



# THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

## PROGRAMME REPORT

### JANUARY - JUNE 2014





## **The Border Consortium**

Working with displaced people

*30 Years*

# THIS IS THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

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## MISSION

The Border Consortium, 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.

## VISION

TBC envisions a peaceful Burma/Myanmar where there is full respect for human rights, diversity is embraced, and communities are able to prosper.

## VALUES

Dignity and respect

Partnership

Empowerment

Reliability

Justice and Equity

## MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

Caritas Switzerland; Christian Aid, UK & Ireland; Church World Service, USA; Dan Church Aid, Denmark; Diakonia, Sweden; ICCO, Netherlands; International Rescue Committee, USA; NCCA-Act for Peace, Australia; Norwegian Church Aid, Norway; and ZOA Refugee Care, The Netherlands



Umpiem Mai Camp

# ABOUT THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

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This report describes the programmes and key achievements of The Border Consortium (TBC) during the period from January to 30 June 2014. This six month report analyses programme outputs and results as they pertain to TBC's Strategic Directions and Strategic Plan 2013-2017.

TBC is a consortium of ten International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from eight countries. Membership is open to other NGOs with similar interests and objectives. The Border Consortium's head office is in Bangkok, with field offices in the border towns of Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot, Umphang and Kanchanaburi. TBC also has a programme office in Yangon, Myanmar.

TBC works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior. TBC currently holds the chair of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), committed to coordination of all humanitarian services and protection activities with 19 other NGO members of CCSDPT and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). See the CCSDPT coordination structure in Appendix A1. 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. TBC is in the process of registration in Burma/Myanmar.

TBC is a signatory to The Code of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, and as such, aims to be

impartial and independent from any political viewpoint. 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 refugees and conflict-affected communities in SE Burma/Myanmar and is committed to following international humanitarian best practice. The overriding working philosophy is to maximise beneficiary participation in programme design, implementation, monitoring and feedback.

The Border Consortium is a company limited by guarantee in England and Wales. Company number 05255598. 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 2014 combined operating budget for programmes in Thailand and Myanmar was set in February at 949 million baht (USD 30m).

TBC is responsible for raising all of its own funding. Donations can be made through the TBC website at [www.theborderconsortium.org](http://www.theborderconsortium.org).

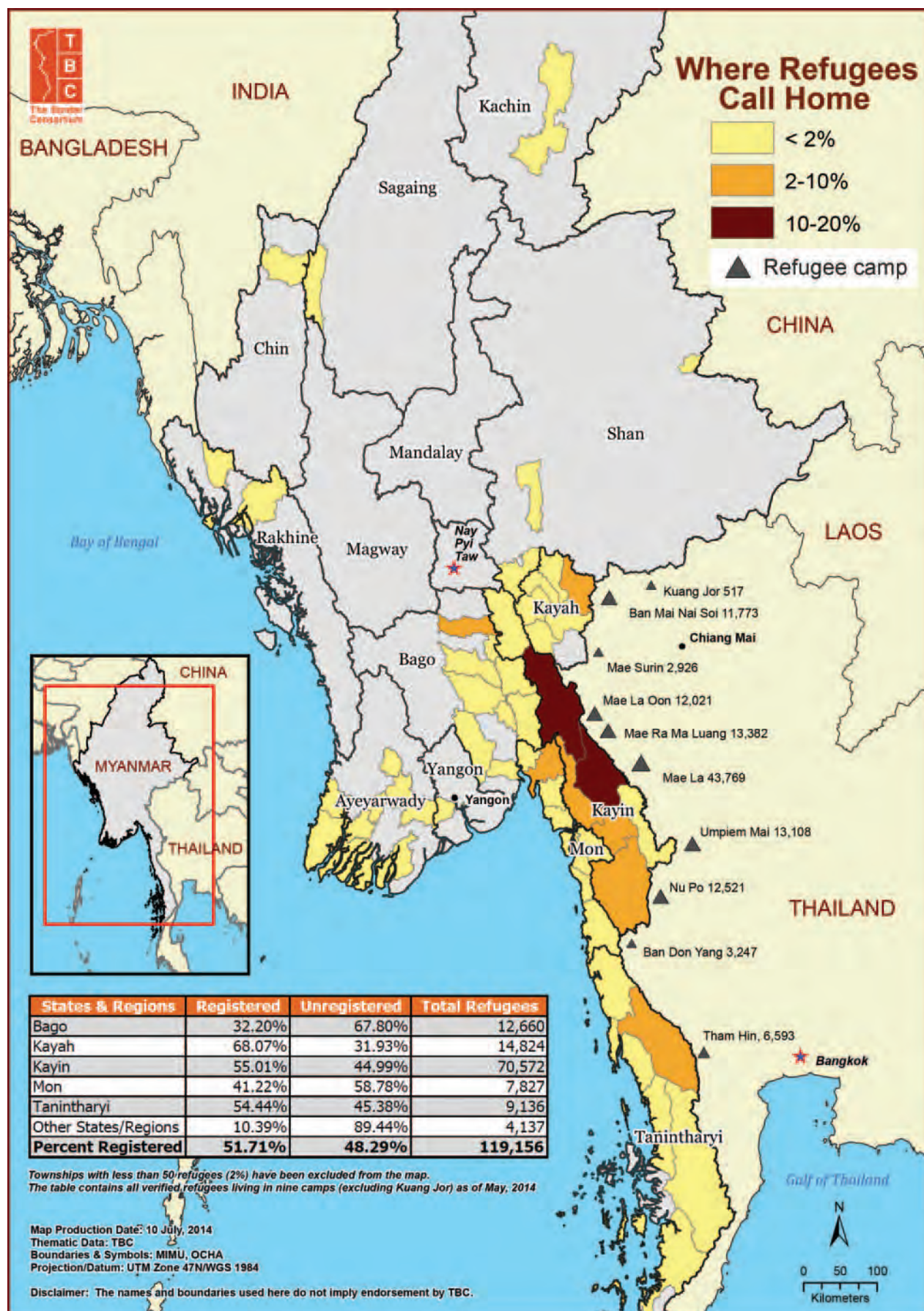
TBC can be found on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.



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## Where refugees call home



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The period was characterised by a virtual shutdown of the government in Thailand culminating in a military coup leaving the country under the administration of the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO). In Burma/Myanmar there were worrying signs that the reform process is backtracking while the peace process continued on a faltering path towards a nationwide ceasefire agreement with still considerable differences yet to be resolved on military issues before substantive political dialogue can commence. The escalation of conflict in Kachin and Shan State and the census igniting religious and ethnic tensions in the country served to deepen the divide and mistrust of both the government and the army.

In spite of the bilateral ceasefire agreements, skirmishes were reported across SE Burma/Myanmar. The most intensive attacks were reported in Southern Shan State and displaced over 800 civilians, but villagers in northern Karen State were also subject to indiscriminate heavy artillery fire while skirmishes related to troop deployment continued as far south as Tanintharyi Region.

Although there is a change of order in Thailand and refugee return has been on the agenda between top level military officials in both Thailand and Burma/Myanmar, Thai authorities were keen to reassure that there has been no change in refugee policy. National authorities in Naypyidaw and Bangkok continue to commit to a future return of refugees in accordance with international principles.

Construction has started on a series of small settlement sites adjacent to the Thailand border in Shan and Karen/Kayin States, while proposals are also under consideration in Karenni/Kayah State. International donors have channelled the funding through government agencies, although some settlements have been planned in collaboration with the respective ethnic armed groups. However, concerns have already been raised that planning for the construction of housing has not been integrated with assessments relating to water supply, access to social services and livelihood opportunities.

TBC's programmes in Thailand continued to be focused on preparedness activities for the future with 118,917 refugees residing in the nine camps at end June 2014, a net decrease of 239 people since December 2013. Few refugees were reported as having gone back to Burma/Myanmar either temporarily or permanently. However exchange visits and network building supported by TBC included community leaders coming from government-controlled areas in SE Burma/

Myanmar, civil society representatives from conflict-affected Kachin State visiting camps and community representatives from the border attending the ASEAN People's forum in Yangon.

Community-Managed Targeting (CMT) is gradually being used as a tool to ensure that the camp population is adequately identified and supported not only with food assistance but also integrated into other TBC programmes such as Shelter, Nutrition and access to Livelihoods opportunities.

While there is no change in refugee policy, the military is now enforcing existing regulations and specifically confinement to camp. This has the potential to turn the clock back and undo all the efforts towards self-reliance and increasing opportunities for refugees to take more responsibility for their daily lives. **The restrictions on movement in and out of the camps will inevitably increase aid dependency, putting more pressure on limited resources in the camps, encouraging risky behaviours and heightening the need to strengthen identification of vulnerabilities in camp for targeting assistance.** Border-wide headcounts by the military were ongoing in the camps, and this has intensified concerns for almost half the camp population (58,813) that are currently unregistered with the Thai authorities, although they are recorded in TBC database.

TBC continues to review policies and procedures informed by current best practice and during the period the Child Protection policy was revised, the centralised web database became operational and the website was in process of a revamp to increase its functionality and appeal. The organisational resources and structure continued to be reallocated to respond to the changing context and programme directions.

Costs for TBC during the period totalled 498 million baht against a budget of 547 million baht. The expected full year expenditure is 931 million baht against an operational budget of 949 million baht. Planning assumptions for 2015 are based on camp populations continuing to fall at a rate of 10% as a result of resettlement and spontaneous returns. TBC would expect to have a full year budget for 2015 in the region of 825 million baht which would represent an 11% reduction from anticipated 2014 year-end expenditures.

On behalf of the communities TBC would like to thank all the donors for their generous support and we appeal to you to commit to see it through with refugees to a sustainable future.

# Refugee and IDP Camp Population: June 2014



Refugee Camp Figures	Verified Caseload <sup>1</sup>			Feeding <sup>2</sup> Figure	MOI/UNHCR Population <sup>3</sup>
Province/Camp	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total
<b>CHIANG MAI</b>					
Kuang Jor <sup>4</sup>	273	272	545	545	
<b>MAE HONG SON</b>					
Ban Mai Nai Soi	5,729	6,084	11,813	11,765	9,283
Ban Mae Surin	1,459	1,467	2,926	2,837	1,311
Mae La Oon	5,913	5,926	11,839	11,572	8,333
Mae Ra Ma Luang	6,701	6,496	13,197	12,809	8,044
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>19,802</b>	<b>19,973</b>	<b>39,775</b>	<b>38,983</b>	<b>26,971</b>
<b>TAK</b>					
Mae La	22,112	21,529	43,641	42,483	24,682
Umpiem Mai	6,540	6,437	12,977	12,658	9,424
Nu Po	6,429	6,029	12,458	12,098	7,654
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>35,081</b>	<b>33,995</b>	<b>69,076</b>	<b>67,239</b>	<b>41,760</b>
<b>KANCHANBURI</b>					
Ban Don Yang	1,694	1,622	3,316	3,138	2,446
<b>RATCHABURI</b>					
Tham Hin	3,551	3,199	6,750	6,092	4,286
<b>Total Refugees</b>	<b>60,401</b>	<b>59,061</b>	<b>119,462</b>	<b>115,997</b>	<b>75,463</b>

IDP Camps <sup>5</sup>	Female	Male	Total	Refugees by Ethnicity	
Loi Kaw Wan	1,426	1,379	2,805	Karen	77.6%
Loi Sam Sip	186	233	419	Karenni	11.8%
Loi Lam	134	133	267	Burman	2.9%
Loi Tai Lang	1,201	1,453	2,654	Mon	0.8%
Ee Tu Hta	1,815	1,894	3,709	Other	6.9%
Halockhani	1,462	1,453	2,915		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6,224</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>12,769</b>		

## 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.

## CHAPTER I

# SITUATION UPDATE



Rice distribution, Mae La

Through most of the period the Royal Thai Government (RTG) was in shutdown mode due to the protests. While communication lines were slower and there was limited engagement with the Thai Ministry of Interior (Moi), local authorities continued to function and delivery of services was relatively unaffected. However the political deadlock resulted in a military coup on May 22nd, 2014 and the country is now under the administration of the NCPO. There is a notable game change in operation with the military keen to promote law enforcement and gain legitimacy. Some countries have imposed “soft” sanctions against the military regime and there are concerns that democratic space has diminished.

Orders have been given to enforce camp regulations, but there is no change in refugee policy. Refugees must remain confined to camp unless they have permission to travel which significantly affects informal movement in and out of camps. This is a step backwards in preparations for return where the emphasis is on self-reliance, taking initiative and taking more responsibility. The restrictions on movement will inevitably increase aid dependency.

Meetings were held between different Thai agencies and also the Burmese authorities on return of refugees but discussions were generally around principles. No timeframe or written agreements have been made and there is still a commitment to conduct return in line with international standards. While the Government of

the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (GoUM) is not ready to receive refugees, they have said the refugees could come back anytime and it is possible that significant numbers may return prior to an organised return. UNHCR introduced standards and guidelines for assisting spontaneous returnees (both IDPs and refugees) – based on refugee law.

The principle of voluntary return is for the individual to decide when they are ready to go back, but in reality many are looking at their leadership to say when the time is right. Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) met with the Kayah Chief State Minister for the second time to further build understanding between authorities and awareness about the concerns of the refugee communities. However, after a recent meeting at the top level of Thailand and Myanmar military commands, mixed messages were relayed through media reports which served to heighten anxiety that already exists in the camps due to uncertainty on the future and as a result of reductions in food rations and services.

There was little progress on the peace talks, but feedback from the Karen National Union (KNU) and the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP) to Refugee Committees continued. Refugees continued to observe the situation in SE Burma/Myanmar through news reports, engagement with civil society organisations working in SE Burma/Myanmar and ad hoc “Go and See” visits.

## REFUGEE POPULATION

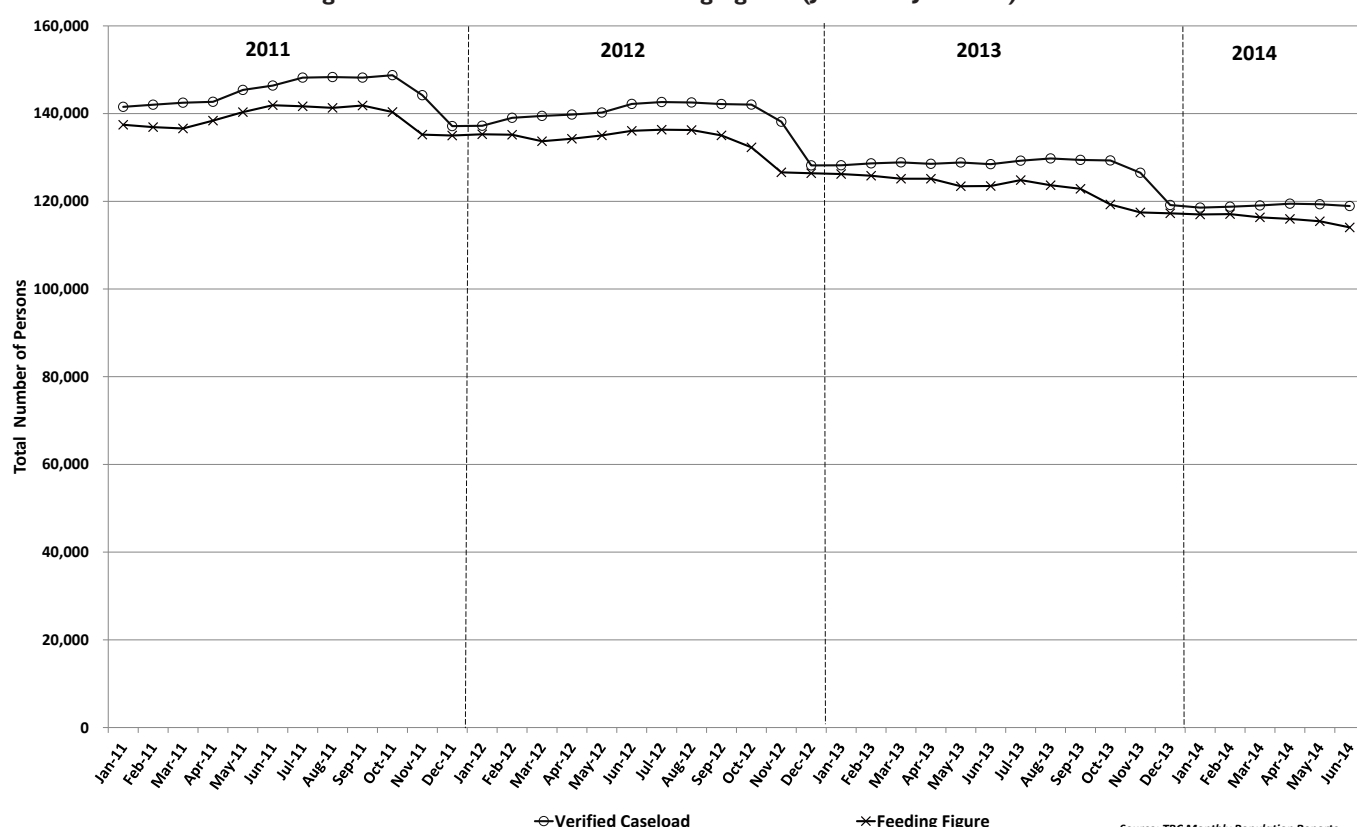
At the end of June, the verified caseload in TBC database was 118,917 which was a net decrease of 239 people since December 2013. 2,732<sup>1</sup> people were reported as leaving the camp for resettlement to third countries but only 245 people were reported as having gone back to Burma/Myanmar either temporarily on a “Go and See” visit or permanently. There were 1,750 newborn babies and although 2,000 new arrivals came into camps only 954 people were eligible to receive food assistance. The verified caseload is the total number of people who have been physically verified by TBC on an annual basis (Nov 2013) as living in the camp, whereas the number of people who receive rations each month is recorded as the feeding figure – 115,452 end June. See Appendix A2, TBC population database.

The small scale of return reflected in TBC’s population monitoring system is consistent with UNHCR’s assessments of spontaneous return in SE Burma/Myanmar. During the 12 months prior to June 2014, UNHCR identified 4,327 IDPs and only 328 refugees who have returned or resettled in 57 villages spread across Karenni/Kayah, Karen/Kayin and Mon States and

Tanintharyi Region since the beginning of 2012. UNHCR does not claim that this monitoring mechanism captures the total number of returnees, but it is sufficient to validate TBC’s assessment that refugee return has been minimal to date.

In 2005 the RTG suspended screening of new arrivals, therefore since this time almost all new arrivals into camp have only been recorded in the TBC database and not with the MoI/UNHCR registration. Of the verified caseload in TBC’s database, 60,104 (50.5%) were registered with MoI/UNHCR but 58,813 remain unregistered. **These people are of particular concern as they do not have access to the same level of programmes and services e.g., they cannot get permission to travel to other camps for training, permission for medical referrals to the local Thai hospital takes longer, they cannot stand for the higher positions on camp committees and if they are caught outside of camp they are liable to arrest and deportation, whereas a registered refugee will usually be sent back to camp.**

Fig 1.1: Verified caseload and feeding figures (Jan 2011-Jun 2014)



<sup>1</sup> This figure is lower than the official IOM statistics, due to TBC population verification occurring before end of month, and delayed reporting of departures to TBC staff. Figures will be adjusted during the APV in October.

The Thai military is currently undertaking a headcount of the camp population to ascertain who is legitimately living in the camp and how many people there are. The process has been inconsistent along the border and while distinction has been made between registered and unregistered people in the camps it is not clear what the outcome will be. It is hoped that all the unregistered will eventually be recorded. TBC has compiled a profile of this population which indicates that the unregistered are more likely to come from States which are not adjacent to the Thailand border, however the majority fled for similar reasons as the refugees i.e., from conflict, human rights abuses at the hands of armed groups, land confiscation for military purposes and more recently land grabbing for development projects.

## RESETTLEMENT

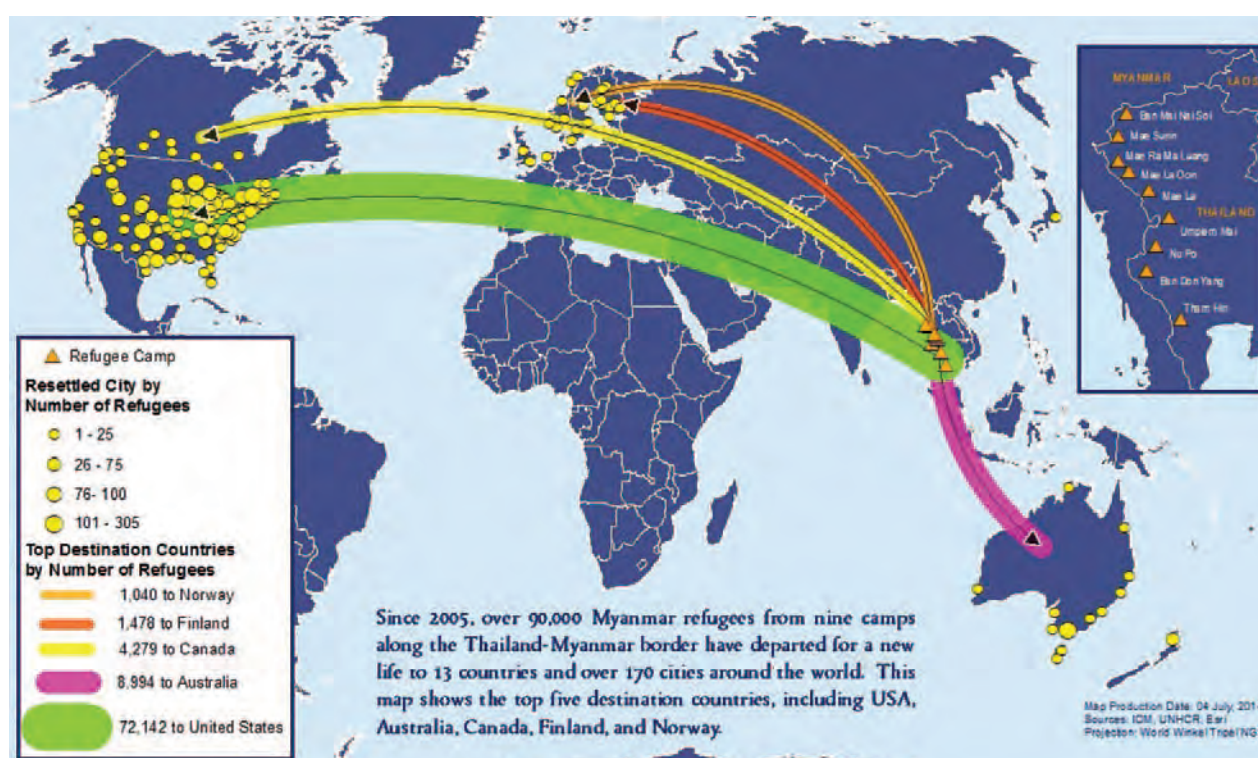
According to IOM, 3,362 left for third country resettlement in the first six months of 2014, bringing the total to 96,209 since resettlement was opened as a durable solution. The group resettlement programme to the US has now closed but a significant number remain in the pipeline and are expected to depart this year and into 2015. UNHCR continues to identify refugees for resettlement for reasons of family unit, family reunification, protection and medical cases. It is expected that around 8,000 people will depart this year

– mainly to the US and Australia. Remittances for resettled refugees continue to be an important source of income for families remaining in the camps. Some resettled refugees have since returned to the border to take up work with NGOs to support their communities.

## MIGRANT WORKERS

The NCPO has taken measures to address undocumented migrant workers and human trafficking. They are establishing one-stop service centres in every province to expedite the process, whereby undocumented migrants can register and receive a temporary work permit valid for 60 days – it is then expected that they will have to go through the National Verification process with the Myanmar authorities for which people must have a full ID in hand, which many do not. Employers, landlords are also being advised to take undocumented workers to register otherwise risk being fined. There are concerns that some local authorities may interpret this process to include unregistered refugees. The centres will be open until the end of August, but the take up in the first month has been relatively slow with only around 120,000 people compared to well over 1.5 million undocumented migrants in Thailand. History suggests that there will be a grace period for undocumented migrants during the registration process followed by a surge in arrests and deportations.

Fig 1.2: Resettlement of Myanmar refugees by top five country destinations (2005-2014)



## COMMUNITY PROFILE

### Saw Great Soe, Mae La



Saw Great Soe is 33 years old, he is Karen and of Christian faith. He came to Mae La camp in 1996 from Tavoy village in Burma. He studied in camp and finished 10th Grade. Then he worked five years as a teacher and four years as data assistant. He is now manager for warehouse #5. Saw Great Soe says: *"I am happy with my position and my responsibilities because I am able to help my community and to provide service during the ration distribution every month."* About his future he says: *"To be honest I have planned to go to third country and I already have applied for Australia. But I don't know yet whether I can go, and until then I will keep on working. I don't want to go back to my homeland, because I do not trust the situation now and in the future."*

## ROHINGYA

The plight of the Rohingyas continues largely unseen in Thailand. In the past some have made their way into the refugee camps, but the Thai authorities consider them as migrants caught up in human trafficking therefore the refugee camps are not an option. However, there have been reports of people dying in the brokers' camps in southern Thailand due to inhumane conditions. People arrive in bad health from their journey and are kept in very overcrowded conditions with little food, where they are unable to stand up and are beaten to extract payments. The Thai authorities have tried to crack down on these camps and over 1,000 people have been rescued, but then put under Thai detention – women and children have been relocated to shelters under Ministry of Social Development. Many are physically and emotionally traumatised, with an average stay in the brokers' camps of four or five months. Human rights groups are advocating to the RTG that the people detained there are treated as trafficking victims and not sent to Immigration Detention Centres. UNHCR and Humanitarian agencies have limited access to assist those that have been rescued, but TBC is currently not supporting this caseload.

## POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BURMA/MYANMAR

As the incoming UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Myanmar has already noted, there are worrying signs that the reform process is backtracking. The space for human rights defenders, political opposition parties and journalists appears to be shrinking. Violence targeting Muslims reflects the ethnic and religious prejudices which plague Burma/Myanmar. Constitutional reform processes need to be revised before substantive issues can be addressed. The peace process is stumbling towards a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement and a political impasse after that.

In regards to civil and political rights, the recent sentencing of five journalists to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour for reporting about an alleged chemical weapons facility as well as the intimidation of other journalists should raise concerns. Similarly, the conviction of activists for protesting an alleged rape by a military soldier exemplifies how freedoms to peaceful assembly and protest are being repealed. The Election Commission's ruling that party leaders will only be allowed to campaign for 30 days prior to the 2015 election and will require permission to campaign outside of their electorate appears designed to hinder the National League for Democracy (NLD).

The census inflamed tensions across Rakhine State and beyond. The inclusion of sensitive questions relating to ethnicity, religion and citizenship coupled with the government's refusal to accept Rohingya self-identification were inevitable triggers of hostility and violence. Organised instigators of hatred were also reported in Mandalay, where the police were again unable to stop the mob violence. Discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities runs deep however as demonstrated by the Parliament's consideration of a Religious Conversion Bill which is incompatible with fundamental human rights.

A Parliamentary Committee submitted its recommendations on constitutional amendments, but did not address the basic framework which guarantees the military's ongoing role in politics. However, the NLD and 88 Generation Peace and Open Society collected nearly 5 million signatures in a petition to amend Article 436 which governs the process for changing the constitution. Amendments currently require 75% of parliament support, which effectively gives the Armed Forces veto power, whereas the campaign calls to reduce the proportion required to around 60%.

The Government's Union-level Peace Working Group (UPWG), the Tatmadaw and the ethnic armed groups' National Ceasefire Coordinating Team (NCCT) began drafting a common text for the nation-wide ceasefire agreement in April. However, the Tatmadaw's insistence that the 2008 Constitution and current legal framework are non-negotiable, an escalation of conflict in Kachin and northern Shan States and the detention of a Shan State Army-South (SSA-S) liaison officer in Keng Tung were immediate setbacks.

The peace process started to get back on track in May with a more constructive second round of dialogue towards establishing a nationwide ceasefire agreement and a joint framework for political dialogue. This was followed in July by the Laiza Summit in which leaders of the respective ethnic armed groups discussed the clauses which remain in dispute. Some of these contentious issues revolve around terminology and identity issues, but there are also debates about the political process to follow any ceasefire as well as the security arrangements during a ceasefire period and prior to a political settlement. These stability arrangements include issues such as the recruitment of troops, disentanglement of military positions, and ceasefire monitoring mechanisms.

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## INTERNALLY DISPLACED AND THE SITUATION IN SE BURMA/MYANMAR

Despite the bilateral ceasefire agreements, armed skirmishes continued to be sporadic but widespread across the SE Burma/Myanmar during the first half of 2014. The most intensive Tatmadaw heavy artillery were targeted against the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N) camps in Mong Hsu and Kehsi/Kyethi Townships. These indiscriminate attacks appear designed to disrupt communication links between SSA-S and SSA-N, but have only resulted in displacing over 800 civilians. More isolated skirmishes were also reported between the Tatmadaw and the KNU from as far south as Dawei Township in Tanintharyi to Papun Township in northern Karen State.

With regard to displaced persons along the Thailand border, pressure is mounting on Shan displaced persons to return to Shan State. Provincial authorities of the RTG are planning to open the Lak Taeng (Wieng Haeng) and Nong Ook (Chiang Dao) border crossings in 2014. The Restoration Council of Shan State/Shan State Army-South (RCSS/SSA-S) is promoting an area near Mong Hta on the road from Lak Taeng to Mong Pan as a potential resettlement site. However, Shan displaced communities have voiced concern that the GoUM recently constructed new buildings for sub-township administrative services next to the old village at Mong Hta and there are also Tatmadaw, SSA-S and United Wa State Army (UWSA) army camps in the immediate vicinity.

Donor governments and the Border Affairs Ministry (Natala) have funded the construction of a series of settlements in Karen/Kayin, Karenni/Kayah and Mon States as well as Tanintharyi Region. Some of these are in KNU-administered areas, such as those in Hlaing Bwe Township adjacent to the border with Mae Than and Mae Salit, where each settlement consists of approx. 100 houses. KNU is planning for these settlements to primarily shelter displaced families of authorities and soldiers, although concerns about access to water and livelihoods remain. Similar villages have also been funded along the Thanbyzayat (Three Pagodas Pass) road, but are not viable to be scaled up to address the resettlement needs of all refugees and IDPs.

However, efforts to prepare for the return and resettlement of displaced persons in KNU administered areas have been thwarted by ongoing militarisation and concerns about protection and security. In Hpapun Township, for example, local KNU identified 5 potential resettlement sites which are surrounded by arable land

after the bilateral ceasefire agreement at the beginning of 2012. KNU requested the withdrawal of 7 Tatmadaw camps out of a total of 70 in the township to facilitate the resettlement of displaced persons into these sites. Not only do all of these camps remain in place in August 2014, but an additional 10 camps have been established across the township during the ceasefire period.





Growing vegetables, Umpiem Mai

## CHAPTER 2

# PROGRAMME REPORT

## STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Programmes continue to shift focus from mainly humanitarian assistance towards preparedness and integration of development principles in humanitarian programmes within the framework of the Strategic Directions 2013-2017 outlined below:

- **Readiness** – displaced persons and local communities are supported to advocate and prepare for a voluntary, safe, and dignified return and sustainable reintegration in SE 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 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** – the organisational resources and structure in Thailand and Burma/Myanmar respond to the shifting and expanding programme activities.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AT A GLANCE

- **SE Burma/Myanmar:** 63,000 people were supported in conflict-affected areas. Cash transfers assisted 13,240 impoverished civilians in remote rural areas and food assistance was distributed for 12,760 IDPs in camps adjacent to the Thailand border. 37,000 people benefited from a range of new community-based recovery and rehabilitation projects through a small grants scheme to civil society organisations.
- **Camp management:** Over 3,000 refugees (40% women) continue to play a key role in the various camp management and TBC programme activities. Over 140 public forums were conducted to exchange with the wider community on a variety of specific issues and concerns.
- **Humanitarian Assistance:** The supply teams distributed over 8,000 MT rice; 750 MT pulses; 350 MT fortified flour; 270 MT fish-paste; 370 ML cooking oil; 125 MT salt and 6,000 MT charcoal from 48 warehouses in nine camps supported by 10 TBC supply officers and 358 camp staff. A standardised warehouse management system is operating in all camps.
- **Nutrition:** 11,800 pregnant and 7,820 lactating women were enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFPs) and received supplemental nutritious food. 411 moderately malnourished and 49 severely malnourished children were identified and treated. “Healthy Babies, Bright Futures” a community-based initiative with partner health agencies targeting children from six months to 3 years was launched. It will be expanded to all nine camps during 2014. 7,774 children attending 78 nursery schools received lunch. Over 200 Nursery School teachers and cooks were trained on basic nutrition principles.
- **Shelter:** Post-distribution monitoring included assessment of 22,182 shelters on safety, adequacy and location after the distribution of repair materials: 21,610 shelters were considered safe, the remaining 572 will need additional shelter assistance. Shelter working groups will ensure households with special shelter needs are properly assisted.  
  
Training in the production of concrete footing for houses has been expanded. From the pilot project in Nu Po (NP): 561 refugees gained concrete construction livelihoods skills, which are particularly useful in a return scenario.
- **Livelihoods:** Livelihoods Working Groups were set up by the Refugee committees to ensure all livelihoods activities and projects in camp are coordinated and information on how to participate is accessible to interested refugees.



- **Community Agriculture Programme (CAP):** 6,299 households received vegetable seeds and seedlings for trees to be used in gardens inside and adjacent areas outside of camps. CAP has accessed 153 Rai (60 acres/24.5 hectares) of land to be used for cultivating organic and nutritious vegetables, as well as for livestock raising and 41 Rai (16 acres/6.5 hectares) of land for rice cultivation.

278 persons (45% women) participated in CAP trainings on Farmer Field Schools, the health benefits of gardens, soil health, seed saving and planting in small spaces etc.

- **Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP):** 1,215 entrepreneurial activities received support – comprising 321 trades, 163 manufacturing, 35 services, 591 animal raising, 20 farming, 16 cricket raising, 61 poultry/duck and eight fish-related enterprises.

321 persons (82% female) were trained on Entrepreneurship Development and 245 (87% female) received a start-up capital grant of 2,400 baht. 34 participants (65% female) have set up shops trading rice using their savings funds from savings groups and small loans from TBC grant fund. To date, 2,168 (72% female) have been trained in EDP, and 2007 (72% female) out of these have a start-up grant.

112 persons (87% women) members were trained on savings and loan processes and 15 groups were established. 132 groups are operating in six camps with 940 members.

## PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS

This section outlines key activities and achievements during the period. For more information on TBC programmes please visit TBC website [www.theborderconsortium.org](http://www.theborderconsortium.org).

## PREPAREDNESS

Voluntary return in safety and dignity remain the guiding principles for all preparedness activities laying the groundwork for a sustainable future return and reintegration.

TBC established an internal Return Planning Working group which is currently developing a framework outlining the scope of activities for TBC in the different phases of return and reintegration. While coordinating with UNHCR as the mandated lead agency for return, the emphasis will be on communities and non-state actors, to plan for what they want to happen in their areas. Although small numbers of people have spontaneously returned to Burma/Myanmar no one came forward seeking assistance and neither did they identify themselves before leaving the camp.

In collaboration with the Gaia Sustainable Management Institute, TBC co-facilitated an exposure visit for 20 Karen community leaders from government-administered areas of Kyaukkyi and Taungoo to the border. This was intended to broaden the awareness and strengthen the networks of grassroots civil society actors in preparation for participation in the peace process and the potential return of displaced persons. TBC arranged meetings with health agencies in Mae Sot, the KRC and the Mae La (ML) camp committee. The exposure visit exemplifies the new opportunities to link TBC members' long-standing development programmes in SE Burma/Myanmar with TBC's preparedness programme.

TBC facilitated a visit by representatives from the Kachin Joint Strategy Team to the Thailand/Burma/Myanmar border for a week at the end of June. This civil society network are involved in managing the Kachin IDP camps and includes Bridging Rural Integrated Development and Empowerment (BRIDGE), Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC), Kachin Relief and Development Committee (KDRC), Kachin Women Association (KWA), Kachin Development Group (KDG), Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS),

Metta Development Foundation (Metta), Relief Action network for IDPs and Refugees (RANIR), Shalom Foundation and Wunpawng Ninghtoi (WPN). The exposure visit focused on sharing camp management experiences and included trips to Loi Kaw Wan and Ee Tu Hta IDP camps, ML refugee camp and meetings with social welfare agencies. Feedback from both the Kachin visitors as well as their Karen and Shan hosts was very positive, not only in terms of learning lessons for camp management but also more generally relating to civil society development.

TBC's Partnership Director visited local KNU authorities and civil society representatives to discuss the potential for the group return and resettlement of displaced persons. Concerns about access to water supplies, livelihoods and the lack of consultation in planning were raised in regards to the construction of two settlement sites for the families of KNU troops in Hlaing Bwe Township which are being funded by the Border Affairs Ministry. In the Hpapun hills it was noted that KNU has already identified five potential sites for resettlement which could be acceptable if seven Tatmadaw Army camps are withdrawn. KNU local authorities agreed there would be value in developing a plan with refugee leaders to ensure the needs and concerns of both host communities and returnees are addressed.

During March 2014, the Women's League of Burma (WLB) were provided logistical support for 12 representatives to attend the ASEAN Peoples Forum in Yangon, followed by a joint planning meeting together with the Yangon-based Women's Organisation Network (WON). This was an opportunity for the two key women's networks to advocate with national and regional stakeholders about gender-based violence, and to strategies about future collaboration.

## COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME (CMPP)

TBC is the main organisation supporting refugee camp management structures, including the election of Camp Committees (CCs) as well as KRC and Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) representatives. As such, the aim of CMPP 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.

### Self-Governance

The community-based camp management model is the backbone of TBC's empowerment approach promoting awareness and upholding of the rights of refugees to self-determination and dignity despite displacement. The 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. Approx. 3,000 (40% women) refugees continue to play a key role in the various camp management and TBC programme activities as stipend workers, and also receive periodic trainings to enhance their performance and gain skills for the future.



Border Wide Meeting, Mae Ra Ma Luang

**Fig 2.1: Camp stipend staff (June 2014)**

Responsibility	Staff		Total	% Women
	M	F		
Main Camp Committee/Office Staff	117	74	191	39%
Zone Committee	21	6	27	22%
Section Leaders and Section Committee	378	136	514	26%
Warehouse Workers and Population Distribution Officers	220	139	359	39%
Household Leaders	127	90	217	41%
Advisor Board	25	7	32	22%
Mediation and Arbitration Team	13	7	20	35%
Child Minder	47	145	192	76%
Disability Career	9	22	31	71%
CoC Committee	24	12	36	33%
Shelter and Settlement Programme	111	20	131	15%
Community Agriculture Programme	73	35	108	32%
Community-Managed Targeting Team	70	91	161	57%
Community Nutrition Programme Assistance	11	22	33	67%
Entrepreneurship Development Programme	30	31	61	51%
Shelter – Bamboo Staff	7	2	9	22%
Shelter – Concrete Post Production Staff	4	-	4	0%
Shelter – ECG	2	5	7	71%
Care Villa (Disability) Care Taker	1	1	2	50%
Part-time Staff (Warehouse worker)	-	1	1	100%
<b>Total (excluding security staff):</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>40%</b>
Camp Security and Section Security	780	50	830	6%

A recurrent problem, however, has been the resignation of camp management workers, chiefly due to resettlement. A large number once again resigned in the period, especially including several section leaders and CC members, and replacements are time-consuming while demanding substantial trainings and induction. Another issue which has been increasingly problematic is the number of stipend workers taking prolonged leave to check the situation in Myanmar or to seek work to complement their needs and thus risk arrest and possible deportation. The limited opportunities in camp and mounting pressures in terms of food ration reductions and discussions on return make these difficult issues to tackle. The camp management plans to organise refresher workshops to staff every two months on the staff policy and regulations.

TBC continued to assist the Refugee and Camp Committees in preparing strategic work plans, budgets, staff appraisals, and to hold bi-monthly border-wide camp management meetings to enable coordination, exchange of information and joint planning among

all Refugee Committees from all camps as well as Karen and Karenni Refugee Communities. Worth noting is the Camp Management Working Group meeting held in Ban Mai Nai Soi (MNS) camp in May, when the KRC, KnRC, CCs and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) had an opportunity to have extensive discussions with TBC Programme Specialists on various issues affecting the programmes and to agree on important steps to ensure smoother collaborations. The meeting closed with an exposure visit to neighbouring villages to learn about a range of entrepreneurial activities undertaken by local villages.

An important development in the reporting period has been the setup of Livelihoods Working Groups to ensure all livelihoods activities and projects in camp are coordinated and information on how to participate is accessible to the interested refugees, since there had been complaints regarding overlapping and lack of information. Job descriptions for livelihoods coordinators and a strategy to then form committees are being prepared as the next step.

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

### Maw Moe Bue, Ban Mai Nai Soi



When the votes were counted at the Karenni Refugee Committee elections in 2014, Maw Moe Bue became chairperson for Ban Mai Nai Soi camp. After serving as secretary 2011-2013 and graduating from the

‘Karenni Leadership and Management Course,’ she was ready to take on the responsibility as camp leader. As a camp leader, Moe Bue has to cooperate and work closely with Thai authorities, NGOs, UNHCR, CBOs, and other camp management partners; from this, she says, she has gained many experiences and valuable knowledge.

Since TBC started to implement the ration reduction process in the refugee camps, Moe Bue also participated in the public consultations and explanatory forum with camp residents. There are still many challenges to make the camp residents fully understand about the program implementation and consequences. In order to strengthen her capacities, Moe Bue attended trainings, provided by TBC, within the fields of leadership, communication and others. This will improve the capacities of the camp management staff and ensure that they are accountable for their work, Moe Bue says.

## Code of Conduct (CoC)

To ensure transparency, fairness and high standards in the delivery of services and programmes in the camps, all camp management staff sign a CoC, which is reviewed periodically by KRC, KnRC, CCs and CMPP staff to ensure it is aligned with current situations. A CoC Board and monitoring team is responsible for ensuring that all CoC-related complaints are reported and recorded in complaint logs in a timely manner; investigations are carried out, and appropriate action is taken in confirmed breaches. Workshops are also organised for CBOs to participate in the review of the CoC and support its implementation. During the period there were five confirmed breaches of the CoC which were subsequently acted upon. It was noted that the committees have become more consistent in application of the CoC and follow-up action. See *Fig B1: Summary of CoC complaints in Appendix B*.

## Participation in Preparedness and Peacebuilding

It is crucial to ensure camp communities and CBOs have access to information on peacebuilding as well as return/repatriation, while also voicing their views and recommendations so that these are reflected in relevant plans developed by various stakeholders. A number of workshops and awareness-raising activities have taken place for this purpose, while TBC has also

supported CCSDPT in setting up Information-Sharing Centres: the pilot was inaugurated in Tham Hin (TH) camp in March and MNS camp in June and more will be established in other camps by the end of the year.

Peacebuilding training was conducted by TBC at MNS camp in June for 33 participants (18 women), 80% of them new to the topic. Content included discussions on what peace means, root causes and consequences of conflict, conflict analysis by using ABC triangle as a tool, response to conflict by violent and non-violent ways. A trainer manual will now be developed by KnRC with TBC's support, and new workshops will target vulnerable groups such as women and people with disabilities to ensure a broader reach of the population.

## Disaster prevention

In response to tragic incidents such as the March 2013 fire in Ban Mae Surin (MS) camp (which caused the loss of 37 lives, including 12 children) and the fire in December 2013 in MNS camp (one casualty), between July 2013 and June 2014, KnRC and the camp management staff implemented a lessons-learned project which included training of the refugee community on disaster prevention and the development of evacuation plans for each section in both camps.

## Administration support

TBC monitors 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 (67%) was used for camp staff stipends including camp management staff, supply chain workers and livelihoods, shelter and agriculture programme staff. TBC also 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.

## New arrivals

KRC, KnRC, CCs and New Arrivals Committees (NACs), with support from TBC, continued to screen new arrivals to determine whether they can be entitled to food rations and other services. New criteria from March 2013 seek to identify the most vulnerable among new arrivals, and thus determine their food ration category. In the reporting period, approx. 2,000 new arrivals entered all nine camps, with only 945 being eligible for food. Most are students, elderly and vulnerable families.

Fig 2.2: Admin expenses in nine camps

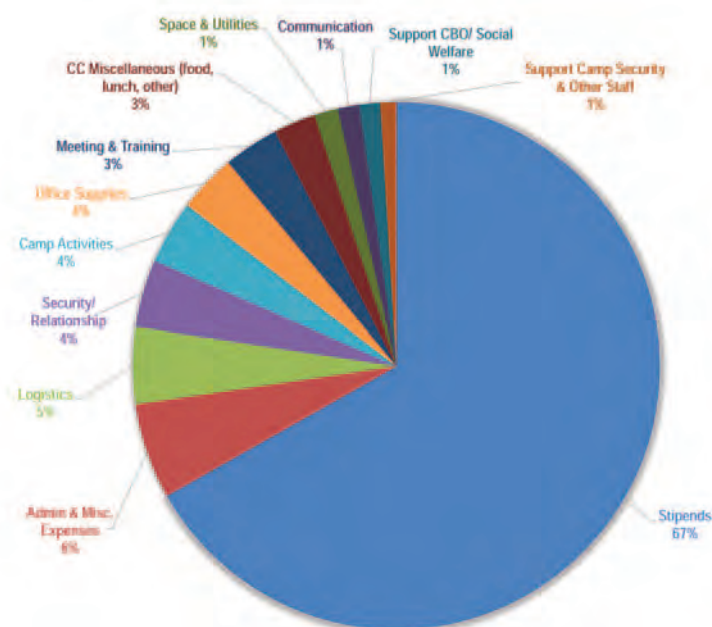
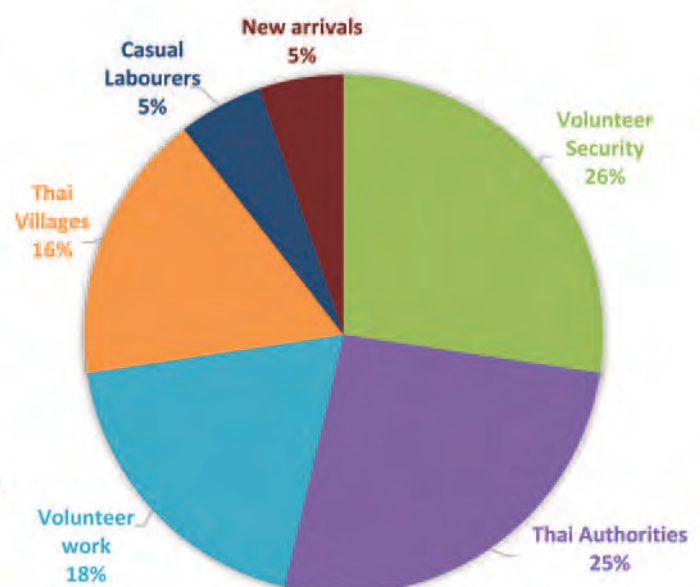


Fig 2.3: Distribution of extra needs



See also Fig B2: KRC & KnRC stipend & administration expenses in Appendix B.

## Boarding houses

Unaccompanied students come to the refugee camps every year to seek an education, as protracted conflict in SE Burma/Myanmar has resulted with gaps in coverage for both the government and ethnic education systems. Some students stay with relatives and others reside in boarding houses in the camps. Recognising that unaccompanied minors resident in boarding houses are among the most vulnerable in

camp, boarding house committees in coordination with the camp committees seek to ensure that the rights of such children are respected, the houses follow standards of care and staff CoCs are signed and enforced. TBC is responsible for providing monthly rations to the students in boarding houses, and each boarding house is given a ration book. Within the nine camps there are presently 90 boarding houses, with 2,763 students receiving TBC ration support.

## Protection

The CCSDPT Protection Sub-Committee is coordinating multi-sector monitoring of impacts of reductions in services in camps, resulting from general funding cuts. In *Fig B3: Indicators to monitor overall reduction of services in the nine refugee camps* in Appendix B, there is an overview of what data is being gathered to monitor the effects on ration changes. Results will be available end 2014.

**Camp justice:** The Mediation and Dispute Resolution Guidelines were finalised by KRC and the Justice committee with technical support from IRC, and a six-month pilot project ran from January to June this year in ML camp. The initiative is being reviewed by IRC-KRC, especially to ensure that humanitarian assistance (particularly in relation to ration books and shelter ownership) is not used as collateral for loans and that interest rates charged by money lenders are capped at 15% p.a. in line with Thai banking law.

**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” (similar to correction centres). Unfortunately this initiative has been put on hold, partially because of concerns raised by NGOs and UNHCR about the possible side-effect of detention of clients, and partially because it did not have the full backing of the refugee leadership. Motivating and managing disaffected youth remains a substantial problem for Camp Management in some camps.

Statistics regarding the number of disabled persons in five refugee camps are available from Handicap International (HI). TBC is seeking funding to enable the screening of all refugees in the nine camps, in partnership with HI, followed by support to enable their participation in TBC’s livelihoods programmes.

## Beneficiary communications and accountability

TBC continued its regular communications and accountability activities. A Beneficiary Communications Working Group (BCWG) has been established to revise effectiveness of gathering, reporting and responding to TBC’s communications: as a result, a revised Beneficiary Feedback and Response mechanism will be piloted with all field teams in the next months.

The mechanism consists of: a revised “Beneficiary Feedback and Response Report” format; a revised field log of “programme and service delivery” complaints expanded to document all issues raised requiring follow-up and a “Beneficiary Feedback and Response Summary” to display in the camps summarising feedback received and our responses/actions.

Particularly valuable to the refugee communities are the public forums on various specific subjects, when they can meet directly with TBC staff to get updates on programme developments as well as timely issues, raise questions and concerns and to receive direct responses. See *Fig B4: Number of public forums in the camps (Jan-Jun 2014)* in Appendix B.

Two editions of the quarterly “TBC News” newsletter were disseminated in all camps, as well as two cartoon banners carrying motivational messages around CMT and engaging in livelihoods opportunities.



## CMPP: Looking ahead

The shift from a largely humanitarian towards a more developmental programme framework inevitably means more refugee self-governance and self-reliance.

- Continue to strengthen CMPP in support to self-governance and community participation in camps.
- Ongoing review of the structure for this technical support, in particular to ensure TBC programmes are owned and run by the refugees themselves, within realistic limits.
- Efforts will be made to retain a core of staff who are able to continue to deliver in the context of change, and who are also capable of adjusting their approaches based on needs, conditions and capacities available in the remaining camp populations.

A major difficulty has been the facts that many refugees previously trained have left for resettlement, and the refugees being trained now will most probably also leave as better opportunities present themselves.

- Border-wide Coordination Meetings in August and October will be the main venues for more structured discussions with refugee leaders on matters related to TBC's programmes, specially the 2015 programme plans.
- Camp Management Working Group meetings scheduled for August and November will be valuable opportunities for continuous dialogue with CCSDPT sector heads to discuss common issues in camp management; donors will be invited regularly to these meetings to better understand the evolving situations in camp.

## FOOD ASSISTANCE

For three decades, TBC has been the sole provider of food assistance for the Burmese refugees living in camps along the border with Thailand. Currently the food assistance comprises rice, yellow split peas, fish paste, salt, cooking oil and AsiaREmix (fortified flour) along with charcoal for cooking the food. Since 2013, the food assistance is distributed to the refugees using the CMT approach, operationalised in eight out of nine camps – the exception being MS camp which was devastated by fire in March 2013. In the first half of 2014, CMT has been introduced in MS as well.

Under the CMT approach, the quantity of rice provided is based on the assessment of camp vulnerability. Residents of camps that are the most vulnerable in terms of opportunities toward self-reliance are provided with a higher amount of rice vs. residents of camps that are least vulnerable, who 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 or 10 kg of rice per person in their ration as a standard amount. Households classified as "Vulnerable" receive 12 kg of rice per person and households classified as "Most Vulnerable" receive 13.5 kg of rice. Those in the "Self-reliant" category do not receive any rice.

**Fig 2.4: Numbers of households/persons in different CMT categories for ration distributions (June 2014)**

CMT Category		MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Total
Self-reliant	HH	0	0	7	19	13	51	23	0	6	119
	Persons	0	0	27	84	58	208	83	0	35	495
Standard	HH	2,310	585	1,679	1,961	6,685	2,541	1,963	445	840	19,009
	Persons	10,684	2,862	9,658	11,235	38,481	11,302	9,432	2,286	4,340	100,280
Vulnerable	HH	61	0	272	227	496	199	429	0	302	1,986
	Persons	258	0	1,280	1,064	2,473	1,036	2,060	0	1,734	9,905
Most Vulnerable	HH	196	2	131	112	331	75	190	189	154	1,380
	Persons	871	64	874	814	2,629	431	883	1,030	641	8,237
Total:	HH	2,567	587	2,089	2,319	7,525	2,866	2,605	634	1,302	22,494
	Persons	11,813	2,926	11,839	13,197	43,641	12,977	12,458	3,316	6,750	118,917

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. As a result of the implementation of CMT categories, households classified as “Vulnerable” and “Most Vulnerable” have received additional food rations ensuring that they receive 1,675 kcal or more per person per day. However, kcals reaching those in the “Standard” category are below 1,675 kcal for adults (18+ years). Children continue to receive the same rations as before. See Fig B5: Average calories/person over time provided by TBC ration in Appendix B.

## Supply chain management

From January to June 2014, the supply chain operations met the needs of various TBC programmes for humanitarian support and preparedness. This will continue in the second half of 2014.

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 first half of 2014, the price of rice decreased from 14,900 baht/MT to 12,772 baht/MT in June 2014. For pulses, the price remained at approx. 22 baht/kg – hence, TBC continues to import yellow split peas as sourcing mung beans locally is more expensive.

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 monthly provision of charcoal is nearly 8 kilograms per person.

### COMMUNITY PROFILE Naw Htoo Paw, Nu Po



Naw Htoo Paw, who is 26 years old, is working as a warehouse manager, supervising staff and managing the distribution of charcoal. She writes reports and provides the stock balance as well as having responsibility of the cleanliness of the warehouse.

Although the charcoal which might affect her health because of the dust, she never complains since this is community work, and she is happy and proud to do the work. Naw Htoo Paw says: “I get many experiences from the work such as warehouse management, staff management, computer skills, document filing and being part of a team, so I would like to work and support the community until the closing of the refugee camp. When I return to Burma I would like to become a teacher for my community.”



About the current situation in the camp she states: “I am able to cope with the ration provided by TBC, but I now some have difficulties after the ration cuts. I would like TBC to send a message to the donors that we have very limited access to natural resources for supplementing our food rations and fuel because we are living in a national park.”

## 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 January to June 2014, a total of 194 professional inspections were conducted for food items and charcoal, of which 86% 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.

### Quantities

Refugee Camp Committees are responsible for the receipt and distribution of supplies, with close guidance and monitoring by TBC's supply chain staff. The supply teams distributed over 8,000 MT of rice; 750 MT of pulses; 350 MT of fortified flour; 270 MT of fish-paste; 370 kl of cooking oil; 125 MT of salt and 6,000 MT of charcoal from 48 warehouses in nine camps that are supported by 10 supply officers and 358 stipend staff. A standardised warehouse management system is operating in all camps.

## Supply chain online database

During the first half of 2014 TBC has been working with a software company to incorporate a supply chain module into the TBC online database. It is expected that this module will be completed before the end of 2014. Integrating the supply chain activities and reports into the TBC database will reduce the heavy data entry workload of many of the supply officers and make reports easily accessible to all members of the TBC team.

## Charcoal and fuel conservation

In 2013 TBC provided nearly 12,000 MT of charcoal to the nine refugee camps. It was calculated that approx. 25 MT kg of the charcoal was broken into charcoal dust and pieces. This results from transporting charcoal briquettes across unsurfaced and uneven road terrains. TBC has been exploring the possibility of reconvertng the charcoal dust back into briquettes that can be used as fuel by the camp residents, thus preventing wastage of a valuable resource and meeting fuel needs of residents for a longer time. To achieve this TBC is exploring the option to purchase both a diesel powered press and a number of hand presses. Training for both types of machines will be provided by TBC. The machines will be stored at TBC warehouses.



### BIO-STOVES

As an alternative to charcoal TBC is currently testing bio stoves, inspired by the Institute of Renewable Energy Development of Asia Pacific Foundation and locally produced in Thailand. The bio stove uses a solar cell to power a small electric fan, which reduces fuel needs. The stove can be heated by burning leaves and husks – that are available in the camps – and can be a supplement for the traditional charcoal stoves. TBC finds that it would be possible to train the households in the use of the stove which subsequently also might be part of the preparedness process. First testing results of the bio stoves are promising, but further improvements are needed before bio stoves will be produced in large scale.

### **Food assistance: Looking ahead**

The refugees have developed a range of strategies for coping with the reduction in food assistance as they strive to provide for themselves and their families. Some families have become self-reliant, while others have some income that helps them to buy extra food.

- Increasingly promote income generation and food production initiatives in an effort to bolster self-reliance, mitigate food shortages, and generally better cater for the refugees' needs.
- Strengthen appeals process in CMT to respond to households whose coping strategies are affected by increased restrictions on movement in and out of camps.

## **NUTRITION**

TBC's Nutrition Programme seeks to complement the provision of food assistance by monitoring the nutritional status of refugees together with partner agencies; providing supplementary feeding; and improving community feeding practices through educational campaigns targeting families, caregivers of children, schools, refugee leaders etc. Particularly vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant and lactating mothers receive special support.

### **Supplementary Feeding and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (SFP/TFP)**

TBC supports SFP/TFP for vulnerable groups in the community by providing food items, guidance and technical support to health agencies. Improved protocols promote the early identification and enrolment of pregnant and lactating women, as well as malnourished children during early childhood.

During this reporting period, a total of 11,800 pregnant and 7,820 lactating women were enrolled in SFP and provided supplemental nutritious food. On average, 3,285 pregnant and lactating women were screened and enrolled every month. 458 moderately malnourished and 46 severely malnourished children six months to 5 years of age were identified and treated. 75 out of 19,198 children in the 5 to 10 year age group were identified and treated for global acute

malnutrition (weight-for-height  $<-2$  z scores). For SFP statistics see *Fig B6: Total caseload for each of the SFP target groups (Jan-Jun 2014)* and *Fig B7: Children < 5 years identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP and TFP in Appendix B*.

### **Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) initiative**

The most effective interventions to prevent under-nutrition and stunting occur during gestation and in the first two years of life, referred to as "window of opportunity". Interventions during "the first 1,000 days" of life – when children are highly vulnerable to malnutrition and infection – can be much more effective than those targeting already undernourished children. Key strategies involve not only the provision of fortified foods but, most importantly, nutrition education targeting caregivers and influential community members, which have numerous multiplier effects. Accordingly, in 2013, TBC had launched a community-based IYCF initiative with partner health agencies called "Healthy Babies, Bright Futures". This campaign targeted pregnant women and children aged 6 months up to two years of age.

In early 2014, seeking to better define gaps in the nutrition services provided by TBC and partner agencies, a baseline study was conducted in four camps in collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC). The study identified low rates of exclusive breast feeding and found that mothers and caregivers lack knowledge of the basic food groups; and appropriate complementary feeding. At the same time traditional feeding practices are followed which are detrimental to the children. The study recommended that TBC develop innovative strategies for early detection of malnutrition cases in the community, including periodical trainings to health agencies and close follow-up monitoring. The study, "Improving Nutrition and Health Service Delivery in Refugee camps along the Thailand Burma/Myanmar Border", can be found on the TBC website. Also, more effective communication strategies should be introduced to mobilise community participation.

Following up on these findings, in the past six months, "Healthy Babies, Bright Futures" has been fully implemented in two pilot camps (Umpiem Mai (UM) and Ban Don Yang (DY)). Training of staff on the IYCF key intervention areas in the remaining seven camps has started and the campaign will be implemented and expanded to all nine camps during 2014. Educational materials to support awareness-raising have been developed, adapted from UNICEF's "The Community

IYCF Counselling Package”. UNICEF’s Package includes training and facilitation guidelines, counselling cards, posters, pamphlets, cooking demonstrations etc. The campaign has also involved home visits, focus group discussions, role playing, video showings, school workshops etc. It is envisaged that every year, approx. 5,000 primary caregivers and 5,000 secondary caregivers of children aged 6-24 months will be reached. Thus far, 153 pregnant and lactating mothers have participated in nutrition education focused on maternal nutrition and exclusive breastfeeding. Additionally, 656 children are enrolled in the “Healthy Babies, Bright Futures” campaign. The campaign is conducted not only by TBC staff and partner agencies but also by 34 refugee stipend workers trained by TBC on nutrition issues, thus providing them with new skills and income generation opportunities.

In tandem with the IYCF campaign, TBC has worked with a local company to produce BabyBRIGHT, a multi-nutrient fortified baby food with high protein content, for children in the age group of 6-24 months. The product has been distributed in UM and DY camps and will be introduced in other camps provided that enough funds are secured. It should be noted that BabyBRIGHT is provided not just as a supplement, but rather as incentive for the families to participate in the overall nutrition educational activities.

## Nursery school lunch programme

The Nursery School Lunch Programme continued to be implemented in cooperation with NGO and CBO partners including the Karen Women’s Organisation (KWO), the Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS), Karenni National Women Organisation (KNWO) and the KRC Education Entity (KRCEE) in TH and DY camps. The provision of healthy nursery school lunches ensures that young children consume sufficient nutrients at least once a day. Between January and June lunches were provided to 7,774 children attending 78 nursery schools. TBC also provides training to teachers on nutrition, child development, and cooking demonstrations. Thus far, 202 Nursery School teachers and cooks have been trained on basic nutrition principles and the food groups.

## Nutrition surveillance

TBC collaborates with health agencies and the CCSDPT Health Information System (HIS) to survey and report on nutritional indicators in the camps. This includes monitoring mortality and morbidity rates by age group; monthly growth monitoring; enrolment of target groups into the SFP/TFP programmes and a biennial Nutrition Survey of children 6 to 59 months of age which includes the Household Hunger Scale (HHS), to determine prevalence of malnutrition and potential impact of ration changes and CMT. In 2013 the biennial Nutrition Survey was conducted in collaboration with Mahidol University. The survey included a total number of 4,782 children in all camps.



Nutrition meeting, Mae La

## Malnutrition rates

An average of 2.1% of children surveyed were found with global acute (wasting) malnutrition. Wasting malnutrition rates for children under 5 are “acceptable” according to WHO benchmarks for all camps border-wide. Wasting malnutrition rates in camps remain significantly lower than in Thailand or Myanmar.

An average of 40.8% (range 24.8-49.7% in nine camps) of children surveyed were found with global chronic (stunting) malnutrition. Stunting malnutrition rates range between “medium” and “very high” (WHO benchmarks), and the average rate border-wide is classified as “very high”. Stunting malnutrition rates in the camps are significantly higher than Thailand and comparable to Myanmar.



**Fig 2.5: Prevalence of global acute and chronic malnutrition in children 6 months to <5 years: Comparison of 2013 to 2011 Nutrition Surveys using WHO Growth Standards 2006**

Camps	Global acute malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 z-scores)		Global chronic malnutrition (height-for-age <-2 z-scores)	
	2013	2011	2013	2011
	%	%	%	%
MNS	1.7	1.0	24.8	25.8
MS	1.5	1.6	35.6	48.8
MLO	2.3	1.0	49.7	53.6
MRML	2.9	2.1	49.2	48.8
ML	1.6	3.2	37.8	32.8
UM	2.0	2.2	42.6	35.7
NP	0.6	1.7	37.6	43.2
DY	1.0	2.2	44.6	44.3
TH	4.3	3.1	42.6	40.1
All camps:	2.1	2.0	40.8	41.5
Thailand (MICS 2012)	6.7	n/a	16.3	n/a
Myanmar (MICS 2009-10)*	7.9	n/a	35.1	n/a

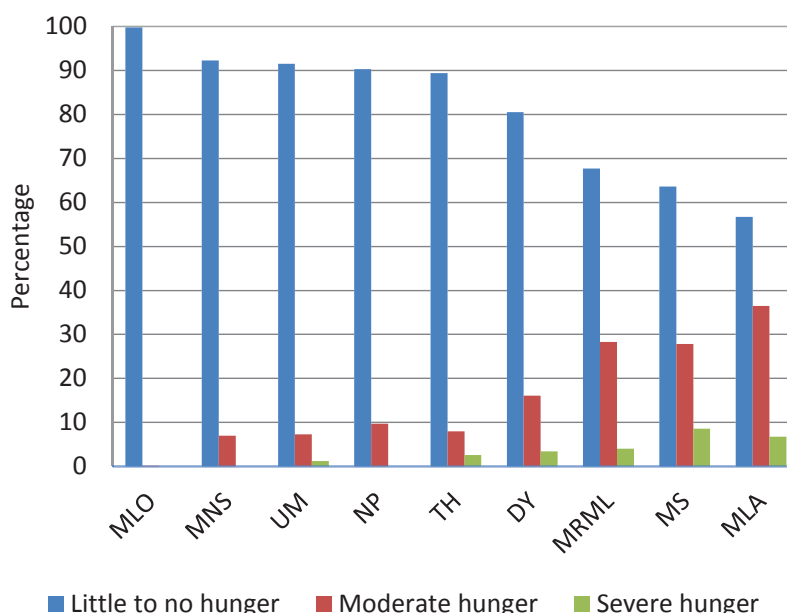
\*Stunting prevalence ranged from 24% in Yangon region to 58% in Chin State.

A new section on feeding practices was added to the survey to further understanding of potential contributors to the very high rates of stunting – see Fig B8: % by camp of mothers of children 6-24 months not currently breastfeeding and Fig B9: Percent by camp for first meal given before 6 months of age in Appendix B.

## Household hunger scale

The HHS was computed as a baseline indicator to monitor the prevalence of hunger in the camps, particularly in view of the ration changes implemented in late 2013, whereby rations are distributed depending on a pre-determined self-reliance scale. Therefore, not all refugees receive the same amount of the rice ration. Sampling approx. 4,000 households, in all nine camps, 82% reported little to no hunger; 15% reported moderate hunger; and 3% reported severe hunger.

**Fig 2.6: Household hunger scale category frequency by camp (2013)**



## Nutrition: Looking ahead

- Efforts will continue aimed at reducing the high levels of stunting malnutrition among nearly 41% of children aged 6-59 months – in particular through the expansion of “Healthy Babies, Bright Futures” to all camps.
- Awareness-raising and education campaigns to reduce stunting will also be envisaged as key contributions to preparedness, since stunting severely affects children’s cognitive skills and hence their chances to have a better life in the future.
- While parents and the community at large will gain knowledge and skills to ensure their children grow healthy, this key message will be conveyed more consistently to the refugee leaders and CBOs – camp management structures must understand the importance of addressing child nutrition in their governance plans.

This is all the more important as they will likely return to a country with significant levels of wasting and stunting malnutrition, while those who may end up in migrant communities may also face adverse conditions.

## SHELTER

In line with TBC’s preparedness for return strategy, the Shelter Programme increasingly focuses on building the refugees’ own capacity to provide safe and adequate housing for their families, while enhancing their livelihoods opportunities. As such, the programme’s skills development component involves training on shelter needs assessment; concrete construction techniques; bamboo growing and treatment; production of roof leaf thatch; as well as natural resource management. The cooperation with surrounding villages for the sustainable use of natural resources has brought tangible results not only in terms of environmental protection but also in minimising conflict with host communities in a protracted refugee situation. The active involvement of local Thai authorities in the natural resource management/shelter projects have also been important for the successful development of collective strategies to tackle problems that were previously often blamed on refugees.

## Shelter needs assessment and repair allocation

Shelter needs assessments are conducted every year. According to guidelines drafted in collaboration with the camp committees, the KRC and relevant TBC staff, shelter materials are then provided on a needs basis, giving priority to the most vulnerable households (households headed by single women or men; inhabited by elderly people, by people with disabilities or by children who spend long periods alone etc.). The last shelter assessment was conducted in August 2013, when more than 28,000 shelters border-wide were assessed. Communal facilities assisted were: 75 warehouses + 222 community buildings. 143 shelter camp stipend staff have been trained in post distribution monitoring (PDM). PDM was conducted during the month of May after the repair period for the houses was finished to establish how many houses have been repaired – are in safe condition, how many are in unsafe conditions, unoccupied and the reasons not to repair the houses. See *Fig B10: Post-distribution monitoring shelter data* in Appendix B.

22,182 shelters were visited in all camps: 21,610 were considered safe, the remaining 572 were considered unsafe and a follow-up visit by camp-based shelter manager and TBC shelter field officer was made to assess the additional need. TBC is working closely with community leaders to ensure households with special shelter needs are properly assisted, e.g., by establishing shelter working groups within each camp section.

## Trainings

Training in the production of concrete footing for houses has been expanded from the pilot project in NP: in the reporting period 561 refugees border-wide gained concrete construction livelihoods skills, which are particularly useful in a return scenario.

In TH camp, the first training on appropriate safer construction techniques was conducted. The safe construction training is a hands-on repair training of shelter special needs. The shelter camp-based staff, carpenters, section leaders and immediate neighbours have participated to rebuild a shelter for most vulnerable household. Three improved construction techniques were implemented and the benefits discussed in a focus group discussion: improved foundations, improved timber joints and cross bracing. All three techniques are simple improvements that do not require major changes to the practiced

construction techniques in the camps and SE Burma/ Myanmar. Similar trainings will be implemented in all camps in October and November to facilitate hands-on learning-by-doing with a target group of the shelter stipend staff and households that have stated they do not have construction skills.

## Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)

Comprising both Thai villagers and refugee representatives, and working under camp management structures, the Environmental Conservation Group (NP) and the Collaborative Committee (Mae Ra Ma Luang (MRML)/Mae La Oon (MLO)) set up in 2013 – continued to formulate rules and regulations on the joint utilisation of local resources. Numerous coordination events helped the camp communities and Thai villagers to share information and coordinate natural resources management, especially in order to respond to problems such as forest fires, watershed areas and deforestation. Various trainings provided by TBC's partner RECOFTC significantly enhanced their capacity to plan and undertake CBNRM.

A Peace and Conflict Advisor of Diakonia, noted that the CBNRM project has contributed to conflict prevention, management and resolution. The communicative platforms have not only developed common understanding and collective action for sustainable natural resource management but also strengthened relationships between the camp population, the surrounding Thai villagers and the local Thai authorities.

## Bamboo and tree growing

In an effort to increase self-sufficiency in the bamboo used for shelter, and also the availability of other trees used for shade, nourishment, fire and erosion prevention etc., following the planting of 13,200 bamboo and other species in 2013, in MLO/MRML:

- A further 3,000 trees were donated (in addition to the 4,000 mentioned in the last report) by local forestry officers to support the activities of the Collaborative Committee, under CBNRM.
- 500 bamboo and 2,000 eucalyptus seedlings, plus another 3,300 trees such as teak, jack fruit and rain tree planted in the bamboo demonstration garden in MLO.
- 3,600 seedlings of five different kinds of trees (Jack fruit, vine, rain tree, T'ler tree, teak) planted in MRML.

In TH camp, a fire in March 2014 destroyed approx. 100 bamboo, 20 eucalyptus trees and 10 banana trees. A further 1,500 banana trees were then replanted in April. A total of 20,700 young bamboo and 22,500 indigenous trees were planted in seven camps, while 2,000 bamboo and 11,800 trees are awaiting to be planted in the ongoing rainy season.

The first harvesting of bamboo for construction will take place in TH camp in late 2014: a 3-day training was held in this camp in February, focusing on techniques on bamboo germination and maintenance; growth monitoring; harvesting periods for using bamboo in construction work. These valuable skills were gained by 34 refugee stipend workers, shelter team members, CC members, KRC and camp residents. In June,



Concrete training , Umpiem Mai

another training in TH camp focused on using bamboo branches to create new bamboo seedlings, reaching 30 refugees who will be able to transfer these new skills to their community. Moreover, in NP, camp leaders provided bamboo planting training to students and young people, who immediately applied the learning by planting 600 bamboo trees.

### ***Shelter: Looking ahead***

It is expected that TBC will have less resource capacity to purchase and deliver shelter materials; these will be increasingly provided to the most vulnerable households in an effort to ensure these populations are properly assisted. TBC will increase emphasis on training and supporting households in maintaining safe shelters, developing skills in shelter materials production, as well as training leaders and families in developing their communities as human settlements as part of preparing for the future. As an initial step, a settlement workshop will take place in September with leaders and partners in the Tak province camps, and then in Mae Hong Son and Kanchanaburi in the following quarters. Additionally, bamboo/tree growing will be part of CBNRM activities by the collaborative committees, who will continue their reforestation activities and fruit tree growing, germinating of trees and growing seedlings in the demonstration gardens. Bamboo treatment will be scaled up to a further five camps: TH, MRML, MLO, MS and ML – thus totalling six camps. Also envisaged is the expansion of CBNRM, to reach five camps (MRML, MLO; ML, TH, and NP) and their surrounding villages.

## **LIVELIHOODS: COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME (CAP)**

The goal of CAP is to build community self-reliance in agriculture and nutrition. The agriculture and other livelihoods activities supported by CAP build on the drive, interest, and inherent knowledge and skills of hundreds of refugee farmers, through their engagement as cluster groups or as camp agriculture stipend workers. These farmers plan together, build the community gardens together, and coach and learn from each other along the way with the support of the TBC Programme staff and other technical experts. The programme earlier known as Community Agriculture and Nutrition programme (CAN) was reoriented as CAP with a greater focus on skill building for nutrition, food and livelihood security in sync with TBC's "preparedness for return" approach.

The low standard of living in the camps, the reduction in food rations, and the prospect of having to return to Myanmar means a great number of households seek skills training that improves their livelihood prospects and food security and can elevate their standard of living. The majority of refugees in the camps are farmers in origin. However, the younger generations born in the camps are less acquainted with agriculture and therefore need additional training to adopt the same in a more modern and competitive environment. The situation in the camps is such that there is limited availability of cultivable land and irrigation water.



A proud farmer, Mae La

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

## Pa Khae, Nu Po



Pa Khae is 60 years old and the head of a family with 9 members. He joined CAP about 4 years ago. Pa Khae has participated in five different agriculture trainings in basic agriculture, organic farming, soil type and its health and seed saving

compost making provided by CAP staff. Pa Khae has been chosen by the CAP participants to be the leader of a cluster group with 35 households working in a community garden outside the camp and 12 households working with kitchen gardens inside the camps. His job is to organise the Farmer Field School trainings and encourage the participants to share their experiences. He always supports and teaches the members of his cluster group to save the seeds and distribute it. In one season he saved about 40 different kinds of indigenous seeds and distributed to anyone who needs them. Pa Khae is also working as the caretaker of the community garden and manages the water supply system so that every participant gets equal amount of water for gardening in the dry season.

Pa Khae is earning an average of 1,500 baht per month selling vegetables, grown in his garden. He proudly says: *'In addition to the income, I have enough fresh and nutritious vegetables every day for my family'. He would like to see more agriculture trainings for the new CAP participants so that people will have good gardens providing them with food and motivation.'*

TBC is expanding the implementation of CAP to all nine refugee camps which is extremely relevant in this context as it utilises a small amount of space to maximise yields. The main CAP activities include: renting land to establish community gardens outside camp; formation of cluster groups of farmers, distribution of agricultural materials; training in novel, sustainable and organic agricultural techniques and related nutritional benefits of gardens; seed saving; establishment of demonstration farms and nurseries, farmer fairs, exposure visits to help learning about management of agricultural enterprises in non-camp settings, promotion of community development and ownership in all project areas and building preparedness for return to Myanmar.

By June 2014, 6,299 HHs, i.e., 29.6% of HHs in eight camps (except TH), have received vegetable seeds and seedlings for trees with multiple uses for cultivation in gardens inside and adjacent to areas outside camps for the 2014 growing season. The seed saving initiatives under CAP are a means of transferring knowledge regarding indigenous varieties, increase their self-reliance in seed and vegetable saving and production, and increase their independence from commercial seed suppliers. Additionally, it provides a link to conserve the rich cultural heritage associated with indigenous agriculture practiced in SE Burma/ Myanmar.

Over 30 different varieties of vegetables, fruits, roots and tubers that contribute to their daily dietary intake of vitamin A, C, iron and fibre were planted by refugees in their kitchen gardens inside the camps as well as in their cluster gardens located in the vicinity of the camps. These gardens have increased availability of fresh garden food among households. On average, every CAP household consumes dark leafy greens, yellow/orange vegetables and fruit for six days of the week.

**Fig 2.7: No. of HHs reached by CAP (Jun 2014)**

Camp	Total HHs	HHs reached	% HHs reached
MNS	2,573	293	11%
MS	589	220	37%
MLO	2,120	1,016	48%
MRML	2,347	931	40%
ML	7,532	2,494	33%
UM	2,884	1,452	50%
NP	2,620	1,477	56%
DY	632	78	12%
TH	1,309	0	0%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>22,606</b>	<b>7,961</b>	<b>35%</b>

Regular monitoring by the CAP team shows that gardening can generate up to 1,000 baht income per month and/or enable saving of several hundred baht for expenditures on vegetables per month. The low income levels in the camps means that even a small increase can have a significant impact on many households, allowing them to supplement the basic food ration and purchase essential household items not provided by agencies. Thus, while improving the nutritional diversity of their food intake, the CAP gardens have also contributed to developing livelihood skills essential for self-reliance and provided a means of income. An overview of average income from agricultural production can be found in *Fig B11: CAP performance in Appendix B*.

## Improved access to land

By June 2014, CAP has accessed 153 rai (60 acres/24.5 hectares) of land for CAP gardens that are used for cultivating organic, and nutritious vegetables, as well as for livestock raising and 41 rai (16 acres/6.5 hectares) of land for rice cultivation. The involvement of households and cluster groups in these gardens and fields can be seen in *Fig B12: Accessible land and cluster groups in Appendix B*.

Community gardeners have also established marketing links with 32 boarding houses, 22 nursery schools, 16 CBOs and 12 local NGOs and other institutions inside the camp. The CAP team has observed a high demand for community garden products which has ensured a steady basis for income generation from cultivation of vegetables.

Livestock raising is another activity under CAP that addresses the needs for additional nutrition intake of refugees and their overall food security. This activity links with EDP, see below. Depending on the type of animals, a small space is utilised to accommodate quite a large number of livestock – even for bigger animals such as pigs, since two to three pigs can be raised within a 6 m<sup>2</sup>-square meter space. The meat products from pig, chicken, fish, frog and rabbit are for the families' consumption and the surplus is sold for extra income. Facilities for demonstration purposes have been established in CAP gardens in several camps.

## Capacity building on transferable livelihoods skills

CAP is encouraging the youth to participate in agricultural activities to acquire a key livelihood skill which is easily transferrable to a Myanmar context, as CAP utilises low-cost, locally adapted technology for producing organic food in contexts where land and water are not abundant. TBC had initiated training on rice cultivation in ML and NP camps, to address the need of refugees born and raised in the camps who had no experience in farming. Based on lessons learned in ML and NP, TBC has established rice fields in five camps and is now promoting crop rotation in the land used for rice cultivation.

During the period, a total of 278 persons (45% women) participated in CAP ToTs and trainings on farmer Field Schools, health benefits of gardens, soil health, seed saving and planting in small spaces etc. Participants have adopted between two and four new agricultural techniques such as compost making, biological pest control, liquid fertiliser, seed production over the project period. CAP has eight demonstration and training centres in five camps with four more being currently established in the remaining four camps. CAP has also developed cross-border linkages with Food Security Working Group (FSWG-Myanmar), and Livelihood Working Group (LLHWG-Myanmar). Members of Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN), Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) and the Karen Forestry and Agriculture Departments in SE Burma/Myanmar participate regularly at the CAP Annual workshops. These links will enable cooperation with agencies working on organic cultivation in SE Burma/Myanmar.



Farmer with family start preparing land, Mae La

## CAP: Looking Ahead

- CAP is increasing synergies with other programmes of TBC; especially working along with the CMT programme, the Nutrition programme, the Shelter programme and EDP. Given the reduction in rations following the reduction in funding for humanitarian assistance, CAP is now being increasingly relied upon to complement the food rations by providing a diverse nutrient base.
- CAP is exploring potential methods to engage more with the youth through various means – including, the introduction of CAP to boarding schools in camps. CAP is also linking with schools to include environment and agriculture into the curriculum and create a greater interest in agriculture and its prospects. Though focussing on low-cost and low input and the use of local resources, CAP also pilots new technologies (such as protected cultivation through greenhouses) to specifically attract young people towards agriculture.
- The availability of water has been a major constraint in promoting agriculture. In several camps most agricultural activities come to a halt during the dry/hot season from January to May. CAP will increase its efforts to increase the water availability during the dry season to enable yearlong vegetable production. The focus is on increasing access to water, ensuring proper hygiene near water sources, introducing better water saving cultivation practices as well as water harvesting methods. CAP will work with TBC's Shelter programme to develop water harvesting on a household level to especially increase water availability for vegetable kitchen gardens.
- CAP has been negotiating with Thai authorities as well as Thai villages neighbouring the refugee camps to acquire land for establishing CAP gardens. CAP expansion plans also include implementation of activities in SE Myanmar in partnership with KESAN. Initially the programme will focus on trainings, and seed distribution, in coordination with local CBOs. CAP will also continue to strengthen its relationships with the FSWG-Myanmar to facilitate networking preparedness for return.

## LIVELIHOODS: ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (EDP)

TBC's Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings and Loan Programme (EDGSL) programme has been renamed as Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) as it aims to build refugees' capacities to establish micro or small entrepreneurial activities for self-employment and income generation in the refugee camps as well as in preparedness for return. The programme is now operational in all nine refugee camps along the border. The programme focusses on skill building for improving employability, enterprise creation, value addition for marketing, advanced business management, and development of Savings and Loans Groups. Currently, 1,215 entrepreneurial activities are receiving support from the programme. 321 out of them are trades, 163 manufacturing, 35 services, 591 animal raising, 20 farming, 16 cricket raising, 61 poultry/duck and eight fish-related enterprises.

### Training on entrepreneurship development and provision of start-up grants

A total of 321 persons (82% female) were trained on Entrepreneurship Development and 245 (215 female) received a start-up capital grant of 2,400 baht during the first half of 2014. There are 34 participants (22 female) who have set up shops to sell rice using their savings funds from savings groups and small loans from the TBC grant fund which they will pay back within 6 to 8 months.

Participants are selected from nine target groups, e.g., single-female-headed households and people with disabilities. The total number of camp people trained so far on Entrepreneurship Development is 2,168 (72% female), and 2,007 (72% female) out of these have received a start-up grant.



Entrepreneurship Training, Ban Don Yang

**Fig 2.8: People trained on entrepreneurship development (Jan-Jun 2014)**

Participants	Camps									Total
	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	
Male	12	-	28	10	-	-	-	2	6	58
Female	54	30	44	32	-	-	-	50	53	263
Total:	66	30	72	42	-	-	-	52	59	321

With the purpose of building livelihood skills of the youth and preparing them for potential return, the EDP team has also begun trainings for youth groups. At MNS camp, a youth group comprising 10 members showed interest in developing a group business on catfish raising and selling. A two-day technical training on fish raising was organised for them inside the camp, facilitated by external experts. This group also underwent a two-day training session on entrepreneurship and management skills immediately after the technical training, and were provided a start-up grant of 20,000 baht. The grant will be used for building a fish pond, buying the fish for breeding, and buying fish feed and other necessary equipment.

## Technical training on food processing and animal raising

EDP organises trainings to develop technical skills of refugees in areas which are currently in demand in the camps. Such trainings ensure value addition, product diversification and sustain income generation for a longer period of time, as processed foods such as banana crisps, dried pork, and potato chips are in high demand, can be stored for long periods and can be sold during the off season. During the current reporting period 28 persons (75% women) were trained in food processing of sausages, mangoes and chillies. 46 persons (72% female) were also trained on systematic pig raising and environment protection during the reporting period.

### COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### Bae Reh, Ban Mai Nai Soi



Bae Reh is 47 years old. He has been living in Ban Mai Nai Soi Camp with his wife since 1996. As Bae Reh was worried about how to take care of his two children and his wife, he decided to become involved in economic activities to generate income for his family's needs. He participated in the Entrepreneurship Development Training in 2013 and started a snack shop with the start-up grant support from TBC. He got further support from the stipend workers giving him a good start. Now he is busy with his snack shop to generate some income for his family. As it is difficult for him to go outside camp for labour work, because of his physical condition, he is very thankful to TBC for the support. A current challenge for him and his family is that the status has changed from most vulnerable to vulnerable (after he started the snack shop); and it is difficult for him to support his wife and two children with the current level of rations.

## Community-based savings and loan and micro insurance programme

TBC has established savings and loans groups in six camps. Savings and loans groups involved in animal husbandry have also been introduced to micro-insurance in six camps. This kind of exposure to financial management and capital accumulation prepares refugee communities to participate in the cash economy outside camps and upon return.

The two-day training for forming savings and loan groups includes topics such as saving techniques, account keeping, interest calculation, and negotiating lending and repayment terms. TBC staff then facilitates the process of group formation to initiate the group savings process. The groups are also provided with a cash box, padlocks, calculator, record books, rulers, pass books and pens. Micro-insurance is provided for groups involved in livestock rearing which caters to the need for medical support for pigs. Group members contribute 5 baht each week to get medical support worth 500 baht each month for their animals.

From January to June 2014, 241 persons (84% women) were trained on savings and loan processes and 35 groups were established. To date there are a total of 132 groups operating in six camps with 940 members. An overview of the Savings and Loans groups can be found in *Fig B13: Groups formed and trained on savings & loans (Jan-Jun 2014)* in Appendix B.

## Small business management training

The programme conducts trainings for those who are already running their own businesses in order to help them improve their entrepreneurship skills in preparation for return to Burma/Myanmar. A total of 91 existing entrepreneurs (60% women) 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.

## Exposure trips

To develop programme participant's business ideas and expand their knowledge of entrepreneurial activities that can be launched in camps, and in the future, 121 camp residents (63% women), mostly existing small scale entrepreneurs, participated in four 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.

### EDP: Looking ahead

- Continue existing programmes to double the no. of participants (from 2013 annual target) covering all camps: EDP is targeting to reach over 1,000 people in terms of providing entrepreneurship development training and grants in 2014.
- Series of Small Business Management Training for the existing entrepreneurs in Tak camps. Cash Projection Training guidelines have been translated into Burmese and Karen and will be implemented in the coming months. These trainings will be implemented as per the needs and demand of existing entrepreneurs.
- Support and develop group/cooperative businesses: Group Businesses will get more support in the coming months to promote formation of cooperatives in camps, as they can be helpful to organise camp people to start a business which needs a bigger investment and can cater for the needs of a comparatively larger segment of camp community.



Exposure trip to Ratchaburi

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## ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Organisational resources and structure are responding to the changing context and programme directions.

During the period, the senior management team engaged in scenario planning both within TBC, the Board and members and also CCSDPT. There is some consensus building towards the scenario around a faltering peace process with increasing economic development and more aid being channelled to SE Burma/Myanmar. While such conditions are not conducive for an organised return, reduction in services for refugees and increased restrictions on movement in and out of camps is likely to impact on the rate of people migrating further into Thailand and also spontaneous returns.

With the downward trend in the camp population and decreasing funds available for refugees, TBC plans to reallocate financial, technical and human resources to where they are needed most to ensure cost and system efficiencies while maximising impact.

With the enhanced focus on preparedness and increasingly complex programmes there is a need to ensure an adequate monitoring system with the aim of constantly improving the performance. At the same time various donors have increased the technical demands and the level of details needed in the reporting. An internal monthly reporting system has been introduced whereby all stakeholders provide timely and relevant information, both for utilisation in the donors' reports and for TBC staff.

TBC has made substantial investments in developing its refugee population monitoring system since 2013. A new TBC centralised web database has been developed and is now operational. Apart from enumerating identity/demographic information for all individual refugees, population subgroups that present specific vulnerabilities, requiring particular attention in terms of access to livelihood programmes, shelter, food assistance, governance, can now be identified. These include, for example, women and girls, youth, elderly, Muslim religious minorities. Household level information includes the CMT vulnerability categories including Vulnerable and Most Vulnerable households.

The TBC centralised web database brings other new functionalities to TBC monitoring systems for the first time, including: centralised storage of the annual TBC border-wide population census and monthly updates;

improved intrinsic data quality controls; the ability to auto-generate border-wide reports for all camps and household level population reports; addition of new standard demographic categories to facilitate reporting; and the ability to automate production of over 22,000 ration books, with specific information on household members and household ration entitlements. The upgraded monitoring system will refine TBC's work for continuous improvement to beneficiary accountability.

### **Organisational development: Looking ahead**

- Currently developing TBC programme modules for the central web database, that will establish and monitor links between each individual refugee and their participation in TBC programmes. This will enable more rigorous monitoring of inclusion, equity and diversity in TBC programmes.
- Developing new Supply Chain module to replace existing supply chain management system.
- TBC programme staff will be trained to use the database to update programme participation information, and to generate and utilise programme participation reports.
- M&E technical support for the 2014 Annual Population Verification (APV) census, Ration Book 2015 design and production and the 2014 Shelter Assessment.
- Review of the implementation and streamlining of gender into all activities will be conducted by two external consultants supported by Dan Church Aid, to improve the focus on gender in TBC activities.
- Analysis of the level of equity and inclusion in TBC activities. Supported by DFAT, the aim is to obtain knowledge of the level of inclusion of various groups of the camp population (gender, age, ethnicity, religion, disabilities and vulnerabilities), and consequently use this information to enhance the performance and ensure that all groups in the camps are offered the same level of services.
- With the downward trend in the camp population and decreasing funds available for refugees, TBC plans to reallocate financial, technical and human resources to where they are needed most to ensure cost and system efficiencies while maximising impact.

The Information Technology (IT) team ensured minimal disruption to business as usual. The team embarked on a number of projects which are approaching completion. We have seen the installation of a new server, and work on our new Population Database for example. IT training courses have been delivered on

three levels namely basic, intermediate and advanced covering Microsoft products. More specific training has included QuickBooks mainly for staff responsible for financial administration procedures. A number of IT projects continue to be work in progress and are on track for completion.

## IT in the camp

We have continued to invest time and resources into our IT-in-Camps initiative. We are actively involved in building the capacity and raising the awareness of IT in camps through supporting a range of training interventions for camp based staff as well as the refugees. In addition, we continue the delivery and installation of IT equipment and the provision of IT services such as setting up computers and computer equipment, providing scheduled maintenance as well as providing Helpdesk support. The feedback we have received have been encouraging as reflected in the following comments:

*We are happy that TBC is providing this training because without this we will not have the opportunity outside of the camp”*

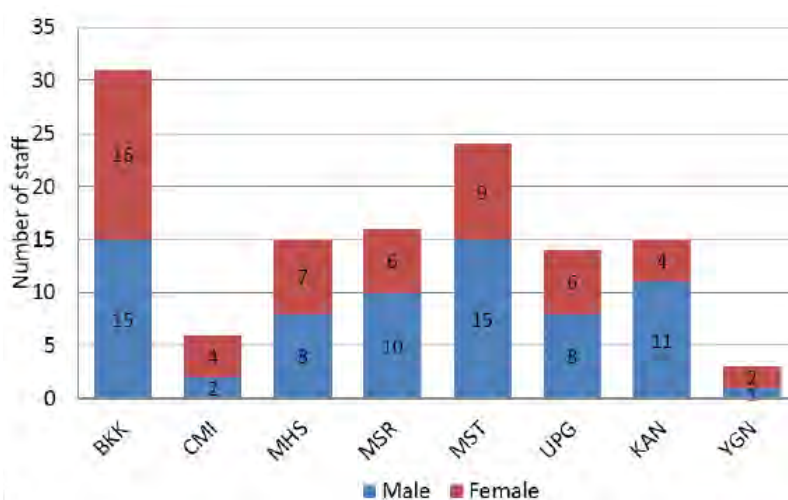
*“The training will help when we return we will be able to find jobs”*

*Everything is changing and IT plays a big role in the change and I am confident that TBC has considered our learning is important”*

## HUMAN RESOURCES

The driving factor for reviewing our Human Resource strategy over this period has been to continue to support the values, mission and vision of TBC. From a Human Resource perspective it helps to understand the context better to plan, obtain buy-in and deliver appropriate interventions. Organisational development and change continues to influence TBC and even though much attention was paid to this over the past three years, it is clear that change continues to be a challenge. As the organisation continues to adjust to both internal and external pressures it will always have to review its systems, structures processes and policies with a

Fig 2.9: TBC staff by office and gender (Jun 2014)



view to reshape and resize the scope of its operations and the role and responsibilities of our most valuable asset - our staff. Below is the number of staff by gender and aggregated by field office, Bangkok and Yangon. See a full list of TBC staff by June 2014 in Appendix D1.

This period has seen the implementation of a new salary structure and grading system as part of the pay and reward strategy. The review assessed TBC's position in the labour market for both National and International staff in Thailand and established a structure for Myanmar-based staff. TBC strives to be competitive in the labour market and also to ensure that our staff are fairly rewarded for their efforts and contribution to the achievement of TBC's vision and mission.

Over the past six months staff turnover has remained low at an average rate of 4%. By and large the average staff turnover across all industries and sectors in Thailand has averaged at 10%. Benefits of low turnover to TBC has meant reduced recruitment costs, costs associated with training and replacement of staff and the intangible cost of lowering of staff morale and productivity.

During the period Human Resources and Administration came under the oversight of a specialist and the IT department was strengthened with recruitment of additional staff. A Livelihoods specialist joined the team to further integrate all CAP and EDP programmes, and a new programme manager and administrator were recruited for the Yangon office. The deputy director and the communications specialist departed and their responsibilities have been absorbed in the current restructuring. The Thailand programme will be gradually downsizing, through integration of programmes and reallocating human resources to where they are most needed.

Total spend on learning and development has been kept to a low level with the majority of courses being run in-house. Course areas covered have included performance management, communication and negotiation skills. Staff learning and development and capacity building will continue to be a top priority for TBC and the HR team. It is our goal to provide and or source training and development opportunities that are relevant to the skills and competences that will benefit both TBC and our employees in the attainment of personal and work objectives and to provide them with the information they need to expand their work horizons.

### ***Human resources : Looking ahead***

- Introduce tools to raise the engagement levels of staff and to develop relationship building interventions to deliver value to the organisation.
- More on-line surveys will be developed to capture the voice of staff, such as annual staff engagement surveys, exit interviews, as well as feedback on training and workshops attended. Policies and procedures will continue to be revised to ensure they are fit for purpose.
- Supporting the change process, anticipating and responding to new opportunities to support and develop our staff while working closely with the leadership team to deliver interventions that ensure sustained capacity development and management of all staff based on TBC's need and the work to be done.



TBC staff at annual workshop, Cha Am

## GOVERNANCE

History was made with the first TBC Board and Member EGM meetings being held in Yangon in April providing an opportunity for some of our members' operational staff in Myanmar to also join in the discussions. The board also convened three meetings via teleconference. Board objectives for 2014 include recruitment (currently seeking 3<sup>rd</sup> independent trustee), scenario planning, stakeholder engagement and accountability, collaboration and governance, the consortium model and building leadership.

The consortium was established to pool funds to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and while the model continues to be relevant to provide support for refugees in Thailand, it has been established that the Consortium model with its governance system is not necessarily transferable to the Myanmar context. However as many of the members are expanding operations in Myanmar, it opens the possibility for collaboration and operational partnerships but this alters the relationships established between agencies for the purpose of a Consortium in Thailand. Governance meetings have recognised that new rules of engagement and protocols for collaboration need to be developed between TBC and the member organisations in Myanmar in the coming period.

### Governance : Looking ahead

- Strengthen the governance structure by continuing the review and update of TBC's mission statement, objects and by-laws to be aligned with contextual, organisational and programmatic developments.

## SIGNIFICANT CHANGES DURING THE PERIOD

This section highlights some of the programme level responses to the changing context and reductions in funding.

### Impact of ration changes

See Fig 2.4: Numbers of households/persons in different CMT categories for ration distributions (June 2014) above page 23.

In view of recent funding cuts and also of TBC's strategic plan for 2013-2017 which seeks to prepare refugees for an eventual return and to encourage self-reliance, the provision of food assistance now takes place as part of broader efforts to implement CMT: hence the communities decide on the allocation of food assistance, after establishing criteria to identify vulnerable households and thus prioritise the needs of the most vulnerable populations i.e., women, children, disabled, chronically sick, persons with disabilities, etc. CMT has been used with varying degrees of success in resource-poor settings in various African nations. However, prior to its very recent implementation by TBC in refugee camps in Thailand, CMT had never been applied in the context of a SE Asian complex humanitarian setting.



TBC Board, Members and staff at Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) in Yangon, April 2014

Since October 2013, the CMT approach has been implemented reasonably successfully in all camps, and all households have been categorised according to their vulnerability (Most Vulnerable, Vulnerable, Standard, Self-Reliant) – section by section in each camp, with thorough engagement from section leaders, CCs, CBOs working in camp, Karen and Karenni Refugee Committees. An exception is MS camp, where the process started later given its particularly difficult living conditions and past fire disasters. A second round of household verification has started in the camps where CMT is more advanced. According to the CMT results to date, throughout all nine camps 6.9% of households are Most Vulnerable category, 8.3% Vulnerable, 84.3% Standard and 0.4% Self-Reliant.

Among the key positive impacts worth noting, CMT has helped to draw attention to the needs of specific vulnerable groups. Moreover, it has strengthened further the good collaboration TBC has always enjoyed with camp leaderships: it would have been impossible to succeed in such a major undertaking without their understanding and support in the many interactions with the community.

Nevertheless, CMT has faced a great deal of rejection, as in the end most households actually saw a reduction in their monthly rice rations. CMT is an intrinsically difficult process, and a few (expected) challenges continue to be met. In NP, two separate demonstrations by refugee stipend workers – first by teachers and then by medical staff – occurred in late January/early February. The teachers were dissatisfied with the majority of them being classified as Standard households under the CMT criteria, as they felt their stipends were insufficient to supplement the reduced adult rations. Through a series of consultations with the CC, KRC and the humanitarian community, a temporary solution to supplement the adult rations was agreed until the end of the current school year in March. For a longer term solution, the CC has encouraged the teachers to enter the appeal process to the CMT team, so that their household status can be reassessed. The medical staff made similar representations to the CC, claiming that stipends should be reviewed following any ration change. Furthermore, not all CC members in UM were supportive of the CMT, which delayed the households' classification.

Discussions on both issues continue, to prevent the highly undesirable consequence of a large number of stipend workers resigning to seek better income generation opportunities to complement their families' needs. In the first half of 2014 TBC has constantly sought to enhance its efforts to gain

broader understanding of the CMT process with all humanitarian agencies and associated stipend staff. Numerous CMT information sessions were organised to increase knowledge of the process and the rationale for it, while gaining support from the community to identify and verify households in all camps. Some elements that are key to the CMT implementation have been made clear in the past months.

For instance, it is essential to have the household classification criteria truly developed/agreed by the community: as such, when dissension arises, the CMT team can promptly refer to the agreed criteria, and suggest the appeal process if people find that they can be reassessed in case their situation has changed. Having the criteria agreed by all concerned also ensures fairness and transparency. Furthermore, the community must be fully aware of the appeal process, who to seek and where to go, when they are not sure they were put into an appropriate category. People should be encouraged and feel that is their right to make an appeal if their classification has been unfair or their situation has changed. Accessible appeal processes help to strengthen the whole CMT intervention.

Also essential is to work very closely with CC and section leaders, as the community looks up to them when needing help to deal with their various difficulties faced in camp life. In particular, giving full support to CCs and the CMT team in decision making has given them opportunities to enhance their leadership skills when faced with the various CMT challenges: for example, following the teacher strike event, the CC decided to address the threat to discontinued education to children by providing extra rice to the teachers from their own administrative budget, thus speedily addressing an emergency situation. Furthermore, training must be provided continuously to the CMT staff (such as on public speaking, information-sharing, counselling training and so on), as well as coaching to the newly recruited staff.

The impact of the CMT, and of the rations reduction which has taken place since November 2013, is being closely monitored by TBC programme staff, and also in conjunction with CCSDPT, which has developed a matrix of indicators to monitor the impact of the reduction not only in food assistance but also in other services (health, education) provided in camp by organisations who are also facing funding restrictions.

A study conducted by The Nossal Institute of Health, Melbourne University has sought to ascertain the refugees' perception of the whole process: "Letting Refugees Decide What is Fair: A Study of CMT for Food Distribution in refugee camps on the Thailand-Burma Border". In ML, NP and UM, a total of 60 participants, comprised of representatives from camp CBOs and random population samples from various ethnic and religious subgroups, were interviewed:

- To assess the refugees' perception regarding the efficacy and equity of the new CMT model in the three pilot camps.
- To assess the level of knowledge and participation in the CMT programme of the general refugee population.
- To explore any perceptions of discrimination among vulnerable minorities within the camps regarding the food rationing system.

While the final report is still being finalised, some preliminary themes have emerged:

- Knowledge gap between Section Leaders/CBOs and general population.
- Resistance to being divided into separate categories.
- Muslims shop owner's perception of over representation in ration reduction.
- Ration issues secondary to desire for future outside the camps.

The issues highlighted by the assessment will be further explored by TBC programme staff in the coming months, together with refugee leadership

and CMT stipend workers, as they indicate points of contention that must be addressed to ensure the effective implementation of CMT and its application to other TBC programmes. Indeed, CMT will be increasingly used as a tool to ensure that the camp population is adequately identified and supported by TBC programmes such as SFP, Shelter, CAP and EDP. TBC's monitoring systems are being enhanced so that a more comprehensive profile of each refugee will soon be available, thus enabling a more targeted reach of beneficiaries, fostering inclusion within the camp community.

The CMT staff themselves is slowly taking on the task of stimulating the most vulnerable refugees to engage in TBC's and other livelihoods programmes in the camps. Finally, CMT has heightened the refugees' awareness that they will need to, in the very limited camp contexts, seek to become more self-reliant, in preparation for return when conditions allow.

## INTEGRATION OF PROGRAMMES

Synergies between different sectors of TBC's programmes (CAP, EDP, Nutrition, Shelter and CMT) are gradually increasing in keeping with the "preparedness for return" approach through joint activities and referrals of beneficiaries to relevant TBC programmes.

### COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### Saw Moo Dah Shee, Umpiem Mai



Saw Moo Dah Shee is a 28 old Karen who has many years' experience working together with CBOs, NGOs and volunteering in Umpiem Mai camp. He is currently working as a CMT Manager, supervising 23 staff from different ethnicities. He feels that CMT is a great challenge and that his position provides him with stronger leadership skills. Major challenges are the ration changes and the restrictions in travelling. Moo Dah Shee finds that the livelihood opportunities and the self-reliance initiatives currently are the best opportunities for the camp population.

If he has no opportunity to resettle to a third country, Moo Dah Shee believes he would be able to become a good community leader since he has now got experience working with the refugee community and being part of the CMT intervention.

## Integration CMT/CMPP

In line with the objective of streamlining TBC's preparedness work related to leadership, governance, decision-making and participation to enable refugees and displaced persons to make informed decisions about their future and potential return, three key programmes and initiatives of TBC – the Camp Management Programme, the CMT initiative, and the Community Outreach and Beneficiary Communication work – now work together in a single CMPP programme. The CMPP goal is to strengthen refugee leadership in governance, promote more meaningful refugee community participation, and support their preparedness through six components:

1. Camp management and refugee representation to support refugee committees, camp committees and CBOs.
2. Protection and accountability, including beneficiary communication mechanisms, support for CoC and Child Protection policy among camp leaders and contributions to protection initiatives within CCSDPT, border-wide and at the camp level.
3. Support to the coordination of delivery of humanitarian assistance and basic services, including promotion of the CMT approach to promote equity in access to humanitarian aid and technical support to camp committees in strengthening their capacity to coordinate and advocate for continuing basic services.
4. Support to the development of refugee-led preparedness strategies that will build on the initial actions of the refugee committees last year to convene workshops on return and to define basic conditions for return.
5. Support to refugee-led advocacy.

6. Capacity building, including training on leadership and governance, strategic planning, human resource management and administration, protection, and accountability.

## Integration CMT/CAP

In collaboration with the CMT team, CAP has successfully initiated activities in DY, mainly targeting the “Most Vulnerable” persons in the camp. These persons are referred to CAP by the CMT committee, who are then consulted regarding their interest in agricultural activities. Similar consultations with CMT teams are being carried out in other camps to ensure that “Vulnerable” and “Most Vulnerable” groups of people have access to means of good nutrition and livelihoods.

## Integration CAP/Nutrition

The CAP team and the Nutrition team are coordinating to improve the monitoring of children's nutritional intake in all nursery schools in ML, and to identify the nutritional needs of people within cluster groups. CAP cluster groups and nursery school trainers meet to identify potential linkages. For example, nursery schools usually purchase fresh vegetables from the market – instead, the schools now purchase from CAP participants. This benefits the children who now have access to organic produce, while CAP members are able to have a ready market, ensuring a steady income. The Nutrition team is also conducting trainings on nutrition for the CAP team members in order to increase understanding of the benefits of a healthy diet, and to help CAP teams target households with special nutritional requirements, as well as to promote planned packaging of seeds and seedlings for cultivation to ensure balanced nutrition.



Cluster group, Umpiem Mai

## Integration CAP/EDP

In line with its preparedness strategy, TBC continued to seek integration of CAP with its livelihoods programmes, while also assisting the CCs in organising their Livelihoods Committees in order to provide oversight, facilitate coordination and encourage refugee participation in the various livelihood programmes in the camps. An initial outcome in that respect has been the submission of a number of livelihood-related proposals by community leaders. The KRC submitted a proposal to TBC to support their Livelihoods Project for 111,950 baht. The project activities involve vegetable cultivation and animal husbandry to be implemented in Mae Sot. The proposal was approved by TBC and activities have just been initiated with land preparation and construction of animal pens.

Better integration between CAP and EDP, is also envisaged as part of TBC's preparedness strategy. This includes skill building on processing and marketing of fresh produce, and for joining savings and loan groups.

TBC is also encouraging the youth to participate in CAP to acquire a key livelihood skill which is easily transferrable to the Myanmar context, as CAP utilises low-cost, locally adapted technology for producing organic food in contexts where access to land and water is not easily available.

## Shifting focus in shelter programme

Shelter and settlement programme is shifting focus to the communal aspect of the refugee settlements, rather than the individual shelter households as in the past. This includes the drafting and consultation of settlement and housing guidelines (ongoing), as well as a focus to communal space planning within the camps through a series of community action planning workshops. The aim of the planning workshops is to create a platform to discuss settlement planning typologies and principles as well as potential settlement planning issues. Raising questions such as what spatial planning, land and infrastructure is needed to create sustainable communities.

### COMMUNITY PROFILE Tee Ya Bu, Tham Hin



Tee Ya Bu is 58 years old and has been living in Tham Hin since the establishment of the camp in 1997. During these years, he has been involved in many programmes provided by COERR, IRC, HI, and TBC. He is now working as CEAB (Camp Elderly Advisory Board). His main responsibility is to give advice in judgment cases in the camp.

Tee Ya Bu was the campaign manager in Tham Hin during the ration change campaign, and was one of the key persons to lead people to understand CMT and the ration change. When asked why he is involved in so many tasks, Tee Ya Bu replies: *"I have been involved in many works of NGOs because I love learning. When there is anything new, I will try to learn and I will share what I have learned to my people."*

Tee Ya Bu finds that livelihood activities are very important for people to be able to become self-reliant. He began his livelihood work by getting land and seeds from COERR to plant vegetables. This gave him a little income and he joined the EDP group to get THB 4,500 grants to buy a pig. He fed the pig for some time and he then sold the pig to buy ducks. The benefits from selling ducks helped him get enough money to buy new pigs and catfish. Now, he has many kinds of vegetables in his garden and feeding 50 catfish, 59 ducks and 5 pigs in his farm. *"I have been working very hard to be able to support my family, to stand on my own legs. People should now understand the CMT concept and try to stand up, especially getting involved in livelihood activities, to be able to stand by themselves, to become self-reliant,"* Tee Ya Bu states.

Bamboo leaching was piloted in NP camp during 2013-2014 with encouraging results, and is being scaled to a further five camps (MS, MLO, MRML, ML, TH) – thus totalling six camps. Approx. 900 refugees are expected to be trained on bamboo treatment/leaching. Leaching is a very cheap, traditional and environmentally friendly way of treating bamboo, and can be easily replicated in any setting.

Bamboo is used throughout SE Asia: it grows quickly and easily, it is a very strong material, does not require much equipment to be manipulated etc. Such knowledge will also enable trainees to make and disseminate a much more sustainable use of this natural resource. The trainings on bamboo leaching will be complemented with trainings on safe construction techniques (setting up safe foundations, joining bamboo correctly, fixing roof covers etc.).

These acquired technical skills will help them to build and fix their homes and other facilities in ways that make them more stable and safer against storms, landslides etc., besides providing them with livelihood opportunities that can be useful in camp or upon return to Myanmar/migration to other locations. 561 refugees have been trained during the past six months in concrete training activities in eight out of the nine camps. It is envisaged to diversify the training now on request of the refugee participants to include more advanced concrete making techniques, such as carpentry, mould making, cement block making and stabilised earth block making. These are all appropriate construction techniques for the SE of Myanmar. All refugees trained under the various TBC programmes receive certificates that can help with future employment.

Also envisaged is the expansion of CBNRM, to reach five camps (MLO, MRML, ML, NP, TH) and their surrounding villages. Altogether, refugees and local villagers have little understanding of sustainable use of natural resources and indeed compete for forest products such as wood, plants, water etc. in the areas surrounding the refugee camps. This is highly problematic particularly in view of the heavily depleted forest environment along the Thai/Myanmar border, and the fact that a large percentage of the population relies on the natural forests for their livelihoods. Furthermore, some refugee camps (MS, MLO, MRML, NP) are located in environmentally-protected areas, where the use of natural resources is actually restricted by the Royal Thai Forestry Department (FD).

The natural resource management trainings and technical support will teach the local population and the refugees how to sustainably use, preserve and jointly manage local natural resources. Trainings, technical and coordination support at grassroots level will target approx. 450 refugees, local villagers and their leaders, the FD and other local government authorities, environmental groups comprising all such stakeholders, school students, among others. For the various CBNRM trainings, two demonstration gardens will be set up, serving four camps (MLO, MRML, ML and TH): these will provide learning opportunities in appropriate planting, maintenance and usage of indigenous trees, bamboo and other food plants; how to grow certain fruit trees; how to cultivate vegetables more efficiently; how to germinate seeds collected from the forest etc.



Tree planting for reforestation, Mae Ra Ma Luang

## Child protection

TBC is committed to strengthen the way it ensures that no harm comes to children who come into contact with the organisation as we deliver our work. In line with this commitment, a review and revision of the TBC Child Safeguarding Policy was conducted in the first half of 2014 using the DFAT Child Protection Policy as a benchmark.

The new TBC Child Protection Policy, which can be found on the TBC website, outlines the principles, systems, and appropriate actions TBC commits to for the prevention of and response to potential situations of child abuse within the organisation's programme. It applies to all staff members, and other representatives (including TBC Board members, TBC camp-based stipend staff, volunteers, child minders,

contractors, sub-contractors, consultants, suppliers, service providers, interns), and TBC partners in both our professional and private lives.

It also applies to all visitors hosted by TBC during visits to the communities where we work. The policy remains in effect during and after work hours and applies to all children.

Protection of children is also contained in several other instruments to which TBC has subscribed. See Fig 2.10 below on international guidelines assisting.

**Fig 2.10: International guidance for TBC**

Standard	Lead Agency	TBC Obligation or Guidance
The Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response	Sphere Project Board	Guidance
The CoC: Principles of Conduct of The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Response Programmes	The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief	Obligation (Signatory)
Operating Guidelines for Humanitarian Workers	DHA-WG (Donor-Humanitarian Actors Working Group) 2012	Guidance
Standard in Accountability and Quality Management	HAP 2010	Guidance
PSAE Interagency Protocols	CCSDPT 2009	Obligation
Core Humanitarian Standard	HAP/People in Aid	Guidance
Guidelines for GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Settings	Inter-Agency Standing Committee 2005	Guidance
Building Safer Organisations Guidelines	International Council of Voluntary Agencies	Guidance
PSAE – Model Complaints and Investigation Procedures	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	Guidance
The Good Enough Guide	Emergency Capacity Building Project (CARE, Catholic Relief Services, IRC, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, STC, and World Vision).	Guidance



## MYANMAR PROGRAMME

In addition to ongoing projects, TBC supported an additional 63,000 people in conflict-affected areas of SE Burma/Myanmar during the first half of 2014. Relief assistance included cash transfers for 13,240 impoverished civilians in remote rural areas and food assistance for 12,760 IDPs in camps adjacent to the Thailand border. A small grants scheme enabled civil society organisations to initiate a range of new community-based recovery and rehabilitation projects which are benefitting 37,000 people. This section describes these achievements as well as summarising TBC's investments in building local capacities and documenting protection concerns.

### Community protection and rehabilitation initiatives

TBC supported the Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) facilitate a land registration project that is targeting 500 farming households in 21 villages across three village tracts in Ye and Yebyu Townships in the Mon ceasefire areas. This project includes training and the dissemination of legal information related to land laws; the establishment of land registration committees in each village tract; GPS surveys to measure land holdings; and assistance in applying for legal recognition of the land users' claims. HURFOM is supporting farmers appeal directly to the Government of Myanmar for restoration of their individual land rights.

This is similar to an ongoing project in which the KESAN is working through the KNU to claim customary land tenure rights. Additional support has been provided to KESAN in 2014 to promote food security across 16 villages and 12,000 beneficiaries in Hpapun, Bilin, Shwegyin and Kyain Seikkgyi Townships. Project management committees will be supported to facilitate the repair of irrigation canals, the management of rice banks, promote sustainable practices for animal husbandry, crop diversification and bio-intensive vegetable gardening practices.

The Shan State Development Foundation (SSDF) has been funded to facilitate a range of agricultural extension activities to supplement food rations in five Shan IDP camps for 6,000 beneficiaries. This included small animal husbandry (chickens, pigs and fish), garlic farming, mushroom farming, and the construction of small scale dams for water storage.

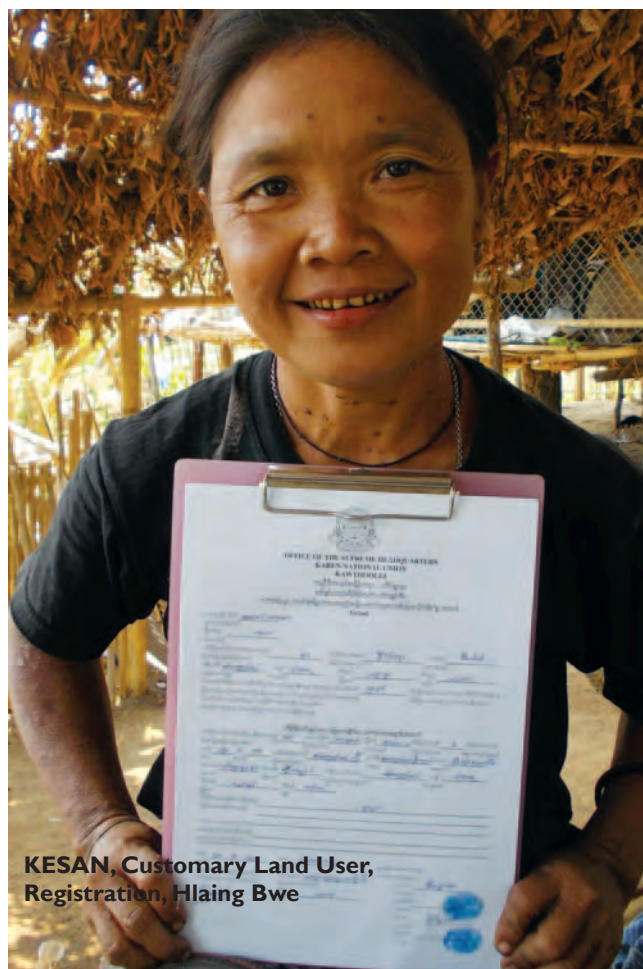
The Backpack Health Worker Team (BPHWT) were funded to facilitate water supply and sanitation projects to reduce water borne diseases in 30



villages with 12,000 beneficiaries spread across eight townships. This included the construction of gravity flow water supply system for every 60 households, protected shallow wells for every 10 households and community latrines for every three households. Village health workers and village development committees will supervise the management and maintenance of these facilities.

The Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG) were supported to extend the village agency project promoting community protection strategies with another 30 workshops. 54 Village Agency workshops were facilitated with 1,244 participants between June 2013 and May 2014 across all seven KNU districts. These workshops will be supplemented with training for KNU authorities about their obligations in the coming year. KHRG's transition into mainstream civil society has also been supported through the establishment of a Yangon office for advocacy and representation.

A new agency, the Karenni Legal and Human Rights Committee, has been provided seed funding to raise awareness and respect for the law and human rights in Karenni/Kayah State. This initiative aims to bring village leaders, public servants and civil society representatives together through a series of workshops in Demawso, Hpasawng and Hpruso Townships.



**KESAN, Customary Land User, Registration, Hlaing Bwe**

The Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) were supported to facilitate community infrastructure projects in the Mon resettlement sites and surrounding ceasefire areas. In collaboration with village development committees, MRDC identified needs and are managing the construction of pedestrian bridges, gravity flow water supply systems, community latrines, protected wells and the construction of community buildings such as schools and clinics.

The Mon Population Census Committee is an ad hoc network of civil society agencies that TBC is supporting to liaise between the Ministry of Immigration and Population and communities in conflict-affected areas of Tanintharyi Region. This community-managed approach aims to identify and support undocumented people register their claims for citizenship cards.

The Karen Department for Health and Welfare (KDHV) were funded to facilitate training for 450 community health workers, with a curriculum that has been developed in consultation with the relevant Karen State authorities. Standardised and accredited training will be provided for 400 community health workers over a nine month period in 10 different locations in SE Burma/Myanmar, while 50 auxiliary midwives will be trained over four months at the Mae Tao Clinic.

## Cash transfers to remote communities

TBC supported civil society partners to distribute cash transfers to 13,240 vulnerable individuals (6,520 males and 6,720 females) from 53 villages spread across eight townships and three states during the first half of 2014. These beneficiaries had either suffered shocks to livelihoods during the previous six months or been identified as chronically impoverished through a CMT process. This assistance was equivalent to three months rice supply at local prices and averaged at just under 30,000 kyat (US\$32) per beneficiary.

CIDKP distributed assistance to 13 villages in Kyain Seikgyi Township and Kawkaik Township of Karen State. These communities were impoverished by heavy floods in August 2013 and had not received assistance from any other organisation since the flooding. CIDKP also responded to a forest fire which destroyed homes and food stocks in another village in Myawaddy Township.

The Karen Office of Relief and Development (KORD) assisted 18 villages in Hpapun Township of Karen State. This was in response to an infestation of pests during the previous harvest and/or indiscriminate artillery attacks during preparations for cultivating

this year's upland fields. KORD also assisted 10 villages in neighbouring Thandaung Township whose paddy fields, cardamom, betel and coffee plantations were damaged by forest fires which were believed to have been deliberately lit by Tatmadaw troops.

In low land areas, KORD targeted assistance towards eight villages in Hpa-an and Bilin Townships who are chronically impoverished due to protracted conflict and abuse. This has recently been exacerbated by the loss of agricultural land to business concessions for rubber plantations, mining and logging operations.

The Karenni Social Welfare and Development Centre (KSWDC) assisted three villages in Demawso Township, Karenni/Kayah State. These communities faced land confiscation due to road construction by government agencies. KSWDC documented that access has been revoked to over 45 acres of agricultural land which could have produced almost 11 million kyat (US\$12,000) worth of crops.



## Food assistance to IDP camps

The overall population in camps for IDPs decreased by 657 people during the first half of 2014. This was due primarily to population verification processes which updated camp population lists to include new arrivals and exclude all people who had already left or died. Most of these changes are picked up by section leaders and camp committees during the monthly distribution of assistance, but this process demonstrated that population verification processes are another important monitoring tool. Nonetheless, population movements remain erratic with a number of the Shan and Karen camps reporting new arrivals due to ongoing human rights abuses targeting supposed "rebel" sympathisers.

The IDP camp food aid beneficiaries as of June 2014 were as follows:

**Fig 2.11: IDP camp populations (June 2014)**

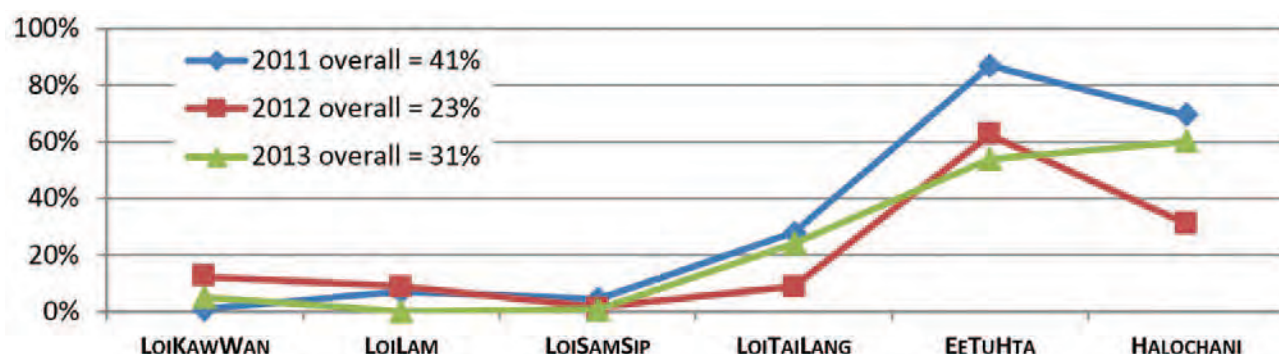
Camp	<= 5		> 5		Assisted
	M	F	M	F	
Loi Kaw Wan	165	220	1,214	1,206	2,805
Loi Tai Lang	212	223	1,241	978	2,654
Loi Sam Sip	20	14	213	172	419
Loi Lam	15	11	118	123	267
Ee Tu Hta	241	212	1,653	1,603	3,709
Halockhani	130	113	1,323	1,349	2,915
Total:	783	793	5,762	5,431	12,769

Results from the third annual household poverty survey, which was conducted during November and December 2013, were released in March. 934 households were surveyed across the six IDP camps, with every household interviewed in the smaller camps and a sample of 200 households interviewed in the larger camps. Overall, the data suggests that 44% of households in IDP camps are unable to meet their basic needs. This suggests a slight increase in poverty rates compared to previous years, which is primarily related to a significant decrease in access to safe drinking water for the Shan camps due to low rain falls. However, living conditions in the IDP camps generally remain better than those of rural communities deeper inside Burma/Myanmar, according to household poverty data previously collected by TBC partners.

**Fig 2.12: Household poverty indicators in IDP camps**

Location	Lack access to			Inadequate food consumption	Debt induced by food shortage	Composite poverty index
	Safe drinking water	Improved sanitation	Quality shelter			
IDP camps (2011)	27%	3%	82%	41%	37%	38%
IDP camps (2012)	33%	6%	82%	23%	44%	38%
IDP camps (2013)	81%	3%	77%	31%	28%	44%
SE Burma/Myanmar (2010-12 avg)	73%	49%	80%	55%	36%	59%

Fig 2.13: Inadequate Food Consumption in IDP Camps (2011-2013)



TBC standardised the food ration provided to Karen and Shan camps for IDPs at 12 kg of rice/person/month and 150 grams of iodised salt at the beginning of 2014. This represented a 10% decrease in the rice ration for the Shan camps, which was triggered by funding constraints yet justified by indicators that food consumption patterns and access to daily wages are significantly better in the Shan camps compared to Ee Tu Hta. Given additional access to fields and employment, the Mon resettlement site of Halockhani is only provided three months of rice rations to cover food shortages during the wet season when movement is most limited.

Food supplies, including stockpiles for the wet season in Loi Tai Lang, Loi Sam Sip and Halockhani, were delivered on time for all camps, with the exception of Ee Tu Hta. The introduction of additional administrative checks delayed the delivery of supplies to this Karen camp in May and June before being resolved in July.

## Civil society capacity building

TBC's meeting with 19 representatives (10 male, 9 female) from 11 civil society partner organisations in February provided a chance to review programme strategy and in particular the proposed decrease in cash transfers to enable an increase in community rehabilitation assistance. Regulatory and compliance issues were also discussed in relation to the issuance of annual sub-grant agreements. The criteria for allocating cash transfers in response to chronic poverty was also tightened, with an additional preference stated explicitly for supporting communities where there has been a significant resettlement of displaced persons.

TBC facilitated three workshops on project cycle management with a total of 59 representatives (38 males, 21 females) from eight civil society partners during the first half of 2014. The 3-day workshops were facilitated in Sangkhlaburi for Mon agencies, Mae Sot

for Karen agencies and Loikaw for Karenni agencies. The curriculum includes participatory methods for conducting needs assessments, planning, monitoring and evaluation, with gender sensitivity incorporated as a cross-cutting theme in practice.

TBC facilitated two days of training on map production for five new administrative staff working with KORD, CIDKP and KDHW in January 2014. The curriculum introduced ArcGIS software and basic map-making skills. Logistical support was also provided for the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) to facilitate a 5-day GIS training using open source software for approx. 20 representatives from Karen civil society organisations. In addition, a 1-day introductory training in ArcGIS software and concepts for approx. 20 representatives was facilitated for KNU Forestry and Agricultural Department staff.

## Field research and documentation

TBC's field research for 2014 will focus on protection and justice issues in areas administered by ethnic armed groups across SE Burma/Myanmar. TBC collaborated with 11 partner organisations to develop a framework for surveying community representatives about protection concerns across 200 village tracts and 22 townships. The survey will include demographic issues relating to displacement and return, patterns of abuse, community protection mechanisms, and barriers to accessing justice.

Four workshops were facilitated to familiarise field staff with the protection survey. A total of 75 participants (46 male and 29 female) representing 11 civil society organisations joined these workshops. The field surveys were conducted in May and June, with results scheduled for release at TBC's Annual Seminar to be held in November 2014. This process is also expected to assist with the development of an ongoing collaborative protection monitoring mechanism.

TBC continued to advocate for international agencies to build on local capacities and support social service providers affiliated with ethnic armed groups as well as the government to ensure that assistance is conflict-sensitive and aligned with “Do No Harm” principles. Information products and initiatives were shared with UN and INGO colleagues through an Information Management Network meeting in Yangon in March 2014. TBC also reported over 350 aid interventions implemented by 11 civil society partners, disaggregated to the village tract and sub-sector level, for compilation by MIMU as part of the current update of 3W (Who, What, Where) data for Myanmar.



Long beans for sale to traders, Ee Tu Hta, Karen IDP Camp

## Myanmar programme: Looking ahead

The Myanmar Programme will focus on supporting recovery of conflict-affected communities in SE Myanmar, building preparedness for future return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees and support transition of partners to gain recognition in the first few years. Main activities planned include addressing information gaps at local level, regional level and national level, to promote community's participation in peace process, to support initiatives of local communities to address protection and justice concerns, promotion of social cohesion and building local institutions with community-driven rehabilitation efforts, reintegration of border-based Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the mainstream civil society and coordination and collaboration with existing INGOs and UN agencies in the areas for information-sharing, research and possible monitoring mechanism.

TBC Myanmar will open two field offices in Mawlamyaing and Loikaw to implement proposed activities and hire staff to be based in the two field offices. As legal status is essential to implement activities in the fields, TBC will apply for registration getting recommendation from the Border Affairs Ministry while waiting for signing MoU with Myanmar Peace Centre. TBC Myanmar expects to receive additional funding to implement remaining activities planned in a few months.

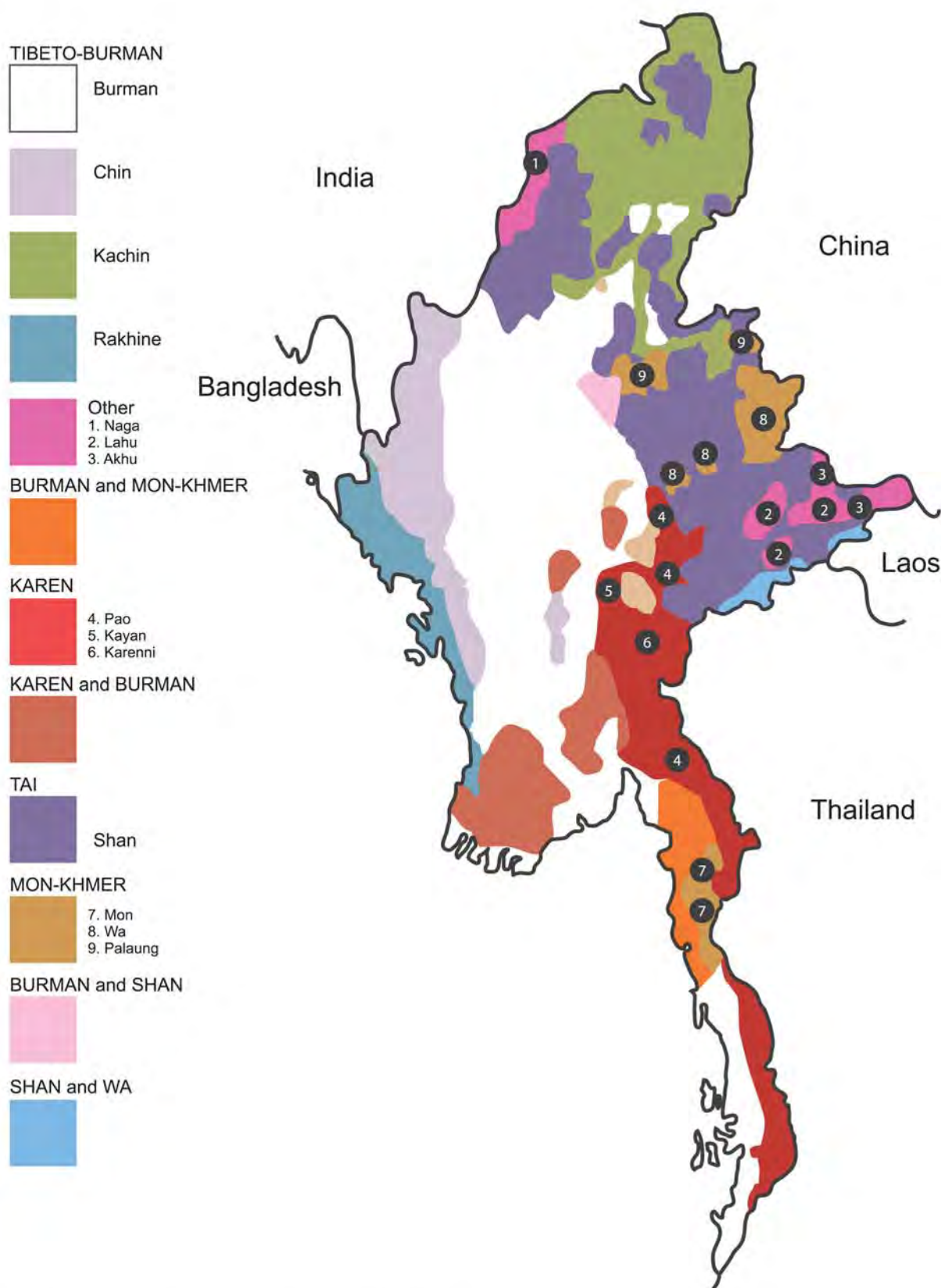
In the next six months, TBC Myanmar Programme will start implementing activities to empower the communities in SE Myanmar getting involved in the peace process and for rehabilitation with three field staff based in Mawlamyaing and two field staff based in Loikaw.

As the current grants are only for a year, TBC Myanmar is in the process of obtaining additional – preferably multi-year – funding for the activities in SE Myanmar.

In addition to fundraising, TBC Myanmar has been identifying like-minded organisations implementing in SE Myanmar for effective and efficient support to target population in conflict-affected areas of SE Myanmar.

Although TBC Myanmar does not expect a large scale return of refugees in the coming months, TBC will continue to coordinate and prepare with relevant civil society partners, local authorities and international agencies in Myanmar. Contingency plan includes two main components that TBC Myanmar will develop in coordination with the TBC Thailand programme. In the preparation phase, TBC Myanmar staff will map out the active organisations in each region of possible returns and consult with civil society partners and host communities from refugees' places of origin to understand their needs and concerns. When refugees return, TBC Myanmar will be active in joining coordination meetings for humanitarian assistance, advocacy related to resettlement and monitoring mechanisms.

## Major ethnic groups of Burma/ Myanmar



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

## CHAPTER 3

# FINANCE

## GENERAL

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 2013 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 June 2014, extracted from the accounting software, are shown in Appendix C.

This chapter outlines TBC's financial performance for January to June 2014 against the operating budget for 2014. All the figures and analysis are denominated in Thai baht.

## 2014 OVERVIEW

Fig 3.1: Financial summary (2014)

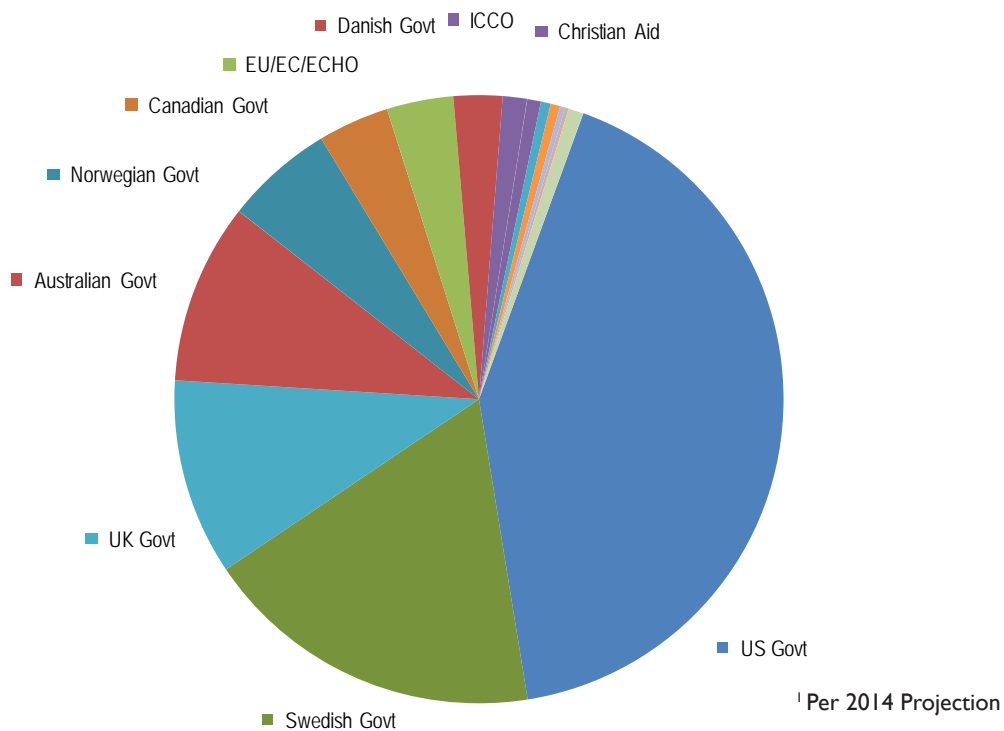
Thai baht (millions)	Budget 2014	Jan-Jun Actual	Revised Projection 2014
Income	934	632	937
Expenses	949	498	931
<b>Net Movement in Funds</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>6</b>
Opening Fund Balance	407	407	407
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>Balance Sheet:</b>			
Net Fixed Assets	10	7	6
Receivable from Donors	200	256	250
(Payable) to Suppliers	(50)	(57)	(50)
Bank Balance	232	336	207
<b>Net Assets</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>413</b>
Restricted Funds	180	254	170
Designated Funds	33	32	35
General fund - Net Fixed Assets	10	7	7
General fund - Freely available reserves	169	248	201
<b>Total fund Balance</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>413</b>
<b>Liquidity</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>157</b>



Leaf thatch for annual house repair; Mae La.

95% of TBC's income comes from government-backed grants. The implementation period varies by grant, and grants are often not agreed until well after the start of the implementation period. Thus when the operating budget was set in December assumptions had to be made about the level of income for the year. 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 2014 levels. Fig 3.1 above indicates that for the first half of the year the total fund balance has improved (reasons are explained later in the section) although by the end of the year the liquidity situation is forecast to be under slightly more pressure due to higher financial commitments.

**Fig 3.2: TBC funding sources: 2014<sup>1</sup>**



2014 marks the second year of TBC's revised Strategic Plan and Preparedness programme. The TBC Board approved an operating budget for the year that resulted in a 15 million baht shortfall on the basis that additional funding would be sought to cover this shortfall. In any event the shortfall could be absorbed from general reserves (which stood at 193 million baht at the end of 2013) without compromising liquidity for the organisation. The emphasis of the programme in 2014 was a gradual shift from humanitarian support to a more integrated development approach thus enabling beneficiaries to acquire relevant skills which could be utilised in the future. CMT was introduced in late 2013 and has focussed the supply chain operation towards specific levels of vulnerability amongst the beneficiaries. At the same time it is clearly recognised that the ongoing humanitarian support will need to continue as long as the camps are still operational.

Recent political events in Thailand have also had an impact on TBC's programme direction in 2014.

In May the NCPO took control of the country following a military coup. One of the consequences of this is the enforcement of existing regulations with regard to refugee movements outside of the camps. Although it may be too early to understand the full effect of this enforcement it would appear that there will be an increased vulnerability amongst the refugees that would necessitate an increase in

food commodities required inside the camps. If this does happen then it will require a re-prioritisation of current year activities to meet this increased demand while still utilising existing funding streams.

TBC's presence in Myanmar is now established and funding has been secured from the Australian Government (DFAT) for peacebuilding activities. Additionally a grant from USAID (via OTI) is expected in the near future.

The three main drivers of TBC's Thailand operation are: the price of food commodities (specifically rice), the camp population and the fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The price of the staple of the Thai economy, rice, is artificially low. This is the single biggest expense for TBC (representing 22% of all expenditure). The government still has a large stockpile of rice that it is finding difficult to offload – this creates an oversupply on local markets which drives the price down. Rice prices are currently at their lowest in the last six years, with TBC paying a weighted average price of 13 baht/kg in the first half of 2014. TBC is clearly benefitting from this low price, although expectation would be that it would probably stabilise in the short term with a gradual increase expected in the medium term.

The camp populations have not changed significantly from the end of 2013. It is expected that there will be a decrease during the remainder of 2014. We estimate a camp population of approx. 110,000 by the end of 2014.

Thai baht is slightly weaker than had been used in the budget. It appears to be relatively stable trading in the 32.00-32.50 range against the US dollar. There doesn't appear to be any adverse effect from the changing political situation, in fact the opposite may well prove to be true. However it is not expected that currency rates will have any significant impact on year-end projections. It also needs to be noted that TBC has already received approx. 60% of all cash receipts for 2014.

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. Thus TBC is now putting primary emphasis on maintaining a minimum level of freely available reserve which effectively underwrites the programme until donor funds are physically received. This will become more of an issue into 2015 and beyond which is why it is imperative to enter next year with a healthy reserve balance of freely available funds.

At the start of this year approx. 20% of the annual budget for 2014 was covered by freely available reserves. This provides a contingency for future unexpected variations in the main financial drivers: the number of refugees, commodity prices and exchange rates. At the end of June 2014 this position is more favourable as income exceeds expenses by 134 million baht giving rise to higher levels of reserves and liquidity. However this is a normal situation for TBC in the middle of the year due to timing differences between income recognition and expenditure patterns. Normally December is the month when reserves come under the most pressure.

Charcoal distribution, Mae La



# INCOME 2014

**Fig 3.3 Actual income recognised by donor, 2014 (THB 000)**

Funding Source	Currency	Budget 2014		Jan-Jun14 Actual		Jul-Dec14 Estimate		Estimate 2014	
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING									
ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	818,125	35,466	654,400	28,991			654,400	28,991
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	10,088,000	322,816	10,088,000	325,957			10,088,000	325,957
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	1,950,000	62,400			1,650,000	52,503	1,650,000	52,503
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	34,200,000	169,290	34,200,000	169,642			34,200,000	169,642
UK DFID (IRC)	GBP	1,800,000	94,950			1,800,000	97,560	1,800,000	97,560
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,200,000	24,570	4,105,000	24,343			4,105,000	24,343
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	10,000,000	52,000			10,500,000	53,865	10,500,000	53,865
Australia DFAT Thailand	AUD	2,100,000	59,535	50,000	1,473	2,100,000	63,147	2,150,000	64,620
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	287,920	8,134	15,000	452	275,000	8,269	290,000	8,721
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,215,500	35,553	1,215,500	35,371			1,215,500	35,371
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	50,000	1,763	50,000	1,791			50,000	1,791
Japanese Embassy	THB		3,670		(860)				(860)
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	80,000	2,560			80,000	2,546	80,000	2,546
DFAT Myanmar	AUD			510,211	15,567			510,211	15,567
US Gov - OTI - Myanmar	USD	425,000	13,600			425,000	13,524	425,000	13,524
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			886,307		602,727		291,413		894,140
OTHER									
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD			30,000	909			30,000	909
American Baptist Churches	USD	9,375	300		230		250		480
Australian Church of Christ	AUD	3,527	100						
Baptist Missionary UK	GBP	9,500	500						
CAFOD	GBP	20,853	1,100	20,000	1,063			20,000	1,063
Caritas Australia	AUD	150,000	4,253	170,305	4,893			170,305	4,893
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	50,000	1,763	50,000	1,791			50,000	1,791
Christian Aid	GBP	125,000	6,594	125,000	6,755			125,000	6,755
Church World Service	USD	5,000	150						
ICCO	EUR	200,000	8,670	200,000	8,793			200,000	8,793
ICCO-SV	EUR	75,000	3,251	75,000	3,341			75,000	3,341
New Heart Baptist Church	AUD	3,800	100						
Open Society Institute	USD	31,250	1,000	25,000	812	25,000	796	50,000	1,608
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	150,000	4,800			150,000	4,773	150,000	4,773
Uniting Church in Sweden	SEK	200,000	1,000						
UNHCR	USD					125,000	3,978	125,000	3,978
Other Donations	THB		6,659		184		180		364
Income from Marketing	THB		101		10		7		17
Gifts in Kind (Wackachia)	THB		5,500				3,000		3,000
Interest	THB		2,000		672		600		1,272
Other Income (Gains on FX & Asset Disposal)	THB				130				130
TOTAL OTHER:			47,840		29,583		13,583		43,166
TOTAL INCOME			934,147		632,310		304,996		937,306
Expenses			949,147		497,635				931,425
Net Movement Current Year			(15,000)		134,676				5,883
Funds Brought Forward			406,872		406,872				406,872
Total Funds carried Forward			391,872		541,547				412,754
Less: Restricted Funds			174,037		250,252				170,000
Designated Funds			31,719		32,323				35,000
Net Fixed Assets			8,097		6,696				7,000
Freely available General Funds			178,019		252,276				200,754

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 January to June 2014** is 632 million baht, which represents 68% of the annual operating budget. This can be compared to the corresponding period last year when income recognised in the first half of 2013 represented 66%. The variances to this year's budget include increased funding from DFAT (Myanmar) of 16 million baht (not included in budget) offset by a further reduction in funding from ECHO of 7 million baht. The full year income projection is estimated at 937 million baht (slightly above operating budget levels). Major funding for this year's programme not yet accrued includes Norway (MOFA) – 54 million baht (expected in August). When this contract is signed we will have 95% of all 2014 funding accrued. Multiyear funding from DFAT, DFID, and USAID (PLE) accounts for approx. 25% of the total programme funding, although it should be noted that these contracts all expire in 2015. Other committed funding for 2015 include USA PRM and SIDA. See section later on new ways to broaden the donor base specifically for 2015 and beyond.

## EXPENSES FOR JANUARY TO JUNE 2014

Fig 3.4 presents in Thai baht (THB) 000's both direct costs and resource costs by major activities for the period January-June 2014 compared with the operating budget. A revised year-end estimate is also tabulated. 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.

The average camp population during the first half of year was 119,138, compared to the budget of 113,176. There has been no significant change in the camp population over the six-month period whereas the budget had assumed a 10% reduction over the course of the year.

CMT is now fully operational in all camps allowing for different levels of vulnerability to be assessed and food commodity volumes to be adjusted accordingly. As mentioned previously the current restrictions on movement on the refugees may well have the effect of moving people into more vulnerable categories which would require increased food distribution. TBC will monitor this situation closely over the next six months.

**Fig 3.4: Expenses by strategic objectives and activities, 2014 (THB 000)**

Strategic Objective	Operating Budget 2014				Jan-Jun Actual 2014				Revised Estimate 2014			
	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total
1. Readiness	17,449	14,600	32,049	3.4%	2,920	4,284	7,204	1.4%	14,720	8,711	23,431	2.5%
2. Development	68,281	14,783	83,063	8.8%	28,159	8,208	36,368	7.3%	65,307	17,653	82,960	8.9%
Food supplies:	308,169	22,400	330,569	34.8%	176,358	13,991	190,349	38.3%	300,881	29,299	330,181	35.4%
Charcoal supplies:	129,705	4,417	134,122	14.1%	73,982	4,664	78,646	15.8%	125,447	9,766	135,213	14.5%
Shelter supplies:	41,170	8,414	49,584	5.2%	40,796	3,031	43,827	8.8%	58,796	6,348	65,144	7.0%
Nutrition:	30,714	8,347	39,061	4.1%	11,582	933	12,514	2.5%	26,132	1,953	28,085	3.0%
Other support:	33,763	1,706	35,469	3.7%	13,631	700	14,330	2.9%	29,227	1,465	30,692	3.3%
3. Humanitarian support	543,521	45,284	588,805	62.0%	316,348	23,318	339,666	68.3%	540,483	48,832	589,315	63.3%
4. Governance & Participation	39,148	15,442	54,590	5.8%	20,307	9,933	30,240	6.1%	39,557	18,079	57,636	6.2%
Total Thailand programme (1-4 above):	668,399	90,109	758,508	79.9%	367,735	45,743	413,479	83.1%	660,067	93,275	753,342	80.9%
Total S. E. Myanmar programme:	99,258	6,900	106,157	11.2%	45,484	7,570	53,054	10.7%	99,484	16,681	116,165	12.5%
Total Charitable Activities:	767,657	97,009	864,665	91.1%	413,219	53,313	466,532	93.7%	759,551	109,956	869,507	93.4%
Central costs:			80,029	8.4%			29,064	5.8%			58,029	6.2%
Governance costs:			2,200	0.2%			1,365	0.3%			2,465	0.3%
Costs of Generating funds:			2,253	0.2%			674	0.1%			1,424	0.2%
5. Develop Organisation resources			84,482	8.9%			31,103	6.3%			61,918	6.6%
Grand Total Costs:			949,147	100%			497,635	100%			931,425	100%

The actual expenses for January-June 2014 totalled 498 million baht, 49 million baht (9%) lower than the operating budget for the same period. Given the reduced funding this year this is clearly beneficial to TBC as it allows us to maintain our general reserve balances at a healthy level going into 2015. Major factors include the reduced food commodity prices (particularly rice) and slower than anticipated implementation of development/readiness programmes. In addition organisational resource costs are below budget as the budgeted compensation package increase only took effect in July 2014. Detailed explanations of these variances are outlined later in the chapter.

Fig 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.

## Projected expenses 2014

Total expenses for the full year are projected to be 931 million baht. This is some 18 million baht lower than the original operating budget. It is anticipated that readiness, development activities (including nutrition) will be 10 million baht behind budget due to slower than expected delivery of programmes. Food commodities and charcoal delivered to the camps will be 12 million baht below budget due primarily to lower commodity prices. Included in this amount is an additional buffer stock amounting to one month’s rice supply for all camps to combat any further restrictions placed on camp access. This amounts to approx. 9 million baht additional cost.

Shelter material supplies have been increased this year to take account of some pre-purchasing of 2015 bamboo material requirements enabling us to utilise better quality and longer lasting bamboo. This has a cost of approx. 18 million baht.

Thai authority support will also be reduced this year in line with reduced value of food commodities producing a saving of 3 million baht.

Organisational resource costs will include the revised compensation package increases (overall this amounted to an average increase of 6%), however TBC has embarked on a downsizing exercise which will provide some limited savings this year (and considerably more in 2015). This is in response to expected donor reductions next year and is in line with our view of providing value for money with a

more streamlined efficient organisation structure. Total underspend this year for resource costs will be approx. 10 million baht.

## 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 June 2014 represented 256 million baht and included USA (PRM) 158 million baht, USAID (PLE) 37 million baht, DFID 16 million baht and ECHO 16 million baht. TBC claims from the two US funders on a monthly basis and from DFID on a quarterly basis.

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 and amount to 57 million baht at the end of June 2014.

Cash and bank balances at the half year amount to 337 million baht largely due to major receipts in May and June from SIDA 169 million baht and USA (PRM) of 167 million baht.

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 Sangkhlaburi 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. This fund will be fully expended by the end of December 2014.

- 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.

*Fig C3: Cash flow: January to December 2014 (THB 000)* in Appendix C presents, in Thai baht (THB) 000's, the actual and projected monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/(shortfall) for 2014.

The net cash flow for the period was positive 116 million baht, although for the full year this is expected to be a small net outflow of 15 million baht due to extra payments towards the year-end without any corresponding donor receipts.

## Grant allocations January-June 2014

*Fig C4: Fund allocations and balances: January to June 2014 (THB)* in Appendix C presents in Thai baht (THB) the allocation of individual Donor contributions to the main expense categories for the half year to the end of June 2014.

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 category for actual expenses January-June 2014

Noting the key differences between actual and operating budget expenses and also looking ahead to the full year projections by strategic category see *Fig 3.5: Detailed Expenses*.

- **Readiness:** Overall 65% lower than budget. This largely relates to the Yangon-based programme which only received confirmed funding in the month of June. It is expected that activities in this category, namely peacebuilding, exposure visits and feasibility studies will increase in the second half of the year. We anticipate that Readiness expenses will total 14.7 million baht for the full year (84% of original budget).
- **Development:** For the period January-June 2014 total development projects were 18% lower than budget. By the end of the year it is forecast that these programmes will utilise 95% of total operating budget – the underspend will be in the region of 3 million baht largely due to delayed implementations.

**Job creation (stipend workers)** is on budget for the first six months and is estimated to be fully utilised by year-end.

**Economic development.** Below budget by 61%. Small grants included in the budget will be disbursed in the second half of the year. Training costs are below budget by 70% – some (but not all) will be made up later this year. Estimate for year-end 8.8 million baht (being 83% of total operating budget).

**Construction and natural resource management.** After six months, expenditures under these two categories were underspent by 29% against budget. Problems/delays with the bamboo growing project were the main reason. Full year expenditure expected to be 6.4 million baht (being 90% of operating budget).

**Agriculture.** Under budget by 32%. Budget included a cost for refugee-initiated projects. There has been a limited response to this so far. Some of the agriculture activities will only start in the latter part of the year. Expected to be underspent by 1 million baht at the year-end.

Fig 3.5: Detailed Expenses

Strategic Objective	Category	Operating Budget 2014	Budget Jan-Jun 2014	Actual Jan-Jun 2014	%age to budget	Revised Estimate 2014	%age to budget
	Peacebuilding	5,476,000	2,737,996	160,000	6%	5,160,000	94%
	Exposure visits	1,728,975	864,489	237,313	27%	1,037,313	60%
	Information	8,544,000	4,272,000	2,350,788	55%	6,350,788	74%
	Assessments, Feasibility Studies	1,700,000	850,004	172,000	20%	2,172,000	128%
1	READINESS	17,448,975	8,724,489	2,920,101	33%	14,720,101	84%
	Job Creation	38,645,212	19,322,608	19,483,362	101%	39,097,362	101%
	Economic development	10,588,650	5,294,322	2,055,798	39%	8,785,798	83%
	Construction	5,049,416	2,139,714	911,910	43%	4,411,910	87%
	Natural Resource Management	1,997,266	1,383,630	1,612,046	117%	2,012,046	101%
	Agriculture	12,000,000	6,000,000	4,096,350	68%	10,999,999	92%
2	DEVELOPMENT	68,280,544	34,140,274	28,159,466	82%	65,307,115	96%
	Rice	200,950,887	122,606,400	109,733,905	90%	189,694,042	94%
	Fishpaste	14,561,025	9,238,093	10,250,995	111%	16,020,396	110%
	Salt	1,673,753	861,060	1,137,547	132%	1,974,726	118%
	Pulses	31,553,013	18,959,826	18,320,334	97%	31,409,488	100%
	Cooking oil	35,738,038	21,438,895	21,126,877	99%	35,839,542	100%
	Fortified flour	23,692,640	14,179,674	15,788,192	111%	25,943,265	109%
	Food supplies	308,169,356	187,283,948	176,357,850	94%	300,881,459	98%
	Charcoal	129,705,411	78,050,304	73,982,488	95%	125,447,022	97%
	Shelter supplies	41,170,000	41,170,001	40,795,765	99%	58,795,765	143%
	Supplementary feeding	14,000,000	6,999,998	5,241,246	75%	12,241,246	87%
	IPD/Patient house	4,500,000	2,250,000	1,135,091	50%	2,635,091	59%
	Nursery school lunches	9,114,015	4,557,009	4,206,177	92%	8,706,177	96%
	Infant and young child feeding	2,400,000	1,200,000	759,942	63%	1,959,942	82%
	Nutrition support	700,000	350,002	239,105	68%	589,105	84%
	Nutrition	30,714,015	15,357,009	11,581,561	75%	26,131,561	85%
	UN Sanitary Kits Distribution	100,000	50,002	0	0%	100,000	100%
	Donated clothing	5,500,000	2,750,002	70,000	3%	3,070,000	56%
	Quality control	4,000,000	2,000,002	2,215,447	111%	4,215,447	105%
	Visibility items	130,500	65,250	12,880	20%	112,880	86%
	Sangklaburi Safehouse/KRCH	2,292,000	1,146,000	1,146,000	100%	2,292,000	100%
	Emergencies	5,000,000	2,499,998	2,747,117	110%	5,247,117	105%
	Miscellaneous	6,900,000	3,450,000	2,851,730	83%	5,851,730	85%
	Thai support	9,840,000	4,920,000	4,587,525	93%	8,337,525	85%
	Other support	33,762,500	16,881,254	13,630,699	81%	29,226,699	87%
3	HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT	543,521,282	338,742,516	316,348,363	93%	540,482,506	99%
	CMSP Supplies	14,449,566	8,740,803	7,894,002	90%	14,894,002	103%
	Camp Administration	10,244,880	5,122,440	5,357,532	105%	10,857,532	106%
	Refugee Committee	5,636,090	2,818,046	2,879,409	102%	5,879,409	104%
	CBO Management	5,946,555	2,361,776	3,023,574	128%	5,273,574	89%
	CBO Capacity building	700,000	961,505	429,768	45%	929,768	133%
	Community Mobilisation	2,171,000	1,085,498	722,908	67%	1,722,908	79%
4	GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION	39,148,091	21,090,068	20,307,193	96%	39,557,193	101%
	THAILAND PROGRAMME	668,398,892	402,697,347	367,735,122	91%	660,066,914	99%
3	IDP Camp food	33,657,720	18,184,376	14,885,959	82%	30,885,959	92%
3	IDP camp support	1,600,000	800,002	1,009,005	126%	2,009,005	126%
3	Emergency rice	20,000,000	9,999,998	12,718,800	127%	22,718,800	114%
3	Poverty Relief	20,000,000	12,484,502	3,435,808	28%	18,435,808	92%
1	Rehabilitation	18,000,000	9,000,000	9,347,794	104%	18,347,794	102%
4	CBO Management	6,000,000	3,000,000	4,086,649	136%	7,086,649	118%
	S. E. MYANMAR PROGRAMME	99,257,720	53,468,878	45,484,015	85%	99,484,015	100%
	Resource costs	177,037,729	88,518,864	82,377,048	93%	167,984,694	95%
	Governance	2,200,000	1,100,000	1,364,762	124%	2,464,762	112%
	Costs of generating funds	2,252,800	1,126,400	40,199	4%	790,199	35%
	Other expenses	0	0	634,033		634,033	
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>949,147,141</b>	<b>546,911,489</b>	<b>497,635,178</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>931,424,617</b>	<b>98%</b>

Quantity						
Rice (MT)	13,338	8,270	8,448	102%	14,830	111%
Fishpaste (MT)	478	296	340	115%	526	110%
Salt (MT)	216	134	140	105%	251	116%
Pulses (MT)	1,303	808	915	113%	1,472	113%
Cooking Oil (000 litres)	690	428	436	102%	730	106%
Fortified flour (MT)	604	374	406	108%	665	110%
Charcoal (MT)	10,529	6,528	6,538	100%	11,009	105%
Unit cost						
Rice (MT)	15,066	14,826	12,989	88%	12,792	85%
Fishpaste (MT)	30,462	31,172	30,150	97%	30,479	100%
Salt (MT)	7,749	6,430	8,125	126%	7,871	102%
Pulses (MT)	24,216	23,469	20,022	85%	21,333	88%
Cooking Oil (000 litres)	51,794	50,114	48,456	97%	49,116	95%
Fortified flour (MT)	39,226	37,865	38,887	103%	39,005	99%
Charcoal (MT)	12,319	11,956	11,316	95%	11,395	92%

## Humanitarian support

Overall underspent by 22 million baht (7%) against budget.

- **The verified caseload** (excluding Wieng Heng) was 119,133 at the beginning of the year and 118,917 at the end of June – so no material change.
- **Food and charcoal supplies:** Overall 6% under budget. This is almost entirely due to the lower rice price. Budget for rice was estimated at 15 baht/kg whereas actual price is 13 baht/kg. Volumes of commodities are slightly higher as camp population has remained static but the budget assumption was that it would drop by approx. 4% in the first half of the year.

The second half of the year includes a buffer stock of rice to be procured this year for all camps and equal to approx. one month's supply. It was felt this was prudent due to the potential restrictions that may be enforced in the camps by the military junta. It is expected that food commodity prices may rise before December and a 3% increase in the price of rice has been built into the forecast. Costs for other food items have also been increased marginally.

The net result of these actions is that we believe food and charcoal supplies will be underspent by 11.5 million baht (or 3% of operating budget) for the full year.

- **Shelter supplies:** On budget for 2014. We have included additional costs in the latter part of the year for the pre-purchasing of bamboo for the 2015 programme. This amounts to some 18 million baht extra. As a result we have forecast shelter materials to be over budget for the year by 17.5 million baht (43% over).
- **Nutrition:** Overall 25% lower than budget. Supplementary feeding was 2 million baht below budget and IDP/Patient Houses was 1 million baht below budget. It is likely we will only utilise 85% of the operating budget for the full year.
- **Other support:** Overall 19% lower than budget. Donated Clothing will only be realised in the second half of the year (3 million baht) and in any event is only half of the value used in the budget. Other support will be under by 4 million baht for the full year due to reduced Thai authority support (based on lower commodity prices), less donated clothing value and a reduction in "miscellaneous" support.

- **Governance and participation:** Overall 4% lower than budget with no major variances recorded in the first six months.

Expected full year expenditure to be in line with budget.

- **SE Myanmar programme:** Overall 15% lower than budget. Major variance occurred in cash transfers to alleviate poverty which will be recovered by the end of the year as more distribution trips are rolled out. Generally the bulk of the grants are distributed in the second half of the year. It is anticipated that the full budget of 99 million baht will be fully spent during the year.
- **Resource costs:** Overall 7% lower than budget (6 million baht). Staff compensation review originally intended to be rolled out at the beginning of the year but due to various delays was only implemented on 1<sup>st</sup> July. Staff headcount has increased from 116 at the beginning of the year to 119 at the end of June. All three increases are for specialist positions in Bangkok (Livelihoods, Nutrition and Human Resources). The expected year-end spend is 168 million baht which represents a saving of 9 million baht (5%) against operating budget. Over the course of the next few months TBC will look at starting to downsize the resource costs in anticipation of expected funding reductions in 2015. This is line with our objective of providing value for money for the funders whilst at the same time streamlining the organisation to meet the challenges of 2015 and beyond.
- **Governance costs:** Overall 24% higher than budget.

EGM held in Myanmar in April 2014 and costs incurred were higher than holding meeting in Thailand. Donors' meeting/AGM will be held in Thailand in November. It is expected governance costs will be on budget for the full year.

## Summary of financial position

Total overall costs for TBC in the period January-June 2014 totalled 498 million baht against a budget of 547 million baht. Thus a saving of 49 million baht (9%) was made. The expected full year expenditure is 931 million baht (based on the reasons/strategy outlined above) which would be a saving of 18 million baht against the original operating budget.

This, in effect, would alleviate the budget shortfall we had predicted at the start of the year of 15 million baht. Given that expected recognised income for the full year is 937 million baht (slightly above budget level) we are confident of achieving at least a break even situation for the full year of 2014.

This in turn would maintain reserves for the organisation of approx. 400 million baht of which half are classified as freely available for general expenditures. If we assume that our planned expenditures for 2015 are in the region of 825 million baht and that 40% of these costs are allocated to unrestricted (general) funding, then we would enter 2015 with at least six months general reserve to cover core operating costs. It also provides TBC the ability to react quickly to emergency situations (whether natural or political in nature) should the need arise. This is a reasonably healthy position to start 2015. However it can be anticipated that donor humanitarian funding for next year will be further reduced (due to competing worldwide crises) and that the ability of TBC to tailor its organisation to meet these new funding challenges will be critical in the months to come.

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## OUTLOOK FOR 2015

As a broad budgeting parameter TBC believes that 2015 will show a 10% reduction from 2014 in terms of the supply chain operation. This is based on the belief that camp populations will continue to fall both as a result of resettlement and spontaneous return. It is further assumed that development activities will need to be complete by the end of 2015 and therefore a tailing off of these activities will be built into the budget for next year.

The Myanmar-based programme is likely to grow next year as two main funding streams will be in operation

totalling 35 million baht. Further reductions in organisational resource costs will be achieved through a review and restructure of the support functions.

The full planning and budgeting exercise will take place in September/October 2014 and that will provide a clearer more detailed picture of the 2015 planned operation.

In general terms (and assuming there are no major political changes) TBC would expect to have a full year budget for next year in the region of 825 million baht. This would represent a reduction of 11% from anticipated 2014 year-end expenditures.

Clearly the challenge is to find matching funding for these plans (see below for TBC's strategy to overcome this situation).

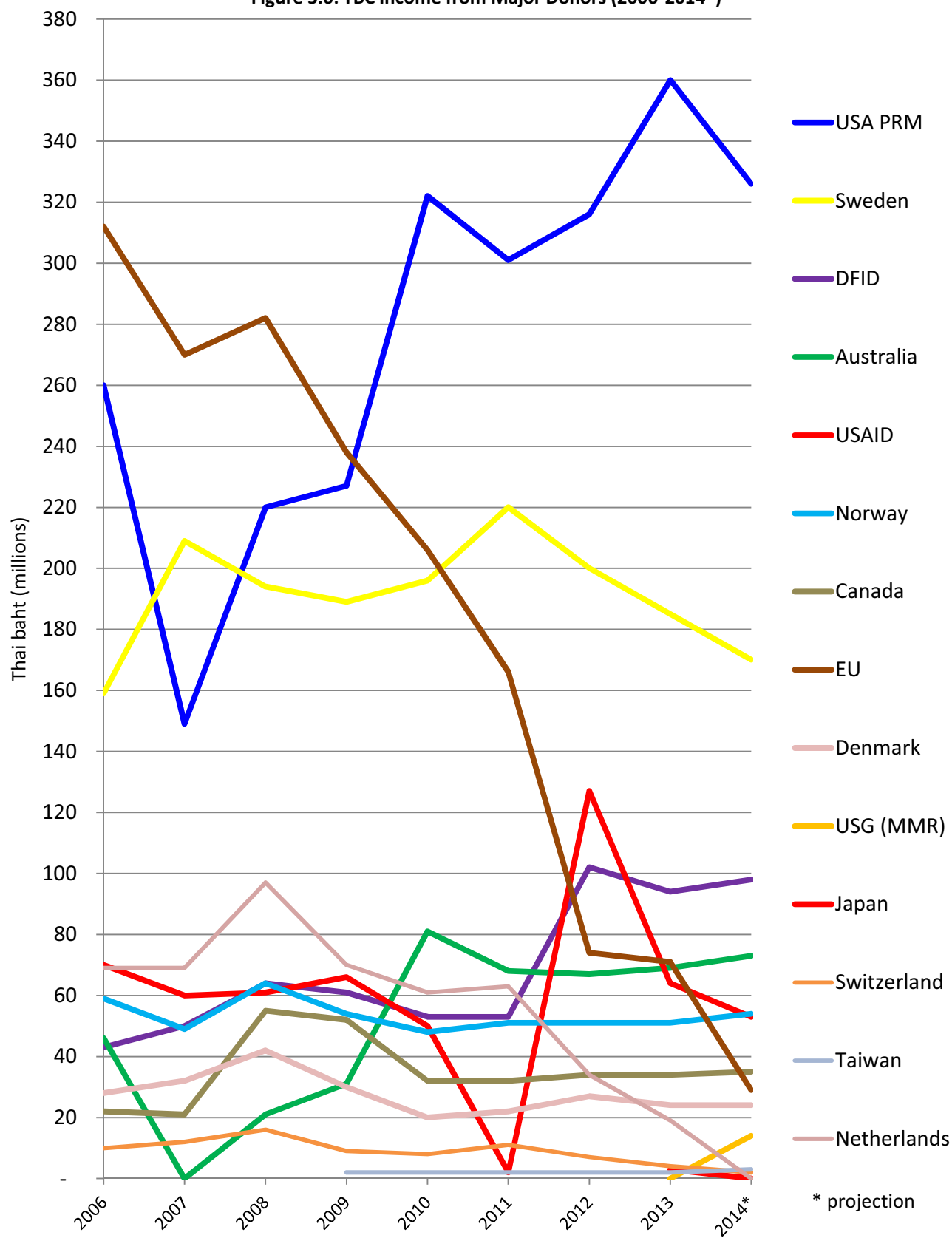
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## BROADENING THE DONOR BASE.

Funds for TBC over the past 20 years have been derived from donor governments. 95% of all income originates from humanitarian budget lines within 10 or so main governmental agencies. The situation with Burmese refugees in camps in Thailand and IDPs in Burma/Myanmar has been seen as a "protracted humanitarian crisis," and the funds provided have come from funds allocated for humanitarian crisis worldwide. TBC is seeing a tendency of a decline in available funds from these sources. This is partly due a general donor fatigue, where the focus from donors seems to shift – prematurely – to funding activities inside Burma/Myanmar rather than continue funding the required humanitarian needs among refugees and IDPs. In addition there are many other humanitarian crises around the world which are competing for available funds from donor governments.

Taking into account the shift in strategy and approach with an increased focus on preparedness for return and re-integration, TBC will try to broaden the donor base and approach new funding opportunities. TBC will continue applying for funds to cover the obvious humanitarian needs and ensuring that this will meet international humanitarian standards. In addition TBC will seek funding for livelihoods, nutrition and governance activities in the refugee camps from development budget lines within governmental agencies as well as approaching a number of private foundations, the Burmese diaspora abroad, and the corporate sector. With regards to the latter TBC will present a set of guidelines on how to cooperate with private companies at the AGM in November 2014.

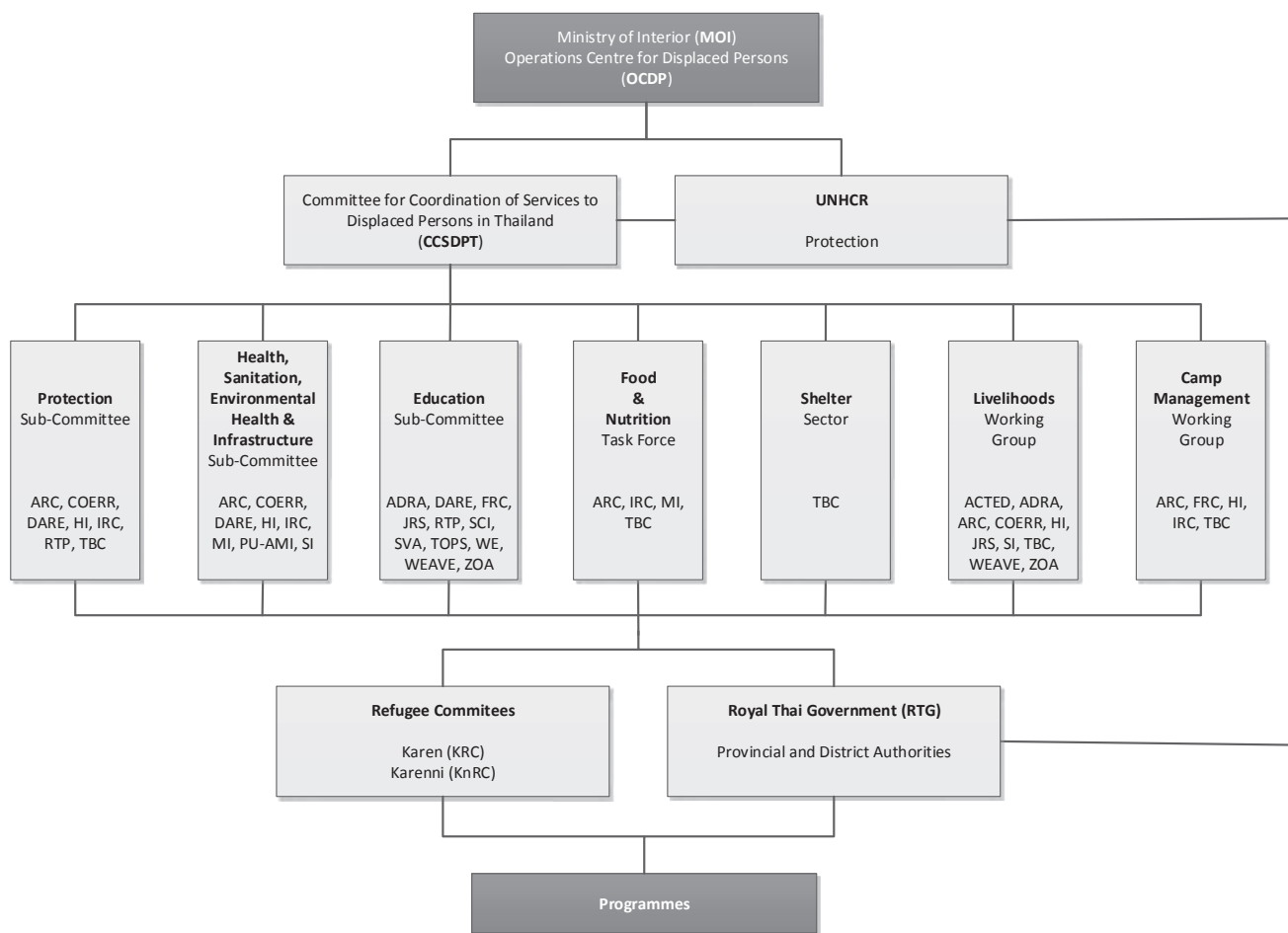
Figure 3.6: TBC Income from Major Donors (2006-2014\*)



# APPENDIX

## APPENDIX A

### AI: CCSDPT/UNHCR Coordination Structure



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

## A2: TBC population database: end June 2014<sup>1</sup>

Camp:		MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Jun-14
Verified Caseload (VC) <sup>1</sup>		11,813	2,926	11,839	13,197	43,641	12,977	12,458	3,316	6,750	118,917
Status	Registered	8,499	1,150	6,909	6,609	19,668	5,926	6,087	1,997	3,259	60,104
	Unregistered	3,314	1,776	4,930	6,588	23,973	7,051	6,371	1,319	3,491	58,813
	% unregistered	28.1%	60.7%	41.6%	49.9%	54.9%	54.3%	51.1%	39.8%	51.7%	49.5%
Gender	Female	5,729	1,459	5,913	6,701	22,112	6,540	6,429	1,694	3,551	60,128
	Male	6,084	1,467	5,926	6,496	21,529	6,437	6,029	1,622	3,199	58,789
	% Female	48.5%	49.9%	49.9%	50.8%	50.7%	50.4%	51.6%	51.1%	52.6%	50.6%
Age	New Born- 6 mths	63	19	94	78	132	38	39	15	35	513
	% of VC	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
	6 mths- < 5 yrs	1,183	333	1,631	1,694	4,604	1,853	1,662	396	920	14,276
	% of VC	10.0%	11.4%	13.8%	12.8%	10.5%	14.3%	13.3%	11.9%	13.6%	12.0%
	5 yrs- < 18 yrs	4,024	1,096	4,111	4,758	15,239	4,225	4,262	1,175	2,331	41,221
	% of VC	34.1%	37.5%	34.7%	36.1%	34.9%	32.6%	34.2%	35.4%	34.5%	34.7%
	18 Yrs & over	6,543	1,478	6,003	6,667	23,666	6,861	6,495	1,730	3,464	62,907
	% of VC	55.4%	50.5%	50.7%	50.5%	54.2%	52.9%	52.1%	52.2%	51.3%	52.9%
Boarding House Residents	Registered	89	3	20	16	84	11	5	0	1	229
	Unregistered	278	61	371	421	955	182	194	39	33	2,534
	% unregistered	75.7%	95.3%	94.9%	96.3%	91.9%	94.3%	97.5%	100.0%	97.1%	91.7%
Ethnicity	Burman	34	2	69	57	1,197	1,092	884	72	55	3,462
	% of VC	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	2.7%	8.4%	7.1%	2.2%	0.8%	2.9%
	Karen	65	217	11,749	13,114	36,597	10,677	10,109	3,146	6,664	92,338
	% of VC	0.6%	7.4%	99.2%	99.4%	83.9%	82.3%	81.1%	94.9%	98.7%	77.6%
	Karenni	11,274	2,689	1	1	42	1	5	0	2	14,015
	% of VC	95.4%	91.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%
	Mon	9	0	2	0	355	267	173	84	29	919
	% of VC	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.1%	1.4%	2.5%	0.4%	0.8%
	Other <sup>2</sup>	431	18	18	25	5,450	940	1,287	14	0	8,183
	% of VC	3.6%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	12.5%	7.2%	10.3%	0.4%	0.0%	6.9%

Notes: 1. The table excludes a caseload of 545 ethnic Shan at Kuang Jor.

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

## APPENDIX B

### Community Management and Preparedness

**Fig B1: Summary of CoC complaints (Jan-Jun 2014)**

Mth	Issue	Action taken
Jan	A Population Monitoring Officer (PMO) allowed people working outside camp to get rations; didn't remove people who already left camp from ration book and collected money from no-show household members and let them get ration.	Dismissed
Jan	A warehouse Manager and assistant Distribution Manager took more rice than their family's ration and sometimes opened warehouse before 6 am and after 6 pm.	Not guilty
Jan	A warehouse manager kept people's ration book and didn't inform section leader and took people's ration during the distribution. Also provided standard ration to the MV family.	Dismissed
Mar	A Section leader and all section committee members (5 persons) were involved in corruption by selling rice, cooking oil, beans, and AsiaMix. The estimated cost of supplies sold was 12,250 baht.	Dismissed
May	A Section leader and some section committee members did not follow no-show = no ration; allowed people working outside camp to get ration; collected money from household members to allow no-shows get food ration; didn't allow sick people on the non-routine list get rations because they could not afford to pay; and gave no food for sick people living in camp.	Under investigation
Jun	A Population Monitoring Officer (PMO) attempted to sexually harass underage girl.	Under investigation

**Fig B2: KRC & KnRC stipend and administration expenses in all nine camps (Jan-Jun 2014)**

Categories	KRC-CMSP THB	KRC-Admin THB	KnRC-CMSP THB	KnRC-Admin THB	Total THB	%
Stipends	12,038,100	1,098,400	2,320,300	280,600	15,737,400	67%
Office supplies	544,731	28,821	258,789	11,735	844,076	4%
Logistics	396,595	256,270	216,887	235,803	1,105,555	5%
Space & utilities	58,185	245,423		39,935	343,543	1%
Camp activities	352,816		554,444	12,790	920,050	4%
Security/Relationships	688,678		276,865	9,183	974,726	4%
Meetings & Training	518,363	93,836	167,568	20,654	800,421	3%
Support CBO/Social Welfare	237,089		66,000		303,089	1%
Support Camp Security & Other Staff	169,190		58,850		228,040	1%
Miscellaneous (food, lunch, other)	296,499	271,001	36,770		604,270	3%
Admin & Misc. Expenses	1,253,850		128,260		1,382,110	6%
Communication	237,278	43,540	19,447	9,518	309,783	1%
Grand total:	16,791,374	2,037,291	4,104,180	620,218	23,553,063	100%

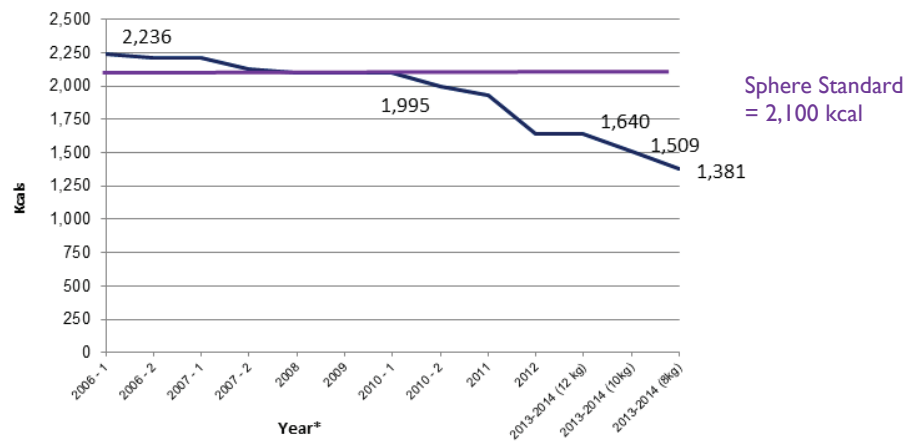
**Fig B3: Indicators to monitor overall reduction of services in the nine refugee camps**

Sector	Protection Issue	Target Group	#	Indicator	Means of Verification	Reporting Frequency	Coordination Mechanism (Agency)
Community Management	People leaving camp (permanently)	UASCs	1	% reported as left permanently (>6 mo)	Monthly Household visits	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (COERR)
		General population	2	Verified caseload	Monthly Population Report	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (TBC)
	People leaving camp (temporarily)	UASCs	3	# of arrests outside camp	Monthly NGO records (only of reported cases)	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (IRC-LAC/UNHCR)
			4	# reported as left temporarily (during mo)	Monthly monitoring visits	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (COERR)
		General population	5	Feeding figure	Monthly Population Report	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (TBC)
			6	Number of land/ERW mines incidents reported	Monthly NGO reports	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (HI)
	People entering camp	UASC	7	% of people leaving or frequently crossing border	Referrals for MRE from SLs/others	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (HI)
			8	# identified as new arrival	Monthly NGO records	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (COERR)
	UASC caseload	General population	9	# verified requiring access to protection space	Monthly Population Report	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (TBC)
			10	# UASC identified (active in camp)	Monthly monitoring visits	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (COERR)
Human Resources	Shelter	Children	11	# of neglected and abandoned	Referrals/monthly monitoring visits	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (COERR)
		General population	12	% of shelters in unsafe condition	Post-Distribution Monitoring	Annually (Jul)	(TBC)
		13	% of HH requiring shelter special needs assistance	Shelter Needs Assessment	Annually (Jul)	(TBC)	
	Staff retention	UN/NGO camp-based staff	14	% resigned - by sector	Monthly UN/NGO staffing records	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	All SCs/WGs
			15	Average length of service - by sector	Monthly UN/NGO staffing records	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	All SCs/WGs
	Enrolment in LLH programmes	All residents	16	# enrolled - by age, gender and previous employment	Monthly NGO records	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) or 6-monthly (Jan, Jul)	LLH-SC (all agencies)
		All residents	17	% of livelihood programme slots available vs # of applications received from potential beneficiaries	Monthly NGO records	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct) or 6-monthly (Jan, Jul)	LLH-SC (all agencies)
Health	Malnutrition	<5 year olds	18	% wasting	Monthly reports/Nutrition Survey	Monthly/Bi-annually	N-WG (TBC)
		<5 year olds	19	% stunting	Nutrition Survey	Bi-annually	N-WG (TBC)
	Hunger	Households	20	Prevalence of hunger	Household Hunger surveys	6-monthly (Jan, Jul)	N-WG (TBC)
	GBV	All residents in NMS & MS	21	# of reported incidents (aggregated)	Monthly NGO/CBO records (GBVIMS)	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	P-SC (IRC/KNWO)
All residents in KRC camps		22	# of reported incidents	CBO records	Annually (Jan)	(KWO)	
Education	Mental health	All residents	23	# of mental health cases - by type	Monthly NGO surveillance records	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)	PS-WG (all agencies)
	Student enrolment	School-aged residents (in primary-secondary schools)	24	% enrolled	(Re-)enrolment records	6-monthly (Jul, Nov)	E-SC (BEST: JRS, RTP, ADRA, SCI)
	Student drop-out/ Out-of-school youth	Enrolled students (in primary-secondary schools)	25	% dropped-out	Monthly school registers and NGO records	6-monthly (Jul, Nov)	E-SC (BEST: JRS, RTP, ADRA, SCI)
		School-aged residents in KRC camps	26	# out-of-school	Surveys	6-monthly (Jul, Nov)	E-SC (ACCESS)
	Justice	Petty crime	All residents (in 5 LAC-active camps)	27	# of cases - by type	Monthly NGO records	Quarterly (Jan, Apr, Jul, Oct)

**Fig B4: Number of public forums in the camps (Jan-Jun 2014)**

Camp	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total
MNS	18	18	3	0	5	0	44
MS	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
MLO	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
MRML	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
ML	0	22	22	0	2	2	48
UM	1	1	1	2	2	3	10
NP	1	1	1	2	2	2	9
DY	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
TH	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
Total:	22	45	30	21	13	10	141

## Food Assistance

**Fig B5: 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

## Nutrition

**Fig B6: Total caseload for each of the SFP target groups (Jan-Jun 2014)**

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	614	818	48	68	46	10	21	2	67	174	NA	4,919	18
	MS	183	286	41	11	31	0	0	5	31	61	NA		12
MI	MRML	844	648	194	173	34	0	5	2	39	209	1,151	2,884	53
	MLO	892	722	253	235	36	0	0	0	36	172	2,158		84
PU-AMI	ML	6,863	2,751	1,951	4	200	0	6	49	206	1,021	872	NA	163
	UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	277	159	33	0
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	12	185	96	713	0
ARC	UM	1,022	960	90	22	28	2	0	0	28	0	0	130	33
	NP	862	950	120	98	36	0	0	0	36	72	0	119	19
	DY	176	191	23	4	0	0	0	0	0	240	99	0	15
IRC	TH	434	494	12	8	47	0	0	0	47	128	0	0	37
Total:		11,890	7,820	2,732	623	458	12	46	63	504	2,539	4,535	8,798	434

**Fig B7: Children < 5 years identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP and TFP**

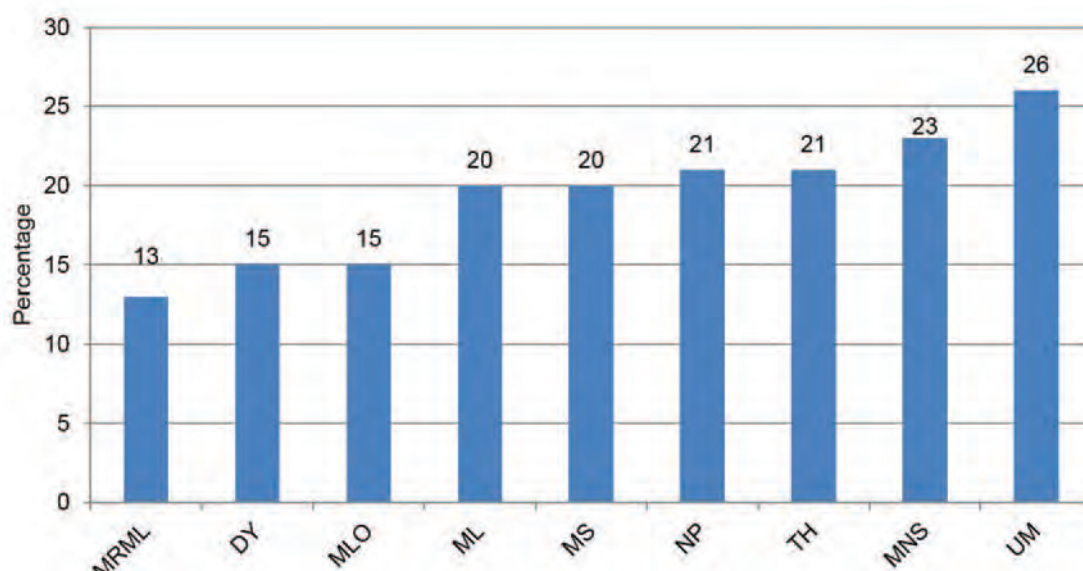
NGO	Camp	Jan		Feb		Mar		Apr		May		Jun	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	MNS	8	4	8	3	7	4	7	4	7	3	9	3
	MS	6	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	8	0
MI	MRML	1	3	3	0	5	1	9	1	10	1	6	2
	MLO	2	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	1	0
PU-AMI	ML	41	1	31	0	30	1	29	1	34	1	35	2
PU-AMI/ ARC	UM	3	1	4	0	6	0	3	0	5	0	7	1
	NP	4	1	5	1	6	3	9	1	6	2	6	4
ARC	DY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRC	TH	6	0	6	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	5	0
Total:		71	10	63	4	61	9	66	7	73	7	77	12

## 2013 Nutrition Survey Summary

### Feeding Practices

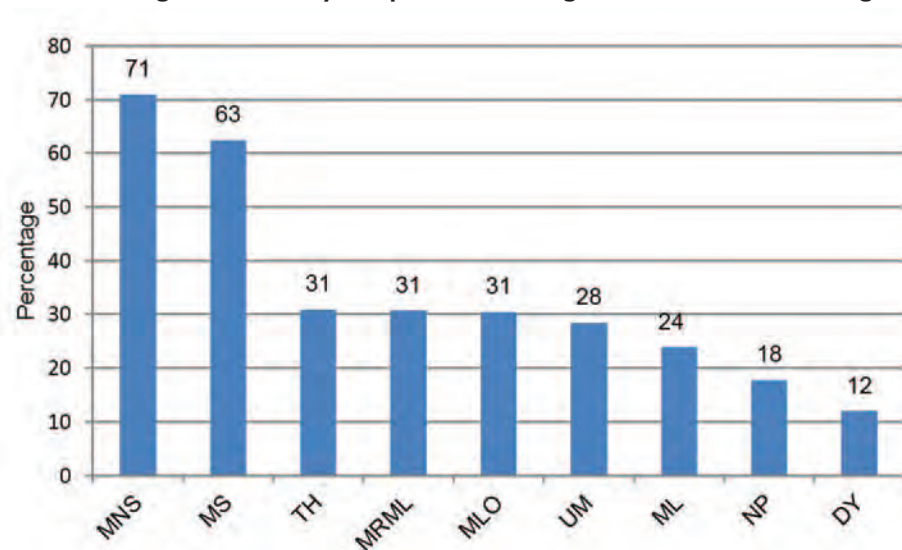
A new section on Feeding Practices was added to the 2013 Nutrition Survey to further understanding of potential contributors to the very high rate of stunting.

Border-wide **19% of mothers with children 6-24 months of age were not currently breastfeeding**, even though breastfeeding is recommended to 24 months of age. Those camps with higher rates of mothers who are currently breastfeeding were in some of the more isolated camps (MLO, MRML, and DY).

**Fig B8: Percent by camp of mothers of children 6-24 months not currently breastfeeding**


Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended until 6 months of age; however **33% of mothers indicated they had given their child's first meal before 6 months of age**. In particular, the rates were strikingly higher in MNS and MS, at 71% and 63%, respectively.

Fig B9: Percent by camp for first meal given before 6 months of age



All children <18 years of age receive AsiaREmix as part of the general monthly ration. Although >90% of households in the survey reported they had received AsiaREmix during the most recent ration distribution, **only 29% stated their child had consumed AsiaREmix during the past week**. Further **only 15.7% were consuming AsiaREmix on a daily basis** as recommended, with the most frequent reason being that they **ran out of AsiaREmix**.

## Shelter

Fig B10: Post-distribution monitoring shelter data

Camp	HHs shelter assessed	House Condition		Site Condition		HHs receiving special material/ construction assist.
		Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	
MNS	2,518	2,502	16	2,516	2	26
MS	582	582	0	582	0	10
MRML	2,393	2,393	0	2,393	*	47
MLO	2,133	2,133	0	2,133	*	47
ML	7,306	7,240	66**	7,290	16	36
UM	2,773	2,439	334	2,704	69	6
NP	2,542	2,481	61	2,529	13	15
TH	1,302	1,209	93	1,295	7	11
DY	633	631	2	616	17	11
Total:	22,182	21,610	572	17,532	124	209

\*Large areas with risk of landslides/rockfall. \*\*41 HHs not permanently occupied.

## Livelihoods: Community Agriculture Programme (CAP)

**Fig B11: CAP performance**

CAP Performance	Actual	Target
Avg garden area (m <sup>2</sup> ) per cluster group	2,655	--
Avg expenditure saved per HH (THB/mth)	368	400
Avg income from gardens per HH (THB/mth)	650	400
Avg no. of species grown per group	15	8
Avg no. of vegetable-eating days per week	6	3

**Fig B12: Accessible land and cluster groups**

Camp	Community & kitchen gardens (rai)	Rice fields (rai)	No. of cluster* groups	No. of HHs**
MNS	0	0	0	0
MS	16	0	1	18
MLO	16	2	39	309
MRML	7	3	21	350
ML	19	1	14	220
UM	14	0	19	40
NP	81	27	22	99
DY	0	8	7	55
TH	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>1,091</b>

\*Clusters are in formation stage at present.

\*\* This is different from the 5,900+ HHs mentioned earlier because the outreach of CAP goes beyond those involved in the kitchen and community gardens-more HHs receive seeds than the ones involved in the gardens etc.

## Livelihoods: Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)

**Fig B13: Groups formed and trained on savings & loans (Jan-Jun 2014)**

Camp	Groups Formed	Group Members			Total Groups	Total Members		
		M	F	Total		M	F	Total
MNS	9	9	54	63	18	12	107	119
MS	5	2	33	35	5	2	33	35
MLO	3	9	18	27	35	112	138	250
MRML	5	7	25	32	37	92	186	278
ML	5	4	31	35	5	4	31	35
UMP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TH	7	7	42	49	32	45	178	223
<b>Total:</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>940</b>

## APPENDIX C

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2014

Figure C1: Statement of Financial Activities: January-June 2014

		Thai Baht
Income		Jan - Jun 2014
40	Voluntary income	
410	Government backed Grants	
4104	Act for Peace (ANCP-Australia)	452,344
4112	Caritas Switzerland (Swiss Govt)	1,790,639
4120	DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	24,343,060
4123	DFAT-Australia Govt (Thailand)	1,473,100
4124	DFAT-Australia Govt (Myanmar)	15,566,538
4125	Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	169,641,513
4127	GGP-Japan	(860,000)
4130	ICCO (ECHO)	28,991,163
4136	Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	35,371,225
4137	IRC (BPRM-USA)	325,957,410
Total 410 Government backed Grants		602,726,992
420	Non Government Grants	
4201	Act for Peace NCCA	908,646
4202	American Baptist Churches	229,672
4207	CAFOD	1,063,156
4208	Caritas Australia	4,892,965
4211	Caritas Switzerland	1,790,638
4212	Christian Aid	6,755,175
4235	ICCO	8,793,140
4236	Stichting Vluchteling (SV)	3,340,792
4260	Open Society Institute	812,078
Total 420 Non Government Grants		28,586,262
430	Donations	
4341	Les Dunford	8,110
4344	Meg Dunford	129,469
4345	Sally Dunford	3,244
4360	The University of Melbourne	23,750
4390	Other Miscellaneous Income	11,082
4395	Income from Office	9,698
Total 430 Donations		185,353
440	Income from Marketing	
4401	Income from 25 year Scrapbook	3,450
4403	Burma Plea book	6,750
Total 440 Income from Marketing		10,200
Total 40 Voluntary income		631,508,807
47	Investment Income	
4710	Bank Interest	671,520
Total 47 Investment Income		671,520
48	Other Income	
4820	Gains on disposal of assets	130,000
Total 48 Other Income		130,000
Total Income		632,310,327

Expenses		Thai Baht
		Jan - Jun 2014
51	READINESS	
5110	Peacebuilding	160,000
514	Exposure visits	237,313
517	Information	2,350,788
518	Assessments/Feasibility studies	172,000
Total 51 READINESS		2,920,101
52	DEVELOPMENT	
521	JOB CREATION	19,483,362
523	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,055,798
524	CONSTRUCTION	911,910
525	NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	1,612,046
526	AGRICULTURE	4,096,350
Total 52 DEVELOPMENT		28,159,466
531	FOOD	
5311	Rice	109,733,905
5312	Fish Paste	10,250,995
5313	Salt	1,137,547
5314	Pulses	18,320,334
5316	Cooking Oil	21,126,877
5317	Fortified Flour	15,788,192
Total 531 FOOD		176,357,850
532	COOKING FUEL	73,982,488
533	SHELTER	40,795,765
535	NUTRITION	
5351	Supplementary Feeding	5,241,246
5352	IPD/Patient House	1,135,091
5353	School lunch support	4,206,177
5354	Infant&Young Child feeding IYCF	759,942
5355	Nutrition support	239,105
Total 535 NUTRITION		11,581,561
536	OTHER SUPPORT	
5360	Donated Clothing	70,000
5362	Supply Chain	42,108
53621	Quality Control	2,173,339
53622	Visibility items	12,880
5365	Huay Malai Safehouse	1,146,000
5367	EMERGENCY	2,747,117
5368	MISCELLANEOUS	2,851,730
5369	THAI SUPPORT	
53692	Community	876,924
53693	Authority (Food)	2,757,701
53695	Authority (Building Mat's)	952,900
Total 5369 THAI SUPPORT		4,587,525
Total 536 OTHER SUPPORT		13,630,699
54	PARTICIPATION	
5412	CMPP Supplies	7,894,002
5414	Camp Administration	5,357,532
542	Election Support	5,169
5432	Refugee Committee Admin	2,874,240
5433	CBO Management	3,023,574
5434	CBO Capacity Development	429,768
546	Community Mobilisation	673,513
547	Community Outreach	49,395
Total 54 PARTICIPATION		20,307,193
61	IDP CAMPS	
611	IDP Camp Food	14,885,959
612	IDP Camp Support	1,009,005
Total 61 IDP CAMPS		15,894,964
62	ERA	
6210	Emergency Rice	12,718,800
6220	Poverty relief	2,127,200
6230	Mon Relief	1,308,608
6240	Rehabilitation (ERA)	9,347,794
625	CBO Support	4,086,649
Total 62 ERA		29,589,051

Expense		Thai Baht
		Jan - Jun 2014
7 ORGANISATION		
70 SALARIES & BENEFITS		
710 Payroll		56,524,716
720 Medical Benefits		1,011,608
730 Other Benefits		3,106,804
Total 70 SALARIES & BENEFITS		60,643,128
74 VEHICLE		
7400 Fuel		1,390,199
7410 Maintenance		982,344
7420 Ins / Reg / Tax		23,458
7430 Car Wash		79,340
Total 74 VEHICLE		2,475,341
75 ADMINISTRATION		
750 Office		1,390,850
751 Rent & Utilities		2,422,033
753 Computer/ IT		5,245,529
755 Travel & Entertainment		4,294,713
756 Miscellaneous		2,341,548
757 HR and Staff Training		1,716,289
Total 75 ADMINISTRATION		17,410,962
76 DEPRECIATION		
7610 Vehicles		1,670,130
7620 Equipment		37,307
7630 Computers/IT		140,178
Total 76 DEPRECIATION		1,847,615
Total 7 ORGANISATION		82,377,046
77 GOVERNANCE		
7710 Audit fees		1,000,000
7740 Member meetings		285,121
7745 Trustee Expenses		79,641
Total 77 GOVERNANCE		1,364,762
78 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS		
7810 Fundraising expenses		40,199
Total 78 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS		40,199
79 OTHER EXPENSE		
7951 Exchange Gain/Loss		634,033
Total 79 OTHER EXPENSE		634,033
Total Expense:		497,635,178
Net movement funds:		134,675,149

**Figure C2: Balance Sheet: As at 31 December 2013 and 30 June 2014**

		Thai Baht	
		Dec 31, 2013	Jun 30, 2014
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current Assets			
Bank and Cash			
Bank		220,694,515	336,412,081
Petty Cash		366,575	346,421
Total Bank and Cash		221,061,090	336,758,502
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable		216,152,834	255,900,417
Total Accounts Receivable		216,152,834	255,900,417
Other Current Assets			
Sundry Receivable		2,023,752	717,140
Advances Expenses		1,086,500	1,046,500
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense		3,560,468	2,527,685
Deposits		920,000	1,227,426
Total Other Current Assets		7,590,720	5,518,751
Total Current Assets		444,804,644	598,177,670
Fixed Assets			
Gross Fixed Assets		27,010,327	26,730,517
Acc. Depreciation		(18,913,040)	(20,034,656)
Total Fixed Assets		8,097,287	6,695,861
Total Assets:		452,901,931	604,873,531
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts Payable		40,445,961	57,413,881
Payable Business Development		532,959	467,071
Deferred Income		2,874,000	0
Accrued Expenses		1,706,294	1,595,324
Payroll Suspense Account		469,286	3,848,675
Total Liabilities:		46,028,500	63,324,951
Assets Less Liabilities:		406,873,431	541,548,580
<b>FUND</b>			
Opening Balance Equity		91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings		250,489,641	315,117,549
Net Income		64,627,908	134,675,149
Fund Balance:		406,873,431	541,548,580
<b>FUND ANALYSIS</b>			
Restricted Fund		174,037,370	254,305,515
Designated Fund		31,719,000	32,322,683
General Fund		201,117,061	254,920,382
Total Fund:		406,873,431	541,548,580

Fig C3: Cash flow: January to December 2014 (THB 000)

Thai Baht 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
<b>EC and Government-backed funding</b>													
ECHO (ICCO) 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	16,000
ECHO (ICCO) 2014	-	-	-	-	-	22,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,846
USA PRM (IRC) 2013	21,588	32,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,438
USA PRM (IRC) 2014	-	-	-	-	-	167,720	-	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	307,720
USA USAID (IRC)- PLE 2014	615	4,595	12,729	4,629	-	-	6,600	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	6,554	63,722
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	-	-	-	169,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,641
UK DFID IRC 2014	-	-	47,926	-	14,049	-	-	19,500	-	-	17,500	-	98,975
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	-	-	12,290	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	24,290
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,865	-	-	-	-	53,865
Australia AusAID (DFAT)	-	-	-	-	1,473	-	-	-	62,811	-	-	-	64,284
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)	-	-	-	2,811	-	452	-	-	8,225	-	-	-	11,488
Canada CIDA (Inter Pares)	-	-	35,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,371
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	1,791	-	-	(860)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,791
Japanese Embassy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(860)
DFAT - Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	15,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,567
OTI - Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,524	-	-	13,524
Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,546	-	-	-	2,546
<b>Total EC and Government-backed:</b>	<b>23,994</b>	<b>37,445</b>	<b>96,026</b>	<b>18,870</b>	<b>185,163</b>	<b>206,585</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>124,365</b>	<b>108,582</b>	<b>48,524</b>	<b>52,500</b>	<b>34,554</b>	<b>955,208</b>
<b>Other</b>													
Act for Peace-NCCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	909	-	-	-	-	-	909
American Baptist Church	28	-	104	9	55	34	40	40	40	40	40	50	480
CAFOD	-	-	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,063
Caritas Australia	-	4,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,893
Caritas Switzerland	1,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,791
Christian Aid	-	6,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,781
ICCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,793	-	-	-	-	-	8,793
ICCO-SV	-	-	3,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,007
Open Society Institute	-	-	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	796	-	-	1,600
Pathy Family Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,773	-	-	-	-	-	4,773
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,978	-	-	-	-	3,978
Wackachia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Other Donations	31	23	35	24	48	24	30	30	30	30	30	30	365
Income from Marketing	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Interest received	220	125	93	80	38	116	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,272
Other Income - proceeds on sale of assets/FX Gains	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
<b>Total other:</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>11,823</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>17,646</b>	<b>4,149</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>42,852</b>
<b>Total receipts:</b>	<b>26,067</b>	<b>49,268</b>	<b>101,134</b>	<b>18,984</b>	<b>185,307</b>	<b>206,890</b>	<b>36,246</b>	<b>128,514</b>	<b>108,753</b>	<b>49,491</b>	<b>52,671</b>	<b>34,735</b>	<b>998,060</b>
Total payments	65,538	90,507	56,138	88,308	100,628	70,834	80,000	85,000	85,000	85,000	90,000	116,000	1,012,953
Net cash flow	(39,471)	(41,239)	44,996	(69,324)	84,679	136,056	(43,754)	43,514	23,753	(35,509)	(37,329)	(81,265)	(14,893)
Opening bank balance	221,061	181,590	140,351	185,347	116,023	200,702	336,758	293,004	336,518	360,271	324,762	287,433	221,061
<b>Closing bank balance</b>	<b>181,590</b>	<b>140,351</b>	<b>185,347</b>	<b>116,023</b>	<b>200,702</b>	<b>336,758</b>	<b>293,004</b>	<b>336,518</b>	<b>360,271</b>	<b>324,762</b>	<b>287,433</b>	<b>206,168</b>	<b>206,168</b>
Less accounts payable	45,590	33,215	88,063	93,827	63,720	57,414	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	49,000	
<b>Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)</b>	<b>136,000</b>	<b>107,136</b>	<b>97,284</b>	<b>22,196</b>	<b>136,982</b>	<b>279,344</b>	<b>228,004</b>	<b>271,518</b>	<b>295,271</b>	<b>259,762</b>	<b>222,433</b>	<b>157,168</b>	
USD exchange rate	33.00	32.62	32.44	32.30	32.79	32.46	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	
EUR exchange rate	54.40	54.42	53.96	54.34	54.86	55.26	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	54.00	

Fig C4: Fund allocations and balances: January to June 2014 (THB)

Funding Source	31-Dec-13 Fund	Income	Readiness	Economic Development	Food & Charcoal	Shelter Supplies	Other Supply Chain	Governance & Participation	SE Myanmar Programme	Resource Costs	Total Expenses	30-Jun-14 Fund
<b>Restricted</b>												
Australia ANCP(Act for Peace-NOCA) 2013/14	4,321,434	452,344	-	2,140,662	-	-	-	1,815,778	-	817,338	4,773,778	-
ECHO (ICCO) 2014	-	28,991,163	-	-	28,991,163	-	-	-	-	-	28,991,163	-
GCP Japan	2,878,826	(860,000)	-	1,938,993	-	-	-	-	-	79,833	2,018,826	-
UK DFID (IRC) 2013/2014	87,183,805	-	228,070	1,095,700	21,927,943	17,096,997	5,323,854	1,483,830	16,041,947	6,602,996	69,801,337	17,382,468
USA PRM (IRC) 2013	16,386,973	-	-	-	16,386,973	-	-	-	-	-	16,386,973	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2014	-	325,957,410	-	-	148,326,282	-	-	-	-	479,712	148,805,994	177,151,416
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2013/2014	61,437,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,341,705	-	23,341,705	38,095,440
Christian Aid	-	6,755,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,505,803	-	4,505,803	2,249,372
Open Society Institute	-	812,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	812,077	-	812,077	-
Pathy Family Foundation 2013/14	1,829,187	-	-	1,054,632	-	-	-	-	-	774,555	1,829,187	-
DFAT Myanmar	-	15,566,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,804	192,804	15,373,734
<b>Total restricted:</b>	<b>174,037,370</b>	<b>377,674,707</b>	<b>228,070</b>	<b>6,229,987</b>	<b>215,632,361</b>	<b>17,096,997</b>	<b>5,323,854</b>	<b>3,299,608</b>	<b>44,701,532</b>	<b>8,947,238</b>	<b>301,459,647</b>	<b>250,252,430</b>
<b>General</b>												
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	169,641,513	1,107,806	13,473,643	1,256,215	13,993,100	11,728,914	1,934,485	-	58,290,744	101,784,908	67,856,605
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	24,343,060	267,774	2,677,737	3,079,397	1,338,868	1,338,868	2,677,737	-	2,008,302	13,388,683	10,954,377
Australia AusAID (DFAT) 2013/14	49,303,276	1,473,100	1,015,528	2,538,819	25,388,188	5,077,638	3,554,346	8,124,220	-	5,077,638	50,776,376	-
Canada OIDA (Inter-Pares)	-	35,371,225	194,542	1,945,417	4,863,543	1,945,417	2,139,959	4,085,376	782,483	3,497,435	19,454,174	15,917,051
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	1,790,639	11,693	142,220	13,260	147,703	123,804	20,419	-	615,284	1,074,383	716,255
Act for Peace-NOCA	-	908,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	908,646
American Baptist Churches	-	229,672	1,081	13,152	1,226	13,659	11,449	1,888	-	56,901	99,388	130,314
CAFOD	-	1,063,156	5,006	60,883	5,676	63,230	52,999	8,741	-	263,396	459,931	603,225
Caritas Australia	-	4,892,965	23,038	280,201	26,125	291,004	243,917	40,230	-	1,212,228	2,116,743	2,776,222
Caritas Switzerland	-	1,790,639	8,431	102,543	9,561	106,496	89,264	14,723	-	443,629	774,647	1,015,991
ICCO	-	8,793,140	41,402	503,549	46,948	522,963	438,343	72,297	-	2,178,493	3,803,995	4,989,145
ICCO_SV	-	3,340,792	15,730	191,314	17,837	198,690	166,541	27,468	-	827,678	1,445,258	1,895,534
Other Donations	-	185,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,354	185,354	-
Income from Marketing	-	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,200	10,200	-
Interest received	-	671,520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	671,520	671,520	-
Other Income (FX Gain/Disposal of Assets)	-	130,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,000	130,000	-
Transfer to Designated fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603,683	603,683	-
General Reserve	151,813,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,210,102
<b>Total General:</b>	<b>201,117,061</b>	<b>254,635,620</b>	<b>2,692,031</b>	<b>21,929,479</b>	<b>34,707,977</b>	<b>23,698,768</b>	<b>19,888,406</b>	<b>17,007,585</b>	<b>782,483</b>	<b>75,468,803</b>	<b>196,175,531</b>	<b>258,973,467</b>
<b>Designated (Severance Fund):</b>	<b>29,427,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,749,683)</b>	<b>(1,749,683)</b>	<b>31,176,683</b>
<b>Designated (Safe-House transition):</b>	<b>2,292,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,146,000</b>	<b>1,146,000</b>	<b>1,146,000</b>
<b>Total:</b>	<b>406,873,431</b>	<b>632,310,327</b>	<b>2,920,101</b>	<b>28,159,466</b>	<b>250,340,338</b>	<b>40,795,765</b>	<b>25,212,260</b>	<b>20,307,193</b>	<b>45,484,015</b>	<b>84,416,041</b>	<b>497,635,178</b>	<b>541,548,580</b>

Fig D1: TBC offices and staff (30 June 2014)

www.theborderconsortium.org			
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Duncan McArthur	Partnerships Director	Vaughan Smith	Information Manager
Mikael Bjerrum	Programme Development Director	Awatsaya Panam (HsengMuay)	Field Officer
Annika Grafweg	Shelter Specialist	Nang Zarm Moun Hseng (Ying)	Partnership Support Officer
Krishna Acharya	Livelihoods Specialist	Pattamaporn Paisitmanee Wong (Lek)	Administrative Officer
Mark O'Hara	Supply Chain & Logistics Specialist	Pitsamai Chucheeewa (Kae)	Accounting Officer
Maria Bovill	Nutrition Specialist	Pakin Teejaroen (A)	Logistics Officer
Kent Helmers	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	Somrudee Atikankun (Tarn)	Communication & Information Officer
Thomas Achilles	Food Security & Livelihoods Specialist	Wattanaphong Petchgumneard (Aof)	IT Officer
Thomas Cole	HR & Admin Specialist	Wilaiporn Thongkham (Noo)	Finance Officer
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Lyndy Worsham	Information Management Coordinator	Kavinsudakan Suanmala (Pomme)	Admin Assistant/Receptionist
Apatchana Goetz (PakPao)	Procurement Manager	Somngam Charoennavakul (Som)	Office Assistant
Chusak Kirisattayakul (Chu)	Finance Manager	Somwang Boonsri (Oye)	Office Assistant
Krisana Atsawasrisakulchai (Ping)	Logistics Manager		
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MyewHoo Hirunsirima (Bui)	Camp Management Programme Officer	Surin Kangvalaprai (Rin)	Agricultural Officer
Wandee Winyurat (Saywah)	Field Officer	Anchalee Kongkoodang (Nut)	Field Administrator
S Thein Taw (Daniel)	Shelter Officer	Wirachat Chanchaiparee (Chien)	Vehicle Logistician
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Hoya Kanonthongkaew (Pobear)	Camp Management Programme Officer	Duangjai Normala (Jay)	Field Data Assistant
Somjate Pansuwan (Jate)	Shelter Officer	Amporn Thepchan (Porn)	Office Assistant
Amnuay Ekthaweeewat (Amnuay)	IT Officer	Tawan Sana	Community Forest Management Assistant
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Kelly Lapkorekkasak	Agriculture Manager	Saw Tychi Cus	Small Business Management Training Officer
Nelson Po	Small Business Development Manager	Suwit Nareephapcharoen (DayLaw)	Camp Management Programme Officer
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Somchat Ochalumthan (Elvis)	Camp Management Programme Manager	Thanit Satitboon (Shawn)	Agricultural Officer
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Ratachai Kongkiatiri (Tie)	Agricultural Officer	Nuanjan Boontanaprakob (Wawa)	Supplies Officer
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## List of Acronyms

ACCESS	Assisting Conflict-affected Children Enrol and Stay in School	LAC	Legal Assistance Centre
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	LLH	Livelihoods
AGM	Annual General Meeting	LLHWG	Livelihood Working Group
ANCP	Australian NGO Cooperation Programme	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
APV	Annual Population Verification census	Metta	Metta Development Foundation,
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	MI	Malteser International
ARC	American Refugee Committee	MIMU	Myanmar Information Management Unit
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	ML	Mae La camp
BBC	Burmese Border Consortium	ML	Megalitre
BCWG	Beneficiary Communications Working Group	MLO	Mae La Oon camp
BEST	Basic Education Support Team (ADRA, JRS, RTP, SCI)	MNS	Ban Mai Nai Soi camp
BPHWT	Backpack Health Worker Team	Mol	Ministry of Interior
BRIDGE	Bridging Rural Integrated Development and Empowerment	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CAN	Community Agriculture and Nutrition	MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
CAP	Community Agriculture Programme	MRE	Mine Risk Education
CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management	MRML	Mae Ra Ma Luang camp
CBO	Community-Based Organisation	MS	Ban Mae Surin camp
CC	Camp Committee	MV	Most Vulnerable
CCA	Consortium of Christian Agencies	NAC	New Arrivals Committee
CCSDPT	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	NCCT	National Ceasefire Coordinating Team
CIDKP	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People	NCPO	National Council for Peace and Order
CMPP	Community Management and Preparedness Programme	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CMSP	Camp Management Support Programme	NLD	National League for Democracy
CMT	Community-Managed Targeting	NP	Nu Po camp
CoC	Code of Conduct	N-WG	Nutrition Working Group
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	PLE	USAID Project for Local Empowerment
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	PMO	Population Monitoring Officer
DFID	UK Department for International Development	PRM	US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration
DY	Ban Don Yang camp	PSAE	Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department	P-SC	Protection Subcommittee
EDGSL	Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings and Loan Programme	PU-AMI	Premiere Urgence-Aide Medicale Internationale
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	PWD	People with disabilities
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting	RANIR	Relief Action network for IDPs and Refugees
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War	RCSS	Restoration Council of Shan State
FFS	Farmer Field School	RECFTC	The Centre for People and Forests
FSWG	Food Security Working Group	RFD	Royal Thai Forestry Department
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	RTG	Royal Thai Government
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	RTP	Right to Play
GBVIMS	GBV Information Management System	SC	Subcommittee
GoUM	Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar	SCI	Save the Children International
HH	Household	SE	South East, Southeast, south-east, south-eastern etc.
HHS	Household Hunger Scale	SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
HI	Handicap International	SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
HIS	Health Information System	SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	SL	Section Leader
HURFOM	Human Rights Foundation of Monland	SORP	UK Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	SSA-N	Shan State Army-North
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation	SSA-S	Shan State Army-South
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	SSDF	Shan State Development Foundation
IPD	In-Patient Department	STC	Save The Children
IRC	International Rescue Committee	TB	Tuberculosis
IT	Information Technology	TBBC	Thailand Burma Border Consortium
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	TBC	The Border Consortium
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Services	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
KBC	Kachin Baptist Convention	TH	Tham Hin camp
KDG	Kachin Development Group	THB	Thai baht
KDHW	Karen Department for Health and Welfare	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
KDRC	Kachin Relief and Development Committee	ToT	Training of Trainers
KESAN	Karen Environment and Social Action Network	TPD	Total Population Database
KHRG	Karen Human Rights Group	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
KMSS	Karuna Myanmar Social Services	UM	Umpiem Mai camp
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
KNU	Karen National Union	UPWG	Union-level Peace Working Group
KNWO	Karenni National Women Organisation	USAID	US Agency for International Development
KORD	Karen Office for Relief and Development	UWSA	United Wa State Army
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee	WG	Working Group
KRCEE	Karen Refugee Committee Education Entity	WLB	Women's League of Burma
KSWDC	Karenni Social Welfare and Development Centre	WON	Women's Organisation Network
KWA	Kachin Women Association	WPN	Wunpawng Ninghtoi
KWO	Karen Women's Organisation	ZOA	ZOA Thailand

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

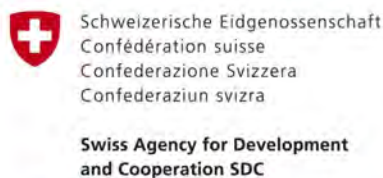


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