



# THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

## PROGRAMME REPORT

### JULY - DECEMBER 2014





## **The Border Consortium**

Working with displaced people

*30 Years*

[www.theborderconsortium.org](http://www.theborderconsortium.org)

# THIS IS THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

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## MISSION

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

## 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 and Ireland; Church World Service, USA; Dan Church Aid, Denmark; Dia-konia, Sweden; ICCO, Netherlands; International Rescue Committee, USA; NCCA-Act for Peace, Australia; Norwegian Church Aid, Norway; and ZOA Refugee Care, The Netherlands



# ABOUT THE BORDER CONSORTIUM (TBC)

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

TBC works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior (Mol). TBC is an executive committee member of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), committed to coordination of all humanitarian service and protection activities with 19 other NGO members of CCSDPT and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). TBC's programmes are consistent with the CCSDPT/UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions and are implemented through partnerships with Refugee Committees and community-based organisations. 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 S.E. 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 accounts for programmes in Thailand and Burma/Myanmar was 893M baht (27M USD). Expense budget for 2015 is 834M baht (25M USD).

This report describes the programmes, and key achievements of TBC during the period of July to December 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 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.

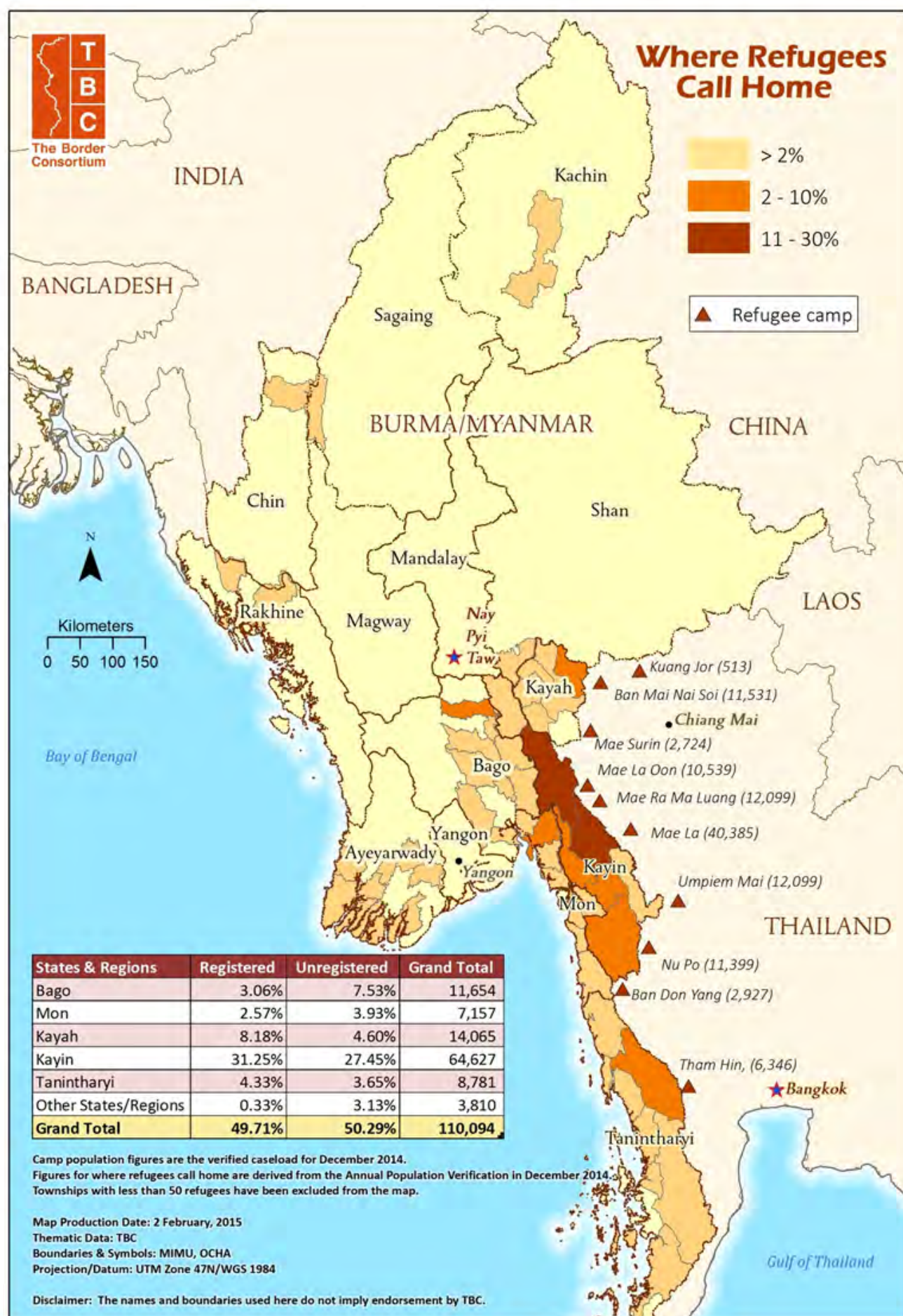


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## Where refugees call home



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Executive summary

The normalisation of Burma/Myanmar's international relations reached new heights in November 2014 with foreign leaders coming to Naypyidaw for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit. The democratic transition appears to be on track for national elections to be held in the last quarter of 2015. However, the reform process seems increasingly fragile on a number of fronts.

As negotiations between the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar's Union-level Peace Working Group (UPWG) and the ethnic armed groups' National Ceasefire Coordinating Team (NCCT) stalled, the complexity of reaching a Nationwide Ceasefire Accord (NCA) was heightened. While significant progress has been reported, issues such as ceasefire monitoring protocols, a code of conduct for armed personnel, and interim arrangements for the demarcation of territory and administration of services remain in dispute. Human Rights Watch documented an increase in repression of the rights to freedom of assembly, association and expression. Dozens of people were arrested during December alone for their involvement in separate peaceful protests relating to land grabbing.

While preliminary ceasefire agreements have led to a reduction in fighting in S.E. Burma/Myanmar, there has been no respite from militarisation. TBC's survey documented similar or increased troop strength for both Tatmadaw and ethnic armed groups across 70% of village tracts in 2014 compared to before the bilateral ceasefire agreements. Restrictions on movement have eased and the prevalence of forced labour has decreased, but land grabbing has become more pervasive.

TBC estimated in 2012 that there were at least 400,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) spread across 36 townships in S.E. Burma/Myanmar. The 2014 [survey](#) was more precise and covered 222 village tracts across 23 townships. The survey estimated 110,000 IDPs, which is proportionate to the smaller geographic reach and suggests a similar overall scale of displacement to 2012.

Discussions were ongoing between Thailand's General Prayuth and the Myanmar military on future return of refugees. Both governments remain committed to international principles for a voluntary return in safety and dignity.

In Thailand the military administration under the National Council for Peace and Order (NCPO) continued and martial law remained in operation throughout most of the country. There was no change in refugee policy, but there were significant changes on the ground as the military continued to enforce restrictions on movement in and out of camps and ordered ad hoc headcounts during the period in an effort to maintain more control of population movements. This served to raise anxiety and feelings of insecurity particularly amongst the unregistered population and reinforced pressures to remain inside the camps.

The camp population continued to decrease. At the end of December there were 110,094 refugees verified as living in the camps. This was a 7.6% decrease in the population since December 2013 and similar to the trend over the last four years. While it had been anticipated that the rate of spontaneous returns would increase over 2014, this did not turn out to be the case and figures were similar to 2013.

TBC continued to develop programmes and activities in both Thailand and Burma/Myanmar. During the period there was an enhanced focus on the integration of programmes. During 2014 an increased number of the camp population, including youth, were involved in livelihood activities with the dual aim of coping with the reduction of food rations and preparing for potential return. The shelter programme broadened its focus to include settlements, and the nutrition programme launched new initiatives to address the nutritional status in the camps.

Income for 2014 was 924M baht. The actual expenses for 2014 totalled 893M baht, 6% lower than the operating budget for the year. This also represents a reduction in expenses of 82M baht from 2013 levels reflecting the efforts made to rein in spending in a climate of reducing funds. The operating budget for 2015 is 834M baht (26M USD). The total income estimated for 2015 is around 765M baht (24M USD). This represents a decrease of 17% from 2014 levels. This is a substantial reduction that has required an in depth look at planned expenditures for the coming year. Obtaining the necessary funds for 2015 will continue to be a challenge.

On behalf of the communities TBC would like to thank all donors for their generous support. We need your ongoing cooperation to ensure a sustainable future for all.

# Refugee and IDP Camp Population: December 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>	262	251	513	513	
<b>MAE HONG SON</b>					
Ban Mai Nai Soi	5,600	5,931	11,531	11,500	8,974
Ban Mae Surin	1,355	1,369	2,724	2,634	1,159
Mae La Oon	5,312	5,227	10,539	10,517	7,685
Mae Ra Ma Luang	6,179	5,920	12,099	10,921	7,540
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>18,446</b>	<b>18,447</b>	<b>36,893</b>	<b>35,572</b>	<b>25,358</b>
<b>TAK</b>					
Mae La	20,473	19,912	40,385	39,978	24,581
Umpiem Mai	6,073	6,026	12,099	11,999	9,448
Nu Po	5,882	5,517	11,399	11,253	7,505
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>32,428</b>	<b>31,455</b>	<b>63,883</b>	<b>63,230</b>	<b>41,534</b>
<b>KANCHANBURI</b>					
Ban Don Yang	1,541	1,431	2,972	2,968	2,419
<b>RATCHABURI</b>					
Tham Hin	3,339	3,007	6,346	6,300	4,270
<b>Total Refugees</b>	<b>56,016</b>	<b>54,591</b>	<b>110,607</b>	<b>108,583</b>	<b>73,581</b>

IDP Camps <sup>5</sup>	Female	Male	Total	Refugees by Ethnicity	
Loi Kaw Wan	1,326	1,514	2,840	Karen	79.1%
Loi Sam Sip	186	234	420	Karenni	10.3%
Loi Lam	143	146	289	Burman	2.8%
Loi Tai Lang	1,168	1,382	2,550	Mon	0.7%
Ee Tu Hta	1,779	1,846	3,625	Other	7.0%
Halockhani	1,462	1,453	2,915		
<b>Total:</b>	<b>6,064</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>12,639</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.

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## CHAPTER I: SITUATION UPDATE



Public forum, Mae Ra Ma Luang

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### POLITICAL SITUATION

After decades of isolation, the normalisation of Burma/ Myanmar's international relations reached new heights in November with a series of high-level summits. Foreign leaders came to Naypyidaw for the ASEAN and East Asian Summits, while President Thein Sein also represented ASEAN at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit in Beijing and the Group of 20 (G20) Summit in Brisbane.

Domestically, the democratic transition appears to be on track for national elections to be held in the last quarter of 2015. After a Constitutional Tribunal ruling, the Lower House agreed to keep the First-Past-the-Post electoral system for its township level representatives. However, the Upper House voted for change to a Proportional Representation system in the election of 12 representatives from each state and region. This could be considered a compromise solution as the former system is generally considered as more favourable for the National League for Democracy, while the latter may be more beneficial for the ruling Union Solidarity and Development Party.

However, the reform process has also appeared increasingly fragile on a number of fronts. The Constitutional Amendment Implementation Committee submitted its report to parliament in November and a Bill is expected to be debated early in 2015 before a referendum is called mid-year. However, the Speaker

of the Lower House has already indicated that there won't be any changes implemented until after the 2015 elections.

Despite passage of the Peaceful Assembly Law in June, Human Rights Watch documented an increase in repression of the rights to freedom of assembly, association and expression. Dozens of people were arrested during December alone for their involvement in separate peaceful protests relating to land grabbing, the Letpadaung Copper Mine and the National Education Bill.

Negotiations between the Government of Myanmar's UPWG and the ethnic armed groups' NCCT stalled in September. While significant progress has been reported, issues such as ceasefire monitoring protocols, a code of conduct for armed personnel, and interim arrangements for the demarcation of territory and administration of services remain in dispute. Debate also continues in regard to participation and representation in the national dialogue process.

The peace process was dealt a further blow when 23 cadets from ethnic armed groups were killed by a Tatmadaw heavy artillery assault on a military training school in Kachin State during November. Armed conflict in Kachin and northern Shan State and the Government of Myanmar's restrictions on humanitarian access into internally displaced communities subsequently escalated. UPWG-NCCT negotiations resumed late in December, but it is unlikely there will be any substantive political dialogue prior to the national elections.

Loi Lum IDP camp, Mong Ton, Burma/ Myanmar



Segregation, insecurities and fear of the “other” continues to drive the humanitarian crisis in Rakhine State. While restrictions on humanitarian access slightly eased and the citizenship verification process is a step in the right direction, the legislative package on race and religion only serves to exacerbate tension. Hate speech, religious intolerance and racial vilification threaten the vision of a multicultural, rights-based and plural society that underpins the peace process.

## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/MYANMAR

While preliminary ceasefire agreements have led to a reduction in fighting in South East Burma/Myanmar, there has been no respite from militarisation. TBC's survey of “Protection and Security Concerns in South East Burma/Myanmar” documented perceptions from villagers that similar or increased troop strength was stable or had increased for both Tatmadaw and ethnic armed groups across 70% of village tracts during the ceasefire period between 2012 and 2014.

This may be a conservative indicator because it does not include widespread reports of Tatmadaw camps being reinforced and resupplied during the cessation in hostilities. The deployment of additional troops is

particularly notable in trans-border economic corridors near Dawei, Myawaddy and Mong Ton but also into contested areas administered by ethnic armed groups such as Hpapun.

Competition for access to these business opportunities has raised tensions between armed groups, just when the peace process should be building confidence. In Mong Pan Township, Shan State the Government of Myanmar granted a gold mining concession near the Salween River to a company affiliated with the United Wa State Army (UWSA). However, Shan State Army-South (SSA-S) insists the designated area is within their jurisdiction and sporadic skirmishes over territorial control have resulted.

The Karen National Union (KNU) tried to revoke a coal mining concession on the Tanintharyi River in Dawei Township when the company failed to comply with regulations. However, the company had already expanded the terms of its agreement with the Government of Myanmar and has relations with the local Tatmadaw commander to provide security and continue mining despite contaminating the water supply.

Restrictions on movement have eased and the prevalence of forced labour has decreased, but land grabbing has become more pervasive. The establishment of a military training centre in Hpruso Township, Kayah State, on 400 acres of land confiscated from local farmers in 2013 is a case in point.

After attempting to reclaim their fields in a peaceful ploughing protest during May 2014, 190 farmers were arrested and are still facing trespass charges at the local court house.

Underlying tensions led to skirmishes during September and October between the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) and the Tatmadaw together with its Border Guard Force. Fighting spread from Myawaddy, Karen State, to Kyauksemaraw, Mon State, to Hpa-an and Hpapun, Karen State, including a heavy artillery attack by an unknown group which killed six civilians traveling on the Asia Highway. Karen Rivers Watch documented the displacement of at least 2,000 civilians and assessed that the deployment of Tatmadaw troops to secure the proposed Hatgyi dam site was a prime cause.

Another sustained Tatmadaw offensive in the South East was targeted against the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N) in Mong Hsu and Kehsi/Kyethi Townships. The Shan Human Rights Foundation has documented that these indiscriminate, heavy artillery attacks have seized territory in contravention of the bilateral ceasefire agreement and displaced at least 300 civilians.

TBC estimated in 2012 that there were at least 400,000 IDPs spread across 36 townships in S.E. Burma/Myanmar.

The 2014 [survey](#) was more precise and covered 222 village tracts across 23 townships. The survey estimated 110,000 IDPs, which is proportionate to the smaller geographic reach and suggests a similar overall scale of displacement to 2012.

UNHCR's return monitoring mechanism in the South East and TBC's population monitoring system in the refugee camps independently report small scale and tentative return for displaced persons. TBC's survey in the South East corroborates these assessments as it recorded just under 10,000 formerly displaced persons, including some refugees, who had returned or resettled between August 2013 and July 2014.

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## REFUGEES IN THAILAND

The military administration under the National Council for Peace and Order continued and martial law remained in operation throughout most of the country. Skirmishes in S.E. Burma/Myanmar between Government of Myanmar's forces and DKBA resulted in around 200 person crossing the border into Thailand where they were contained for a few days until the local conflict had ceased, before returning back.



There was no change in refugee policy, but there were significant changes on the ground as the military continued to enforce restrictions on movement in and out of camps and ordered ad hoc headcounts during the period in an effort to maintain more control of population movements.

The headcounts (in 7 out of 9 camps) were carried out inconsistently with reports of degrading attitudes and treatment, threats of deportation, de-registration and removal from ration lists. This served to raise anxiety and feelings of insecurity particularly amongst the unregistered population and reinforced pressures to remain inside the camps. It resulted in temporary closure of schools and delays on trainings and activities. Access to camps for traders was limited, resulting in a decrease in range and quality of goods, but markets in the camps continued, and prices stabilised although customers reportedly decreased. To date, no deportations of unregistered refugees have taken place.

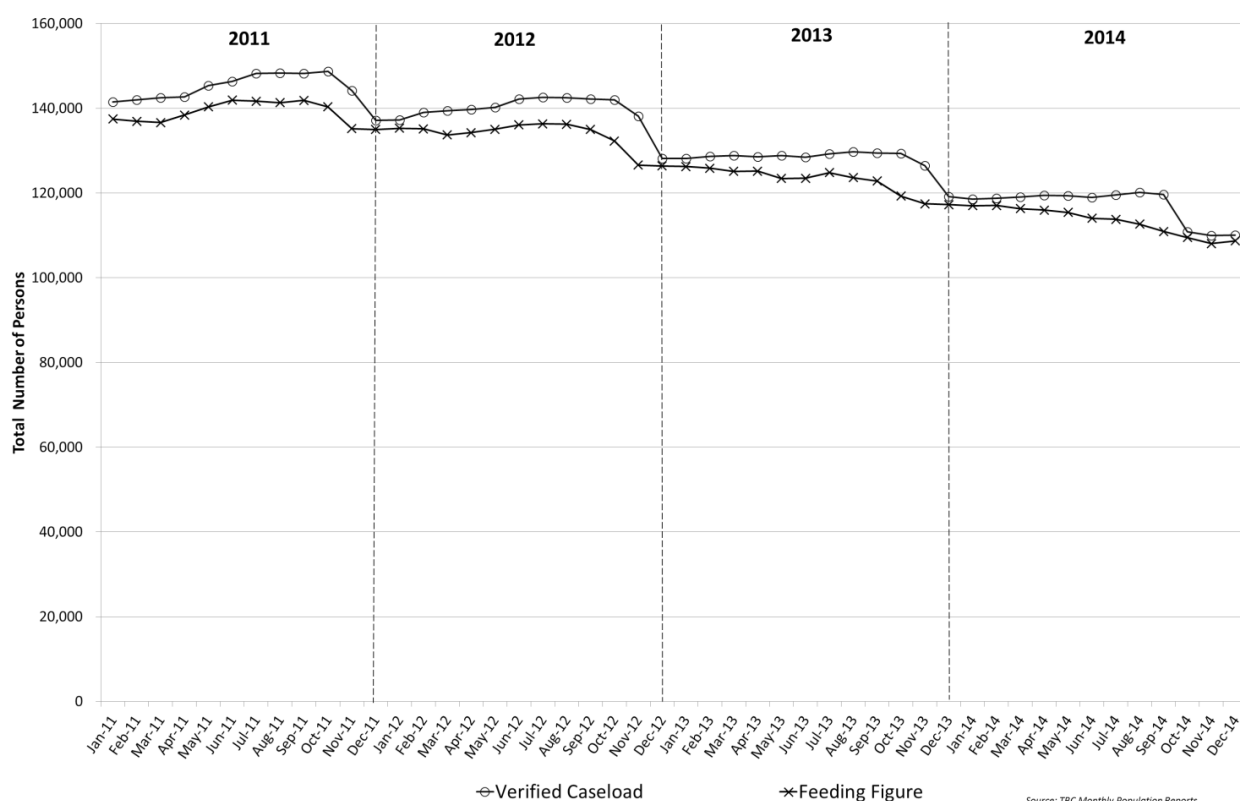
The camp population continued to decrease. At the end of December there were 110,094 refugees who had been verified in the TBC database and were living in the camps. This is a 7.6% decrease in the population since December 2013 and is similar to the trend over the last four years. The verified caseload is the total number of people who have been physically verified by TBC on an annual basis (December 2014) as living in the camp,

whereas the number of people who receive rations each month is recorded as the feeding figure which was 108,070 at the end December. See Appendix A2, TBC population database.

Of these 54,733 (49.7%) were registered with MoI/ UNHCR and therefore eligible for resettlement to 3<sup>rd</sup> countries and 55,361 were unregistered. During the year 2014 there were 2,602 new born and 1,618 1st time arrivals, excluding students. The majority of unregistered in the camps are from S.E. Burma/Myanmar and fled for similar reasons to the registered, but the proportion of refugees from states not bordering Thailand is larger amongst the unregistered.

While it had been anticipated that the rate of spontaneous returns would increase over 2014, this did not turn out to be the case and figures were similar to 2013. 4,689 were known to have returned to Burma/Myanmar, the most common pattern being one to three members of a household departing while others remained in camp which is consistent with a "Go and See" approach to refugee return. 3,244 left the camps most probably to find work in Thailand and 6,607 departed for resettlement abroad. Unregistered refugees were over-represented among departures to both Burma/Myanmar and Thailand. Unregistered accounted for 79% of all those returning to Burma/Myanmar, and 65% of all those departing to live and work in Thailand.

**Fig 1.1 Verified caseload and feeding figures**



According to UNHCR figures the number of confirmed spontaneous returns in S.E. Burma/Myanmar between January 2012 and December 2014 was 735 refugees and 5,032 IDPs. While this figure is most likely a conservative estimate, it also indicates that returns are currently on a very small scale.

UNHCR and MoI will conduct a border-wide verification of all the camps from January to April 2015, to document both registered and unregistered living in the camps and to assist in future durable solutions of refugees. Biometrics will be taken and everyone (>11 years) will be issued a smart card with a serial number but it is not an ID card. The Thai authorities have emphasised that the verification is not a registration exercise.

**Refugee profiling exercise:** The results of the UNHCR refugee profiling exercise conducted by Mae Fah Luang Foundation were released. The survey was conducted in all nine camps over a period of one year. The survey focused on all possible durable solutions and included a strong profiling on livelihoods. In regards to future solutions, the preference was for 3<sup>rd</sup> country resettlement, followed by staying in Thailand. The proportion expressing interest to return to Burma/Myanmar varied greatly by camp. However UNHCR reiterated that the surveys were a snapshot and are related to the continuing evolution of developments in Burma/Myanmar. Mae Fah Luang Foundation has since initiated an agricultural skill development project in Nu Po as this came out as a major livelihoods issue.

**Resettlement:** The rate of departures continued to decline with 6,607<sup>1</sup> leaving from the camps with most leaving for USA (5,485) followed by Australia (945) and Canada (157). While the group resettlement programme to USA has closed, individual resettlement still remains an option for some countries including US.

**Preparedness for return:** A general agreement was made between General Prayuth and the Myanmar military on future return of refugees. Both governments remain committed to international principles for a voluntary return in safety and dignity. At the State level the Government of Myanmar held informal discussions with Refugee Committees and while they say refugees are welcome to return, it is acknowledged that the Government of Myanmar is not ready to receive refugees yet. At the UNHCR Executive Committee meeting in Geneva in October, the Thai government once again called on the international community for continued support for displaced persons in Thailand.

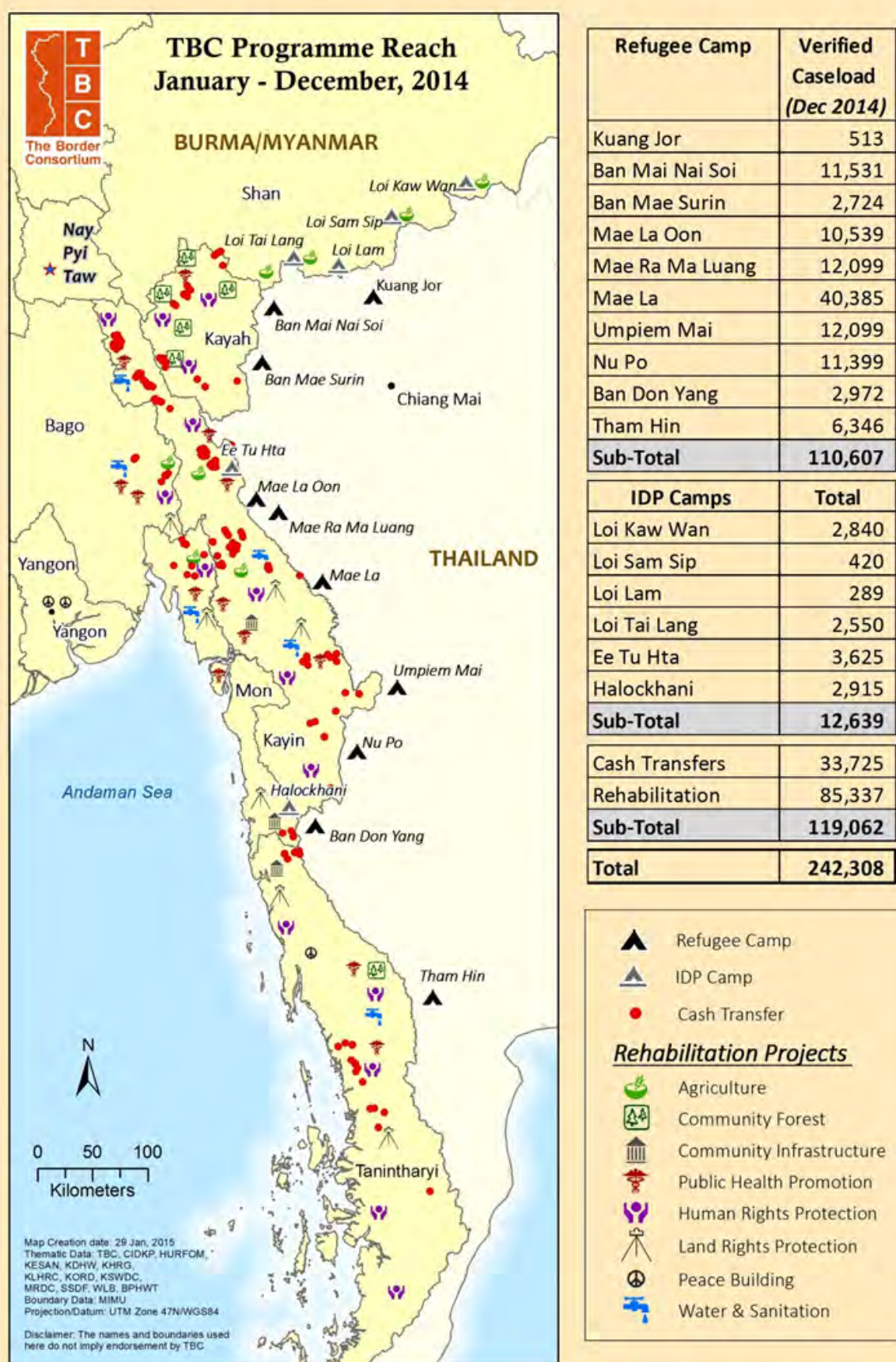


UNHCR has developed a Strategic Road Map and shared elements of an operational plan for voluntary return. The Road map outlines different scenarios from self-assisted/spontaneous return, facilitated return to an organised voluntary return under a tripartite agreement between the Government of Myanmar, Thailand and UNHCR. The Road Map has been shared with both RTG and Government of Myanmar and also the Refugee Committees. CCSIPT explored the scope of activities that member agencies would be involved in and who has capacity to do what. TBC held consultations with refugee communities and Non-State Actors to better understand their thinking on potential areas of future return and how to best support people who choose to voluntary return back to start a new life. However, although an Operational plan is under development, it is not an indication that current conditions are right for promoted voluntary return.

**Migrants:** Thai authorities set up One-Stop Service Centres in all provinces June to October 2014 to facilitate the registration of migrant workers and their dependents from Myanmar, Cambodia and Lao PDR. By closure 1,523,159 workers (Myanmar 615,098) were registered at a cost of 3,080 baht/worker, 2,120 baht/dependents, 385 baht/<7 yrs. A further 1.8 million are already regularised but it is estimated up to one million remain undocumented. However, while working in Thailand may be considered a future option for some refugees it should be noted that migrant worker status is temporary and therefore not considered a durable solution.

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1 IOM-assisted departures from Thailand as of 31 Dec 2014

FIG. 1.2 TBC programme reach



## CHAPTER 2: PROGRAMME REPORT



Community Managed Targeting training, Mae Ra Ma Luang

### 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 S.E. 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

- **Total number of beneficiaries:** During the year 2014 TBC provided support for a quarter of a million persons on both sides of the Thailand-Burma/Myanmar border, with support to over 131,000 in Burma/Myanmar and around 119,000 in the nine refugee camps in Thailand.
- **S.E. Burma/Myanmar:** 131,707 beneficiaries received support in conflict-affected areas. Cash transfers assisted 33,725 impoverished civilians. Food assistance was provided for 12,639 IDPs living in six camps adjacent to the Thailand border. 85,337 people benefitted from a broad range of community-driven recovery and rehabilitation projects with a focus on enhancing livelihoods.
- **Camp management:** More than 3,000 refugees (39% women) played a crucial role in various functions within the camp management structures to deliver programmes supported by TBC. 515 persons had oversight of section committees, 199 in Camp Committees and 188 persons were active in the implementation of Community-Managed Targeting (CMT).
- **Humanitarian assistance:** Supply teams distributed 13,618 MT rice, 1,377 MT pulses; 653 MT fortified flour; 538 MT fish-paste; 730 ML cooking oil; 229 MT salt and 10,885 MT charcoal from 48 warehouses in nine camps supported by 10 TBC supply officers and 360 camp staff.
- **Community-managed targeting (CMT) appeals:** Due to the enforcement of regulations restricting movement there was a marked increase in appeals in the three Tak Province camps from families requesting a re-evaluation of their household status, mostly to be changed from a Standard category to a Vulnerable category. A total of 1546 households appealed during the period whereof 540 were accepted and re-classified.
- **Nutrition:** 25,715 pregnant and lactating women were enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFPs) and received supplementary nutritious food. 5,987 children participated in the Infant and Young Children Feeding programme (IYCF), “Healthy Babies, Bright Future”, targeting children up to the age of 24 months. The nutrition programme provided lunch support for 4,270 children in the nursery schools. 1,232 Health and Nutrition staff of health agencies and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) were trained in principles of dietary decision making.
- **Shelter and settlement:** The programme shifted from a focus on the distribution of construction materials to a holistic approach to housing management. Post-distribution monitoring included assessment of over 22,000 houses. 768 special needs households with no capacity to maintain their homes in safe and healthy conditions received support. 104 shelter sector working groups with 850 participants are working within the communities. Training in production of concrete posts was conducted in eight camps, with a total number of 118 participants, and bamboo treatment training was going on. Community-Driven Natural Resource Management (CDNRM) activities continued to be implemented in three camps and surrounding villages: Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Mae La Oon through the community-driven mechanism, i.e., the collaborative committees, which includes Thai villagers and refugees.
- **Food security and livelihoods:** Community Agricultural Programme (CAP) and the Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP) teams have now been amalgamated into the Food Security and Livelihoods team. Livelihoods Committees (LLHCs) have been set up by the refugee organisations in all nine camps to ensure coordination of all activities and dissemination of information. TBC has allocated 2M baht for small projects to be supported through the LLHCs.
- **CAP:** TBC supported 3,021 gardeners households organised in cluster groups producing fresh vegetables, fruits, and root crops for home food consumption or for sale. 9,435 households were provided with seeds, tools and fencing material. CAP supported 27 nursery schools and 24 schools with boarding houses, reaching 2,603 children and young people with fresh and healthy vegetables. 320,000 sq. meters of land have been accessed for gardens for cultivating organic vegetables as well as for livestock raising and 86,000 sq. meters of land for rice cultivation. 20 small greenhouses have been constructed and are used for training on protected cultivation. 2,203 persons (55% women) participated in CAP training activities. 521 persons (76% women) were trained in basic techniques of food processing and in animal raising.

- **EDP:** 739 persons (74% female) were trained in Entrepreneurship Development, bringing the total number of camp persons trained to 2,586. 484 clients received a start-up capital grant of 2,400-4,000 baht. 135 savings and loans groups were operating in six camps having a combined saving of over 2.1M baht (65,000 USD). 189 existing entrepreneurs (74% women) joined the small business management training programme to facilitate improvements in their business management and their profit margins.
- **Preparedness:** During the year 3,468 persons (up from 869 for the year 2013) adopted improved gardening, animal husbandry and shelter techniques.
- **Integration:** There was an increased focus on integration of the various TBC programmes. 54 families with malnourished children were referred to the livelihoods programmes to ensure these

vulnerable families are encouraged and aware of activities they may join to help improve the nutritional status of their families. The Nutrition, Livelihoods and Shelter and Settlement programmes started identifying “model households”, integrating all three programme components with elements such as enhanced shelter methods, a kitchen garden and nutrition education that could be shared by a small cluster of homes.

- **Organisational development:** With the decrease of funds and an aspiration to hand over more responsibilities to the refugee communities TBC initiated a process of internal restructuring with the aim of downsizing the number of staff at all levels. It is anticipated that the full effect of this process will result in a 20% decrease of TBC staff in Thailand by the end of 2015.



A CAP staff shows off the vegetables from a community garden, Mae La

## COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME (CMPP)

2014 saw the integration of TBC's Camp Management Programme, the CMT initiative, and the Community Outreach and Beneficiary Communication work into a single Community Management and Preparedness Programme. The CMPP's goal is to strengthen refugee leadership in governance, promote more meaningful refugee community participation, and support their preparedness. The programme has six components:

- 1. The camp management and refugee representation** that seeks to ensure that camp management structures are functional, accountable, and are representative of their diverse constituents, and that the community-based organisations and the refugee community at large are meaningfully engaged in camp governance and in preparedness.
- 2. Protection and accountability** that facilitates strengthening of camp management and CBO capacity to address community protection concerns and promotes better accountability standards and enforcement including the beneficiary communication mechanisms, support for Codes of Conduct and Child Protection policy among camp leaders and contributions to protection initiatives within CCSDPT.
- 3. Support to the coordination of delivery of humanitarian assistance and basic services** that enable better refugee capacity in the coordination and oversight on basic services in camps and ensure that humanitarian assistance and services are directed towards those who need these most.
- 4. Support to the development of refugee-led preparedness strategies** that assists refugees in defining what preparedness mean for them and in developing and implementing their preparedness plans contributing to the tripartite agreement that will officially be facilitated by UNHCR or developing their own voluntary group return initiatives.
- 5. Support to refugee-led advocacy**, including support for opportunities that brings refugees into dialogues with donors and CCSDPT to address issues affecting the refugee communities or to discuss their concerns related to future return and reintegration.

- 6. Capacity development** that seeks to develop strengthen grassroots leadership, participation, and organisational development in the Karen Refugee Committee (KRC), the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC), Camp committees (CCs), CBOs and other groups relevant to the refugee community.

### Self-governance

Through regular border-wide coordination meetings, TBC has been supporting KRC and KnRC to strengthen their governance mechanisms. The meetings held during the reporting period discussed among others the current situation on camp restrictions and on the challenges of families (particularly those on "standard" and "self-reliant" categories) to cope based on current ration amounts. Other agreements during the dialogues included:

- 1) KRC and KnRC will develop the returnee verification process, the criteria, and the interview process of registered refugees who have left camp for some time, and who now wish to return.
- 2) TBC reviewed the CMT process in October to November 2014 to ensure that it is responsive to the current conditions.
- 3) TBC will assist KRC and KnRC in reviewing the stipend system, including the job grades, stipend rates, with support from the TBC Human Resources/Administration Specialist and the CMPP team.

The CMPP team assisted KRC and KnRC to review their visions, missions, goals and objectives, and in developing their 2015 plans and budgets, including reviews of their organisational structures. The Border-wide Coordination Meeting (BWCM) held in Ban Don Yang in October finalised the returnee verification process criteria. "Returnee" in this case means those who were previously registered, or who previously had ration books, and left for some time before returning again to camp). Preparedness plans were also discussed. Both KRC and KnRC discussed ways to improve communications between camps.

TBC presented both Refugee Committees with draft organisational development plans for 2015, following the consultations held during the last Border-wide Coordination Meeting. The leaders expressed appreciation of the plans, but were concerned over their capabilities to absorb greater responsibilities as a structure, given their experience of high staff turnover, including those in elected positions. During October alone, for example, two of the Mae La Oon

## COMMUNITY PROFILE: Kho Pha Cho

His name is Kho Pha Cho but normally people call him "Tee Poe" which means "Little Uncle". He fled from Burma/ Myanmar in 1997. He still remembers the first year when he arrived. There were only a few houses because Tham Hin camp had been just been established. The camp needed some people to work for the communities so Kho Pha Cho devoted himself as he likes to support people. In 1998 he was selected as a Zone II Secretary and in 2001 he became 3rd Secretary responsible for shelter activities. Later he took on responsibilities related to warehouse activities with TBC. He has now been in that position for 17 years.

Kho Pha Cho says: "I realise that I had learnt so many things since I arrived to the camp and I have been able to help many people which I am really proud of. I am now 62 years old. Many people keep asking me why I am still working. I tell them that age is of no matter. A matter is that we should do what we like. I like to support the communities, therefore I continue working. People in my family are also working for the communities. My wife used to work for KWO. One of my sons works as a Section Leader, two of my daughters work as teachers and one daughter works with COERR".

Kho Pha Cho has seen that many of his friends went for resettlement to third countries to start a new life. He says: "That is good for them, but for me resettlement is not a choice. I have always hoped that one day I can go back to the place where I was born with my family and we can continue to support our people there".



camp committee members resigned to resettle to third countries. By the end of December the total number of stipend workers in the camps is 3,036 (39% women excluding security staff). [Read more.](#)

As part of good governance and in line with their development of the new KRC and KnRC child protection policies, camp management is also setting up rules and regulations in relation to preventing child abuse. By end of 2014, KRC had drafted their child protection policy (in English, Burmese, and Karen), and is in the process of finalising it, while KnRC is adopting the TBC policy for now, until they can write their own version. Training of Trainers sessions on child protection for both KRC and KnRC are completed. Roll-out of policy implementation to all nine camps is planned for February/ March 2015.

**Fig 2.1. Camp stipend staff (Dec 2014)**

Programme	Staff		Total	% Women
	M	F		
Main Camp Committee/office staff	123	76	199	38%
Zone committee	21	6	27	22%
Section leader and section committee	378	137	515	27%
Warehouse and population monitoring staff	223	137	360	38%
Household leaders	127	91	218	42%
Advisor and MAT	39	14	53	26%
Child minders/Disability carers	56	149	205	73%
CoC Committee/CPC	36	17	53	32%
EDP camp-based staff	34	32	66	48%
Shelter staff	137	22	159	14%
CAP staff	73	42	115	37%
Community nutrition programme assistance	11	26	37	70%
CMT staff	73	115	188	61%
Livelihood committee	7	5	12	42%
<b>Total (Excluding Security Staff):</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>2,207</b>	<b>39%</b>
Security	778	51	829	6%

## Preparedness planning

TBC has been supporting the Refugee Committees and Camp Committees in developing their preparedness plans. The Camp Management Working Group and Stakeholder meetings are some of the venues for all Refugee Committees, Camp Committees, CBOs, donors, UNHCR and NGOs to meet and discuss the situations in Burma/Myanmar and discuss the potentials and risks that they need to consider in deciding their future.

Two Border-wide quarterly Camp Management Coordination Meetings were jointly organised by KRC, KnRC and TBC. The aim of these meetings was to maintain good communication flow between TBC, KRC, KnRC, and all nine Camp Committees. Urgent issues are raised and discussed by all parties to ensure better coordination and assistance. These meetings serve as capacity building opportunities for representatives in handling dialogues. They help to build trust, better relationships, and mutual understanding. Due to travel constraints from military restrictions, not all CBOs along the border were able to attend the meetings this year; only those CBOs from the camp where the meeting was conducted were able to be present. Preparedness for return had been a key discussion point in the recent meetings and at present, the Refugee Committees, Camp Committees and CBO Repatriation Plans include the following points:

- “Go and See” locations identified for potential group return.
- Meet with local authorities (Myanmar State governments, political parties, Non-State actors (NSAs), etc.).
- Explore health and education services.
- Financial and technical support from (I)NGOs.
- Security requirements to ensure return in safety and dignity.
- Cooperation and coordination with all stakeholders.
- Next Step: Form a “Repatriation Committee”.

TBC conducted consultations with the KNU, the Karenni National Progressive Party (KNPP), the Restoration Council of Shan State (RCSS), KRC and KnRC about supporting potential return during August. Three different scenarios evolved relating to support for spontaneous individual return; facilitating locally organised group return; and assisting a UNHCR promoted return. While the importance of supporting locally organised group return was widely discussed, the possibility of supporting individual spontaneous return was more controversial. TBC shares concerns that supporting spontaneous return could easily be interpreted as promoting a premature return when conditions are not yet conducive. TBC raised these issues for further discussion during the Stakeholders Meeting facilitated by KRC and KnRC in November.



Peace Building Training in Mae Sot

TBC supported the two main women's organisation networks, the Women's League of Burma and the Women's Organisation Network, to facilitate a Women's Forum in Rangoon in September, which attracted 400 participants from all over Burma/Myanmar. Promoting the role of women in the peace process was one of the key themes of the Forum. A follow-up dialogue between civil society agencies and the National Ceasefire Coordinating Team was facilitated by TBC during November 2014.

TBC also funded the Karen Peace Support Network's (KPSN) publication and launch of a *Critique of JICA's Blueprint for Development in South East Burma/Myanmar* in September. This report called for a temporary moratorium on large scale development projects in areas of potential refugee return as key to promoting a more conflict-sensitive approach. Both of these initiatives promoted joint advocacy by civil society actors based along the border together with those based in cities and towns.

Two quarterly Camp Management Working Group meetings were jointly organised by KRC, KnRC and TBC together with CBOs and CCSDPT Sub-committee and Working Groups in August and November. Donor groups have agreed to join these meetings that allow them direct interactions with refugee camp leaders. Key issues discussed in the past two meetings included concerns on the head counts, livelihoods, and access to justice, psychosocial health concerns, and preparedness for return.

## 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 (70%) 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 and other commodities to enable a range of camp activities, which also involve the participation of Thai authorities and surrounding villages. In Appendix B1 and B2 an overview of the administrative expenses as well as distribution of extra needs can be found.

## New arrivals

KRC, KnRC, Camp Committees and New Arrivals Committees (NACs), with support from TBC, continued to screen new arrivals to determine whether they are entitled to food rations and other services. New criteria

seeks to identify the most vulnerable among new arrivals, and thus determine their food ration category. During the reporting period 4,345 persons were identified as being eligible for food (this includes the 1,403 infants covered by TBC services but who will not receive a food ration until 6 months of age).

## Boarding houses

Recognising that unaccompanied minors residing in boarding houses are among the most vulnerable in camp, boarding house committees seek to ensure that the rights of such children are respected, the houses follow standards of care and staff codes of conduct 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 83 boarding houses, with 2,887 students.

## Protection

The revised [TBC Child Protection Policy \(CPP\)](#) has been translated to Karen and Burmese languages and shared among refugee partner organisations. All staff of TBC also received a day long orientation on the new CPP.

### LOOKING AHEAD:

- 2015 will seek to strengthen the organisational structure and the accountability of camp management, and promote more meaningful participation of community-based organisations and the refugee community at large.



Peace education training, Ban Mai Nai Soi

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

## Saw Htee Kaw

Saw Htee Kaw, a Karen man of 26 years from Kyain Seikgyi, Dooplaya District in Burma/Myanmar, has been living in Nu Po refugee camp since 1997. He has worked with camp management and with the TBC supply chain as Warehouse Manager for six years. He will continue working with camp management and TBC until camp closure or until he is successful for third country resettlement to Australia, where he already has his family. Saw Htee Kaw says: "Living in a refugee camp is not easy because we are always dependent on the support from NGOs. We are aware of the situation with gradually less funding from the donors. I want to get a better life for myself and my family".



## FOOD ASSISTANCE

The past six months have been very challenging for the refugees and for TBC. With the imposition of martial law, the enforcement of regulations restricting movement outside of the camp and the military-initiated population counts, many of the refugees that would formerly have been able to access day-labour and other economic opportunities in the vicinity of the camps have largely been unable, or too frightened, to leave the camps. Dependency on food assistance thus became more pronounced during this period, increasing the potential strain on already-limited financial resources.

Household appeals against identified category is part of the CMT process. Households, who think their category is being incorrectly identified, can launch an appeal for the team to re-verify their status. It has proved an important step in the CMT. The Camp Committee and

CMT teams have encouraged people to step forward and request for re-verification of their household status. During August and September 2014, a total of 1,646 households have appealed where 560 households have passed the process and received new household CMT categories.

As a result of the overall monitoring and feedback on the CMT process in the camps over the past year, and in response to the more restricted mobility and camp conditions, TBC determined that it was necessary to increase the Standard ration of rice for adults (those aged above 18 years) from 8 kilograms to 9 kilograms per month in the Tak camps (Mae La, Umpiem Mai, and Nu Po). This increase came into effect during the November distribution.

**Fig 2.2.: Number of households (HHs) under different CMT categories for ration distributions (Dec 2014)**

CMT Category		MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Total
Self-reliant	HH	7	0	8	19	150	45	18	0	6	253
	Persons	47	0	28	71	759	194	61	0	28	1,188
Standard	HH	2,067	428	1,564	1,754	6,047	2,225	1,796	405	955	17,241
	Persons	9,733	2,147	8,693	9,697	32,991	10,223	8,593	2,057	4,785	88,919
Vulnerable	HH	196	0	238	297	737	242	409	0	177	2,296
	Persons	872	0	1,119	1,463	3,613	1,281	1,901	0	1,068	11,317
Most Vulnerable	HH	193	123	125	127	349	66	173	180	131	1,467
	Persons	879	577	699	868	3,022	401	844	915	465	8,670
Total:	HH	2,463	551	1,935	2,197	7,283	2,578	2,396	585	1,269	21,257
	Persons	11,531	2,724	10,539	12,099	40,385	12,099	11,399	2,972	6,346	110,094

## Community Managed Targeting (CMT): after a year

While CMT is a highly complex and challenging process, it must be noted that it has been very successful in the Thailand refugee camps in many aspects, not least the thorough engagement of the refugee communities in defining the criteria for ration allocation based on household's vulnerabilities. An independent assessment on how to better promote inclusion and equity among the refugees through TBC's programmes has found that the CMT resulted in a much greater awareness among Camp Committees, refugee leaders, stipend workers and the population in general of the specific vulnerabilities affecting various camp residents, and the need to give special attention to addressing their needs. This can have far reaching impacts including in return scenarios, whereby leaders will be better prepared to identify and assist the most vulnerable individuals in their communities. Another marked impact has been the greater understanding among the refugees that they need to seek ways of becoming more self-reliant. The above mentioned consultancy is assessing ways of engaging the most vulnerable populations in TBC's livelihoods and camp management activities. It should be stressed nevertheless that livelihood opportunities remain extremely limited; as mentioned by a young woman undertaking the TBC Entrepreneurship training, "you are giving us wings but we cannot fly". Refugees continue to request the same level of food ration as before, mentioning it as the key factor that makes their lives in the camps more bearable.

Challenges in the CMT include the reluctance of some households to tell the truth about their situation due to fear of having their rations reduced, while some persons try to influence the vulnerability criteria in order to be classified as vulnerable. Close interactions with section leaders, strict adherence to the criteria agreed by the community, periodic reviews of the criteria and the households' classification, and an efficient appeals process have helped to minimise conflicts.

Among the lessons learned, it is clear that CMT education in the community is essential. It has enhanced people's understanding and acceptance of the intervention while promoting good collaboration from the community, who now understand that they need to become more self-reliant in preparation for the coming future and in view of the funding situation.

Appendix B3 presents tables showing the number of persons/households in the various CMT categories in the nine camps.



CMT training, Mae La Oon

As a result of the implementation of CMT categories, households classified as “Vulnerable” and “Most Vulnerable” receive 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. However, the rations provided do not meet the Sphere Minimum Standard of 2,100 kcal/person/day.

From July to December 2014, the supply chain operations continued to meet the needs of various TBC programmes for humanitarian support and preparedness. 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 (AsiaR&M) every four months, and other commodities twice a year. 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 overall multiplier for each camp used to calculate charcoal requirements adjusted every six months.

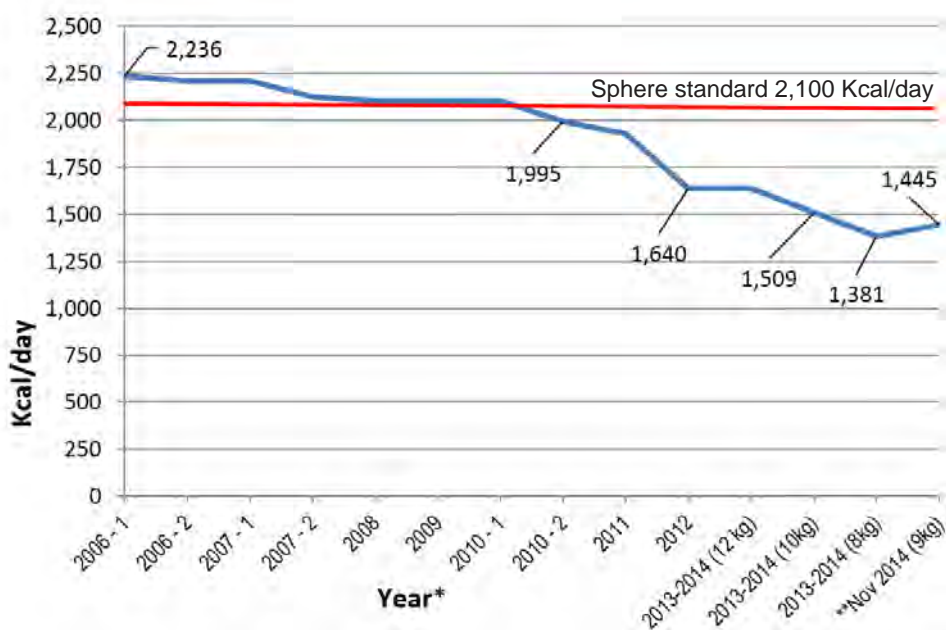
In 2013 TBC had provided nearly 12,000 MT of charcoal to the nine refugee camps, but approximately 25 MT of the charcoal was lost as it was broken into

charcoal dust and pieces during transportation. In order to minimise such wastage, TBC explored the possibility of reconverting the charcoal dust back into briquettes using diesel or manual machines, so that the briquettes can be used as fuel by the camp residents. One diesel powered press and 10 manual presses were procured during the second half of 2014. The diesel powered press will be located in one of the Mae Sariang camps as that is where the maximum damage to charcoal occurs due to poor road conditions. The 10 manual charcoal presses will be provided to the other field offices and tested in the camps after training the residents. The Mae Sariang team, in conjunction with the Mae La Oon community, will evaluate the effectiveness of the diesel powered press over the next two to three months, so that TBC can determine whether to expand the project to other areas.

### LOOKING AHEAD: Food assistance

- A review of the vulnerability assessment of camps will also take place in 2015 to assist in the determination of standard rice rations. The current camp vulnerability classification was completed in 2013 and also served as the basis for determining the standard rations for each camp.
- Once the design elements of the Supply Chain Online Modules are finalised in early 2015, it will be incrementally rolled out to Field Offices and later to the camps as well, giving them greater involvement and engagement in the supply chain processes.

**Fig 2.3.: Average calories/day/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.

\*\* designates increase in Standard Ration for Tak camps to 9 kg rice for adults.

## NUTRITION

TBC's Nutrition Programme is 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, pregnant and lactating mothers receive special support.

### Supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes (SFP/TFP)

TBC supports the SFP and TFP for vulnerable groups in the community by providing food items, guidance and technical support to health agencies. The implementation of SFP and TFP continues to improve with more monitoring support by the Community Nutrition Programme Assistants (CNPAs, refugee nutrition stipend staff). They visit nursery schools and families in their homes to follow up on progress, issues arising, and provide advice or referrals as necessary. One key factor observed in the lack of progress among some children enrolled in the TFP is the absence of proper child care when parents leave the camp to work and the children are left on their own or under the care of untrained or busy adults. Efforts are made to inform Section leaders and other responsible community leaders to address these situations.

The Nutrition Field Officers (NFO) and CNPAs monitor malnourished children in the camps and conduct regular meetings with their parents to discuss feeding practices and benefits of consuming AsiaREMIX. Severely malnourished children are referred to clinics for admission. They also monitor malnourished pregnant and lactating women to discuss maternal nutrition and benefits of consuming AsiaREMIX regularly to prevent anaemia and malnutrition. The NFOs, with the assistance of the CNPAs, have also held cooking demonstrations and nutrition education on the three basic food groups.

In addition, the Nutrition teams have conducted SFP trainings and refresher trainings for staff of health agencies in the camps. In Appendix B4 and B5 tables are presented showing total caseload for each of the SFP target groups and as well Children < 5 years identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP and TFP. The numbers have not changed significantly during the period.

### Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) initiative

TBC's community-based IYCF initiative called "Healthy Babies, Bright Futures", targeting pregnant women and children aged up to 24 months, continued to be rolled out. "Healthy Babies, Bright Futures" has been piloted in two camps (Umpiem Mai and Ban Don Yang), which includes providing the Baby Bright complementary baby food product as incentive for attending the campaign activities. This product was also being added as part of the campaign in the Mae Sariang camps, which began in November 2014, as the highest rates of stunting were reported in these camps in the 2013 Nutrition Survey (almost 50%). By December 2014 5,461 children from four camps have received the Baby Bright complementary baby food.

Education on IYCF key components, including maternal nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, and complementary feeding for pregnant and lactating women has continued. By the end of 2014 5,987 caregivers were reached. There was no formal evaluation, but feedback from the groups was positive overall, with participants expressing that they now have better knowledge about IYCF and the prevention of stunting. The Nutrition team has also been conducting IYCF trainings for staff of partner organisations and TBC's CNPA stipend staff. The trainings focused on key interventions and IYCF communications strategies. The IYCF 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.

**Fig 2.4.: Nutrition programme participation (Dec 2014)**

Nutrition programme	No. of participants
Supplementary feeding programme (SFP)	25,715
Children with wasting malnutrition enrolled in SFP/TFP	502
Children participating in the IYCF Baby Bright programme	5,987
Nursery school lunch support	42,700
Health and nutrition staff of health agencies and CBOs trained in principles of dietary decision making	1,232

## Fortified product development

TBC is also exploring the possibility of developing ready-to-use-therapeutic foods (RUTF), such as peanut butter paste or high energy milk (HEM) in Thailand with the support of Mekong Valley Company in Chiang Rai. Imported products of a similar nature which are already available are prohibitively expensive. The Mekong Valley Company is awaiting a potential larger order from another organisation, which may make it financially viable to add on a smaller order for TBC. TBC will continue to follow up with the Mekong Valley Company.

## Nursery school lunch programme

The Nursery School Lunch Programme continued to be implemented in cooperation with NGO and CBO partners including the Karen Women Organisation (KWO), the Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS), Karenni National Women Organisation (KNWO) and the Karen Refugee Committee Education Entity (KRCEE).

The Nursery Schools request parents of children attending the schools to send some rice to school with their child to support the programme. TBC learned that the parents were having a difficult time providing the rice support due to reduced rations and the cost of rice in the camps. Therefore, TBC began providing additional rice to all Nursery Schools in the third quarter of 2014 and will assess the need to continue this additional support in mid-2015.

The provision of healthy nursery school lunches ensures that young children consume sufficient nutrients at least once a day. Between July and December 2014 lunches were provided to 7,117 children/month attending 78 nursery schools. TBC also trained 85 teachers and cooks on nutrition, child development, hygiene in food preparation and service and cooking demonstrations. Additionally, 2,800 mosquito nets were provided to the Nursery Schools by the WHO for which TBC assisted with delivery to all Nursery School partners in the camps.



Nutrition training, Ban Mai Nai Soi

## Nutrition surveillance

TBC collaborates with health agencies and the CCSDPT Health Information System to survey and report on nutritional indicators in the camps. This includes monitoring mortality and morbidity rates by age group, biennial anthropometric nutrition surveys of children six to 59 months of age with Household Hunger Scale, monthly growth monitoring and enrolment of target groups into the SFP/TFP Programmes. The findings of the 2013 biennial Nutrition Survey conducted by TBC in collaboration with Mahidol University, was presented to the CCSDPT Health Sub-Committee and key stakeholders in the camps. This has generated more understanding and commitment among camp leaders, NGOs, and other service providers to contribute in the promotion of IYCF interventions to address stunting in their camps. [Read more.](#)

### LOOKING AHEAD:

- Address preparedness and build capacity of Camp Committees/leadership/Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)/CBOs, etc. for more involvement in leading and prioritising nutrition programming in 2015 and beyond.
- Develop community awareness and capacity on public health nutrition so that refugee families are equipped with knowledge and practices to ensure return with healthy families and can maintain nutritional status.
- Review SFP/TFP criteria and targets/feeding protocol to assess for updates, e.g., consider adding elderly as risk category as this issue has been brought to TBC by several Camp Committee and camp leaders in 2014.
- Continue roll out of IYCF awareness campaign in all camps and Baby Bright fortified baby food for complementary feeding in four camps. The IYCF programme will also focus on improving practices on key interventions (exclusive breastfeeding; appropriate complementary feeding and maternal nutrition).
- The Nutrition team will also continue to maximise its outreach efficiency by leveraging programme intersections with CMPP, Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) and S&S teams.

## Nursery schools

The nursery school lunch and snack programme, implemented by KWO and KNWO, is being supported by TOPS with technical support from TBC. It is an innovative adaptation of “school feeding” that helps to protect the nutritional status of pre-school children in a refugee camp context. It also involves trainings focused on good hygiene practices as well as basic nutrition, including on the benefits of consuming a variety of foods (three food groups) and the fortified child supplement developed by TBC called AsiaREMix.



Since 2005, TBC has partnered with TOPS to deliver nursery school food assistance to ensure that most children of nursery school age (approximately 3-5 years old) receive a nutritious meal when parents may be busy with community activities or work. In addition, parents, teachers and cooks at Nursery Schools receive nutrition education and training from TBC Nutrition team on basic nutrition, three food groups, dietary diversity, recipes/ways to prepare AsiaREMix and its benefits to young children, and proper hygiene practices. The nursery school staff are also encouraged to purchase fresh vegetables from Agricultural Programmes in the camp (e.g., TBC's Community Agriculture Programme Cluster Groups) to ensure fresh, wholesome vegetables are provided to the young children and simultaneously supporting the livelihoods of refugees in the Cluster Groups who manage the agricultural gardens. The Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in Thailand has generously supported nursery school lunches in three refugee camps (Umpiem Mai, Nu Po and Mae La) for the past four years. In the past two years alone, support provided by the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office has benefitted approximately 3,700 children in 39 nursery schools in Umpiem Mai, Nu Po and Mae La camps, providing them with vital nutritious lunches five times a week.

## SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT

Shelter programme has expanded its name to Shelter and Settlement to mark the shift from a focus on the distribution of construction materials to refugee households to a holistic approach to housing management. This includes the maintaining of houses in safe, healthy and adequate condition, the housing assistance to vulnerable households, the maintenance of community buildings and larger scale environmental issues, such as natural resource management and spatial planning to mitigate effects of natural hazards, such as flooding, fire, landslides.

TBC's Shelter and Settlement programme focuses on building the refugees' own capacity to provide safe and adequate housing for their families, while enhancing their livelihoods opportunities. During this reporting period, section-based Shelter Working groups have been formed in each camp within the camp management structures. There are a total of 104 section shelter working groups now with approximately

850 participants. The shelter working groups have been set up to allow the refugees to self-manage the existing housing stock more effectively at section level where the main knowledge about shelter issues is based. Key responsibilities are to assist the shelter special needs households in their community with repair and reconstruction assistance, as well as monitoring their house and land (danger of landslides, fire, flooding) condition during the year. In addition, these groups take a lead role during the delivery period of construction materials, quality control, complaints procedures and assessment period. They are a first point of contact for the refugees to discuss any issues or concerns in relation to their housing needs.

To assist the shelter working groups and camp leadership to fairly and equitably manage the refugees housing needs TBC in collaboration with KRC/KnRC and the camp leadership has developed three sets of shelter and housing guidelines. These include the assessment and allocation of shelter assistance, quality control and material distribution guideline, and the housing guidelines (under finalisation). The draft housing guidelines is currently in final consultation with Refugee Committees

### COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### Htoo Baw

Htoo Baw is 33 years old. He finished high school in 1997 in Hpa-an and arrived in Mae La refugee camp same year, where he lived with the family of his older sister for two years. They were growing vegetables and maize for a living.

Htoo Baw lived outside of the camp from 1999 to 2007, working at a knitting factory in Mae Sot and then in Bangkok with the Migrant Karen Labour Union (MKLU), some of the time as acting joint general secretary. Htoo Baw explains: "In 1990 the Burma/Myanmar government systematically used forced labour and confiscated thousands of farms from villagers, so large numbers of young teens and adults left their village and entered Thailand illegally as migrants". MKLU, linked with ILO, helped the migrant workers who were exploited by employers.

In 2005 the Burmese regime declared organisations joined with ILO illegal and some facilitators lost the chance to go back Burma/Myanmar. Therefore Htoo Baw came back to Mae La refugee camp in 2007. He started working with the shelter

programme in 2010 as a senior shelter staff and was promoted shelter manager in 2011. He says: "I am happy with my position and with helping my community for the preparedness of our future."



and camp leadership and address larger scale issues of house moving, empty housing, and dismantling procedure of shelter as well as disaster risk reduction measures (fire safety). To be able to further encourage refugee leadership in taking a lead role in managing the existing housing and community infrastructure TBC shelter and settlement team is assisting KRC and KnRC to draft a housing policy. It is envisaged to pilot the housing guidelines in Mae La from 2015 onwards.

## Shelter needs assessment and repair allocation

Preparations for the annual shelter repair needs assessment for 2015 were initiated in July 2014 with public forums and training to shelter working groups and camp shelter stipend staff. All of the 155 shelter stipend staff are involved in the annual repair needs assessment, which includes technical assessment and discussion of priorities of the household. The assessment covered over 22,000 houses border-wide. Significant reduction in budget of 20% for shelter materials required substantial reduction in allocation of material per household. Each household will only receive minimal repair materials, except for shelter special needs households which will receive all materials needed to repair or rebuilt their houses to safe and adequate standards. If the minimal allocation to families will be adequate to maintain their homes to be safe and healthy family living environment remain to be seen and will be monitored during the post distribution monitoring in May 2015.

Border-wide a total of 768 shelter special needs households have been identified by the respective shelter working groups according to agreed criteria. These households are families or individuals that do not have the capacity to maintain their homes in safe and healthy conditions or do not have the social support structure to assist them with the construction work, as well as specific protection cases where the housing needs

to be carefully considered. (Many refugees cannot carry a six meter long eucalyptus pole for several hundred meters from the delivery point to their house nor have the skill or physical strength to build a house). For these households four types of assistance is (construction assistance, delivery assistance, full assessed material amount and technical advice) available according to their specific needs. Many of them are women single headed households with small children, where assistance with the delivery and construction is essential. Another large group are elderly refugees that live alone and have some form of impairment that makes it impossible for them to keep their house in good condition.

## Safer construction techniques training

Safer construction training has been piloted during the reporting period in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps with 31 participants predominately shelter stipend staff. The training is not a stand alone module though is part of the overall cycle to build capacity in housing management. The need for rebuilding unsafe houses with safe, simple and appropriate construction technologies is a means to “learning-by-doing”. It is envisaged to have the bamboo treatment facilities operational as part of the aim to make houses safer, healthier and more durable living environments.

## Concrete post training

Training in the production of concrete posts is now conducted border-wide in all camps except Ban Mai Nai Soi. By December 2014, the number of trainees in different camps were 188. However, in some camps TBC was asked to put the production activities temporarily on hold. The sensitivities relate to the perceived “permanent” nature of concrete, which has always been a concern to the Thai authorities. Please see Appendix B6 for details.

**Fig 2.5.: Households identified with special needs during 2015 (Dec 2014)**

Camp	HHs with special needs	HHs needing technical support	HHs needing delivery support	HHs needing construction support
MNS	188	0	142	162
MS	19	0	7	6
MLO	83	0	56	51
MRML	102	0	63	39
ML	231	14	90	76
UM	26	0	26	26
NP	19	0	14	14
DY	35	7	14	10
TH	65	6	20	9
Total:	768	27	432	393

The concrete posts produced during the training are allocated to community buildings and shelter special needs reconstruction as well as any household that would like to exchange their timber footings to more durable concrete posts. At Ban Mai Nai Soi, the Shelter concrete trainer team initiated a joint training at a local concrete block manufacturer outside the camp to facilitate the participants to practise different types of concrete product manufacturing such as interlocking concrete blocks, floor slabs and bricks with hand powered equipment. This initiative will be also implemented by other camps in 2015 if there is a similar opportunity and the refugee situation allows them to leave camp for training purposes.

## Bamboo treatment

Bamboo leaching is one of the most effective ways to significantly increase the lifespan of bamboo houses, making them less infested with insects, and generally contributing to a safer, healthier and more durable environment. The durability of treated bamboo can be increased from 1 year to up to 10 years, significantly reducing the amount of bamboo poles that require to be purchased on an annual basis for repair works. The planned expansion of the pilot treatment activity in Nu Po to five other camps has been delayed, due to the rejection of TBC's funding proposal to donors.

### COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### Koh Hey

Koh Hey is 45 years old. He came to the Tham Hin camp in 1998, so he has been living in the camp for 17 years. In 2010 he became a bamboo worker with TBC and started planting bamboo up in the mountain on 30 acres of land. In 2013 he planted many bananas, bamboo, eucalyptus and other trees in an additional land of 10 acres. Sometimes people laugh at him because he is small, and when he introduces himself as a bamboo worker people also laugh. He has taken on the management of bamboo for five years now. He works very hard and is proud of what he is doing. He says: "This area used to have no tree and was very dry, but after we have grown bamboos and other trees, the area has become moisture and people in the camp can start taking some bamboos for building and they can have some bamboo shoots".



Every morning he and five co-workers go to the plantation area for cutting grass. One time he had a bee sting, another time a snake almost bit him and he has been bit by a lot of mosquitos. He really commits to his work and does not care about the problems.

Today Ko Hey has a big smile on his face because the bamboo is growing well and the area will turn in to a forest. He believes that this will be of benefit to the camp population soon.



Bamboo treatment facilities have now been set up in Tham Hin to be operational in early 2015, with one leaching pond and a separate warehouse to store the treated bamboo before and after treatment. Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La camps are also in setting up phase and will be able to commence treatment during the first month of 2015. The shelter team has received training in Boron salt bamboo preservation in December and will use this environmentally safe treatment technique from 2015 onwards. This technique has the advantage that the treatment period is only four days, which allows large quantities of bamboo poles and wall and floor mats to be treated during the short period of time that is available after the delivery and before the rainy season begins.

## Community-driven natural resource management (CDNRM)

CDNRM activities continue in refugee camps and surrounding villages: Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang, and Mae La Oon through the community-driven mechanism of the collaborative committees which include Thai villagers and refugees. The collaborative committees

establish their own work plan, management rules and regulations and request financial and technical training support from TBC and partner Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) as needed. RECOFTC is regional NGO with long-standing experience in supporting community forestry projects in Thailand and other South East Asian countries. RECOFTC has supported the collaborative committees for three years with specific technical knowledge and training. The collaborative committees have during the reporting period achieved a level of maturity in their work plan development and running of their environmental activities, that it is envisaged to set up a seed funding mechanism for them during 2015. The community-driven natural resource management is a key component of shelter and settlement preparedness planning and has contributed to reduce existing conflict over natural resource (water, bamboo, tree, non-timber forest products, pollution, etc.) usage between Thai villagers and refugees. As an example, in Mae La Oon no young bamboo shoots were cut in the plantation areas from refugees or Thai villagers during an agreed cutting ban to enable bamboo poles to grow, which until then had been a continuous problem and cause for tension.



Reforestation, Mae Ra Ma Luang

Part of the collaborative committees activities are half yearly stakeholder meetings with the district authorities. Stakeholders meetings were held at Sob Moei and Nu Po in August with participation from the local Forestry department, local administration, local community leaders, NGOs and members of the camp Collaborative Committees. The Thai authorities were very supportive of the collaborative initiatives in mapping of protected forest zones, their disaster risk preparedness activities and water shed management plans and encouraged greater information-sharing on Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) activities that are implemented in the wildlife sanctuary area.

In addition to the stakeholder meetings the collaborative committee in Mae La Oon/Mae Ra Ma Luang organised a forest awareness campaign with 1414 young adult participants in July. The event intended to raise understanding of forest rules and regulations within the wild life sanctuary, as well as raise interest in environmental protection within the young refugee camp population. In addition to the large awareness campaign, tree planting events (a total of 1,350 trees of different specie planted) to celebrate HM the Queen's birthday were held in Nu Po and Mae Ra Ma Luang/Mae La Oon with participation from Thai authorities and camp residents. Further activities of the collaborative committee in Nu Po included the distribution of over 1,900 tree seedlings in the camp and to different Thai villages, which had been raised within the camp tree nursery.

During November, representation from the TBC's Shelter and settlement team and the collaborative committees participated in a week long workshop organised by Karen Environment and Social Action Network (KESAN) in Kawkariek Township in S.E. Burma/Myanmar. The workshop focussed on community natural resource management, systems and land issues in Karen State. It was attended by 140 participants including officials from the Forestry department, community staff in villages across seven Karen districts and KESAN staff in Thailand as well as from Karen State. The refugee representatives' participation in regional natural resource management events is a key component in the CDNRM programme to facilitate exchange of information and knowledge as well as expanding networks between stakeholders and CBOs within the border region.

Tham Hin is now also in the process of setting up a refugee-led environmental group with the first training held during the reporting period. The environmental

group will take over the management of the bamboo and tree plantation that was set up in Tham Hin three years ago and is currently taken care of by shelter stipend staff.

Tham Hin's plantation area has now over 6,900 bamboo, 7,000 eucalyptus and 4,200 other trees. The bamboo plants will be old enough for use in construction for the first time in 2015 and it is envisaged to practise sustainable harvest techniques here before the bamboo poles will be treated and used for construction work or bamboo furniture training. Requests from Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin camps to roll out the CDNRM programme are currently in planning for the middle of 2015 in conjunction with TBC FLS team.

## Emergency assistance

The Shelter team was involved in two emergency interventions during the reporting period. At Site I, the team assessed 40 walking bridges to consider support for maintenance/repair or reconstruction following the floods in August 2014. In Nu Po, three houses were affected by fire and eight others were damaged while trying to create a fire break. All these households were provided with materials for repair.

### LOOKING AHEAD: Shelter and settlement

- Development of the training capacity of the section-based shelter working groups (SSWG) in the camps to manage the camps' housing and community buildings' issues and contribute to community resilience.
- The S&S team will work with KRC and KnRC to establish housing focal point and housing policy to work/coordinate with shelter working groups.
- Continue to train refugees in technical skills in appropriate construction technologies for S.E. Burma/Myanmar to enable livelihoods opportunities and safe construction for disaster preparedness.
- Introduce technical understanding of community-based settlement planning to contribute to the sustainable planning of settlements, land use in areas of potential return.
- Roll out bamboo treatment within five camps to increase durability of refugee housing.

## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

The teams of the CAP and EDP have now been amalgamated into the Food Security and Livelihoods team headed by a Food Security and Livelihoods Specialist. The CAP addresses self-reliance by training and supporting the refugees to produce a wide range of vegetables and food for their families, with the surplus being sold in camp and to external traders. These enhanced agricultural skills will also be an important asset upon return. Under the EDP, technical and financial assistance is provided to build refugees' capacity to set up and run small businesses, which can be easily adapted to the Burma/Myanmar context. A key objective is to enhance protection and participation of the most vulnerable groups (e.g., single mothers, elderly, PwD, illiterate, chronically ill), as they will be the least able to make a living once the support they are afforded in the camps ceases to exist.

## Community agricultural programme (CAP)

CAP has continued to expand its reach with the launch of the rice farming training sites and promotion of kitchen gardens and community gardens. By the end of December 2014, CAP has 3,021 households organised in cluster groups producing fresh vegetables, fruits, and root crops for home food consumption or for sale. By December 2014, the CAP programme is supporting in total (including those in the cluster groups) at least 9,435 households with seeds, tools and fencing material in producing fresh fruits and vegetables. Additionally CAP is providing similar support to 27 nursery school and 24 schools and boarding houses, reaching additional 2,603 children and young people with fresh and healthy vegetables. CAP is also collaborating with 22 other NGOs and camp CBOs who also receive materials to support their constituencies.

### COMMUNITY PROFILE Saw Kwe Htoo

Saw Kwe Htoo is 48 years old and head of the family. He is the father of three children living in Mae La Oon camp. The family is growing vegetables on a 180 m<sup>2</sup> plot in a community garden outside the camp.

The family came from Karen State in Burma/Myanmar and has lived in the camp for seven years. Saw Kwe Htoo joined CAP four years ago. Before that, he was working on a small piece of land that gave him a limited amount of vegetables.



Today they are harvesting around 2,540 baht of vegetables per month, and out of this half is for family consumption and the rest will be sold to earn an income. They grow around 29 varieties of vegetables and many of these are indigenous species.

Every day the parents and their eldest child will go to their garden after they have sent the two other children to school. In the late afternoon, the two school children will join them in the garden to play, to help with weeding and nurturing of the small plants.

Saw Kwe Htoo says he is very happy working in the garden: "It was my interest even before I came to the camp. My whole family and villagers were doing farming and gardening in Burma/Myanmar before we came here".

His wife adds: "I really like gardening and I will be doing this as long as I am in the camp and also in the future in Burma/Myanmar after our return. It gives me good food, income and knowledge".

**Fig 2.6.: Number of households reached by CAP (Dec 2014)**

Camp	No. of HHs	HHs reached
MNS	2,467	162
MS	554	302
MRML	2,420	1,218
MLO	2,129	3,181
ML	7,253	1,730
UM	2,693	1,200
NP	2,436	1,350
DY	606	222
TH	1,279	70
Totals:	21,837	9,435

## Improving access to land promoting cultivation of organic and nutritious foods

By December 2014, CAP has accessed 200 rai (320,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of land for CAP gardens that are used for cultivating organic, and nutritious vegetables, as well as for livestock raising and 54 rai (86,000 m<sup>2</sup>) of land for rice cultivation. 20 small greenhouses were constructed and are used for training in protected cultivation. The involvement of households and cluster groups in these gardens and fields are as follows:

**Fig 2.7.: Area of cultivated land and number of participants**

Camp	Cultivated land (rai)	Rice Fields (rai)	Participants in protected cultivation	No. of Cluster Groups	No. of HHs
MNS	0	0	0	None yet	-
MS	20	0	0	4	33
MRML	6	4	20	21	335
MLO	8	10	23	31	336
ML	50	2	25	15	364
UM	14	0	0	19	620
NP	81	30	0	23	1,150
DY	0	8	0	12	79
TH	15	0	15	None yet	104
Total:	194	54	83	125	3,021

From July to December 2014, a total of 2,203 persons (55% 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.

CAP 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 demonstration and training centres in all nine camps.

CAP continues to collaborate and link with a number of organisations and networks working in S.E. Burma/ Myanmar. The FSL specialist jointly with KESAN visited areas in Burma/Myanmar to increase the understanding of the situation and context to improve the preparedness training for more relevance for return. With Karen Agricultural Department (KAD) it was discussed to improve technical support and increase the collaboration to better support communities in Burma/ Myanmar.

## Protected cultivation

Starting in September 2014, TBC partnered with UNHCR to implement a short term project on protected cultivation and food processing in four camps (Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Tham Hin and Ban Mae Surin) that specifically targets young people in agricultural technologies. Preparations for the project for introducing cultivation in greenhouses involved briefings for camp leaders, targeting of participants, identification of sites for the greenhouses and procurement of equipment and materials. The last of 20 greenhouses were operational by December 2014 and all are now under production with a variety of crops. Training for farmers is ongoing and have attracted a number of younger people. A pilot hydroponic system was also established in Mae La, and young people will be trained in this cultivation method. The food processing training is ongoing; however, the dryers need modification to be more efficient.

## Rice planting

The launch of rice planting activities in several camps (Nu Po, Ban Don Yang, Mae La, Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang) have become key community events attracting many people participating in all activities, especially as many of the old farmers have not stepped into rice paddies for a long time, and youth farmers have not actually been into any rice paddy before these events. Rice growing training in all the camps involve youth learning from the elderly farmers on the whole process of rice growing from soil preparation to harvesting. In Ban Don Yang camp the rice fields were stocked with 2,000 fish fingerlings to provide additional food. The harvested rice is distributed to participants in the trainings and the Camp Committees.



## **CAP integration with other programmes**

Integration of approach between the Shelter and Settlement's CBNRM work and CAP is being developed. In Ban Mai Nai Soi, the CAP office will be shared by the CBNRM programme. The FSL specialist joins the settlement planning workshops to integrate the livelihoods components in the planning and training process.

A number of joint activities with other programmes took place, where CAP staff worked closely with nutrition, shelter and settlement and the EDP team. In the Mae Sariang camps the CAP team distributed tin containers to households which do not have space for a kitchen garden. 110 households have been reached and are now able to produce some vegetable for consumption! More are planned and will target most vulnerable households.

## **The entrepreneurship development programme (EDP)**

EDP teams continue to facilitate their core training and grants work, i.e., Entrepreneurship Development trainings, Savings and Loan and Animal Insurance training, Technical Training on Animal Husbandry, and Small Business Management Training for existing entrepreneurs. Vaccination and other medication support for livestock was also facilitated in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Tham Hin, and Mae La Oon. As part of the UNHCR project on protected cultivation and livelihoods, the EDP facilitated the first trainings on Food Processing and Entrepreneurship Development for the protected cultivation project target group in Mae La.

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

A total of 418 persons (68% female) were trained in Entrepreneurship Development. 239 clients received a start-up capital grant of 2,400/4,000 baht during the second half of 2014.

## 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 these 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, in Burma/Myanmar.

The 2-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, pad locks, 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 five baht each week to get medical support worth 500 baht each month for their animals.

From July to December 2014, 232 persons (53% women) members were trained on savings and loan processes and three new groups were established. As of date there are a total of 135 groups operating in six camps, having a combined saving of over 2.1M baht (65,000 USD).

The EDP team also conducted a ToT on Community-based Savings and Loan in Tham Hin. 12 people (6 male, 6 female) participated in this training, including two participants from Camp Livelihood Committee.

471 businesses were set up during the second half of the year, bringing the total number of households supported with entrepreneurial activities to 807 for this year. 79% of which are run by women. Please see Appendix B7 for detailed information.

Maintaining savings and loan groups is a challenge, as some clients do not really want to work as a group. Some clients who were in the savings and loan groups in 2013 have left their groups. Many clients are not literate enough and thus, maintaining records is a challenge. Some clients are not motivated enough and are unable to set up their businesses as planned.

## Small business management (SBM) training

EDP conducts SBM 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 98 existing entrepreneurs (87% women) have availed of the small business management training programme to facilitate improvements in their business management and their profit margins during the last six months. 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.

## Technical training on food processing, and animal raising

The Entrepreneurship Development Programme 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. During the current reporting period 340 persons (73% women) were trained in basic techniques of food processing which includes conserving food (e.g., producing pickles, fritters and chips), producing cookies as well as frying food for small food stalls and shops.

**Fig 2.8.: EDP training for new clients and technical groups (Jul-Dec 2014)**

Camp	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	TH	DY	Total
M	13	20	40	31	0	5	4	17	4	134
F	34	35	52	55	0	20	29	35	24	284
Total:	47	55	92	86	0	25	33	52	28	418

As part of the project on protected cultivation and food processing being implemented in partnership with UNHCR, 107 participants (95 women) participated in the food processing and corresponding EDP training.

With the purpose of building livelihood skills of the youth and preparing them for potential return, the EDP team has been providing technical training on Catfish raising and EDP training. At Ban Mai Nai Soi camp, another youth group comprising 10 members (6 male, 4 female) received these trainings and a grant of 20,000 baht to be used for building a fish pond, buying the fish for breeding, and buying fish feed and other necessary equipment.

Technical Trainings on animal husbandry were held in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon and Ban Mai Nai Soi. These trainings focused on Environmental issues related to animal husbandry, basic animal raising management including pig feed production, basic treatment of animals and vaccination. This also included the provision of micro insurance and its significance in animal raising.

## Rice retailing

With the ration change and the CMT refugees have increasingly asked for access to affordable rice in the camps. TBC has therefore explored the opportunities for a rice retailing system with small cooperatives. As part of the business development activities TBC provided training and loans for the start-up of the business. In Mae Ra Ma Luang three cooperatives were established, while in Mae La Oon one group started the rice retailing business. The group size varies between seven and 13 members with more than half women. The cooperative shops have five different rice varieties for sale, offering a greater choice for the refugees. A small bag of rice sells for 20 baht (16 to 20 baht per kg). For the start the cooperatives purchased 300 sacks of rice (50 kg each). Since the start in the middle of the year the cooperative ordered additional 300 sacks of rice.



Rice harvest, Nu Po

## Livelihood committees

As part of the effort to strengthen the capacity of Camp Committees to coordinate and raise the quality of programmes and services to their constituencies, the CMPP team, together with the Food Security and Livelihoods team supported the Refugee Committees in setting up the KRC and KnRC Camp Livelihood Committees. The RC Livelihood Committees are expected to lead the development of livelihoods opportunities in their areas in coordination with various CCSDPT agencies operating in the camps and other relevant entities. The livelihoods committees are also involved in zoning and land use planning to reduce environmental impact from livestock rearing and other activities.

Meetings and trainings were held in all camps with the LLHCs to increase the understanding of livelihoods concepts, to discuss activities in the camps and the preparation of proposals. Beside grants to the central KRC/KnRC livelihoods committees, refugees with the help of the camp LLHC in all camps developed proposals for activities. TBC has allocated 1.6M baht and 400,000 baht for small projects to be supported through KRC and KnRC respectively. The funds have been distributed and activities which include including investment in small businesses, animal-raising, and weaving enterprises are currently implemented.

### Impact from the changes in RTG enforcement of restrictions

Since the military took over on 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2014 the Thai authorities have been enforcing the existing Mol restrictions for refugees. They include the restriction of movement, confining the refugees to the camps. Except the kitchen and some small demonstration garden, most of the land used by the Community Agriculture Programme for community gardens is either on state land or rented from local Thai villagers. Local level agreements were achieved with the local Thai authorities. As long as the refugees return every evening to the camps they are allowed to work in the community garden, rice fields or foraging in the forests.

In Mae La the TBC officer has been able to get special ID cards which allow members of cluster groups and their families to work in the community garden. Similar arrangements have been achieved in the other camps. The number and extent of exposure trips for participants of business training had to be reduced as travel was only approved for travel within the province.

## LOOKING AHEAD:

- To strengthen refugee leadership in food security and livelihoods, TBC's FSL team will work jointly with the CMPP team to enable the camp level Livelihood Committees in effective planning, coordination and management of livelihoods and food security activities in the camps and in the future. TBC will provide additional grants which shall be managed as revolving funds for refugee led initiatives while the livelihoods committees will have grants available for supporting youth and social activities.
- The FSL team will continue to work with the Nutrition and Shelter and Settlements team to address household food security either by supporting direct food production (kitchen or community gardens) or enabling small businesses through trainings and start-up grants for income generation. In coordination with the CMPP team the FSL team will provide specifically tailored support to households identified as being most vulnerable.
- The preparedness activities will focus on encouraging young people to join activities. By linking with alternative agricultural models (e.g., protected cultivation in combination with business and food processing training, agro-forestry and "rainforestation") younger people will be attracted and receive training which will have a relevance to the situation in S.E. Burma/Myanmar. Special attention will be given to training in permanent cropping systems away from rotational cropping and shifting cultivation which has been identified as one emerging problem in parts of S.E. Burma/Myanmar.
- Rice retailing will expand to more camps (Ban Mai Nai Soi, Ban Don Yang and Nu Po). The initial support for the cooperatives will be as loans, ideally handled by the LLHCs and used as revolving funds to enable other projects.
- Advocacy efforts will be directed at local authorities to ensure access to the community gardens as well as exposure to business/agricultural activities. The FSL team will also strengthen the participation of the Livelihood Committees in CCSDPT.
- The FSL team also plans to work with organisations in Burma/Myanmar that are addressing land issues and support the CBOs working on land titles.

## MYANMAR PROGRAMME

### Community protection and rehabilitation initiatives

During the second half of 2014, support for KESAN's technical assistance for KNU's survey of customary land users was extended. Half of the mapping and land survey training planned for KNU Agriculture and Forestry Department authorities have been completed and land demarcation is in progress in all KNU districts. KESAN is on target to achieve its objective of distributing over 13,000 individual land titles and demarcating 12 protected forests, while the 13 community forests demarcated so far already exceeds initial projections. Additional funding was provided for KESAN to facilitate a 3-day seminar which brought together 75 KNU and civil society representatives to review proposed changes to KNU's Land Policy.

KESAN was also supported to promote civil society engagement in the Government of Myanmar's consultations about the Draft National Land Use Policy. KESAN is a member of the "Land In Our Hands" network for 60 farmers groups and civil society agencies, which facilitated four review and analysis workshops and provided logistical support for participation in 15 of the Government of Myanmar-convened workshops around the nation. TBC supported participation in six consultations facilitated in the S.E. of Burma/Myanmar and the feedback from these consultations will be presented to the Myanmar Land Use and Land Allocation Scrutinising Committee.

Karenni Evergreen Group's (KEG) community forestry initiatives in five townships of Kayah State has been supplemented with additional support to promote secure land tenure for customary owners. With technical support from KESAN, KEG are now conducting land surveys to assist villagers submit land claims to KNPP and the respective Myanmar State Government Department. A total of 65 communities are targeted, with the primary beneficiaries including 1,500 individual land title claimants and secondary beneficiaries in 50 community forests to be demarcated. This will build on Karenni Evergreen's existing engagement with the Kayah State Forestry Department in relation to reforestation projects.

Tenasserim River and Indigenous People Network (TRIP NET) is new sub-grantee, and reflects the programme shift from relief to community-driven rehabilitation. TRIP-NET consists of local community representatives in Tenasserim/Tanintharyi Region who are facing the emergence of rapid economic activities supported by the state and private sectors. TBC has supported TRIP NET to build the capacities of 12 villages along the Kamoethway River basin in Dawei Township in community-based natural resource management. Apart from raising awareness and establishing community forests around each of the villages, TRIP NET is planning quarterly multi-stakeholder meetings with KNU and Government of Myanmar's authorities together with civil society representatives to broaden understanding and dialogue about natural resource management issues.

The Karen Education Department were funded to re-establish a high school in Hpa-an District adjacent to KNU's Klerday resettlement site. This is perceived as an entry point for promoting more integrated settlement

Broom weaving, Loi Lum IDP camp, Mong Ton, Burma/Myanmar



planning, which incorporates access to social services, protection, land, water and livelihoods as key issues to consider, rather than just the construction of shelter.

The KWO's baby kits project was supported to evolve into a Maternal and Child Health awareness-raising initiative, which reflects a programmatic shift from assistance to protection. There is a stronger focus on capacity building for the coming year, and strengthening linkages with complementary peacebuilding and leadership programmes.

## Cash transfers to remote communities

TBC supported civil society partners to distribute the cash equivalent to three months' rice supply to 20,485 vulnerable individuals (10,121 male, 10,364 female) across 95 villages and 17 townships of S.E. Burma/Myanmar.

The Karen Office of Relief and Development (KORD) supported a total of 7,161 vulnerable individuals in Thandaung, Hlaingbwe, Hpapun, and Kyain Seikgyi Townships. Reasons for vulnerability included human rights abuses by the military such as land confiscation, forced labour and intimidation by Tatmadaw or Border Guard Force troops. Militarisation is increasingly linked to the encroachment of mining and logging companies in these areas.

The Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People (CIDKP) supported a total of 7,293 vulnerable individuals in Myawaddy, Kawkareik, Shwegyin, Kyaukgyi,

Palaw and Tanintharyi Townships. In Karen State and eastern Bago Region, the assistance was in response to chronic poverty, due to displacement in the past by fighting between the Tatmadaw and armed groups. Flooding, unseasonal rains and decreasing crop yield due to population density further exacerbated the food insecurity in these areas. In Tanintharyi Region, CIDKP-supported communities who had facilitated small scale group return and resettlement of IDPs.

The Karenni Social Welfare and Development Centre (KSWDC) supported a total of 3,885 vulnerable individuals in four townships of Kayah State. The villagers supported in Hpruso Township had suffered land confiscation by the Tatmadaw in January 2014. In response, villagers tried to cultivate the confiscated land and 190 were arrested. Despite the efforts of other villages, civil society groups and armed groups to negotiate for the return of the land through an appeal to the state government, to date there has been no response and the villagers have not been able to harvest any crops this year. Land grabbing also exacerbated vulnerability for villagers targeted for assistance in Demawso and Hpasawng Townships. The villages supported in Mese Township are struggling to recover from being forcibly displaced several years ago; villagers also suffered from the confiscation of their land alongside the Salween River during construction of a bridge. In Shadaw Township, KSWDC responded to population instability caused by an outbreak of skirmishes between the SSA-S and the Pa-O National Liberation Organisation (PNLO).

The Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC) supported 2,146 persons in the Mon resettlement sites located in Yebyu and Ye Townships. While TBC stopped providing food assistance to these internally displaced communities in 2010, these households were identified as especially vulnerable and in need of targeted support.

## Food assistance to IDP camps

The aggregate IDP camp population across six camps decreased by 787 people (or 5.8%) during 2014. Instability along the border is reflected in there being 138 new arrivals coming into the IDP camps during the year. Population movements remained erratic with a number of the Shan and Karen camps reporting new arrivals due to ongoing human rights abuses targeting supposed "rebel" sympathisers. During October there was some population movement with 96 people recorded as leaving Loi Tai Lang camp with 40 student-teachers graduating from training and returning to schools across Shan State, 31 villagers returning to Mong Kung Township and 25 students migrating into Thailand to continue their education.



Cash transfers, Thandaunggyi, Burma/Myanmar.  
Photo: KORD

Supply chain challenges of the previous half of the year reported for Ee Tu Hta camps were resolved, and timely deliveries were reported since July. However, the Shan camps have been affected by increased restrictions on import of goods from Thailand, with Loi Kaw Wan reporting obstacles in the transport of construction materials for their small dam project and additional restrictions on the delivery of rice to Loi Sam Sip.

The IDP camp food aid beneficiaries as of December 2014 (for January 2015 consumption) were as follows:

**Fig 2.9. TBC-supported IDP camps (Dec 14)**

Camp	Pop'n < 5		Pop'n > 5		Assisted population
	M	F	M	F	
Loi Kaw Wan	162	171	1,352	1,155	2,840
Loi Tai Lang	216	234	1,166	934	2,550
Loi Sam Sip	21	14	213	172	420
Loi Lam	11	10	135	133	289
Ee Tu Hta	258	230	1,588	1,549	3,625
Halockhani	13	113	1,323	1,349	2,798
Total:	681	772	5,777	5,292	12,522

## Civil society capacity building

TBC held a 2-day workshop with 25 representatives (16 male, 9 female) from 16 civil society partner organisations. Key findings from the survey on protection and security concerns were reviewed on the first day and programme priorities, budget constraints and opportunities for collaboration in 2015 with other TBC programme units were addressed on the second day.

During the third quarter of 2014, TBC provided training on Project Cycle Management for the Shan State Development Foundation (SSDF). 11 Shan civil society

representatives (9 male, 2 female) participated. This was the last in a series of workshops that had previously been facilitated for the Karen, Karenni and Mon ethnic groups during 2014.

In addition to field monitoring, 2 TBC staff participated in KESAN's Annual General Meeting in Karen State to learn about the community networks and share their experiences with community-based natural resource management in Thailand. Another two staff participated in a week-long exposure trip to Hpapun Township to review agricultural conditions and practices to enhance the relevance of programmes in refugee camps.

## Field research and documentation

The report of the field research on protection and justice issues in areas administered by ethnic armed groups across S.E. Burma/Myanmar was released in November 2014. During the survey, community representatives were consulted about militarisation, displacement, security and justice concerns during the field research held between May and July 2014. Over 2,600 villagers participated in focus group discussions structured around a multiple choice questionnaire and supplemented by personal interviews. Emerging key issues from the research confirmed that there can be no peace without justice in the long term, and that demilitarisation is the short term key to building confidence in the peace process.

The report entitled [\*Protection and Security Concerns in South East Burma/Myanmar\*](#) was released during TBC's seminar on Rights and Resilience held on 6<sup>th</sup> November at Chiangmai. The publication is accompanied by a compilation video with English sub-titles from interviews with community leaders. The report is available on



the TBC website. The survey and report were also presented at a briefing for 20 NGOs at TBC's Yangon office, and at the CCSDPT Open Meeting. Media reports about TBC's Protection and Security Concerns survey were relayed by The Irrawaddy, Democratic Voice of Burma, Eleven Media, Karen News and Mizzima as well as websites such as OCHA's Relief Web and the online Burma Library and email newsletters such as BurmaNet News and Burma Partnership. Township level videos with Burmese sub-titles have been produced by Karen News, SSDF, Katarawaddy Times and MRDC. These videos are being compiled into state-based CD's for distribution to TBC field offices and CCSDPT as discussion group starts with refugees.

TBC responded to Myanmar Information Management Unit's (MIMU) call in September for updated information about "Who is doing What and Where" information about programme reach. Data was submitted to reflect 350 programme interventions in the South East by a combined total of 15 border-based organisations. The information was compiled by MIMU onto charts, maps and tables and released publicly in November.

The Information Management Network convened a meeting focusing on S.E. Burma/Myanmar in Yangon, to identify:

- The main actors involved in information management.
- Clarify gaps/issues in data availability, reliability.
- Recommend next steps to improve information availability.

Key recommendations focused on promoting data standards, the dissemination of complete data sets, and the need for common mapping platforms such as the one that TBC, Mercy Corps and MIMU have pioneered based on the 2013 household surveys.

## Readiness

In this reporting period, TBC Myanmar collaborated with local civil society organisations to design dual information flow systems for updates on the peace process: to inform local communities and to listen to the concerns and challenges they face in the changing environment. In addition, the presence of TBC in Burma/Myanmar has enabled the local media to access information about refugees in Thailand and the IDP situation in S.E. Burma/Myanmar on a regular basis. The restrictions on refugee movement imposed by the Thai military and the protection and security concerns of IDPs have been widely reported in Burma/Myanmar in 2014.

TBC completed a mapping of civil society organisations active in Eastern Bago region, Kayin State, Mon State, Tanintharyi regional division and Kayah State.

## Economic and social development

In line with preparedness approach for the return and reintegration of refugees and displaced people in S.E. Burma/Myanmar, TBC Myanmar has identified potential local partners who are active in conflict-affected areas and has initiated discussions on community mobilisation process to be used for the implementation of rehabilitation projects. For Kayah region, two existing partner organisations, KSWDC and KNWO, and a local organisation called Kainnara Social Development Organisation (KSDO) have been identified. In Kayin region, TBC is negotiating with an existing partner TRIP-NET to support community development activities. TBC is in the process of finalising projects with two Kayin organisations in Eastern Bago and two organisations in Kayin State. These partners will implement planned



Bridge construction in Mon resettlement site, Burma/Myanmar. Photo: MRDC

activities with technical support from TBC. TBC will also link the partners with other organisations that can provide technical support to the project.

## Participation and governance

TBC Myanmar organised a training on “Good Governance and Social Accountability” for 20 participants (12 female, 8 male) from ten potential partner organisations of Kayin region. The organisations included: CIDKP, KORD, Taninthayi Karen Peace Support Initiative (TKPSI), Hser-Mu-Taw, Christian Social Service and Development Department (CSSDD), Mon Women Organisation (MWO), Karen Development Network (KDN), Civil Social Development Programme (CSDP), Women Empowerment Project (WEP), Mawlamyine Youth Association (MYA) and TBC Mawlamyaing. The purpose of the training was to introduce participatory training approach and methods and develop their skills in applying the social accountability tools. At the end of the workshop, the participants formulated an action plan for conducting meetings and workshops at their workplace on these topics.

## Organisational development

Building relationships with local civil society groups in the field, understanding the context of different project areas in S.E. Burma/Myanmar and establishing field offices are as important as programme implementation. In the past six months, TBC Myanmar laid the foundation for effective programme implementation to

provide support for potential returnees in S.E. Burma/Myanmar. TBC successfully established two sub-offices in Mawlamyaing and Loikaw with two Field Managers, two Programme Support Officers and one Outreach Officer for Kayin region since August 2014. As a result, TBC Myanmar established good relationships with different stakeholders in S.E. Burma/Myanmar. Before the initiation of activities, TBC met with local communities, expanded networks in each region and identified potential local partner organisations that could get access to conflict-affected areas.

TBC won the European Union's (EU) Aid to Uprooted People (AUP) call led by Mercy Corps to implement activities in Kayah State for 40 months starting from 1<sup>st</sup> March 2015. Mercy Corps, International Refugee Committee (IRC), TBC, Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), Shalom Foundation and Karuna Myanmar Social Services (KMSS) are in the consortium. For the time being, TBC Myanmar activities have been implemented solely with funding from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). The DFAT-supported project involves provision of sub-grants to partner organisations to improve the socio-economic situation of conflict-affected communities in S.E. Burma/Myanmar and to support the development of good governance among conflict-affected communities. In this reporting period, community-driven rehabilitation project plans were discussed together with five new local partner organisations and three existing border-based organisations.



Loi Kaw Wan IDP camp, Mong Hsat, Burma/Myanmar

## ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Change is all around us and not least within the organisation as we adapt to ensure that TBC's structures and resources in Burma/Myanmar and in Thailand are responsive to the shifts in context and organisational direction.

As the Thailand programme is progressively downsizing, so too our staffing levels are in decline. Valued colleagues and friends departed during the year bringing Phase I of the period of transition to completion by the end of 2014. All levels, locations, nationals and internationals were affected. In the Bangkok office there was a mix of ongoing natural wastage with colleagues leaving of their own volition as well as the non-renewal of international contracts. We saw the departure of Deputy Executive Director, and a number of specialists overseeing Supplies Chain, EDP, Communications and information management.

Specifically there were structural changes in our field offices with the merging of camp management and community mobilisation teams and rationalisation of the field support teams. CMPP as well as the Field Office Support Team (FOST) changes will be operational in January.

TBC will go into 2015 to operationalise the revised structure with 113 staff: 105 in Thailand (down from the peak of 118 persons in March 2014) and eight in Burma/Myanmar. 87% of staff are locals (Thai or Burmese) while 13% are international staff. See Appendix B8: Number of staff: internationals and locals.

As a learning organisation, TBC continued to take into account its culture, its behaviour, and use learning opportunities from across the organisation to become an even more effective and efficient organisation. An on-line exit interview was introduced and an annual staff satisfaction survey was developed for 2015 to ensure staff feel they are listened to and have the opportunity to contribute to the health of TBC. TBC will continue to develop its most valuable resource, its staff, but this is fraught with a number of challenges relating to availability and suitability of training courses and interventions, particularly in relevant languages. See Appendix B9 regarding staff training during the year 2014.

TBC staff policy manual was reviewed from a Burma/Myanmar perspective, but with many national policies in Burma/Myanmar still under development, some revisions to the policy have yet to be agreed. Key issues to be resolved relate to staff insurance, health care, taxation and pension funds, which are further hampered by limited progress towards NGO registration.

TBC contributed to the 2014 NGO Local Pay Survey conducted by Birches Group for both Thailand and Myanmar and the findings will inform the annual salary increment in July 2015.

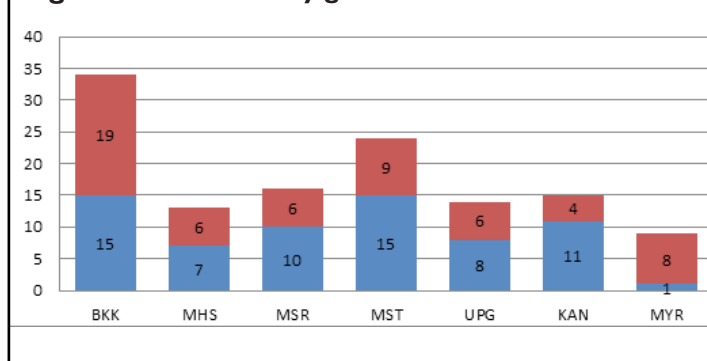
2015 will see ongoing restructuring and downsizing with the timing dependent on refugees taking on more leadership responsibilities, rates of departures from camp and funding resources.

## GOVERNANCE

The Annual general meeting was held in Chiang Mai with nine out of 10 member agencies represented. The TBC Board convened three meetings (one teleconference) during the period.

With expanding operations in Burma/Myanmar, the relevance of the consortium model continued to be discussed, given that it was established to pool funds to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees. It was agreed that this commitment to assist TBC in obtaining the necessary funds to meet the programme needs in Thailand still remains. However, given that most members are operational in Burma/Myanmar, funding for activities and the relationship between TBC and the consortium members in the field will depend on the opportunities and the actual context. This recognises possibilities for joint programming, establishing project consortium based on either geographical or sectoral contexts or operating independently.

**Fig. 2.10. No. of staff by gender as of December 2014**



Risk management was reviewed which highlighted that operationally the risks were low indicating good health within the organisation, but externally the risks were high indicating instability and uncertainty in both the political environment in Thailand and Burma/Myanmar and funding and also that the operating environment for TBC in Burma/Myanmar is very different to Thailand.

The 2015 AGM will be held in the first week of November, with board meetings scheduled bi-monthly.

## EXTERNAL EVALUATIONS

During the second half of 2014 three of the TBC major donors conducted external evaluations/reviews of TBC.

### **USAID project for local empowerment (PLE) evaluation (Oct 2014)**

USAID contracted Rapid Asia to conduct a performance evaluation of the Project for Local Empowerment (PLE) to inform future strategy. IRC is the prime grant holder of PLE which supports health care, education, food security and protection programmes on both sides of the border and is currently in the third year of its four year grant. The evaluation was based around three key questions relating to the relevance of the convergence strategy, the need for humanitarian assistance, and the sustainability of local capacities. The final report is yet to be published. However, one of the preliminary conclusions by the Review team is that *"needs inside refugee camps along border provinces in Thailand remain if not increase"*.

### **UK department for international development (DFID) mid-term review (Oct 2014)**

DFID conducted a mid-term review of their "Support to Conflict-affected People and Peacebuilding in Burma" programme during September and October 2014 and has presented a preliminary report. As with PLE the DFID programme includes a number of partners besides TBC. The review team has a positive assessment of TBC and found that *"TBC demonstrates a good understanding of the context including analysis of what the latest political developments might mean for their programme"*. The TBC focus on preparedness for return was recognised: *"The Review Team was encouraged that TBC is beginning to re-orientate*

*its programme both in Thailand and Burma towards preparedness for return or other durable solutions"*. About the role of TBC in the refugee camps the review team observed: *"We judge TBC to play an important role in coordinating, in the absence of a UNHCR lead the overall response for refugee assistance on the border. Although TBC has successfully introduced greater targeting of food assistance and more livelihoods support, it is struggling to identify sufficient savings to absorb this reduction in funds. Scope remains fairly limited for TBC to further reduce dependencies and prepare for durable solutions"*. The review team recommended an extension of the programme beyond 2015 with the following remark: *"Post-2015 programming will need to continue to deliver humanitarian assistance, but have the flexibility to respond to changes in the context, particularly in the south east of the country. Although uncertainties remain, it now seems timely to invest in developing more favourable conditions for return and resettlement"*.

### **Australian department of foreign affairs and trade (DFAT) mid-term review (Oct 2014)**

Through consultancy company, Tana, DFAT conducted the mid-term review of their "Assistance to Burmese Conflict-Affected and Displaced Persons" during October 2014. The initial conclusions include remarks about camp management: *"The operations seen in the camps were efficient and reflected years of learning by the agencies. The assumption of responsibility by the refugees for managing and delivering services makes it much cheaper for the partners than it might otherwise be"*. About the prospects for the future the review team remarks, that *"the needs in the border camps are likely to continue for some time"*. The report concludes and recommends that *"DFAT should extend assistance in a flexible manner to the border camps for at least a further year and ideally until June 2017, with the option to reprogramme part of the funding in the event of large scale returns"*.

## Conclusion

The independent evaluations/reviews from independent review teams commissioned by three of the TBC major donors all find that the work of TBC is relevant, efficient and needed for the near/mid-term future. The three reports also recommend a continuation of financial support for TBC's activities and programmes.

**Figure 2.11. Programme objectives and summary of quantifiable performance indicators 2014**

	Target Groups	Target	2014 Jan-Jun	2014 Jun-Dec	2014 Jan-Dec
<b>1: Displaced persons and local communities are supported to advocate and prepare for return and reintegration</b>					
1.0.1: UNHCR/government voluntary return frameworks incorporate views of displaced people.	Persons	n/a	see narrative	see narrative	see narrative
1.0.2: Number of civil society organisations supported by TBC to participate in return planning processes in Thailand.	Orgs.	25	9	3	12
1.0.4: No. of TBC supported initiatives in which civ. society orgs. engage in policy dialogue in Burma/Myanmar on protection issues.	Orgs.	5	3	6	9
<b>2: Displaced and conflict-affected are supported to re-establish sustainable livelihoods, strengthen capacities and create economic opportunities</b>					
2.0.1: Number of townships in South East Burma/Myanmar where TBC-facilitated community rehabilitation projects are implemented.	Townships	20	12	12	24
2.0.2: Number of stipend work jobs created (temporary, part-time, and full-time). *	Jobs	n/a	2,996	3,036	3,036
	Female	50%	30%	30%	30%
	Vulnerable	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2.0.3: Number of refugees establishing and maintaining viable entrepreneurial activities.	Refugees	n/a	273	471	744
	Female	50%	86%	79%	82%
	Vulnerable	n/a	n/a	see narrative	see narrative
2.0.4: Number of refugees adopting improved gardening, animal husbandry and shelter techniques.	Refugees	n/a	960	2,508	3,468
	Female	50%	29%	51%	45%
	Vulnerable	n/a	n/a	see narrative	see narrative
<b>3: Humanitarian assistance is targeted to the most vulnerable, supporting household capacities and strategies that contribute to food security and shelter</b>					
<i>Health</i>					
3.0.1: Crude mortality rate (CMR) remains under 7/1,000 per year in Thai refugee camps.	Refugees	<7/1,000	1.68	1.82	3.58
	Female	<7/1,000	0.79	0.84	1.70
	Male	<7/1,000	0.89	0.98	1.90
3.0.2: Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) remains under 8/1,000 per year in Thai refugee camps.	Children <5	<8/1,000	1.54	2.08	3.65
	Female	<8/1,000	0.77	0.78	1.60
	Male	<8/1,000	0.77	1.30	2.10
<i>Nutrition</i>					
3.0.3: Rate of children (m/f) under five years old with wasting malnutrition remains under 5% in Thai refugee camps.	Children <5	<5%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
	Female	<5%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
	Male	<5%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
3.0.4: Prevalence of stunting malnutrition among children aged 6 to 24 months reduced annually by at least 5% in selected intervention sites.	Child 6-24 mos	see narrative	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Female	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Male	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3.0.5: CMT approach implemented in 9 camps and households categorized according to vulnerability.	Camps	9 camps	8 camps	9 camps	9 camps
3.0.6: Shelter provide sufficient covered space for all refugees in Thai refugee camps (m <sup>2</sup> /person).	Camps	3.5-4.5	6.0	6.0	6.0
3.0.7: % of beneficiary households with inadequate food consumption scores in IDP camps in South East Burma/Myanmar.	Households	<33%	31%	n/a	31%
3.0.8: Number of civilians in South East Burma/Myanmar suffering from shocks to livelihoods or chronic poverty assisted with cash transfers.	Persons	34,000	13,240	20,485	33,725
<b>4: Accountable &amp; inclusive programme, governance &amp; reconciliation processes are strengthened by increasing community leadership, civil engagement &amp; community participation</b>					
<i>Governance/Camp management</i>					
4.0.1: Community based camp management model functioning in all camps.	Camps	9 camps	9 camps	9 camps	9 camps
4.0.2: Electoral procedures in place and adhered to in all camps enabling transparent and fair elections.	Camps	9 camps	9 camps	9 camps	9 camps
4.0.3: Percentage of elected community representatives that are women.	Female	50%	28%	28%	28%
	Vulnerable	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Vulnerable: Persons from households of the CMT category "Most Vulnerable".</i>					
<i>See Narrative: Results reported and targets discussed in narrative form only. See Programme reports in Chapter 2.</i>					
<i>n/a: Quantitative data not available during this reporting period</i>					
<i>Indicator result is below target minimum value.</i>					
<i>* This includes 829 security stipend staff, 94% male. The 2,207 non-security stipend staff are 39% female.</i>					

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## CHAPTER 3: SIGNIFICANT CHANGES



Agricultural production, Mae La

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### NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS AND STUNTING IN THE CAMPS

Globally, about one in four children under 5 years old suffers from stunting malnutrition (165 million or 26% in 2011; UNICEF). Across all nine camps along the Thai-Burma/Myanmar border, the average prevalence of stunting in children less than 5 years of age ranged from 24.8% to 49.7%, with the border-wide rate at 40.8% ([TBC Nutrition Survey 2013](#); <20% prevalence considered acceptable by WHO criteria). This is a slight reduction from 2011 (41.5%). Stunting in camps is significantly higher than in Thailand (16.3%) and more comparable to Burma/Myanmar (35.1% country-wide with up to 58% in Chin State). It was only recently that “The Lancet” published a landmark series of papers on maternal and childhood under-nutrition, outlining interventions expected to have the largest impact on tackling under-nutrition.

TBC’s nutrition programme targets nutritionally vulnerable populations through its TFP/SFP programmes. All pregnant and lactating women are automatically enrolled in the SFP, which provides them nutritious food as well as IYCF education. In 2004, TBC introduced AsiaReMix, i.e., fortified blended flour, to primarily address micronutrient deficiencies (e.g., iron and zinc). Children aged six months to 18 years receive 1 kg of Asia ReMix in the food basket monthly, which provides 135 kcal/day. AsiaReMix is not intended to address stunting, but the potential lack of micronutrients.

A study conducted in 2013 to better define gaps in the nutrition services provided by TBC and partner health agencies in the camps ([Dr. Chaw Yin Myint: \*Improving Nutrition and Health Service Delivery in Refugee Camps along the Thailand – Burma/Myanmar Border\*](#); IRC 2014, can be found on the TBC website). The report identified low rates of exclusive breast feeding and that mothers and caregivers lack knowledge of food groups, weaning diet and complementary feeding as factors that contribute to stunting. Addressing wasting and stunting malnutrition in children therefore requires a combination of approaches including food availability, parental education, and the provision of balanced meals at school.

In order to address the problem of stunting, TBC designed its IYCF promotion programme based on the recommendations from the study mentioned above, using a combination of approaches, targeting pregnant and lactating women and children up to two years of age. Key components of the programme include promoting exclusive breastfeeding until 6 months of age, complementary feeding starting at 6 months with continued breast feeding until 24 months of age and appropriate maternal nutrition. Baby Bright Infant food (same formulation as the WFP's Super Cereal Plus) is provided as incentive for programme participation. While AsiaREMix is intended to address micronutrient deficiencies, the Baby Bright product provides more calories, fat and protein to address growth needs during the first two years of life. Both products are aligned with the WFP recommendations and formulations to reduce micronutrient deficiencies and stunting. The IYCF programme was initiated in Ban Don Yang and Umpiem Mai camps in the third quarter of 2013. The promotion focuses on education in all nine camps and currently four camps are receiving the Baby Bright product. TBC is trying to raise funds to expand the provision of Baby Bright product to the remaining five camps as well.

In 2012, WHO adopted a resolution including a global target to reduce by 40% the number of stunted under-five children by 2025 (~3% reduction/year). Translation of the global target into national targets needs to consider nutrition profiles, risk factor trends,

demographic changes, experience with developing and implementing nutrition policies, and degree of health system development. TBC expects that with the implementation of IYCF and the continuation of its ongoing nutrition programme, the levels of stunting will be reduced. The impact of these interventions will be measured in the next biennial Nutritional Survey to be conducted in 2015.

## YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMMES

Globally, there is a growing support for youth engagement in farming, both as a critical element in ensuring food security for their own households and for society, but also for the developmental benefits that such involvement bring to these young people and their communities. Initiatives are emerging in other regions to counter the youth's disenchantment or lack of interest with farming and to encourage the organisation of groups and networks of young farmers.

In the refugee camps, there is a perception that children and youth are not interested in agriculture but the developing experience in the community gardens present an interesting rise in youth enthusiasm in working with the land for food production. The youth and children are not just food growers in the gardens.



Mae La Youth

## COMMUNITY PROFILE

### Doo Eh Moo

Doo Eh Moo is a youth living in Mae La Oon camp. His daily activities include helping his parents in their garden outside the camp and working with young people with their various activities. They are growing vegetables in their garden on the land rented by TBC. His family earns up to 4,000 baht from selling their vegetables during a good production season, which is a good income compared to a normal refugee income. On average, they will harvest around 2,500 baht of vegetables per month during a year.

After high school in the camp Doo Eh Moo was called to work with Karen Student Network Group (KSNG) for one year, and then served as a teacher for another year. After this he started working in the garden with his parents five years ago and he says that agriculture is his favourite job. He also said, "Agriculture is a good mean of livelihoods, not only while we are inside the camp, but also a skill that people can take back to their homeland".



Doo Eh Moo is not only helping his parents in their garden, he is also a born leader. During the last raining season he led a group of 40 youths in rice growing training organised by CAP. With coordination of Camp Committee, schools and the LLHC, young people from various schools were organised for rice growing activities, starting from land preparation to harvesting.

He also advises the young people who come to the community garden to assist their parents on agriculture methods. He thinks the young people are the strength of the community when they will return to their homeland. He also says appropriate agriculture methods are essential for development and sustainability of the environment.

His ideas to better organise the youth involvement in livelihoods activities include coordination with schools, youth organisations and camp management, and also organising the students exchange programme to let them share their ideas, knowledge and experience. He thinks it is important to target the students at school first as they are easy to organise and then later engage with the youth who are not in school. He also says that awareness-raising activities among youth is very important.

Doo Eh Moo is a regular visitor to the library. He also likes to encourage young people to participate in social and economic development. This, he says, is a way that can lead to a good democratic society and peacebuilding.

They are also among the agricultural programme staff of TBC in all camps, facilitating involvement of other farmers, the youth, and the community.

## The youth farmers in Mae La

For over two years now in Mae La, the community garden has provided distinct garden plots for youth cluster groups and for two groups of boarding house students. Children and youth in almost all of the 150 families who have plots in the community gardens join their parents in tending their plants when not in school.

In a recent discussion with these young people, they said they are in the camp because their families fled from Burma/Myanmar to the refugee camps when the

government attacked their villages many years ago, when they were still very young. In the camps, they feel they cannot grow food on their own and there are risks when they try to find places to earn income outside the camps. Nevertheless, they feel that compared to their villages in the past, the refugee camps are safer and although limited, there are more opportunities for them to get basic schooling and support from NGOs for food, shelter and livelihood activities. One young person expressed it in this way: *"The camp set up is very packed and there is no access to the outside worlds and as a result refugees have all kinds of emotional problem such as worries, anxieties that leads to social problems like drug and violence"*. The youth also said that any kinds of activities that can release their tensions, like study programmes or livelihoods opportunities, may be able to resolve some of the problem.

They said their interest in gardening increases as they get more awareness of the nutritional value of fresh and chemical free vegetables. *“We will also have more food by gardening here as food in the camp is getting less due to the reduction of the food basket”*, it is being expressed. Many of them are just happy helping their parents. They said they like farming because they do not waste their time when they have free time and they learn new techniques of planting and get benefits for their family. Farming is also an exercise for them to have good health. However, they do not like it much that it is hot and dirty when they work in the field. They know some people are not interested in the agriculture because of this. The farm is outside the camp and it is far for some of them. Since last year, the Thai authorities restricted them from going out the camps and although they are issued passes for the garden, they still feel the restriction in accessing the farm.

Most of the youth in the Mae La garden are in school. They come to the garden one or two hours in a day after school and have more time during the weekends. They prepare the soil for planting, they transplant seedlings and do composting and water, tend the plants, and harvest and they are learning from the experienced farmers through Farmer Field School approach and from their parents.

In the future, these young farmers would also like to become community leaders, teachers, and nurses and to learn languages. However, even though they will have other jobs, they will continue their agriculture activities to grow healthy food and save some household expenses.

## INTEGRATION OF PROGRAMMES

FSL programmes continue cooperate to increase integration between the programmes. Following are some examples of this integration.

The Nutrition and FSL programmes together with Shelter and Settlement conducted a field visit to Tham Hin camp to identify and start with “model households”, integrating all three programme components with elements such as enhanced shelter methods; and a kitchen garden with nutrition education that could be shared by a small cluster of homes. Additionally, the FSL and Nutrition programmes visited Nursery Schools to learn about priorities as well as possibilities for implementing kitchen gardens on-site, to supplement Nursery School lunches provided and to be used for

### COMMUNITY PROFILE

#### Naw Dah

Naw Dah is 32 years old with one child. They are living in Nu Po camp. She came to the camp four years ago and sometimes worked as daily wage labour in Thai farms near by the camp, then started to participate in CAP two years ago,. She says: “We are not allowed to go outside of the camp and I am always afraid of arrest and such a situation is worse when you are a woman. After I joined CAP, I can stay close to my family, producing fresh, organic vegetables for them and also earn an additional income, so I can buy other things I need”.

Naw Dah earns 2,000-4,000 baht per month selling her surplus vegetables after the family consumption. Her garden is a 100 m2 plot in a community garden allotted to her by TBC CAP staff. She has regular customers who will be waiting early morning in front of her garden for fresh vegetables.

She has attended four ToTs organised by TBC staff and three Farmer Field School organised by her agriculture cluster group if which she is an active member.

Naw Dah also said “I would like people to know the benefit of gardening while they live in the camp and I am ready to share my knowledge and experience to those who need it”.



educational opportunities. At a minimum, the Nursery Schools are being linked with the CAP Cluster Groups so they may purchase fresh produce to serve the children at lunch, benefiting the Cluster Groups as well with income from the sale of their produce.

CNPAs and CAP team members joined Nursery School parents' meetings, providing training on basic nutrition, food groups, and benefits of AsiaREMIX, as well as sharing information on CAP activities available for their participation.

Families with malnourished children were referred to CAP and EDP to ensure these vulnerable families are encouraged and aware of activities they may join to help improve the nutritional status of their families. These families can then supplement their rations with micronutrient-rich vegetables and fruits from gardening activities and increase their household income with entrepreneurial opportunities.

Nutrition Field Officers (NFOs) joined meetings with the Camp Livelihood Committee and presented IYCF concepts to create linkages between the Nutrition and FSL programmes.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE POPULATION DATABASE

Considerable progress was made through 2014 in the development and implementation of a new TBC centralised web database. A Population Core Module was developed and all refugee population data was transferred to the system. TBC Field Data Officers were trained and mentored to use the new system. The new system was used for Monthly Population Report updates (MPRs); as the dataset for the Shelter Assessment, for TBC donor reporting and planning, and to support planning of other NGO and UNHCR activities. The population module design was further updated for the Annual Population Verification process, to include Years of Education of each refugee aged 5 years and over, and with improved categories of reasons for increase and decrease of the camp populations. For the second year, the system has also enabled the automated production of over 21,500 household Ration Books for 2015, each of which includes individual identity information, and household-specific demographics and ration entitlements, to improve transparency and accountability.



Nutrition camp-based staff shows baby bright package, Mae Ra Ma Luang

Progress has also been made in developing new TBC programme modules for the central web database. These modules will establish and monitor links between each individual refugee and their participation in TBC programmes, to enable more rigorous monitoring of inclusion, equity and diversity. A new Supply Chain Module has been designed and trialled in the camps with a view to implementation of the system through 2015. New programme modules for FSL and Nutrition, have been designed and are being built into the TBC central web database.

Further central web database programme modules that are currently under design are; the Shelter Programme Module; the CMPP Stipend Worker Module; and the CMPP Training Module. We aim to implement these modules for use by TBC Programme teams progressively through 2015. All central database modules will also be incorporated in an updated "Offline Application" that can be used by camp staff without internet connections. Challenges include balancing the need for more intensive programme monitoring inputs required to link individuals to their programme participation (to improve inclusion, equity and diversity monitoring), while programme staff are being downsized and budgets are limited.

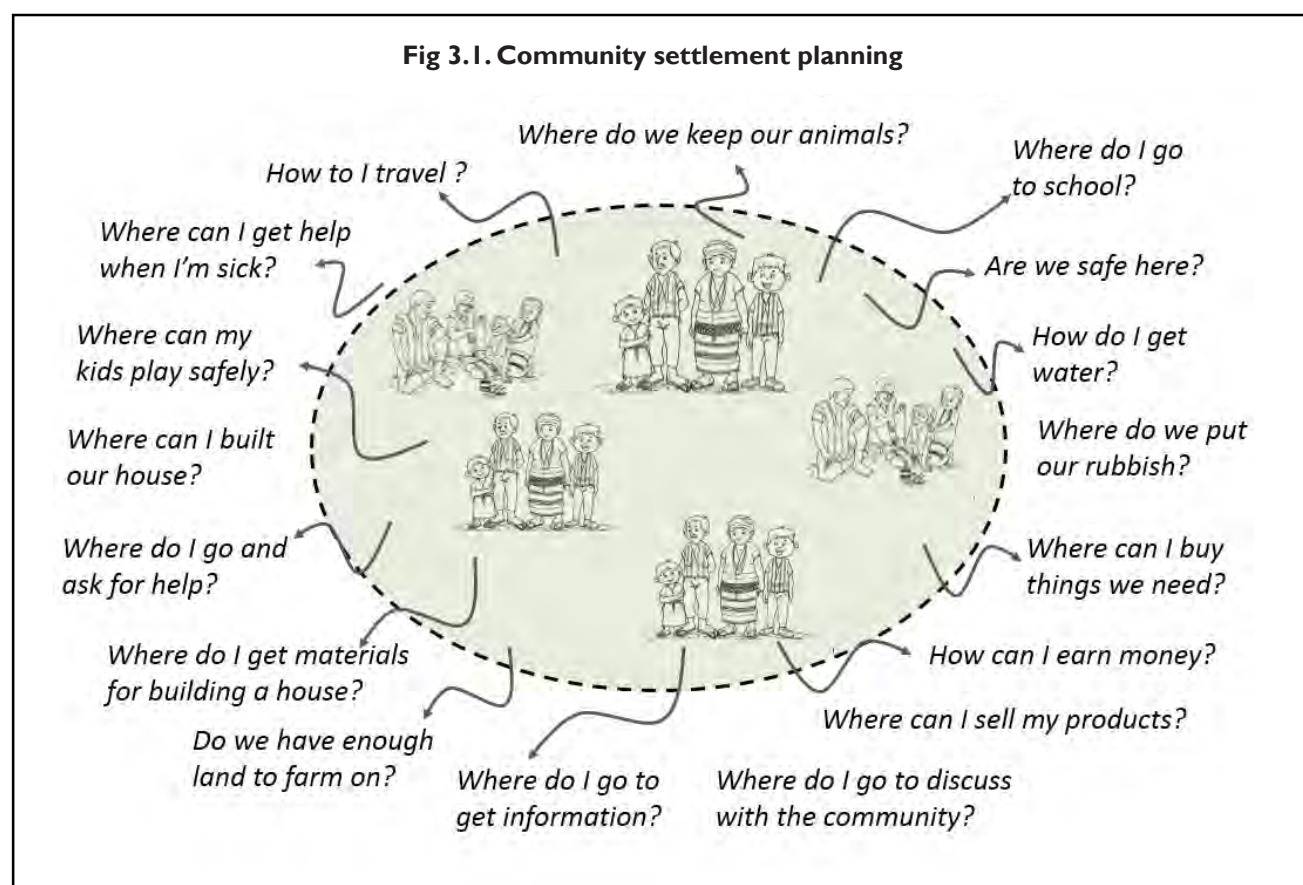
## SETTLEMENT PLANNING

As part of KnRC preparedness activities, TBC programme team facilitated a 2-day workshop in integrated settlement planning techniques in conjunction with the Food Security and Livelihoods specialist and CMPP. KnRC preparedness planning included the visit and observation of potential pilot project sites SE Burma/Myanmar and in order to have an informative visit KnRC endeavoured to build up an understanding of physical site planning of a village/human settlement. The workshop was attended by a total of 45 participants from CBOs from the Thailand and S.E. Burma/Myanmar, refugees and KnRC departments.

The 2-day workshop introduced basic knowledge in sustainable physical planning through participatory group exercises. The groups defined their notion of "what a settlement is" through drawing exercises and prioritised in their working group key components, such as access to protection, land, livelihoods, basic housing, water and sanitation, education, health, cultural spaces.

The Participants highlighted three components: Firstly, the geographical safety for the settlement location is a key condition to be able to plan for a sustainable village. The participants gave examples from their own experiences

**Fig 3.1. Community settlement planning**



of being displaced due to ongoing insecurity in their home villages. However, safety was also mentioned in the context of site safety from flooding, fire, landslides and landmines. It became clear that the refugees have an acute understanding of the risk of natural hazards and environmental degradation. The second issue that was highlighted by the participants and of critical concern to the refugees is the access to land for agriculture, as well as the physical connection by roads to neighbouring towns and villages was also seen as being an important aspect when planning a village/town. Thirdly, the importance of communal, educational and cultural spaces, such as schools and religious buildings was selected as key planning component.

It is interesting to note that the actual family house was not selected by the groups as a critical planning consideration, as long as there was enough land accessible/available, which gives a clear indication that building a family home is part of the cultural knowledge and the availability of communal spaces and services are valued higher than private housing.

The groups tested a settlement planning tool called “community action planning”. Community action planning is a technique that places the individual family household at the centre of the planning matrix. Key questions from the household/community level are formulated to plan the necessary physical environment, e.g., where do I get water for cooking? Where can my children play in safety?, etc. This planning tool turns

traditional land and town planning “on its head”, in so far as it starts with the household and community needs itself rather than with physical planning for large scale infrastructure or housing provision that, after completion, are inhabited by beneficiaries.

To practise this technique several small groups used different fictional geographical locations to plan a village within their contexts and made critical analysis of its advantages and disadvantages. It is interesting to note that the communal facilities were priorities once more. Participants predominantly planned land for subsistence farming and following a presentation on livelihoods alternatives by TBC food security and livelihoods specialist it became clear that participants had a very limited understanding of alternative livelihoods options. Similar integrated settlement training workshops will be offered to other camps.

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## GENDER AND INCLUSION

In September 2014, a study was commissioned by TBC and Dan Church Aid to assess how TBC can mainstream gender into programme activities. One of the findings from the report was that *“TBC has done a lot both within the organisation and in programme implementation to promote greater gender equality. TBC has gone far to improve the situation and the status of refugee women with very good results on gender equality issues like women’s participation. TBC*

### COMMUNITY PROFILE: Ma Mue

Ma Mue, 40 years old, is a Muslim woman from Umpiem Mai camp. She originates from Hlaing Bwe Township, Hpa-An Province. She speaks Burmese and Karen languages very well and is able to communicate with both NGO staff and her community. She has experience working on issues of Gender-based Violence with the Muslim Women’s Association and Karen Women’s Organisation.

Currently Ma Mue is a Population Officer and a member of the section committee. She says: “Working with the community is a big challenge because different people always have different expectations”. She always attends meetings with NGOs in order to get accurate information and subsequently to be able to share the information with her community. Working with population data, she always checks data for her section and updates the monthly data for the Camp Committee and

NGOs. She appreciates TBC for its valuable support to Burmese refugees for many years. The main concern of Ma Mue is about return and she says that she will not return to Burma/Myanmar because she still fears the Government of Myanmar.



also has solid gender sensitive considerations for its own staff. Furthermore TBC has substantial specific targeted interventions for promoting gender equality by supporting a number of refugee women's own organisations". The [report](#) recommended TBC to further develop its gender policies and provide training for staff and partners.

Furthermore, in October 2014, a [study](#) commissioned by TBC and DFAT looked at five of the nine camps to analyse whether all groups (according to gender, age, ethnicity, religion, disability, and special needs) are being included in camp activities. The major finding highlights a need for a broader (rather than primarily financial/economic) understanding of vulnerability based on the following six dimensions:

1. Economic (CMT)
2. Access to information, resources and opportunities
3. Social inclusion (neighbours, and at section level)
4. Participation (project focused) in planning, implementation and assessment/evaluation
5. Protection/security (unregistered, SGBV, etc.)
6. Material well-being and specific needs (housing, food, new mothers, etc.)

Recommendations were provided for all the programmatic areas. Both consultancy reports can be found on the TBC website.

## Working group on gender and inclusion

As a response to the two consultancies, TBC has established an internal **Working Group on Gender and Inclusion**. The tasks of the Working Group are:

- To develop an action plan to follow up on the recommendations regarding gender and inclusion
- To elaborate on a set of recommendations for the various TBC teams on how to implement the actions
- To coordinate with CCSDPT and/or directly with NGOs working in sectors where TBC is not the responsible stakeholder in the refugee camps
- To revise the current TBC Gender Policy

The work will be finalised by March 2015, and a follow-up review will subsequently take place within all TBC activities. Progress will be presented to the TBC Board in April 2015.



## CHAPTER 4: PROGRAMME DIRECTIONS 2015



Public Forum, Tham Hin

### **Strengthening preparedness, supporting recovery and transition and upholding the humanitarian imperative**

The TBC programme in 2015 highlights preparedness while still emphasising that the humanitarian imperative both for the refugees in Thailand and for the internally displaced in S.E. Burma/Myanmar remains.

Preparedness in the context of TBC's work refers to the over-all efforts to establish the groundwork for humane, dignified, and voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of displaced people in S.E. Burma/Myanmar. Preparedness includes reinforcing the resilience of refugees and internally displaced communities, supporting the recovery of conflict-affected communities as well as promoting a protective and enabling environment in areas of potential return.

Thus, TBC's preparedness initiatives are framed in three dimensions: the work in the nine refugee camps in Thailand and the internally displaced in Burma/Myanmar, the support for recovery and transition of conflict-affected communities, and third the advocacy and networking activities of the organisation that seeks to address policy and structures that directly affect conditions of return and reintegration as well as the ongoing humanitarian situation.

Preparedness work with refugees and IDPs are directed not just to ensure safety and the respect for their dignity and agency during return, but that they are able to achieve self-reliance as individuals and families during reintegration, and meaningfully contribute to the emergence of more prosperous, democratic and peaceful Burma/Myanmar. Programmes to achieve these cover food security and livelihoods, nutrition, shelter and settlement, and community management and preparedness.

The TBC 2015 Programme is the mid-point of the delivery of the 5-year strategic direction of TBC which provides the basic framework for programme planning and reporting of the organisation. Following are the key outcomes we strive to achieve in Thailand and Burma/ Myanmar for the year.

**1. Readiness:** Displaced persons and local communities are supported to advocate and prepare for a voluntary safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration in S.E. Burma/Myanmar.

- Refugee groups develop their own preparedness plans both in conjunction with the promoted organised return with UNHCR and the two governments, as well as for small group voluntary return.
- Emerging UNHCR and government plans related to voluntary return take into account perspectives articulated by refugees and IDPs.

- Displaced and conflict-affected communities are better informed on the peace process.
- Access to justice in conflict-affected areas is promoted by the establishment of community-based protection monitoring mechanisms and human rights education.
- Customary land tenure in conflict-affected areas is reinforced by CSOs assisting in the documentation and submission of claims to local authorities.
- Livelihood and security concerns of displaced people in Thailand (refugees) and in S.E. Burma/ Myanmar (IDPs) are addressed by both the government and EAGs through advocacy efforts of CSOs.
- Border-based CSOs are engaged in networking activities and advocacy efforts of mainstream civil society in Burma/Myanmar.
- Trust and confidence between host communities and refugees are improved through local CSOs.

Constructing water system for community garden, Mae Ra Ma Luang



**2. Economic and social development:** supporting displaced and conflict-affected communities to re-establish sustainable livelihoods

- Increased refugee household food security..
- Refugee communities adopt healthier practices on infant and young child feeding to arrest stunting and are supported in sustaining health and nutrition of their children during return and reintegration.
- Refugees gain capacity to manage and coordinate food security and livelihoods initiatives in camps through the Camp Livelihood Committees.
- Increased income in at least an additional 750 refugee households through agriculture and small business.
- Improved livelihood capacities among refugee youth, women and marginalised groups through agriculture and entrepreneurship.
- Communities are supported in integrating food security and livelihoods components in return and preparedness plans.
- Refugees have technical skills in appropriate construction technologies for the S.E. Burma/ Myanmar to enable livelihood opportunities and safe construction for disaster preparedness.
- Refugees and local villagers are actively engaged in community-driven natural resource management in S.E. Burma/Myanmar, in refugee camps, and in Thai communities.
- Refugees have gained technical understanding of community settlement planning.
- Food security is strengthened in conflict-affected communities through agricultural extension and community forestry initiatives.
- Environmental health is enhanced in conflict-affected communities through the construction of water supply and sanitation systems and public health awareness-raising.
- Community-driven development capacities in conflict-affected communities are strengthened through technical exchange between CSOs and with TBC programme specialists.

**3. Humanitarian support:** Humanitarian assistance targets the most vulnerable and supports household capacities for food security and safe shelters.

- Refugees and IDPs in camps continue to have access to food support according to need and the vulnerable and most vulnerable are identified and assisted appropriately.
- Appeals processes are an open, transparent and fair mechanism for any refugee families that have experienced a change in their capacity to supplement existing humanitarian support.
- Resilience is reinforced amongst conflict-affected communities through cash transfers targeted at those who experienced recent shocks to livelihoods".
- Families actively participate in available economic and social development opportunities to strengthen household food security.
- Families make healthy decisions on food and nutrition.
- Refugees themselves strengthen accountability measures on the supply chain system.
- Relief assistance is not misappropriated nor prolong conflict, violence or abuse.

**4. Participation and governance:** Accountable and inclusive programme, governance, and reconciliation processes are strengthened through increasing community leadership capacities, civil society engagement and community participation.

- Ensure that camp management structures are functioning, accountable, and are representative of their diverse constituents, particularly the vulnerable and marginalised.
- Community-based organisations are supported in organisational development and in are meaningfully engaged camp governance and preparedness planning.
- Camp Committees and Refugee Committees gain technical and organisational capacity to provide oversight and coordination on basic services, particularly in shelter, food security, and livelihoods.
- Refugee governance structures further develop their capacity to address security and protection concerns of the community in coordination with CBOs, CCSDPT, UNHCR, and Thai authorities.

- Social cohesion in conflict-affected communities is promoted through the application of good governance principles in community rehabilitation projects.
  - Legal and financial security of border-based organisations is strengthened as networks in Burma/Myanmar's mainstream are broadened.
  - Management capacities of civil society organisations are strengthened in regards to project cycle management, financial accountability and administrative procedures.
  - Civil society partners are involved in national and regional level policy dialogue to promote good governance.
  - Community consultations are facilitated to understand protection and justice concerns of local communities through partners.
- 5. Organisational development:** facilitating organisational changes such that TBC's structures and resources in Burma/Myanmar and in Thailand are responsive to the shifts in context and organisational direction.
- An organisation and structure in both Country Programmes that can provide appropriate and adequate guidance and support towards achieving the organisation's strategic objectives.
  - Staff are supported in coping with the organisational changes and in continuing to strengthen effective delivery of programmes.
  - Well-functioning organisation with legal status in Burma/Myanmar that can support preparedness for the potential return and reintegration of displaced communities.
  - Protection, accountability standards and conflict-sensitivity are mainstreamed across TBC programmes and organisational culture.
  - TBC staff awareness about areas of potential return is enhanced through the development of township profiles and exposure visits.
  - Financial reserves are maintained as a contingency for future expenditures.



Protected cultivation, Mae La

## CHAPTER 5 FINANCE



Checking ration books at monthly food distribution in Ban Don Yang

### 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 TBC accounting records are maintained in Thai baht, and the Financial Statements are presented and filed in Thai baht.

The detailed statement of financial activities and the balance sheet for January to December 2014, extracted from the accounting software, are shown in Appendix C.

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

### 2014 OVERVIEW

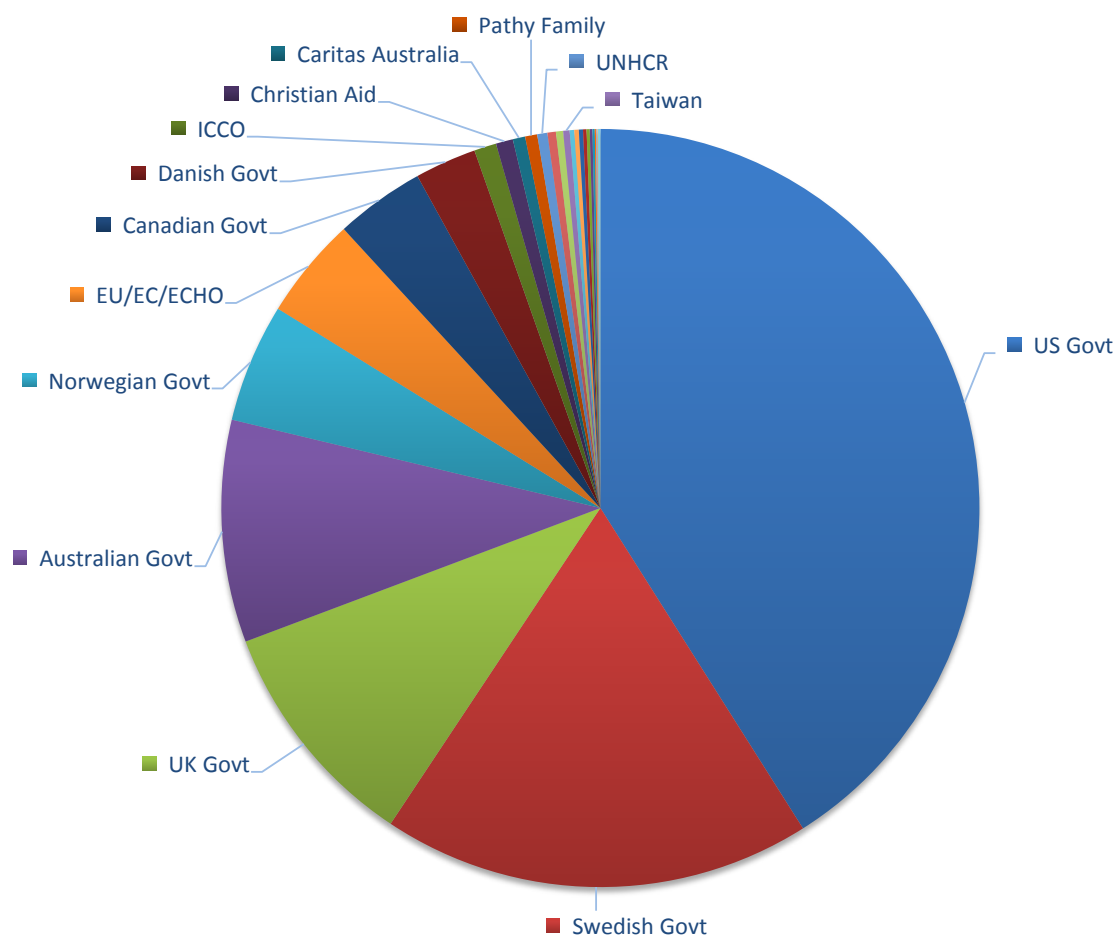
**Fig 5.1: Financial summary (2014)**

Thai baht (millions)	Budget 2014	Actual 2014	Budget 2015
Income	934	924	764
Expenses	949	893	834
Net Movement in Funds	(15)	31	(70)
Opening Fund Balance	407	407	438
Closing Fund Balance	392	438	368

Balance Sheet			
Net Fixed Assets	10	9	10
Receivable from Donors	200	203	183
(Payable) to Suppliers	(50)	(46)	(50)
Bank Balance	232	272	225
Net Assets	392	438	368

Restricted Funds	180	190	175
Designated Funds	33	37	30
General fund: Net Fixed Assets	10	9	10
General fund: Freely available reserves	169	202	153
Total fund Balance	392	438	368

Liquidity	182	226	175
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**Fig 5.2.TBC Funding Sources (2014)**

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 stable throughout the reporting period.

2014 marked the second year of TBC's revised Strategic Plan and Preparedness programme. The board approved an operating budget for the year that resulted in a 15M 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 193M 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. 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.

TBC's presence in Burma/Myanmar is now established and funding has been secured from DFAT for community-driven development. Additionally we have secured a grant from EU-AUP (under a consortium led by Mercy Corps) that will commence in early 2015 to further advance the programme.

The three main drivers of TBC's Thailand operational budget 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, has been relatively low during 2014. This is the single biggest expense for TBC (representing 21% of all expenditure). The former government's failed rice pledging policy was

responsible in part for this depressed price. The military government are now left with the task of offloading 17 million metric tonnes of rice, most of it substandard quality (over a two year period), into an already oversupplied market. However we have seen a slight increase towards the end of the year, with TBC paying a weighted average price of 13 baht/kg for the full year. TBC benefited from this low price (making savings in the order of 10M baht in the first half of the year), but we are expecting a gradual return to a more realistic market-related price in 2015.

The camp population reduced by 8,300 (7%) during the course of 2014 giving a closing population of 110,607 (including Kuang Jor Shan camp). This is in line with planning estimates. We would expect further reductions in 2015 of another 18% of the population.

The Thai baht was relatively strong against major currencies in 2014 (despite the political upheaval) and averaged 32.5 baht to the USD over the year, which was in line with projections. However we experienced foreign exchange losses against the GBP/EUR/AUD and SEK due to the baht's strength. These losses totalled 8.6M baht.

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.

At the start of this year, approximately 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 December 2014 this position has been strengthened as income exceeded expenses by 31M baht for the full year giving rise to higher levels of reserves and liquidity. The value of freely available reserves carried forward into 2015 is 202M baht which would cover approx. six months of general expenses.



Harvesting vegetables in Mae La

# INCOME 2014

**Fig 5.3. Income: 2014 - 2015 (THB 000)**

Fig 5.3. Income: 2014 - 2015 (THB 000)							
Funding Source	Curr- ency	Budget 2014		Actual 2014		Budget 2015	
		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	934,830	40,325	651,000	24,107
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	10,088,000	322,816	10,088,000	325,957	10,088,000	330,180
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	1,950,000	62,400	1,650,000	54,141	1,800,000	58,914
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	34,200,000	169,290	34,580,000	169,642	25,234,000	99,927
UK DFID (IRC)	GBP	1,800,000	94,950	1,800,000	92,055	1,800,000	88,848
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,200,000	24,570	4,105,000	24,343	2,800,000	13,916
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	10,000,000	52,000	9,425,000	46,927	9,425,000	39,868
Australia DFAT Thailand	AUD	2,100,000	59,535	2,150,000	63,647	2,100,000	53,403
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	287,920	8,134	290,000	8,577	275,000	6,993
DFATD (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,215,500	35,553	1,215,506	35,371	-	-
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	50,000	1,763	50,000	1,791	-	-
Japanese Embassy	THB	-	3,670	-	(916)	-	-
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	80,000	2,560	80,000	2,549	100,000	3,273
DFAT Myanmar	AUD	-	-	510,211	15,567	-	-
AUP - Myanmar	EUR	-	-	-	-	240,000	8,887
US Gov - OTI - Myanmar	USD	425,000	13,600	-	-	-	-
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			886,307		879,976		728,316
OTHER							
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	-	-	30,000	908	30,000	763
American Baptist Churches	USD	9,375	300	9,500	303	-	-
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	987
Caritas Australia	AUD	150,000	4,253	170,305	4,893	175,000	4,450
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	50,000	1,763	50,000	1,791	-	-
Christian Aid	GBP	125,000	6,594	125,000	6,755	125,000	6,170
Church World Service	USD	5,000	150	5,713	188	10,000	327
ICCO	EUR	200,000	8,670	200,000	8,793	200,000	7,406
Stichting Vluchteling (SV)	EUR	75,000	3,251	75,000	3,341	75,000	2,777
New Heart Baptist Church	AUD	3,800	100	-	-	-	-
Open Society Institute	USD	31,250	1,000	50,000	1,631	25,000	818
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	150,000	4,800	150,000	4,770	150,000	4,910
Uniting Church in Sweden	SEK	200,000	1,000	100,000	444	100,000	450
UNHCR	THB	-	-	4,024,141	4,024	648,000	648
Other Donations	THB	-	6,659	-	1,387	-	2,000
Income from Marketing	THB	-	101	-	17	-	25
Gifts in Kind (Wackachia)	THB	-	5,500	-	2,830	-	3,000
Interest	THB	-	2,000	-	1,240	-	1,376
Other Income (Gains on FX & Asset Disposal)	THB	-	-	-	319	-	-
TOTAL OTHER:			47,840		44,697		36,108
TOTAL INCOME			934,147		924,673		764,423
Expenses			949,147		893,293		834,424
Net Movement Current Year			(15,000)		31,380		(70,000)
Funds Brought Forward			406,872		406,872		438,251
Total Funds carried Forward			391,872		438,251		368,250
Less: Restricted Funds			174,037		190,072		175,000
Designated Funds			31,719		36,674		30,000
Net Fixed Assets			8,097		9,344		8,000
Freely available General Funds			178,019		202,162		155,250

Figure 5.3 shows in Thai baht (THB) 000's the actual income in 2014 recognised by individual Donor.

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 December 2014 was 924M baht compared to a budget income of 934M baht. Small variances occurred due to foreign exchange fluctuations and also from minor differences in donor funding amounts. DFAT Myanmar provided 16M baht that was not budgeted for but this offset USA Gov/OTI funding in Burma/Myanmar that did not materialise.

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 the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). These five funding sources between them account for approx. 75% of the total programme value.

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## EXPENSES FOR 2014

Figure 5.4 presents in Thai baht (THB) 000's both direct costs and resource costs by major activities for the period January to December 2014 compared with the operating budget. Resource costs consist of salaries, benefits and other operating costs. Some resource costs are directly attributable to an activity; others are apportioned according to a management estimate of the amount of time staff spends on different activities. General administration costs are not allocated to activities.

The actual expenses for January to December 2014 totalled 893M baht, 56M baht (6%) lower than the operating budget for the year. This also represents a reduction in expenses of 82M baht from 2013 levels reflecting the efforts made to rein in spending in a climate of reducing funds. Staff headcount decreased from 116 at the start of the year to 113 at the end. Although within these figures the Myanmar programme increased by five and the Thai programme decreased by eight staff. Downsizing will continue in 2015.

Major factors in the underspend include the reduced food commodity prices (particularly rice), rationalisation of organisational resources, the delayed implementation of readiness initiatives and slow implementation of development projects. Detailed explanations of these variances are outlined later in the chapter.

Figure 5.5 presents a detailed breakdown of the direct costs, with the resource costs and general administration expenses combined as "organisation costs". Explanations of key differences between actual and budget costs by detailed budget line are provided at the end of this chapter.

## Balance sheet

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

When income is recognised before cash is received it is accrued as a receivable until payment is made. Some funding is remitted in instalments and some only on receipt of a report and certification of expenditure receipts. The level of funds receivable can vary enormously during the year depending on when agreements are signed and remittances made. The receivables at the end of December 2014 represented 199M baht and included USA (PRM) 56M baht (subsequently received in early January 2015), USAID (PLE) 54M baht, DFID 79M baht. TBC claims from the two USA 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 46M baht at the end of 2014.

Cash and bank balances at the year-end amount to 272M baht which would cover three to four months of operating expenses (assuming no other cash received).

Liquidity levels (i.e., Bank and Cash less Payables) were at 226M baht at the yearend. This is an increase of 42M baht from the 2013 yearend.

Fig 5.4: Expenses by strategic objectives and activities: 2013-2015 (THB 000)

Strategic Objective	Actual 2013				Operating Budget 2014				Actual 2014				Operating Budget 2015			
	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total	Direct costs	Resource costs	Total	% Total
1. Readiness	5,156	12,276	17,432	1.8%	17,449	14,600	32,049	3.4%	4,779	8,718	13,497	1.5%	4,837	6,287	11,123	1.3%
2. Development	50,274	12,244	62,518	6.4%	68,281	14,783	83,063	8.8%	61,430	17,784	79,214	8.9%	66,546	13,457	80,003	9.6%
Food supplies	389,908	21,236	411,144	42.1%	308,169	22,400	330,569	34.8%	305,684	29,749	335,433	37.6%	295,096	30,557	325,653	39.0%
Charcoal supplies	135,522	4,199	139,721	14.3%	129,705	4,417	134,122	14.1%	121,825	9,916	131,742	14.7%	114,968	10,186	125,153	15.0%
Shelter supplies	41,804	7,488	49,292	5.1%	41,170	8,414	49,584	5.2%	43,066	6,446	49,512	5.5%	36,550	6,621	43,171	5.2%
Nutrition	23,154	7,943	31,097	3.2%	30,714	8,347	39,061	4.1%	22,757	1,983	24,740	2.8%	20,518	2,037	22,555	2.7%
Other Support	39,981	1,706	41,687	4.3%	33,763	1,706	35,469	3.7%	27,996	1,487	29,483	3.3%	25,826	1,528	27,354	3.3%
3. Humanitarian support	630,369	42,572	672,941	69.0%	543,521	45,284	588,805	62.0%	521,328	49,582	570,910	63.9%	492,958	50,928	543,886	65.2%
4. Governance & Participation	40,556	18,594	59,150	6.1%	39,148	15,442	54,590	5.8%	38,252	19,455	57,707	6.5%	34,406	12,069	46,475	5.6%
Thailand Programme	726,355	85,686	812,041	83.2%	668,399	90,109	758,508	79.9%	625,789	95,539	721,328	80.7%	598,747	82,740	681,487	81.7%
S. E. Myanmar Programme	95,769	7,129	102,898	10.5%	99,258	6,900	106,157	11.2%	89,980	15,441	105,421	11.8%	91,824	10,032	101,856	12.2%
Charitable Activities	822,124	92,815	914,939	93.8%	767,657	97,009	864,665	91.1%	715,769	110,980	826,749	92.6%	690,571	92,772	783,343	93.9%
Central Costs			57,949	5.9%			80,029	8.4%			54,832	6.1%			47,781	5.7%
Governance costs			1,938	0.2%			2,200	0.2%			2,188	0.2%			2,450	0.3%
Costs of Generating funds			849	0.1%			2,253	0.2%			865	0.1%			850	0.1%
5. Develop Organisation resources			60,736	6.2%			84,482	8.9%			57,885	6.5%			51,081	6.1%
Other Expenses			0	0.0%				0.0%			8,659	1.0%				0.0%
Total Costs:			975,675	100.0%			949,147	100.0%			893,293	100.0%			834,424	100.0%

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 amount of this revalued fund is currently 37M baht. The other fund covered 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 has now been fully expended and no further funds will be designated in this regard.
- 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 spent in the first half of the year.

Since TBC has no facility to borrow money, if there is a cash shortage then payments to suppliers have to be delayed. Such occurrences can severely strain relationships with suppliers, putting future deliveries at risk and making it more difficult to enforce quality standards and timeliness of delivery.

Figure C3 in the Appendix presents, in Thai baht (THB) 000's, the actual monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/(shortfall) for 2014.

The net cash flow for the period was positive 51M baht, made up of receipts of 930M baht and payments of 879M baht. As a result bank/cash levels are higher by 51M baht as compared to the end of December 2013.

## Grant allocations January to December 2014

Figure C4 in the Appendix presents in Thai baht (THB) the allocation of individual Donor contributions to the main expense categories for the full year to the end of December 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 to December 2014

Noting the key differences between actual and operating budget expenses by strategic category (Figure 5.3):

- Readiness

Overall 73% lower than budget. This largely relates to the Myanmar programme, which was budgeted to receive two grants (DFAT and OTI) in 2014 totalling some 14M baht. The OTI grant has not materialised and the DFAT grant was received in June. The implementation of the DFAT grant has been particularly slow with only minimal costs allocated at this stage. It is anticipated that six local partner grants will be disbursed in early 2015 thus expending the bulk of this grant.

- Development

For the period January to December 2014 total development projects were 10% lower than budget.

Job creation (stipend workers) is on budget for the year.

Economic development: Expenditure for the year was at 60% of budget levels. Small grants made up 65% of the spend in this category with most of the remainder

Figure 5.5 Detailed Expenses 2013-2015

Strategic Objective	Category	Actual 2013	Operating Budget 2014	% to 2013	Actual 2014	% to budget	Operating Budget 2015	% to 2014
	Peacebuilding	921,290	5,476,000	594%	224,073	4%	236,600	106%
	Exposure visits	459,603	1,728,975	376%	764,539	44%	1,600,000	209%
	Information	3,718,727	8,544,000	230%	3,618,031	42%	2,500,000	69%
	Assessments, Feasibility Studies	56,239	1,700,000	3023%	172,000	10%	500,000	291%
1	READINESS	5,155,859	17,448,975	338%	4,778,643	27%	4,836,600	101%
	Job Creation	35,839,122	38,645,212	108%	39,060,702	101%	44,020,300	113%
	Economic development	5,189,898	10,588,650	204%	6,388,039	60%	16,496,000	258%
	Construction	1,673,245	5,049,416	302%	1,758,347	35%	3,250,000	185%
	Natural Resource Management	1,410,492	1,997,266	142%	2,052,579	103%	2,780,000	135%
	Agriculture	6,161,157	12,000,000	195%	12,170,450	101%	0	0%
2	DEVELOPMENT	50,273,914	68,280,544	136%	61,430,116	90%	66,546,300	108%
	Rice	273,158,381	200,950,887	74%	192,863,877	96%	179,001,591	93%
	Fishpaste	17,266,047	14,561,025	84%	16,064,120	110%	13,750,217	86%
	Salt	1,782,904	1,673,753	94%	1,834,609	110%	1,748,835	95%
	Pulses	30,785,931	31,553,013	102%	33,293,943	106%	27,597,304	83%
	Cooking oil	39,062,508	35,738,038	91%	35,505,434	99%	31,649,361	89%
	Fortified flour	27,852,590	23,692,640	85%	26,122,110	110%	23,349,179	89%
	Returnees - Cash Transfer						18,000,000	0%
	Food supplies	389,908,361	308,169,356	79%	305,684,092	99%	295,096,487	97%
	Charcoal	135,522,065	129,705,411	96%	121,825,197	94%	114,967,607	94%
	Shelter supplies	41,804,374	41,170,000	98%	43,066,230	105%	36,550,000	85%
	Supplementary feeding	10,466,599	14,000,000	134%	8,533,941	61%	8,105,856	95%
	IPD/Patient house	2,390,867	4,500,000	188%	2,182,675	49%	1,800,000	82%
	Nursery school lunches	9,359,429	9,114,015	97%	9,340,867	102%	5,887,500	63%
	Infant and young child feeding	379,790	2,400,000	632%	2,174,673	91%	3,600,000	166%
	Nutrition support	557,249	700,000	126%	524,628	75%	1,125,000	214%
	Nutrition	23,153,934	30,714,015	133%	22,756,785	74%	20,518,356	90%
	Cooking stoves	8,600						
	UN Sanitary Kits Distribution	83,154	100,000	120%	0	0%	200,000	0%
	Donated clothing	7,301,349	5,500,000	75%	4,261,279	77%	4,400,000	103%
	Quality control	4,402,047	4,000,000	91%	4,753,103	119%	4,000,000	84%
	Visibility items	83,720	130,500	156%	12,880	10%	50,000	388%
	Sangklaburi Safehouse/KRCH	2,292,000	2,292,000	100%	2,292,000	100%	0	0%
	Emergencies	10,314,069	5,000,000	48%	3,781,529	76%	5,000,000	132%
	Miscellaneous	5,817,040	6,900,000	119%	5,246,059	76%	5,000,000	95%
	Thai support	9,679,282	9,840,000	102%	7,649,060	78%	7,175,678	94%
	Other support	39,981,261	33,762,500	84%	27,995,910	83%	25,825,678	92%
3	HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT	630,369,995	543,521,282	86%	521,328,213	96%	492,958,128	95%
	CMSP Supplies	15,339,263	14,449,566	94%	13,502,989	93%	11,401,133	84%
	Camp Administration	11,799,051	10,244,880	87%	11,368,106	111%	8,772,600	77%
	Election support	848,214						
	Refugee Committee	5,730,802	5,636,090	98%	5,745,027	102%	4,907,980	85%
	CBO Management	4,070,111	5,946,555	146%	5,017,448	84%	7,753,250	155%
	CBO Capacity building	1,041,547	700,000	67%	893,937	128%	500,000	56%
	Community Mobilisation	1,726,754	2,171,000	126%	1,724,613	79%	1,071,000	62%
4	GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION	40,555,742	39,148,091	97%	38,252,120	98%	34,405,963	90%
	THAILAND PROGRAMME	726,355,510	668,398,892	92%	625,789,093	94%	598,746,991	96%
3	IDP Camp food	31,245,508	33,657,720	108%	25,710,984	76%	27,500,000	107%
3	IDP camp support	1,543,538	1,600,000	104%	1,309,765	82%	1,500,000	115%
3	Emergency rice	26,459,610	20,000,000	76%	17,854,408	89%	19,398,000	109%
3	Poverty Relief	21,738,000	20,000,000	92%	20,089,200	100%	0	0%
1	Rehabilitation	8,702,143	18,000,000	207%	18,958,794	105%	37,425,866	197%
4	CBO Management	6,080,555	6,000,000	99%	6,057,049	101%	6,000,000	99%
	S. E. MYANMAR PROGRAMME	95,769,354	99,257,720	104%	89,980,200	91%	91,823,866	102%
	Resource costs	150,764,253	177,037,729	117%	165,811,506	94%	140,553,463	85%
	Governance	1,937,786	2,200,000	114%	2,188,041	99%	2,450,000	112%
	Costs of generating funds	848,685	2,252,800	265%	864,889	38%	850,000	98%
	Other expenses				8,659,449			
TOTAL:		975,675,588	949,147,141	97%	893,293,177	94%	834,424,319	93%

Quantity								
Rice (MT)	16,678	13,338	80%	14,820	111%	12,851	87%	
Fishpaste (MT)	594	478	80%	538	113%	441	82%	
Salt (MT)	339	216	64%	286	132%	200	70%	
Pulses (MT)	1,547	1,303	84%	1,616	124%	1,217	75%	
Cooking Oil (000 litres)	787	690	88%	734	106%	649	88%	
Fortified flour (MT)	863	604	70%	679	112%	579	85%	
Charcoal (MT)	11,688	10,529	90%	10,981	104%	9,825	89%	
Unit cost								
Rice (MT)	16,378	15,066	92%	13,014	86%	13,929	107%	
Fishpaste (MT)	29,067	30,462	105%	29,855	98%	31,214	105%	
Salt (MT)	5,259	7,749	147%	6,425	83%	8,756	136%	
Pulses (MT)	19,900	24,216	122%	20,598	85%	22,682	110%	
Cooking Oil (000 litres)	49,635	51,794	104%	48,353	93%	48,777	101%	
Fortified flour (MT)	32,274	39,226	122%	38,496	98%	40,326	105%	
Charcoal (MT)	11,595	12,319	106%	11,094	90%	11,702	105%	

being training costs. Both were underspent. The economic development specialist left the organisation in September which had an impact on this programme area. For 2015 this area will be combined with the agriculture programme to form FSL.

Construction and natural resource management: This programme was well underspent (65%). One of the major factors was the decision to suspend the bamboo growing operation after additional funding was not made available for this activity.

Agriculture: This category was on budget for the year. In September we received funding from UNHCR to implement a greenhouse initiative across four camps. In excess of 2M baht was spent on this programme which will be completed in Q1 2015.

Humanitarian support

Overall underspent by 22M baht (4%) against budget.

- The verified caseload (excluding Khuan Jor) was 119,133 at the beginning of the year and 110,094 at the end of December resulting in a 7.6% reduction camp population, which was in line with expectations.
- Food and charcoal supplies: Overall 2% under budget. This was almost entirely due to the lower rice price. Budget for rice was estimated at 15 baht/kg whereas actual price was 13 baht/kg. It has continued to be depressed due to the high rice stockpile that the government is attempting to offload. We anticipate price increases in 2015 and have assumed a weighted average rice price of just under 14 baht/kg for the budget period.

The second half of the year included a buffer stock of rice for all camps and equal to approximately 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.

The unit price of the other major commodity, charcoal, was also averaging at 90% of budget prices. Savings of approx. 8M baht were made in this regard.

- Shelter supplies: Slightly over budget for 2014 (5%). No pre-purchasing of 2015 materials was made in 2014 as had originally been planned.
- Nutrition: Overall 26% lower than budget. Supplementary feeding was 5.5M baht below budget and IDP/Patient Houses was 2M baht below budget.
- Other support: Overall 17% lower than operating budget. Donated Clothing was received in the

second half of the year (4.2M baht). Underspends occurred in Thai authority support (2M baht), the Emergency budget (1.2M baht) and miscellaneous support (1.6M baht).

- Governance and participation

Overall was slightly under budget for the full year (0.9M baht). This is one area that we will focus on closely in 2015 in order to engage and strengthen the community bodies in preparation for return.

- South East Myanmar programme

Overall 9% lower than budget. Specific funding (USAID (PLE)) covers the bulk of this programme – there was an underspend on this grant of 6M baht which will be carried forward to 2015. Again lower rice prices and also reducing IDP populations contributed to the underspend in the S.E. Burma/ Myanmar activities.

- Resource costs

Overall 6% lower than budget (11M 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 decreased from 116 at the beginning of the year to 113 at the end of the year. TBC began an exercise in downsizing in Thailand during the course of the year in order to prepare for widely anticipated donor funding reductions in 2015 and beyond.

Due to a relatively strong local currency (THB) the organisation suffered an FX loss 8.6M baht during the course of the year. Indications are that this strength will continue in the short term, thus devaluing our income further in 2015.

- Governance costs

Overall on budget.

## Summary of financial position at the end of 2014

Total overall costs for TBC in 2014 totalled 893M baht against a budget of 949M baht. Thus a saving of 56M baht (6%) was made. Compared to 2013 expenditures there was a reduction of 83M baht which reflects the both the camp population shrinkage and the donor base reducing, coupled with lower commodity prices.

We had started the year with an approved budget shortfall of 15M baht but the reduced expenditure in tandem with recognised income at budget levels ensured that the organisation posted a surplus of 31M baht for the full year.

Closing reserve balances total 438M baht of which 190M baht are designated as restricted reserves (i.e., they belong to donors for specific activities). In addition 36M baht is assigned to a severance fund reserve to cover all employees in the event that TBC is no longer a going concern.

This leaves a general reserve balance of approx. 212M baht to carry forward into 2015. At expected 2015 spending levels this would cover at least six months of general (unrestricted) expenditures.

It also provides TBC the ability to react quickly to emergency situations (whether natural or political in nature) should the need arise. However, the landscape for 2015 (and beyond) is looking less rosy as institutional donors are indicating funding cuts (given the worldwide competing crises). This in turn has necessitated TBC to look closely at future expenditure patterns and to tailor the organisation to meet the new challenges.

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## OPERATING BUDGET 2015

### Income

Anticipated income for 2015 has been based on canvassing existing donors and building in known reductions or contracts that are coming to an end during the course of the year.

Funding streams that are not certain at this stage have been excluded, although every effort will be made to realise this income. Extensions to existing agreements with multiyear funders which are expected but not finalised at this stage have been included.

The total income estimated for 2015 is in the region of 765M baht. This represents a decrease of 160M baht from 2014 levels (17%). This is a substantial reduction that has required an in depth look at planned expenditures for the coming year. Details can be seen on Figure 5.3.

The strong local currency is not aiding this situation as we are receiving less baht against most foreign currencies.

No new income has been included for the Thai programme in 2015 as we recognise the difficulties inherent in attracting such funding. Rather the target will be on maintaining the support of the current donors for TBC to seek their continued commitment through the next 2 years.

For the Myanmar programme we have secured funding from EU-AUP for a period of three years under a consortium led by Mercy Corps.

### Expenditure

- Camp populations are expected to continue to decline throughout the year. A reduction of a further 20,000 refugees from the camps in 2015 is anticipated. This would result in a closing population of 90,000 at the end of the year. A cash assistance package equal to three months of food commodities (not charcoal) to support people departing camp is included and we believe this could become effective in the last quarter.
- Vulnerability levels are also expected to increase as a result of stricter enforcement of restrictions of refugees' movement in and out of camps. This means that more food commodities are required in the camps to meet this extra demand.
- Prices of food commodities are expected to increase in 2015. On average this increase has been built in at 6/7%.
- FX Rates: current (end January 2015) rates have been used in the compilation of the budget. There has been relative stability of the Thai baht since the military government was established and we are predicting this will continue, unless there are major political changes that would affect this.
- Programme Activities: the focus continues to be preparation of communities for eventual return or integration into the migrant workforce. To this end the cost of stipend workers from the camps has increased (both in numbers and remuneration). Additionally the governance activities will be fast-tracked to aid readiness for return.
- IDP programme will be at slightly lower levels than 2014 due to reducing populations.
- Organisational costs will continue to downsize during the year with further savings of 25M baht (15%) through more effective practices providing value for money for our donors.
- Total expenditure is calculated at approx. 835M baht for 2015. This is a further reduction of 60M baht from 2014 levels (7%). Details can be seen on Figure 5.5.

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## FUNDING GAP

Given the above we are facing funding gap of 70M baht (assuming that extensions to existing multiyear funding contract are indeed extended). This gap is related entirely to the Thai programme as the Burma/Myanmar operation is fully funded by DFAT and EU-AUP in 2015.

We have drawn up an action plan to address this imbalance which would become effective in April 2015 if no other major funding for the Thai programme materialises.

This would include further reduction in the food assistance to the camp, further programme activity cuts and additional organisational/administration cost cutting. This would total 35M baht).

Advocacy is continuing with the major donors to try and bridge some of this gap before we are forced into making cuts to the food basket that would seriously undermine our ability to provide sustainable support for the refugees in the camps.

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## OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 24 MONTHS.

As a broad parameter TBC anticipates that 2015 will show a 18% reduction from 2014 in terms of camp populations and that this will accelerate into 2016 with greater numbers leaving the camps. This is based on the belief that camp populations will continue to fall both as a result of resettlement, spontaneous return and possibly moving into facilitated return. It is further assumed that development activities will need to be largely complete by the end of 2015 with a winding down of activities scheduled for 2016.

Further reductions in organisational resource costs will be achieved through a review and restructure of the support functions with the aim of providing a cost effective support system to the programme that is sustainable in times of funding constraints.

The Myanmar-based programme is likely to maintain current levels for 2015 and 2016 (approx. 25M baht) providing peacebuilding initiatives and laying the groundwork for return inside S.E. Burma/Myanmar.

Politically the Myanmar elections scheduled for the end of 2015 could provide a springboard for change. The relatively good relations between both the Burmese

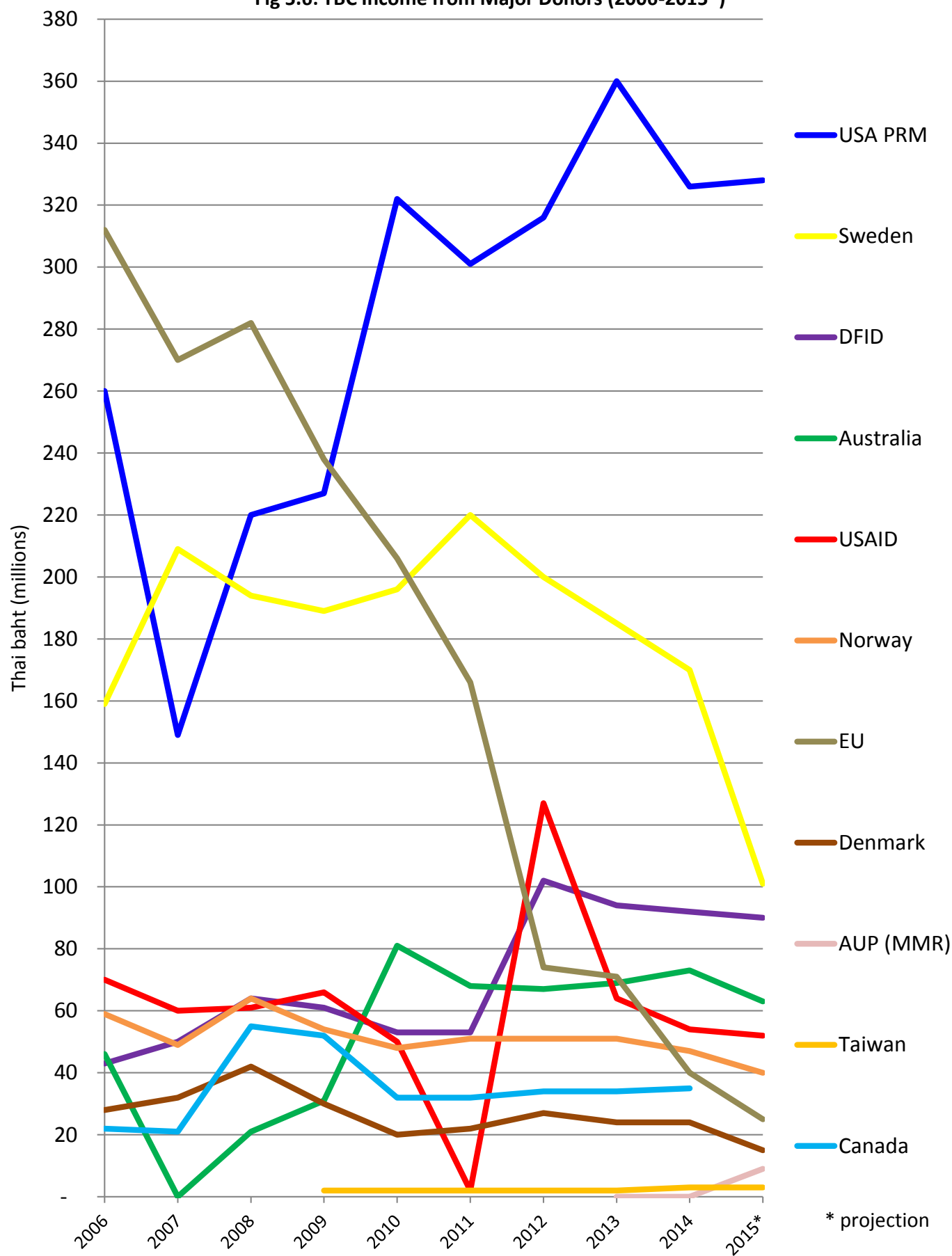
and Thai military governments could see cooperation between the two with regard to return and eventual camp closures. The Thai military have stated there is a 2-year timeframe for the issue to be resolved, although have been vague about when that starts or finishes. It is also becoming apparent that there will not be a return to a democratic system of government anytime soon in Thailand.

The challenge for TBC over the next 24 months is to continue to provide adequate support for the refugees in a scenario where funds and funders are declining. The best option for this to be successful is to ensure that the key donors continue to support the programme over the next 2-3 years to ensure viable long term solutions for this protracted refugee crisis.



Vegetable growing in Ban Don Yang

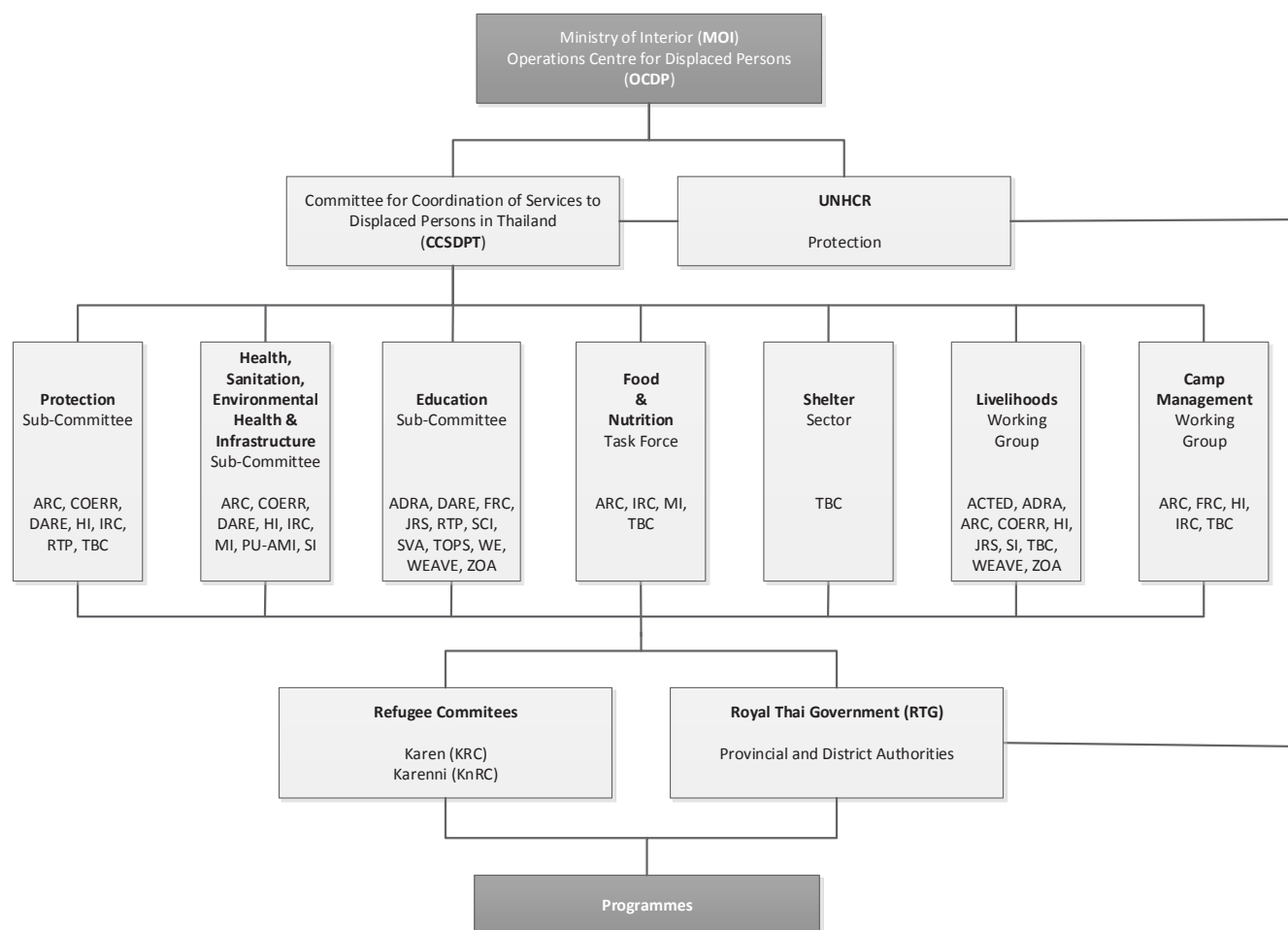
Fig 5.6: TBC Income from Major Donors (2006-2015\*)



# 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 Dec 2014<sup>1</sup>)

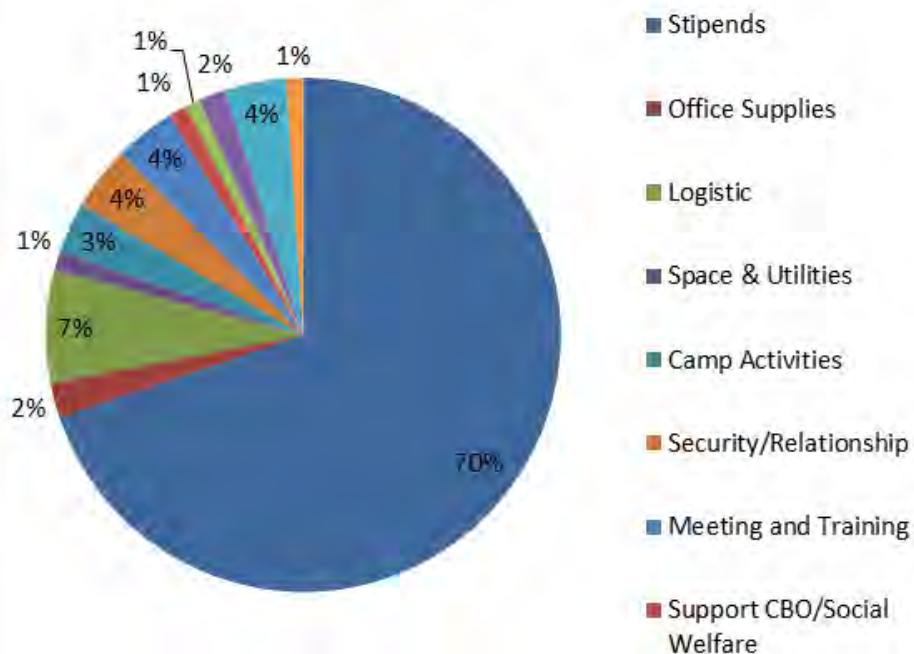
Camp:		MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Dec-14
Verified Caseload (VC) <sup>1</sup>		11,531	2,724	10,539	12,099	40,385	12,099	11,399	2,972	6,346	110,094
Status	Registered	8,158	927	5,994	5,812	17,830	5,438	5,534	1,848	3,192	54,733
	Unregistered	3,373	1,797	4,545	6,287	22,555	6,661	5,865	1,124	3,154	55,361
	% registered	70.7%	34.0%	56.9%	48.0%	44.2%	44.9%	48.5%	62.2%	50.3%	49.7%
Gender	Female	5,600	1,355	5,312	6,179	20,473	6,073	5,882	1,541	3,339	55,754
	Male	5,931	1,369	5,227	5,920	19,912	6,026	5,517	1,431	3,007	54,340
	% Female	48.6%	49.7%	50.4%	51.1%	50.7%	50.2%	51.6%	51.9%	52.6%	50.6%
Age	New Born- 6 mths	111	42	116	124	397	125	79	35	78	1,107
	% of VC	1.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%
	6 mths- < 5 yrs	1,232	333	1,556	1,665	4,629	1,488	1,324	378	908	13,513
	% of VC	10.7%	12.2%	14.8%	13.8%	11.5%	12.3%	11.6%	12.7%	14.3%	12.3%
	5 yrs- < 18 yrs	3,721	983	3,738	4,431	14,266	3,896	3,902	1,065	2,174	38,176
	% of VC	32.3%	36.1%	35.5%	36.6%	35.3%	32.2%	34.2%	35.8%	34.3%	34.7%
	18 Yrs & over	6,467	1,366	5,129	5,879	21,093	6,590	6,094	1,494	3,186	57,298
	% of VC	56.1%	50.1%	48.7%	48.6%	52.2%	54.5%	53.5%	50.3%	50.2%	52.0%
Boarding House Residents	Registered	62	3	9	14	98	7	13	0	1	207
	Unregistered	275	61	258	344	1,319	172	201	29	21	2,680
	% registered	18.4%	4.7%	3.4%	3.9%	6.9%	3.9%	6.1%	0.0%	4.5%	7.2%
Ethnicity	Burman	33	1	42	15	1,068	979	816	58	47	3,059
	% of VC	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	2.6%	8.1%	7.2%	2.0%	0.7%	2.8%
	Karen	44	2,382	10,477	12,024	33,942	9,902	9,239	2,817	6,273	87,100
	% of VC	0.4%	87.4%	99.4%	99.4%	84.0%	81.8%	81.1%	94.8%	98.8%	79.1%
	Karenni	11,012	332	1	2	38	1	5	0	2	11,393
	% of VC	95.5%	12.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%
	Mon	9	0	0	0	313	250	147	82	24	825
	% of VC	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.1%	1.3%	2.8%	0.4%	0.7%
	Other <sup>2</sup>	433	9	19	58	5,024	967	1,192	15	0	7,717
	% of VC	3.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	12.4%	8.0%	10.5%	0.5%	0.0%	7.0%

<sup>1</sup> The table excludes a caseload of 513 ethnic Shan at Kuang Jor.

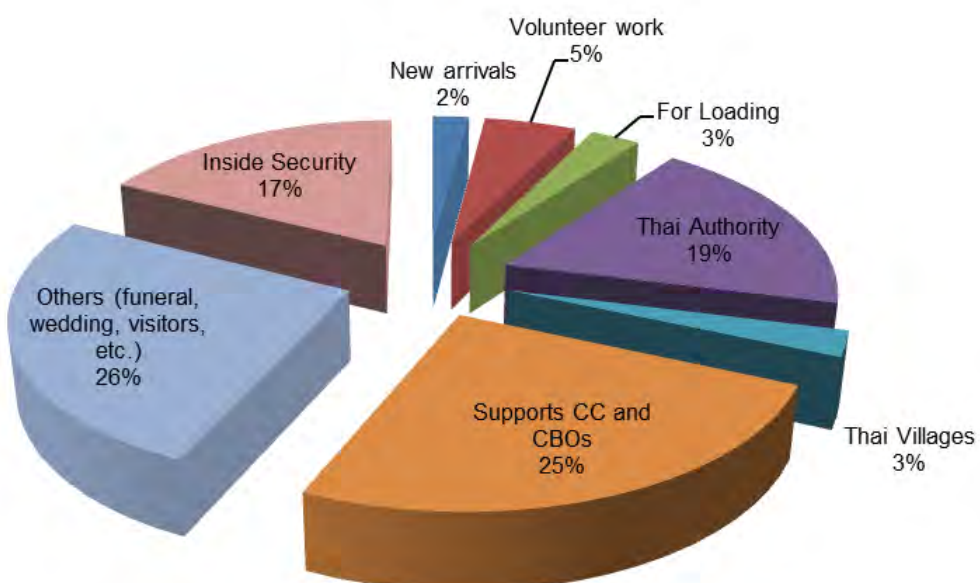
<sup>2</sup> Ethnic Group "Other", or groups that are < 0.5% of total population, including Burmese Muslim, Chin, Kachin, Rakhine, Shan, and Rohingya.

## APPENDIX B

**Fig B1: KRC and KnRC expenses in all camps**



**Fig B2: Extra needs all camps**



[More tables regarding the camp stipend staff.](#)

### B3: Targeted food assistance

**Fig B3A. Targeted food assistance: Households (Dec 2014)**

	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Totals
Total HHs (including BHs)	2,463	551	1,935	2,197	7,283	2,578	2,396	585	1,269	21,257
Self-reliant households	7	0	8	19	150	45	18	0	6	253
Standard households	2,067	428	1,564	1,754	6,047	2,225	1,796	405	955	17,241
Vulnerable households	196	0	238	297	737	242	409	0	177	2,296
Most Vulnerable households	193	123	125	127	349	66	173	180	131	1,467

Summary :

1. Vulnerable households = 10.8% of total number of HHs in all camps.
2. Most Vulnerable households= 6.9% of HHs in camps.
3. Vulnerable and Most Vulnerable HHs combined comprise 17.7% of total HHs.
4. Self-reliant HHs comprise 1.2% of total HHs in camps.

**Fig B3B. Targeted food assistance: Individual caseload (Dec 2014)**

	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Totals
Verified Caseload	11,531	2,724	10,539	12,099	40,385	12,099	11,399	2,972	6,346	11,0094
Self-Reliant persons	47	0	28	71	759	194	61	0	28	1,188
Standard persons	9,733	2,147	8,693	9,697	32,991	10,223	8,593	2,057	4,785	88,919
Vulnerable persons	872	0	1,119	1,463	3,613	1,281	1,901	0	1,068	11,317
Most Vulnerable persons	879	577	699	868	3,022	401	844	915	465	8,670

Summary:

1. Vulnerable persons= 10.3% of caseload in all camps.
2. Most Vulnerable persons = 7.8% of caseload.
3. Vulnerable and Most Vulnerable persons combined comprise 18.2% of total caseload.
4. Self-reliant persons identified comprise 1.1% of total HH in camps.

**Figure B4: Total case load for each of the SFP target groups: Jul-Dec 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	S1	766	712	63	40	23	15	11	6	34	193	NA	4,296	18
	S2	214	239	23	17	40	4	0	0	40	97	NA		12
MI	MRML	745	674	295	195	52	0	6	0	58	198	2,907	3,679	27
	MLO	855	723	311	190	33	0	0	0	33	149	2,692		74
AMI	ML	7,005	2,640	1,509	15	189	2	23	43	212	1,077	863	NA	161
	UM	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	123	4	257	142	0	0
	NP	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	35	14	125	40	0	0
ARC	UM	1,030	751	192	25	20	3	0	0	20	0	0	0	43
	NP	666	737	101	77	48	8	0	0	48	40	0	0	34
	DY	276	229	23	4	0	0	0	0	0	308	53	30	18
IRC	TH	513	516	0	0	54	0	0	0	54	187	0	0	16
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,070</b>	<b>7,221</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>6,697</b>	<b>8,005</b>	<b>403</b>

**Figure B5: Children < 5 years identified as malnourished enrolled in SFP and TFP (Target: 90%)**

NGO	Camp	July		August		September		October		November		December	
		Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev	Mod	Sev
IRC	S1	6	2	3	2	5	2	4	2	3	2	2	1
	S2	8	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	5	0
MI	MRML	13	1	11	0	9	1	8	2	6	2	5	0
	MLO	9	0	7	0	8	0	4	0	3	0	2	0
AMI	ML	32	3	35	4	37	3	33	3	28	5	24	5
AMI/ARC	UM	2	0	4	0	6	1	3	1	3	1	2	1
	NP	9	2	8	4	8	2	8	2	7	2	8	2
ARC	DY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IRC	TH	11	0	12	0	12	0	8	0	6	0	5	0
Total:		90	8	88	10	91	9	74	10	63	12	53	9

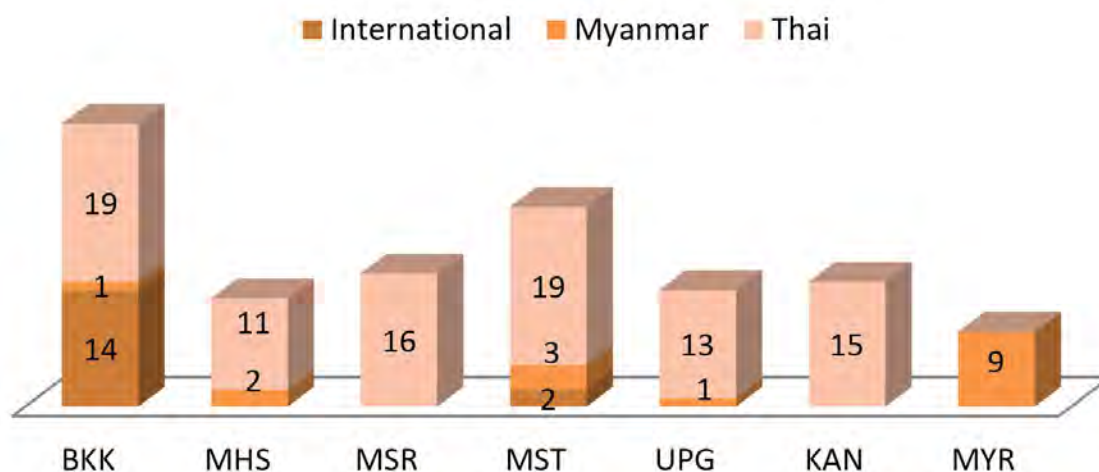
**Fig B6: Concrete post training**

Camp	Training	M	F	Total
MNS	Basic training	4	-	4
MS	Basic Concrete Post Production Training	-	-	-
MRML		6	-	6
ML		29	2	31
UM		21	5	26
NP		22	-	22
TH		25	15	40
DY		11	9	20
Total:		118	31	149

**Fig B7: Persons receiving EDG training, grants and have setup business (Jul-Dec 2014)**

	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Total	%
Male	12	11	27	15	14	5	2	4	7	97	21%
Female	56	9	49	44	106	20	20	24	46	374	79%
Total:	68	20	76	59	120	25	22	28	53	471	100%

### B.8. Staff member by local & International as of December 2014



### B.9. TBC staff training 2014: Workshops/ Seminars/training courses

Activity	TBC staff participants		
	Female	Male	Total
Child Protection: All staff	51	62	113
Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation	3	1	4
General Management and Leadership	8	3	11
IT Maintenance and TBC Web Database - All sectors	7	8	15
PDQA: Annual Population Verification Training Workshops	24	32	56
PDQA: Mentoring/Technical Support Training	7	7	14
PDQA: Population Data Processing	2	3	5
PDQA: Use of the new TBC Monthly Programme Report Template	5	4	9
PDQA: Geographical Information Systems Training (GIS)		1	1
Nutrition: IYCF Survey Data Analysis	2		2
Nutrition: Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)	5	2	7
Shelter: Construction and Treatment of Bamboo	1	8	9
Shelter: Assessment 2014 Methods & Tools	1	6	7
Shelter: PDM Workshop/ PDM Methods & Tools	1	6	7
FSL: Alternative Production Systems and Agricultural Techniques		6	6
FSL: Water Production		6	6
FSL: Savings & Loan Groups	2	3	5
FSL: Building and Maintaining Greenhouses		7	7
CAP: Monitoring and Evaluation Review Workshop		7	7
CAP: Meeting Cluster Group Monitoring System 2014		7	7
English language Lessons for staff	27	22	49
Thai Language Lessons for staff	6	2	8
Burmese Language Lessons	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>358</b>

## APPENDIX C

**Figure C1: Statement of Financial Activities: January - December 2014**

INCOME	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 14	Jul - Dec 14	Jan - Dec 14
40 Voluntary income			
410 Government backed Grants			
4104 Act for Peace (ANCP-Australia)	452,344	8,125,040	8,577,384
4112 Caritas Switzerland(Swiss Govt)	1,790,639	-	1,790,639
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	24,343,060	-	24,343,060
4123 DFAT-Australia Govt (Thailand)	1,473,100	62,173,440	63,646,540
4124 DFAT-Australia Govt (Myanmar)	15,566,538	-	15,566,538
4125 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	169,641,513	-	169,641,513
4127 GGP-Japan	(860,000)	(56,161)	(916,161)
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	28,991,163	11,334,147	40,325,310
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	35,371,225	-	35,371,225
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	325,957,410	-	325,957,410
4138 IRC (USAID-USA)	-	54,141,120	54,141,120
4139 IRC (DFID-UK)	-	92,055,420	92,055,420
4154 NCA (MOFA Norway)	-	46,927,075	46,927,075
4182 Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	2,548,800	2,548,800
<b>Total 410 Government backed Grants</b>	<b>602,726,992</b>	<b>277,248,881</b>	<b>879,975,873</b>
420 Non Government Grants			
4201 Act for Peace NCCA	908,646	-	908,646
4202 American Baptist Churches	229,672	73,240	302,912
4207 CAFOD	1,063,156	-	1,063,156
4208 Caritas Australia	4,892,965	-	4,892,965
4211 Caritas Switzerland	1,790,638	-	1,790,638
4212 Christian Aid	6,755,175	-	6,755,175
4217 Church World Service (UCC-USA)	-	187,976	187,976
4235 ICCO	8,793,140	-	8,793,140
4236 Stichting Vluchteling (SV)	3,340,792	-	3,340,792
4255 Pathy Family Foundation	-	4,770,000	4,770,000
4260 Open Society Institute	812,077	818,500	1,630,577
4270 Uniting Church in Sweden	-	443,600	443,600
4280 UNHCR	-	4,024,141	4,024,141
<b>Total 420 Non Government Grants</b>	<b>28,586,261</b>	<b>10,317,457</b>	<b>38,903,718</b>
430 Donations			
4333 Clarendon Park Congregational Church	-	10,350	10,350
4341 Les Dunford	8,110	7,910	16,020
4344 Meg Dunford	129,469	135,058	264,527
4345 Sally Dunford	3,244	3,164	6,408
4360 The University of Melbourne	23,750	-	23,750
4372 Website donations	-	13,384	13,384
4385 Wakachiai Project	-	961,500	961,500
4390 Other Miscellaneous Income	11,082	-	11,082
4395 Income from Office	9,698	70,464	80,162
<b>Total 430 Donations</b>	<b>185,353</b>	<b>1,201,830</b>	<b>1,387,183</b>
440 Income from Marketing			
4401 Income from 25 year Scrapbook	3,450	3,000	6,450
4403 Burma Plea book	6,750	3,750	10,500
<b>Total 440 Income from Marketing</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>16,950</b>
450 Gifts In Kind			
4511 Donation in kind for Programme	-	2,829,934	2,829,934
<b>Total 450 Gifts In Kind</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,829,934</b>	<b>2,829,934</b>
<b>Total 40 Voluntary income</b>	<b>631,508,806</b>	<b>291,604,852</b>	<b>923,113,658</b>
47 Investment Income			
4710 Bank Interest	671,520	568,786	1,240,306
<b>Total 47 Investment Income</b>	<b>671,520</b>	<b>568,786</b>	<b>1,240,306</b>
48 Other Income			
4820 Gains on disposal of assets	130,000	189,000	319,000
<b>Total 48 Other Income</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>189,000</b>	<b>319,000</b>
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>632,310,326</b>	<b>292,362,638</b>	<b>924,672,964</b>

EXPENSE	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 14	Jul - Dec 14	Jan - Dec 14
51 READINESS			
5110 Peacebuilding	160,000	64,073	224,073
514 Exposure visits	237,313	527,226	764,539
517 Information	2,350,788	1,267,243	3,618,031
518 Assessments/Feasibility studies	172,000	-	172,000
Total 51 READINESS	2,920,101	1,858,542	4,778,643
52 DEVELOPMENT			
521 JOB CREATION	19,483,362	19,577,340	39,060,702
523 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2,055,798	4,332,240	6,388,038
524 CONSTRUCTION	911,910	846,437	1,758,347
525 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	1,612,046	440,533	2,052,579
526 AGRICULTURE	4,096,350	8,074,100	12,170,450
Total 52 DEVELOPMENT	28,159,466	33,270,650	61,430,116
531 FOOD			
5311 Rice	109,733,905	83,129,972	192,863,877
5312 Fish Paste	10,250,995	5,813,125	16,064,120
5313 Salt	1,137,547	697,061	1,834,608
5314 Pulses	18,320,334	14,973,609	33,293,943
5316 Cooking Oil	21,126,877	14,378,557	35,505,434
5317 Fortified Flour	15,788,192	10,333,918	26,122,110
Total 531 FOOD	176,357,850	129,326,242	305,684,092
532 COOKING FUEL	73,982,488	47,842,709	121,825,197
533 SHELTER	40,795,765	2,270,465	43,066,230
535 NUTRITION			
5351 Supplementary Feeding	5,241,246	3,292,695	8,533,941
5352 IPD/Patient House	1,135,091	1,047,584	2,182,675
5353 School lunch support	4,206,177	5,134,690	9,340,867
5354 Infant&Young Child feeding IYCF	759,942	1,414,731	2,174,673
5355 Nutrition support	239,105	285,523	524,628
Total 535 NUTRITION	11,581,561	11,175,223	22,756,784
536 OTHER SUPPORT			
53603 Donated clothing	70,000	4,191,279	4,261,279
5362 Supply Chain	42,108	30,915	73,023
53621 Quality Control	2,173,339	2,506,741	4,680,080
53622 Visibility items	12,880	-	12,880
5365 Huay Malai Safehouse	1,146,000	1,146,000	2,292,000
5367 EMERGENCY	2,747,117	1,034,412	3,781,529
5368 MISCELLANEOUS	2,851,730	2,394,329	5,246,059
5369 THAI SUPPORT			
53691 Emergency	-	10,565	10,565
53692 Community	876,924	639,486	1,516,410
53693 Authority (Food)	2,757,701	2,374,591	5,132,292
53695 Authority (Building Mat's)	952,900	36,893	989,793
Total 5369 THAI SUPPORT	4,587,525	3,061,535	7,649,060
Total 536 OTHER SUPPORT	13,630,699	14,365,211	27,995,910
54 PARTICIPATION			
541 CMPP			
5412 CMPP Supplies	7,894,002	5,608,987	13,502,989
5414 Camp Administration	5,357,532	6,010,574	11,368,106
542 ELECTION SUPPORT	5,169	2,000	7,169
543 CBOs			
5432 Refugee Committee Admin	2,874,240	2,863,618	5,737,858
5433 CBO Management	3,023,574	1,993,874	5,017,448
5434 CBO Capacity Development	429,768	464,169	893,937
546 COMMUNITY MOBILISATION	673,513	937,067	1,610,580
547 COMMUNITY OUTREACH	49,395	64,638	114,033
Total 54 PARTICIPATION	20,307,193	17,944,927	38,252,120
61 IDP CAMPS			
611 IDP Camp Food	14,885,959	10,825,025	25,710,984
612 IDP Camp Support	1,009,005	300,760	1,309,765
Total 61 IDP CAMPS	15,894,964	11,125,785	27,020,749

EXPENSE (Cont.)	Thai Baht		
	Jan - Jun 14	Jul - Dec 14	Jan - Dec 14
62 ERA			
6210 Emergency Rice	12,718,800	3,827,000	16,545,800
6220 Poverty relief	2,127,200	17,962,000	20,089,200
6230 Mon Relief	1,308,608	-	1,308,608
6240 Rehabilitation (ERA)	9,347,794	9,611,000	18,958,794
625 CBO Support	4,086,649	1,970,400	6,057,049
Total 62 ERA	29,589,051	33,370,400	62,959,451
7 ORGANISATION			
70 SALARIES & BENEFITS			
710 Payroll	56,524,716	59,308,999	115,833,715
720 Medical Benefits	1,011,608	1,168,665	2,180,273
730 Other Benefits	3,106,804	3,253,718	6,360,522
Total 70 SALARIES & BENEFITS	60,643,128	63,731,382	124,374,510
74 VEHICLE			
7400 Fuel	1,390,199	1,497,629	2,887,828
7410 Maintenance	982,344	1,370,151	2,352,495
7420 Ins / Reg / Tax	23,458	631,605	655,063
7430 Car Wash	79,340	83,544	162,884
Total 74 VEHICLE	2,475,341	3,582,929	6,058,270
75 ADMINISTRATION			
750 Office	1,390,850	1,398,612	2,789,462
751 Rent & Utilities	2,422,033	1,917,390	4,339,423
753 Computer/ IT	5,245,529	3,123,079	8,368,608
755 Travel & Entertainment	4,294,713	4,060,729	8,355,442
756 Miscellaneous	2,341,548	3,074,020	5,415,568
757 HR and Staff Training	1,716,289	660,255	2,376,544
Total 75 ADMINISTRATION	17,410,962	14,234,085	31,645,047
76 DEPRECIATION			
7610 Vehicles	1,670,130	1,705,483	3,375,613
7620 Equipment	37,307	20,964	58,271
7630 Computers/IT	140,178	159,617	299,795
Total 76 DEPRECIATION	1,847,615	1,886,064	3,733,679
Total 7 ORGANISATION	82,377,046	83,434,460	165,811,506
77 GOVERNANCE			
7710 Audit fees	1,000,000	725,000	1,725,000
7740 Member meetings	285,121	86,618	371,739
7745 Trustee Expenses	79,641	11,661	91,302
Total 77 GOVERNANCE	1,364,762	823,279	2,188,041
78 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS			
7810 Fundraising expenses	40,199	-	40,199
7820 Donor Meeting	-	824,690	824,690
Total 78 COSTS OF GENERATING FUNDS	40,199	824,690	864,889
49 OTHER EXPENSE			
7951 Exchange Gain/Loss	634,033	8,025,416	8,659,449
Total 79 OTHER EXPENSE	634,033	8,025,416	8,659,449
Total Expense:	497,635,178	395,657,999	893,293,177
Net movement funds:	134,675,148	(103,295,361)	31,379,787

**Figure C2: Balance Sheet: as at 31 Dec 2013 and 31 Dec 2014**

	Thai Baht		
	31 Dec 13	30 Jun 14	31 Dec 14
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current Assets			
Bank and Cash			
Bank	220,694,515	336,412,081	271,164,523
Petty Cash	366,575	346,421	585,208
Total Bank and Cash	221,061,090	336,758,502	271,749,731
Accounts Receivable			
Accounts Receivable	216,152,834	255,900,417	199,237,237
Total Accounts Receivable	216,152,834	255,900,417	199,237,237
Other Current Assets			
Sundry Receivable	2,023,752	717,140	86,495
Advances Expenses	1,086,500	1,046,500	961,500
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense	3,560,468	2,527,685	1,191,920
Deposits	920,000	1,227,426	1,217,000
Total Other Current Assets	7,590,720	5,518,751	3,456,915
Total Current Assets	444,804,644	598,177,670	474,443,883
Fixed Assets			
Gross Fixed Assets	27,010,327	26,730,517	31,264,225
Acc. Depreciation	(18,913,040)	(20,034,656)	(21,920,719)
Total Fixed Assets	8,097,287	6,695,861	9,343,506
Total Assets:	452,901,931	604,873,531	483,787,389
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts Payable	40,445,961	57,413,881	40,120,865
Payable Business Development	532,959	467,071	562,071
Deferred Income	2,874,000	-	-
Accrued Expenses	1,706,294	1,595,324	2,856,455
Payroll Suspense Account	469,286	3,848,675	1,994,780
Total Liabilities:	46,028,500	63,324,951	45,534,171
Assets Less Liabilities:	406,873,431	541,548,580	438,253,218
<b>FUND</b>			
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	250,489,641	315,117,549	315,117,549
Net Income	64,627,908	134,675,149	31,379,787
Fund Balance:	406,873,431	541,548,580	438,253,218
<b>FUND ANALYSIS</b>			
Restricted Fund	174,037,370	254,305,515	190,071,745
Designated Fund	31,719,000	32,322,683	36,674,000
General Fund	201,117,061	254,920,382	211,507,473
Total Fund:	406,873,431	541,548,580	438,253,218

Figure 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>Government and EC-backed funding</b>													
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)	-	-	-	2,811	-	452	-	-	-	-	-	6,943	10,206
Australia AusAID (DFAT)	-	-	-	-	1,473	-	-	-	-	59,850	-	-	61,323
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	-	-	12,290	-	-	-	-	11,091	-	-	-	23,381
DFAT - Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	15,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,567
DFATD (Inter Pares)	-	-	35,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,371
ECHO (ICCO) 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,123	-	-	-	15,123
ECHO (ICCO) 2014	-	-	-	-	-	22,846	-	-	-	5,749	-	3,348	31,943
Japanese Embassy	-	-	-	(860)	-	-	-	-	-	(56)	-	-	(916)
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,606	-	15,174	45,780
Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,549	-	-	-	-	2,549
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	-	-	-	169,641	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,641
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,791
UK DFID IRC 2014	1,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,791
USA PRM (IRC) 2013	21,588	32,850	47,926	-	14,049	-	-	-	13,401	2,254	12,785	-	90,415
USA PRM (IRC) 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,858	-	67,292	-	54,438
USA USAID (IRC)- PLE 2014	615	4,595	12,729	4,629	-	167,720	6,653	-	11,527	10,462	7,991	-	270,870
<b>Total Government and EC-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>6,653</b>	<b>2,549</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>108,865</b>	<b>88,068</b>	<b>25,465</b>	<b>886,683</b>
<b>Other</b>													
Act for Peace-NCCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	909	-	-	-	-	-	909
American Baptist Church	28	-	104	9	55	34	19	10	2	36	7	-	304
CAFOD	-	-	1,063	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,063
Caritas Australia	-	4,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,893
Caritas Switzerland	1,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,791
Christian Aid	-	6,781	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,781
Church World Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	188
ICCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,766	-	-	-	-	-	8,766
ICCO-SV	-	-	3,007	-	334	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,341
Open Society Institute	-	-	804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	819	-	1,623
Pathy Family Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,770	-	-	-	-	-	4,770
UNHCR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,394	-	-	-	-	2,394
Uniting Church in Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444	-	-	444
Wackachia	-	-	-	-	-	-	961	2,830	-	-	-	-	3,791
Other Donations	31	23	35	24	48	24	24	24	23	23	51	97	427
Income from Marketing	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	17
Interest received	220	125	93	80	38	116	85	76	87	86	83	151	1,240
Other Income - proceeds on sale of assets/FX Gains	-	-	-	-	-	130	189	-	-	-	-	-	319
<b>Total other:</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>11,823</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>15,725</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>43,061</b>
<b>Total receipts:</b>	<b>26,067</b>	<b>49,268</b>	<b>101,134</b>	<b>18,984</b>	<b>185,641</b>	<b>206,890</b>	<b>22,378</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>87,112</b>	<b>109,455</b>	<b>89,031</b>	<b>25,901</b>	<b>929,744</b>
<b>Total payments</b>	<b>65,538</b>	<b>90,507</b>	<b>56,138</b>	<b>88,308</b>	<b>100,962</b>	<b>70,834</b>	<b>85,645</b>	<b>48,279</b>	<b>70,556</b>	<b>74,941</b>	<b>47,727</b>	<b>79,920</b>	<b>879,055</b>
<b>Net cash flow</b>	<b>(39,471)</b>	<b>(41,239)</b>	<b>(44,996)</b>	<b>(69,324)</b>	<b>(84,679)</b>	<b>(136,056)</b>	<b>(63,267)</b>	<b>(40,396)</b>	<b>16,556</b>	<b>34,813</b>	<b>41,304</b>	<b>(54,019)</b>	<b>50,689</b>
<b>Opening bank balance</b>	<b>221,061</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>273,491</b>	<b>233,095</b>	<b>249,651</b>	<b>284,464</b>	<b>325,768</b>	<b>221,061</b>
<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>273,491</b>	<b>233,095</b>	<b>249,651</b>	<b>284,464</b>	<b>325,768</b>	<b>271,750</b>	<b>271,750</b>
<b>Less accounts payable</b>	<b>(45,589)</b>	<b>(33,216)</b>	<b>(88,063)</b>	<b>(93,827)</b>	<b>(63,720)</b>	<b>(57,414)</b>	<b>(26,863)</b>	<b>(42,983)</b>	<b>(40,188)</b>	<b>(27,694)</b>	<b>(47,674)</b>	<b>(40,121)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)</b>	<b>227,179</b>	<b>173,567</b>	<b>273,410</b>	<b>209,850</b>	<b>264,422</b>	<b>394,172</b>	<b>300,354</b>	<b>276,078</b>	<b>289,839</b>	<b>312,158</b>	<b>373,442</b>	<b>311,874</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>USD exchange rate</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>32.44</b>	<b>32.30</b>	<b>32.79</b>	<b>32.46</b>	<b>31.99</b>	<b>31.95</b>	<b>32.37</b>	<b>32.51</b>	<b>32.81</b>	<b>32.97</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>GBP exchange rate</b>	<b>54.40</b>	<b>54.42</b>	<b>53.96</b>	<b>54.34</b>	<b>54.86</b>	<b>55.26</b>	<b>54.11</b>	<b>52.97</b>	<b>52.57</b>	<b>51.97</b>	<b>51.56</b>	<b>51.15</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Funding Source	31Dec13 Fund	Income	Readiness	Economic Development	Food & Charcoal	Shelter supplies	Other Supply Chain	Governance & Participation	S E Myanmar Programme	Resource Costs	Total Expenses	31Dec14 Fund
<b>Restricted</b>												
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2013/14	4,321,434	452,344	-	2,140,662	-	-	-	1,815,778	-	817,338	4,773,778	-
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2014/15	-	8,125,040	-	2,475,300	-	-	-	1,433,373	-	273,607	4,182,280	3,942,760
Christian Aid	-	6,755,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,755,175	-	6,755,175	-
DFAT Myanmar	-	15,566,538	64,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,445,721	-	14,056,744
ECHO (ICCO) 2014	-	40,325,310	-	-	40,325,310	-	-	-	-	-	40,325,310	-
GGP Japan	2,878,826	(916,161)	-	1,882,832	-	-	-	-	-	79,833	1,962,665	-
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	-	46,927,075	-	7,039,061	4,692,708	4,692,708	7,039,061	4,692,708	1,630,577	18,770,830	46,927,075	-
Open Society Institute	1,829,187	1,630,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	774,555	1,630,577	-
Pathy Family Foundation 2013/2014	-	4,770,000	-	1,054,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,829,187	-
Pathy Family Foundation 2014/2015	-	2,548,800	-	1,852,566	-	-	2,548,800	-	-	-	1,852,566	2,917,434
Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UK DFID (IRC) 2013/2014	87,183,805	92,055,420	390,029	3,102,500	21,927,943	17,096,997	7,815,728	3,193,206	22,871,627	10,785,774	87,183,805	83,724,697
UK DFID (IRC) 2014/2015	-	4,024,141	-	738,700	-	-	1,110,291	2,027,469	1,904,805	2,549,458	2,420,776	1,603,365
UNHCR	-	-	-	2,394,966	-	-	-	-	-	25,810	-	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2013	16,386,973	-	-	-	16,386,973	-	-	-	-	-	16,386,973	-
USA PRM (IRC) 2014	-	325,957,410	-	-	300,285,895	-	-	-	-	1,989,365	302,275,260	23,682,150
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2013/2014	61,437,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,463,190	314,480	54,777,670	6,659,475
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2014/2015	-	54,141,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	656,000	-	656,000	53,485,120
<b>Total Restricted:</b>	<b>174,037,370</b>	<b>602,362,789</b>	<b>454,102</b>	<b>22,681,219</b>	<b>383,618,829</b>	<b>21,789,705</b>	<b>18,513,880</b>	<b>13,162,534</b>	<b>88,281,374</b>	<b>37,826,771</b>	<b>586,328,414</b>	<b>190,071,745</b>
<b>General</b>												
Act for Peace-NCCA	-	908,646	18,173	181,729	90,865	90,865	208,989	181,729	-	136,297	908,646	-
American Baptist Churches	-	302,912	3,214	35,586	2,935	12,739	23,272	1,898	-	223,268	302,912	-
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	50,776,638	-
Australia AusAID (DFAT) 2014/15	-	62,173,440	410,345	2,051,724	7,591,377	2,051,724	2,051,724	3,282,758	-	3,077,585	20,517,235	41,656,205
CAFOD	-	1,063,156	11,281	124,899	10,302	44,711	81,679	6,660	-	783,624	1,063,156	-
Caritas Australia	-	4,892,965	51,919	574,825	47,413	205,771	375,913	30,651	-	3,606,473	4,892,965	-
Caritas Switzerland	-	1,790,638	19,000	210,364	17,351	75,304	137,570	11,217	-	1,319,831	1,790,638	-
Church World Service-UCC	-	187,976	1,995	22,083	1,821	7,905	14,442	1,178	-	138,552	187,976	-
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	24,343,060	486,861	6,085,765	3,651,459	2,434,306	3,164,598	4,868,612	-	3,651,459	24,343,060	-
DFATD (Inter-Pares)	-	35,371,225	353,712	5,305,684	5,305,684	3,537,123	5,659,396	7,427,957	1,698,826	6,082,844	35,371,225	-
ICCO	-	8,793,140	93,303	1,033,016	85,206	369,791	675,553	55,084	-	6,481,187	8,793,140	-
Stichting Vluchteling (SV)	-	3,340,792	35,449	392,476	32,372	140,495	256,664	20,928	-	2,462,408	3,340,792	-
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	189,641,513	1,800,054	19,929,450	1,643,835	7,134,194	13,033,086	1,062,698	-	125,038,195	189,641,513	-
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	1,790,639	19,000	210,364	17,351	75,304	137,570	11,217	-	1,319,832	1,790,639	-
Uniting Church in Sweden	-	443,600	4,707	52,114	4,299	18,655	34,081	2,779	-	326,966	443,600	-
Other Donations	-	1,387,183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,387,183	1,387,183	-
Income from Marketing	-	16,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,950	16,950	-
Donations in Kind	-	2,829,934	-	-	-	-	2,829,934	-	-	-	2,829,934	-
Interest received	-	1,240,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240,306	1,240,306	-
Other Income (FX Gain/Disposal of Assets)	-	319,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319,000	319,000	-
Transfer to Designated fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,955,000	4,955,000	-
General Reserve	151,813,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,992,484)	(22,992,484)	168,851,269
<b>Total General:</b>	<b>201,117,061</b>	<b>322,310,175</b>	<b>4,324,542</b>	<b>38,748,897</b>	<b>43,890,459</b>	<b>21,276,525</b>	<b>32,238,815</b>	<b>25,089,586</b>	<b>1,698,826</b>	<b>139,697,113</b>	<b>306,964,763</b>	<b>211,507,474</b>
<b>Designated (Severance Fund):</b>	<b>29,427,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,247,000)	(7,247,000)	36,674,000
<b>Designated (SafeHouse transition):</b>	<b>2,292,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,292,000	2,292,000	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>406,873,431</b>	<b>924,672,964</b>	<b>4,778,643</b>	<b>61,430,116</b>	<b>427,509,288</b>	<b>43,066,230</b>	<b>50,752,695</b>	<b>38,252,120</b>	<b>89,980,200</b>	<b>177,523,884</b>	<b>893,293,177</b>	<b>488,253,218</b>

Fig D1: TBC offices and staff (Dec 2014)

			www.theborderconsortium.org
<b>BANGKOK</b> 12/5 Convent Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500; Tel: 0-2238-5027, Fax: 0-2266-5376, Email: tbc@theborderconsortium.org			
Sally Thompson	Executive Director	Preeti Abraham	Programme Development Manager
Bryan Roche	Finance Director	Tehmui Phanaleeramphai (Alex)	Partnership Manager
Edelweiss Silan (Edel)	Technical Programme Director	Vaughan Smith	Information Manager
David Allen	Field Operations Director	Awatsaya Panam (HsengMuay)	Field Officer
Duncan McArthur	Partnerships Director	Nang Zarm Moun Hseng (Ying)	Partnership Support Officer
Mikael Bjerrum	Programme Development Director	Pattamaporn Paisitmanee Wong (Lek)	Administrative Officer
Annika Grafweg	Shelter Specialist	Pitsamai Chucheewa (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 (Magic)	HR & Admin Specialist	Wilaiporn Thongkham (Noo)	Finance Officer
Pricha Petlueng	Community Management & Preparedness Programme Specialist	Orathai Khongsomretphol (HserHser)	Field Administrator
Dnudej Thongnuam (Mark)	Information Systems Coordinator	Chadinan Trimingmit (Van)	Admin/HR Assistant
Apatchana Goetz (PakPao)	Procurement Manager	Kavinsudakan Suanmala (Pomme)	Admin Assistant/Receptionist
Chusak Kirsattayakul (Chu)	Finance Manager	Somngam Charoenavakul (Som)	Office Assistant
Krisana Atsawarisakulchai (Ping)	Logistics Manager	Somwang Boonsri (Oye)	Office Assistant
Pimpirada Sripan (Gaew)	Administration Manager		
<b>MAE HONG SON</b> 43/5 Panklawnichom Rd, Muang, Mae Hong Son 58000, Tel: 0-5361-4127, Fax: 0-5361-4298, Email: tbcms@theborderconsortium.org			
Lahsay Sawwah (Lahsay)	Field Coordinator	Skulchai Sangsuriya (Audi)	Small Business Development Officer
MyewHtoo Hirunsirimart (Bui)	Camp Management Programme Officer	Surin Kangvalaprai (Rin)	Agricultural Officer
Wandee Winyurat (Saywah)	Field Operations Officer	Anchalee Kongkoodang (Nut)	Field Administrator
S Thein Taw (Daniel)	Shelter Officer	Wirachai Chanchaiparee (Chien)	Vehicle Logistician
Lu Taya (Lu)	Supplies Officer	Waraporn Samajittip (Mango)	Field Data Officer
Tirapit Naruemitthiti (Lek)	Supplies Officer	Pornphan Ritnorakarn (Nim)	Office Assistant
Mary Kyang Yone (Mary)	Nutrition Officer		
<b>MAE SARIANG</b> 164 Moo 12, Bankat, Mae Sariang, Mae Hong Son 58110, Tel/Fax: 0-5368-1134, Email: tbcmsr@theborderconsortium.org			
Umakon Sithong (Toi)	Field Coordinator	Terdsak Pornjongman (Noom)	Agricultural Officer
Kamolrat Rotjanaaekkachai (Kai)	Field Officer	Rachin Thongprakaidown (Chin)	Nutrition Officer
Suchai Phaiphupha (Kalu)	Business Support Officer	Choethi Phanakomen (Hserhti)	Community Mobilisation Officer
Jesor Yaemsatit (Bruce)	Supplies Officer	Sopin Suebphongae (Ann)	Field Administrator
Narongsak Polpradit (Mod)	Supplies Officer	Surasak Khachoncharoendet (Sak)	Vehicle Logistician
Hoya Kanonthongkaew (Pobear)	Camp Management Programme Officer	Duangjai Sakoonphai (Jay)	Field Data Officer
Somjate Pansuwan (Jate)	Shelter Officer	Amporn Thepchan (Porn)	Office Assistant
Amnuay Ekthaweewat	IT Officer	Tawan Sana	Community Forest Management Assistant
<b>MAE SOT</b> 11/22 Soi Ruamrang, Moo Ban Naifun, Intarakhree Rd, Mae Sot, Tak 63000; Tel: 0-5553-4254, Fax: 0-5554-6806, Email: tbcms@theborderconsortium.org			
Chris Clifford	Field Coordinator	Pachon Kiri-Armung	Field Operations Officer
Apsorn Chaopitak (Tu)	CMP Capacity Building Manager	Patcharamai Parichatkheeree (Mai)	Nutrition Officer
Jorhae Darakamon (Jorda)	Shelter Manager	Saw Au Bright	Shelter Officer
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
Preeyalak Sataranon (Pearl)	Nutrition Manager	Teerapon Kamonyuthachai (Jang)	IT Officer
Somchat Ochalumthan (Elvis)	Camp Management Programme Manager	Thanit Satitboon (Shawn)	Agricultural Officer
Miles Jury	Community Outreach Officer	Wanida Phasuk (Tom)	Field Administrator
Duangkamol Ayafa (Mida)	Sub Grants Accountant	Somdee Kumpolkul	Vehicle Logistician
Adisak Potikonkrachang (Noe)	Supplies Officer	Chotithunsamorn Achapaiwan	Field Admin Assistant
Ketkaew Preechamanopwong (Bambie)	Supplies Officer	Donchai Tanadorn (Don)	Field Data Officer
Aranya Kengkunchom (KhuKhu)	Community Mobilisation Officer	Chanphen Netnirundorn	Office Assistant
<b>UMPHANG</b> 798/1 Moo 1, T. Umpang, A. Umpang, Tak 63170; Tel: 0-5556-1465, Fax: 0-555-614460, Email: tbcupg@theborderconsortium.org			
Arthorn Srikeratikarn (Art)	Field Coordinator	Rit Thamthasandee (Tommy)	Camp Management Programme Officer
Charoen Wacharoenmai (Charoen)	Field Operations Officer	Virachanee Linjaremkul (Sai)	Nutrition Officer
Ratachai Kongkiatirini (Tle)	Agricultural Officer	Nuanjan Boontanaprakob (Wawa)	Supplies Officer
Darunee Udomsimongkol (Daru)	Small Business Management Training Officer	Kannikar Sanidvongs Na Ayuthaya (Oye)	Field Administrator
Uthai Santiarunothai (Thai)	Supplies Officer	Surapol Taku (Pe)	Vehicle Logistician
Ponpan Cheewajaiboon (Pee)	Community Mobilisation Officer	Somjit Buaburisoot (Chip)	Field Data Officer
Saw Hilson	Shelter Officer	Suchitra Intapanya (Prae)	Office Assistant
<b>KANCHANABURI</b> 75/4 Pruksakarn 1, Sangchuto Rd., Tamakam, Muang, Kanchanaburi 71000, Tel: 0-3452-0370, Fax: 0-3462-5468, Email: tbckan@theborderconsortium.org			
Yuwarat Thipklai (Bia)	Field Coordinator	Napapat Sasinthitpa (MiKi)	Camp Management Programme Officer
Bunchoo Anuttrakiri (Mek)	Field Operations Officer	Narong Pawitayakun (Narong)	Agricultural Officer
Tansini Detpraiwan (Margaret)	Business Support Officer	Nanthawan Sutthiprapa (Toyting)	Field Administrator
Nakarin Vananetikul (Yu)	Supplies Officer	Paphat Phaisikhathong (Phat)	Vehicle Logistician
Udom Raksakulmai (Udom)	Supplies Officer	Nattapan Kanchanawathit (Nat)	Field Data Officer
Nutchatawat Songsi (Pom)	Community Mobilisation Officer	Jamjun Sopa (Jam)	Office Assistant
Natchanon Ruttanamokit (Saw)	Shelter Officer	Nai Doung Htaw	Field Officer
Prasit Chairaksaphan (Sit)	Nutrition Officer		
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Nilar Myaing	Myanmar Programme Director (YGN)	Naing Naing San	Administrative Officer
Rocky Sein Dwe	Myanmar Programme Manager (YGN)	Naw Kay Tu Kyaw	Field Manager (Maw La Myaing)
Julie Nge	Field Manager (Loi Kaw)	Naw Say Ka Paw Lay	Outreach Officer (Maw La Myaing)
Naw Kay Tu Kyaw	Field Manager (Maw La Myaing)	Tin Nilar	Admin Assistant (YGN)
Kay Myar Khin Khin Htwe	Programme Support Officer (Loi Kaw)		

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## List of Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations	MIMU	Myanmar Information Management Unit
AUP	Aid to Uprooted People	MKLU	Migrant Karen Labour Union
CAP	Community Agriculture Programme	ML	Mae La camp
CBNRM	Community-based natural resource management	MLO	Mae La Oon camp
CBO	Community-Based Organisation	MNS	Ban Mai Nai Soi camp
CCSDPT	Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand	Mol	Ministry of Interior
CDNRM	Community-Driven Natural Resource Management	MRDC	Mon Relief and Development Committee
CIDKP	Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People	MRML	Mae Ra Ma Luang camp
CMPP	Community Management and Preparedness Programme	MS	Ban Mae Surin camp
CMT	Community-Managed Targeting	NCCT	National Ceasefire Coordinating Team
CNPA	Community Nutrition Programme Assistants	NFO	Nutrition Field Officers
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	NP	Nu Po camp
DFID	UK Department for International Development	PDQA	Programme Development & Quality Assurance
DKBA	Democratic Karen Buddhist Army	PLE	USAID Project for Local Empowerment
DY	Ban Don Yang camp	PRM	US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration
EDP	Entrepreneurship Development Programme	RECOFTC	Regional Community Forestry Training Centre
EU	European Union	RTG	Royal Thai Government
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods	S.E.	South East, Southeast, south-east, south-eastern etc.
HH	Household	SBM	Small Business Management
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
ILO	International Labour Organisation	SSA-S	Shan State Army-South
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	SSDF	Shan State Development Foundation
IRC	International Rescue Committee	TBC	The Border Consortium
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding	TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
KEG	Karenni Evergreen Group	TH	Tham Hin camp
KESAN	Karen Environment and Social Action Network	THB	Thai baht
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party	TOPS	Taipei Overseas Peace Service
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee	ToT	Training of Trainers
KNU	Karen National Union	TRIP-NET	Tenasserim River and Indigenous People Network
KNWO	Karenni National Women Organisation	UM	Umpiem Mai camp
KORD	Karen Office for Relief and Development	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee	UPWG	Union-level Peace Working Group
KSWDC	Karenni Social Welfare and Development Centre	USA	United States of America
KWO	Karen Women's Organisation	USAID	US Agency for International Development
LLHC	Livelihoods Committee	WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organisation



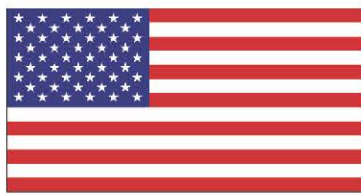
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Working with displaced people

30 Years

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