoothly and without incident, as well as a highly participatory classification of households' vulnerability in support of the CMT.



Camp-based Ration Changes Communications team members designing posters and notices at campaign training in Tham Hin

Public forum on ration changes in Umpiem Mai, October 2013.



In recognition of the fact that these changes would be jarring, cause increased anxieties, and would likely lead to an array of questions and concerns arising in the refugee community, TBC developed an extensive community communications and outreach campaign. As always, protection is TBC's primary concern, and there was wide recognition of the importance of letting community members know from the outset that children and vulnerable families would not have their rations reduced. TBC also wanted to directly address anxieties that ration changes were related to a coming, premature and/or forced return to Burma/Myanmar. During initial community consultation, refugee leaders asked outright if these changes were intended to force refugees to return. In response, TBC developed a suite of core messages to be delivered to the community, which stated among other things, that the ration changes were in no way intended to encourage a return to Burma/Myanmar, and that TBC continued to believe that conditions do not yet exist for an organised return.

There was also the possibility that a hastily-implemented ration change without community outreach and consultation could result in demonstrations and protests in camps. TBC staff voiced regular concerns about the community's reaction and potential impacts on TBC's programming and programme support.

The community communications and outreach campaign sought to address all of these circumstances directly and to conduct a grassroots communications campaign focussed on talking directly to community members about the extent of these changes, answering their questions, and working with them to identify alternatives and coping mechanisms. The communications campaign was an innovative and extensive effort in each of the seven camps affected by CMT in 2013. Campaign teams were organised in each camp, with one team member per section, under the leadership of a campaign manager, who was usually a member of the camp committee. Campaign managers participated in intensive training sessions together with their TBC staff focal points in each field office. Focal points provided logistical support and strategic direction, guided by a central campaign leadership team based out of Mae Sot and Bangkok. Campaign teams had the goal of speaking directly to each household in camp, ensuring that they received information leaflets, had an opportunity to ask questions, and understood the changes as they pertained to their household.

Ration Changes

Rations are not changing for any children under 18 years of age.

Rations will not be reduced for 'Vulnerable' Households .

'Most Vulnerable' Households will get increased rations.

Adults in 'Self Reliant' households will not receive food rations.

Children's rations will not change.

CMT and communications teams will consult with your families about the changes taking place.



တၢ်ဆိတလဲတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်နီၤလီၤတၢ်တဖၣ်

တၢ်တဆိတလဲတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်နီၤလီၤတၢ်တဖၣ်လၢဖိသၣ်လၢအသးအိၣ်(၁၈)နံၣ်ဆူအဖီလၢတဖၣ်န့ၣ်ဘၣ်.

တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်နီၤလီၤတၢ်တဖၣ်တဘျီတၢ်မၤစ့ၤလီၤအိၣ်လၢ “ဟံၣ်ဖိလီၤလၢအတၢ်အိၣ်န့ၣ်န့ၣ်ကျဲၤကျဲၤတဖၣ်” အဂီၢ်ဘၣ်.

“ဟံၣ်ဖိလီၤလၢအတၢ်အိၣ်န့ၣ်န့ၣ်ကျဲၤကျဲၤအိၣ်ကတၢ်တဖၣ်” အဂီၢ်န့ၣ်, ကမၤန့ၣ်ဘၣ်အိၣ်တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်နီၤလီၤတၢ်တဖၣ်လီၤ.

ပုၤနီၣ်ဒိၣ် လၢအဆိၣ်လၢဟံၣ်ဖိလီၤလၢ “အဆၢထၢၣ်လၢအနီၣ်ကတၢ်အိၣ်န့ၣ်န့ၣ်ဒီးကွၢ်ထွဲလၢအိၣ်လၢအိၣ်လီၤသးန့ၣ်” တဖၣ်န့ၣ်, တမၤန့ၣ်

ဘၣ်တၢ်ဟ့ၣ်နီၤလီၤတၢ်တဖၣ်. ဖိသၣ်အတၢ်ဟ့ၣ်နီၤလီၤတဆိတလဲဘၣ်.

CMT ဒီးပုၤဆဲးကျိးဒုးသ့ၣ်ညါတၢ်ဂ့ၢ်တၢ်ကျိၤအပုၤမၤတၢ်ကရူၢ်တဖၣ်ကထံၣ်လီၢ်ကတိၤသကိးတၢ်ဒီးသုဟံၣ်ဖိလီၤတဖၣ် ဘၣ်ယးတၢ် စးထီၣ် မၤတၢ်ဆိတလဲတဖၣ်န့ၣ်လီၤ.



Banners with key messages about the ration changes in Karen and Burmese languages were hung in prominent locations

The information and outreach campaign was conducted during October and November in advance of the ration revisions and continued through December; after ration distribution, to continue working with the community on understanding and adapting to the changes. The campaigns, which were carried out by diverse teams of refugees and led by a camp-based campaign manager, consisted of the following elements in both Karen and Burmese languages, as required:

- Door-to-door canvassing to speak to community members directly.
- Radio and public address system broadcasts.
- Consulting with faith leaders.
- Consulting with school principals and teachers.
- Banners and posters developed by refugees themselves posted throughout camps.

- Public forums.
- Information booths at ration distribution.
- Community meetings with representatives from TBC Bangkok.
- Information leaflets distributed to every household.
- Ration counsellor teams posted at all warehouses during ration distribution.
- Ongoing community outreach and engagement.

Following the November 2013 ration distribution, the Campaign Teams continued to conduct outreach work to ensure beneficiaries fully understood their new ration entitlements, and to answer questions and concerns raised by the community.



Overall the campaign was successful. While TBC did not endeavour to convince refugees that the changes were necessarily a positive thing, feedback from the community indicated a wide appreciation that TBC had undergone extensive efforts to consult with and inform the community ahead of time. While ration changes still involve significant adjustments for many affected households, refugees nonetheless voiced an appreciation that TBC sought to give advance notice of the changes,

and communications campaign teams spoke directly to the community, instead of relying on community leaders for message dissemination. The anxiety and concerns that dominated the initial reactions to the ration changes had instead been met with a level of understanding and acceptance by the community that avoided any major incidents during ration distribution, and provided the community with an opportunity prepare for the changes.

Figure 2.6: Ration change and CMT communication campaign report (Oct-Dec 2013)

Activities	MHS	MSR		MST	UPG		Kan	Total
	MNS	MRML	MLO	ML	UM	NP	TH	
HHs visited	1,973	2,305	1,985	7,587	2,580	2,261	1,275	19,956
Public forums conducted	20	10	16	48	16	17	10	137
Leaflets distributed	5,500	4,820	5,226	8,531	4,200	5,280	1,400	34,957
Christian leaders CT talked to	12	1	16	14	10	8	20	81
Church announcements on RC	0	1	16	18	10	8	n/a	53
Buddhist or other leaders CT talked to	2	1	3	10	4	4	12	36
Temple announcements on RC	0	1	3	15	4	4	n/a	27
Muslim leaders CT has talked to	n/a	1	n/a	8	5	2	n/a	16
Mosque announcements on RC	n/a	0	n/a	48	20	2	n/a	70
PSA announcements on RC	5	19	20	119	50	19	10	242
Posters put in public areas	120	40	60	168	54	54	60	556
Banners put in public areas	12	10	9	69	15	9	6	130
Classrooms CT talked to	7	9	8	37	10	3	1	75
Teachers and students CT talked to	7	1	8	37	34	201	209	497
CC, ZL, SL, HHL CT talked to	96	18	15	447	70	102	46	794
Boarding houses CT talked to	7	18	15	15	-	-	-	55
NGO representatives CT talked to		1	5		30	27		63

Notes: HHs=households, CT=campaign team, RC=Ration Change, CC=camp committee, ZC=zone committee, SC=section committee, HHL=household leader



Campaign manager Johny Htoo posting notices designed by the refugee community about upcoming ration changes in Mae Ra Ma Luang

BENEFICIARY PROFILE :

Johny Htoo, Campaign manager, Mae Ra Ma Luang

As TBC and the refugee community was preparing to implement ration changes in November 2013, Johny Htoo was walking through the narrow streets and trails in Mae Ra Ma Luang, postings notices and banners about the new rations, and answering questions throughout the community. Johny Htoo is one of the seven camp-based campaign managers for the ration changes communications campaign, leading a team of several dozen camp residents dedicated to providing accurate information about the ration changes to every household in the camp.

"It is very good we did this campaign", he says, noting "the communications campaign has helped build the strong relationship between TBC and the community".

However, he adds, right away "I want to know the 2014 plan for shelter and for rations, and if we are going to face any more cuts".

Johny Htoo is one of the many young, newly-elected leaders in the refugee camps committed to helping his community. He was elected to the Camp Committee in 2013 and sits as Camp Affairs Manager. Seeing his dedication and leadership, the camp committee and TBC staff recommended Johny Htoo for the role of campaign manager in the 3-month long communications campaign for the rations changes.

Married with two young sons, Johny Htoo came to Mae Ra Ma Luang in 2003 from Luthaw Township in Karen State, traveling across the border by himself and reluctantly leaving behind his parents in their conflict-torn village so that he could attend school. His parents, who remained in Myanmar, died several years ago, and his siblings remain spread out on both sides of the border, with one sister living in Mae La and two other sisters and two brothers still in Myanmar.

Johny Htoo finished school, learned English, and has applied for resettlement in the US, where he hopes to go to university to study English. He still dreams of being able to take his children to Myanmar to meet his family, but knows that he wants to raise them in the US and give them the opportunities that they will have there.

In the meantime, the camp community in Mae Ra Ma Luang has a dedicated and hardworking leader in Johny Htoo, and his efforts could be seen in the success of the ration changes campaign in his camp.

CASH TRANSFER FEASIBILITY STUDY

A study was conducted in June 2013 into the potential for a pilot programme whereby people in the camps would receive a monthly cash grant in lieu of food rations. While the conclusion of the report indicated that cash grants could be feasible, it was felt that the impending roll-out of CMT to all nine camps, as well as the planned introduction of revised rations in November 2013 based on the resultant CMT categories, would need to be implemented and settled first to avoid undue confusion around the purpose of the cash grant.

In an effort to try and obtain additional information on how the existing markets and trading systems in the camps could support a cash grant to certain households, TBC commissioned a two-part Market Analysis study through Chiang Mai University. The aim was to analyse market systems in three separate camps in the lead-up to the November ration distribution changes, and then do a follow-up analysis after a 3-month interval to determine any increased demands and the market's ability to respond. It is hoped that this will provide further empirical evidence as part of the preparatory work for a cash transfer pilot. However, TBC will only aim to implement the pilot in 2014 if we are able to identify confirmed funding mechanisms to support such an exercise.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION

The goal of the Community Agriculture and Nutrition (CAN) project is to promote community self-reliance in agriculture and nutrition. Using a farmer field school and cluster group organising approach, refugees coach and learn from each other. They plan and set up community gardens and kitchen gardens using integrated farming systems; implement livestock-raising projects; set up savings and loans schemes; and do product marketing activities together.

The programme is being expanded as part of TBC's efforts to promote self-reliance by providing the refugees with training and livelihood options that will be useful in a return scenario. It also plays a key role in complementing the food assistance delivered in camp.

CAN is fully operational in six camps: Mae La, Umpiem, Nu Po, Mae Sariang, Mae La Oon and Ban Don Yang. Start-up activities were facilitated in a further three camps: Ban Mae Surin, Ban Mai Nai Soi and Tham Hin. About 8,000 households and 87 cluster groups currently benefit from CAN staff's support. Efforts have focused on strengthening the cluster groups and the camp staff capacity. 701 refugee farmers and agriculture staff were trained on organic agriculture, animal raising, cluster groups formation and monitoring.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE : Naw Aye La, Mae La



In 2011 Naw Aye La recognised that she needed to supplement her family's rations, and turned to the CAN project as an option. Naw Aye La's husband is disabled, and the job of providing for her family fell largely to her. She now works daily in the CAN gardens, producing food and income for her household, as well as feed for the pigs that she and other cluster group members are raising.

When asked about the value of the CAN project, Naw Aye Law says that in camps such as Mae La, the CAN project is essential for refugees, and that access to land outside the camp so that refugees can help provide for themselves is central to their ability to plan for the future and gain the skills necessary to support their families.

Dividing plots of land for community gardens
in Mae Ra Ma Luang



Kitchen Gardens

Promotion of kitchen gardens has always been a challenge due to space limitations and restrictions related to crop cultivation in some camps. Vertical gardens are promoted through CAN demonstration farms and the efforts of cluster groups to help camp residents maximise the use of their limited spaces for food production. An important achievement in the period has been the Thai government's permission to use land outside camp for farming, allowing for the establishment of community gardens in four camps (ML, UM, NP, and MLO) as well as rice farms in Mae La and Nu Po. 440 families have been allotted at least 50 m² of land to use for vegetable production in these four camps. Based on lessons learned in Mae La and Nu Po, TBC will now promote crop rotation in the land used for rice growing. In Mae La, farmers set up nurseries that will enable the project to distribute seedlings instead of seeds, thus ensuring more successful germination. In Mae Sariang, farmers started organic seed savings banks.

Support for Most Vulnerable Persons

Livestock are provided to the most vulnerable camp residents who are not able to do gardening due to their physical condition. Pig and fish raising was thus initiated in Nu Po, Umpiem Mai, Mae La, Mae La Oon and Ma Ra Ma Luang. In Ban Don Yang, support is now provided to fish and rabbit raising, while a vegetable demonstration garden was also created.

Additionally, CAN provides fresh organic vegetables to pre-schools, safe houses for women at risk, and 27 boarding houses (in three camps) through the sale of products at low cost, voluntary in-kind vegetable

contributions during harvests, or by setting up kitchen gardens in these facilities and providing them with seeds and farm implements. Plans are underway to develop new initiatives in support of people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

Between July and December 2013, 4,480 kg of seeds were distributed to 7,390 households, 26 nursery schools, 27 boarding houses, 17 CBOs and NGOs and 18 Thai villages; a total of 35,943 meters of fencing material (net) was provided to 17,296 households; and 1,013 sets of farm tools were given to 952 households, 30 nursery schools, 32 boarding houses and 27 CBOs.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT, GRANT, SAVINGS AND LOAN PROGRAMME

Enterprise Creation

The Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings and Loan Programme (EDGSL) has the aim of assisting camp residents to generate income for additional needs, develop their technical and managerial skills for efficient business management, and prepare them for return. Entrepreneurship development and grants have played a pivotal role in this regard. At the moment 1,147 entrepreneurial activities are receiving support from the programme. 233 out of them are trades, 184 manufacturing, 34 services, 551 animal raising, 16 farming, 16 cricket raising and 113 poultry/duck related enterprises.



Youth CAP participants working in the seeding greenhouse in Mae La



Enterprise Development training in Tham Hin

Start-up grants

Altogether 551 people (79% female) received the start-up capital grant during the reporting period. The total number of people that have benefitted from EDGSL in 2013 is 1,552, including 551 in the reporting period.

Figure 2.7: Training and grants (Jul-Dec 2013)

Participants	Camps					
	TH	DY	MRML	MLO	MNS	Total
Male	9	2	30	50	27	118
Female	69	26	70	112	156	433
Total:	78	28	100	162	183	551



Food processing training in Ban Don Yang



Technical Training on Food Processing, Animal Raising and Environment Protection

EDGSL also develops technical skills through Technical Training on Food Processing, Animal Raising and Environment Protection training activities in programme camps. During the reporting period, 278 camp residents (78% women) got benefits from these training activities.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE : Mrs Nor Noe, Tham Hin



When Mrs Nor Noe arrived in Tham Hin in 2005, she had some skills and experience in growing vegetables, but as a single mother of four and not able to read, her options for livelihood opportunities were limited. Tham Hin is very densely populated and cramped, and Nor Noe could not find any suitable land to grow vegetables to supplement her family's rations.

As an alternative, Nor Noe attended one of TBC's Enterprise Development and Grant Training sessions in 2010, and began to put her training to use with pig raising. Starting with one pig, she later sold the animal for 5,000 baht after five months. She used the proceeds to purchase another pig, and received a second grant. She added ducks to her small "farm" and began raising sows that could breed in order to sell the piglets.

Currently, Nor Noe is tending 50 ducks and two pigs that she is preparing to sell. She also looks after one mother pig for breeding. "I do not have to go outside [camp] for work; I can now support my children very well", she told TBC, proudly.

Nor Noe now earns approximately 8,000 baht every four months. In a very limited environment with limited opportunities, Nor Noe has done an exceptional job providing for her family.

Community-Based Savings and Loan and Micro Insurance Programmes

TBC also provides Community-based savings and loan programmes, and micro insurance programmes. In these programmes, TBC provides trainings and then camp residents form groups to jointly save money in order to create a fund to provide access to capital for small-scale entrepreneurial activities.

Those who are involved in raising livestock are also using an insurance provision for security of their investment. During the reporting period 172 (68.6% women) members were trained on savings and loan processes.

Small Business Management Training

A total of 551 existing entrepreneurs in Tak camps have availed of the small business management training programme to facilitate improvements in their business management and their profit margins. The programme builds knowledge and skills on identifying and deciding on business products and services, setting up, and managing business plans, marketing, and business accounting.

Figure 2.8: Group formation and savings and loan training (Jul-Dec 2013)

Camp	Groups formed	Group Members			Total Groups	Total Members		
		M	F	Total		M	F	Total
MLO	8	12	39	51	32	95	115	210
MRML	6	12	33	45	36	98	188	286
TH	1	-	6	6	28	38	148	186
MNS	10	5	65	70	10	5	65	70
Total:	25	29	143	172	106	236	516	752

BENEFICIARY PROFILE : Mr.Sue Reh, Ban Mai Nai Soi



For many years Mr.Sue Reh did what many refugees in the camps have done for many years, and made the sometimes risky trip outside camp to work as a day labourer. While it is illegal for refugees to leave the camps

unless they have an exemption letter, the reality is that many feel that they need to take this risk to find livelihoods outside the camps.

However, Sue Reh found it difficult to cover his family's needs with these wages, and began to look for new options. Sue Reh, who came to Ban Mai Nai Soi in 1996, enrolled in one of TBC's EDG training sessions and subsequently applied for and received a start-up grant. Since then, he has started a small shop in the camp and is able to use the proceeds from this to help his family.

Sue Reh told TBC that "currently monthly income is sufficient for my family expense and there is also a small saving for future needs of my family." In addition, he no longer needs to take the risks associated with leaving camp for day labour.

Exposure Trips

To develop programme clients' business ideas and expand their knowledge of entrepreneurial activities that can be launched in camps, and potentially in Burma/Myanmar, 269 camp residents, including existing small scale entrepreneurs, camp committee representatives, and stipend workers, were taken on nine exposure trips to observe existing Thai small scale businesses and development projects, including food processing, retailing of food and dry goods, jewellery shops, bicycle and motor repair shops, coffee growing, and other agriculture production and marketing enterprises of the Royal Thai Project.



EDGSL exposure trip and training to Mae Sot

New Cooperatives

During the reporting period some business groups have been supported in camps on a cooperative basis. One poultry business in Tham Hin and one Animal Raising Group in Mae Ra Ma Luang are operational at the moment. There are also weavers' groups operational – one in Mae Ra Ma Luang and one in Mae La Oon – which were formed during previous reporting periods.

Lessons Learned

The most vulnerable groups in camps are more prone to failure in entrepreneurial activities and therefore require special attention and technical support in order to engage in animal raising or farming for their own consumption rather than earning a profit.

12.6% of training participants are single mothers/women or separated women, 3.9% support a disabled spouse, 6.9% are youth and 0.4% Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors. These figures indicate that the most vulnerable groups in camps are difficult to reach.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE : **The Muslim Women's Association, Mae La**

The EDGSL programme has made a tremendous impact in terms of empowering Muslim women in Mae La, and indirectly supporting their efforts to assist local women suffering domestic violence and abuse.

The Muslim Women's Association (MWO) faced huge challenges just to get started, as many leaders in the Muslim community in Mae La were opposed to the very idea of a women's group.

When the first Small Business Training was being organised in Mae La, many of the first participants were members of the MWO, who had also offered to host the trainings in their small offices, though the training later had to be moved to an alternate venue.

Having found the training beneficial, these original participants have since been recruiting other women from the Muslim community to join future trainings. Several participants have since presented business proposals for support through TBC's small grants programme, and the MWO has already recruited 35 more women for five additional trainings with TBC.

Participants have also noted an increased status and standing in the community as a result of the training, and also increased confidence and voiced a desire for continued, and more advanced sessions in small business management and savings and loans procedures.

SHELTER

The Shelter Programme seeks to build the refugee communities' capacity to ensure safe and adequate housing for their households, while offering related livelihoods opportunities as part of TBC's preparedness for return strategy. Skills development focuses on assessment of shelter needs, concrete construction techniques, bamboo growing and treatment, production of roof leaf thatch, as well as understanding of natural resource management. It also aims to reduce the demand for externally procured materials and to promote cooperation with surrounding villages for the sustainable use of natural resources.

Needs Assessment and Repair Allocation

Shelter needs assessment, households' shelter repair allocation and material procurement were a key focus in the reporting period. Following assessment trainings provided to 121 refugee stipend workers, the repair needs of more than 28,000 shelters border-wide were assessed, based on guidelines drafted in collaboration with the camp committees, the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and relevant TBC staff. This strategy proved to be effective in mitigating conflicts and misunderstanding during the household allocation period, which had been a challenge in previous years. Repair needs of communal buildings, boarding houses and warehouses were also determined.

The material repair requirements were recorded in a common database and TBC material purchase orders were based on the detailed assessment results.

Concrete footing training

Training in the production of concrete footing for houses is being expanded from the pilot project in Nu Po. Concrete training centres were constructed in seven out of the nine camps, in preparation for the wider-scale trainings planned for 2014. In the reporting period, 48 participants attended trainings, in three camps.



Figure 2.9: Four main repair materials allocated per camp

Camp	Bamboo* 3"x6m	Bamboo* 2"x6m	Eucalyptus* 5"x6m	Eucalyptus* 4"x6m	Thatch* (Leaf)	Thatch* (Grass)	Roof Plastic*
TH	11,275		1,158	1290			1,827
DY	15,000		45	50		90,190	
ML	78,325	68,035	3,476	5,652	1,296,000		
NP	25,185	15,030	1,603	680	603,900		
UM	33,606	15,689	3,331	1,971		159,017	
MLO	23,144		809	1,296	411,560		
MRML	30,350		357	1,357	479,770		
NMS	64,889		2,045	2,942	669,000		
MS	15,616		300	624	61,600		

*Numbers include household shelters, community buildings, warehouses, some program buildings, Thai authorities support

Bamboo Leaching

Environmentally-friendly bamboo leaching is being piloted in Nu Po. This process increases the durability of the bamboo used for shelters from three to ten years, on average. 250 floor sheets, 50 bamboo poles and 15 woven wall panels were produced. Bamboo treatment techniques will be gradually disseminated through the community. Two refugee stipend workers and six daily labourers were trained in the period.

Bamboo Growing



Natural Resources Management Youth Camp, with residents of MLMO, MLO, and representatives from neighbouring Thai villages

TBC supports bamboo growing activities both through plantations maintained by the community, the distribution of young bamboo plants to individual households, and as part of community-based natural resource management (CBNRM). CBNRM is facilitated through the implementing agency Regional Community Forest Training Centre (RECOFTC). In the second half of 2013 great efforts were made to upscale the planting activities in seven out of the nine camps: in total, 16,000 trees and bamboo plants were planted. There are 20 camp-based stipend staff employed on bamboo growing projects border-wide.

RECOFTC have continued CBNRM activities in the two pilot sites, Nu Po and Ma Ra Ma Luang in support to the Environmental Conservation Group and the Collaborative Committee established under the project. These groups are comprised of camp residents, villagers, local authorities etc. Trainings, exposure visits and CBNRM planning meetings focussed on the refugee communities and the 22 villages (approx. 5,500 villagers) near the camps involved, have already improved local ecological systems. This can be witnessed in instances of water retention

and flow and soil stability. The joint work of these stakeholders in protecting and sustainably managing local forests has had a marked impact in terms of reducing conflicts previously experienced between Thai villagers and refugee communities. A natural resource management fund has been set up to enable a wider range of activities.

Roof thatch production

Joint roof thatch production by the camp community and the surrounding Thai villages represents an important livelihood activity – benefitting approx. 700 families. Mae La, Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang already produce 100% of their roof thatch needs.

CAMP MANAGEMENT

TBC's philosophy has always been to work in partnership with refugee communities. There are over 10,000 stipend staff implementing services and community support programmes in camp of which TBC works together with and supports over 2,500.

The aim of the Community Management and Preparedness Programme is to provide accountable and inclusive programme, governance, and reconciliation processes that are strengthened through increasing community leadership capacities, promoting civil society engagement, and ensuring community participation.



Public Forum in Umpiem mai camp

BENEFICIARY PROFILE :**Saw Hsa Htoo Mwe, Umpiem Mai**

Having served as a section leader, zone leader, security in-charge, and as an elected member of the Umpiem Mai Camp Committee, Saw Hsa Htoo Mwe has served his community in many different leadership capacities since 2003. Currently serving as Camp Supplies Manager, Saw Hsa Htoo Mwe has been at the forefront of a challenging year for the refugee community as Community-Managed Targeting and ration changes were implemented in the camps.

Saw Hsa Htoo Mwe played a central role in the communications campaign and trying to work with the community on developing alternative coping mechanisms to the change in rations. "We encourage the camp residents to rely on livelihood activity, small business and local NGOs in order to earn some income to support their families", he told TBC, reflecting on the rollout of the changes and the work

the community and TBC put in to outreach in the camp. However, he also acknowledged the deep challenges, both for the community and for the camp leaders. "We are in the middle, [as] we know about TBC's funding situation. On other hand, we also feel pity on the camp residents so we tried our best to fulfil these gaps".

Saw Hsa Htoo Mwa says that the ration changes have been very difficult for the community, and explaining them and trying to answer the community's questions has also been difficult. However, it is because of the dedication of leaders such as Saw Hsa Htoo Mwa and their determination make sure that the community had accurate information and an opportunity to prepare for the changes, that the ration changes went smoothly and that the needs of children and the most vulnerable can continue to be met.

Self-Governance

The community-based camp management model adopted on the Thailand/Myanmar border is unique, enabling refugees to participate in decision making, programme design and implementation and contributing to the longer term vision of self-reliance. TBC continued to play a leadership role through the camp management support programme (CMSP), using a consultative, participatory, transparent approach which encourages refugees to engage directly in the governance and management of their communities.

Elections

TBC supported the elections for the KnRC and the two camp committees in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin, held in December. The election was originally scheduled to take place earlier in 2013 but was delayed due to the fire in Ban Mae Surin.



An election awareness and education campaign was launched in July 2013 to make sure camp residents understood all related processes and the ballot system. TBC provided campaign materials, ballots, ballot boxes, set up polling places, coordinated the assistance from a range of CBOs, and acted as election observers in order to ensure that election guidelines were adhered to.

A key component of TBC's support focused on the development of new election guidelines from 2012. This guidebook aimed to ensure broader participation, and to increase the percentage of women standing as candidates for both central and camp committee positions. Voters were registered based on TBC's population database.

Key achievements include:

- Every camp resident aged 18 or over was able to vote.
- Illiterate residents were assisted in voting.
- Unregistered refugees were permitted to vote.
- Unregistered refugees were permitted to stand as candidates for section committees.
- Voter turnout was 58% in Ban Mai Nai Soi and 78% in Ban Mae Surin.

Among the most impressive results from the elections can be seen in the participation and election of women candidates. There were five women candidates for the central KnRC and camp committee level. All five women candidates were elected, and received the highest number of votes in both camps. 33% of elected representatives in the two camps are women, important achievements in terms of women's representation.



Public Forum in Ban Mai Nai Soi

The election process is also highly beneficial in helping refugees establish effective and truly representative and accountable community governance systems in advance of an eventual return to Burma/Myanmar. The community's exposure to democratic processes and principles will constitute an important asset in Myanmar's society.

Administration and Human Resources

High turnover remains a major problem for the camp management programme. This is mainly due to family and health issues, but also by the desire of stipend workers to earn a higher income elsewhere, and losing staff to third-country resettlement. TBC continues to provide capacity building to both new and old staff, while assisting the Refugee Committees in preparing work plans, budgets, staff appraisals etc. for all stipend staff.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: Shally Than, Ban Mae Surin



The 2013 elections for both the KRC and KnRC saw several major achievements in women's representation in leadership roles, but one of the examples for this was set in the previous elections in 2010. When the votes were counted following the Karenni Refugee Committee elections in 2010, Shally Than, who had never run for a camp management position before, didn't just come out as one of the many new people elected that day, she topped the polls. This was a stunning success for Shally Than, the first woman to be elected as camp leader in either of the KnRC-managed camps (Ban Mae Surin and Ban Mae Nai Soi).

For someone who claims to have never been interested in politics or camp management, Shally Than has taken on the task like a seasoned veteran. While she recalls

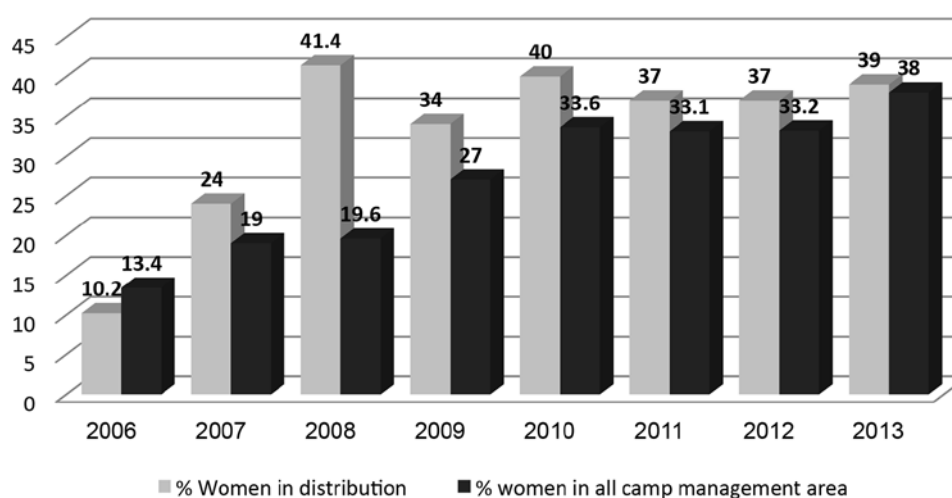
that the task at first seemed daunting, support from the KnRC and TBC in terms of leadership training, community management, planning, communications, and financial management was key to make her more confident in her new role.

In March 2013, Ban Mae Surin suffered a devastating fire, the worst ever in the refugee camps. Thirty-seven people lost their lives, more than 200 were injured, and more than 2,300 people were left homeless. Shally Than worked tirelessly alongside many other members of her community, noting that for two months she went to bed well after midnight and then got up at 4 or 5 AM the next day. "In my life I experienced six fires", she said, "but this one spread very quickly and surprised all of us. I learned a lot on how to cooperate with residents, organisations, authorities".

"We received help from many people, but it was a big loss and very sad for me. I will never forget it", she added.

While the community continued to rebuild from the fire, Shally Than debated whether she should stand again for elections, which were delayed until late 2013 to allow the community to focus on recovery. However, when TBC organised an exposure trip for leaders from the other camps to visit Ban Mae Surin, many of the visitors encouraged her run again. Ultimately, she decided to run again and continues to serve her community.

Figure 2.10: Women's representation (excluding security staff) in the Camp Management Programme (2006 to 2013)



Note: The % of women in food distribution positions is measured alongside involvement in camp management because it is considered important in terms of gender mainstreaming that women are involved in the control of food supplies, quality inspection, fair distribution to households etc., as food security is a key aspect of humanitarian programmes and of people's lives in the camps.

Figure 2.11: Camp stipend staff as of Dec 2013

Programme	Staff		Total	% women
	M	F		
Main Camp Committee/ Office staff	126	72	198	36
Zone Committee	22	5	27	19
Section Leaders and Section Committee	384	131	515	25
Warehouse and PMO staff	217	141	358	39
Household Leaders	132	85	217	39
Advisor and judiciary	38	12	50	24
Child Minders/ Disability carers	41	153	194	79
CoC Committee	33	18	51	35
EDG Camp-based staff	20	27	47	57
Shelter staff	122	21	143	15
CAN staff	50	29	79	37
Community Nutrition Program Assistance	29	16	25	64
CMT staff	85	92	177	52
Ration Change Communication Campaign	45	23	68	34
ECG (Environment Group)	2	5	7	71
Total (Excluding Security Staff):	1,346	830	2,176	38
Security	779	46	825	6

Figure 2.12: CMP staff diversity (Dec 2013)

Diversity	Component	% of total border pop	% CMP staff (2,981) in 9 camps
Gender	Female	50.5	29.4
	Male	49.5	70.6
	Total:	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity	Burman	2.9	2.1
	Karen	77.6	80.8
	Karenni	11.9	11.1
	Mon	0.8	0.1
	Others	6.8	5.9
	Total:	100.0	100.0
Religion	Animist	5.8	6.0
	Buddhist	35.2	22.5
	Christian	51.0	67.0
	Islam	7.9	4.5
	Other	0.1	0
	Total:	100.0	100.0

New arrivals

KRC, KnRC, CMSP, Camp Committees and New Arrivals Committees (NACs), with support from TBC, revised the new arrivals criteria in March 2013. The previous criteria is still used to identify those eligible to stay in the camps, while the new criteria is used to identify the most vulnerable among new arrivals and thus determine their food ration category. A Training of Trainers session was held to introduce this new system in the community.

In the reporting period, 969 new arrivals entered all nine camps, with only 782 being eligible for food.

Camp management working group meetings

The CMWG met twice in the reporting period, with participation from refugee committees, camp committees, CBOs, NGOs and UNHCR. Topics discussed included how to address youth-related issues such as drug use, misbehaviour and youth gangs; the creation of a youth learning centre was one of the ideas discussed to tackle such problems.

IRC's Legal Assistance Centre (LAC) assisted KRC to finalise Mediation and Dispute Resolution Guidelines (MDRG) to be piloted in Mae La camp before rolling out to the other seven camps. KnRC camps use rules and regulations developed since 2010.

Capacity building of camp-based staff and CBOs

Camp-based trainings continued to be provided to Camp Committee members, stipend staff and CBOs. A total of 336 trainings were provided, attended by 9,038 participants (56% women). Topics included the Beneficiary Complaint Mechanism, Code of Conduct, dealing with new arrivals, CMT, nutrition, income generation, small business management, project management, HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness, caretaking at boarding houses, supply chain, English language, IT etc. TBC also supported KRC and KnRC to organise an exposure trip to different camps, involving 70 refugee leaders, to facilitate learning about challenges, achievements and problem solving in each camp, while also strengthening cooperation across camps. Key areas discussed in the two exposure trips hosted by Mae Ra Ma Luang and Ban Mai Nai Soi camps included emerging issues related to ration changes and over-all reduction of services in the camps, conducting democratic election processes, handling flooding and fire emergencies.

Code of conduct reporting

In June, the KnRC CoC was amended so that the more severe breaches to the Code can entail dismissal of staff straightway, without following gradual steps such as verbal and written warnings. KRC reported six cases and KnRC reported three cases.

Figure 2.13: Summary of CoC Complaints Jul-Dec 2013

Date	Issue	Action Taken
Jul	A Section Leader allowed people working outside the camp to receive rations, failed to remove individuals who had already left camp from the ration book register, and collected money from a no show household member in exchange for allowing the ration to be collected later.	Written Warning
Aug	A Section Leader did not follow the procedure "no show, no ration", allowed people working outside the camp to receive ration, failed to remove individuals who had already left camp from the ration book register, and collected money from a no show household member in exchange for allowing the ration to be collected later.	Found not guilty
Sep	A Section Leader and a Security Officer breached the CoC by selling charcoal.	Found not guilty
Sep	A Shelter Manager breached the CoC by selling building materials.	Dismissal
Nov	A Security Officer committed abuse of power against a villager.	Written Warning
Dec	A Section Leader sold a sack of rice.	Written Warning
Dec	A Camp Secretary 3 was found to be selling rice.	Dismissal
Dec	A Warehouse Manager and an Assistant Distribution Manager took for their families more rations than the allocated amount, and sometimes opened the warehouse outside normal hours (before 6 am and after 6 pm).	Under investigation
Dec	A Warehouse Manager withheld ration books and did not inform the Section Leader. He also provided standard rations to a Most Vulnerable family, while keeping some rations during distribution.	Under investigation

Administration support

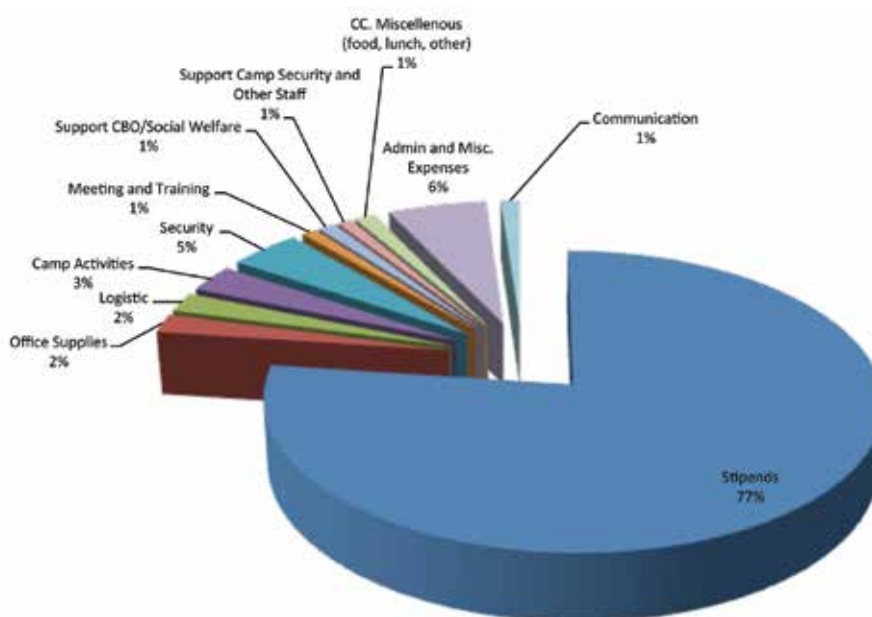
TBC continues to monitor camp administration costs, staff stipends and supplies used for “Extra Needs” in all nine camps. Financial support and monitoring of funded expenses continued to be provided to all partners receiving TBC funding. The majority of financial support (77%) was used for camp staff stipends including camp management staff, supply chain workers and livelihoods, shelter and agriculture programme staff.

Protection

A number of seminal themes defined the evolving protection environment in the camps, including:

- Impacts of Reductions in Services: The CCSDPT Protection Sub-Committee reinitiated coordination of multi-sector monitoring of impacts of reductions in services. The process originally started in 2012.

Figure 2.14: Administration expenses in the nine camps Jul-Dec 2013



TBC provides a fixed amount of “Extra Needs” rice to enable a range of camp activities, which also involve the participation of Thai authorities and surrounding villages.



Significant numbers of refugees suffer from physical, visual, hearing, learning, and intellectual impairments. Statistics regarding the number of disabled persons in the refugee camps are available from Handicap International (www.handicap-international.org.uk).

- Camp Justice: The Mediation and Dispute Resolution Guidelines were finalised and are currently being piloted in Mae La camp.
- Disaffected Youth: Realising there is a lack of interventions from service providers that will address the pressing situations of disaffected youth, the refugee leaders took the initiative of drafting a concept note on establishing “Youth Learning Centres”. There is some concern that as is, the initial plan may involve voluntary detention of clients and therefore, the Protection Sub-Committee, is extending technical assistance to the leaders in reviewing the concept to ensure that the initiative fully serves the interest of the youth.
- Coordination Mechanisms: Protection Sub-Committee: The Terms of Reference (ToR) and Strategy Plan were revised.
- Child Protection Networks: Both the Bangkok and Mae Sot-based networks finalised their ToRs. Efforts to strengthen complementarity between these and with other Protection forums are in process.

Boarding houses

The education system in South East Burma/Myanmar has largely been unable to provide necessary educational services to adolescent students. As a result, many unaccompanied students have come to the refugee camps every year to seek an education. To provide residence to these students, boarding houses have been established in the camps. Recognising that unaccompanied minors resident in boarding houses are among the most vulnerable in camp, boarding house committees were established to ensure the rights of children are respected and the houses are managed in line with guidelines for standards of care and staff codes of conduct are signed and enforced. TBC provides monthly rations to the students in the boarding houses. Each boarding house is given a ration book. Within the nine camps there are 90 boarding houses with 2,958 students receiving TBC ration support.

Beneficiary communications and accountability

The emphasis for communications with beneficiaries during the second half of 2013 was the design and implementation of a substantial strategy to inform camp residents of the revisions to food ration eligibility which took place in November. This comprised the development of a comprehensive range of communication tools delivered through Campaign Teams specifically recruited from within the camp populations. The range of tools was designed to appeal to the diverse demographics of the populations, including variations defined by age, gender, ethnicity, religion and literacy.

During the period, TBC also continued its regular communications and accountability activities. Main achievements include:

- A TBC “Glossary of Technical Terms” was developed to standardise translations of key terminologies used to strengthen the accuracy and consistency of our communications with camp residents. Complementary glossaries for Voluntary Repatriation and Child Protection were produced by agency counterparts.
- All comment boxes were replaced, including identifying new locations.
- Two editions of the quarterly “**TBC News**” newsletter were disseminated.
- TBC worked closely with KRC and CCSDPT on the development of the “Information Centre” project which aims to strengthen refugee access to accurate and regular information, primarily related to return. Consultations and trainings were conducted in all camps – the first pilot will be established in Tham Hin in January 2014.

Public forums

Public Forums provide an opportunity for beneficiaries to meet directly with TBC field staff to get updates on programme developments, and raise questions and concerns and to receive direct responses. They are intended to be conducted on a monthly basis in all camps, although experience has shown that less frequency is required in smaller camps.

Figure 2.15: Public Forums Held During the Period

Camp	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
MNS	0	0	20	10	0	0	30
MS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MLO	0	0	0	1	10	0	11
MRML	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
ML	1	1	1		48		51
UM	1	0	0		16		17
NP	1	0	0		17		18
DY	1	0	0	1	0	3	5
TH	1	0	14	1	0	7	23
Total:	5	1	35		130		171



Public forum in Nu Po

EMERGENCY RESPONSE



Fire breaks out in Mae La, December 27

The end of the year is usually an opportunity for camp communities and TBC staff to enjoy Christmas and New Year celebrations. However the end of 2013 proved to be anything but celebratory for two camps with devastating camp fires.

Refugee camps in Thailand are densely populated, with dry, wood dwellings, most of which have thatch or grass roofs. The potential for fire damage, death and injury is high.

In the early afternoon of Friday 27th December, a fire broke out in Mae La camp, rapidly spreading and engulfing refugee shelters and community buildings. Camp residents and local Thai authorities worked to stop the blaze from spreading by employing a fire truck, pulling off roofs, and creating a firebreak. By the time it was under control, three serious injuries were recorded, 130 buildings burned and 800 camp residents were affected.



After the fire, Mae La

Just one day later, on Saturday 28th December, another fire broke out, this time in Ban Mai Nai Soi camp. As with the Mae La fire, camp residents and local Thai authorities were quick to respond. Despite this, sadly, one resident lost her life and two others were seriously injured. The incident left 35 buildings burned and 200 camp residents affected.

In both situations, TBC field staff, along with staff from other organisations, arrived on the scene to provide support and make initial assessments for the emergency response required. Blankets, warm clothing, ready meals and drinking water were distributed on the same evening as the incident. TBC took the lead role in coordination meetings between the local Thai authorities and the humanitarian community, as well as compiling updates from all other Sectors (Health, Water & Sanitation, Protection, Education and Non-Food Items) into Joint Situation Reports that were issued every few days.

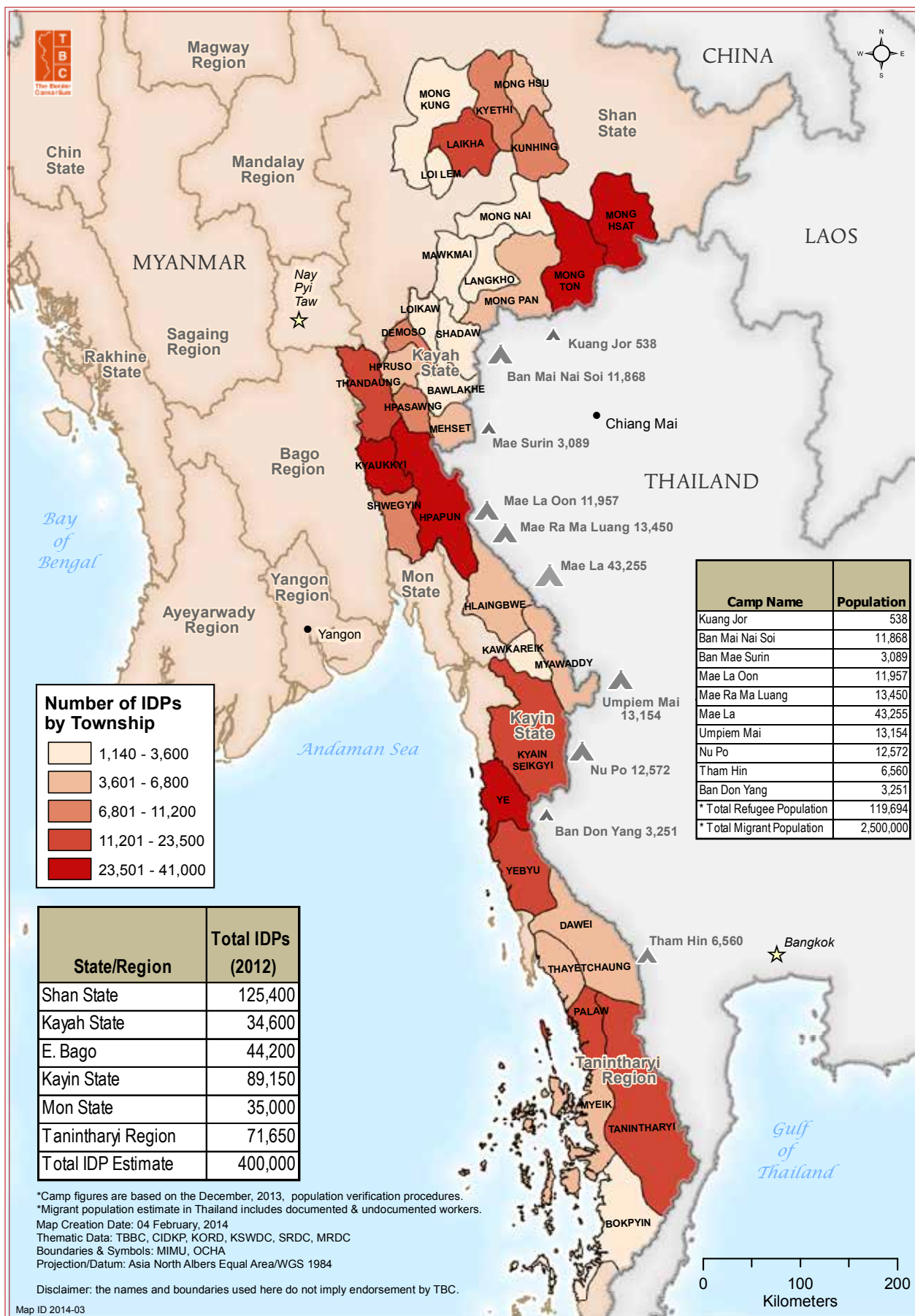
Within three days, building materials were delivered to Mae La for reconstruction. In Ban Mai Nai Soi, and due to the death of a resident, Thai authorities were required to carry out an in-depth investigation. This, along with a traditional ceremony, slightly delayed the delivery of building materials for 10 days. Reconstruction of houses in both camps was still expected to be fully achieved by the end of January 2014. Total cost of the emergency response in both camps was 2.5 million baht.

Official findings of the police investigation into the cause of the fires were not yet released at the time of printing. However, having had to respond to a total of three serious fires in 2013, it is clear that action to review fire prevention is needed.



Reconstruction in Ban Mae Surin after the December 28 fire

Map: IDPs byTownship



MYANMAR-BASED PROGRAMMES

TBC's Myanmar Programme strives to mitigate and reduce vulnerability of IDPs and others affected by conflict and abuse in rural areas of South East Burma/Myanmar. A small grants scheme enabled CSOs to facilitate a range of community-based recovery and rehabilitation initiatives which directly benefitted 40,000 people. Relief assistance during 2013 included cash transfers for 42,000 impoverished civilians in remote rural areas and food assistance for 13,000 IDPs in camps adjacent to the Thailand border.

Community rehabilitation initiatives in South East Burma/Myanmar

TBC's framework for managing sub-grants was revised and the budget increased at the beginning of 2013 to support CSOs' shift away from relief programming to building capacity for managing community rehabilitation and recovery initiatives. This section summarises poverty alleviation initiatives, while protection and peace building projects are described above.

In the Shan IDP camps, agricultural committees distributed fruit tree seedlings to every household in Loi Kaw Wan and Loi Tai Leng IDP camps during July. A chicken breeding project in Loi Kaw Wan camp was also adapted and introduced into Loi Tai Leng camp to supplement food supply for vulnerable households during September.

In Karenni/Kayah State, the Karenni Evergreen Group (KEG) was supported in July to expand community forestry activities into two more village tracts in Loikaw Township. KEG have already coordinated this initiative across eight village tracts and three townships, with activities during the previous year including awareness-raising about community forest management, demarcation of protected forests and reforestation with the distribution of 3,000 seedlings and 18,602 perennial trees. KEG is looking to build on its partnership with the Kayah State Forestry Department and begin negotiations for the issuance of formal community forest certificates to secure tenure for customary land users.

In Karen/Kayin State, KORD was funded to facilitate community-managed poverty alleviation projects in 26 villages across four townships of Hpapun, Hlaingbwe, Kyain Seikkyi, and Bilin. These ranged from water supply projects in three villages, paddy bank projects in 15 villages, small animal breeding in four villages, as well as a women's

handicraft cooperative and a cooperative store in two villages. KORD also coordinated the reconstruction of EeTuHta IDP camp's water supply system after it was damaged by flooding in October.

Support for the Karen Women's Organisation's (KWO) reproductive health promotion project was extended in July to continue operating in 10 townships for another year. The project provided baby kits which consist of nappies, laundry soap, body soap, a sarong and health information to over 5,900 new mothers during the previous year. TBC will be exploring with KWO ways in which programming can shift towards more of a rights-based approach during the coming year. This is also the case with the KNWO's women's health promotion project which is ongoing in Shadaw Township.

In the Mon resettlement sites, the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) coordinated the construction or repair of water supply systems and school buildings in collaboration with village development committees. This represents the resumption of community development activities after a two year hiatus which was due in part to the breakdown of the ceasefire agreement and in part due to staffing changes within MRDC.

Relief assistance in South East Burma/Myanmar

Civil society partners were supported to distribute cash transfers equivalent to a three month's rice supply to over 32,000 civilians from 158 villages across 22 townships during the second half of 2013. This included assistance for over 12,000 people in response to livelihood shocks during the previous six months and almost 20,000 people who were targeted in response to chronic poverty, return and resettlement. The prioritisation of villages suffering from chronic poverty was informed by participatory assessments conducted in parallel with the village survey of poverty, displacement and local governance.

KORD distributed cash transfers in 61 villages during the period. In the northern Karen townships of Thandaunggyi and Hpapun this assistance was primarily in response to deteriorating soil nutrition, decreasing productivity of upland cultivation and susceptibility to pests. In Hpaan Township of Karen State, KORD assisted three villages adversely affected by land grabbing and the expansion of rubber plantations. Eight villages in Hlaingbwe Township were prioritised for assistance due to the proximity of logging concessions which had encroached on customary lands. In Thaton Township of Mon State, KORD responded to flooding which damaged rice crops across 564 acres



Flood damaged rice fields, Keng Tung, August 2013,
Photos courtesy SSDF

and severely undermined the food security. In Bilin Township of Mon State, KORD assisted villages whose vulnerability had been exacerbated in recent years by mining concessions, landmine pollution and unseasonal rains.

The Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) supported 50 villages with cash transfers. This included responding to flooding across over 3,300 acres in Kyain Seikkgyi and Kawkareik Townships of Karen State as well as Kyaukkyi Township in Bago Region. CIDKP also assisted communities affected by protracted displacement and chronic poverty, and to support the return or resettlement of displaced persons in Myawaddy Township of Karen State as well as Palaw, Tanintharyi and Dawei townships of Tanintharyi region.

During the second half of 2013, the Karenni Social Welfare and Development Centre (KSWDC) distributed cash transfers in 28 villages across Kayah State. This included assistance for villagers trying to re-establish livelihoods and resettle in northern Shadaw Township. KSWDC also supported villages affected by land grabbing associated with militarisation, logging and/or mining concessions in Hpruso, Hpasawng and Bawlake Townships. Isolated villages with limited trading opportunities south east of Demawso and those adversely affected by unseasonal rains in Loikaw were also targeted for assistance.

MRDC distributed cash transfers in 11 villages, including support for IDPs in the Tavoy and Bee Ree resettlement sites which were established in 1996 after the coerced return of refugees from Thailand. MRDC also responded to an armed skirmish between the NMSP and the Tatmadaw in Bokpyin Township of Tanintharyi Region during July which displaced villagers to both sides of the border with Thailand.

The Shan State Development Foundation (SSDF) assisted eight villages in Mong Pan and Mong Ton Townships of Shan state. The township which continues to host several

thousands of IDPs, and human rights violations and atrocities by the military have undermined villagers' livelihoods and contributed to chronic poverty for these villagers.



FOOD ASSISTANCE TO IDP CAMPS

The overall population recorded in camps for IDPs decreased by 233 people (1.7%) during the second half of 2013. The total IDP camp population of 13,426 people is only 70 people less than at the end of 2012. There continue to be new arrivals, and those departing camps to survey conditions in and around their former villages in Burma/Myanmar have tended to depart as individuals rather than as entire households.

Figure 2.16: IDP camp populations (Dec 2013)

Camp	State	Pop'n < 5		Pop'n > 5		Population
		M	F	M	F	
Loi Kaw Wan	Shan	162	215	1,321	1,332	3,030
Loi Tai Lang	Shan	212	222	1,244	975	2,653
Loi Sam Sip	Shan	19	11	230	182	442
Loi Lam	Shan	12	11	133	138	294
Ee Tu Hta	Karen	240	233	1,689	1,675	3,837
Halockhani	Mon	171	173	1,398	1,428	3,170
Total:		816	865	6,015	5,730	13,426

TBC continued to provide monthly rations of rice and iodised salt to the Shan and Karen IDP camps. However, the provision of an additional 10% in the rice ration for the Shan camps was stopped at the end of 2013, and a standard ration of 12 kg per person per month will be distributed to all camps in 2014. The exception remains the Mon site of Halockhani which only receives three

months of food assistance per year to cover food shortages during the wet season when access to labour and rice stocks is limited.

TBC staff dedicated 42 days to monitoring supply chain procedures, protection and camp management issues in the IDP camps during the second half of 2013. Supplies were on schedule in all camps apart from Halockhani where the rice stockpile was not delivered until July. Advance notification of changes to the rice ration in the Shan camps was the primary camp management issue addressed during the period.

The third annual household poverty survey was conducted during November and December to monitor vulnerabilities across all camps. Over 1,000 households were surveyed with every household interviewed in the smaller camps and a sample of 200 households interviewed in the larger camps. The findings are expected in March 2014.

There is also an unofficial settlement of 538 refugees located in Kuang Jor camp in Wieng Heng district of Chiang Mai province in Thailand. The rations for this camp remained pegged between the standard for refugee camps and that for other Shan camps, with additional food items provided except for yellow split peas. However, 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, TBC supported a Shan CBO to provide rice for two weeks for 1,367 new arrivals in Fang, Chaiprakarn and Mai Ai districts of Chiang Mai province during the second half of 2013.



Testing children's nutritional status in Mon State. Photo courtesy MRDC

CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

In line with the shift from focusing on relief to incorporating support for recovery and rehabilitation of conflict-affected communities, TBC is supporting local organisations to build capacities for project cycle management. A three day training was conducted with 17 participants representing three Shan refugee and IDP camp committees and four Shan CBOs in August. TBC also conducted a 3-day workshop with 20 field staff from KORD in the first week of October.

TBC staff provided CBO partners with 82 days of field monitoring and capacity building support during the second half of 2013. The monitoring and capacity building support covered the management of cash transfers, food aid to IDP camps, community rehabilitation projects and the village-level survey of poverty, displacement and governance in South East Burma.

TBC held a two day meeting of its partners in October, with 19 representatives (11 male, 8 female) from 11 CSOs participating. The findings from the poverty, displacement and governance survey were reviewed on the first day. This provided an opportunity for partners to verify and edit the narrative and analysis prior to publication and release of the final report in November. The report is available on TBC's website. An independent consultation about the partners' progress and plans was facilitated on the second day, which will inform capacity building priorities in 2014 together with agency specific programmatic and financial assessments.



Cold weather clothes and blankets donated by Lutheran World Relief, in Umpiem Ma.

SUPPORT TO CAMP-BASED PROGRAMMES

Supply Chain Management

During the period, the supply chain operations met the needs of various TBC programmes for humanitarian support and preparedness. This will continue in 2014. In the first half of 2014, data concerning supply chain activities and reports, will be available on TBC's online database creating greater efficiencies in the collection and reporting of information.

Procurement

The timing of the tendering and contract award process varies according to the source and price volatility of the commodity. Currently, rice is tendered every two months, yellow split peas quarterly, fortified flour (AsiaREmix) every four months, and other commodities twice a year. Contracts contain only estimated quantities, stipulating that actual quantities will depend on monthly requirements.

During the second half of 2013, the price of rice decreased from 17,300 baht/MT to 14,900 baht/MT in December. For pulses, the price remained at approximately 22 baht/kg. Therefore, TBC continues to import yellow split peas as sourcing mung beans locally is more expensive.

TBC provides compressed charcoal in all nine camps to ensure refugees have sufficient fuel for their cooking and water heating needs. All charcoal supplied undergoes laboratory tests to determine its heating value. During the second half of 2013, the average heating value of charcoal supplied was 23 MJ/kg which was higher than TBC's minimum requirement of 22 MJ/kg. While charcoal quality has improved in terms of heating value, the volatile matter in charcoal exceeded specifications resulting in more smoke during cooking and potentially reducing the heating value. TBC will continue to work with suppliers to provide high quality charcoal that meets all our specifications.

Charcoal is distributed according to a "distribution curve", which determines rations based on household size. As a result of changing demographics due to several reasons including resettlement and new arrivals, household sizes are continually monitored and the multiplier used to calculate charcoal requirements adjusted every six months. The current average provision of charcoal is nearly 8 kg per person.

Details of TBC's tendering and procurement procedures are available on TBC's website at www.theborderconsortium.org/tendering/tendering.htm.

Quality Control

TBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on both quality and quantity of supplies. Sampling rates are based on international standards of commodity testing, the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). From July to December 2013, a total of 178 professional inspections were conducted for food items and charcoal, of which 92% took place in camps. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends

at the source, the inspection of fortified flour is carried out at the factory and yellow split peas prior to shipment, at Bangkok Port and sometimes in camps to check for deterioration during transportation.

Quilts and Baby kits donations from Lutheran World Relief

TBC received a donation of quilts and baby kits from Lutheran World Relief (LWR). The donation included approx. 72,000 pieces of hand-made quilts and 6,400 sets of baby kits. About 3% percent of the quilts will be provided to some Thai villagers who live near the refugee camps.



BENEFICIARY PROFILE : **Mr. Lay Paw Wah, Mae La camp**



When Lay Paw Wah came to Mae La 24 years ago, he was fleeing the fighting in his home village of Pae Kru in Karen State. After constantly moving, he came to Mae La and found a stipend-supported position as the cleaner in the camp office. In 2007 Lay Paw Wah was appointed as the warehouse manager by the camp

committee, "because they trust me", he says, after having built up a solid relationship working with the camp committee for 15 years.

"I'm happy with my position and all my responsibility because I have to give the services to the community for the ration distribution every month", Lay Paw Wah told TBC. "I also I have learned a lot to improve myself with my experience believe it will be useful for my future", he added.

Lay Paw Wah has played a very valuable and solid role in the warehouse in recent years, particularly with significant changes to TBC's supply chain system and the addition of new tracking and monitoring forms.

Lay Paw Wah has also been preparing for the future, and is hopeful he will be able to use his management and administration skills. He hopes to be able to resettle in Australia, where several of his relatives have already emigrated and built lives in their new home.

Receipt, Distribution and Stock Management

Refugee Camp Committees are responsible for the receipt and distribution of supplies, with close guidance and monitoring by TBC's supply chain staff. On average, nearly 125,000 people received humanitarian assistance from TBC per month. During 2013 the supply teams distributed over 16,411 MT rice; 1,528 MT pulses; 710 MT fortified flour; 592 MT fish-paste; 775 kL cooking oil; 250 MT salt and 11,699 MT charcoal from 48 warehouses in nine camps that are supported by 10 supply officers and 358 stipend staff. A standardised warehouse management system is now operating in all camps.

Warehousing

Warehouses are assessed on a monthly basis for structural problems and are renovated or repaired on an annual basis. In Mae La Oon between July and December 2013, two warehouses were repaired and a charcoal warehouse was rebuilt. Two warehouses were rebuilt in Ban Mai Nai Soi. In Nu Po the equipment store was repaired and extended and is now used as storage for the extra need supplies. Border-wide eight warehouses have extended the covered space for supporting beneficiaries during the waiting period for registration and distribution.

IT in Camps

In addition to providing TBC with organisational IT support, the TBC IT unit also implements the IT in Camps project. Early in the year TBC conducted an assessment of IT needs in all of the camps. This assessment identified both infrastructure and training needs. Priority was given to camp-based stipend staff working with camp committees and in TBC services and programmes such as population monitoring, commodity management, and nutrition and livelihoods. 83 computers were distributed across the camps, along with printers, extra monitors, external hard drives, and thumb drives. Training in basic computer skills, computer maintenance, and Excel was provided to 179 refugees, 76 of whom were women.

TBC ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



TBC's camp office in Ban Don Yang, opened in August, 2013

With many contextual changes over the past year, TBC has had to undertake significant organisational change. This included the start of a new 5-year strategic plan, an ongoing review of the consortium model, establishment of an official presence in Myanmar, an organisational restructure, and transitions required to orient much of TBC's programming toward preparedness for return/reintegration.

TBC has been reviewing its consortium model with its membership, improving working relationships and defining roles more effectively between the Board and Senior Management Team, and broadening and using a skills-based approach in recruitment of Board directors.

In April, TBC went through an organisational restructuring process. The operational units in TBC were consolidated into a division titled Programme Support to ensure a service-oriented approach to working with Programme. This included shifting supply chain out of programme activities and into this new division. This has also included the process of decentralising the operational planning and budgeting process to the programme- and department-manager level. TBC has been implementing a number of change management and staff development activities to help smooth out the challenges resulting from these transitions.

Governance

TBC Board meetings in 2013 were more frequent than in past years. Board meetings were held on 11th February (teleconference), 18th & 20th March (in-person), 18th April (teleconference), 5th June (in-person), 20th August (teleconference), 19th September (teleconference), 3rd November (in-person), 8th November (in-person), and 19th December (teleconference).

Four Board members were able to join the TBC Annual Staff Workshop in June. This provided Board members with an opportunity to get to know staff members better.

The EGM was held in Bangkok on the 18th & 19th March. The AGM was held in Chiang Mai on the 7th & 8th of November. During the week of the AGM most members were able to also join TBC field visits, a seminar titled “Evolving Perspective in South East Burma/Myanmar”, and a donors meeting.

The Elections and Governance Committee, established earlier in the year held a number of meetings with a focus on skills-based recruitment of new Board members and reviewing the Company Documents including Mission Statement, Objects, and By-laws. At the AGM members

voted to approve changes to these Documents which will be filed with the UK Charity Commission and Companies House.

The Board has developed a number of objectives for itself in 2014. These objectives are related to three main areas: clarifying future direction, future (organisational) shape, and investing in our leadership. A number of Board/management working groups have been set up to address each of these areas.

Human Resources

TBC has its head office in Bangkok, five field offices on the Thailand-Burma/Myanmar border, an office in Chiang Mai which manages the partnership programme in South East Myanmar, and an office in Yangon.

The field offices from North to South include: Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot, Umphang, and Kanchanaburi. The Mae Sot office hosts most of the border-wide programme staff. Each field staff is headed by a Field Coordinator and manages services to two camps each, except Mae Sot, which manages services to the largest camp, Mae La.



TBC staff and donor representatives at the “Programme Marketplace” during the AGM in Chiang Mai

TBC Office Locations in Thailand and Myanmar



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

In April, TBC underwent a significant organisational restructuring to align its structure with the new strategic plan.

Staff Numbers

At 31st December 2013, TBC employed a total of 118 people: 52 women and 66 men, 25 international and 93 national.

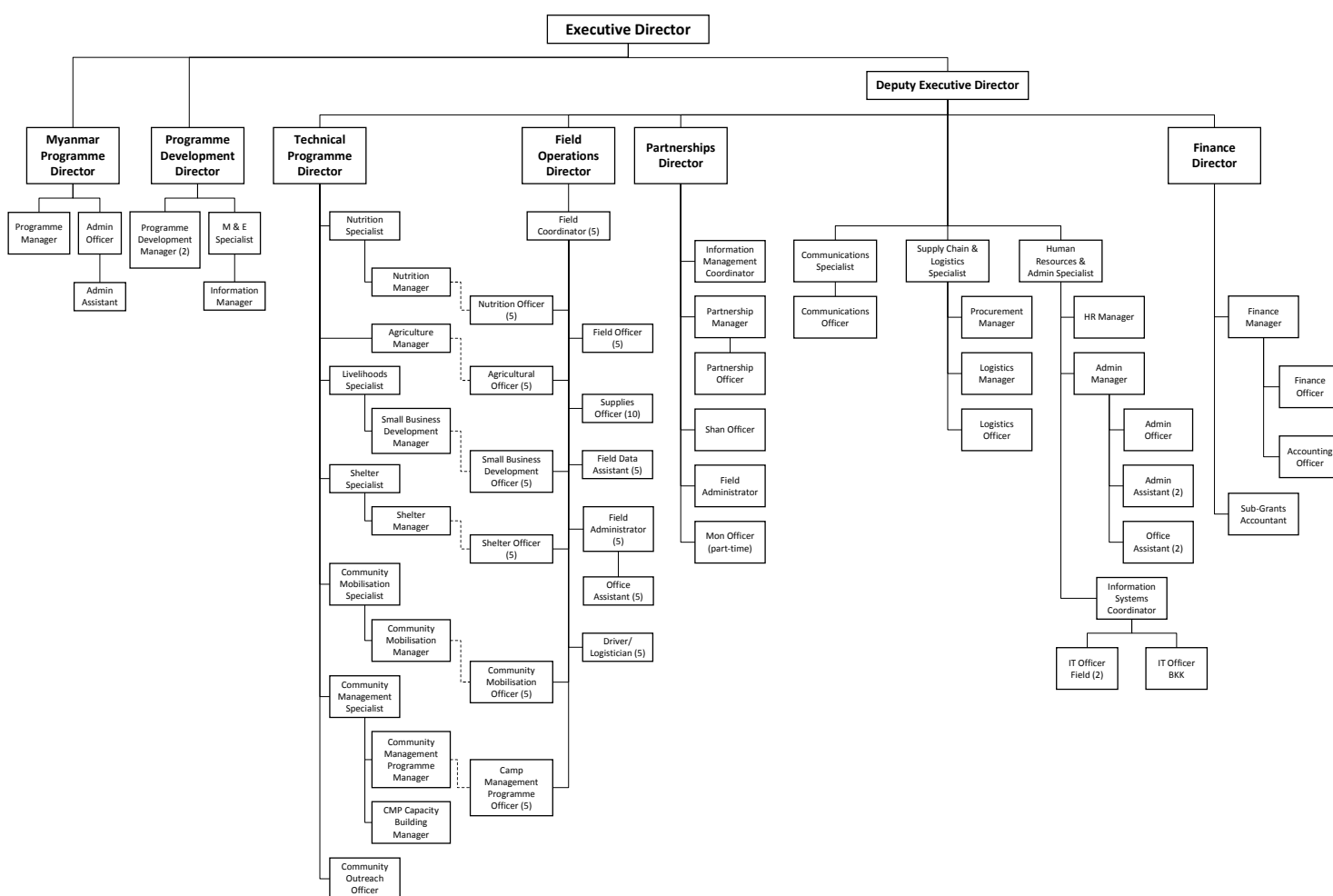
Figure 2.18: TBC gender balance by job grade

Positions	M	F	Total
Management	5	2	7
Middle Management & Specialists	16	16	32
Field Officers-Assistants-Administrators-Logistician	45	27	72
Office Assistants	0	7	7
Total:	66	52	118

Staff Retention

TBC staff turnover is low suggesting a high level of job satisfaction and a real commitment to TBC and the refugee cause. Since 1984 TBC has employed a total of 209 staff members.

Figure 2.19: TBC Organisational Structure



Staff Development

In January of every year each staff member sits with their supervisor and sets up expectations for personal and professional development. From this, supervisors are able to support staff throughout the year in accessing relevant training opportunities.

The Human Resource Manager gathers information from all staff and identifies organisational trends in this regard. Based on this analysis, team and organisational training opportunities are planned and implemented throughout the year. Examples of team and organisational trainings provided in the last year include:

- Child Safeguarding and Protection
- Change Management
- Humanitarian Principles
- Beneficiary Accountability and Complaints Mechanism
- Competencies in Staff Performance Management
- Training Techniques, ToT
- 4WD Driving
- Basic Accounting Principles and Taxation
- Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSAE) Investigations
- GIS/Python Scripting
- Human Resources in an International Context
- Cash Transfers in Humanitarian Context
- Procurement Planning & Execution, and US Agency for International Development (USAID) Rules
- QuickBooks



Making betel nut in Umpiem on Eid-al-Adha.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the reporting period TBC distributed four press releases, one of which was translated into Burmese and distributed to Myanmar-based media outlets. Releases are distributed to print and broadcast outlets including English, Thai, and Burmese language sources in Thailand and Myanmar. Distribution includes foreign correspondents covering the region, freelance journalists, and Thai and Burmese journalists. In addition to traditional media, TBC also distributes new releases to ethnic media sources, including online and radio-based outlets in both Thailand and Myanmar. Distribution also includes online news websites, influential and relevant blogs, and to TBC partners, the CCSDPT NGO community, and CBOs.

TBC is maintaining a record of media coverage that features TBC in English and in Thai. Radio and broadcast television coverage can be difficult to track because it often is not covered by online media scans or monitoring automated media monitoring scans. TBC is planning to establish media monitoring of Burmese language coverage in the first half of 2014.

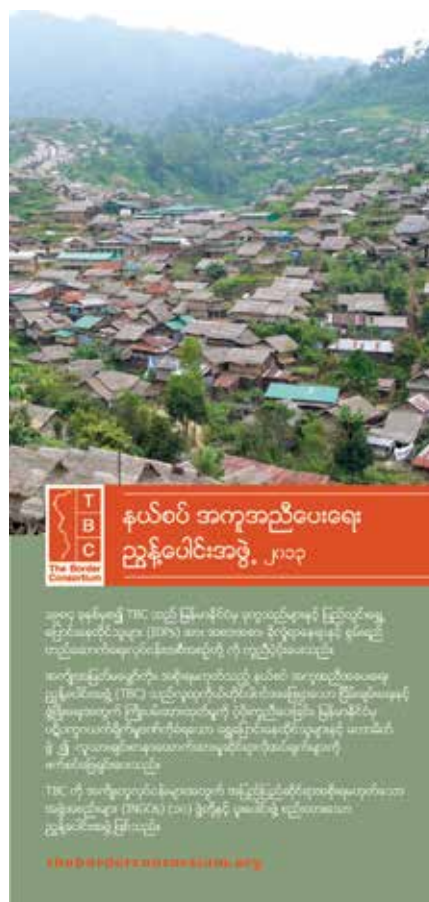
TBC distributed four electronic newsletters, or eLetters, during the reporting period. eLetters are being transitioned from lengthy newsletters distributed every 3-4 months to short summary updates of key events distributed monthly. TBC also plans to work on building its distribution list and utilising this for fundraising calls such as emergency appeals. Every eLetter now contains a call for private donations and a promotion of TBC's social media presence.

A Website Steering Committee consisting of seven members of staff has been set up to oversee the development of a new website. The committee created an online survey to solicit staff feedback on design and functionality priorities for a new website.

In November, TBC issued a request for proposals for the redesign and overhaul of www.theborderconsortium.org. TBC anticipates a new website being completed and tested within the first half of 2014.

TBC has set up pages on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn and is regularly updating all of these feeds with photos, status updates, and news and events.

An introductory brochure on TBC's programmes and goals has been updated and translated into Thai and Burmese. Brochures have been distributed to field offices, camp committee offices, and CBOs.



TBC's Burmese-language leaflet

TBC is in the process of establishing branding and messaging guidelines for use in external, internal, and beneficiary communications. Following research and consultation with beneficiaries and field staff, these will be drafted in the first quarter of 2014 and presented to the Board of Directors for discussion.

Resource Centre

TBC maintains a Resource Centre in its Bangkok office. The Resource Centre includes an archive of both digital and shelved files, including an extensive collection of photographs and slides dating to the early 1980s. TBC also maintains a library of TBC and CCSDPT members, and related NGOs' and CBOs' reports and publications.

Ongoing scanning and digitisation of archival material from the last 30 years of work with refugees and conflict-affected people is continuing. Media clippings and articles pertaining to refugees and TBC are scanned and saved to TBC's digital archive.

The TBC Resource Centre and files are available for use by researchers, journalists, students, and programmatic specialists. Access to the Resource Centre can be booked by appointment.

PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

The format of refugees' ration books was improved and updated. Almost 23,000 ration books were produced with the content of each book now generated automatically from the database.

The PDQA team supported four major programme research studies including the Shelter post distribution monitoring (PDM), Shelter Assessment, Nutrition Survey and IYCF Nutrition Study. Inputs included technical support on research methodology, sampling, research tool design, data processing, data entry and analysis.

The PDQA team was established in July 2013. TBC is currently undertaking an analysis of how to enhance the child protection policy, and gender issues will be a priority in 2014. A cross-cutting evaluation will be conducted in cooperation with DFAT. In the unit donor relations, fundraising, monitoring and programme development for both the Thailand and the Myanmar programmes will be handled.

PDQA has initiated a process whereby a number of potential institutional and private donors are addressed with a focus on ensuring sufficient funds for the current programme and increasing funds for preparedness activities in both Thailand and Myanmar. A new fundraising strategy was presented at the AGM in November in Chiang Mai. Globally there continues to be limited space of obtaining additional funds for humanitarian assistance, mainly due to several large humanitarian crises throughout the world.

The Annual Population Verification Census (APV) was redesigned to better match the priorities of the new Strategic Plan, including improved enumeration of departures from camps to return to Myanmar or work in Thailand, adoption of UNHCR household relationship categories and adoption of official standard Myanmar state and township names for where refugees call home. APV interviews of 22,732 households were conducted. Border-wide population data was loaded into the central database for the first time. Database components were updated to incorporate new ration scales and APV-related changes. Training for the APV covered 43 TBC staff (14 women, 29 men) who in turn trained a similar number of camp-based stipend workers.



TBC staff conduct the Annual Population Verification Census in Nu Po

Figure 2.20: Programme objectives and summary of quantifiable performance indicators

	Target Groups	Target	2013 Jan-Jun	2013 Jun-Dec	2013 Jan-Dec
1: Displaced persons and local communities are supported to advocate and prepare for return and reintegration					
1.0.1: UNHCR/government voluntary return frameworks incorporate views of displaced people.	Persons	n/a	see narrative	see narrative	see narrative
1.0.2: Number of civil society organisations supported by TBC to participate in return planning processes in Thailand.	Orgs.	25	30	30	30
1.0.3: Proportion of displaced persons reporting satisfaction with quality and comprehensiveness of return-related information received.	Persons	n/a	see narrative	see narrative	see narrative
	Female	50%	see narrative	see narrative	see narrative
1.0.4: No. of TBC supported initiatives in which civ. society orgs. engage in policy dialogue in Burma/Myanmar on protection issues.	Vulnerable	n/a	see narrative	see narrative	see narrative
	Orgs.	5	7	30	37
2: Displaced and conflict-affected are supported to re-establish sustainable livelihoods, strengthen capacities and create economic opportunities					
2.0.1: Number of townships in South East Burma/Myanmar where TBC-facilitated community rehabilitation projects are implemented.	Townships	20	20	17	20
2.0.2: Number of stipend work jobs created (temporary, part-time, and full-time).	Jobs	n/a	2,700	3,001	3,001
	Female	50%	27%	29%	28%
2.0.3: Number of refugees establishing and maintaining viable entrepreneurial activities.	Vulnerable	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Refugees	n/a	921	226	1,147
2.0.4: Number of refugees adopting improved gardening, animal husbandry and shelter techniques.	Female	50%	66%	70%	68%
	Vulnerable	n/a	n/a	see narrative	see narrative
2.0.5: Number of refugees adopting improved gardening, animal husbandry and shelter techniques.	Refugees	n/a	see narrative	869	869
	Female	50%	see narrative	see narrative	see narrative
2.0.6: Number of refugees adopting improved gardening, animal husbandry and shelter techniques.	Vulnerable	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Refugees	n/a	see narrative	869	869
3: Humanitarian assistance is targeted to the most vulnerable, supporting household capacities and strategies that contribute to food security and shelter					
Health					
3.0.1: Crude mortality rate (CMR) remains under 7/1,000 per year in Thai refugee camps.	Refugees	<7/1,000	3.0	3.6	3.3
	Female	<7/1,000	2.0	3.6	3.3
3.0.2: Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) remains under 8/1,000 per year in Thai refugee camps.	Male	<7/1,000	3.0	3.6	3.3
	Children <5	<8/1,000	3.0	2.4	2.7
3.0.3: Rate of children (m/f) under five years old with wasting malnutrition remains under 5% in Thai refugee camps.	Female	<8/1,000	4.0	2.4	3.2
	Male	<8/1,000	3.0	3.6	3.3
Nutrition					
3.0.4: Prevalence of stunting malnutrition among children aged 6 to 24 months reduced annually by at least 5% in selected intervention sites.	Children <5	<5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
	Female	<5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
3.0.5: CMT approach implemented in 9 camps and households categorized according to vulnerability.	Male	<5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
	Child 6-24 mos	see narrative	n/a	n/a	n/a
3.0.6: Shelter provide sufficient covered space for all refugees in Thai refugee camps (m ² /person).	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3.0.7: % of beneficiary households with inadequate food consumption scores in IDP camps in South East Burma/Myanmar.	Camps	9 camps	4 camps	8 camps	8 camps
3.0.8: Number of civilians in South East Burma/Myanmar suffering from shocks to livelihoods or chronic poverty assisted with cash transfers.	Camps	3.5-4.5	6 m2	6 m2	6 m2
3.0.9: Percentage of beneficiary households with inadequate food consumption scores in IDP camps in South East Burma/Myanmar.	Households	<33%	33%	33%	33%
3.0.10: Number of civilians in South East Burma/Myanmar suffering from shocks to livelihoods or chronic poverty assisted with cash transfers.	Persons	34,000	10,113	32,000	42,000
4: Accountable & inclusive programme, governance & reconciliation processes are strengthened by increasing community leadership, civil engagement & community participation					
Governance/Camp management					
4.0.1: Community based camp management model functioning in all camps.	Camps	9 camps	9 camps	9 camps	9 camps
4.0.2: Electoral procedures in place and adhered to in all camps enabling transparent and fair elections.	Camps	9 camps	9 camps	9 camps	9 camps
4.0.3: Percentage of elected community representatives that are women. *	Female	50%	43%	28%	28%
	Vulnerable	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vulnerable: Persons from households of the CMT category "Most Vulnerable". See Narrative: Results reported and targets discussed in narrative form only. &#x2013; n/a: Quantitative data not available during this reporting period Indicator result is below target minimum value. * Changed method of calculation for this indicator from Jan-Jun to Jul-Dec See narrative.					

CHAPTER 3

FINANCE

TBC is registered in the United Kingdom and conforms to the UK Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities (SORP 2005), with both income and expenses reported on an accruals basis, and separation of restricted and general funding. The Trustees report and financial statements for 2012 were audited by KPMG UK LLP and have been filed with the UK Charity Commission and Companies House. The TBC 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 2013, extracted from the accounting software, are shown in the Appendix C.

This chapter outlines TBC's financial performance for January to December 2013 and also presents the operating budget for 2014. All the figures and analysis are denominated in Thai baht, except **Figure 3.6** shows the key financial data converted to US dollars, Euro and GB pounds.



2013 OVERVIEW

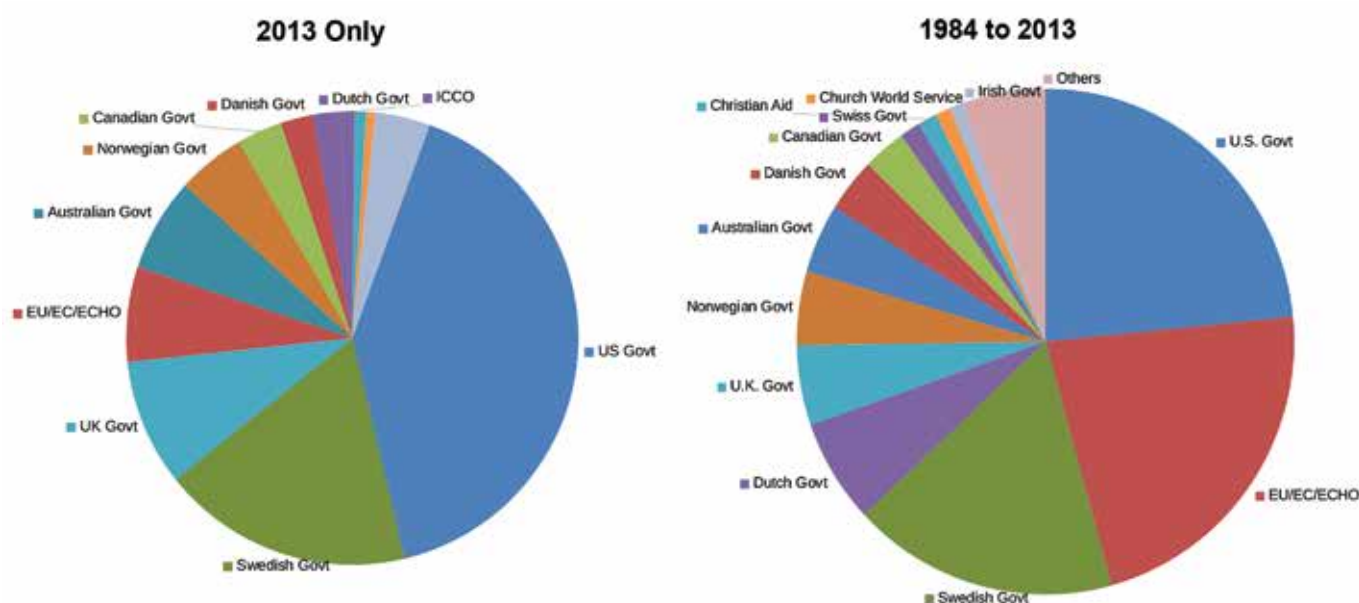
Figure 3.1: Financial Summary: 2013

Thai Baht Millions	Budget 2013	Actual 2013	Budget 2014
Income	1,012	1,040	934
Expenses	1,062	975	949
Net Movement in Funds	(50)	65	(15)
Opening Fund Balance	342	342	407
Closing Fund Balance	292	407	392
Balance Sheet:			
Net Fixed Assets	10	10	10
Receivable from Donors	252	216	200
(Payable) to Suppliers	(100)	(40)	(50)
Bank Balance	130	221	232
Net Assets	292	407	392
Restricted Funds	149	174	180
Designated Funds	33	32	33
General fund - Net Fixed Assets	10	8	10
General fund - Freely available reserves	100	193	169
Total fund Balance	292	407	392
Liquidity	30	181	182

95% of TBC's income comes from government-backed grants. The implementation period varies by grant, and grants are often not agreed upon until well after the start of the implementation period. Therefore, assumptions had to be made about the level of income for the year when the operating budget was set in February. Unless confirmed otherwise it was assumed that all major donors would provide the same level of funding in donor currency as last year. It was also assumed that exchange rates would remain at January 2013 levels.

In response to the more optimistic prospects for eventual return of refugees to Myanmar, TBC revised its Strategic Plan and implemented a Preparedness Plan for 2013. The expenses budget for this Preparedness Plan was 50 million baht higher than the projected income. The Board approved the budget on the basis that TBC would try to raise additional funding, with the contingency that the shortfall could be absorbed from reserves and would not compromise liquidity, even though it would weaken TBC's ability to respond to additional demands in the future.

Figure 3.2: TBC funding sources 1984 to 2013



In the first four months of the year Sweden, the Netherlands and Ireland indicated reduced funding. At the same time, the Thai baht strengthened significantly, moving from 30.5 baht to the United States dollar to below 29 baht in March/April. However, for the remainder of 2013 it continued to weaken substantially as a result of political instability in Thailand and finished the year at just under 33 baht to the USD. A substantial amount of TBC's income (approximately 30%) was received in June at just over 31 baht which resulted in a favourable situation.

A major cost driver for TBC is the price of rice. It represents nearly 30% of the total organisation expenditure. Accordingly, movements in the rice price can significantly affect TBC's financial resources.

The RTG's rice pledging scheme, which guarantees the price of rice paid to farmers, has created a stockpile of rice which the government is finding increasingly difficult to sell. In addition the global price of rice is depressed due to oversupply within the market and the price of rice has subsequently fallen domestically. Again this is beneficial to TBC. The budgeted price was just over 18,000 baht per metric tonne, while the actual average for the year was 16,800 baht, and the closing price in December was 14,200 baht per metric tonne.

The approved shortfall of 50 million baht to cover the increased preparedness plan was ultimately funded by an additional grant from the US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) which enabled a break-even revised projection for 2013 with no impact on reserves.

The ultimate constraint for TBC as a going concern is that it must not completely erode the freely available reserve. However, cash flow difficulties can occur even with a sizeable reserve if committed funding is not received on a timely basis. Thus for a number of years a key planning premise of TBC has been that its measure of "liquidity" should remain positive, which means there is sufficient cash in the bank to pay the amount owed to suppliers. However, TBC now has a greater proportion of restricted funding, which due to the payment terms of much of the restricted funding, has resulted in it being possible to retain positive liquidity even at a very low level of freely available reserve. TBC is therefore now putting primary emphasis on maintaining a minimum level of freely available reserve. At the end of 2013, approximately 20% of the annual budget for 2014 is covered by freely available reserves. This provides some contingency for future unexpected variations in the main financial drivers: the number of refugees and commodity prices and exchange rates. The final position at the end of the year is therefore satisfactory to begin to address the challenges that TBC will face in 2014.

Figure 3.3: Income: 2013 (THB 000)

Funding Source	Currency	Budget 2013		Actual 2013		Budget 2014	
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING							
ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	1,868,500	74,740	1,869,000	70,709	818,125	35,466
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	10,088,000	302,640	11,766,000	359,899	10,088,000	322,816
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	2,200,000	66,000	1,950,000	63,722	1,950,000	62,400
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	44,640,000	205,344	39,060,000	185,458	34,200,000	169,290
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	873,786	34,951	475,000	20,124	-	-
UK DFID (IRC)	GBP	1,800,000	86,400	1,800,000	93,818	1,800,000	94,950
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,200,000	22,260	4,190,000	21,383	4,200,000	24,570
Denmark DERF (DCA) Site 2 fire	DKK			475,000	2,567		
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,523,809	51,429	9,500,000	49,743	10,000,000	52,000
Norway MOFA (NCA) Site 2 fire	NOK			190,000	995		
Australia AusAID (DFAT) Thailand	AUD	1,930,000	59,830	2,200,000	60,620	2,100,000	59,535
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	185,000	5,735	293,686	8,638	287,920	8,134
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,157,625	34,729	1,157,625	33,722	1,215,500	35,553
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	116,137	3,833	116,137	3,833	50,000	1,763
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	186,000	7,440	-	-	-	-
Japanese Embassy	THB	-	3,570	-	3,670	-	3,670
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	80,000	2,400	80,000	2,382	80,000	2,560
US Gov - OTI - Myanmar	USD	-	-	-	-	425,000	13,600
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			961,300		981,283		886,307
OTHER							
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	115,000	3,565	-	-	-	-
American Baptist Churches	USD	-	-	2,150	306	18,875	800
Australian Church of Christ	AUD	-	-	3,000	85	3,527	100
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	1,200	25,000	1,101	20,853	1,100
Caritas Australia	AUD	170,305	5,279	170,305	5,242	150,000	4,253
Caritas Australia Site 2 fire	AUD	-	-	35,000	1,070	-	-
Caritas Austria	EUR	40,000	1,600	-	-	-	-
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	25,000	625	-	-	-	-
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	116,136	3,832	116,136	3,832	50,000	1,763
Christian Aid	GBP	175,000	8,670	175,000	8,670	125,000	6,594
Church World Service	USD	35,000	1,050	5,000	143	5,000	150
Church World Service - UCC	USD	6,000	180	-	-	-	-
Dan Church Aid	DKK	100,000	530	-	-	-	-
Diakonia Site 2 fire	SEK	-	-	200,000	896		
ICCO	EUR	200,000	8,000	200,000	8,065	200,000	8,670
ICCO-SV	EUR	100,000	4,000	75,000	2,897	75,000	3,251
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission Site 2 Fire	GBP	-	-	30,000	1,421	-	-
New Heart Baptist Church	AUD	-	-	3,817	107	3,800	100
NIST International School of Thailand	THB	-	-	-	180	-	-
Open Society Institute	USD	25,000	750	-	-	31,250	1,000
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	150,000	4,500	150,000	4,804	150,000	4,800
Uniting Church in Sweden	SEK	-	-	200,000	958	200,000	1,000
UNHCR	THB	-	-	-	85	-	-
ZOA Thailand	THB	-	-	-	68	-	-
Other Donations	THB	-	1,000	-	2,360	-	6,659
Income from Marketing	THB	-	100	-	77	-	101
Gifts in Kind	THB	-	5,000	-	5,442	-	5,500
Interest	THB	-	1,000	-	1,884	-	2,000
Other Income (Gains on Exchange & Asset Dispo	THB	-	-	-	9,327	-	-
TOTAL OTHER:			50,882		59,020		47,840
TOTAL INCOME			1,012,183		1,040,303		934,147
Expenses			1,062,076		975,676		949,147
Net Movement Current Year			-49,893		64,627		-15,000
Funds Brought Forward			342,246		342,246		406,872
Total Funds carried Forward			292,352		406,872		391,872
Less: Restricted Funds			149,000		174,037		180,000
Designated Funds			33,000		31,719		33,000
Net Fixed Assets			10,000		8,097		10,000
Freely available General Funds			100,352		193,019		168,872

Figure 3.4: Expenses by Strategic Objectives and Activities: 2012-2014 (THB 000)

Strategic Objective	Actual 2012				Operating Budget 2013				Actual 2013				Budget 2014			
	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total
1. Readiness	3,920	9,423	13,343	1.3%	7,420	13,608	21,028	2.0%	5,156	12,276	17,432	1.8%	17,449	14,600	32,049	3.4%
2. Development	35,718	10,064	45,782	4.5%	59,873	13,157	73,030	6.9%	50,274	12,244	62,518	6.4%	68,281	14,783	83,063	8.8%
Food supplies	453,595	18,421	472,016	46.4%	428,097	20,569	448,666	42.2%	389,908	21,236	411,144	42.1%	308,169	22,400	330,569	34.8%
Charcoal supplies	144,391	3,435	147,826	14.5%	136,940	4,055	140,995	13.3%	135,522	4,199	139,721	14.3%	129,705	4,417	134,122	14.1%
Shelter supplies	50,121	3,500	53,621	5.3%	40,000	7,782	47,782	4.5%	41,804	7,488	49,292	5.1%	41,170	8,414	49,584	5.2%
Nutrition	24,418	7,772	32,190	3.2%	31,583	7,897	39,480	3.7%	23,154	7,943	31,097	3.2%	30,714	8,347	39,061	4.1%
Other Support	44,972	2,157	47,129	4.6%	43,332	1,594	44,926	4.2%	39,981	1,706	41,687	4.3%	33,763	1,706	35,469	3.7%
3. Humanitarian support	717,497	35,285	752,782	73.9%	679,952	41,897	721,849	68.0%	630,370	42,572	672,942	69.0%	543,521	45,284	588,805	62.0%
4. Governance & Participation	38,132	10,477	48,609	4.8%	48,952	18,381	67,333	6.3%	40,556	18,594	59,149	6.1%	39,148	15,442	54,590	5.8%
Thailand Programme	795,267	65,249	860,516	84.5%	796,197	87,043	883,240	83.2%	726,356	85,685	812,041	83.2%	668,399	90,109	758,508	79.9%
S. E. Myanmar Programme	97,670	6,440	104,110	10.2%	102,084	5,624	107,708	10.1%	95,769	7,129	102,898	10.5%	99,258	6,900	106,157	11.2%
Charitable Activities	892,937	71,689	964,626	94.7%	898,281	92,667	990,948	93.3%	822,125	92,814	914,939	93.8%	767,657	97,009	864,665	91.1%
Central Costs			50,979	5.0%			68,078	6.4%			57,949	5.9%			80,029	8.4%
Governance costs			2,093	0.2%			2,250	0.2%			1,938	0.2%			2,200	0.2%
Costs of Generating funds			479	0.0%			800	0.1%			849	0.1%			2,253	0.2%
5. Develop Organisation resources			53,551	5.3%			71,128	6.7%			60,736	6.2%			84,482	8.9%
Other Expenses			3	0.0%				0.0%				0.0%				0.0%
Total Costs			1,018,180	100.0%			1,062,076	100.0%			975,675	100.0%			949,147	100.0%

Figure 3.5: Detailed Expenses: 2012-2014 (THB)

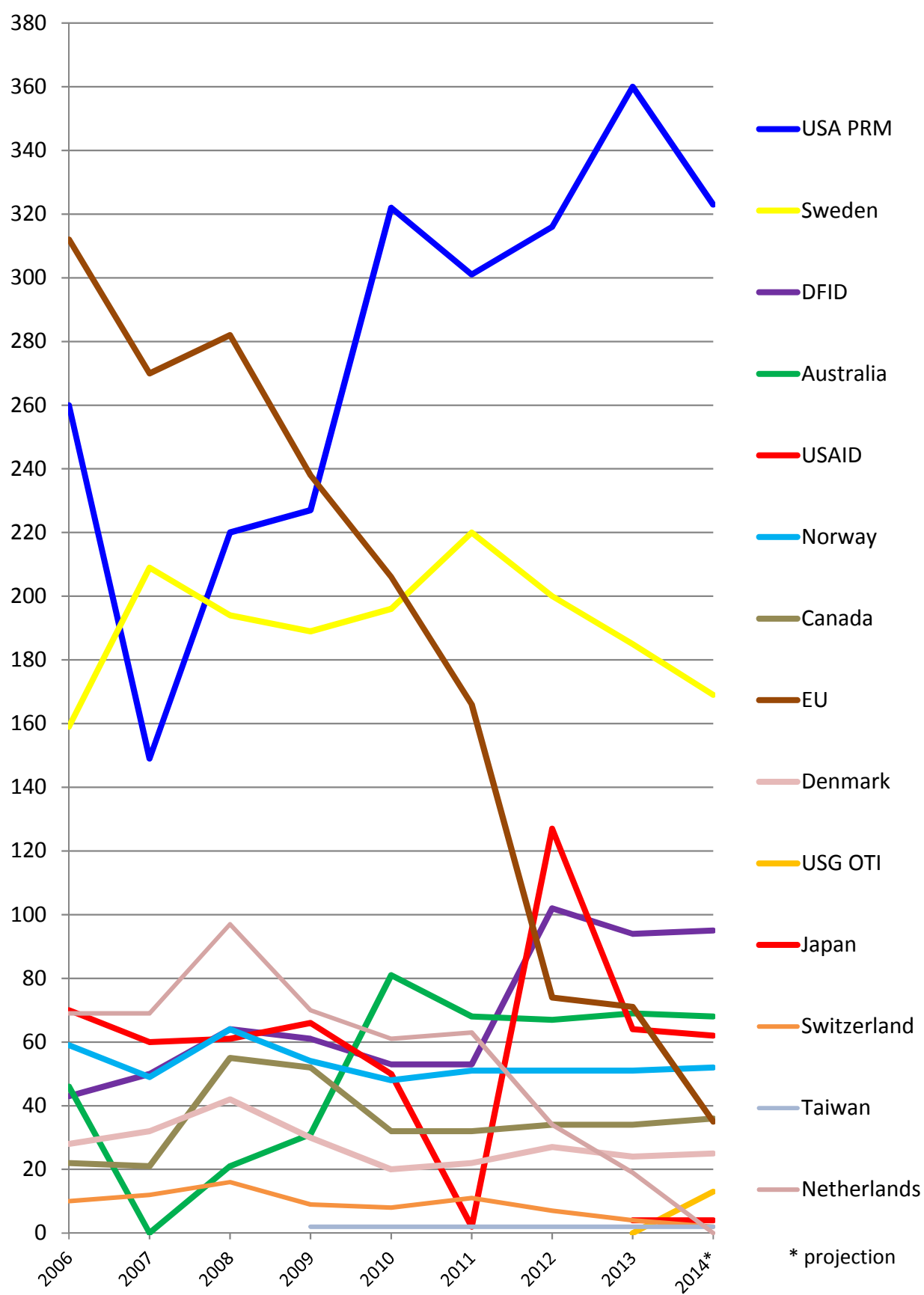
Strategic Objective	Category	Actual 2012	Operating Budget 2013	Actual 2013	% Bgt	Operating Budget 2014	% 2013
	Peacebuilding	1,230,524	1,500,000	921,290	61%	5,476,000	594%
	Exposure visits	0	1,420,000	459,603	32%	1,728,975	376%
	Information	2,689,058	3,500,000	3,718,727	106%	8,544,000	230%
	Assessments, Feasibility Studies		1,000,000	56,239	6%	1,700,000	3023%
1	READINESS	3,919,582	7,420,000	5,155,859	69%	17,448,975	338%
	Job Creation	23,883,927	40,000,000	35,839,122	90%	38,645,212	108%
	Economic development	3,305,029	7,222,000	5,189,898	72%	10,588,650	204%
	Construction	2,402,484	3,451,200	1,673,245	48%	5,049,416	302%
	Natural Resource Management	1,320,469	1,400,000	1,410,492	101%	1,997,266	142%
	Agriculture	4,806,261	7,800,000	6,161,157	79%	12,000,000	195%
2	DEVELOPMENT	35,718,170	59,873,200	50,273,914	84%	68,280,544	136%
	Rice	325,786,165	305,235,008	273,158,381	89%	200,950,887	74%
	Fishpaste	18,533,213	15,945,135	17,266,047	108%	14,561,025	84%
	Salt	1,634,586	1,642,773	1,782,904	109%	1,673,753	94%
	Pulses	35,404,500	37,807,006	30,785,931	81%	31,553,013	102%
	Cooking oil	43,528,016	40,770,828	39,062,508	96%	35,738,038	91%
	Fortified flour	28,708,625	26,696,137	27,852,590	104%	23,692,640	85%
	Food supplies	453,595,105	428,096,887	389,908,361	91%	308,169,356	79%
	Charcoal	144,391,299	136,940,245	135,522,065	99%	129,705,411	96%
	Shelter supplies	50,121,504	40,000,000	41,804,374	105%	41,170,000	98%
	Supplementary feeding	12,321,163	14,700,000	10,466,599	71%	14,000,000	134%
	IPD/Patient house	3,000,000	5,040,000	2,390,867	47%	4,500,000	188%
	Nursery school lunches	8,709,014	9,300,000	9,359,429	101%	9,114,015	97%
	Infant and young child feeding		2,000,000	379,790	19%	2,400,000	632%
	Nutrition support	387,689	543,000	557,249	103%	700,000	126%
	Nutrition	24,417,866	31,583,000	23,153,934	73%	30,714,015	133%
	Cooking stoves	1,464,750	2,000,000	8,600	0%	0	0%
	UN Sanitary Kits Distribution			83,154		100,000	120%
	Donated clothing	9,025,443	6,000,000	7,301,349	122%	5,500,000	75%
	Quality control	4,516,241	6,000,000	4,402,047	73%	4,000,000	91%
	Visibility items	177,353	100,000	83,720	84%	130,500	156%
	Sangklaburi Safehouse/KRCH	2,499,744	2,292,000	2,292,000	100%	2,292,000	100%
	Emergencies	10,648,264	10,000,000	10,314,069	103%	5,000,000	48%
	Miscellaneous	6,517,014	6,900,000	5,817,040	84%	6,900,000	119%
	Thai support	10,122,932	10,040,000	9,679,282	96%	9,840,000	102%
	Other support	44,971,741	43,332,000	39,981,261	92%	33,762,500	84%
3	HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT	717,497,515	679,952,132	630,369,995	93%	543,521,282	86%
	CMSP Supplies	16,331,771	18,147,825	15,339,263	85%	14,449,566	94%
	Camp Administration	10,797,606	11,412,884	11,799,051	103%	10,244,880	87%
	Election support	688,650	787,033	848,214	108%	0	0%
	Refugee Committee	4,487,472	5,636,090	5,730,802	102%	5,636,090	98%
	CBO Management	4,509,866	6,310,715	4,070,111	64%	5,946,555	146%
	CBO Capacity building	731,849	1,423,005	1,041,547	73%	700,000	67%
	Community Mobilisation	584,763	5,234,000	1,726,754	33%	2,171,000	126%
4	GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION	38,131,977	48,951,552	40,555,742	83%	39,148,091	97%
	THAILAND PROGRAMME	795,267,244	796,196,884	726,355,510	91%	668,398,892	92%
3	IDP Camp food	32,439,721	34,483,524	31,245,508	91%	33,657,720	108%
3	IDP camp support	1,415,887	1,600,000	1,543,538	96%	1,600,000	104%
3	Emergency rice	49,356,000	24,500,000	26,459,610	108%	20,000,000	76%
3	Poverty Relief	0	23,500,000	21,738,000	93%	20,000,000	92%
3	Mon support	2,711,019	3,000,000				
1	Rehabilitation	5,512,200	8,500,000	8,702,143	102%	18,000,000	207%
4	CBO Management	6,235,362	6,500,000	6,080,555	94%	6,000,000	99%
	S. E. MYANMAR PROGRAMME	97,670,189	102,083,524	95,769,354	94%	99,257,720	104%
	Resource costs	122,667,398	160,745,559	150,764,253	94%	177,037,729	117%
	Governance	2,092,811	2,250,000	1,937,786	86%	2,200,000	114%
	Costs of generating funds	479,139	800,000	848,685	106%	2,252,800	265%
	Other expenses	3,134					
	TOTAL	1,018,179,915	1,062,075,967	975,675,588	92%	949,147,141	97%

Quantity						
Rice (MT)	18,354	16,786	16,678	99%	13,338	80%
Fishpaste (MT)	642	537	594	111%	478	80%
Salt (MT)	237	246	339	138%	216	64%
Pulses (MT)	1,614	1,468	1,547	105%	1,303	84%
Cooking Oil (000 litres)	815	783	787	101%	690	88%
Fortified flour (MT)	764	668	863	129%	604	70%
Charcoal (MT)	12,894	11,700	11,688	100%	10,529	90%
Unit cost						
Rice (MT)	17,750	18,184	16,378	90%	15,066	92%
Fishpaste (MT)	28,868	29,693	29,067	98%	30,462	105%
Salt (MT)	6,897	6,678	5,259	79%	7,749	147%
Pulses (MT)	21,936	25,754	19,900	77%	24,216	122%
Cooking Oil (000 litres)	53,409	52,070	49,635	95%	51,794	104%
Fortified flour (MT)	37,577	39,964	32,274	81%	39,226	122%
Charcoal (MT)	11,198	11,704	11,595	99%	12,319	106%

Figure 3.6: Financial Summary: Major Currencies

	Thai Baht 000				US Dollars 000				EURO 000				UK Pounds 000			
	2012* Actual	2013 Budget	2013 Actual	2014 Budget	2012* Actual	2013 Budget	2013 Actual	2014 Budget	2012* Actual	2013 Budget	2013 Actual	2014 Budget	2012* Actual	2013 Budget	2013 Actual	2014 Budget
Exchange rates																
Opening					30.01	30.49	30.49	32.00	39.63	40.25	40.25	43.35	46.44	48.99	48.99	52.75
Closing					30.49	30.00	32.81	32.00	40.25	40.00	45.02	43.35	48.99	48.00	53.92	52.75
Average					30.94	30.00	30.85	32.00	39.84	40.00	41.06	43.35	48.98	48.00	48.38	52.75
INCOME																
ECHO (ICCO)	73,906	74,740	70,709	35,466	2,389	2,491	2,292	1,108	1,855	1,869	1,722	818	1,509	1,557	1,461	672
USA PRM (IRC)	316,481	302,640	359,899	322,816	10,228	10,088	11,666	10,088	7,943	7,566	8,766	7,447	6,461	6,305	7,439	6,120
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	127,283	66,000	63,722	62,400	4,114	2,200	2,066	1,950	3,195	1,650	1,552	1,439	2,599	1,375	1,317	1,183
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	199,765	205,344	185,458	169,290	6,456	6,845	6,011	5,290	5,014	5,134	4,517	3,905	4,078	4,278	3,833	3,209
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	34,252	34,951	20,124	-	1,107	1,165	652	-	860	874	490	-	699	728	416	-
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	13,474	-	-	-	435	-	-	-	338	-	-	-	275	-	-	-
UK DFID (IRC)	88,179	86,400	93,818	94,950	2,850	2,880	3,041	2,967	2,213	2,160	2,285	2,190	1,800	1,800	1,939	1,800
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	26,681	22,260	21,383	24,570	862	742	693	768	670	557	521	567	545	464	442	466
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	51,158	51,429	49,743	52,000	1,653	1,714	1,612	1,625	1,284	1,286	1,212	1,200	1,044	1,071	1,028	986
Australia AusAID (DFAT) Thailand	60,766	59,830	60,620	59,535	1,964	1,994	1,965	1,860	1,525	1,496	1,477	1,373	1,241	1,246	1,253	1,129
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	5,926	5,735	8,638	8,134	192	191	280	254	149	143	210	188	121	119	179	154
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	34,025	34,729	33,722	35,553	1,100	1,158	1,093	1,111	854	868	821	820	695	724	697	674
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	7,104	3,833	3,833	1,763	230	128	124	55	178	96	93	41	145	80	79	33
Other Government Backed funds	9,230	13,410	9,614	19,830	298	447	312	620	232	335	234	457	188	279	199	376
TOTAL EC & GOVERNMENT BACKED	1,048,230	961,300	981,283	886,307	33,877	32,043	31,808	27,697	26,308	24,033	23,901	20,445	21,401	20,027	20,282	16,802
Other Income	77,272	50,882	59,020	47,840	2,497	1,696	1,913	1,495	1,939	1,272	1,438	1,104	1,578	1,060	1,220	907
TOTAL INCOME	1,125,502	1,012,183	1,040,303	934,147	36,375	33,739	33,721	29,192	28,248	25,305	25,339	21,549	22,978	21,087	21,502	17,709
EXPENSES																
Readiness	13,343	21,028	17,432	32,049	431	701	565	1,002	335	526	425	739	272	438	360	608
Economic development	45,782	73,030	62,518	83,063	1,480	2,434	2,026	2,596	1,149	1,826	1,523	1,916	935	1,521	1,292	1,575
Humanitarian Support	752,782	721,849	672,942	588,805	24,329	24,062	21,813	18,400	18,893	18,046	16,391	13,583	15,369	15,039	13,909	11,162
Governance and Participation	48,609	67,333	59,149	54,590	1,571	2,244	1,917	1,706	1,220	1,683	1,441	1,259	992	1,403	1,223	1,035
Thailand Programme	860,516	883,240	812,041	758,508	27,811	29,441	26,322	23,703	21,597	22,081	19,779	17,497	17,568	18,401	16,784	14,379
South East Myanmar Programme	104,110	107,708	102,898	106,157	3,365	3,590	3,335	3,317	2,613	2,693	2,506	2,449	2,126	2,244	2,127	2,012
General administration & Governance	53,551	71,128	60,736	84,482	1,731	2,371	1,969	2,640	1,344	1,778	1,479	1,949	1,093	1,482	1,255	1,602
Other expenses	3	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,018,180	1,062,076	975,675	949,147	32,906	35,403	31,626	29,661	25,554	26,552	23,764	21,895	20,787	22,127	20,166	17,993
RESERVES																
Net Movement Current Year	107,322	(49,893)	64,628	(15,001)	3,468	(1,663)	2,095	(469)	2,694	(1,247)	1,574	(346)	2,191	(1,039)	1,336	(284)
Funds Brought forward	234,626	341,948	341,948	406,575	7,818	11,215	11,215	12,705	5,920	8,496	8,496	9,379	5,052	6,980	6,980	7,708
Change in currency translation					(70)	183	(920)	-	(119)	53	(1,039)	-	(263)	144	(775)	-
Funds Carried Forward	341,948	292,055	406,575	391,575	11,217	9,735	12,390	12,237	8,495	7,301	9,031	9,033	6,980	6,084	7,541	7,423
NET ASSETS - 31 Dec																
Net Fixed Assets	7,415	10,000	8,097	10,000	243	333	247	313	184	250	180	231	151	208	150	190
Funding Receivable	251,998	252,000	216,153	200,000	8,266	8,400	6,587	6,250	6,260	6,300	4,801	4,614	5,144	5,250	4,009	3,791
Bank & Cash	142,912	130,353	221,061	231,575	4,688	4,345	6,737	7,237	3,550	3,259	4,910	5,342	2,917	2,716	4,100	4,390
Accounts Payable	(64,324)	(100,000)	(40,446)	(50,000)	(2,110)	(3,333)	(1,233)	(1,563)	(1,598)	(2,500)	(898)	(1,153)	(1,313)	(2,083)	(750)	(948)
Other	4,245	-	2,008	-	139	-	61	-	105	-	45	-	87	-	37	-
Net Assets	342,246	292,353	406,873	391,575	11,226	9,745	12,400	12,237	8,503	7,309	9,037	9,033	6,986	6,091	7,546	7,423
FUNDS - 31 Dec																
Restricted Funds	148,554	149,000	174,037	180,000	4,873	4,967	5,304	5,625	3,691	3,714	3,300	4,152	3,032	3,095	2,755	3,412
Designated Funds	33,184	33,292	31,719	33,000	1,089	1,110	967	1,031	824	830	737	761	677	691	615	626
General Funds - Net Fixed assets	7,415	10,000	8,097	10,000	243	333	247	313	184	185	165	231	151	154	138	190
General Funds - Freely available	153,093	100,061	193,020	168,575	5,022	3,335	5,882	5,268	3,803	3,827	3,400	3,889	3,125	3,189	2,839	3,196
Total Funds	342,246	292,353	406,873	391,575	11,226	9,745	12,400	12,237	8,503	8,556	7,602	9,033	6,986	7,130	6,348	7,423
Liquidity Surplus / (Shortfall) - 31 Dec (= Bank & Cash less Accounts Payable)	78,588	30,353	180,615	181,575	2,578	1,012	5,504	5,674	1,952	759	4,012	4,189	1,604	632	3,350	3,442

Figure 3.7: TBC Income from Major Donors (2006-2014)



* projection

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.

Income for 2013 was 1,040 million baht, which is 28 million baht (1%) higher than the operating budget. The difference results from reduced funding from Sweden, the Netherlands and Ireland, offset by increased funding from PRM, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT formerly AusAID), Australian NGO Cooperation Programme (ANCP) and the emergency appeal for the Ban Mae Surin fire. In addition, favourable exchange rates increased income from the UK Department for International Development (DFID) by 8 million baht. An additional grant of USD 1.6 million from PRM to cover an anticipated shortfall equated to 50 million baht extra.

In addition an exchange rate gain of 8 million baht is included with the full year income (see below).

Multiyear funding from DFAT, DFID, and USAID Project for Local Empowerment (PLE) accounts for approx. 25% of the total programme funding.

The emergency appeal for the Ban Mae Surin fire raised just under 10 million baht.

EXPENSES FOR 2013

Figure 3.4 presents in Thai baht both direct costs and resource costs by major activities for the 2013 full year, compared with both 2012 actual and 2013 budget, and shows the same information for the 2014 operating budget. Resource costs consist of salaries, benefits and other operating costs. Some resource costs are directly attributable to an activity, others are apportioned according to a management estimate of the amount of time staff spends on different activities. General administration costs are not allocated to activities.

TBC expenses are directly affected by refugee numbers, commodity prices, and food rations (the quantity given to each refugee), the first two are largely beyond TBC's control. An increase of 1,000 refugees increases costs by 5 million baht p.a. and each increase of 1% in commodity prices increases costs by 6 million baht p.a.

The average feeding figure during the year was 122,882, compared to the budget of 124,353, and represents 96% of the average verified caseload. The camp population at the end of 2013 was 119,156 (per the annual population verification exercise) which was a reduction of 9,044 refugees from the start of the year.

During 2013 CMT was gradually introduced to all camps to enable different rations to be targeted according to need. The ration reduction campaign was rolled out in Sep/Oct and took effect in the camps from November. As a result of this approach, levels of vulnerability are assessed in terms of both "vulnerable" (needing to continue to receive the current standard ration) and "most vulnerable" (needing a supplementary ration), "standard" (receiving a reduced ration) and "self-reliant" (receiving no ration). The savings in 2013 were minimal, but will be more substantial in 2014 releasing funding for more investment in preparedness/development activities.

The actual expenses for 2013 totalled 976 million baht, 86 million baht (8%) lower than the operating budget. The primary factors involved were a decreasing camp population, reduced food commodity prices (particularly rice) and slower than anticipated implementation of development/readiness programmes. With regard to the latter, the employment of suitable skilled individuals was delayed although by the end of the year those positions have been largely filled.

It should be noted, however, that actual expenditure in 2013 was only 4% lower than actual levels in 2012 (42M baht), although the camp population was approximately 7.5% lower than in 2012.

The operating budget for 2013 was underpinned by a move towards implementation of the preparedness plan with large increases anticipated in the areas of Development, Readiness and Governance. In reality this only began to take shape in the second half of the year as the appropriate personnel were brought on board to effect this transition. The result was an underspend which is explained in more detail later in the chapter.

It is envisaged that the budget compiled for 2014 will see the full implementation of changing strategic directions.

Staff headcount increased from 101 at the start of the year to 118 at the end of December.

While total resource costs represent 15.5% of total expenditures for the full year, many of these costs are directly related with programme activities, so that general administration, governance and the costs of generating funds represented only 6.2% of total expenditures for the full year.

An exchange rate gain of 8.7 million baht was recognised in the income for the full year. This is due to more favourable rates on receipt of income compared to rates used when the income is recognised.

Figure 3.5 presents a detailed breakdown of the direct costs, with the resource costs and general administration expenses combined as “organisation costs”. Explanations of key differences between actual and budget costs by detailed budget line are provided at the end of this chapter.

BALANCE SHEET

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 60,000 baht is capitalised. IT equipment and software are depreciated over three years, other equipment and motor vehicles over five years.

When income is recognised before cash is received 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 receivables at the end of the year represented 216 million baht and included DFID (78 million baht), PLE (63 million baht) and PRM (54 million baht). DFID funds are received quarterly in arrears, and the two US Government funders pay monthly in arrears.

TBC'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.

The Fund Balance is split into four categories:

- Restricted funds are those where the donor stipulates that the funds are for a particular purpose or activities.
- Designated funds have been set aside for a specific future purpose by the Trustees. TBC currently has two designated funds, one following Thai law to cover the severance pay liability to all staff, the other to cover a commitment made to provide monthly funding to the Sangklaburi Safe House throughout 2013 and 2014 under an agreement that transferred responsibility for the Safe House to the Church of Christ in Thailand's Kwai River Christian Hospital.
- The amount of general funding needed to cover the investment in the net value of fixed assets.
- The balance of general funding which is the freely available reserve.

CASH FLOW

Liquidity is a concern throughout the year, not just at the year end. In addition to the normal problems of getting funding released as quickly as possible, 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 TBC's expenses are budgeted to be incurred in the first half of the year.

Since TBC 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 making it more difficult to enforce quality standards and timeliness of delivery.

Figure C3 in Appendix C presents, in Thai baht, the actual and projected monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2013. There is a liquidity shortfall at just one month end during the year, in May, when stockpile and annual building material supplies are due to be paid, but delays were experienced in receiving some donor funding.

GRANT ALLOCATIONS FULL YEAR 2013

Figure C4 in Appendix C presents in Thai baht, the allocation of individual Donor contributions to the main expense categories for the full year to the end of December 2013.

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.

KEY DIFFERENCES BY BUDGET LINE FOR ACTUAL EXPENSES 2013

Actual Expenses January-December 2013

Noting the key differences between actual and operating budget expenses (Figure 3.5):

Readiness

Overall 30% lower than budget. Support for peace building, including community planning, is under budget for the year however in 2014 this budget line has been significantly increased to reflect the Myanmar programme. Exposure visits are similarly underspent but will be ramped up in 2014. Information is above budget due to the roll-out of more IT equipment in the camps. Feasibility study was below budget because the cash/food voucher study has been directly funded by another organisation.

Development

Overall 16% lower than budget. Job creation, 10% below budget, consists of stipends paid by TBC to refugees working in camp management, the warehouses or for one of the other programme activities. Following a

comprehensive review with the refugee committees and other NGOs, the stipend rate was increased at the beginning of the year after being frozen for many years. However recruitment into new positions created by the enhanced livelihood and community management activities has been much slower than planned. Economic development, 28% below budget, because a number of the activities only started in the second half of the year following recruitment of appropriate staff. In addition the seed money support was only introduced from July onwards after the groups had saved for three months. Construction, 51% below budget, experienced delays due to the staff having to give priority to the emergency response and subsequent rebuilding of houses and community buildings at Ban Mae Surin following the devastating fire. Concrete Post production was included in the budget but government permission to start this activity was delayed. It is anticipated this will be implemented fully in 2014. Natural resource management, was on budget for the year. Agriculture was 21% below budget, with lower than expected infrastructure costs, and lower spends on tools.

Humanitarian Support

Overall underspent by 50 million baht (7%) against budget.

- **Verified caseload:**

The verified caseload (excluding Kuang Jor) has fallen from 128,199 at the beginning of 2013 to 119,156 at the end of December.

- **Food and Charcoal supplies:**

Overall 7% under budget, almost all due to price reductions for the commodities particularly rice. Quantities were more or less on budget – this was a mix of lower camp populations and later than expected implementation of the ration reductions. The average price per metric tonne of rice was only 16,378 baht against a budget of 18,184 baht. This accounts for the underspend of approx. 32 million baht on rice alone.

- **Shelter supplies:**

Overall 4% higher than budget, due to early purchase of some 2014 shelter materials amounting to just under 2 million baht.

- **Nutrition:**

Overall 27% lower than budget. Supplementary feeding 29% under budget, as a contingency against negative impact from the reduced food ration and was not required. IDP/Patient house 52% under budget, due to overestimating the budget when this category was separated from miscellaneous supplies. Infant/young child

feeding, 20% of budget spent. This is a new activity and will be rolled out more substantially in 2014. Nutrition support consists of new education and surveillance activities, and survey/consultancy costs associated with the implementation of CMT.

• Other Support:

Overall 8% lower than budget. Cooking Stoves were supplied to all households who needed them late in 2012, it has been decided a further supply was not required in 2013. UNHCR has given a small amount of funds to TBC to cover the cost of distributing sanitary kits, neither the income nor expense was included in the budget. Quality control 27% below budget, as the budget provided additional costs to inspect commodities both ex-factory and on arrival in camp in the event that separate sourcing of transport was extended to any more commodities. Emergencies 3% over budget, due to the fire at Ban Mae Surin camp, however an emergency appeal raised sufficient income to cover the cost. Miscellaneous supplies 16% under budget due to savings made in the first half of the year. Thai support, 4% under – no major issues.

Governance and Participation

Overall 17% lower than budget. CBO management, CBO capacity building are under budget due to delays in staff recruitment and implementation of additional activities. CMSP supplies underspent by 15% due to the lower than budgeted rice price. Community Mobilisation budget reflected a major campaign to raise awareness of the CMT programme approach and by extension the ration reduction exercise. This occurred much later in the year than initially planned resulting in savings.

South East Myanmar Programme

Overall 6% lower than budget. This was primarily due to expenses for IDP camp rice being 16% below forecast due to lower rice prices.

The shift towards Rehabilitation and away from commodity supply will be seen more markedly in 2014.

Resource costs

Overall 6% lower than budget. Staff headcount has increased from 101 at the beginning of the year to 118 at the end of December. The leavers were the Former Executive Director, Programmes Director, Grants and Compliance Manager, Funding Manager, and Administration Manager. The new recruits were five Community Mobilisation Officers, two Business Development Officers, a Business Development Manager, a Camp Management Manager, three Vehicle Logisticians and a Shelter Specialist.

In the second half of the year the following positions were filled: Programme Development Director, two Programme Development Managers, Thailand Technical Programmes Director, Myanmar Programme Director, and three staff for Myanmar office, Communications Specialist and a Supply Chain and Logistics Specialist. Resource costs include 1.7 million baht for the Myanmar office for the last 5 months of 2013.

Governance costs

Overall 8% lower than budget.

Donors meeting held in Thailand in 2013 therefore savings made per budget which was based on an overseas meeting.

2014 OPERATING BUDGET

The expected income in 2014 has been based on canvassing all current donors as well as new funding to be channelled through TBC's Yangon office (14 million baht). It is expected that there will be some reductions in funding from key donors in 2014 compared to 2013. We have built this into our plans and reduced budget expenditure accordingly.

Income included in 2014 budget totals 934 million baht. Exchange rates used are current (January 2014) rates discounted by 3% to recognise the current comparative weakness of the Thai baht. Details of anticipated income for 2014 are shown on *Figure 3.3*.

The operating expenditure budget for 2014 is 949 million baht, 26 million baht (3%) lower than the 2013 actual expenditure. The details are presented in *Figures 3.4* and *3.5*. This creates a budget shortfall of 15 million baht which will require additional fundraising activities.

2014 will be the second full year of TBC's Preparedness Plan. Activities focused on readiness, social and economic development plus community governance and participation will grow. Whilst it will probably still be too early for an organised return, it is expected that refugee numbers will gradually fall, due to both resettlement and some spontaneous return.

The preliminary budget assumes that the verified caseload will fall to almost 107,500 by December 2014, with the average feeding figure in 2014 some 10% lower than 2013. CMT should be fully operational in all camps, identifying about 1% of the population border-wide as

self-reliant and therefore not receiving a ration, and targeting rations according to three categories of vulnerability, with the standard adult rice ration varying by camp according to the availability of alternative coping mechanisms. Most food commodity quantities are budgeted to be 10% lower than 2013 in line with the feeding figure and number of self-reliant households. Rice quantities are budgeted to be 20% lower than 2013 due to the introduction, in late 2013, of a lower standard adult rice ration and the lower camp population. It has been assumed in the budget that no further reductions in food commodity supply will take place in 2014.

An amount of approximately 14 million baht has been included for the programme to be run from the Yangon office. This programme largely comprises of: peace building, information and assessments. Costs of an office and four full-time staff based in Yangon are included in this budget. Suitable donors are being pursued to provide the funding for this programme.

Organisational resource costs have been increased by 17% reflecting the need to recruit appropriate senior staff to implement the readiness/development initiatives and to operate a fully-staffed Yangon office.

Any additional activities (both in Thailand and Myanmar) that have been identified by the programme staff would require separate additional funding to be raised in order for them to be implemented.

OUTLOOK FOR 2014

Political deadlock currently envelops Thailand. The Government is under increasing pressure to yield to opposition demands for political reform, while at the same time trying to deal with the effects of previous populist policies that have placed a huge financial burden on the government coffers.

How does this impact TBC?

Firstly the foreign exchange rates for the Thai baht are currently low. The future direction of the currency is unpredictable and highly volatile given the political stalemate. If they remain weak then TBC will essentially have more funds in baht with which to implement its planned programme.

The price of the staple of the Thai economy, rice, is artificially low. This is the single biggest expense for TBC. The government currently has a large stockpile of rice that it is finding difficult to offload – even at a substantial loss. This creates an oversupply on local markets which drives the price down. So TBC is benefitting from this low price, although expectation would be that it would probably increase in the medium term.

The camp populations are showing a consistent decreasing trend. The population at the end of 2013 was at levels last seen in 2001/2. It is predicted that this trend, with small levels of refugees leaving the camps, will continue throughout 2014 especially given the expected final resettlement programme will be concluded.

In Myanmar, TBC is beginning a new chapter in its history having set up an office in Yangon. It is planned that the Myanmar programme (along with development programmes within the Thai camps), will encompass the shift away from pure commodity supply chain activities to a more integrated approach of programming that essentially aims to provide the refugees with the tools to be able to develop and control their own futures. Finding the appropriate funding from appropriate donors for the Myanmar programme is dependent on where TBC positions itself within the Myanmar context.

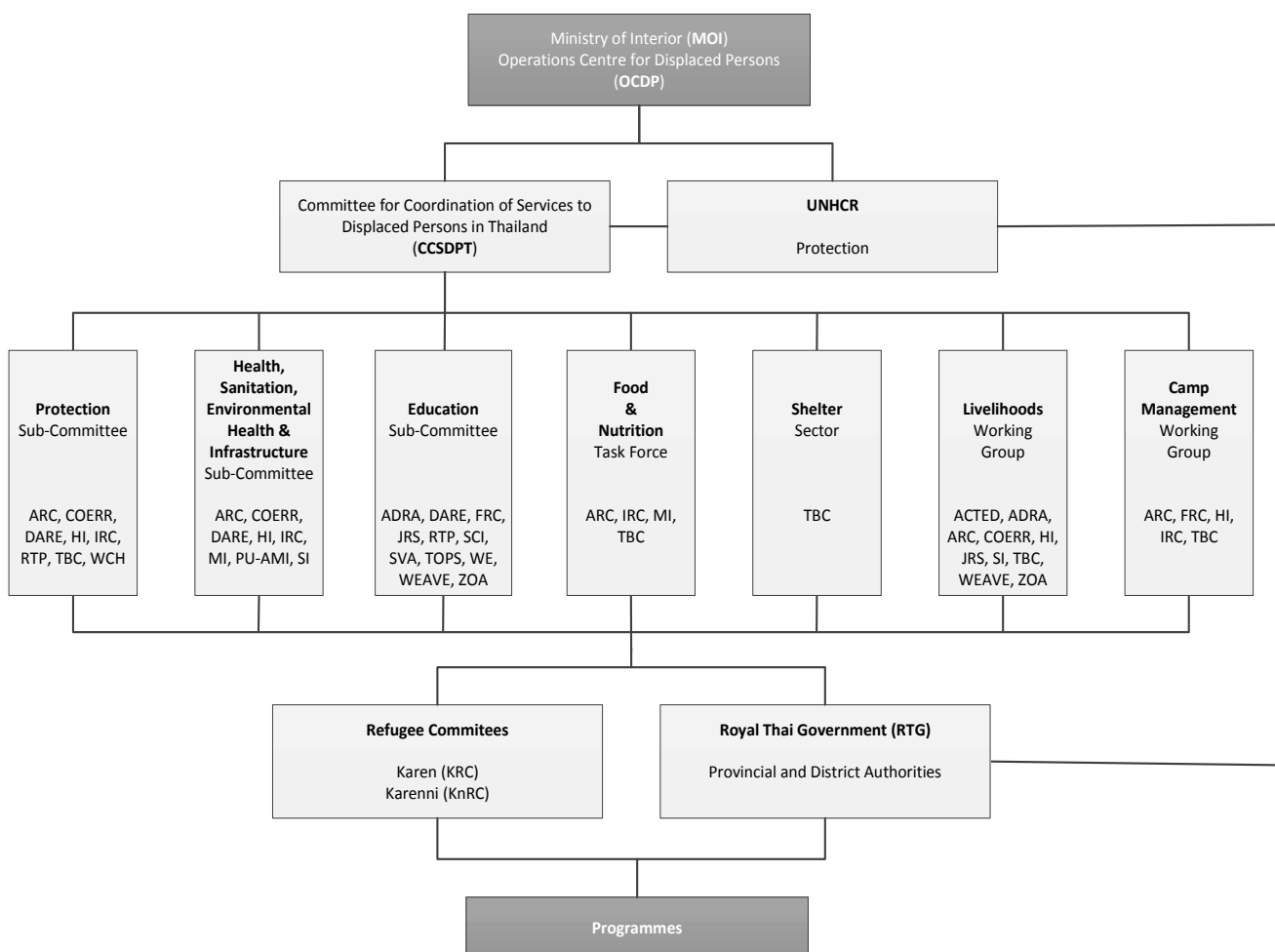
TBC's freely available reserves stand at 193 million baht at the end of 2013 which is a healthy position to be in as it represents approx. 20% of the total budget expenditure for 2014. It is envisaged that there will be a reduction in the reserves through the course of 2014 to make up the shortfall of donor funding and to ensure that readiness and development activities are carried out in accordance with the strategic objectives of TBC. However this should not have any material effect on the organisations' ability to react to changing external factors nor on its ability to respond to emergencies if and when they occur.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

AI: CCSDPT/UNHCR Coordination Structure



ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation & Development	RTP	Right to Play
ADRA	Adventist Development & Relief Agency	SCI	Save the Children International
ARC	ARC International	SI	Solidarities International
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief & Refugees	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
DARE	DARE Network	TBC	The Border Consortium
FRC	Finnish Refugee Council	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
HI	Handicap International	WCH	WarChild Holland
IRC	International Rescue Committee	WE	World Education
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement & Empowerment
MI	Malteser International	ZOA	ZOA Thailand
PU-AMI	Première Urgence – Aide Médicale Internationale		

A2: CCSDPT Member Agency Activities by Camp and Sector (Dec 2013)

Camp	Protection	Health, Environmental Health & Infrastructure	Education	Food & Nutrition	Shelter	Livelihoods	Camp Management
MNS	COERR, IRC, TBC	COERR, IRC, HI	FRC, JRS, SCI, WEAVE	IRC, TBC	TBC	ACTED, COERR, JRS, TBC, WEAVE	IRC, FRC, TBC
MS	COERR, IRC, TBC	COERR, IRC, HI	FRC, JRS, SCI, WEAVE	IRC, TBC	TBC	ACTED, COERR, JRS, WEAVE	IRC, FRC, TBC
MLO	ARC, COERR, DARE, RTP, TBC	COERR, DARE, HI, MI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SCI, SVA, WE, ZOA	MI, TBC	TBC	COERR, TBC, WEAVE, ZOA	ARC, TBC
MRML	ARC, COERR, DARE, RTP, TBC	COERR, DARE, HI, MI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SCI, SVA, WE, WEAVE, ZOA	MI, TBC	TBC	COERR, TBC, WEAVE	ARC, TBC
ML	ARC, COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBC, WCH	COERR, DARE, HI, PU-AMI, SI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SCI, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	TBC	TBC	ADRA, COERR, HI, SI, TBC, WEAVE, ZOA	IRC, TBC
UM	ARC, COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBC, WCH	COERR, DARE, HI, PU-AMI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SCI, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	ARC, TBC	TBC	ADRA, ARC, COERR, HI, TBC, WEAVE, ZOA	ARC, HI, IRC, TBC
NP	ARC, COERR, DARE, HI, IRC, RTP, TBC, WCH	ARC, DARE, HI, PU-AMI	ADRA, DARE, RTP, SCI, SVA, TOPS, WE, ZOA	ARC, TBC	TBC	ADRA, ARC, COERR, HI, TBC, ZOA	ARC, HI, IRC, TBC
DY	ARC, COERR, RTP, TBC	ARC, HI	ADRA, RTP, SCI, SVA, ZOA	ARC, TBC	TBC	ARC, COERR, TBC	ARC, TBC
TH	IRC, RTP, TBC	COERR, IRC, HI	RTP, SCI, SVA, ZOA	IRC, TBC	TBC	COERR, TBC	TBC

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

A3: TBC Code of Conduct: Compliance with RTG Regulations

TBC collaborates closely with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) and works in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of the Interior (Mol). Monthly, six weeks in advance, TBC requests approval from the Operations Centre for Displaced Persons of the Mol, 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 Mol sends approval to TBC and to the provincial offices, which in turn notify the district authorities.

In accordance with the 1994 regulations, TBC submits the overall programme annually to Mol for approval. Since December 2005 the RTG has hosted annual workshops with NGOs to discuss ongoing plans. These are attended by Provincial and District Officials including camp commanders and representatives of other relevant government departments.

TBC submits quarterly programme reports to the provincial offices and six-monthly reports to the Mol. All TBC field staff members carry camp passes issued by the Mol.

A4: Child Safeguarding Policy

TBC is committed to the protection of children within the communities we work, from all kind of abuse no matter physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and emotional abuse and also any exploitation either sexual or commercial exploitation by safeguarding the children that come into contact with our programme and service implementation. TBC recognises the value of children and importance of their well-being within the communities we work. This TBC policy is based on Thailand and Myanmar Child Protection Laws, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, other relevant international laws, and the culture and values of the communities we work with. This policy is effective immediately and applies to all employees, Board members, contractors, interns, and volunteers of TBC. It also applies to all visitors hosted by TBC during visits to the communities that we work with. The policy remains in effect during and after work hours and applies to all children. TBC is also sharing this policy with its partner organisations and encourages partner organisations to develop their own child safeguarding policies and procedures. Every TBC staff member has the responsibility to do their best to prevent child abuse and to report any incidents of concern as soon as they become aware. TBC continues in review and implement Child Safeguarding Policy.

A5: Refugee Caseload and Demographics

TBC's Population Database (TPD) established in 2008 includes both the registered refugees and all unregistered persons verified as being eligible for ration support. 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 in the database and in a ration book, new arrivals must be approved by a NAC and photographed by TBC. The NAC, consisting of representatives of camp committee and CBOs, interview new arrivals to determine if they have a genuine reason to reside in the camp, and reports to TBC those accepted

and rejected. TBC's current policy is that all new arrivals must be verified, photographed and issued a ration book prior to receiving rations. This policy is under review.

UNHCR shares its database of registered refugees with TBC to ensure compatibility, providing monthly updates of births, deaths, refugees permanently departed from camp and newly registered refugees.

A summary of TBC's Population Database by camp is provided in Figure A6. It shows the verified caseload as of December 2013 (excluding 538 persons in Kuang Jor Shan camp), with camp population data further broken down into registered and unregistered residents, number and status of boarding house students, as well as gender, and ethnicity of the caseload.

A6: TBC Population Database

Camp:		MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Dec 2013
Verified Caseload (VC)		11,868	3,089	11,957	13,450	43,255	13,154	12,572	3,251	6,560	119,156
Status	Registered	8,821	1,378	7,167	7,022	19,506	6,160	6,269	2,028	3,276	61,627
	Unregistered	3,047	1,711	4,790	6,428	23,749	6,994	6,303	1,223	3,284	57,529
	% unregistered	25.7%	55.4%	40.1%	47.8%	54.9%	53.2%	50.1%	37.6%	50.1%	48.3%
Gender	Female	5,748	1,538	5,999	6,839	21,883	6,630	6,477	1,679	3,440	60,233
	Male	6,120	1,551	5,958	6,611	21,372	6,524	6,095	1,572	3,120	58,923
	% Female	48.4%	49.8%	50.2%	50.8%	50.6%	50.4%	51.5%	51.6%	52.4%	50.5%
Age	New Born - 6 mths	75	22	94	88	105	46	47	18	43	538
	% of VC	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
	6 mths - < 5 yrs	1,394	373	1,454	1,514	4,013	1,279	1,166	358	783	12,334
	% of VC	11.7%	12.1%	12.2%	11.3%	9.3%	9.7%	9.3%	11.0%	11.9%	10.4%
	5 yrs - < 18 yrs	3,858	1,142	4,228	4,936	15,274	4,403	4,340	1,146	2,256	41,583
	% of VC	32.5%	37.0%	35.4%	36.7%	35.3%	33.5%	34.5%	35.3%	34.4%	34.9%
	18 yrs & over	6,541	1,552	6,181	6,912	23,863	7,426	7,019	1,729	3,478	64,701
	% of VC	55.1%	50.2%	51.7%	51.4%	55.2%	56.5%	55.8%	53.2%	53.0%	54.3%
Boarding House Residents	Registered	80	5	19	16	105	16	5	0	2	248
	Unregistered	254	44	371	420	1,156	195	200	26	44	2,710
	% unregistered	76.0%	89.8%	95.1%	96.3%	91.7%	92.4%	97.6%	100.0%	95.7%	91.6%
Ethnicity	Burman	32	3	67	56	1,195	1,119	890	66	54	3,482
	% of VC	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	2.8%	8.5%	7.1%	2.0%	0.8%	2.9%
	Karen	66	235	11,866	13,368	36,342	10,831	10,220	3,098	6,477	92,503
	% of VC	0.6%	7.6%	99.2%	99.4%	84.0%	82.3%	81.3%	95.3%	98.7%	77.6%
	Karenni	11,315	2,830	1	1	42	1	5	0	0	14,195
	% of VC	95.3%	91.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
	Mon	9	0	2	0	346	267	164	74	29	891
	% of VC	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.0%	1.3%	2.3%	0.4%	0.7%
	Other2	446	21	21	25	5,330	936	1,293	13	0	8,085
	% of VC	3.8%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	12.3%	7.1%	10.3%	0.4%	0.0%	6.8%

Notes:

1: The table excludes a caseload of 538 ethnic Shan refugees at Kuang Jor.

2: Ethnic Group "Other", or groups that are < 0.5% of total population, including Burmese Muslim, Chin, Kachin, Rakhine, Shan, Rohingya.

APPENDIX B

Camp demographics

Figure B1: Camp populations (by gender)

Camp	% Female	% Male
MNS	48.40%	51.60%
MS	49.80%	50.20%
MLO	50.20%	49.80%
MRML	50.80%	49.20%
ML	50.60%	49.40%
UM	50.40%	49.60%
NP	51.50%	48.50%
DY	51.60%	48.40%
TH	52.40%	47.60%
Total:	50.50%	49.50%

(source: TBC Monthly Population Report Dec 2013)

Figure B2: Camp populations (by age)

Camp	% 0 – <6 mths	% 6 mths – <5 years	% 5 – <18 years	% 18+
MNS	0.6	11.7	32.5	55.1
MS	0.7	12.1	37	50.2
MLO	0.8	12.2	35.4	51.7
MRML	0.7	11.3	36.7	51.4
ML	0.2	9.3	35.3	55.2
UM	0.3	9.7	33.5	56.5
NP	0.4	9.3	34.5	55.8
DY	0.6	11	35.3	53.2
TH	0.7	11.9	34.4	53
Total:	0.5	10.4	34.9	54.3

(source: TBC Monthly Population Report Dec 2013)

Almost 50% of the refugee caseload is made up of children. As such, in 2014, TBC intends to strengthen its protection initiatives related to this sector of the populations.

Figure B3: Camp population (by ethnicity)

Camp	% Burman	% Karen	% Karenni	% Mon	% Other
MNS	0.3	0.6	95.3	0.1	3.8
MS	0.1	7.6	91.6	-	0.7
MLO	0.6	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
MRML	0.4	99.4	0.0	-	0.2
ML	2.8	84.0	0.1	0.8	12.3
UM	8.5	82.3	0.0	2.0	7.1
NP	7.1	81.3	0.0	1.3	10.3
DY	2.0	95.3	-	2.3	0.4
TH	0.8	98.7	-	0.4	-
Total:	2.9	77.6	11.9	0.8	6.8

(source: TBC Monthly Population Report Nov 2013)

1. “-” denotes no recorded self-identification within the population, while “0.0” represents a recorded presence lower than 0.05% of the total population.
2. During the Annual Population Verification (APV) exercise, persons of the Islam faith often self-identify their ethnicity as “Muslim” and, as such, these responses are recorded as “Other”. This is also reflected in the “by Religion” chart below.

B4: Camp population (by religion)

Camp	Animist	Buddhist	Christian	Muslim	Other
MNS	52.3%	12.6%	35.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MS	0.3%	3.3%	96.3%	0.0%	0.1%
MLO	2.2%	29.9%	67.6%	0.0%	0.4%
MRML	1.8%	22.9%	74.7%	0.4%	0.2%
ML	0.3%	50.2%	36.7%	12.7%	0.1%
UM	0.0%	43.2%	35.2%	21.5%	0.1%
NP	-	41.9%	49.3%	8.7%	0.1%
DY	-	14.3%	85.3%	0.4%	-
TH	0.2%	8.1%	91.8%	-	-
Total:	5.8%	35.2%	51.0%	8.0%	0.1%

(source: TBC Monthly Population Report Dec 2013)

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

APPENDIX C

Figure C1: Statement of Financial Activities: January - December 2013

income	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 2013	Jul - Dec 2013	Jan - Dec 2013
40 Voluntary income			
410 Government backed Grants			
4104 Act for Peace (ANCP-Australia)	167,730	8,470,606	8,638,336
4112 Caritas Switzerland (Swiss Govt)	3,832,505	0	3,832,505
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	21,383,246	0	21,383,246
41201 DCA DERF - S2 Fire	2,566,567	0	2,566,567
4123 DFAT-Australia Govt	0	60,619,650	60,619,650
4125 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	185,457,793	0	185,457,793
4127 GGP-Japan	3,670,300	0	3,670,300
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	70,708,565	0	70,708,565
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	33,721,616	0	33,721,616
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	309,902,377	49,997,280	359,899,657
4138 IRC (USAID-USA)	0	63,721,710	63,721,710
4139 IRC (DFID-UK)	0	93,817,980	93,817,980
4154 NCA (MOFA Norway)	0	49,742,950	49,742,950
41541 NCA MFA Site 2 fire	0	994,859	994,859
4182 Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,382,157	0	2,382,157
4197 ZOA Refugee Care (Dutch Govt)	0	20,124,800	20,124,800
Total 410 Government backed Grants	633,792,856	347,489,835	981,282,691
420 Non Government Grants			
4202 American Baptist Churches	30,956	275,238	306,194
4203 Australian Churches of Christ	84,930	0	84,930
4207 CAFOD	1,100,830	0	1,100,830
4208 Caritas Australia	5,241,732	0	5,241,732
42081 Caritas Australia - S2 Fire	1,069,870	0	1,069,870
4211 Caritas Switzerland	3,832,504	0	3,832,504
4212 Christian Aid	8,670,480	0	8,670,480
42121 Christian Aid (Jersey) S2 Fire	1,420,713	0	1,420,713
4215 Church World Service	142,665	0	142,665
42251 Diakonia -S2 Fire	895,689	0	895,689
4235 ICCO	8,065,420	0	8,065,420
4236 ICCO-SV	2,896,995	0	2,896,995
4238 New Heart Baptist Church	0	107,203	107,203
4239 NIST Int'l School of Thailand	179,537	0	179,537
4255 Pathy Family Foundation	0	4,804,500	4,804,500
4270 Uniting Church in Sweden	0	957,850	957,850
4280 UNHCR	85,000	0	85,000
4291 ZOA Thailand	0	68,000	68,000
Total 420 Non Government Grants	33,717,321	6,212,791	39,930,112
430 Donations			
4333 Clarendon Park Congregational C	9,650	8,465	18,115
4341 Les Dunford	6,916	7,405	14,321
4342 Jack Dunford	264,500	0	264,500
4344 Meg Dunford	110,739	118,800	229,539
4345 Sally Dunford	12,682	5,373	18,055
4372 Website donations	150,320	264,322	414,642
4385 Wakachiai Project	0	620,322	620,322
4390 Other Miscellaneous Income	38,978	73,820	112,798
4392 Site 2 Fire	663,709	(68,000)	595,709
4395 Income from Office	13,150	59,451	72,601
Total 430 Donations	1,270,644	1,089,958	2,360,602
440 Income from Marketing			
4401 Income from 25 year Scrapbook	6,900	17,444	24,344
4402 20th anniversary book	700	680	1,380
4403 Burma Plea book	41,250	9,000	50,250
4405 Sally Thompson Presentation	0	1,000	1,000
Total 440 Income from Marketing	48,850	28,124	76,974
450 Gifts in Kind			
4511 Donation in kind for Programme	0	5,442,000	5,442,000
Total 450 Gifts In Kind	0	5,442,000	5,442,000
Total 40 Voluntary income	668,829,671	360,262,708	1,029,092,379
47 Investment income			
4710 Bank Interest	526,533	1,357,689	1,884,222
Total 47 Investment Income	526,533	1,357,689	1,884,222
48 Other income			
4820 Gains on disposal of assets	0	670,000	670,000
4830 Gains on Exchange	0	8,656,895	8,656,895
Total 48 Other Income	0	9,326,895	9,326,895
Total Income:	669,356,204	370,947,292	1,040,303,496

Expense	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 2013	Jul - Dec 2013	Jan - Dec 2013
51 READINESS			
5110 Peacebuilding	118,513	406,748	525,261
5120 Community Planning	396,029	0	396,029
514 Exposure visits	0	459,603	459,603
517 Information	1,469,651	2,249,076	3,718,727
518 Assessments/Feasibility studies	49,754	6,485	56,239
Total 51 READINESS	2,033,947	3,121,912	5,155,859
52 DEVELOPMENT			
521 JOB CREATION	17,210,510	18,628,612	35,839,122
523 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1,486,418	3,703,480	5,189,898
524 CONSTRUCTION	529,573	1,143,672	1,673,245
525 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	941,166	469,326	1,410,492
526 AGRICULTURE	2,687,463	3,473,694	6,161,157
Total 52 DEVELOPMENT	22,855,130	27,418,784	50,273,914
531 FOOD			
5311 Rice	180,464,710	92,693,671	273,158,381
5312 Fish Paste	10,947,778	6,318,269	17,266,047
5313 Salt	1,089,865	693,039	1,782,904
5314 Pulses	19,892,019	10,893,912	30,785,931
5316 Cooking Oil	24,281,121	14,781,387	39,062,508
5317 Fortified Flour	16,574,488	11,278,102	27,852,590
Total 531 FOOD	253,249,981	136,658,380	389,908,361
532 COOKING FUEL	82,214,336	53,307,729	135,522,065
533 SHELTER	39,307,483	2,496,891	41,804,374
535 NUTRITION			
5351 Supplementary Feeding	6,370,110	4,096,489	10,466,599
5352 IPD/Patient House	1,285,136	1,105,731	2,390,867
5353 School lunch support	5,012,854	4,346,575	9,359,429
5354 Infant&Young Child feeding IYCF	0	379,790	379,790
5355 Nutrition support	320,805	236,444	557,249
Total 535 NUTRITION	12,988,905	10,165,029	23,153,934
536 OTHER SUPPORT			
53601 Cooking Stoves	8,600	0	8,600
53603 Donated clothing	0	7,301,349	7,301,349
53604 UN Sanitary Kits	83,154	0	83,154
5362 Quality Control	1,929,065	2,472,982	4,402,047
5364 Visibility items	0	83,720	83,720
5365 Huay Malai Safehouse	1,146,000	1,146,000	2,292,000
5367 EMERGENCY	9,745,764	568,305	10,314,069
5368 MISCELLANEOUS	2,708,212	3,108,828	5,817,040
5369 THAI SUPPORT			0
53691 Emergency	4,450	0	4,450
53692 Community	1,421,635	709,142	2,130,777
53693 Authority (Food)	3,502,095	2,689,696	6,191,791
53695 Authority (Building Mat's)	1,305,575	46,689	1,352,264
Total 5369 THAI SUPPORT	6,233,755	3,445,527	9,679,282
Total 536 OTHER SUPPORT	21,854,550	18,126,711	39,981,261
54 PARTICIPATION			
541 CMSP			
5412 CMSP Supplies	9,786,991	5,552,272	15,339,263
5414 Camp Administration	5,478,388	6,320,663	11,799,051
542 ELECTIONSUPPORT	812,604	35,610	848,214
5432 Refugee Committee Admin	2,859,776	2,871,026	5,730,802
5433 CBO Management	1,919,256	2,150,855	4,070,111
5434 CBO Capacity Development	534,398	507,149	1,041,547
546 COMMUNITY MOBILISATION	682,725	1,044,029	1,726,754
Total 54 PARTICIPATION	22,074,138	18,481,604	40,555,742
61 IDP CAMPS			
611 IDP Camp Food	18,959,783	12,285,725	31,245,508
612 IDP Camp Support	1,098,503	445,035	1,543,538
Total 61 IDP CAMPS	20,058,286	12,730,760	32,789,046
62 ERA			
6210 Emergency Rice	11,240,000	13,216,000	24,456,000
6220 Poverty relief	0	21,738,000	21,738,000
6230 Mon Relief	0	2,003,610	2,003,610
6240 Rehabilitation (ERA)	2,341,500	6,360,643	8,702,143
625 CBO Support	3,268,000	2,812,555	6,080,555
Total 62 ERA	16,849,500	46,130,808	62,980,308

Expense (continued)	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 2013	Jul - Dec 2013	Jan - Dec 2013
7 ORGANISATION			
70 SALARIES & BENEFITS			
710 Payroll	50,455,180	53,007,656	103,462,836
720 Medical Benefits	562,983	881,948	1,444,931
730 Other Benefits	3,075,239	2,857,631	5,932,870
Total 70 SALARIES & BENEFITS	54,093,402	56,747,235	110,840,637
74 VEHICLE			
7400 Fuel	1,255,203	1,483,729	2,738,932
7410 Maintenance	1,061,185	1,200,910	2,262,095
7420 Ins / Reg / Tax	110,709	917,356	1,028,065
7430 Car Wash	52,189	63,755	115,944
Total 74 VEHICLE	2,479,286	3,665,750	6,145,036
75 ADMINISTRATION			
750 Office	1,786,225	1,736,157	3,522,381
751 Rent & Utilities	2,711,298	1,884,285	4,595,580
753 Computer/ IT	3,469,498	3,977,889	7,447,387
755 Travel & Entertainment	4,089,576	3,878,008	7,967,584
756 Miscellaneous	2,491,664	1,331,538	3,823,204
757 Staff Training	1,223,046	1,291,757	2,514,804
7580 Bank Charges	158,300	181,053	339,354
Total 75 ADMINISTRATION	15,929,607	14,280,687	30,210,294
76 DEPRECIATION			
7610 Vehicles	1,551,753	1,782,779	3,334,532
7620 Equipment	30,320	33,814	64,134
7630 Computers/IT	104,824	64,796	169,620
Total 76 DEPRECIATION	1,686,897	1,881,389	3,568,286
Total 7 ORGANISATION	74,189,192	76,575,061	150,764,253
77 GOVERNANCE			
7710 Audit fees	756,251	750,000	1,506,251
7740 Member meetings	211,117	70,943	282,060
7745 Trustee Expenses	109,312	40,163	149,475
Total 77 GOVERNANCE	1,076,680	861,106	1,937,786
78 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS			
7820 Donor Meeting	0	848,685	848,685
Total 78 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS	0	848,685	848,685
79 OTHER EXPENSE			
7951 Exchange Gain/Loss	1,678,238	(1,678,238)	0
Total 79 OTHER EXPENSE	1,678,238	(1,678,238)	0
Total Expense:	570,430,366	405,245,222	975,675,588
Net movement funds:	98,925,838	(34,297,930)	64,627,908

Figure C2: Balance Sheet: As at 31 December 2012 and 31 December 2013

ASSETS	Thai Baht		
	Dec 31, 2012	Jun 30, 2013	Dec 31, 2013
Current Assets			
Bank and Cash			
Bank	142,752,454	321,312,912	220,694,515
Petty Cash	160,000	175,314	366,575
Total Bank and Cash	142,912,454	321,488,226	221,061,090
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable	251,997,423	203,842,428	216,152,834
Total Accounts Receivable	251,997,423	203,842,428	216,152,834
Other Current Assets			
SUNDRY RECEIVABLE	3,044,647	4,008,582	2,023,752
ADVANCES EXPENSES	941,500	1,096,500	1,086,500
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense	3,272,063	1,632,153	3,560,468
Deposits	792,000	716,000	920,000
Total Other Current Assets	8,050,210	7,453,235	7,590,720
Total Current Assets	402,960,087	532,783,889	444,804,644
Fixed Assets			
Gross Fixed Assets	25,815,631	25,795,624	27,010,327
Acc. Depreciation	(18,400,673)	(19,916,051)	(18,913,040)
Total Fixed Assets	7,414,958	5,879,573	8,097,287
Total Assets:	410,375,045	538,663,462	452,901,931
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	64,323,280	92,510,325	40,445,961
Payable Business Development	360,698	359,960	532,959
Deferred Income	0	0	2,874,000
Payable to Donors/Suppliers	40,000	0	0
Accrued Expenses	1,615,172	1,371,094	1,706,294
Payroll Suspense Account	1,790,372	3,250,722	469,286
Total Liabilities:	68,129,522	97,492,101	46,028,500
Assets Less Liabilities:	342,245,523	441,171,361	406,873,431
FUND			
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	142,869,725	250,489,641	250,489,641
Net Income	107,619,916	98,925,838	64,627,908
Fund Balance:	342,245,523	441,171,361	406,873,431
FUND ANALYSIS			
Restricted Fund	148,553,544	186,293,876	174,037,370
Designated Fund	33,184,000	33,438,000	31,719,000
General Fund	160,507,979	221,439,485	201,117,061
Total Fund:	342,245,523	441,171,361	406,873,431

Figure C3: Cash Flow: January to December 2013 (THB 000)

EC and Government-backed funding	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Thai Baht 000's													
ECHO (ICCO) 2012	33	-	-	-	-	15,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,121
ECHO (ICCO) 2013	-	-	-	56,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,559
USA PRM (IRC) 2012	18,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,225
USA PRM (IRC) 2013	-	-	-	-	-	186,304	25,960	-	37,503	45,398	-	18,020	313,185
USA USAID (IRC)-IDP	-	-	9,982	5,555	-	26,240	-	-	-	6,282	-	18,718	66,777
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	-	-	-	-	185,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,458
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	756	-	-	-	-	756
UK DFID IRC	-	40,686	-	-	28,770	-	-	12,745	-	-	-	17,608	99,809
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	-	-	-	10,784	-	-	-	11,245	-	-	-	22,029
Denmark DERF (DCA) Site 2 Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,569	-	-	-	-	-	2,569
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,742
Norway MOFA (NCA) Site 2 Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,332	17,410	-	-	-	995
Australia AusAID (DFAT)	-	58,904	-	-	-	-	-	995	-	-	-	63,228	122,132
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)	-	33,722	-	-	1,033	167	-	-	-	-	5,717	-	6,917
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,722
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	3,833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,833
Japanese Embassy	-	-	3,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,670
Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,382	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382
Total EC and Government-backed:	24,473	133,312	13,652	62,114	40,587	413,257	28,529	46,828	48,748	69,090	5,717	117,574	1,003,881
Other													
American Baptist Church	-	-	-	-	31	-	143	-	51	81	-	-	306
Australian Church of Christ	-	-	-	-	85	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	192
CAFOD	-	-	1,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,101
Caritas Australia	-	5,242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,242
Caritas Australia Site 2 Fire	-	-	1,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,070
Caritas Switzerland	3,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,832
Christian Aid	-	8,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,670
Church World Service	-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
Diakonia Site 2 Fire	-	-	-	896	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	896
ICCO	-	2,607	-	378	-	-	8,101	-	-	-	-	-	8,101
ICCO-SV	-	-	-	-	-	1,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,985
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission - Site 2 Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,421
NIST International School Thailand - Site 2 Fire	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180
Pathy Family Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,804	-	-	-	4,804
Swedish Baptists Union	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	483	475	-	958
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	85
ZOA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-	68
Wackachia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	620
Other Donations	170	25	53	717	167	137	135	118	(18)	251	59	32	1,846
Income from Marketing	21	1	21	-	5	-	9	6	6	-	7	-	76
Interest received	168	84	88	61	32	95	325	244	183	170	159	275	1,884
Other income - proceeds on sale of assets/FX Gains	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	9,327	9,647
Total other:	4,191	16,629	2,333	2,375	320	1,653	9,525	368	5,094	1,305	700	9,634	54,127
Total receipts:	28,664	149,941	15,985	64,489	40,907	414,910	38,054	47,196	53,842	70,395	6,417	127,208	1,058,008
Total payments	79,721	68,822	92,408	71,581	55,187	168,601	106,639	74,675	65,293	76,998	40,338	79,596	979,859
Net cash flow	(51,057)	81,119	(76,423)	(7,092)	(14,280)	246,309	(68,585)	(27,479)	(11,451)	(6,603)	(33,921)	47,612	78,149
Opening bank balance	142,912	91,855	172,974	96,551	89,459	75,179	321,488	252,903	225,424	213,973	207,370	173,449	142,912
Closing bank balance	91,855	172,974	96,551	89,459	75,179	321,488	252,903	225,424	213,973	207,370	173,449	221,061	221,061
Less accounts payable	50,597	51,295	50,576	59,761	143,807	92,510	50,513	36,646	35,375	32,274	42,627	40,446	
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	41,258	121,679	45,975	29,698	(68,628)	228,978	202,390	188,778	178,598	175,096	130,822	180,615	
USD exchange rate	29.63	29.66	29.17	29.18	30.01	30.99	31.36	32.08	31.39	31.09	32.10	32.81	
EUR exchange rate	40.09	38.88	37.28	38.09	39.01	40.33	41.57	42.48	42.36	42.67	43.68	45.02	

Figure C4: Fund Allocations and Balances: January to December 2013

Funding Source	31-Dec-12 Fund	Income	Readiness	Economic Development	Food & Charcoal	Shelter Supplies	Other Supply Chain	Governance & SE Myanmar Programme	Resource Costs	Total Expenses	31-Dec-13 Fund
Restricted											
Australia ANCF (Act for Peace-NOCA) 2012/13	2,930,328	167,730	154,250	1,662,596	-	-	-	1,163,037	127,175	3,107,068	-
Australia ANCF (Act for Peace-NOCA) 2013/14	-	8,470,606	-	2,140,662	-	-	-	1,855,731	152,779	4,140,172	4,321,434
ECHO/ICCO 2013	-	70,708,565	-	-	70,626,065	-	82,500	-	-	70,708,565	-
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	48,742,950	-	4,974,295	14,922,885	4,974,295	4,974,295	-	14,922,885	48,742,950	-
GCP Japan	-	3,670,300	-	812,962	-	-	-	-	(21,488)	791,474	2,878,826
Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	2,382,157	-	-	-	-	2,382,157	-	-	2,382,157	-
UK DFID (IRC) 2012/2013	76,068,060	-	245,958	1,781,828	23,242,377	18,034,636	8,634,335	14,274,100	7,798,417	76,068,060	-
UK DFID (IRC) 2013/2014	-	93,817,980	-	463,800	-	1,327,270	886,480	1,714,745	2,231,880	6,634,175	87,183,805
USA FPM (IRC) 2013	-	359,889,667	-	-	-	-	2,377,765	-	1,158,776	343,512,684	16,386,973
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2012/2013	67,068,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,734,420	334,120	67,068,540	-
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2013/2014	-	63,721,710	-	-	-	-	-	2,284,565	-	2,284,565	61,437,146
Caritas Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Christian Aid	-	8,670,480	-	-	-	-	-	8,670,480	-	8,670,480	-
ICCO/CMT	1,052,867	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,052,867	1,052,867	-
Open Society Institute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patry Family Foundation 2012/13	1,434,759	-	-	619,079	-	-	-	-	815,680	1,434,759	-
Patry Family Foundation 2013/14	-	4,804,500	-	1,639,446	-	-	-	-	1,335,868	2,975,313	1,829,187
Caritas Australia - Site 2 Fire	-	1,069,870	-	42,600	-	-	706,531	230,739	-	1,069,870	-
DCA DERE DANIDA - Site 2 Fire	-	2,566,567	-	-	-	-	2,566,567	-	-	2,566,567	-
Dakonia - Site 2 Fire	-	895,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	895,689	-
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission - Site 2 Fire	-	1,420,713	-	-	-	-	1,420,713	-	-	1,420,713	-
NIST International school Thailand - Site 2 Fire	-	179,537	-	-	-	-	179,537	-	-	179,537	-
NCA MFA Site 2 Fire	-	994,859	-	-	-	-	994,859	-	-	994,859	-
Total restricted:	148,563,544	673,183,870	400,208	14,137,267	448,767,470	24,336,201	26,201,488	10,270,141	29,908,959	647,700,044	174,037,370
General											
Sweden SIDA (Dakonia)	-	185,457,793	3,410,719	23,132,704	11,136,210	5,089,525	13,571,554	10,084,746	119,032,335	185,457,793	-
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	-	20,124,800	-	1,005,240	10,062,400	1,006,240	4,024,960	3,320,592	704,368	20,124,800	-
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	21,383,246	427,665	4,276,649	4,918,147	2,138,325	2,138,325	4,276,649	3,207,487	21,383,246	-
Australia AusAID (DFAT) 2012/13	58,965,857	-	-	609,688	35,027,635	4,722,735	4,572,735	3,048,490	10,984,564	58,965,857	-
Australia AusAID (DFAT) 2013/14	-	60,619,660	92,802	434,488	5,497,232	412,106	644,574	1,032,886	3,202,236	11,316,374	49,303,276
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	-	33,721,616	37,216	3,372,162	8,430,404	3,372,162	3,709,378	7,081,539	5,327,711	33,721,616	-
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	3,832,505	70,483	478,040	230,131	105,176	280,488	208,402	2,459,816	3,832,505	-
Ad for Peace-NOCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Baptist Churches	-	306,194	5,556	37,683	18,141	8,291	22,108	16,428	193,904	302,112	-
Australian Churches of Christ	-	84,930	1,562	10,594	5,100	2,331	6,215	4,618	54,511	84,930	-
CAPOD	-	1,100,830	20,245	137,310	66,102	30,210	80,557	59,860	706,545	1,100,830	-
Caritas Australia	-	5,241,732	96,400	653,817	314,751	143,849	383,583	285,033	3,364,300	5,241,732	-
Caritas New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caritas Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Church World Service	-	-	70,483	478,040	230,131	105,176	280,488	208,402	2,459,815	3,832,504	-
ICCO	-	8,065,420	148,330	1,006,024	484,305	221,340	590,217	488,578	5,176,627	8,065,420	-
ICCO SV	-	2,896,995	53,278	361,351	173,956	79,502	211,998	157,532	1,893,378	2,896,995	-
UNHCR	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	85,000	-
New Heart Baptist Church	-	107,203	1,972	13,372	6,437	2,942	7,845	5,829	68,806	107,203	-
Uniting Church in Sweden	-	957,850	17,616	119,475	57,516	26,285	70,094	52,086	614,777	957,850	-
ZOA Thailand	-	68,000	1,251	8,482	4,083	1,886	4,976	3,688	43,644	68,000	-
Other Donations	-	2,360,602	-	-	-	-	663,709	-	1,696,893	2,360,602	-
Income from Marketing	-	76,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,974	76,974	-
Donations in Kind	-	5,442,000	-	-	-	-	5,442,000	-	-	5,442,000	-
Interest received	-	1,884,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,884,222	1,884,222	-
Other Income (FX Gain/Disposal of Assets)	-	9,326,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,326,895	9,326,895	-
Transfer to Designated fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,465,000)	(1,465,000)	-
General Reserve	101,542,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48,806,663)	(48,806,663)	151,813,705
Total General:	160,507,979	367,119,626	4,755,651	36,136,647	76,662,956	17,488,173	36,933,707	30,285,601	123,641,765	327,975,544	201,117,061
Designated (Severance Fund):	28,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(827,000)	(827,000)	29,427,000
Designated (Safe-house transition):	4,584,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,292,000	2,292,000	2,292,000
Total:	342,246,523	1,040,303,496	5,155,859	50,273,914	525,430,426	41,804,374	63,135,195	40,555,742	153,550,724	975,675,588	406,675,431

Figure C5: TBC income 2010 to 2014

Funding Source	Curren- cy	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹
1. EC and Government Backed Funding											
Australia: AusAID (DFAT) Thailand	AUD	2,490,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	2,200,000	2,100,000	75,142	61,569	60,766	60,620	59,535
Australia: ANCP (Act for Peace - NOCA)	AUD	209,194	198,104	185,000	293,686	287,920	6,161	6,250	5,926	8,638	8,134
Canada: CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,157,625	1,215,500	31,909	32,434	34,025	33,722	35,553
Denmark: DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	3,814,422	3,733,821	4,997,000	4,190,000	4,200,000	20,115	22,120	26,681	21,383	24,570
Denmark: DERF (DCA) Site 2 fire	DKK	-	-	-	475,000	-	-	-	-	2,567	-
EC: ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	4,860,748	3,878,000	1,869,339	1,869,000	818,125	206,477	166,064	73,906	70,709	35,466
Ireland: Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	-	188,680	186,000	-	-	-	8,339	7,328	-	-
Japanese Embassy	THB	-	-	-	3,670,300	3,670,000	-	-	-	3,670	3,670
Netherlands: MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	1,456,311	873,786	475,000	-	60,933	62,623	34,252	20,124	-
New Zealand: NZAID (Caritas)	NZD	200,000	-	-	-	-	4,543	-	-	-	-
Norway: MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,070,295	9,070,295	9,523,809	9,500,000	10,000,000	47,537	51,418	51,158	49,743	52,000
Norway: MOFA (NCA) Site 2 fire	NOK	-	-	-	190,000	-	-	-	-	995	-
Sweden: SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	44,000,000	44,640,000	44,640,000	39,060,000	34,200,000	196,363	220,472	199,765	185,458	169,290
Switzerland: SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	300,000	211,000	116,137	50,000	8,370	10,987	7,104	3,833	1,763
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	49,980	60,000	60,000	80,000	80,000	1,622	1,812	1,902	2,382	2,560
UK: DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	1,085,000	1,085,000	271,250	-	-	53,306	52,905	13,474	-	-
UK: DFID (IRC)	GBP	-	-	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	-	88,179	93,818	94,950
USA: OTI (Myanmar)	USD	-	-	-	-	425,000	-	-	-	-	13,600
USA: USAID for IDPs (IRC)	USD	2,000,000	53,563	4,200,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	59,852	1,655	127,283	63,722	62,400
USA: BPRM (IRC)	USD	10,105,988	10,088,000	10,088,000	11,766,000	10,088,000	321,660	301,492	316,481	359,899	322,816
Subtotal:							1,093,990	1,000,140	1,048,230	981,283	886,307
2. NGO Donors											
Act for Peace - NOCA	AUD	41,340	111,981	115,000	-	-	1,224	3,657	3,663	-	-
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	10,000	13,089	15,650	9,733	18,875	299	390	482	306	800
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	5,000	3,000	-	3,000	3,527	148	90	-	85	100
Baptist World Alliance	THB	-	-	298,440	-	-	-	-	298	-	-
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	20,853	1,228	1,184	1,218	1,101	1,100
Caritas Australia	AUD	130,000	130,000	145,305	170,305	150,000	3,906	3,978	4,673	5,242	4,253
Caritas Australia	AUD	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	1,070	-
Caritas Austria	EUR	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	1,580	-	-
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	32,545	50,810	25,000	-	-	739	1,198	624	-	-
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	105,000	123,000	38,500	116,136	50,000	2,930	4,504	1,284	3,832	1,763
Christian Aid	GBP	190,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	125,000	10,060	8,479	8,508	8,670	6,594
Church World Service	USD	44,000	-	34,694	5,000	5,000	1,306	-	1,087	143	150
Church World Service - UCC	USD	4,000	-	6,000	-	-	119	-	182	-	-
DanChurchAid	DKK	-	-	97,893	-	-	-	-	523	-	-
Diakonia Site 2 fire	SEK	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	896	-
ICCO	EUR	265,000	265,000	352,000	200,000	200,000	11,417	11,274	13,817	8,065	8,670
ICCO - SV	EUR	32,000	-	100,000	75,000	75,000	1,339	-	4,003	2,897	3,251
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	GBP	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	1,421	-
New Heart Baptist Church	AUD	-	-	-	3,817	3,800	-	-	-	107	100
NIST International School of Thailand	THB	-	-	-	179,537	-	-	-	-	180	-
Norwegian Church Aid	NOK	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	567	-	-	-
Open Society Institute	USD	-	25,000	25,000	-	31,250	-	744	767	-	1,000
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	100,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	3,223	6,295	4,715	4,804	4,800
Uniting Church of Sweden	SEK	143,533	71,367	-	200,000	200,000	648	341	-	958	1,000
Swedish Postcode Foundation (Diakonia)	SEK	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	9,360	-	-	-	-
Umpiem Mai Fire Emergency Appeal	THB	-	-	12,739,635	-	-	-	-	12,740	-	-
UNHCR	THB	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	85	-
United Methodist Committee on Relief	USD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZOA Refugee Care	EUR	-	-	-	68,000	-	-	-	-	68	-
Other Donations	THB	1,196,000	300,717	1,750,284	2,360,602	6,659,000	1,196	301	1,750	2,360	6,659
Subtotal:							49,142	43,002	61,914	42,290	40,240
3. Other											
Gifts in Kind	THB	3,404,060	2,370,600	7,203,600	5,442,000	5,500,000	3,404	2,371	7,204	5,442	5,500
Income from Marketing	THB	531,064	159,771	173,591	76,974	101,000	531	160	174	77	100
Bank Interest	THB	429,006	2,156,218	1,815,068	1,884,222	2,000,000	429	2,156	1,815	1,884	2,000
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB	1,089,215	1,195,000	-	670,000	-	1,089	1,195	-	670	-
Gains on Exchange	THB	-	-	6,462,863	8,656,895	-	-	-	6,463	8,657	-
Subtotal:							5,453	5,882	15,656	16,730	7,600
Total Incoming Resources:							1,148,585	1,049,023	1,125,800	1,040,303	934,147
Expenses:							1,153,213	1,039,345	1,018,180	975,676	949,147
Net Movement Funds:							(4,628)	9,678	107,620	64,627	(15,000)
Opening Fund:							229,575	224,948	234,626	342,246	406,872
Closing Fund:							224,948	234,626	342,246	406,872	391,872
Note: ¹ Projection											

Note: ¹ Projection

APPENDIX D

Poverty, Displacement and Local Governance in South East Burma/Myanmar

TBC has been collaborating with ethnic CSOs to document the situation in South East Burma/Myanmar since 2002. In 2013, field surveys were conducted in 209 villages spread across 22 townships to assess chronic poverty, protracted displacement and weak governance in the context of conflict transformation. The report was published in November 2013 and is available for TBC's website while extracts are reproduced below.

This village assessment verified previous household poverty surveys which found rural communities lacking basic infrastructure, struggling to cope with shocks to livelihoods and having limited access to social services. The vast majority of villagers are subsistence farmers with insufficient access to agricultural land to meet the threshold for self-reliance. While the ceasefire agreements have enabled greater access for farmers to fields and markets, the accompanying influx of mining, logging and commercial agriculture companies has exacerbated land grabbing and inequalities.

As the 2013 survey focused on village profiles across less townships than previously covered, it has not been possible to update the 2012 estimate of 400,000 IDPs in rural areas of South East Myanmar. However, new displacement is increasingly caused by natural disasters, such as the floods in central Karen State which displaced over 33,000 people in July, and abuses associated with resource extraction rather than armed conflict.

The scale of return to former villages or resettlement nearby remains limited, with displaced persons consistently reporting that they are waiting for at least some withdrawal or disentanglement of troops first. There is general agreement that conditions are not yet conducive for sustainable and organised return, but that it is time for displaced persons, communities in areas of potential return and indeed all stakeholders to start preparing. However, the construction of sub-township development sites and proposals for pilot return processes have raised concerns that international principles may be neglected.

Local governance mechanisms are primarily dependent on village leaders, who this survey indicates are largely accountable to local households and are the main mechanism for resolving disputes and managing community affairs. Non-state armed groups provide some support in terms of information about security and protection issues, but the findings suggest a widespread lack of trust and confidence in Myanmar's township authorities and police force. This will be a significant obstacle to strengthening community-based natural resource management and access to justice in rural areas. Integrating institutional systems between the government and non-state armed groups will be vital to harnessing capacity and reducing the burden for village leaders.

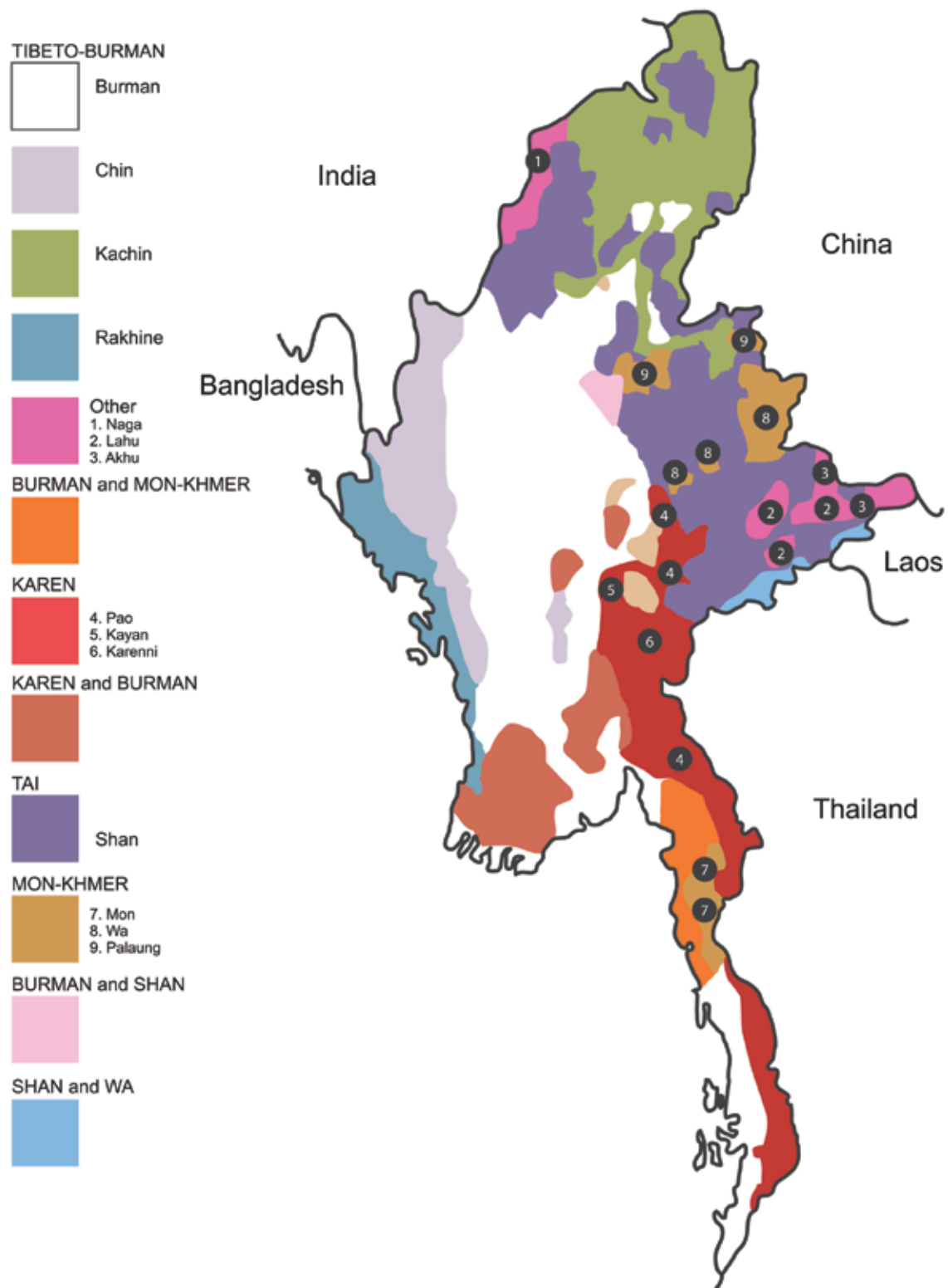
For international aid agencies, the challenge in this process of conflict transformation is to shift away from responding to basic needs and focus more on being sensitive to protection concerns. This is particularly true given that the legitimacy of the state remains in dispute and so traditional development objectives such as expanding humanitarian access and strengthening government capacities may be counter-productive to building confidence amongst local communities in the peace process. There is chronic vulnerability spread across all sectors and townships in the South East, but there are also incredibly resilient communities. It is vital that aid agencies seek to support social capital during the peace process, or at least ensure that ill-conceived plans do not undermine local coping strategies.

Burma/Myanmar States and Regions



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

Major Ethnic Groups of Burma/Myanmar



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

APPENDIX E:

A Brief History of the Situation on the border between Thailand and Burma/Myanmar

1984: The first refugees: In 1984 the border was predominantly under the control of the indigenous ethnic nationalities. The Burmese Government/Army controlled only three border access points at Tachilek, Myawaddy and Kawthaung. Many border areas had never been under direct control of the Government. These areas were controlled by the ethnic nationalities, predominantly Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon, who had established de facto autonomous states. The ethnic resistance had influence and access over a wide area. They raised taxes on substantial black market trade between Thailand and Burma/Myanmar and these taxes paid for their governments, armies and social services.

The KNU had been in rebellion for 35 years and since the mid-1970s had been gradually pushed back towards the 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 10 years the Burmese army launched annual dry season offensives, overrunning and taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. New refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.

1988 and 1990 democracy movements: In 1988 the people of Burma/Myanmar 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/Myanmar 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 KNPP and in 1996 similarly overran all their bases. And in the same year, Khun Sa, leader of the Shan resistance made a deal with SLORC which paralysed resistance and effectively allowed the Burmese army access to the border opposite Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces. Finally, in 1997, the Burmese army launched a huge dry season offensive, over-running the remainder of Karen-controlled territory all the way south to Prachuap Khiri Kan. In three years the Burmese army had effectively overrun the entire border which, for the first time in history, they now had tenuous access to and control over. The ethnic nationalities no longer controlled significant territory and the number of refugees had increased to 115,000. The remaining “student” camps had by now all been forced to move into Thailand and most of their numbers were integrated into the refugee camps.

Assimilation of ethnic territory from 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 army has forced villages to relocate over vast areas. According to studies conducted by ethnic CBOs and compiled by TBC, more than 3,700 ethnic villages were destroyed between 1996 and 2011 affecting over one million people. TBC estimates that in 2012 there were still at least 400,000 IDPs in the rural areas of South East Burma/Myanmar. Refugee camp population peaked at over 150,000 in 2005 before resettlement to third countries began.

Political Change in Burma/Myanmar: The Government has passed sweeping reforms since the elections in 2010. By 2012 most non-state armed groups had agreed to ceasefires but these have yet to transform into political dialogue. Displacement is now largely a result of land grabbing and natural disasters as against armed conflict. While some spontaneous returns have been observed, the situation is not yet conducive for organised return of refugees.

APPENDIX F

TBC meeting schedule 2014

1) TBC Board Meetings

The TBC Board meets at least four times annually. Dates for 2014 are:

23	January	Teleconference
20	February	Teleconference
23	April (during EGM week)	In-person
22	May	Teleconference
19	June	Teleconference
21	August	Teleconference
25	September	Teleconference
7	November (during AGM week)	In-person
18	December	Teleconference

In accordance with the TBC Mission Statement and Bylaws all Members may participate in Board Meetings.

2) TBC General Meetings

24	April	Extraordinary General Meeting	Yangon
6-7	November	Annual General Meeting	TBD

3) Burma/Myanmar Day & Donors Meeting

5	November	Burma/Myanmar Day	TBD
6	November	Donors Meeting	TBD

4) Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) Meetings

There will be six CCSDPT information and coordination meetings in 2014 on the last Thursday of alternate months. They will all be held from 09.00 to 11.30 at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, except the May meeting which will be held in Mae Sot.

30 January	31 July
27 March	25 September
29 May	27 November



LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABSDF	All Burma Students Democratic Front	KNU	Karen National Union
AGM	Annual General Meeting	KnWO	Karenni Women's Organisation
APV	Annual Population Verification	KnYO	Karenni Youth Organisation
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	KORD	Karen Office of Relief and Development
ARC	American Refugee Committee	KRC	Karen Refugee Committee
ARM SOP	Automatic Response Mechanism Standard Operating Procedure	KRCH	Kwai River Christian Hospital
AVI	Australian Volunteers International	KSNG	Karen Student Network Group
BBC	Burmese Border Consortium	KWO	Karen Women's Organisation
BCM	Beneficiary Complaint Mechanism	KYO	Karen Youth Organisation
CAAC	Children Affected by Armed Conflict	LWR	Lutheran World Relief
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management	MFLF	Mae Fah Luang Foundation
CBO	Community Based Organisation	MIMU	Myanmar Information Management Unit
CCSDPT	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	MMR	Monthly Monitoring Reports
CCT	Church of Christ in Thailand	MoI	Ministry Of Interior
CEAB	Community Elders Advisory Boards	MPC	Myanmar Peace Centre
CM	Community Mobiliser	MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
CMP	Camp Management Project	MSU	Mobile Storage Unit
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate	NAC	New Arrivals Committee
CMT	Community Managed Targeting	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CoC	Code of Conduct	NLD	National League for Democracy
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	NMSP	New Mon State Party
DFID	UK Department For International Development	PAB	Provincial Admissions Boards
DHAWG	Donors- Humanitarian Actor Working Group	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
DKBA	Democratic Karen Benevolent/Buddhist Army	PSAE	Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
EC	European Commission	PWD	Person with Disability
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office	PWG	Protection Working Group
EDG	Entrepreneurship Development and Grant	RCSS	Restoration Council of Shan State
EDGSL	Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings & Loans	RDR	Ration Distribution Register
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting	RDW	Ration Distribution Warehouse
EU	European Union	RECOFTC	Regional Centre for People and Forests
FAN	Food Assistance and Nutrition	RFD	Royal Forestry Department
FFS	Farmer Field School	RTG	Royal Thai Government
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SFP	Supplementary Food Programme
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
HI	Handicap International	SLORC	State Law Order and Restoration Council
HIS	Health Information System	SMART	Standard Methodology and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
IPSG	International Peace Support Group	TBC	The Border Consortium
IRC	International Rescue Committee	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	TOT	Training of Trainers
KAD	Karen Agricultural Department	TPD	Total Population Database
KEAB	Karen Elders Advisory Board	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KHRG	Karen Human Rights Group	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
KESAN	Karen Environmental and Social Action Network	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party	WFP	World Food Programme
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee	WHO	World Health Organisation



TBC would like to thank its Donors and Members for their generous contributions and support



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