



THE BORDER CONSORTIUM
PROGRAMME REPORT
JANUARY - JUNE 2013





The Border Consortium

Working with displaced people

29 Years

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

www.theborderconsortium.org

OFFICES AND STAFF JUNE 2013

www.theborderconsortium.org

BANGKOK 12/5 Convent Road, Silom, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500; Tel:0-2238-5027, Fax:0-2266-5376, Email: tbcbbk@theborderconsortium.org

Sally Thompson	Executive Director	Kent Helmers	Information Management Coordinator
Raymond Leclair	Deputy Executive Director	Dnudej Thongnuam (Mark)	Information Systems Coordinator
Brian Brook	Finance Director	Vaughan Smith	Information Technology Manager
Chusak Kirisattayakul	Finance Manager	Warunporn Isarapundung (Poi)	HR Manager
David Allen	Field Operation Director	Pimpirada Sripan	Administration Manager
Andrea Menefee	Technical Programme Director/Nutrition Specialist	Pattamaporn Paisitmaneepong (Lek)	Administrative Officer
Pricha Petlueng	Community Mobilisation Advisor	Somwang Boonsri (Oye)	Office Assistant
Annika Grafweg	Shelter Specialist	Somngam Charoennavakul (Som)	Office Assistant
Krishna Acharya	Livelihoods Specialist	Somrudee Atikankun (Tarn)	Resource Centre Assistant
Krisana Atsawarissakulchai (Ping)	Logistics Manager	Duncan McArthur	Partnerships Director
Apatchana Goetz (PakPao)	Procurement Manager	Lyndy Worsham	Information Management Coordinator
Siamyot Tamwan (Yot)	Procurement Officer	Tehmui Phanaleeramphai (Alex)	ERA Officer
Pitsamai Chuheewa (Kae)	Accounting Officer	Awatsaya Panam (HsengMuay)	Field Officer
Wilaiporn Thongkham (Noo)	Finance Officer	Orathai Khongsumretphol (HserHser)	Field Administrator

MAE HONG SON 43/5 Panklawnichom Rd, Muang, Mae Hong Son 58000, Tel:0-5361-4127, Fax:0-5361-4298, Email: tbcmhsh@theborderconsortium.org

Lahsay Sawwah	Field Coordinator	Mary Kyang Yone (Mary)	Nutrition Officer
Sompit Komchum (Jae)	Camp Management Specialist	Kultida Niwitkulnipa (Pu)	Community Mobilisation Officer
MyewHtoo Hirunsirimart (Bui)	Camp Management Programme Officer	Skulchai Sangsuriya (Audi)	Small Business Development Officer
Wandee Winyurat (Saywah)	Field Officer	Anchalee Kongkoodang	Field Administrator
Jesor Yaemsatit (Bruce)	Supplies Officer	Waraporn Samajittip	Field Data Assistant
Lu Taya	Supplies Officer	Pornphan Ritnorakarn (Nim)	Office Assistant
Tirapit Naruemitthiti (Lek)	Supplies Officer	Wirachat Chanchaiparee	Vehicle Logistician

MAE SARIANG 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 Rotjanaekkachai (Kai)	Field Officer	Rachin Thongprakaidown (Chin)	Nutrition Officer
Suchai Phaiphupha (Kalu)	Business Support Officer	Choethi Phanakomen (Hserhti)	Community Mobilisation Officer
Saphat Muepae (Phat)	Supplies Officer	Sopin Suebphongae (Ann)	Field Administrator
Narongsak Polpradit (Mod)	Supplies Officer	Duangjai Normala (Jay)	Field Data Assistant
Hoya Kanonthongkaew (Pobear)	Camp Management Programme Officer	Amporn Thepchan (Porn)	Office Assistant
Somjate Pansuwan	Shelter Officer	Surasak Khachoncharoendet	Vehicle Logistician

MAE SOT 11/22 Soi Ruamrang, Moo Ban Naifun, Intarakhree Rd, Mae Sot, Tak 63000; Tel:0-5553-4254, Fax:0-5554-6806, Email: tbcmsst@theborderconsortium.org

Chris Clifford	Field Coordinator	Nelson Po	Small Business Development Manager
Jorhae Darakamon (Jorda)	Shelter Manager	Saw Tychi Cus	Small Business Management Training Officer
Saw Au Bright	Shelter Officer	Miles Jury	Community Outreach Officer
Preeyalak Sataranon (Pearl)	Nutrition Manager	Aranya Kengkunchorn (KhuKhu)	Community Mobilisation Officer
Patcharamai Parichatkheeree (Mai)	Nutrition Officer	Thitirat Borirakwana (Bet)	Community Managed Targeting Coordinator
Somchat Ochalumthan (Elvis)	Camp Management Program Manager	Duangkamol Ayafa (Mida)	Sub Grants Accountant
Suwit Nareephapcharoen (DayLaw)	Camp Management Programme Officer	Wanida Phasuk (Tom)	Field Administrator
Apsorn Chaopitak	CMP Capacity Building Manager	Teerapon Kamonyuthachai (Jang)	IT Officer
Kelly Lapkorekksak	Agriculture Manager	Ketkaew Preechamanopwong (Bambie)	Field Data Assistant
Thanit Satitboon (Shawn)	Agricultural Officer	Warunee Keereetrangan (Wa)	Office Assistant
Adisak Potikonkrachang (Noe)	Supplies Officer	Somdee Kumpolkul	Vehicle Logistician
Komson Phayonsakdapas (Watt)	Supplies Officer		

UMPHANG 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 Thamthasadee (Tommy)	Camp Management Programme Officer
Charoen Wanchaenmai (Bia)	Field Officer	Virachanee Linjarernkul (Sai)	Nutrition Officer
Ratachai Kongkiatkiiri (Tie)	Agricultural Officer	Kannikar Sanidvongs Na Ayuthaya (Oye)	Field Administrator
Darunee Udomsimongkol (Daru)	Supplies Officer	Nuanjan Boontanaparakob (Wawa)	Field Data Assistant
Uthai Santiarunothai (Thai)	Supplies Officer	Suchitra Intapanya (Prae)	Office Assistant
Ponpan Cheewajaiboon (Pee)	Community Mobilisation Officer	Surapol Taku	Vehicle Logistician
Saw Hilson	Shelter Officer		

KANCHANABURI 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	Prasit Chairaksaphan (Sit)	Nutrition Officer
Bunchoo Anuttrakiri (Mek)	Field Officer	Suporn Suwanjatuporn (MiKi)	Camp Management Programme Officer
Tansini Detpraiwan (Margaret)	Business Support Officer	Surin Kangvalaprai (Rin)	Agricultural Officer
Nakarin Vananetikul (Yu)	Supplies Officer	Nanthawan Sutthiprapa (Toyting)	Field Administrator
Udom Raksakulmai	Supplies Officer	Nattapan Kanjanawatit	Field Data Assistant
Nutchatawat Songsi (Pom)	Community Mobilisation Officer	Jamjun Sopha (Jam)	Office Assistant
Natchanon Naeporae	Shelter Officer	Paphat Phaisikhathong	Vehicle Logistician

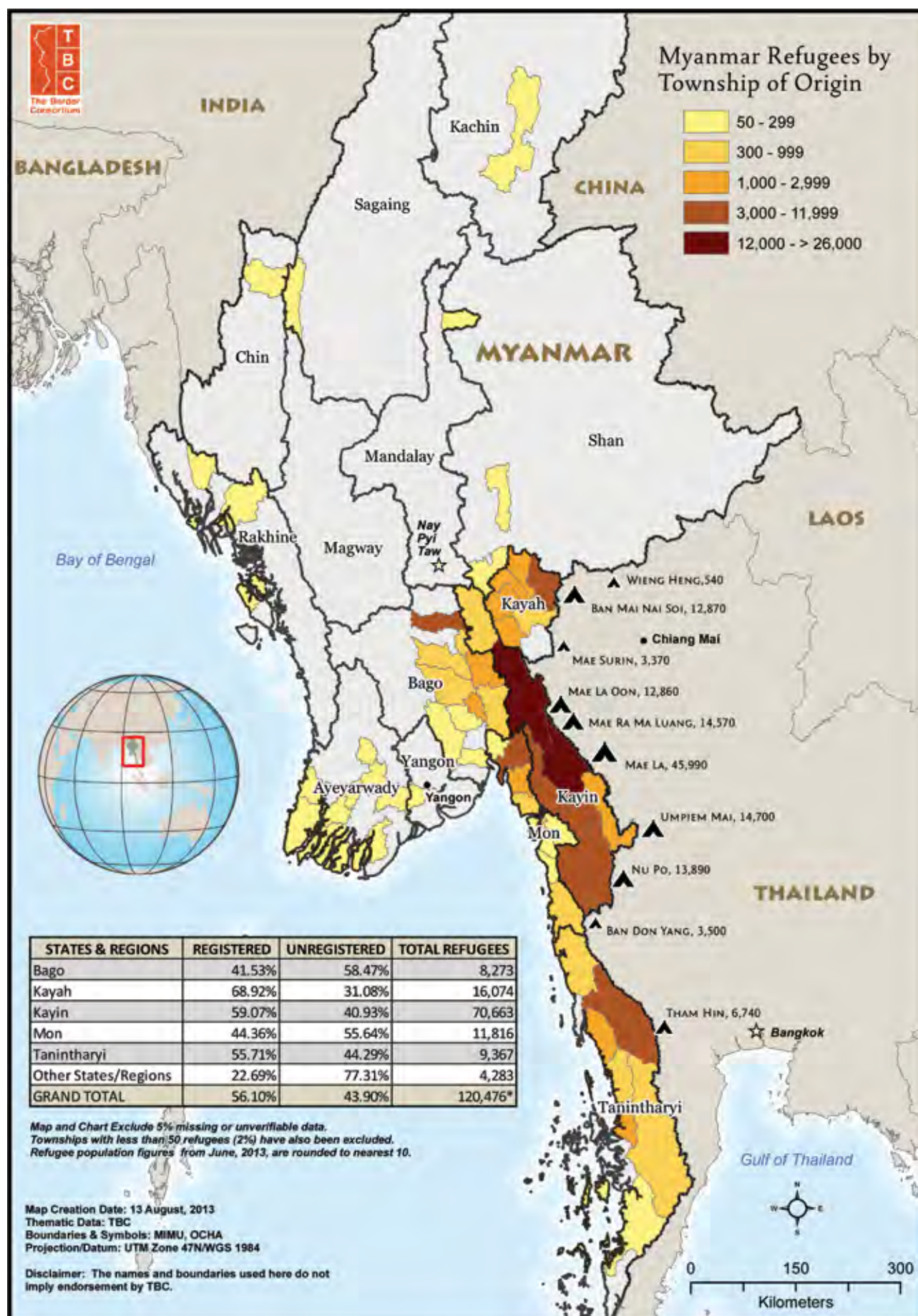
BURMA/MYANMAR 99-A, 307 Myay Nu Rd., San Chaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar Tel/Fax:0-9431-6159; Email: tbcygn@theborderconsortium.org

Nilar Myaing	Myanmar Programme Director
--------------	----------------------------

MEMBERS AND REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 2013 (* Director and Trustee)

Member Agency	Representatives	Email
Caritas Switzerland	Hans Staubli	hstaubli@caritas.ch
Christian Aid, UK & Ireland	Ramani Leathard*	rleathard@christian-aid.org
Church World Service, USA	Erol Kekic	ekkekic@churchworldservice.org
Dan ChurchAid, Denmark	Jonas Vejsager Noddekaer*: Chairperson	jno@dca.dk
Diakonia, Sweden	Olle Kvist*: Secretary	olle.kvist@diakonia-asia.org
ICCO, Netherlands	Kees de Ruiter*	Kees.de.Ruiter@ICCOenKerkinActie.nl
International Rescue Committee, USA	Christine Petrie	cpetrie@theirc.org
NCCA-Act for Peace, Australia	Karen Rasmussen	krasmussen@actforpeace.org.au
Norwegian Church Aid, Norway	Rolf Strand*	rolf.strand@nca.no
ZOA, Netherlands	Johan Mooij	j.mooij@zoa.nl
Independent	Alexis Chapman*: Vice Chairperson	alexischapman@tiscali.co.uk
Independent	Jan Axel Nordlander*	janaxeln@yahoo.se

Refugees by Township Of Origin



WELCOME FROM SALLY THOMPSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



As we enter the second half of 2013 in an atmosphere of progress toward reconciliation in Burma/Myanmar, The Border Consortium continues to integrate the provision of humanitarian aid to conflict-affected people while prioritising a focus on preparation for return.

While the pace of change has slowed in Burma/Myanmar, it continues to build a sense of cautious optimism in the international and NGO communities. However, the uncertainty of what lies ahead can heighten anxieties amongst conflict-affected communities. There is indeed a great deal of hope that the current political reforms in Burma/Myanmar and the prospects for a lasting peace will continue moving in a direction that facilitates the voluntary return of refugees.

There is still much work to be done before refugees can be assured of a voluntary, safe, dignified return. Nonetheless, we are all engaged in a period of transition. Personally, I see this as an opportunity for TBC, our partners and our donors to continue building on the work that we have done in order to ensure that refugees not only get the opportunity to return, but that they have an opportunity to contribute to Burma/Myanmar's future. Investing in conflict-affected peoples, investing in community development, and investing in preparation for return on *both* sides of the border is central to making sure that "return" isn't just a logistical exercise of sending people back, but is also a process of ensuring that refugees' concerns about security and justice are addressed so that reintegration is sustainable.

TBC is meeting these challenges by continuing a process of rapid organisational transition. At the invitation of the President's Office, we have opened an office in Yangon and hired a Burma/Myanmar Programme Director. We have also created several new staff positions and added new members to our management team as we continue to reorient all of our programmes toward preparation for return.

Alongside this focus on preparation for return comes the reminder that refugees, the Royal Thai Government, much of the international community, and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar all agree that conditions do not yet exist for the organised return of refugees. Accordingly, there remains an ongoing need for humanitarian assistance. The provision of food remains, by far, the largest component of our budget, and I would like to thank our donors for their continued commitment to the delivery of humanitarian aid.

Alongside this aid, we continue to deliver programmes for livelihoods, income, and skills training, community management, shelter, and food security and nutrition. None of this could be done without our incredibly dedicated staff, the leadership and guidance of consortium members, and the generosity of donors. Of course, we could not provide these essential services or engage in real preparation for return without the support, initiative, and perseverance provided by the refugee community. I want to thank them for their partnership in all of our work and inspiring us to continue building for the future.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'S. D. Thompson'.

The hearts of everyone at TBC go out to the families, friends and neighbours of those who lost their lives and their homes in the devastating fire in Ban Mae Surin this past March. We will continue to work with the community to help them rebuild and recovery in the wake of this tragedy.



Ban Mai Nai Soi

ABOUT THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

This report describes the activities, programmes, and key achievements of The Border Consortium (TBC) during the period of 1 January to 30 June 2013. This six-month report analyses programme outputs and results as they pertain to TBC's Strategic Directions and Strategic Plan 2013-2017.

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

For almost 30 years TBC has provided food, shelter and capacity building support to refugees from Burma/Myanmar, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other conflict-affected people through community managed programmes. Increasingly, TBC's programmes are being delivered with a focus on preparation for return with an emphasis that any return should be voluntary and in an environment which ensures safety, security, and dignity. TBC's preparedness programming seeks to ensure that return is not just a process of repatriation, but a process whereby security and justice concerns are addressed to promote sustainable reintegration.

TBC endeavours to provide all of our programmes with a commitment to reducing aid-dependency and increasing community self-management. Nonetheless, there remains an ongoing and often urgent need for humanitarian aid. The supply of food and shelter to refugees in camps comprises the majority of TBC's budget. Alongside prospects for return, there are still almost 130,000 refugees living in camps on the border who are largely dependent on NGOs and the international community for their basic needs.

As the process of political reform and peace negotiations continue in Burma/Myanmar, TBC is embracing the prospect of return. TBC is opening an office in Yangon,

following an invitation from the President's Office. To this end, TBC is expanding its engagement and cooperation with Community Based Organisations (CBOs), stakeholders, and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar as part of the organisation's commitment to aiding the process of reconciliation and return.

The Border Consortium works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government (RTG) in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior (Mol). It is an Executive Member of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), committed to coordination of all humanitarian service and protection activities with 20 other NGO members of CCSDPT and the 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 CBOs.

TBC is a signatory to The Code of Conduct (CoC) for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, and as such, aims to be impartial and independent from any political viewpoint. We 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 beneficiaries and stakeholders are fulfilled regardless of their race, creed, or political affiliation.

TBC strives to deliver timely, quality services to the refugees and IDPs and is committed to following international humanitarian best practice (see **A.4 Code of Conduct, Compliance with RTG Regulations**). The overriding working philosophy is to maximise beneficiary participation in programme design, implementation, monitoring and feedback.

TBC STRATEGIC PLAN

The Border Consortium strives to respond to the changing political context in Burma/Myanmar and support evolving peace and reconciliation processes. Preparedness for repatriation and reintegration into communities in Burma/Myanmar is a recurring theme, both through specific activities and also built into programme approaches.

2013-2017 Strategic Directions and Objectives:

- **Readiness**
Displaced persons and local communities are supported to advocate and prepare for a voluntary, safe, dignified return and sustainable reintegration in South East Burma/Myanmar when conditions are conducive.
- **Economic and Social Development**
Prioritising women and marginalised groups, support displaced and conflict-affected communities, to re-establish sustainable livelihoods through skills enhancement, social capital development and the creation of economic opportunities.
- **Humanitarian Support**
Humanitarian assistance is targeted to the most vulnerable, and supports household capacities and strategies that contribute to food security and shelter.
- **Participation and Governance**
Accountable and inclusive programme, governance and reconciliation processes are strengthened through increasing community leadership capacities, promoting civil society engagement and ensuring community participation.
- **Organisational Development**
TBC's organisational resources and structure in Thailand and Burma/Myanmar respond to the shifting and expanding programme directions.

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.

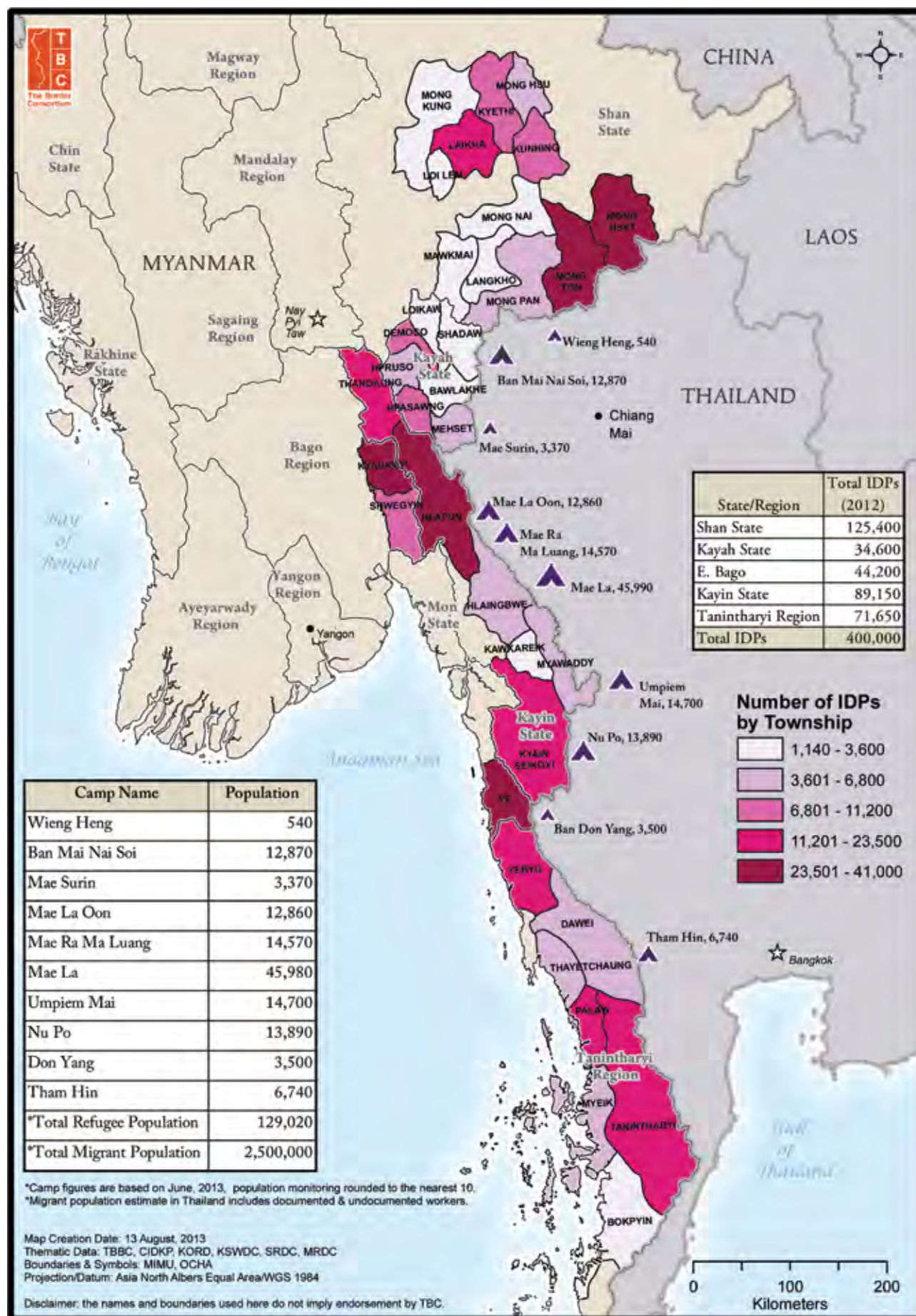
TBC's 2013 operating budget for expenses, including all of the new directions in the Preparedness Programme, was set in February at Baht 1,062 million (USD 35m, EUR 27m).

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

Contents

ABOUT THE BORDER CONSORTIUM	5
TBC STRATEGIC PLAN	6
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	9
KEY ACHIEVEMENTS JANUARY TO JUNE 2013	11
FINANCE	12
CHAPTER 1 CONFLICT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN THAILAND AND SOUTH EAST BURMA/MYANMAR	15
CURRENT SITUATION: REFUGEES AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED PERSONS	16
RESETTLEMENT	18
ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT REFUGEE POLICY	19
MIGRANT WORKERS	19
INTERNALLY DISPLACED: THE SITUATION IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/MYANMAR	20
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS	21
CHAPTER 2 TBC PROGRAMME REPORT	25
COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE	26
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1: Readiness	27
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2: Economic and Social Development – Livelihoods, Income and Skills	31
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3: Humanitarian Support – Food and Shelter Relief Assistance	45
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4: Participation and Governance–Camp Self-Governance and Community Development	65
STRATEGIC DIRECTION 5: Organisational Development	78
PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES AND SUMMARY OF QUANTIFIABLE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	86
CHAPTER 3 FINANCE	87
2013 OVERVIEW	89
EXPENSES	91
BALANCE SHEET	92
MONTHLY CASH FLOW	92
GRANT ALLOCATIONS JANUARY-JUNE 2013	93
2014 PRELIMINARY BUDGET	93
CHANGES TO PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES	93
KEY DIFFERENCES BY BUDGET LINE	94
APPENDIX	103
APPENDIX A TBC Policies and Structures	104
APPENDIX B Summary of TBC and NGO Programmes Since 1984	111
APPENDIX C Financial Statements 2013	115
APPENDIX D TBC Camp-Based Training Summary	121
APPENDIX E Displacement and Poverty in South East Burma/Myanmar	122
APPENDIX F A Brief History of the Thailand Burma/Myanmar Border Situation	124
APPENDIX G TBC Meeting Schedule 2013	125

Displaced Populations June 2013



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

JANUARY TO JUNE 2013



In the first six months of 2013 The Border Consortium has been actively working to make sure that programming for displaced and conflict-affected persons is delivered with an emphasis on preparedness for return. This is in alignment with the Core Objectives of TBC's Strategic Plan 2013-2017 and with the stated desire of many of TBC's donors to see an increased emphasis on preparedness in TBC's activities and programmes.

There has been progress in Burma/Myanmar towards the establishment of a national ceasefire and political dialogue towards lasting peace and reconciliation. TBC is continuing to work closely with the refugee community while advocating that any return to Burma/Myanmar must be voluntary and must take place in a manner that is safe and dignified. TBC's preparedness programming emphasises that refugees can develop relevant livelihood skills and capacities and advocate to address security and justice concerns to ensure a sustainable return and reintegration. After decades of investment in the refugee community, this is a crucial time for the international community to maintain its support in order to ensure that refugees themselves are in a position to help build Burma/Myanmar's prosperity and success.

Currently, the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Royal Thai Government, UNHCR, TBC, our international partners, and the refugee community itself all agree that conditions do not yet exist for the organised return. Reports of armed clashes and human rights abuses, while markedly declining, continue in the South East. As overall access improves to areas exposed

to conflict, so too had there been an increase in land confiscation. Protection concerns relating to militarisation and the lack of access to justice have yet to be addressed. Burma/Myanmar's economy and infrastructure is not currently at a level that can absorb the repatriation of potentially hundreds of thousands of conflicted-affected people.

The TBC database recorded 128,480 people living in the camps as of 30 June 2013. Of these, only 67,378 (52%) are registered with MoI and UNHCR. Overall there was a net camp population increase of around 300 people for the reporting period.

Food assistance continues to comprise the bulk of TBC's expenditures and operations. In response to increased funding pressures for food aid and in an effort to give the refugee camp community a more direct role in managing their food and shelter supply, TBC has been preparing an expanded rollout of its Community Managed Targeting (CMT) initiative.

The devastating fire in Ban Mae Surin in March of this year is a stark reminder of the dangers and precariousness in which refugees continue to live. A total of 37 people lost their lives and 2,300 left homeless in what was the worst tragedy to ever hit a refugee camp on the border between Thailand-Burma/Myanmar. TBC and other NGOs continue to work closely with the camp in the aftermath of this tragedy, and TBC would like to reiterate our heartfelt condolences to everyone affected by the fire.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS JANUARY TO JUNE 2013

Strategic Direction 1: Readiness

TBC supported 11 border-based organisations to participate in the Civil Society Forum for Peace in Yangon during April and July, and collaborated with the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies to facilitate three workshops on conflict transformation and peacebuilding with over 20 representatives from non-state armed groups. The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and TBC co-facilitated a workshop on building preparedness for voluntary return with representatives from six camp committees, the Karen National Union (KNU) and civil society representatives from along the border and inside Burma/Myanmar. A multi-sectoral survey of poverty, displacement and governance was designed and field work conducted in approximately 200 village tracts spread across 20 townships in South East Burma/Myanmar.

Strategic Direction 2: Economic and social development

The number of stipend workers in TBC programmes has grown to 2,700 staff by the end of June 2013. They work with many aspects of the programme and it is expected that the skills they develop will be transferable and marketable upon their return to Burma/Myanmar. The entrepreneurial activities in the camps have increased by 44% since 2012, with women representing 67% of the clients. A total of 921 persons have started small businesses in the camps after being trained through TBC programmes. Community Based Savings and Loans Programmes exist in three camps and a total of 684 persons – the vast majority women – have been trained within this activity. The Community Agriculture and Nutrition project (CAN) has been effective in reaching 25% of households in the five camps where this programme is active. On average, each of these households were able to produce vegetables worth more than 1,000 baht per month.

Strategic Direction 3: Humanitarian support

Community Managed Targeting (CMT) was introduced border-wide with the aim to hand over responsibility for the allocation of resources directly to the community. CMT has now been implemented in four camps and will be operational in all camps by end 2013. "Healthy Babies, Bright Futures", a comprehensive community based Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) initiative to reduce stunting was launched in collaboration with Food Assistance and Nutrition (FAN) partner agencies, camp leadership, community residents and Mahidol University. A comprehensive shelter-needs assessment resulted in the distribution of materials for repairing over 28,000 houses complemented by training on construction techniques for self-reliance. Food aid was provided to over 13,600 people in conflict-affected communities in IDP camps in South East Burma/Myanmar. In addition, cash transfers were delivered to over 10,000 villagers who had suffered shocks to livelihoods in four townships in the South East.

Strategic Direction 4: Participation and governance

TBC worked with the KRC and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) to write a new suite of guidelines for the elections which helped ensure representation for women voters, a secret ballot, and the participation of unregistered refugees. All refugees over the age of 20 were able to vote, including unregistered refugees. TBC helped administer the elections, provided materials and support for promoting the elections, and TBC staff acted as election observers for all polling processes. Out of the 15 new KRC committee members, seven are women (an increase from 20 to 46 per cent). In planning for KnRC elections due later this year, the KnRC have included a provision that a minimum of 30% of candidates must be women. Two project cycle management workshops were facilitated for 51 representatives from 12 CBOs in Karen and Karenni states to help build familiarity with participatory assessment, planning, and monitoring and evaluation processes.

Strategic Direction 5: Organisational development

A new organisational structure has been set up with a programme development unit and a country office in Yangon. There has been a strong focus on child protection with 92 staff members being trained during the reporting period. TBC has significantly improved its information management and accountability systems both in-office and in-camps with the re-development of its online population database and with the implementation of "IT in Camps" project.



CMT Training, Mae La Oon

FINANCE

The 2013 operating budget for expenses, including all of the new directions in the Preparedness Programme, was set in February at Baht 1,062 million (USD 35m, EUR 27m), some Baht 50 million higher than the level of income expected, with the shortfall supported from reserves if additional funding couldn't be raised. TBC now expects to break even in 2013, with both income and expenses at Baht 1,026 million (USD 33m, EUR 26m), the net result of a number of variations from the budget.

Expenses are projected to be Baht 36 million (3%) lower than budgeted while income is projected to be Baht 14 million (1%) higher than expected when the budget was set. Income and expenses are detailed in the Finance Chapter of the report. Reduced funding from Sweden, the Netherlands and Ireland has been offset by increases from Australia and USA PRM. AusAID and DFID have recognised TBC's preparedness initiatives with increased grants in the last twelve months, Japan has become a new donor to support livelihood initiatives, and USA PRM has increased support to safeguard TBC's financial position this year.

TBC has been battling against the impact of the strengthening of the Thai Baht by approximately 25% over the last seven years. It has been a continuing challenge to keep the expenses budget level in Thai Baht.

While the number of refugees has fallen by about 13% since 2006, the unit cost of rice has risen by 50% during this same period. In addition, new staff have been recruited as TBC increases supply chain monitoring capacities and moves away from a care and maintenance approach towards development and preparedness.

The preliminary expenses budget for 2014 is 2% lower than the projection for 2013. This reflects a small reduction in the number of refugees anticipated, a full year of the savings from the targeting of assistance gradually introduced during 2013, and funding increases in preparedness activities. Four main donors are currently committed to multi-year agreements, but TBC will need all of its donors to continue their support if the preparedness programme is to be fully funded. TBC is indebted to its donors for their loyal support over many years. With an increasing portion of donor funding being directed into investment for return, TBC urges all donors to persevere until return and reintegration becomes a reality.

TBC would like to express its deep appreciation and gratitude to all of its donors and supporters. While we continue preparations for the eventual return of refugees as reforms unfold in Burma/Myanmar, we look forward to seeing the investments that we have made in refugees' security and development contribute to building Burma/Myanmar's future success.

Refugee and IDP Camp Populations: June 2013

	TBC			Feeding ² Figure	MOI/ UNHCR Population ³
	Verified Caseload ¹				
	Female	Male	Total		
Province/Camp	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total
Chiangmai					
Wiang Heng (Ethnic Shan)	269	270	539	539	
Mae Hong Son					
Ban Mai Nai Soi ⁴	6,204	6,664	12,868	12,606	10,041
Ban Mae Surin	1,678	1,691	3,369	3,174	1,668
Mae La Oon	6,392	6,470	12,862	12,651	9,117
Mae Ra Ma Luang	7,383	7,183	14,566	14,361	8,982
Subtotal:	21,657	22,008	43,665	42,792	29,808
Tak					
Mae La	23,184	22,803	45,987	43,196	26,049
Umpiem Mai	7,344	7,357	14,701	14,089	10,146
Nu Po	7,065	6,823	13,888	13,643	8,250
Subtotal:	37,593	36,983	74,576	70,928	44,445
Kanchanaburi					
Ban Don Yang	1,823	1,679	3,502	3,314	2,546
Ratchaburi					
Tham Hin	3,517	3,220	6,737	6,406	4,378
Total:	64,859	64,160	129,019	123,979	81,177
					Ethnicity⁶
IDP camps⁵	Female	Male	Total		
Loi Kaw Wan	1,548	1,484	3,032	78.8%	Karen
Loi Sam Sip	193	249	442	9.8%	Karenni
Loi Lam	149	145	294	3.6%	Burman
Loi Tai Lang	1,194	1,433	2,627	0.8%	Mon
Ee Tu Hta	1,951	1,922	3,873	0.5%	Shan
Halockhahi	1,711	1,680	3,391	0.3%	Rakhine
				0.3%	Chin
				0.2%	Kachin
Total:	6,746	6,913	13,659	5.6%	Other

Notes:

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



Tham Hin camp

CHAPTER I

CONFLICT-AFFECTED
COMMUNITIES IN THAILAND AND
SOUTH EAST BURMA/MYANMAR

CURRENT SITUATION: REFUGEES AND CONFLICT-AFFECTED PERSONS

As ceasefire agreements between the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and armed groups progress, so have discussions towards the return of refugees at some time in the future. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has stepped forward to take the lead on coordinating efforts towards voluntary return. However, all stakeholders agree that conditions are not yet conducive for an organised return of refugees.

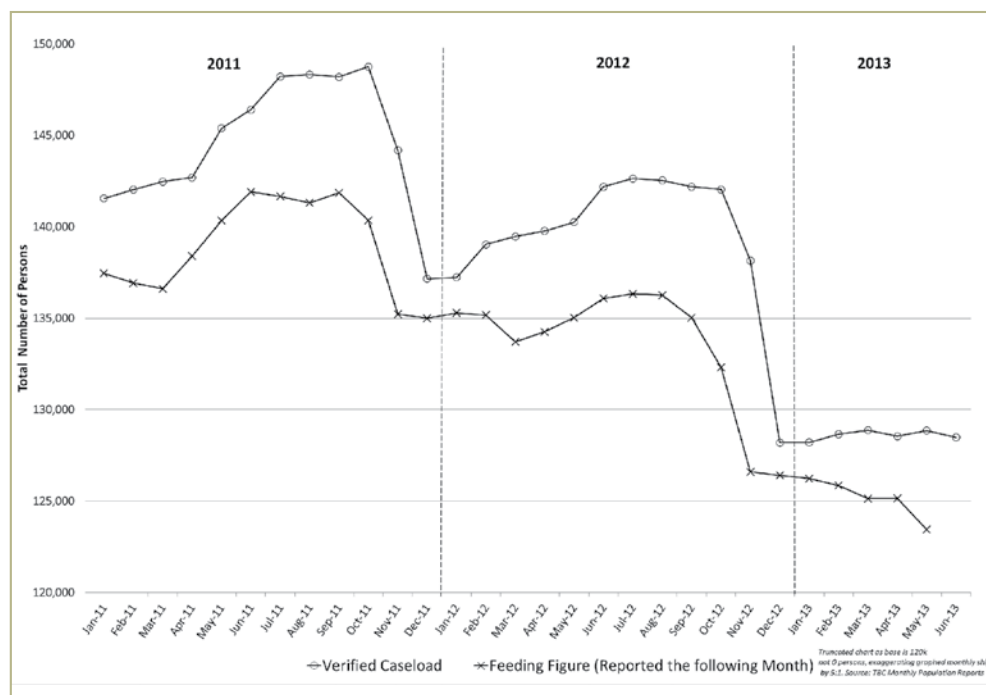
TBC conducts an annual population verification exercise in November. All members of a household must be

present and their information is verified with photo ID against the existing database, and checked against the Mol/UNHCR figures. General demographics are recorded alongside refugees' place of origin. The total figure comprises TBC's Verified Caseload, which is updated on a monthly basis.

At the end of June 2013, the TBC database recorded a verified caseload of 128,480 people living in the camps. Of these, only 67,378 (52%) are registered with Mol/UNHCR.



Figure 1.1: Verified Caseload and Feeding Figures: January 2011-June 2013



Overall there was a camp population increase of approximately 300 people for the period. 1,774 newborns, 1,327 new arrivals, and 760 people previously registered with Mol/UNHCR who returned to camp were recorded. New arrivals were mainly in Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang and also Mae La camp partly as a result of fighting between Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) and Burma/Myanmar Government border guard forces in May. However, the overall number entering the camps was significantly lower than in previous years.

Every month all adults must be present to collect their monthly rations (unless they have an exemption letter). This figure is recorded as the "Feeding Figure" and therefore indicates the total number of people receiving food in one month. At the end of June, TBC's feeding figure was 123,440 (96% of the verified caseload). As a result of the decrease in conflict in South East Burma/Myanmar, TBC with the refugee committees revised its New Arrivals Policy, no longer granting automatic eligibility to food rations. Instead they are provided with support based on their identified vulnerabilities. An accompanying set of criteria has been drawn up to guide the decision making process. See Humanitarian Assistance in Chapter 3 of this report.

There is significant movement of people in and out of the camps at any one time, which places an administrative burden on camp committees. There are many reasons

why refugees leave the camps. Humanitarian assistance does not provide for all their needs and therefore some refugees are going outside to find work in the local Thai economy, while others go for study or training, to visit relatives, to transfer to or study in another camp. Some return to Burma/Myanmar, while others depart for resettlement in third countries. However not all the inflow and outflow are officially recorded and people may disappear for varying periods of time.

Since the last report, TBC has updated and analysed the data of departures in 2012 to understand better where people go when they leave camp. Around 18,000 people left camp during 2012, with a net decrease of 8,415. The results show that aside from resettlement, the majority of people left to seek work in Thailand. This trend continues in response to reductions in services and higher costs of living, thus undermining the protection environment of the camp setting. Of those people who were known to have returned to Burma/Myanmar (2,364), it is understood that these were largely temporary visits. The profile showed that it was mainly unregistered persons and only one or two members from a household, with the rest of the family members remaining in camp. There were no group returns. This suggests that people only returned to Burma/Myanmar temporarily for informal "go and see" visits to learn more about the situation in their home villages since the ceasefires were reached. UNHCR has also conducted

analysis and interviews on their own data and their results concurred with TBC's findings that there is no evidence of significant group returns taking place at this time.

The majority of people in camps fled Burma/Myanmar as a result of conflict and human rights abuses in the South East. Although 48% of the population have not undergone a refugee status determination process it is believed that most have fled for reasons similar to the registered population. The majority of refugees in camps are Karen (79%), but there are also Karenni (10%), Burman (4%) and Mon, Shan, Chin, Kachin, and Rakhine.

Refugee status determination was suspended in 2005. Since this time some emergency cases have been fast tracked through the system but only newborns with at least one registered parent have been systematically added to the Mol/UNHCR database. Under the 2008 Civil Registration Act, all children born in Thailand are entitled to a birth certificate. Since 2010, over 6,000 birth certificates have been issued. However, although the Royal Thai Government is slowly addressing the backlog, in December 2012 they stopped issuing birth certificates to infants of unregistered parents.

RESETTLEMENT

4,043 people departed for resettlement (mainly to the United States, Australia and Finland) during the period, but there is a time lag of approximately one month before they are removed from the recorded verified caseload. Over 84,000 people have departed for third countries since resettlement was opened for the camp populations in 2005, but only the registered refugee population is eligible to apply. Over 13 countries have offered resettlement opportunities, with the US taking the largest share (81%). However, refugees generally cannot choose which country they go to, and criteria varies in each country, from those seeking the most educated and the most likely to integrate, to countries who exercise exclusion clauses, such as for chronic medical conditions.

The United States announced the closure of its Group II Resettlement Programme, with the final date for applications in Mae La on June 5, followed by Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin later in the year. As a result, some movement of unregistered persons out of camp to seek alternative solutions has begun to take

Figure 1.2: Refugee departures in 2013: Totals from 2006

Location	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Finland	Netherlands	Ireland	Japan	Norway	NZ	Sweden	UK	USA	Others	Total
Ex-urban	1	1	5	4				8						19
MNS	5			65					12			400		482
MS				21								175		196
MLO	14	6			8							599		627
MRML	10											631		641
ML	92				2							841		935
UM	19				6							494		519
NP	2				1							485		488
DY	21				5							73		99
TH	10				1							26		37
2013	174	7	5	90	23	0	0	8	12	0	0	3,724	0	4,043
2012	364	16	0	107	58	0	0	15	134	15	0	6,153	0	6,862
2011	775	69	2	147	80	2	18	13	160	17	0	7,979	0	9,262
2010	857	339	8	123	50	0	27	50	5	80	4	9,538	26	11,107
2009	2,323	828	11	202	9	0	0	280	79	118	5	12,826	4	16,685
2008	1,562	637	1	283	144	0	0	70	24	141	29	14,280	1	17,172
2007	1,515	1,574	5	350	62	97	0	414	148	178	111	10,181	1	14,636
2006	734	756	5	208	115	0	0	324	176	348	81	2,164	2	4,913
Total:	8,304	4,226	37	1,510	541	99	45	1,174	738	897	230	66,845	34	84,680

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

place. This is likely to increase over the coming months. It was expected that there would be a spike in the number of applications, but only 653 cases (1,607 people) have come forward. The closing announcement in the Mae Hong Son camps will be made after the rainy season. However, it will take about two years to process the remaining applications.

In 2012 the Royal Thai Government (RTG) cleared 1,000 fast track cases for registration in order to enable refugees to apply for resettlement under four categories: family unity, family reunification, protection and medical cases. Australia also announced that it would take an additional 1,000 people in 2013. Therefore, the number expected to depart this year is over 8,000 people which is higher than previously estimated.

Remittances from relatives who have already resettled play a significant but unverified part in the informal economy of the camps, particularly as services have been reduced across the sectors. Some former camp residents have now returned to work in the camps either as volunteers or with NGOs, and the diaspora worldwide is active in the ongoing dialogue towards building a sustainable peace process.

ROYAL THAI GOVERNMENT REFUGEE POLICY

There were no changes during the period. The Royal Thai Government remains committed to the principles of voluntary return in safety and dignity. However while at the central level government level there is emphasis that there is no rush to commence repatriation, the National Security Council at the Provincial level continues to encourage pilot returns.

Since January, Thai authorities have detained over 1,800 Rohingya in deteriorating conditions. Eight men have died from illnesses in overcrowded immigration detention centres while women and children have been separated and held in shelters managed by the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Plans to resolve the situation have included relocation to existing refugee camps on the border, or to create alternative centres for Rohingya, but these have been met with resistance from local Thai communities and no decisions have been made.

MIGRANT WORKERS

Regularisation of migrant workers was ongoing through a process of nationality verification which allows workers to lawfully reside and work in Thailand with their children. The deadline was further extended to 11 August 2013, and has since been extended once again. Between January and April of this year, 353,841 people from Burma/Myanmar (including 3,634 children) have begun the process. Accordingly, migrants from Burma/Myanmar should then be able to collect a six-year temporary passport at eleven one-stop service centres (OSSC) in Thailand without having to cross the border. There are now 847,475 migrants from Burma/Myanmar who have completed nationality verification and possess a valid work permit in Thailand. There are an additional 22,965 workers who have entered through the Memorandum of Understanding process.

The visa fee is 500 baht per person. Migrants have to undergo a medical check-up (600 baht) to receive a medical certificate in order to obtain a work permit valid for one year (900 - 1,800 baht, according to province and occupation). In May, the Thai Cabinet passed a resolution approving an exemption from the work permit fee for victims of human trafficking, allowing them to stay and work in Thailand for six months for purposes of legal proceedings, medical treatment, physical and psychological rehabilitation, and claiming entitlements providing they have authorisation from Department of Social Development and Welfare and have an employer. All migrant workers will have to contribute 1,000 baht to the Migrant Repatriation Fund (effective 1st March 2014).

In addition to regularised workers, it is estimated that there are upwards of 1.5 million undocumented workers in Thailand. While being documented does not necessarily improve the conditions of work, it does permit greater security, decrease corruption, and provides more opportunities for integration. Migrant workers contribute an estimated 4% to Thailand's total GDP, but a lack of enforcement of labour-protection standards continues to leave migrant workers vulnerable. After the new deadline passes, irregular migrant workers will face the same risks of arrest and deportation as they do currently.

Since the communal violence broke out in Rakhine State there have been significant numbers of Rohingya entering Mae Sot through Myawaddy to find work and refuge in the area.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED: THE SITUATION IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/MYANMAR

The ceasefires in most areas of South East Burma/Myanmar have continued to hold throughout the first half of 2013, with the main exceptions being the Tatmadaw's military offensives into Ta'ang areas of northern Shan State and Kehsi Township in central Shan State. Roving counter-insurgency patrols and restrictions on movement have decreased, resulting in improved access to fields and markets. However, rather than leading to the disentanglement of troops, the ceasefire agreements have coincided with an increase in the deployment of Tatmadaw troops and supplies into contested areas.

The absence of independent ceasefire monitoring and verification mechanisms has also resulted in an ongoing lack of protection for civilians from human rights abuses. While humanitarian access is largely dependent on organisational relations with state-level authorities, there have generally been slight improvements in obtaining authorisation to travel. International staff still require accompaniment in conflict-affected areas. However, given protracted resistance to "Burmanisation" and the expansion of government control, social services responding to humanitarian needs appear likely to remain limited until concerns relating to security and justice are substantively addressed.

TBC estimated there were at least 400,000 IDPs in the rural areas of 36 townships in August 2012, and that approximately 37,000 others had attempted to return or resettle in surrounding areas during the previous 12 months. The Appendix provides an overview of displacement and poverty in South East Burma/Myanmar, while the situation in each of the respective states and regions in the first half of 2013 is summarised below:

Southern Shan State: After two successful consultations built a degree of confidence between political parties and civil society at the end of 2012 and beginning of 2013, tensions have flared again. The United Wa State Army (UWSA's) negotiations for a second autonomous region in a disputed area along the border with Thailand have renewed tensions with the Shan State

Army-South (SSA-S). The alliance between SSA-S and the Shan State Army-North (SSA-N) has also been tested due to perceptions that the SSA-S were more interested in business concessions than protesting sustained attacks against the SSA-N's headquarters in Kehsi Township. These attacks displaced over 1,000 civilians. Plans for large-scale dam projects also met with strong opposition from local communities and increased tensions in Tangyan and Mong Hsu areas.

Karenni/Kayah State: The Karenni National Progressive Party's (KNPP's) ceasefire talks with the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar have been highlighted by the Tatmadaw's preference for "joint" rather than "independent" ceasefire-monitoring mechanisms, their reluctance to withdraw an infantry battalion back to its command centre in Shan State, and the refusal to close the Military Training Centre in Phruso. These positions reflect a consolidation of the Tatmadaw's presence in border areas rather than any disentanglement. However, there has been a significant reduction in restrictions on movement and a concurrent increase in humanitarian access was reported by an economic and social analysis conducted by a consortium of NGOs in March and April.

Karen/Kayin areas: The resumption of surveys for the proposed Hat Gyi hydro-electric dam on the Salween River and the intensification of mining, logging and agricultural plantations, led to an increase in military patrols in the surrounding areas. Disputes over resource extraction led to a series of skirmishes between a Border Guard Force (BGF) and the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA) around Kamamaung and Myaing Gyi Nu. To mitigate against an escalation of land grabbing, the Karen National Union (KNU) has refused access to government agencies and private companies into northern Hpapun Township until a more substantive political agreement is reached. IDPs sheltering in upland areas under KNU administration thus also remain dependent on border-based agencies for humanitarian aid.

Mon areas: Humanitarian access from Government-administered areas into New Mon State Party (NMSP) ceasefire areas has improved significantly over the past year. However, tensions between the Tatmadaw and the New Mon State Party (NMSP) erupted into fatal skirmishes in Bokpyin Township during July. While communications between the two armed groups broke down in 2010, and the Tatmadaw has had ongoing clashes

with various splinter groups, this is the first instance of significant armed conflict between NMSP and the Tatmadaw for over a decade. While the fighting is not expected to derail the peace process, it will inevitably undermine the budding confidence of local civilians.

Tanintharyi Region: Although the financial viability of the Dawei Deep Sea Port and Special Economic Zone remains subject to speculation, the costs of this and other infrastructure construction projects in Tanintharyi Region are already undermining the livelihoods of local civilians. KNU has granted concessions for coal mines, road construction and agri-businesses in areas under its influence, subject to annual renewal and limited acreage. However, the government has issued long term concessions of up to 25 years with fewer regulations which have led to the confiscation of customary lands. When villagers protested to KNU for protection and mediation, the companies requested the local Tatmadaw to deploy more security forces. The absence of a regulatory framework for new investments during the peace process thus raises the risks of new grievances and another round of conflict.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

The normalisation of Burma/Myanmar's international relations was accelerated during the first half of 2013 by President Thein Sein's visits to the United States and Europe. The European Union lifted the last of its trade, economic and individual sanctions with the exception of the arms embargo in April, and readmitted Burma/Myanmar to its trade preference scheme in June. The USA scrapped its ban on entry visas to government officials, family members and business "cronies" in May but maintained its calibrated approach with targeted sanctions. Japan announced that there had been sufficient progress with reforms to confirm the cancellation of almost US\$2 billion of foreign debt and promised an additional US\$500 million in soft loans for infrastructure development.

Political reforms under the fledgling parliamentary democracy slowed but were generally viewed as continuing on track during the first half of 2013. Attention is already shifting towards the 2015 elections with the Parliament Speaker, Shwe Mann, and National League for Democracy (NLD) leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, having both announced their Presidential ambitions. Incumbent President Thein Sein is focusing the third year of his Government's term on administrative reforms to address bureaucratic impediments and corruption in the public service. The President also formed a Committee to Verify Remaining Political Prisoners and committed to releasing all prisoners of conscience by the end of 2013. However, ongoing arrests and detention remain an impediment to political liberalisation.

Parliament is rising to the challenge of being more than a rubber stamp for the executive branch with increased parliamentary oversight of the peace process, the establishment of a committee to review the 2008 Constitution, and ongoing legislative reform. However, the legacy of military rule is proving more difficult to overcome in the establishment of an independent and impartial judiciary to administer the rule of law. The challenge of security sector reform was highlighted again in March when the Government-appointed commission into land disputes at Letpadaung Copper Mine failed to hold police officers accountable for violently dispersing protesters with phosphorous last November.

The Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar-appointed Rakhine Investigation Commission's report was released in April and included important recommendations to address the humanitarian crisis for Rohingya Muslims. However, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights Situation in Myanmar expressed concern over the failure to address the climate of impunity which has led to allegations of widespread and systematic abuse. Religious intolerance spread to Meikhtila in March when gang violence targeted the Muslim community resulting in at least 40 people dead and thousands displaced, and later to Bago, Yangon and Shan State.

Armed conflict escalated in Kachin state at the end of 2012 with heavy artillery and helicopters assisting the Tatmadaw's ground troops in a military offensive with indiscriminate attacks. There has been a significant decrease in hostilities since dialogue between the Kachin Independence Organisation (KIO) and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar resumed in February, although a formal ceasefire agreement has not been signed. There has subsequently been an increase in Tatmadaw troop deployments and sporadic skirmishes in Ta'ang (Palaung) and Shan State Army-North areas. However, with 13 bilateral ceasefires plus the KIO agreement negotiated since September 2011, the Government and non-state armed groups are now negotiating a framework for political dialogue to deepen the peace process.

It remains unclear how substantive any preliminary national ceasefire agreement will be. The government is proposing five common principles committing to the cessation of hostilities, demarcation of territory, restrictions on transport of weapons, establishment of liaison offices and political dialogue while the ethnic armed groups are proposing the compilation of all bilateral agreements. A joint ceasefire committee has been proposed by the ethnic armed groups to establish a mutually binding military CoC and oversee implementation and monitoring of the ceasefire. A joint peace secretariat has also been proposed to oversee the coordination of thematic and constitutional task forces as part of a national dialogue process. It is envisioned that this could provide input to a Panglong-like Conference at which a national accord could be announced, subject to ratification by the Parliament. In order to address decades of conflict, it will be essential for all parties to commit to continuing the peace process beyond the 2015 parliamentary elections.

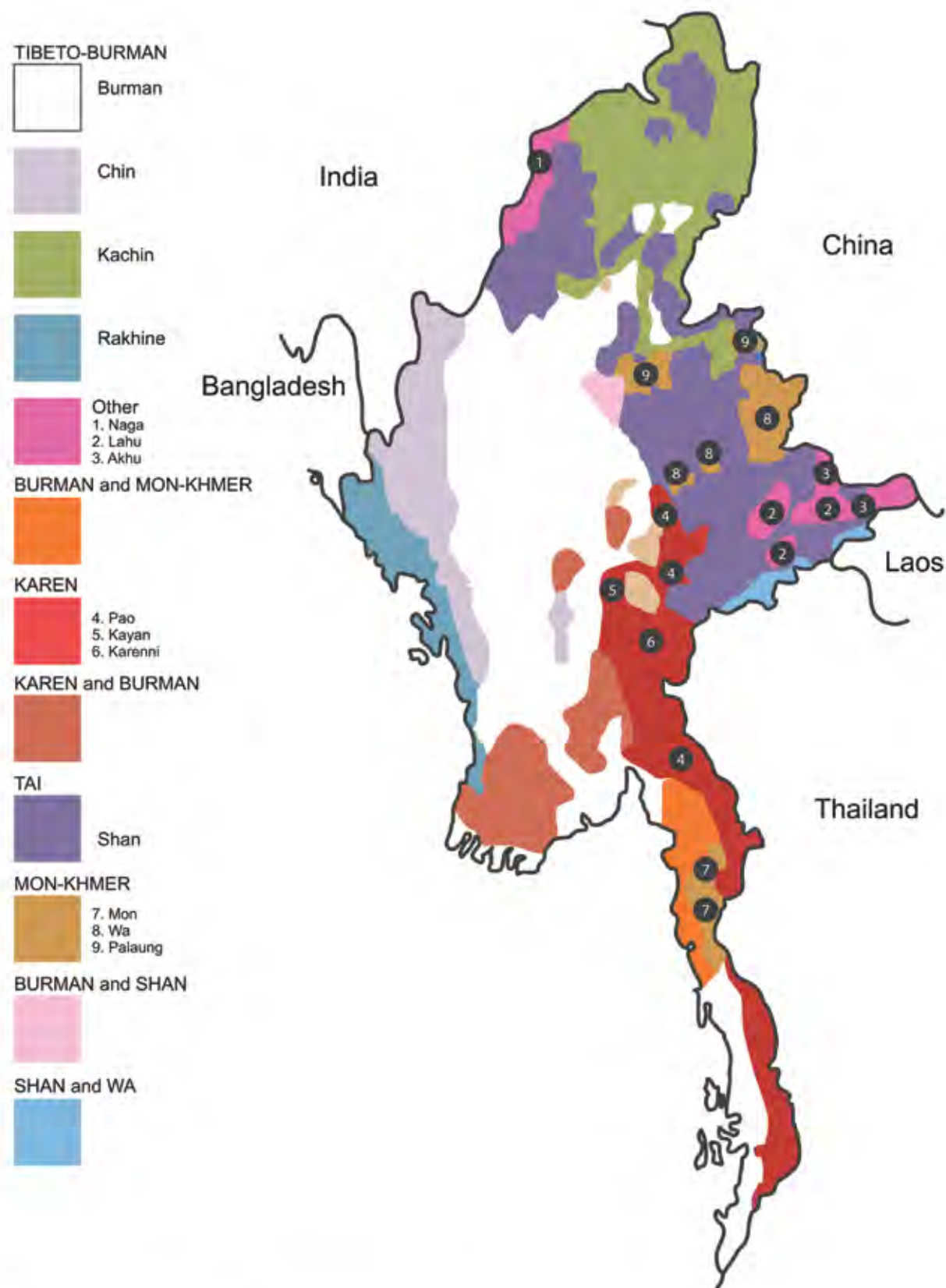


Burma/Myanmar States and Regions



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

Major Ethnic Groups of Burma/Myanmar



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

CHAPTER 2

TBC PROGRAMME REPORT

PROGRAMMES: JANUARY TO JUNE 2013

This Chapter describes the main programmatic and administrative developments during the last six months, including lessons learned and activities planned for the second half of 2013.

As noted in the previous chapter, political developments and optimism regarding peace negotiations, economic development, and political normalisation in Burma/Myanmar has contributed to ongoing optimism that refugees may be able to return to Burma/Myanmar in the foreseeable future. While continuing to supply needed humanitarian assistance to refugees in Thailand, TBC's programming is increasingly focused on preparedness for return.

COORDINATION OF ASSISTANCE

Most programmes are coordinated through CCSDPT. TBC is currently the Vice Chair of CCSDPT and an active executive member. TBC also leads the FAN (Food Assistance and Nutrition) Task Force, and food, shelter and camp management sectors. There are a range of coordination forums, both at Bangkok, provincial and camp levels and the emphasis throughout the period has been to strengthen community inclusion in coordination and information sharing. The Myanmar INGO liaison officer gave a presentation to CCSDPT directors to foster linkages between programmes in SE Myanmar and Thailand in preparation for future return.

The CCSDPT secretariat has been strengthened with the addition of an Information and Communications Officer through Australian Volunteers International (AVI).

Entrepreneurial Development Grant (EDG) Training, Tham Hin



The Donor Humanitarian Actors working group met four times during the period with discussions/presentations focussed on refugee profiling, departures from camps, assisting returnees and information sharing mechanisms.

This report reflects the priorities identified in the TBC Strategic Plan 2013-2017 document and views programmes through a lens of preparedness. Preparedness for repatriation and reintegration into communities in Burma/Myanmar is a recurring theme, both through specific activities and also built into programme approaches.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION I: Readiness

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

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- The principles of voluntary repatriation are upheld.
- Preparedness planning is inclusive and shaped by refugees.
- Refugees and displaced communities have equitable access to return-related information and share information within and across camps.
- Refugees expand or complement their knowledge on issues relevant for return and reintegration.
- Peacebuilding initiatives are supported and promoted within and between displaced and conflict-affected communities.
- Refugees opting for spontaneous voluntary return are supported.

PREPAREDNESS PLANNING FOR VOLUNTARY RETURN

Preparation for return is not just an initiative of the international community; it is a process that is embraced and engaged by the refugee community itself. For refugees, it is their own future back in their country that is at hand, and refugees very much want to be at the forefront of all planning and decision making regarding return. The KRC, Karen CBOs, KNU have all issued statements reaffirming their commitment to pursue return according to the principles of voluntariness, safety and dignity. The Royal Thai Government has stated its commitment to upholding international standards and UNHCR is in place to lead the coordination of a voluntary return.

Joint CCSDPT/UNHCR/CBO stakeholders held quarterly meetings to discuss pertinent issues, with the dominant theme surrounding information sharing mechanisms. A joint Information Sharing Task Force has met to guide the establishment of different mechanisms. UNHCR plans to house a Common Service within its Information Management unit in Mae Sot. This will act as a library to deposit information which will then be processed and disseminated through a series of information hubs in the nine refugee camps.

TBC has supported CCSDPT to raise funds to establish centres which will be piloted in two camps in the second half of 2013. The refugee committees have established Information Committees which will receive training to manage the centres. The key is to ensure that all sectors of the community can get access to information to enable them to follow the progression of the peace process, learn about current conditions in South East Burma/Myanmar and their townships of origin, and assist them in making decisions about their future.

TBC facilitated a second workshop, entitled "Building Preparedness," which was organised by the KRC and included representatives from civil society groups in Yangon and Pa-an, KNU, Thai authorities and UNHCR in addition to the camp community. Topics covered included progress in the peace talks, the commitment to pursue a political solution over the armed struggle, components for a draft framework for peace, civil society inclusion in the peace process, land rights, opportunities for refugees to lead planning for return, community media and dissemination, humanitarian access to the South East, consultations with communities in areas of potential return, and advocacy with the Governments of Thailand and Burma/Myanmar. In an effort to address anxiety over repatriation and confusing rumours, it was agreed that five key messages need to be disseminated to camp residents, IDPs and outsiders:

1. The current absence of any plan for return, as confirmed by the Royal Thai Government and UN.
2. Peace process still in early stages.
3. Information on preparedness will be transparent, facilitated by the creation of information centres in each camp.
4. TBC will work in Myanmar to support preparedness and assist refugees upon return.
5. UNHCR's voluntary return framework should guide the process.

TBC is currently developing a comprehensive communications strategy to support information sharing within preparedness efforts.

A public forum on repatriation was organised by KnRC and the camp committee in Ban Mae Surin. Over 400 people participated, and many questions were raised about the peace process and how community leaders plan to assist the refugees during preparedness and upon return.

TBC gave a keynote speech at a Karen Unity seminar which brought together a wide range of civil society groups, township authorities, members of the Karen diaspora, refugees, and the KNU. The KRC met with the Chief Minister of Karen State in Pa-an for initial talks. They did not support a proposal for a pilot return, but instead underlined that when the time is right people would be willing to return.

The *UNHCR Framework for Voluntary Repatriation (October 2012)*, has been complemented with the addition of *Supporting Durable Solutions in South East Myanmar, a framework for UNHCR engagement (June 2013)*. The most recent discussion paper places the focus on addressing protection concerns to promote conditions conducive for sustainable reintegration, rather than the logistical issues associated with return. UNHCR is proposing a Voluntary Repatriation Coordination Committee with representatives from the key forums – CCSDPT, Donor Humanitarian Actors Working Group, Community stakeholders, and UNHCR to discuss policy and set strategy for future return. UNHCR Myanmar is developing a programme for Integrated Support to Spontaneous Returnees, which shifts their focus in the South East to monitoring movements in potential areas of return, whereby UNHCR would like to increase protection into programming (specifically risks to legal, material, physical safety) specifically targeting spontaneous returnees to build confidence in the return process. To date they have only recorded about 350 refugees who have spontaneously returned but significantly more IDPs (approximately 5,000). Militarisation in the areas of return, landmines, poor access roads, and “lost” villages that are no longer registered with the authorities are some of the challenges faced by returnees. UNHCR held two internal cross border meetings in Mae Sot and Pa-an.

PROFILING

The Mae Fah Luang Foundation worked with youth volunteers from camps to conduct a pilot profiling project in Mae La camp commissioned by UNHCR, to ascertain refugees’ views about their future on returning home, resettlement or remaining in Thailand, and to find out what skills they have and may need, in order to inform future programming, specifically livelihoods. The profiling met with some resistance initially as refugees were concerned that they would be held to their initial preferences even though the situation remains unstable. About 20% did not participate, some choosing to make it clear that they want third country resettlement, despite the fact that this is not an option for unregistered refugees. Results of the pilot will be shared before extending the profiling to other camps. TBC anticipates that this profiling exercise coupled with our population data could be used to better meet the needs of refugees during a return process.

LINKAGES WITH COMMUNITIES IN AREAS OF POTENTIAL RETURN

TBC’s primary networks of trust in potential areas of return are linkages through community based partner agencies that deliver humanitarian assistance and document the situation in South East Burma/Myanmar. While the relief, rehabilitation and peacebuilding programme activities are described elsewhere, this section focuses on information sharing and network building.

This year’s survey of conditions in conflict-affected areas was developed in collaboration with 10 community based agencies and aims to conduct village-level assessments of poverty, displacement and local governance in 20 townships. Multi-sectoral questionnaires include 15 standardised indicators with complementary surveys being conducted by UNICEF in Tanintharyi Region and Kayin State and a consortium of NGOs led by Mercy Corps in Kayah State. In addition, personal testimonies from local village leaders have been filmed about basic living conditions, the impact of ceasefire agreements, protection concerns and perceptions about potential return of displaced persons.

Field surveys were conducted in May and June and findings will be documented in the second half of 2013 together with an interactive mapping platform for humanitarian agencies. The compilation and production of township-specific as well as thematic videos is planned for distribution to refugees in Thailand to facilitate information flows in local languages about conditions in potential areas of return.

TBC also provided input for a scoping mission conducted by the Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS) in South East Burma/Myanmar, and commissioned by UNHCR, UNICEF and the Danish Refugee Council. Conclusions suggested that an inter-agency IDP profiling process would be desirable in order to compile information into a common format; address contentious issues such as population estimates and geographic spread; clarify definitions relating to when displacement ends; and promote inter-agency coordination. The main risks were identified as neglecting the rights and needs of conflict-affected but not displaced communities; duplicating assessments; and complicating broader peacebuilding and census processes with poor timing.

The Karenni National Women Organisation (KNWO) was supported to facilitate the first ever Karenni State Women's Convention which was held in Demawso town at the beginning of June. Approximately 400 women from all townships in Kayah State, refugee camps along the border, Government ministries, political parties, and NGOs participated in this Convention. Key topics for discussion included women's participation in the peace process, the impacts of gender-based violence and the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

TBC staff also directly engaged with civil society networks active in Karen/Kayin and Karenni/Kayah State. This included facilitating exchanges between the European Union's (EU's) programme partners in Kayah State with civil society organisations based along the border and CBOs in camp and participating in a series of related meetings with State Government, EU, NGO and civil society representatives in Loikaw during February. Similarly, TBC staff made a presentation at USAID's inaugural partners' meeting in Rangoon/Yangon about the challenges of supporting the return of displaced persons and the transition of border-based civil society organisations. Key civil society leaders based inside Burma/Myanmar were also supported to provide input about the perceptions of local communities about potential refugee return in the KRC's "Building Preparedness" workshop.

SUPPORT TO PEACEBUILDING INITIATIVES

Peacebuilding support during the first half of 2013 was focused around broadening the peace process by strengthening the engagement of civil society representatives and second line leaders from non-state armed groups as well as contributing to interagency information sharing.

Logistical support from TBC enabled 11 border-based agencies to participate in Civil Society Forums for Peace conducted in Yangon during April and July. Coordinated by an inter-agency committee and based in Yangon, this is evolving as the primary network for civil society representatives to share experiences from the various peace processes occurring in Burma/Myanmar and input into the national political dialogue process. Approximately 100 representatives from a range of ethnic nationalities meet on a quarterly basis with thematic working groups focused on civilian ceasefire monitoring, gender and peace, justice and peace, business/environment and peace, and federalism and peace. TBC supported the Women's League of Burma, Ethnic Community Development Forum, Karen Human Rights Group, Shwe Gas Movement, Karen Environment and Social Action Network, Karenni Civil Society Network, Shan Women's Action Network, Karen Women's Organisation (KWO) and Kachin Women's Association of Thailand to exchange perspectives with this mainstream forum.

Translation and facilitation support was provided during four workshops convened by the Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies (CPCS) in the first half of 2013. The first five-day workshop was in Loikaw and focused on establishing community based ceasefire-monitoring mechanisms with participants from the KNPP and Karenni civil society agencies at the end of January. Support was also provided for CPCS to convene a "Modular Training on Conflict Transformation and Peacebuilding", which was facilitated for over 20 representatives from four non-state armed groups over three workshops of five days duration each between March and July. The first module focused on "Conflict and Context Analysis" followed by "Enhancing Skills in Conflict Intervention" and "Developing Strategies for Peace".

Karen Unity Seminar, May 2013



TBC also facilitated engagement by other international actors with national stakeholders in the peace process. This included participation at the monthly International Peace Support Group (IPSG) meetings, which is an informal network of NGOs with a mix of peacebuilding expertise and context-specific knowledge that meets to corroborate information and explore peacebuilding strategies. Logistical support was also provided for Intermediate, a London-based organisation for negotiation and mediation, to share reflections on the Northern Ireland peace process with the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC). Similarly, TBC staff participated in a seminar hosted by UNFC and the Institute for Peace and Social Justice about the lessons learned from Aceh's peace process in Indonesia.

TBC has also engaged with the Task Force¹ working under the leadership of the Myanmar Peace Centre (MPC) in the development of a Joint Peacebuilding Needs Assessment to be conducted in cooperation with armed groups and civil society in conflict-affected areas. Phase One was a desktop review of needs and gaps in conflict-affected parts of South East Burma/Myanmar, which was compiled in April and cites TBC's survey of poverty and displacement extensively. Phase Two is proposed as a more inclusive and consultative process with stakeholders

representing a larger geographic area of the country. While the desktop review focuses on humanitarian needs, which reflects the type of information readily available from conflict-affected areas, it is recognised that Phase Two needs to focus more on concerns relating to security and justice.

Depending on how the peace process evolves in Burma/Myanmar over the coming year, it is envisioned that TBC could potentially support civil society's engagement with thematic working groups on issues such as IDPs/refugees and humanitarian assistance as part of a national dialogue process.

PROTECTION IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/ MYANMAR

The primary protection challenge for agencies working with displaced communities in South East Burma/Myanmar is to promote conditions which will support sustainable, voluntary and dignified return in safety. This implies informed consent and free choice without any form of coercion, conditions which ensure physical, legal and material security as well as the full restoration of human rights. Likewise, building accountable and responsive systems of local governance to promote access to justice and sustainable livelihoods will be essential to ensuring there is a renewable peace dividend for conflict-affected communities. All of TBC's advocacy efforts are based around these fundamental protection concerns.

.....
1 The following agencies and organisations are represented on the Task Force: the Myanmar Peace Centre (MPC), the World Bank, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Myanmar Peace Support Initiative (MPSI), the United Nations and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI).

Community based protection initiatives supported during the first half of 2013 included the Village Agency project coordinated by Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG). 260 civilians (including 103 females) participated in 12 workshops facilitated in Hpapun, Bilin and Hpa-an Townships to raise awareness about rights and responsibilities. Participants were encouraged to discuss the evolving situation they are facing and share their experiences about protecting themselves from abuse. In addition to international human rights standards, information about existing national laws and mechanisms for recourse to justice are being integrated into these workshops.

A land survey of customary users, community forests and wildlife sanctuaries being coordinated by the Karen Environmental and Social Action Network (KESAN) is ongoing, although progress has been slowed by competing demands and priorities. KESAN hope to strengthen the claims of customary land users and mitigate against the potential of land-grabbing during a transition period by providing technical support for the Karen National Union (KNU) to document customary land tenure. KNU has already raised this process to the attention of the Government of Myanmar authorities during peace negotiations with the hope that local demarcation efforts will be recognised by official land tenure documents in the future.

The Human Rights Foundation of Monland (HURFOM) has also been supported to survey confiscated lands in Mon ceasefire areas of Ye Township as part of efforts to defend the tenure rights of local farmers. This documentation project has also progressed slower than expected as the researchers have expanded the target reach into areas under government administration which are more susceptible to confiscation.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2: Economic and Social Development – Livelihoods, Income and Skills

OBJECTIVE: Prioritising women and marginalised groups, support conflict-affected communities to develop and restore sustainable livelihoods through skills enhancement, social capital development and the creation of economic opportunities.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- Displaced and conflict-affected households generate income through cash-for-work (stipends) programmes and acquire job skills.
- Refugees establish and maintain viable small businesses.
- Savings and Loans groups provide access to capital in the camps and increase saving levels of refugee households.
- Refugees enhance their technical skills to engage in rural livelihoods.
- CBOs have increased capacities to design and implement livelihood programmes.
- Townships most affected by conflict and displacement in South East Burma/Myanmar have access to assistance to rebuild rural communities.

JOB SKILLS

The number of TBC's stipend workers has grown to include 2,700 staff by the end of June 2013. They are engaged in different aspects of the preparedness programmes including entrepreneurial development, community managed targeting of assistance, and nutrition programming in addition to earlier roles involving administration, public service delivery, data management and logistics. It is expected that the skills they develop will be transferable and marketable upon their return to Burma/Myanmar.

In order to encourage greater participation from women, TBC has made the stipend worker programme more flexible and open to part-time workers. TBC also introduced stipend workers who work as caretakers for children or disabled persons, so that women and men

responsible for their care have more time to participate in programme activities. Men and women are encouraged to participate in these activities and where necessary, they are provided trainings for the necessary skills.

EMPLOYABILITY

As part of the efforts to improve employability of the camp residents upon return, TBC is conducting a training needs assessment of both male and female members of the workforce in all nine camps.

Staff from CBOs and camp committees were trained on administrative and financial functions. All staff that received training from TBC are given certificates upon the successful completion of training. Certificates for stipend workers provide evidence of skills/knowledge/and work experience acquired in the refugee camps and will assist in finding suitable employment upon return.

TBC is also developing linkages with NGOs and other organisations based in Burma/Myanmar to better understand the projected needs and requirements in areas of return. A nationwide research project was carried out by the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) in Burma/Myanmar on job market needs. This also included a field visit to Karenni/Kayah State to ascertain specific details in areas of potential return for refugees from the camps in Thailand. Information from the ACTED study will inform the design of training workshops on business management, planning for entrepreneurs, and technical training in animal husbandry, that are scheduled to be held in 2013.

ENTERPRISE CREATION



EDG-trained shop owner, Ban Don Yang

TBC's Entrepreneurship Development and Grant Programme (EDG) is designed to develop entrepreneurship skills for income generation and self-employment through training and regular mentoring, which are universally applicable for micro and small business management. It also includes technical training and support on specific activities such as pig raising. The programme also provides small grants to trainees for starting or expanding businesses. In addition, it focusses on the longer term through the creation of group savings and micro-insurance schemes. This programme has been introduced in five camps – Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Tham Hin, Ban Don Yang and Ban Mai Nai Soi. In the past six months, activities under the Entrepreneurship Development, Grant, Savings and Loan (EDGSL) programme included:

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: SAW TAR LER



Saw Tar Ler, who participated in EDG training and received a start-up grant in 2012, has set up a small grocery shop in Mae Ra Ma Luang camp. Currently, his average monthly profit from the shop is about 1,000 baht, which he says "helps to cover daily needs of the family like milk for the children and replacement of old kitchen utensils". Saw Tar Ler continues to be an active member of his camp savings group.

- Training of Trainers for 27 CBO representatives in EDGSL. This included 4 from KWO, 5 from KYO, 6 from camp committee, 6 from KNWO, 2 from KnRC, 3 from BWU and 1 from KnYO.
- 204 persons from the five camps were trained on various aspects of entrepreneurship such as: market surveys, business selection, marketing techniques, costing, pricing account-keeping, and developing simple business plans.
- 154 (75%) women and 50 (25%) men were trained, submitted business plans, and received start-up capital grants from TBC to start entrepreneurial activities for income generation in camps. Nearly 70% of the participants of the EDGSL programme are believed to have established their business after receiving the first grant.

RAPID BUSINESS ASSESSMENT AND PROVISION OF SECOND GRANT

A rapid business assessment was carried out to review the business status of trainees from the past six months. They were from Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin camps and had received the first grant at least four months ago. The assessment examined whether the trainees were managing a business, their profit levels, and the level of increase in net worth. If the result was positive, the trainee qualified for a second grant. Before receiving the second grant, the qualifying trainees participated in a one day refresher course. Out of 171 trainees who had received the first grant, 133 (78%) qualified for and received the second grant. 73% of participants were women.

TECHNICAL TRAINING ON FOOD PROCESSING AND PIG RAISING



During the last six months 47 participants (44 women) from three camps (Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin) were trained on food processing while 18 (12 women) participants from Tham Hin camp were trained on pig raising. Participants from Tham Hin received their first grants for entrepreneurial activities after the training, but the other two camps have yet to complete EDG training.

The food processing training focused on simple technology for preparing banana chips, dried banana, pineapple stir, pineapple juice, sour pork, pickled fish, pork crackling and black jelly. Trainings were conducted by the Sob Muei District Agriculture Department, the District Representative Vocational Group and Kanchanaburi Vocational College and Institute of Food Research.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: PAW NWEE



Paw Nwee was educated to secondary school level and has lived in Tham Hin with her husband and two school-aged children since 1997. After attending EDG training and receiving a grant of 2,400 baht, she started selling fish twice daily within the camp. However, she would suffer losses when the fish decomposed due to inadequate storage facilities. She managed to get a second grant of 2,100 baht, with which she bought an icebox to keep the fish. Paw Nwee now earns a monthly profit of nearly 2,000 baht and says "I don't have to go out [of camp] to look for daily wage work. I can help my family and send my children to school".

ENTERPRISES SUPPORTED BY EDGSL PROGRAMME

After participating in the EDG training and receiving grant support, 921 participants have started small businesses inside the camps. TBC's field staff regularly follow up with and provide mentoring guidance to these entrepreneurs.

The number of entrepreneurial activities in camps has increased from 904 to 921 during the last six months, which indicates that people are benefitting from the continuous training and mentoring activities of the EDGSL. The entrepreneurial skills acquired have given programme participants the confidence to start small businesses even in the confined and restricted situation of the camps. Women represent 67% of participants.

Community Based Savings and Loan Programme

Savings groups continue to operate in three camps: Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin based on the principles of Community Based Microfinance, which develops the capacity of people to address their financial needs through their own savings and accumulate capital together at the community level. TBC has provided each group with training, mentoring and basic logistical support such as a metal cash box, a calculator and accounts books. This experience can be used to start similar activities

upon return. It also provides a small degree of financial capital.

Savings Group members have been using their group funds for immediate needs in the family for medical treatment and purchase of assets or in the business to buy more stocks for increased sales and profit.

Cooperative Approaches

Savings groups are the first step towards forming cooperatives for better financial prospects. While several groups are functioning well, some have managerial problems. Hence, they require regular mentoring and monitoring by field staff and further training before forming cooperatives.

A weavers' group in Mae Ra Ma Luang (5 male and 4 female) and another in Mae La Oon (3 men and 13 women) who underwent EDG training received a first grant of 2,400 baht per member to start weaving as a group activity. These groups have produced 700 pieces of Karen clothes including *longyis* in Mae Ra Ma Luang and 900 pieces of *longyis* in Mae La Oon so far. They are selling these products inside camps and some outside also with the help of KWO. The group is being monitored and mentored to facilitate their transformation into a cooperative.

Figure 2.1: Number of Enterprises/Businesses being supported by EDGSL Programme

Camp	Number and Types of Businesses Supported									Total
	Off-Farm Activities				On-Farm Activities					
	Trade	Manu- facturing	Service	SubTotal	Animal Raising Pigs/goats	Cricket Raising	Vegetable Farming	Duck/ Poultry/ Fish	Sub Total	
BNS	5	-	-	5	48	-	-	-	48	53
MLO	45	23	16	84	148	11	8	7	174	258
MRML	83	77	21	181	160	9	4	7	180	361
DY	17	5	-	22	-	-	-	1	1	23
TH	45	47	6	98	89	5		34	128	226
Total:	195	152	43	390	445	25	12	49	531	921

Figure 2.2: Savings and Loan Groups Active in Three Camps

Camp	Number of Groups Trained and Active in Savings and Loan Programmes	Male	Female	Total Group Members
MLO	39	83	182	265
MRML	30	91	141	232
TH	27	42	145	187
Total	96	216	468	684

Micro Insurance

Refugees who are practicing animal rearing in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin camps, have received training for community based micro insurance to protect their investment in animals. Participants in Tham Hin camp contribute 5 baht per week per pig in order to access medicine worth 500 baht per month for each insured pig. In Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, refugees contribute 5 baht per week per insured pig to get compensation worth 40% of the initial value of the pig (1,500 baht), in case of its death. If they intend to buy another piglet for rearing, the refugees can borrow the remainder of the amount from their group savings.

The combination of savings and micro-insurance has helped protect participants' investments and enabled them to continue animal-raising without interruption even if they lose an animal.

Advanced Business Management Training for Existing Entrepreneurs

TBC plans to provide Advanced Business Management Training to existing entrepreneurs in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps, where there are a significant number of traders in the markets. This is intended to help improve their entrepreneurship skills in preparedness for return to Myanmar/Burma, where they would have to operate in an open market, which is unlike the restricted market economy of the camps. The advanced business management trainings will include:

- Small Business Management Training to cover management skills required for entrepreneurs.
- Business Planning Training focused on requirements for registration and obtaining institutional financial support.
- Training on cash projection to plan cash flow for a small trader.

Based on their needs, further training sessions will be designed.

The following activities have been completed in the last six months to start the Advanced Business Management Training in the next half of the year:

- A handbook on Small Business Management Training and Training Module has been prepared and translated into Burmese to start training in Mae La camp in August. Training Modules and handbooks for other trainings will be developed in the coming months.

- A Small Business Management Training Officer (SBMTO) has been recruited for Mae La camp.
- Training cum meeting centre in Mae La camp has been secured and it is being equipped.
- Recruitment of an SBMTO position for trainings in Nu Po and Umpiem Mai is underway.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION (CAN) PROJECT

The goal of the Community Agriculture and Nutrition project is to build community self-reliance in agriculture and nutrition, and enhance refugee household nutrition and income through increasing overall availability and access to nutritious foods. Further, as agriculture will be an important activity of refugees after their return to Myanmar, the transfer of knowledge and skills in agriculture, livestock production and production management is a complementary, focal task in this programme.

The CAN project operates in synergy with other programmes of TBC such as the CMT programme (targeting and identifying priority CAN beneficiaries) and nutrition programme (identifying and designing interventions to address malnutrition, focusing on children).

CAN is working in a participatory manner, mobilising local knowledge, empowering the community to be responsible for their own development and advancement.

CAN introduced the concept of cluster groups and Farmer Field Schools (FFS) whereby households learn from each other and find solutions to agricultural challenges. Cluster groups have about 10 to 20 households, as members. The group formation is a responsibility of the beneficiaries.

The CAN project is implemented in five camps (Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po) and has just been re-established in Ban Don Yang. TBC staff, supported by 75 CAN camp-based staff (27 Female, 48 male), coordinate and support implementing partners and community groups, building their capacity in participatory methods for training, monitoring and management of the CAN project.

CAN has been effective in reaching about 25% of households in five camps and provides them at least one kind of support from technical knowledge in agriculture, distribution of seeds, tools or fencing materials, and land negotiation and rent for allotments outside of camp.

A total of 139 rai of larger garden allotments have been established for 385 households (1 per household) (Mae La: 12 rai, 75 households; Mae La Oon: 20 rai, 40 households; Mae Ra Ma Luang: 12 rai, 33 households; Umpiem Mai: 14 rai, 87 households; Nu Po: 81 rai, 150 households). In the coming months, the programme will identify more land that can be used for setting up allotments. As Ban Don Yang camp is located in a national park, it is not possible to rent land outside the camp.

16,925 meters of fencing material was distributed to 557 households, to prevent loss of crops to poultry and other livestock.

516 sets of agricultural tools were distributed to 514 households (basic tool set includes one hoe, a small spade, a bucket and a watering can).

4,534 households (24%) received seed support.

Training

CAN camp-based staff provided training in sustainable organic agricultural techniques and garden-related health benefits. The trainings were organised by cluster and the cluster leaders perform a key role in monitoring agricultural activities and facilitating farmer field school activities. Topics included the health benefits of gardens, soil health, seed saving, and planting in small spaces.

Integrated farming, agroforestry and Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) are topics and issues for future training and campaigning. These programmes aim to prepare refugees with knowledge and skills to start agriculture and livestock based livelihoods in Burma/ Myanmar.

Seed saving

CAN organises seed saving initiatives which provides knowledge transfer to communities to increase self-reliance in seed and vegetable saving and production, independence from commercial seed supply and helps them to conserve indigenous varieties. Seed banks have been established in four camps, in collaboration with the

Gourds growing in the CAN community garden, Mae La





Karen Environment Social Action Network (KESAN) and Karen Agricultural Department (KAD). Between seed banks, CAN cluster groups, and individuals involved in CAN, over three thousand kilograms of seeds have been saved for future vegetable production. Over one thousand kilograms of seed were acquired from IDPs through KESAN and distributed in the camps and to other IDPs in need. As a result, less seed needed to be procured and distributed by TBC as compared to the previous year.

22 households from Mae La who received seeds were randomly selected to assess the livelihood support gained from the distribution of seeds. On average, each household produced an average of 1,072 baht worth of vegetables per month. Nearly 20 varieties of vegetables, fruits, roots and tubers that contribute to their daily dietary intake of vitamin A, C, Iron and fibre were planted in their gardens. Since CAN operates in a context that is similar to soil conditions in Myanmar, experience in high-density low-input vegetable production will be indispensable for food security when restoring rural livelihoods upon return.

Figure 2.3: Trainings by CAN camp-based staff Jan-Jun 2013

Camp	3 days ToT No. people trained	No. training sessions	No. Women participants	Farmer Field Schools (FFS)	FFS No. trainings	No. of cluster groups formed
MLO	59	2	22	24	1	45
MRML	123	4	52	10	1	14
ML	-	-	-	-	-	10
UM	29	2	19	-	-	3
NP	32	2	11	-	-	3
Total:	243	10	77	34	2	75

Community fresh vegetable markets

Two market points were established in Umpiem Mai and Nu Po camps to improve access to nutritious food and increase income through enhanced trading. Community gardeners have also established marketing links with dormitories, nurseries, hospitals and other institutions inside the camp. The CAN team has observed a high demand for community garden products which has ensured a steady basis for income generation from cultivation of vegetables.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: TAY LAY WAY, MAE LA OON



An avid agriculturalist, Tay Lay Way has grown over 97 varieties of fruits and vegetables on his 60 square meter garden plot in the ten years that he and his family have been living in Mae La Oon. With four daughters and one son, the garden plot has helped supplement the family's rations, while also providing an extra 300 baht of income per month to Tay Lay Way and his wife, while also sharing any surplus produce with his neighbours.

Having taken part in six CAN training sessions, Tay Lay Way uses his gardening skills and experiences to help teach other camp residents how to get the best use out of their small garden plots. He is now working with other camp residents to adapt the skills that they have gained in the refugee camps to prepare for return and to ensure that their skills in community agriculture are used to contribute to their community's sustainability once when they return to Burma/Myanmar.

Strengthening the Capacity of CAN Staff in Project Management

Demonstration farms and nurseries serve as focal points for learning and sharing and as examples of best gardening practices and farmer innovator fairs. Agricultural fairs were organised in two camps in coordination with ZOA, COERR and camp residents to promote home gardening and create awareness on improving nutrition and the potential of agricultural activities to increase household incomes.

CAN staff received training on monitoring of CAN activities. The CAN project closely coordinates with the CMT Committee, and Income Generation groups for programme integration and home visits to ensure that the most vulnerable (MV) groups are identified and their needs addressed.

Participatory planning and management are exercises to prepare people for challenges after their return. Through the cluster approach, CAN contributes to capacity building in planning and group organisation. CAN staff maintain demonstration plots, monitor cluster activities, provide technical advice, and conduct home visits to community members.



Cluster groups in the camps are groups of beneficiaries, living in the same area and have a common interest in sharing resources to receive CAN support. They are independent from existing camp structures and are led by an elected cluster leader, who facilitates group management and group activities. Cluster groups run CAN-supported activities such as Farmer Field Schools, manage supplies and tools, oversee seed distribution and collection, and are responsible for monitoring their activities and progress and conducting needs assessments.

In Mae La camp a group of refugees have begun growing rice following the principles of a cooperative in order to maintain rice fields used for training purposes.

Rice growing training was started in Mae La camp to address the need of refugees born and raised in the camps who do not have past experience in farming. Students from two boarding houses participated in the training.

Expansion of CAN

CAN has successfully initiated activities in Ban Don Yang, mainly targeting the MV households in the camps. These persons are referred to the CAN project by the CMT committee and are consulted regarding their interest to work in agriculture activities. A demonstration garden and an office were established. Limiting conditions such as a shortage of space, infertile soil and scarcity of water have meant that agricultural techniques to be used have to be tailored to suit the local conditions. In addition, CAN teams will promote rearing of pigs and chicken and mushroom cultivation for their nutritional value.

The expansion of CAN activities to Ban Mae Surin and Ban Mai Nai Soi was discussed with implementing partner NGOs, camp committees and refugees. However, inadequate space in Ban Mae Surin has limitations for agriculture activities. Land has been surveyed and the camp committee has formulated the plan for implementing CAN activities but this was put on hold due to the fire that swept through the camp.

Two stipend staff were recruited to provide daily support and to reach the MV population in Ban Don Yang. Additional stipend staff were also recruited in Nu Po (5), Umpiem Mai (1) and Mae La (2).

Targeted Assistance



The CAN team and the Nutrition team are coordinating to improve the monitoring of children's nutritional intake in all nursery schools in Mae La and to identify the nutritional needs of people within cluster groups. CAN cluster groups and nursery school trainers met to identify potential linkages. For example, nursery schools generally purchase fresh vegetables from the market. Instead, the schools can now purchase these from CAN participants. This will benefit the children who will have access to organic produce while CAN members have a ready market ensuring a steady income.

As part of the awareness-raising campaign on nutrition, screenings of the film "Ma Doh Ma Ka" were held in Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang for a combined audience of more than 10,000 people. The film promotes CAN by demonstrating how households are supported to establish and maintain household gardens. It also provides important tips on hygiene and nutrition.

Drawing competitions were organised in schools in Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po to raise awareness regarding the benefits of organic vegetables and nutrition education.

Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials such as posters on themes of nutrition, the environment, mixed and variety cropping, soil health, cultivation in small spaces and livelihoods have been developed and will be distributed in all camps in 2013.

Livestock and animal husbandry for household food security

Livestock, in particular pigs, are an important source of food and livelihoods for the refugee community. In collaboration with Thai district authorities and District Livestock officers, TBC has introduced technical training and services which provides information and support for plant-based ethno-veterinary medicine and vaccination, maintaining healthy livestock, health checks and medication for prevention and containment of animal disease outbreaks, environment protection, as well as marketing, costing and accounts keeping for supporting their livestock business.

Pig rearing is a popular option as many refugees have prior experience. Where feasible, residents raise pigs of the same varieties that are available in Burma/Myanmar. In addition, there is a ready market for pigs both inside as well as outside the camps. Refugees also raise ducks and chickens for consumption as well as income generation. In addition to raising livestock, refugees also manufacture processed food items for sale using simple technologies such as sun drying, salt curing, application of spices, fermentation, etc. Through raising livestock, camp residents are able to apply skills learned at the EDG trainings and improve upon them for future use, as well as generate income to supplement their current food requirements and daily needs.

Pig rearing and fish farming were initiated in Nu Po and Umpiem Mai camps to improve food security for MV households. These households received training on how to raise and care for the livestock.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE SHELTER SECTOR

TBC increasingly links its shelter assistance programme to livelihood opportunities and capacity development for refugees as part of its preparedness strategy. The long-term objective is for refugee communities to become increasingly self-reliant with respect to technical construction capacity and provision of more durable construction material to maintain safe and adequate (temporary) housing standards, while placing greater focus on the shelter assistance needs of the MV households.

Shelter activities of the first half of 2013 focussed on training and skill development in durable and transferable construction skills, knowledge and understanding of



Shelter repair works in Mae La

natural resource management, self-producing construction materials such as leaf thatch and enhancing technical capacity of assessing shelter needs for safety and adequate standards.

In line with the objective of reducing externally procured materials, skills training and production of removable concrete footings is being scaled up from a pilot project to a border-wide initiative.

TBC has continued its close collaboration with the Centre for People and Forests (RECOFTC) to establish community based natural resource management mechanisms implemented by Thai villages and refugee communities jointly in cooperation with local authorities and partner organisations. This initiative aims to train and facilitate local communities to utilise the local natural resources in a sustainable and effective manner for livelihood activities.

Shelter Capacities and Stipend Refugee Shelter Work

In 2012, 145 shelter stipend workers were employed and trained in shelter assessment, material distribution, mapping and shelter-related data collection. In the first half of 2013, additional specialists have joined the team to work on cultivation of bamboo, bamboo treatment and concrete pole production. It is envisaged that in the remainder of 2013, the shelter team will further strengthen its knowledge and practice of best practices in construction techniques.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: NAW JU LEI PAW



Naw Ju Lei Paw from Mae La Oon camp has eight family members to support. She started raising pigs after she completed EDG training and received a start-up capital grant of 2,400 baht. After she received a second grant (2,100 baht) she also invested some money in weaving. Today she weaves eight hand-made shirts every month in addition to raising livestock.

With an average monthly profit of 1,200 baht, Naw Ju Lei Paw notes that now she “can afford to send my children to school and buy small things for the family. My life has changed because of the income from pig raising and weaving”.

Concrete Post Production

Concrete post production was piloted in 2012 in Nu Po. Refugees prefer the concrete posts as foundations were traditionally made with eucalyptus wood, which needed frequent replacement. Acquiring skills in cast concrete construction technology is also a key objective for refugees. This knowledge is highly valued as it is easily transferrable to other cast concrete production processes of construction materials such as concrete hollow blocks, concrete floor slabs and concrete posts. The technical construction skill will be an asset to set up livelihood activities in preparedness for return.

84 refugees have been trained in simple concrete construction technology, of which 64 were trained in the first half of 2013. 2,019 concrete poles with good quality outcomes were cast in 2012 and distributed during 2013. Repair materials were distributed for community buildings and households that required replacement of footings, without compromising Thai policy which prohibits permanent construction within camps. Post size and weight allows them to be dismantled, transported and reused if needed.

During the reporting period the project has been reviewed and it has been proposed to expand the programme to Umpiem Mai, Tham Hin, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Ban Don Yang and Ban Mae Surin camps. The proposal is currently being reviewed by the Thai authorities. Umpiem Mai and Tham Hin have been selected for the concrete production and training facilities as these sites provide easy access to a water supply and for material delivery.



Making concrete posts in Nu Po

The programme has been revised to place greater emphasis on training for concrete making and timber mould making. Timber moulds utilise local materials that are simple, inexpensive and readily available within most local markets and therefore a most readily transferrable skill in case of return.

The project is designed to encourage a wide spectrum of participants, including women, vulnerable people, and young adults to join the training course. In the forthcoming period, the project will explore the possibility of offering internships to young adults. The project aims to train 24 participants per month in a three-day course.

To facilitate the expansion of the project to other refugee camps, additional concrete stipend workers are being employed to undertake the training and oversee production. Each participating camp will have two concrete stipend workers – a senior concrete trainer and a junior assistant.

Bamboo Growing

TBC supports bamboo growing activities both through plantations, as part of community based natural resource management (CBNRM), and through the distribution of young bamboo plants to individual refugee households. In the first half of 2013, planting activities were extended border-wide to include seven out of nine camps. Umpiem Mai and Mae La were not included due to shortage of space and change in the camp commander, respectively.

TBC stipend staff working in a camp bamboo plantation



The refugee communities of all seven camps and twenty-two Thai villages (approximately 5,500 people) surrounding the camps and plantation areas are benefiting from improved local ecological systems and soil stability, which protects against landslides, and water flow and retention.

This initiative has improved refugees' skills for natural resource management and good practices in bamboo production. The engagement of refugees in protecting and sustainably managing forest resources has also reduced disputes between Thai villages and neighbouring refugee communities.

During the reporting period approximately 19,600 new bamboo plants and trees were planted within and around the refugee camps, including fruit and eucalyptus trees. In Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang, 1,000 bamboo plants were purchased from refugee households who were growing bamboo seedlings on their plots. TBC aims to increase the procurement of building materials from among refugee households to strengthen their livelihoods through shelter activities.

In addition, bamboo plants and trees were donated by the Royal Thai Forest department, surrounding villages and CBOs. These plants were donated as a result of the improved coordination and participation in natural resource management activities conducted by the refugee community and the local villagers known as "collaborative committees".

Additional stipend workers are being recruited for bamboo growing. Stipend workers conduct daily maintenance and care for the newly planted trees and bamboo plants, securing them from theft and animals. Community volunteers are also mobilised during specific periods to clear new land for planting, cutting grass and planting new bamboo plants.

Treatment of Bamboo Poles

Bamboo treatment was piloted in the Nu Po refugee camp in 2012, aiming primarily to increase the durability and lifespan of bamboo as a construction material. The treatment focuses on leaching, a process which substantially extends the durability of bamboo used for housing construction. The use of treated bamboo for construction reduces the number of bamboo poles procured every year for maintenance, and decreases the labour needed for housing repair. At the same time it improves the living conditions in refugee houses as treated bamboo is less infested by pests and insects.

In the past, this activity has experienced some challenges. The leaching process is a 3 to 4 week process that requires careful planning so that bamboo delivery coincides with the annual repair cycle. Delays in delivery of bamboo poles did not allow refugees sufficient time to complete the treatment process. In addition, the leaching ponds were located at inaccessible locations within the camp, far from the main delivery point of construction materials. This required the refugees to carry the bamboo poles long distances to and from the leaching ponds.

To mitigate these issues, a new location for the leaching facility was established during the reporting period. Careful site planning was conducted to establish a site that allowed access for vehicles that deliver the bamboo and has sufficient water supply and drainage space. The site also has space to construct a bamboo warehouse where the treated poles can be safely stored. This further enables the shelter team to distribute the treated bamboo on the basis of needs, with a focus on MV households within the refugee community. Two new stipend staff are being recruited to oversee the bamboo treatment and to conduct trainings.

Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM)

Led by TBC partner RECOFTC (Regional Community Forest Training Centre), CBNRM is a community-driven approach that entails sustainable biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. The project aims to foster refugee and local Thai communities' cooperation in natural resource management, sustainable biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. In addition to improving the management of natural resources, CBNRM assists in identifying sustainable livelihood activities within specific natural environments.

CBNRM activities were piloted in the last two years in three refugee camps: Nu Po, Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon, and are now in the final year of implementation.

During the last two years CBNRM activities included technical training and relationship building in the camps and surrounding communities, bringing together key Thai actors such as The Royal Forestry Department (RFD), Community Conservation Groups and local authorities. These efforts have raised awareness and understanding of sustainable use of forest resources, strengthened community capacities and relationships, and decreased conflicts between refugee and Thai village communities related to the use of available natural resources.

Stakeholder networks have been established in Nu Po and Mae Ra Ma Luang to bring together refugees, Thai villagers, local authorities, the RFD, the Royal Thai Project, Sueb Foundation and CCSDPT organisations. In Nu Po, two environmental teams were established to directly implement the CBNRM activities. In Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Oon camps, these responsibilities are undertaken by the Collaborative Committees which have a total number of 46 members and volunteer workers, which benefit from the RECOFTC trainings.

Activities during the reporting period included a mid-term evaluation conducted by RECOFTC's team. These involved consultations with stakeholders and community leaders from the camps and surrounding Thai villages. The evaluation concluded that the design process and activities for the past two years were appropriate to address the problems concerning sustainable natural resource management at the pilot sites, and were efficient in terms of enhancing coordination and creating collaborative mechanisms between the camps and surrounding Thai villages.

The activities implemented by the Collaborative Committee in Mae Ra Ma Luang have progressed well. These include making fire breaks around the camps, building check dams, and organising a first anniversary ceremony at the fish sanctuary.

During the reporting period, the first facilitation meeting between the natural resource management groups in Nu Po was held, coordinated by RECOFTC. This meeting resulted in the joint formulation of activity schedules and management plans. The established CBNRM groups in Nu Po, who have recently merged, and the Collaborative Committee in Mae Ra Ma Luang conducted their activities which included monitoring of bamboo growing, seedling care and protection, and planning events for world environmental day.

Leaf/Grass Collection and Thatch Production

TBC continued its community based procurement approach for roof thatch. Refugee families and villagers from surrounding communities produce leaf and grass thatch. Based on a system agreed upon by community representatives, these producers are paid directly by TBC for their produce. This provides income for refugees and local communities, improves relations with surrounding villages, saves costs and results in improved thatch quality.



Leaf thatch production

Production of leaf thatch and grass thatch mainly takes place between December and May, before the wet season. Due to the fire that destroyed large sections of Ban Mae Surin, the camp produced only 130,000 leaf thatch pieces, much less than the 316,512 leaf thatch pieces produced in 2012. In Ban Don Yang the community produced 17,000 grass thatches in 2013, a similar quantity to the previous year. In both cases, the thatch produced by the community was less expensive and of better quality than that procured from commercial suppliers.

The communities in Nu Po and Mae La camps produced 700,000 and 1.5 million leaf thatches, respectively, by working for suppliers in the surrounding Thai villages. In addition, approximately 398,000 thatches were produced independently by households in Mae La camp. Both activities contribute to increased income for the local communities and refugee households. During the six-month leaf production period, approximately 700 families from Mae La camp and 100 families in Nu Po camp were able to earn income ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 baht per leaf thatch. The amount of leaf thatch produced and income generated varied, but some households produced up to 1,500 leaf thatches.

TBC plans to increase the in-camp production of leaf thatches to enable the camp families who are unable to work outside to participate in thatch production and gain

an income. The increase in in-camp production will also mitigate the repeated shortfall of roof thatch deliveries, as experienced in the previous reporting periods.

Vernacular construction skills

In 2012, OpenSpace, a team of Thai architects, conducted a training course in basic construction and planning skills within the camps. In 2013 a vernacular manual on camp building techniques was compiled after the conclusion of a series of workshops documenting commonly used local construction techniques. TBC plans to use this manual in subsequent construction and planning workshops to train refugees on safe construction techniques.

Community Rehabilitation Initiatives in South East Burma/ Myanmar

TBC revised the rehabilitation programme framework and released a new call for funding applications during the first half of 2013. CBOs, civil society organisations, local non-government organisations and social service providers active in South East Burma/Myanmar were invited to apply, including both existing and potential new partners. Project proposals were to be aligned to one or more of the following objectives: poverty alleviation,

peacebuilding, enhancing protection, and sustainable resource management.

In the Shan IDP camps, chicken and pig breeding projects in Loi Kaw Wan, a cooperative shop in Loi Sam Sip and extension support for kitchen gardens in all camps are ongoing. A new initiative from the agricultural committee in Loi Kaw Wan during the past six months has been to cultivate rice crops for vulnerable groups and to distribute lime and mango seedlings for each household to plant beside their homes.

In Kayah State, Karenni Evergreen (KEG) reviewed last year's community forestry activities in two village tracts of Loikaw Township. This included public education, contour agriculture, demarcation of protected forests and reforestation. In plans for expanding the initiative to other village tracts, KEG is looking to build on its partnership with the Kayah State Forestry Department and begin negotiations for the issuance of formal community forest certificates to secure tenure for customary land users.

KNWO was funded to introduce a women's health promotion project in Shadaw Township. The distribution of women's hygiene materials and dissemination of information relating to reproductive health and gender-based violence has been facilitated in Demawso and Hpasawng Townships. In the coming year KNWO will emphasise more on health and rights promotion.

The Karen Environment and Social Action Network (KESAN) was supported to facilitate a micro-hydro power production plant to supply energy for a school, dormitory, monastery and to households of one village in Bilin township. It is a pilot project managed by the local community, with technical support from a local engineer, which aims to reduce dependence on forest products for fuel.

The KWO were funded to distribute over 3,000 baby kits consisting of nappies, laundry soap, body soap, a longyi and maternal and child health information material across 10 townships during the first half of 2013. Like KNWO, henceforward KWO will also emphasise more on health and rights promotion activities.

In Ee Tu Hta IDP camp, 135 kilograms of seed for four vegetables were distributed for villagers to supplement their rations with fresh produce as part of a relief substitution initiative. The Karen Office for Relief and Development (KORD) is facilitating ongoing activities including rice cultivation, production of fuel efficient stoves, fish breeding ponds and agricultural extension.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3: Humanitarian Support – Food and Shelter Relief Assistance

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

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- MV population groups in refugee camps have access to adequate food and shelter assistance.
- Availability of food in refugee camps is increased through fresh foods production and processing, diversification, and market-oriented food supply models.
- Households have the knowledge and ability to make healthy dietary decisions.
- Assistance needs are met through an efficient and accountable supply chain operation.
- IDP camps have adequate access to food.
- Chronic poverty and shocks to livelihood are mitigated by the targeted distribution of cash transfers to rural communities in South East Burma/Myanmar.

TARGETED ASSISTANCE

TBC is committed to providing food assistance and supporting food security in the camps until voluntary repatriation can occur, and beyond for any residual caseload. However, as preparedness and development are prioritised, some donors have reduced their support to displaced people in camps in Thailand. Therefore, funds available for emergency and relief assistance have been reduced. In addition to targeted assistance programmes already in place, to avoid reducing rations for all households, TBC initiated targeted assistance for food rations and shelter materials according to household vulnerability, and has identified targeting strategies to incorporate camp vulnerability.

COMMUNITY MANAGED TARGETING (CMT)

TBC recognises that refugees have developed a range of coping strategies as they strive, as much as possible, to provide for themselves. Some families have become self-reliant, while many others continue to require food assistance to survive. A community managed approach to allocate food assistance was identified as the best method to target assistance according to need in the camps. This method draws on community knowledge to effectively identify beneficiaries, as refugees know their community and household situations intimately. Developing refugees' skills in community management of resources builds community capacity in preparation for eventual repatriation and reintegration in Burma/Myanmar or other destinations.

HOUSEHOLD VULNERABILITY TARGETING

Household vulnerability targeting has been piloted in four camps (Mae La, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon, and Ban Don Yang). Beneficiary households are selected by the community, using a variety of models that are developed specific to the camp contexts to establish criteria to identify food secure and insecure households. The approach empowers refugees to participate in decision making which affects their current situation and their futures.

CMT Teams/Committees are set as independent representative bodies to run the processes in the camps, and Community Mobilisers (CMs) have been engaged in all implementing camps to ensure that the community participates fully.

Thus far, the models developed by the camp communities include variations of the following steps:

- Formation of CMT Teams/Committees made up of elected or nominated community representatives, and identifying CMs.
- Development of selection criteria for self-reliant and MV households based on the camp context, and approved by TBC, refugee committee members and camp committees.
- Sharing of selection criteria with the wider community to ensure transparency, understanding and eliciting input via public meetings and forums.
- Drafting of household lists of self-reliant and MV households, based on selection criteria and community knowledge.
- Engaging community review and approval of household lists.
- Finalising lists via community agreement and documenting households for TBC food distribution.

The pilot was based on three categories of vulnerability: "Self-reliant" households able to sustain their livelihoods without food assistance, "Standard" households who continue to require basic food assistance, and "Most Vulnerable" households who require additional food assistance. A fourth category "Partially Self-Reliant" was investigated, but was re-considered as many/most of the households have some kind of coping strategy, thus belonging to this category.

721 households representing 3,712 people, have been identified as "Most Vulnerable", and have received additional rice and soybean oil in their food rations as of February/March 2013. 129 households, representing 285 people, have been identified as "self-reliant" and no longer receive food assistance.

Figure 2.4: Identification of household vulnerability

Category	MLO	MRML	ML	DY	Total
Total number of Households	2,302	2,540	7,699	687	13,228
Total population	13,105	14,814	45,534	3,474	76,927
Households identified as Most Vulnerable	126 (5.5%)	108 (4.3%)	270 (3.5%)	217 (31.5%)	721 (5.5%) – 3,721 people
Households identified as Self-Reliant	5 (0.2%)	10 (0.4%)	42 (0.5%)	0	129 (1%) – 250 people

Figure 2.5: Pilot rations for vulnerable households

Food Item	Self-reliant household	Standard Household		Most vulnerable household	
Rice	no ration	12 kg 6 kg	5-18 & adults child 5	13.5 kg 7 kg	5-18 & adults child 5
Yellow Split Peas	no ration	1 kg 0.5 kg	5-18 & adults child 5	same as standard household	
Vegetable Oil	no ration	0.5 L 0.5 L	5-18 & adults child 5	1 L 0.5 L	5-18 & adults child 5
AsiaREMIX	no ration	1 kg 1 kg	5-18 child 5	same as standard household	
Fish paste	no ration	500 gm 500 gm	5-18 & adults child 5	same as standard household	
Iodised Salt	no ration	1 kg/every 6 months for all ages (167 gm/month)		same as standard household	

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PILOT CAMPS

The processes have gone relatively smoothly in three of the camps, but completion of the first round of the CMT intervention in Mae La camp has taken longer than expected due to the highly diverse population and complex camp context.

Results indicated:

- Some families identified as “Most Vulnerable” did not receive their increased entitlement.
- Use of agreed CMT household selection criteria had to be reinforced during the process to minimise possible biases that could occur during household selection.
- Many camp residents do not fully understand the CMT approach.
- TBC staff and camp partners have limited knowledge on developing and using communication methods to educate and mobilise community. Conducting public forums did not produce the desired results.
- The CMT programme does not place enough emphasis on communication and social mobilisation to educate and involve more people in the intervention.
- CMT requires intensive training and human resources to ensure that all participants can confidently assume roles to implement the programme with impartiality and transparency.

Based on TBC’s experience and evaluation of pilots in the initial camps, TBC has now planned to do household targeting based on four levels of vulnerability, where the

“standard ration” will face a significant reduction in food assistance. The rationale for this change is based on evidence that most households maintain coping strategies to supplement the basic ration, and that TBC’s efforts will be better utilised by targeting those households that need extra assistance; e.g. the “vulnerable” and the “most vulnerable”.

This revision will only apply to adults over 18 years old in the household. Rations for children under 18 years will not change in order to protect these nutritionally vulnerable groups.

These revisions will apply only to rice. Other food items will not be reduced, as this will affect the nutrition of the food basket provided and may undermine the nutrition of the household. Charcoal provision will remain unchanged.

The vulnerability of each household will be graded as belonging to 1 of 4 categories:

1. Self-Reliant Households: Adults will not receive a ration, although all children under 18 years will continue to receive their current ration levels.
2. Standard Households: In most camps, adults in these households will receive less rice in their rations – depending on vulnerability “score” (see below). Rations for children under 18 years will not change.
3. Vulnerable Households: Adults in these households will receive extra rice than the standard ration. Rations for children under 18 years will not change.
4. MV Households: All members of the household (both children and adults) will receive extra rice AND cooking oil.

DIFFERENTIAL CAMP TARGETING

Different camp settings provide different levels of livelihoods opportunities for camp residents. Factors include remoteness, camp density, land available for farming, day labour opportunities, restrictions on livelihoods, restrictions on going out of camp, access to markets in and out of camp, etc. Because each camp context is different and impacts on refugees' ability to devise and apply coping mechanisms, TBC has identified and applied camp context-related factors in order to prioritise assistance based on overall camp vulnerability. A decision has been made to reduce the standard ration based on differing vulnerability "scores".



Consulting with camp residents on Community Managed Targeting in Mae La

Figure 2.6: Ratings for differential camp targeting

Camp	Remoteness	Camp Density	Land Usable Outside	Availability of Daily Labour	Restriction on Livelihoods	Restriction Level (mobility)	Access to Markets (inside/ outside)	Total
MNS	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	13
MS	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	16
MLO	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	16
MRML	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	15
ML	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
UM	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	8
NP	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	10
DY	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21
TH	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	14
Rating	1: least remote	1: space within camp	1: land rental possible	1: available	1: some	1: possible to leave	1: good access	
	3: most remote	3: most dense	3: no cropable land	3: not available	3: very restricted	3: no ability to leave	3: no access	

For camps that are scored "Most Vulnerable," rice provided in the standard ration will be set at 12 kg/adult/month, camps that are moderately vulnerable will receive 10 kg/adult/month, and those least vulnerable camps will receive 8 kg/adult/month starting in December 2013. Rations in Ban Mae Surin will not be revised until the situation has stabilised. Rations in Ban Don Yang will not be revised because of the high level of camp vulnerability and high number of MV households already identified.

From lessons learned in the pilot camps, TBC revised activities to improve identification of households, criteria for selection, and communication. Three additional TBC Community Mobilisation Officers (CMOs) were recruited to ensure the ongoing support and rollout in the remaining camps. A communication skills training

programme was developed for CMOs to assist the CMT teams in the camps on gaining broader understanding of the CMT approach and its process. The training included adult learning processes, participatory versus non-participatory learning, active listening, questioning techniques, brainstorming, group-discussion, verbal and non-verbal communication and facilitating for consensus. CMT teams in the four pilot camps received communication skills training during April and June. Workshops were organised with the majority of staff (75%) in the TBC field offices to increase staff knowledge and understanding of the CMT approach. Evaluation of the training indicated that the staff gained better understanding of the CMT approach and its processes. Similar workshops were conducted with KRC, KnRC, CBOs, camp committee and leaders in all camps.

CMT programme information was also provided via bi-monthly TBC newsletter and various technical working groups, including the CCSDPT Stakeholders Meeting and Livelihood Working Group meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE TARGETING

The Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programme (SFP/TFP) targets nutritionally vulnerable populations according to objectively verifiable criteria, such as pregnant or lactating women, infants unable to breastfeed, malnourished children and adults, patients with TB, HIV or chronic illnesses and patients unable to eat normal foods. In 2013, TBC and INGO health agency partners continued current SFP/TFP activities, with increased support and monitoring of programmes at the clinic level.

INSTITUTIONAL TARGETING

TBC oversees the Nursery School Lunch programme, implemented in partnership with INGO and CBO partners, to better target young children in schools who are vulnerable to malnutrition. TBC increased training and support to the programme in all camps to ensure that funds are used effectively in preparing healthy daily meals for children. TBC also provides a larger food ration to boarding houses, to ensure that the caloric needs of the adolescents residing there are met.

NUTRITION PROGRAMMES

IMPROVING AND PROTECTING NUTRITIONAL STATUS

TBC's Nutrition Programmes strive to protect and improve nutritional status in the general camp population through education and awareness, and to target special food assistance and nutrition education to those individuals and groups in camp whose nutritional needs are higher than the general population.

The Food Assistance and Nutrition (FAN) Sector was initiated within CCSDPT in mid-2011 to highlight the cross-sectoral obligation to address under-nutrition in the camps, raise awareness of refugee nutrition issues amongst the international nutrition community, and share best practices.

Despite ongoing preventive efforts, stunting malnutrition has persisted at very high levels in most refugee camps on the Thailand/Myanmar border. In light of new evidence of effective methods to prevent stunting malnutrition, TBC has developed and begun implementation on a new initiative to more aggressively address this issue.

TBC has launched a comprehensive community based IYCF initiative to reduce stunting in collaboration with Food Assistance and Nutrition (FAN) partner agencies, camp leadership, and community residents during the first half of 2013. The planned IYCF initiative "Healthy Babies, Bright Futures", has been agreed upon with INGO Health Agencies for collaboration to improve and integrate IYCF education into current activities, such as ante-natal clinics, lactating clinics and well-baby clinics. The community based design, developed and tested by UNICEF, has been adapted to the refugee camp context, to ensure that women can be more actively involved in protecting the nutritional status of children, while also sensitising male caretakers and the whole community to this issue. TBC staff has conducted and reviewed current methods to monitor, track and promote children's growth in all camps with all Health Agency partners to establish where methodologies can be revised.

TBC staff conducted workshops in all camps to engage and sensitise refugee leaders and CBOs to gain appropriate knowledge and practices to utilise nutrient-dense food products and make nutritious choices to ensure optimal growth of children.

"Behaviours Change" communication materials – counselling cards on IYCF – were produced by TBC's Nutrition Officers and based on UNICEF's counselling package. The cards will be used to train health workers, camp leadership, and community workers on providing consistent and clear messages to child caretakers in camps on appropriate IYCF.

TBC has contracted the Institute of Nutrition at Mahidol University to develop and implement a baseline IYCF survey. The survey process has been initiated in two sites, and results will be available in the third quarter of 2013. The purpose of the study is to identify key areas for intervention of IYCF, and shape the implementation methodology, including developing monitoring and evaluation tools.

SUPPLEMENTARY/ THERAPEUTIC FEEDING (SFP/TFP) PROGRAMME

SFP/TFP programmes are guided and supported by TBC and implemented for nutritionally vulnerable groups in partnership with health agencies in all camps. Malnourished children are identified through growth monitoring visits in camp clinics using weight-for-age growth charts compared to WHO Reference Standards. If growth is faltering, they are referred to clinics for further evaluation.

Revised and improved SFP/TFP protocols – in line with the Global Nutrition Cluster (UNHCR/WFP/UNICEF, WHO) guidelines – are now implemented fully in all camps. TBC’s SFP/TFP Guidelines can be found on the TBC website.

TBC’s Nutrition Team provided semi-annual refresher training for health agency staff in all camps, and conducted rigorous monitoring of programme implementation in the clinics and community.

Early identification and enrolment of moderately malnourished children in SFP programmes, and reduced recovery time has been observed. Ongoing close monitoring of SFP/TFP programmes and training for partners will continue during the coming period.

Pregnant and lactating women make up the largest target group recipients, averaging nearly 4,000 women monthly. A total of 24,747 persons, including 6,500 women, enrolled and were provided supplemental nutritious foods during the period.



Figure 2.7: Average number of children <5 enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes by gender, Jan-Jun 2013

INGO Partner Agency	Camp	Average Caseload/ Month (Boys)	Average Caseload/ Month (Girls)
IRC	MNS	5	4
	MS	0	1
MI	MLO	3	4
	MRML	8	5
PU- AMI	ML	42	29
AMI/ARC	UM	5	5
	NP	3	5
ARC	DY	1	0
IRC	TH	4	4
Total:		71	57

Wasting malnutrition rates in camps remains very low, with most children identified and treated before the condition becomes severe.

648 children were identified and treated in SFP/TFP programmes during the period. On average, 128 out of 14,709¹ children in this age group are identified and treated for wasting malnutrition border-wide, which represents 0.9% of the under-five population.² Enrolment by gender varies by camp, with most camps enrolling more boys than girls.

NURSERY SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMME

Children under five years of age are most vulnerable to malnutrition. Since 2003 TBC has supported nursery school lunches to children of nursery school age (approximately 3-5 years) to ensure that young children receive a nutritious lunch and an opportunity for child development when parents may be busy with community activities or work.

TBC provides technical support, training, and oversight to these programmes. Programmes are administered in the camps in partnership with INGOs and CBOs, including the KWO, the Taipei Overseas Peace Service (TOPS), the KNWO and the Education Committee of the camp committees in Tham Hin and Ban Don Yang camps.

1 Total number of children within age group per TBC’s population database.

2 This compares with average enrolment rates of 2.2%, 2.6%, 2.8%, 1.9%, 1.9%, and 2.2% in previous six-month periods.



TBC supports a budget for nursery school lunches of five baht/child/day based on enrolment, and the funds are used to purchase fresh food such as meat, milk, fruits and vegetables to supplement rice brought from home. Fresh foods are purchased in the camps, helping to stimulate the local economy. AsiaREMix and charcoal are provided in-kind by TBC to provide a morning snack for the children.

developed and designed in collaboration with KWO, was published and distributed to all nursery schools to increase their ability to cook and use AsiaREMix.

To improve TBC's capacity to monitor lunch programmes, Letters of Agreement have been drawn up with partners to more effectively and efficiently monitor both activities and financial reporting.

Results to Date:

Between January and June lunches were provided to nearly 8,000 children attending 78 nursery schools in all camps. The gender-disaggregated data demonstrate that the proportions of girls and boys enrolled reflect camp demographics.

TBC Nutrition Officers scaled up training and capacity building in basic nutrition principles, WASH, and healthy meal planning to teachers and cooks, equipping them to use the food commodities provided and to purchase additional nutritious foods to ensure maximum nutrition for pre-schoolers' lunches. An illustrated recipe booklet,



As funds decrease for services in camps, education agencies have found it necessary to reduce both curriculum and teacher training programmes for nursery school teachers. TBC recognises that this critical period of child development must be supported and has approached local and international agencies to engage.

An assessment of hygiene practices indicated that most schools lack adequate materials to ensure good hygiene (such as soap, drinking cups, towels, etc.), which affects children's health and nutrition status. A proposal to procure these items was shared with potential donors and health agencies, including the Centres for Disease Control (US).

NUTRITION EDUCATION

TBC supported cooking demonstrations and conducted nutrition trainings to strengthen nutrition knowledge and abilities of health workers, CBOs, camp leaders and community residents. Nutrition Field Officers continued to strengthen nutrition education components of the programme.

Regular cooking demonstrations for caregivers of children enrolled in SFPs are intended to assist them in preparation of AsiaREMIX included as a commodity in the SFPs, and to provide instructions on appropriate feeding intervals to ensure that the children recover from malnutrition. The demonstrations took place regularly at health agency clinics during SFP distribution.

To increase awareness and understanding of the issue of stunting in the camps, nutrition survey results were shared with camp leadership and CBO stakeholders, and they received basic training on nutrition principles, and treatment and prevention of malnutrition.

TBC has increased coordination with other stakeholders, including providing anthropometric training to IOM's resettlement department in order to identify the malnourished children and provide appropriate treatment before children are resettled to third countries. TBC also worked with Handicap International and SMRU to develop a new growth chart with milestone development to be used in all camps. This will assist health agencies to identify children with delayed development.

FORTIFIED PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

TBC pioneered the development of AsiaMIX, rice-based fortified flour recently reformulated to be an even more nutritious product called AsiaREMIX. To facilitate easy uptake of fortified products in Burma/Myanmar upon return, a baby food formulation, BabyBRIGHT, has been tested for local production, as both a corn/soy and rice/soy flour blend fortified with essential vitamins and minerals and dry milk powder to promote young child growth (ages 6 to 24 months). Acceptability studies conducted on the formulas with the refugee community were completed with a consultant seconded by the Nossel Institute at Melbourne University, and a final report was provided to TBC during the period. Results indicate that both formulas can be used with similar acceptability, and these results will be incorporated into TBC's IYCF programming.

TBC collaborated with CDC Atlanta to test local cooking methods for AsiaREMIX to determine the effect on iron bio-availability. The paper "Using an In Vitro Digestion/Caco-2 Cell Model to Study the Effects of Cooking on the Iron Bioavailability of Fortified Blended Foods" was completed and submitted for publication. Results indicate positively that all cooking methods used provide the same result, and do not affect iron bioavailability.

SURVEILLANCE

TBC collaborates with CCSDPT health agencies and CCSDPT's Health Information System to survey and report on health and nutrition indicators in the camps. This includes monitoring mortality and morbidity rates by age group, bi-annual anthropometric nutrition surveys of children 6 – 59 months of age, monthly growth monitoring, and enrolment of target groups into SFP/TFP programmes. Results from surveillance activities are reported in the TBC log frame on TBC's website.

Border-wide, acute wasting malnutrition rates for children under five years of age remain at an acceptable level below 5%. This compares to WHO rates in Thailand Burma/Myanmar of 5% and 11% respectively.

Border-wide, chronic (stunting) malnutrition rates for children under five years of age have declined, using the CDC reference population, but are "very high" at 41.5% when compared to the new WHO reference population. This compares to WHO rates in Thailand and Burma/Myanmar of 16% and 41.5% respectively.

Figure 2.8: % Prevalence of Acute Wasting Malnutrition in Children 6-59 months

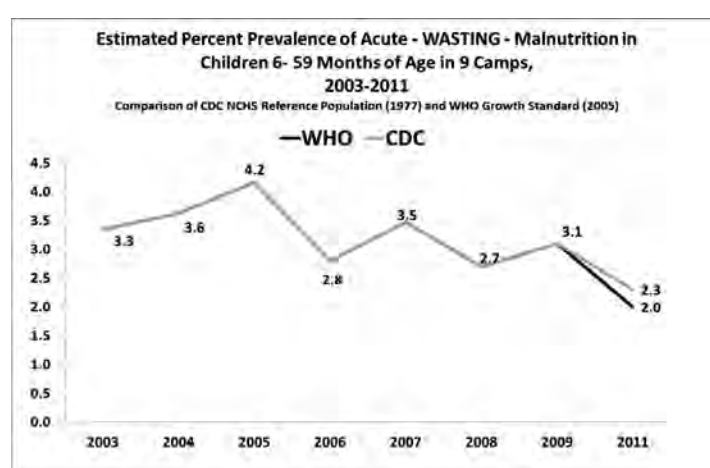


Figure 2.9: Global Acute Malnutrition Rates by Gender for All Camps, 2003-2011

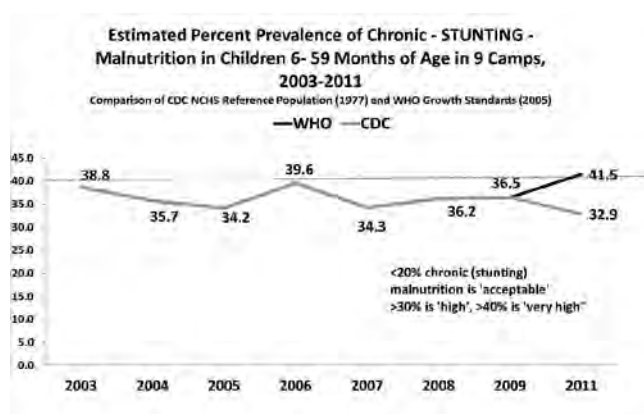
Sex	Global Acute Malnutrition (weight-for-height <-2 SD)								
	CDC 1977								WHO 2006
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2011
% Male	2.4	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.9	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.1
% Female	4.3	4.2	5.0	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.7	1.9

Figure 2.10: Global chronic (stunting) malnutrition rates in children 6 months to <5 years (% <5 population) 2003 to 2011

Camps	Global Chronic Malnutrition (height-for-age <-2 SD)								
	CDC 1977								WHO 2006
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MNS	29.8	30.0	25.5	24.0	22.5	29.1	-	18.9	25.8
MS	35.3	37.1	45.3	25.1	29.8	-	36.8	37.5	48.8
MLO	39.0	37.9	49.0	42.4	44.3	43.3	-	43.7	53.6
MRML	40.5	33.1	47.6	38.8	40.0	39.9	-	40.2	48.8
ML	37.8	39.5	37.6	32.3	36.2	32.8	32.0	25.0	32.9
UM	42.0	38.2	32.9	29.2	33.1	29.8	-	26.5	35.5
NP	28.5	-	37.9	41.5	34	37.8	-	37.1	43.1
DY	46.7	36.6	41.8	37.7	38.8	40.1	-	35.8	44.2
TH	-	28.8	38	35.6	39.4	38.2	-	30.9	40.0
All Camps:	35.7	34.2	39.6	34.3	36.2	36.5	-	32.9	41.5

Nutrition surveys for 2013 were planned with health agency partners during the period, and the survey form was revised to include indicators of IYCF Practices and Household Hunger Scores. Results from these surveys will be available during the coming reporting period.

Figure 2.11: % Prevalence of chronic (stunting) malnutrition in Children



ORGANIC VEGETABLE AND FRUIT PRODUCTION



Organic Vegetable Production

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: NAW EH MOE, NU PO CAMP



For the last seven years Naw Eh Moe has been renting a garden plot in Nu Po camp to help supplement the rations and income for her family. In the past, Maw Eh Moe's husband sought work outside the camp in order to earn an extra income to support the couple's four daughters. Now, with the success of the garden plot, the family is now making enough extra income that they don't need to take the risk of seeking employment outside.

Naw Eh Moe has completed the first two phases of CAN training and now finds that the family has a higher degree of food security and is able to save a small amount of money for the future.

TBC's CAN project improves food availability, diversity, and nutrition through the production of fresh produce in household and community gardens. Since CAN operates in a context similar to that in Burma/Myanmar in terms of soil conditions, experience in high-density low-input vegetable production will be indispensable for food security when restoring rural livelihoods upon return.

INTEGRATION OF CAN, NUTRITION PROGRAMMES AND INCOME GENERATION

CAN and Nutrition Programme staff have conducted several cross-trainings to increase the knowledge of CAN participants in choosing highly nutritious fruits and vegetables to include in their gardens, particularly those that are rich in vitamin A, C, and iron.

CAN has integrated activities with CMT to engage MV households in CAN projects. In Mae La camp, CMT staff can now refer "Most Vulnerable" households to CAN to be interviewed to determine their motivation, interest, and suitability for participation in CAN activities. Special support will be provided to those households who have limitations in terms of health and physical abilities through regular home visit and close follow up.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: SAW THAN TUN OO, UMPIEM MAI



For three years, Saw Than Tun Oo went to the Thai villages near the refugee camp at Umpiem Mai to seek casual labour to earn extra income for his family. But since taking three CAN courses and completing a CAN Training of Trainers programme, Saw Than Tun Oo has the highest producing garden in Umpiem Mai and doesn't need to risk leaving camp to seek work. In addition to supplementing his family's needs, Saw Than Tun Oo's garden allows him to generate extra income by selling the surplus produce, giving him the opportunity to supplement his family's basic rations with extra fish, chicken, and spices.

Alternative activities will also be supported to suit household members' situations, including introducing fish farming, which is less physically demanding than gardening. Several households have already been identified and enrolled during the period, and further discussions will be held on other potential activities to improve household food security, including small animal husbandry.

The study will provide recommendations on whether a system is possible within this context, and if so, what methodologies are best applied. A draft report will be provided to TBC in July 2013 for review and consideration.

TBC has begun exploration into the possibility of cooperative markets, and will continue to pursue this in conjunction with potential cash transfer programming.

ALTERNATIVE FOOD OUTLETS AND CASH TRANSFERS

Preparedness also means bringing refugees closer to real life settings where the barriers of encampment do not limit their decision-making and choices. With the support of DCA, a consultant with expertise in cash transfer programming conducted an in-depth study in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Nu Po camps in June to look at options for piloting cash transfers instead of monthly food rations. The study considered the following:

- Food availability, food prices and trade flows.
- Physical access of food – insecure households to markets.
- Capacity of local traders to supply food at near current costs.
- The need to set-up privately run, cooperative, and/or TBC-run food stores to ensure adequate food supplies.

SHELTER ASSISTANCE

TBC's main shelter assistance objective for more than ten years has been to provide the refugee community with annual shelter repair materials to maintain their housing in safe and adequate conditions. The refugee community has sound knowledge of vernacular construction techniques and TBC supports the owner-driven repair and building activities as part of its preparedness strategy to strengthen the refugees' capacity in vernacular, sustainable building skills through its shelter-specific skill and livelihoods programme.

Shelter activities during the first half of 2013 were predominantly related to shelter repair material distribution which takes place annually between February to April, and owner-driven repair activities in the following months before the rainy season commences. These activities include the management of delivery schedules, quality control of materials (bamboo poles, eucalyptus, roof thatch, plastic sheeting), monitoring of delivery procedures, and distribution of repair materials to eligible households.



Bamboo pole deliver; 2013

For the first time, the distribution process was based on the comprehensive shelter-needs assessment conducted in 2012 and a shelter database that recorded the results for the over 28,000 houses. This database gives comprehensive information on shelter needs and household data. It is based on the TBC Population Database (TPD) and therefore provides essential information on population household records and shelter data to facilitate effective monitoring activities and to prioritise the support to MV households.

This effort was supported by the allocation of house addresses to each house in all nine camps. The process commenced in 2012 and concluded in the first half of 2013. All houses now have a metal address plate which corresponds to the shelter database. This greatly assists in monitoring households' movement within the camp as well as the upcoming shelter repair needs assessment in the second half of 2013.

DELIVERY AND DISTRIBUTION OF SHELTER REPAIR MATERIALS

In the first half of 2013, building repair materials were delivered and distributed within all camps to facilitate repair and construction works to take place before the wet season commences. 25,392 refugee houses/boarding houses were repaired, as well as 287 community buildings and 45 warehouses.

The delivery of construction materials was completed for all camps by April 2013. However, similar to the previous year, roof leaf suppliers cancelled orders of 21,700 pieces of leaf at the last minute for Nu Po camp.

To compensate for the shortfall refugee families used their own coping strategies to repair their roofs before the wet season. Some had to make the choice of using available income or savings to purchase roofing, going into debt or borrowing roofing materials from neighbours or Thai villagers. TBC is compensating the 221 affected households and working closely with the Refugee and Camp Committees.

In order to avoid a similar situation in the coming year, TBC aims to increase the number of self-produced leaf thatch in the camps in order to be less dependent on external procurement. In addition, TBC continues to aim for earlier purchase dates of shelter materials to coincide with the seasonal cycle.

For the first time, delivery monitoring forms and material registration forms were used by the shelter stipend staff to increase capacity in order to safeguard against substandard material quality and unrecorded delivery amounts and times. To further strengthen the monitoring process, eligible households were requested to sign off on receiving their allocated repair materials.



Metal Household number plates

POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING (PDM)

For the first time, in line with the aim to strengthen distribution and monitoring procedures and to further strengthen the focus on the MV households, PDM was conducted border-wide. A random sampling was designed to establish the number of shelters that are in good condition of repair after the distribution of shelter materials, as well as shelters that remained in a poor state. In addition, questions were asked regarding the underlying reasons why some shelters remain unrepaired.



The PDM process has been completed; however data analysis of the results is ongoing.

Lessons Learned:

- Local procurement of leaf thatch and bamboo needs to be further explored to reduce the impact of contract cancellation.
- Purchase orders should be issued as early as possible (in the previous year), with the preference for early purchases if the annual budget allows it.
- Enhancing the understanding of the camp community and camp committees of the allocation and distribution procedures through effective communication reduces conflict and misunderstanding.

household size data is continually monitored and the multiplier used to calculate charcoal requirements adjusted every six months. The current average is about 8 kg per person.

All charcoal supplied undergoes laboratory tests to determine the exact energy content or heating value. Supplies have generally been close to the 22 MJ specification, and TBC has imposed a 5% financial penalty for sub-standard supplies under the terms of the contract. However, TBC continues to encounter difficulties in maintaining consistent quality. Seasonal variation in the quality of raw materials, particularly in the increased humidity of the rainy season, are the primary cause of variations in the finished product. This is exacerbated by the relatively low-technology and limited capacity of the numerous production facilities utilised by the suppliers.

COOKING FUEL

TBC provides compressed charcoal in all nine camps to ensure refugees have sufficient cooking fuel for all of their cooking and water heating needs. A total of 7,063 metric tonnes of charcoal were purchased for the nine camps in the first six months of 2013. Charcoal is distributed according to a “distribution curve”, which determines rations based on household size. As a result of changing demographics due to resettlement and new arrivals,

TBC researched and sourced a new supplier in the Kanchanaburi area and trialled them in one of the smaller camps for the six-month stockpile. While the packaging of the product was deemed to be an improvement over previous suppliers, there was a quality control issue regarding the durability of the product during transport and delivery to the camp, which resulted in higher breakage. The supplier agreed to despatch an additional 10 MT of charcoal to the camp at no additional cost to TBC to compensate for any potential shortfall during subsequent distributions.

TBC was sponsored by the SDC to participate in the “Satisfying Domestic Energy Needs in a Humanitarian Context” training conference in Switzerland in May 2013 and presented on opportunities and constraints in the provision and use of cooking fuels in the camp context.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

As part of TBC’s Strategic Plan 2013-2017, the supply chain will be expected to accommodate the more diverse requirements of CMT. In camps where CMT has been piloted during the reporting period, adjustments to the Supplies Calculation Form (SCF) and Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR) were carried out for the respective Field Offices. This has now been field-tested and incorporated into all Field Office data sets.

Also as part of this process, a Supply Chain and Population Data Management Workshop was conducted to review processes in both disciplines, and to better facilitate integration of work approach for both the Field Data Assistants and the Supplies Officers. This was also an opportunity for the Field Office Supply Chain teams to receive an introduction from the IT Manager at the early stages in the development of the online database project for Population Data Management. Not only did this allow the Supply Chain teams to gain an initial understanding of how the online database will improve integration and accuracy of population data, but the ensuing discussions around the intrinsic links between population data and supply chain were the catalyst for the IT Manager to further develop elements of the database, allowing conceptualisation of a “Supply Chain Module” that will form a subsequent stage in the project development.

TBC PROGRAMME GUIDELINES

As a result of the revised Strategic Plan, the increased focus on preparedness, and CMT, Programme Guidelines will need to be significantly revised. The TBC Programme will no longer place primary emphasis on relief assistance, and Population Data Management will become the primary repository for integrating information on all programme elements that TBC utilises in support to the community.

The Programme Guidelines will therefore become two separate and discrete documents “Population Data Management Guidelines” and “Supply Chain Guidelines”.

Given current timelines for the roll-out of both the online database project and the expansion of the CMT initiative, it is expected that these separate guidelines will be achieved in the latter part of 2013.

VEHICLE LOGISTICIANS

As programmes become more firmly established into all camps, the number of TBC staff in each Field Office has gradually increased to ensure effective implementation. This has required each Field Office to better utilise existing resources, particularly vehicles. To support this, TBC has recruited a Driver/Logistician to be based in each Field Office. With the support and guidance of the Logistics Manager in Bangkok, each Driver/Logistician will take primary responsibility for the care and maintenance of the Field Office vehicle fleet, as well as provide improved information and feedback in the overall fleet control and management.

PROCUREMENT

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

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

During the first half of 2013, the price of rice decreased from 18,500 baht/MT in December 2012 to 17,300 baht/MT in June 2013. For pulses, TBC has monitored the cost of locally sourced mung beans, but it is still over 70% higher than the imported yellow split peas TBC continues to procure.

To improve charcoal quality specifications and the timeliness of deliveries, the TBC Procurement Committee has encouraged two new suppliers with relatively low volume contracts, but otherwise selected only the supplier with the best quality and reliability record. The charcoal quality from these small manufacturers is still not consistent, so TBC has to monitor the charcoal quality closely. TBC is also encouraging suppliers to make improvements and to keep the diversity of local suppliers and maintain alternative charcoal sources.

Since AsiaREMIX formulation was changed in August 2011, TBC has specified the extrusion technique in the production process to try to retain the micronutrient content. However only one manufacturer has tendered under this specification. To increase competition and to test whether a blended process would be less perishable in a stockpile situation, the extrusion condition was removed from the tender for the stockpile in Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang. The non-extrusion technique provides a lighter colour of the finished product which seems to be more preferred by the camp residents.

QUALITY CONTROL

TBC employs professional inspection companies to carry out independent checks on both quality and quantity of supplies. Sampling rates are based on international standards of commodity testing, the Acceptable Quality Level (AQL). From January to June 2013, a total of 208 professional inspections for quality and weight were performed on food items and charcoal, 70% of which took place in camps. Due to the ex-factory terms where the seller's responsibility ends at the source, the inspection of fortified flour is carried out at the factory and yellow split peas prior to shipment, at Bangkok Port and sometimes in camps to check for deterioration during transportation.

During this period, TBC increased the number of inspection companies it contracted from one (SGS) to three. The two new companies, Intertek and Cotecna, have less experience in working in the refugee camp environment, so TBC has given them more assignments to strengthen their experience and familiarity with this work.

SGS provided Supply Inspection Training in Ban Mae Surin to provide warehouse staff with a fundamental knowledge of rice inspection, including TBC's supply specifications.

RECEIPT, DISTRIBUTION AND STOCK MANAGEMENT

Refugee Camp Committees are responsible for the receipt and distribution of supplies, with close guidance and monitoring by TBC's supply chain staff. A standardised warehouse management system is now operating in all camps. Ration distributions are recorded both in the ration book and on a "Ration Distribution Register" (RDR). The RDR is primarily a stock management tool, but is also used for providing the actual feeding figure

following a distribution. The RDR is a section by section record of all those who collected a ration at a warehouse in any given month. It records at a ration book level the actual amounts of each commodity distributed to each household and the actual number of each age group who collected rations. The "Ration Distribution Warehouse" (RDW) form is a warehouse level summary of the RDR, collating distributions to all sections undertaken from a particular warehouse and providing a clear stock balance which is recorded and reported at the end of each distribution. This is a theoretical stock if correct quantities were distributed to the number of persons recorded.

Following distributions a physical stock count is undertaken by both warehouse and TBC staff and any discrepancies from the RDW balance are investigated and recorded on the stock card. Stock balances are recorded, kept in stock and deducted from the next purchase order.

RATION BOOKS

Each household has a ration book stating their entitlement. Following the Annual Population Verification (APV) exercise in November, when every family was required to present themselves and be re-recorded, the 2013 ration books were issued to all households in December. TBC's ration book system has been upgraded for 2013. Each household now has one book with different coloured pages for registered and unregistered refugees. The ration books contain the MoI/UNHCR registration number of the registered population, or a TBC-taken photograph of the unregistered. TBC also introduced an additional parameter for the APV exercise in November, whereby each individual has been issued a unique six-digit TBC PIN number as part of their population record and this is included in each household ration book. This is to improve linkages between refugees and their entitlements to TBC rations and services. Since 2010 all adult refugees have to be physically present at distributions, or have an exemption letter in order to receive rations and TBC has placed posters in front of each warehouse to inform them of this.

WAREHOUSING

Warehouses are systematically assessed for structural problems on a monthly basis and are renovated or repaired on an annual basis. Since 2007 camp committees agreed to "phase-out" all rice silos used in Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang and since then 15 silos have been

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: NAW BLUE, ASSISTANT WAREHOUSE MANAGER, MAE LA



Naw Blue has been working with the warehouse staff in Mae La camp since 2009. Having entered the camp in 2006, the 37-year old mother of two is now an Assistant Warehouse Manager.

Comparing the warehouse now from when she started working with TBC in 2006, Naw Blue notes the significant improvements in organisation, record keeping, and verification. When she started, rations were distributed twice a month based on estimates of section population. “I did not see any balance recorded and... after the distribution the warehouse was empty”, with very little paperwork or record keeping.

Noting how much more detailed warehouse records now are, Naw Blue says “now everything is well organised and looks professional”. She adds that “I want myself to be seen as being transparent”, noting that there are now monthly Ration Distribution register (RDR) checks, stock card in-and-out records, rations are balanced and the fact that all adults must be present to collect their rations.

In addition to the opportunity to earn a stipend, Naw Blue values the skills she has gained in the warehouse and the contribution she is able to make to her community. The work, she says “gives me high value experience, especially with supply chain issues”.

“More importantly”, Naw Blue adds, “it presents me with an opportunity to work for the war-affected community”.

replaced. There remain four silos out of a total 13 warehouses in Mae Ra Ma Luang and six silos out of 15 warehouses in Mae La Oon.

Between January and June several warehouse roofs were repaired, charcoal areas were physically separated from other commodities, some distribution areas were extended and netting was installed inside some warehouses to provide protection from birds.

TBC plans to improve warehouse operations to provide covered space for beneficiaries waiting for registration and distribution and to prevent non-staff from entering the warehouses. However, due to funding constraints only some warehouses have been improved, while others have been provided with temporary tents to shade/shelter beneficiaries in front of the warehouse. Some camps do not have sufficient space for a permanent shaded shelter.

The “hybrid design” warehouses consist of eucalyptus and bamboo in combination with a cement slab or raised/woven bamboo floor on wooden or cement posts and with a corrugated iron roof, complete with fibreglass skylights.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Following an environmental impact assessment in 2012 a number of recommendations were made. Most of these recommendations were work planned for 2013 and progress to date has been good.

In order to reduce the environmental impact of transporting commodities over long distances, transport distances is now one of the procurement criteria considered during a contract award committee session. This is mostly relevant in awards for the supply and transport of building materials for the shelter programme.

In March, a new contract was awarded to a charcoal supplier whose packaging has enabled camp staff to offload and stack the charcoal in the warehouse with significantly less commodity damage and resultant charcoal.

A charcoal warehouse in Mae Hong Son, located near a stream, has been closed and is no longer being used. Charcoal distribution in this camp has now been moved to the four other remaining warehouses with less of an environmental impact.

EMERGENCY RESPONSES

BAN MAE SURIN FIRE, MARCH 22

A massive fire swept through Ban Mae Surin refugee camp killing 37 people, including several children, injuring more than 200, and destroying more than 400 homes and community buildings, including schools, the health clinic, and food warehouses. More than 2,300 people were left homeless.

March 22nd was a typical dry season day in Ban Mae Surin, hot and dusty and still. At around three in the afternoon, smoke was seen rising from one house and within minutes, many more were engulfed. Before long, the fire had razed two sections of the camp. Because fire fighting capabilities are limited, the refugees could do little more than flee.

There were no staff from TBC in the camp on the day of the fire. The TBC Field Coordinator immediately mobilised two staff members to travel to the camp with blankets and dried food while other NGO partners also marshalled emergency supplies, plastic sheeting, and an emergency medical team.

A meeting of NGOs was held in Mae Hong Son to discuss the situation and begin coordinating the emergency response. The first priority was to care for the injured, set up temporary shelter for those who had lost their homes, and provide meals. Communal kitchens were set up by the camp committee and meals prepared with rations and fresh vegetables provided by TBC to all those directly affected.

Cooperation and coordination between the Thai authorities and the NGOs has been outstanding. The Governor of Mae Hong Son Province, with members of the military, flew into the camp the day after the fire to assess the situation. Daily coordination/planning meetings were held including participants from the refugee committee, TBC, UNHCR, other NGOs working in the camps, plus representatives from a range of Thai Government departments.

TBC staff assessed the loss and the damage in order to calculate the amount of money necessary to replace food and charcoal, and provide building materials to rebuild shelters. TBC then launched an immediate Emergency Appeal to raise the funds necessary to replace homes, food, and community buildings destroyed by the fire.

When reconstruction commenced, housing was the priority. TBC formed construction teams made up of volunteers from the camp who were paid a stipend. At the end of May, work on the houses was 90% complete and no one was living in temporary shelters. The response to the emergency appeal was tremendous at over 11 million Baht. Most community buildings have now been completed and services restored, but the healing process for the community still has a long way to go after such a tragic loss of family and friends.

Ban Mae Surin after the fire



FIRE PREVENTION

TBC requested to send zinc sheets for roofing instead of leaf thatch for Ban Mae Surin, to reduce the risk of further fires spreading, but this was turned down by the Thai authorities as the policy only allows semi-permanent materials for community buildings and not for shelters. However, the camps are always susceptible to fires during the dry season and in Mae La and Ban Don Yang camp small fires destroyed 22 houses. Fortunately, the fires were contained and there were no serious injuries.

EMERGENCY RELIEF IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/ MYANMAR

Cash transfers equivalent to a three month supply of rice are the main mechanism by which TBC strives to mitigate against the collapse of household economies and stabilise populations at risk of displacement in South East Burma/ Myanmar. The delivery of cash transfers enables a faster response to remote areas than would be possible with food aid. The injection of cash also helps to stimulate remote markets and maintain economic and social links with nearby towns, which is critically important in remote areas affected by conflict. CBOs are responsible for the assessment of needs, delivery and monitoring of this assistance, while TBC provides oversight and capacity building support.

The criteria for providing cash transfers was modified at the beginning of 2013 to reflect the relative decrease in shocks to livelihoods during the ceasefires and to be more responsive to chronic poverty. Approximately half of the budget will continue to respond to shocks induced by armed conflict, associated human rights abuses and natural disasters which undermined livelihoods during the previous six months. The remaining funds will be disbursed amongst 21 townships in proportion with the baseline poverty rates published in the 2012 survey, "Changing Realities, Poverty and Displacement in South East Burma/ Myanmar". CBO partners have been tasked with conducting focus group discussions with a range of community representatives in order to target assistance to the village tract(s) with the most chronic food security problems.

CBO partners were supported to distribute cash transfers to over 10,000 civilians from 39 villages across four townships during the first half of 2013. There have been delays in introducing the new targeting methodology, and so all of the assistance delivered so far has been responding to livelihood shocks. The Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People has responded to flooding which destroyed irrigation canals and damaged paddy fields and a separate case of pest infestation induced by high density cropping to support displaced communities in northern Hpapun Township. The Karen Social Welfare and Development Centre (KSWDC) responded to a fire that killed two people, destroyed 71 houses and caused substantial loss of food stocks and property in a village in Demawso Township.

The Karen Office of Relief and Development (KORD) assisted villages in Thandaung and Htantabin Townships who were displaced or had plantations flooded when the Thaukyehkha (Htone Bo) dam was operationalised. KORD also assisted villagers in Hpapun Township who had been subjected to land confiscation, forced labour, extortion and damaged paddy fields due to unseasonal rains.

CBO partners submitted eight monitoring reports during the period, which included narrative and financial records accounting for the distribution of cash transfers to 13,701 beneficiaries. In addition, nine impact assessments which had been conducted approximately six months after the distribution of cash transfers were submitted. There were no significant protection concerns attributed to the distribution of aid raised in these field reports and impact assessments.

FOOD ASSISTANCE TO IDP CAMPS

During the first half of 2013, the IDP camp populations supported by TBC were relatively stable with the population at the end of the June documented in Figure 2.9. There was an increase of 164 people (1%) in the six camps during the period, although the total population is still 201 people less than in June 2012. While there continue to be new arrivals whose coping strategies have been exhausted deeper inside South East Burma/ Myanmar, those departing to survey conditions in and around their former villages have tended to depart as individuals rather than as entire households.

Figure 2.12: IDP Camp Populations (June 2013)

Camp	Adjacent State	Pop <5		Pop >5		Feeding Figure
		M	F	M	F	
Loi Kaw Wan	Shan	159	214	1,325	1,334	3,032
Loi Tai Lang	Shan	146	141	1,287	1,053	2,627
Loi Sam Sip	Shan	19	11	230	182	442
Loi Lam	Shan	12	11	133	138	294
Ee Tu Hta	Karen	237	238	1,685	1,713	3,873
Halockhani	Mon	172	178	1,508	1,533	3,391
Total:		745	793	6,168	5,953	13,659

TBC continued to provide monthly rations of rice and iodised salt into the Shan and Karen IDP camps, although the other food items provided to the refugee camps are not supplied as there is more access to land and supplementary food sources. The exception to this is Halockhani, which only receives three months of rations to cover food shortages during the wet season when access to labour and rice stocks are limited. Supplies are delivered on a monthly basis to Loi Kaw Wan, Loi Lam and Ee Tu Hta, while stockpiles for the wet season are delivered to Loi Tai Lang, Loi Sam Sip and Halockhani when access roads are impassable.

TBC staff dedicated 36 days to monitoring supply chain procedures, protection and camp management issues in the IDP camps during the period. Supplies were delivered as scheduled in all of the Shan camps, and the stockpiles in Loi Tai Lang and Loi Sam Sip were completed in May. However, staffing changes amongst the provincial Thai authorities caused delays of up to 10 days for deliveries

to Ee Tu Hta camp each month between February and May. Similarly, the rice stockpile for Halockhani was delayed until July due to staffing changes within the Mon Relief and Development Committee (MRDC). Luckily, the wet season started late and supplies were still delivered before the roads were too muddy.

Household poverty assessments were conducted in each of the camps during the past two cold seasons in December and January. Over 1,000 households were surveyed on each occasion, with every household interviewed in the smaller camps and a sample of 200 households interviewed in the larger camps. The figure below documents average findings for key indicators in each camp and compares the results to findings from rural communities further away from the border as reported in TBC's 2012 publication of "Changing Realities, Poverty and Displacement in South East Burma/ Myanmar".

Figure 2.13: Household Poverty Indicators in IDP Camps and South East Burma

Location	Lack Access to Safe Drinking Water	Lack Access to Improved Sanitation	Lack Access to Quality Shelter	Inadequate Food Consumption	Debt Induced by Food Shortage	Composite Poverty Index
Loi Kaw Wan	0%	5%	98%	7%	40%	30%
Loi Lam	0%	1%	98%	8%	25%	26%
Loi Sam Sip	0%	0%	62%	3%	35%	20%
Loi Tai Leng	54%	1%	65%	19%	53%	38%
Ee Tu Hta	55%	3%	99%	74%	33%	53%
Halockhani	71%	12%	85%	50%	43%	52%
IDP camps Overall (2011-12 average)	34%	5%	86%	33%	39%	39%
SE Burma/Myanmar (2010-12 average)	73%	49%	80%	55%	36%	59%

Household poverty assessment results suggest that more than a third of households (39%) in IDP camps are unable to meet their basic needs, but that living conditions are generally better than in remote communities deeper inside Burma/Myanmar. Access to humanitarian relief is reflected by significantly higher indicators for food consumption, clean water supply and improved sanitation in the IDP camps. The quality of housing and rate of indebtedness caused by food shortages are comparable to other remote communities in South East Burma/Myanmar. Indicators for citizenship, land ownership and livestock ownership were generally lower in the IDP camps, however, and indicative of barriers to return and reintegration.

The Karen site (Ee Tu Hta) recorded higher levels of poverty than the Shan IDP camps in both years. While this is most noticeable in regards to food consumption, diets evidently became more nutritious in the Ee Tu Hta after the ceasefire agreements enabled greater freedom of movement in 2012. Data from the Shan camps also suggests that food consumption patterns correlate closely with greater access to casual labour. However, low rates of citizenship in Burma/Myanmar and high rates of household expenditures on food reflect the ongoing vulnerability of Shan IDPs and dependence on casual labour in Thailand.

There is also an unofficial settlement of 539 refugees located in Wieng Heng district of Chiang Mai province in Thailand. The rations for this camp remained pegged between the standard for refugee camps and that for other Shan camps, with additional food items provided except for yellow split peas. However, as displaced Shan persons are generally not acknowledged as refugees by the Thai authorities, most live in farms, orchards and construction sites throughout northern Thailand. To alleviate needs until work is found and income generated, TBC supported a Shan CBO to provide two weeks rice support for 1,437 new arrivals in Fang, Chaiprakarn and Mai Ai districts of Chiang Mai province during the first half of 2013.

SAFE HOUSE

The Sangklaburi Safe House provides residential care for adults and the elderly who are generally un-documented and have chronic physical and/or mental illnesses. Most residents do not have natural support systems, and have limited ability to generate income to assist with their care needs.

Church of Christ in Thailand now manages the Safe House, but TBC continues to provide core operational funds until the complete phase out end 2014. These funds are used to provide the residential care services. TBC has also been hosting a volunteer Rehabilitation Coordinator from Australian Volunteers International (AVI) at the Safe House who has just completed her term.

At present, 43 people live at the Safe House, 22 male and 21 female.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4: Participation and Governance— Camp Self-Governance and Community Development

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

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- Camp Management structures are representative and inclusive.
- Camp Management structures are revised, strengthened and responsive to the community.
- Refugees engage in participatory decision-making over resource allocation for community priorities.
- CBOs are strengthened to assume a lead role for their constituency during preparedness, return and repatriation.
- Civil society engagement promotes accountability and transparency in local governance mechanisms.

CAMP SELF- GOVERNANCE

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

ELECTIONS

TBC helped arrange and administer elections for refugee committees and camp committees, which take place every three years. During the reporting period, elections for the KRC and the seven camp committees under KRC were held, with some remarkable achievements. Part of this achievement comes as a result of the camp management evaluation conducted by TBC in 2012.

Elections were based on the election guidelines that TBC developed with the KRC and KnRC in 2012. In the previous reporting period TBC held workshops in all camps for both candidates and voters to help them be more familiar with the election process. TBC provided organisational and material support for the voting process, including providing ballots, ballot boxes, setting up polling places, and acting as polling clerks. For section elections, a voting booth was established in every section and for camp committee elections, a central voting station was set up in each camp, which TBC helped administer. During voting, TBC field staff also acted as election observers to ensure that the KRC election guidelines were adhered to. TBC is currently providing technical support to the KRC to produce a detailed election report, which is due in the next reporting period.

The elections resulted in a number of significant accomplishments in expanding refugees' right to vote, representation of women, and instituting a secret ballot process. These accomplishments will be highly beneficial in aiding refugees establish effective and representative community governance systems when they return to Burma/Myanmar.

For the first time, all unregistered refugees were permitted to vote, a significant accomplishment in terms of improving residents' inclusivity as only approximately 52% of residents are actually registered. In addition, unregistered residents were able to stand as candidates for KRC and Section Committees. However, unregistered refugees were not allowed to stand for camp committees. This is because unregistered refugees are unable to travel between camps, which is a requirement of being on a camp committee. In another major step towards implementing effective representation systems, every camp resident aged 20 or over was able to vote. In previous elections, only the "heads of household" were permitted to vote. Voters were registered according to their section in the camps and based on TBC's population database. A secret ballot system was also used.

TBC provided material and logistic support for a comprehensive information campaign to ensure voters understood the voting and registration processes and the importance of participating. Candidates' profiles were displayed widely in every camp, public forums were held, and trainings conducted on how to fill in a ballot. Additional support was also provided to enable illiterate residents to vote.

Election sub-committees were able to follow almost all of the predetermined guidelines. There were a few exceptions to this, notably ensuring that all candidates met the stipulated age and education levels. It was often difficult to find eligible candidates in this regard.

TBC has supported the KWO and the KNWO to increase women's participation in camp leadership and community affairs, by negotiating for seats in the electoral processes of the camp committees. Out of the 15 new KRC committee members, seven are women (an increase from 20% to 46%). Out of five KRC executive committee members, two women were elected. Out of 105 camp committee members, 29 are women (27%).

KnRC elections will take place in the second half of 2013. These have been postponed mainly because of the work required to support camp residents after the Ban Mae Surin fire in March. The 2013 election process will then

be reviewed, lessons learned articulated, and guidelines for the new elections (2016) prepared.

These are all major achievements in terms of preparedness, since refugees' exposure to democratic processes and principles will be an important asset upon their return to Burma/Myanmar.

ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

TBC staff together with the refugee committees and camp management staff reviewed a number of documents such as job descriptions, staff policy and stipends, work plans, budgets, staff lists, and staff appraisals for all camp stipend staff. Many changes in the composition of camp committee members have continued to take place, chiefly due to resettlement to third countries. An internship programme provides students with the opportunity to work in the camp committees, and as such develop a number of skills that could be useful for them to engage in jobs in the camps, back in Burma/Myanmar, or in a third country. Nevertheless, it has been difficult to retain staff, a situation that may improve with the increase in the stipend rates during the reporting period.

Figure 2.14: Camp Stipend staff

Programme	Number of Staff		Total	% of women
	Male	Female		
Main camp committee/Office staff	117	76	193	39%
Zone committee	22	5	27	19%
Section leaders and section committee	393	122	515	24%
Warehouse and MDO staff	223	136	359	38%
Household leaders	132	83	215	39%
Advisor and judiciary	39	11	50	22%
Child minders/disability carers	25	149	174	86%
CoC committee	22	15	37	41%
EDG camp-based staff	14	13	27	48%
Shelter staff	112	20	132	15%
CAN staff	49	25	74	34%
Community Nutrition Programme Assistance	11	10	21	48%
CMT staff	35	25	60	42%
Total (excluding security staff):	1,194	690	1,884	37%
Security Staff	771	45	816	6%

NEW ARRIVALS

KRC, KnRC, CMSP, camp committees and New Arrivals Committees, with support from TBC, revised the new arrivals criteria for 2013. The current criteria is still being used to identify those who are eligible to stay in the camps, and the additional new criteria will be used to identify the most vulnerable among new arrivals and thus determine their food ration category. A Training of Trainers was held in preparation for the new criteria roll out in the camps which came into use in June, as the backlog of interviews with new arrivals were initiated.

The current new arrivals criteria is not to determine refugee status but is very broad and based on exclusion of the following categories: resettlement, food, or job seekers, anyone involved in trafficking, politicians, combatants, traders, and Thai villagers. A new arrival family must then meet one of the following criteria to be eligible for food:

- Four or more children with only 1 adult able to work.
- A family of three people or less where one has a chronic illness or poor health.
- The head of household is seriously physically or mentally disabled and cannot work, no one else in the household can support the family, no relatives or family in camp to help.
- Single parents with dependent children.
- Over 60 years old with no relatives or family in camp to depend on.
- Orphaned children and/or separated children who do not have anyone to look after them and do not live in a boarding house.
- Gender-Based Violence Survivors who have no relatives or family in camp.

CAMP MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

The CMWG met twice with participation from refugee committees, camp committees, CBOs, NGOs and UNHCR. A key topic was how to address youth-related issues such as drug use, misbehaviour and youth gangs, which have become a matter of concern in all camps. In March, for instance, in Mae La camp, fighting erupted between Karen and Muslim youth because of business competition. Furthermore, three young people were attacked while walking back home at night time, one of

them suffering serious injuries and admitted to Mae Sot hospital. In an effort to improve the situation, camps committees have held public forums and met with some parents, but little progress has been achieved so far.

KRC AND KnRC ANNUAL MEETINGS

KnRC conducted its annual meeting in January. The main issues discussed were sharing information on repatriation with camp residents and the roles that KnRC, camp committees and CBOs should play in this regard. Election guidelines and preparations, plus the profile exercise being conducted by UNHCR/Mae Fah Luang Foundation in all camps, featured among the topics.

The KRC annual meeting was held in February, from which various issues and concerns were raised with UNHCR and CCSDPT members, including how to further enhance coordination between CCSDPT and the refugee committees. A number of initiatives to this end are being planned, described in various sections of this report.

CAPACITY BUILDING OF CAMP-BASED STAFF AND CBOs

Many camp-based trainings were provided during the reporting period, targeting stipend staff as well as CBOs (KWO, KNWO, KYO, KSNG, CSC, CCBC). TBC seeks to develop CBO capacity to support the provision of important services within the camps, and to build a pool of potential human resources for eventual recruitment into senior positions in camp administration.

In total, trainings were attended by 5,296 participants (44% women). Topics included CMT, nutrition, income generation, project management, dealing with new arrivals, implementing the CoC, HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness, caretaking at boarding houses, supply chain, the Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism, job orientation and IT.

In addition, KRC organised an exchange activity attended by KnRC, camp committees and TBC staff, totalling 32 participants. These activities were designed to enable learning about challenges, achievements and problem solving in each camp, while also strengthening cooperation across camps.

BENEFICIARY PROFILE: SHINE DE PAW



Shine De Paw has been working with the camp IT team for three years, helping to monitor the camp population database. Shine told TBC that working as a camp IT staff she had developed her IT skills and feels that she is admired by her community. Shine also told TBC that this training and her work provided a high level of confidence around her own preparedness for return, and that she was sure that she could use these skills and experience in earning her future career prospects.

“I think that I will be able to apply the knowledge and skills that I gained for my personal life, and able to teach others in my community. IT plays important roles in daily life; all public and private sectors require IT for their work, and without IT they may not be able to catch up with rapid changes in this highly competitive society. I am proud of myself that I have an opportunity to contribute my skills in the refugee community.”

With the same objective, KnRC, KRC, camp committees and CMSP organised an exposure trip to Tham Hin camp. Learning focused on three main issues: how to work with different generations (elderly and young people) in ways that ensure good cooperation and benefit from the experiences and skills of different age groups; how to make better use of plastic sheets for the shelters’ roof; and how to ensure a higher percentage of women in camp management at all levels. Another exposure trip was undertaken to Mae La camp in May, focusing on how to deal with issues proper to large camps.

For a complete list of TBC trainings conducted during the reporting period, please see the Appendix.

CODE OF CONDUCT REPORTING

In May, KRC organised a workshop to share information on the CoC activities and challenges, and in particular to review disciplinary action procedures. Based on lessons learned during the past year, it was recommended by many CoC members that the disciplinary actions are amended so that severe cases of breaching could be dealt with by dismissing staff straightway without following the step of disciplinary action (verbal warning, written warning etc.). This amendment was approved, to be effective in all camps from June onwards.

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT

TBC camp management staff continued to monitor camp administration costs, staff stipends and supplies used for “Extra Needs” in all nine camps.

Financial support and monitoring of funding expenses continued to be provided to all partners in receipt of TBC funding, including KRC and KnRC central offices for administration costs; the KWO Camp Support Project; KNWO’s “Integrated Building Capacity of Women and Care for the Well-being of Children” and “Child Development Project”, and the KRCEE “Nursery School Teacher Project”. Financial procedures and basic accountant training as well as assistance on budget projection were provided to all partners. Each partner’s proposals, work plan and budget was reviewed and submitted to TBC management for funding consideration.

TBC supported KnRC in submitting a mini-proposal to ANCP/AUSAID for their awareness activities on preparedness for return and on the 2013 camp elections. Much of this was done in partnership with CBOs, under guidance from TBC Programme staff. The proposal was approved – including some activities related to lessons learned from the Ban Mae Surin fire, as suggested by AUSAID.

Extra needs: TBC provides a fixed amount of additional “Extra Needs” rice to camp committees to cover a range of activities such as training, social activities, in-camp security, Thai authorities, activities in the camps, volunteer work (e.g. road repairs) and initial support to new arrivals.

A Training Needs Assessment of TBC Camp Management Support Programme staff indicated three main areas that require staff capacity building:

Figure 2.15: Summary of CoC Complaints

Date*	Issue	Action taken
Jan-13	Misuse of power: committed by the warehouse manager towards other staff & camp residents.	Dismissal.
Jan-13	Corruption: CAN manager & one of his staff were found selling water pipes.	Dismissal plus partial repayment.
Jan-13	Corruption & misuse of power: Section leader did not delete the details of a family who left for resettlement & kept their rations for himself, while threatening another family who wanted to report it to the CoC Committee & not allowing them access to water.	Dismissal.
Jan-13	Corruption: Population monitoring officer did not delete some residents' details from the ration book so as to keep the rations for himself.	Dismissal.
Jan-13	Corruption & misuse of power: three stipend staff were found selling 129 sacks of rice.	Written warning to one staff & verbal warning to the other two.
Jan-13	Corruption: 14 camp committee staff involved in the sale of charcoal & sticky rice, allegedly to raise funds for Karen new year festivities.	Written warning. Also, all 14 staff signed a letter agreeing that if they were re-elected as camp committee staff & breached the CoC they would be dismissed straightway.
Mar-13	Corruption: Section leader & security staff sold 140 bamboo poles & 350 thatches.	Verbal & written warnings, plus they were not allowed to stand for the section committee election. They returned 140 bamboo poles & 300 thatches.
Mar-13	Harassment: committed by a camp committee candidate against a security staff.	Verbal warning.

* Date the investigation was concluded.

- How to design trainings.
- Training techniques (case studies, small group discussions, role play, etc.).
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) after training.

These are being planned for the coming months.

PARTICIPATION

FOSTERING INCLUSIVENESS IN PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Refugee and Camp Committees have generally increased inclusiveness of their constituents in preparedness-related activities. This broader participation has embraced various groups with specific return needs and aspirations, including women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities (PWDs). Nevertheless, some camp committees have all too often not made an effort to consider the distinct needs of Muslim residents and of other ethnicities.

In an effort to address such limitations, focus group discussions commenced with Muslim communities' representatives in the Tak camps, including women and young persons. Additional focus groups were held with youth, including those born in Thailand. Although still at an early stage, these consultations demonstrate that Muslim populations both appreciate and require more formal mechanisms to identify their particular needs and aspirations upon return, and to enable them to have a greater say in advocacy and preparedness actions. Discussions on how to take this forward are currently taking place within the Muslim community in Mae La, with support from TBC. Similarly, youth expressed the likelihood of substantial urban migration upon return, and identified the need for more life-skills training and "urban orientation" as part of preparedness.

In the reporting period, greater participation of refugee representatives in coordination meetings has been achieved, facilitated by outreach to local groups, wider provision of interpretation during meetings, translation of agendas, meeting minutes and associated documents. Similar improvements have been made in UN/CCSDPT agency participation in the bi-monthly KRC NGO coordination meetings in Mae Sot.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Preparations for the first external evaluation of TBC's communications with beneficiaries is underway, which shall also inform the updating of TBC's Communications Strategy and align it with the Strategic Plan for 2013-2017.

TBC employs a range of mechanisms aimed at ensuring consistent two-way access to information with diverse sectors of refugee communities. This is guided by TBC's Accountability to Beneficiaries Framework, and includes robust monitoring and technical support resources.

PUBLIC FORUMS

Public forums are open sessions between TBC staff and beneficiaries, held regularly in each camp at pre-arranged times and locations, commonly rotating among sections. They are used to explain current TBC activities and upcoming plans and to provide an open and safe space for beneficiaries to raise their questions and concerns.

The forums are meant to be held on a monthly basis. However, implementing this mechanism in large camps has been problematic given the many sections that would have to be visited and the lack of resources. Maintaining attendance levels in smaller camps has also proved challenging. Public forums in Ban Don Yang and Tham Hin are thus currently only held every four months. Due to the fire, no public forums were held in Ban Mae Surin.

In the first half of 2013, a total of 18 public forums were held in all camps, representing an average of two per camp, each typically attended by between 50 and 200 people. This nevertheless represents a low rate of attendance which TBC is currently considering how to address. Common themes raised at public forums include:

- Food ration levels and plans for further revisions.
- Feedback on the shelter, nutrition, CAN and income generation programmes.
- Camp residents' participation in programming.



Public Forum in Tham Hin

NOTICE BOARDS AND COMMENT BOX INSTALLATIONS



Notice boards and comment boxes are installed at distribution points in all camps, and at key CBO offices and other strategic locations in some camps. Standard notices, such as food and cooking fuel ration entitlements, distribution schedules, warehouse regulations, and TBC contact details are displayed. Notices are also used for specific announcements, such as changes in programmes or policy. Comment boxes give camp residents the opportunity to provide TBC with anonymous feedback on programme-related issues.

Only 25 comments were posted during the period due to three main reasons:

1. Some installations have fallen into disrepair which gives residents the impression that the mechanism is not functioning properly.
2. Residents feel that the boxes are a “black hole” and contributors typically do not get a response.
3. Residents feel that raising concerns to TBC does not really result in any positive change.

Comments boxes will be redesigned in the next six months and the new Beneficiary Feedback Report Summary will provide regular reports back to communities.

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS (PSA)

The purpose of broadcasting PSAs is to widen access to information, particularly to illiterate persons. Content can be specific to a particular development, or general updates and motivational messages related to ongoing TBC programming. Production is outsourced to the Mae Sot-based Karen Student Network Group (KSNG), for broadcasting primarily over camp public address systems, but also over the KSNG’s community radio stations and during public forums etc. There are no public address systems in Nu Po and Mae La Oon camps.

The second PSA pilot planned for early 2013 was postponed, and is currently being recorded. The subject of the PSA is CCSDPT’s generic Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism and the DHA-WG’s Operating Guidelines for Humanitarian Workers. The first PSA was not disseminated to all camps, and following significant feedback, substantial changes were made to the second PSA.

COMMUNITY RADIO BROADCASTS



Programme news and information via KSNG’s community radio stations operate in six of the nine camps (Ban Don Yang, Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin), broadcasting weekly news updates on a daily basis through short-wave transmitters and listened to by residents over pocket radios. Content is provided either through PSAs or through interviews with TBC staff. TBC provides support for minor equipment needs to help the stations continue their broadcasts.

As of June 2013, these broadcasts included news pieces clarifying the needs-based assessment and allocation of shelter materials and background information to the introduction of TBC's CMT approach in Mae La.

TBC continues to support material and financial needs of camp radio stations on a case-by-case basis. Karen News submitted a discussion paper about enhancing community media engagement in refugee camps which proposes a more strategic approach in the future.

TBC NEWS

Two editions of the quarterly newsletter were produced in the reporting period, featuring a condolence message for the victims and survivors of the Mae Surin fire, CMT, the New Arrivals Policy for 2013, local partners' participation in programme implementation, results of the KRC and camp committee election, and CCSDPT-UNHCR's information sharing initiative and updates on peace processes in Burma/Myanmar.

Standard information includes the beneficiary complaints mechanisms, TBC fun quiz, food rations commodity prices, and TBC-verified population statistics.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS (FGDs) WITH CBOS

CBOs provide vital social services to the camp populations, have intimate perspectives on issues relevant to the communities, and function as crucial agents in developing the human capital of their communities, in particular to prepare younger generations for camp leadership and social mobilisation. In addition, they are vital assets in representing the needs and aspirations of their constituents under any return and rehabilitation scenario. Regular consultations are held through FGDs with members of vulnerable and under-represented groups to ensure their inputs into programming.

A total of 18 meetings were held with senior representatives from 26 different camp-based CBOs on topics relating to:

- Developments in TBC programming, updates on external dynamics impacting the refugee setting, Social trends within the camps, especially relating to diversity, equity and protection and preparedness for return.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH PERSONS FROM DIVERSE AND UNDER-REPRESENTED GROUPS

Complementary FGDs are held with members of diverse sectors of the camp to widen beneficiary inputs into programming.



A total of 10 FGDs were held in the reporting period, typically in neutral locations, with no camp leadership present. While roundtables with CBOs address a wider range of issues, those held with persons from diverse groups typically focus on a specific theme. A recurrent theme has been preparedness for return and their potential roles, concerns, aspirations and likely responses under any return scenario. The groups engaged included religious leaders, Thai-born youth, Muslim community elders, Muslim women and Muslim youth.

DISTRIBUTION FEEDBACK FORM

This tool was introduced in conjunction with the food ration reductions in January 2012 to monitor impacts and responses. It was discontinued in January 2013 as no further ration reductions were envisioned. Given the upcoming changes to food ration levels and eligibility criteria, this tool is being revised for re-introduction in late 2013. A report on the 2012 findings, including recommendations for the next phase, is being drafted.

BENEFICIARY COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

To further strengthen this mechanism, a review session with all field staff was conducted during the Annual Staff Workshop in May 2013. In addition, CCSDPT's Camp Management Working Group (CMWG) is developing a generic Beneficiary Complaints Mechanism to harmonise mechanisms from individual agencies. To date, 19 of the 21 CCSDPT agencies have joined the initiative. An awareness-raising campaign is being planned for the roll-out.

MONITORING AND RESPONDING TO COMMUNICATIONS

Beneficiary communications data has now been separated from the Monthly Monitoring Report (MMR) and will be reported through the Beneficiary Feedback Report (BFR). This is a quarterly report summarising communications, comments and complaints from beneficiaries. The BFR will also feature recommendations aiming to guide operational and strategic planning interventions.

In addition, a Beneficiary Feedback Report Summary (BFRS) is disseminated to the camps to help ensure a two-way communication process. The first covers the January-March period, and will be displayed throughout camps during Q3.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT RESOURCES

Audience Profile: an overview of camp population demographics and the communications environment of each camp is being carried out, to ensure better targeting of beneficiaries through TBC's communications. It will be shared with CCSDPT to inform its Information Sharing Centre Initiative.

Glossary of terms:

A lexicon of technical terms commonly used in programming is being compiled, listing Burmese, Karen and Karenni equivalents. UNHCR is producing a guide on terms related to voluntary repatriation and other sectors have been invited to develop their own glossaries to be shared with all relevant stakeholders. Ultimately, these could form a UNHCR-CCSDPT resource covering all sectors.

INFORMATION SHARING COORDINATION

TBC has sought to foster a more strategic and coordinated approach to disseminating information in the camps, particularly in relation to preparedness for return. It continues to support refugee's participation in all coordination meetings and, in some cases, facilitate programme-relevant coordination forums.

Additionally, staff have been involved in the CCSDPT Information Sharing Centre Initiative, which aims to provide camp residents with regular, reliable and consistent information on issues related to preparedness for return. In the reporting period, the CCSDPT Secretariat held consultations with camp committees and CBOs to gather feedback and consider modalities for implementing this initiative. Different CCSDPT agencies have provided logistical support through this process, and TBC's Community Outreach Officer has assisted the consultations in Mae La, Umpiem Mai and Nu Po.

GENDER, EQUITY AND DIVERSITY

In the reporting period, beneficiary communication focal points were identified within each field site team. This will substantially enhance internal communication processes as well as field team sensitisation on accountability, gender, diversity, equity and protection, among other issues.

GENDER

TBC recognises the essential role that women's organisations provide alongside the formal camp management structures, and as such provides funding and technical support to their staff, administration and activities.

Support to the Karenni National Women Organisation (KNWO)

TBC's support to the KNWO began in 2011 through the project "KNWO's Integrated Building Capacity of Women and Care for the Well-being of Children", focusing on advocacy regarding gender issues, livelihood programmes for women and early child development, and undertaken in Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin.

Under the Early Child Development component, the project employs 196 stipend workers (including 100 teachers) and is currently providing school lunches for 1,500 children. Basic health care is also provided. All staff sign TBC's Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy and teachers take part in refresher trainings every three months (on child rights, nutrition, child hygiene practices etc.). The project also supports day care centres. As of June 2013, the Ban Mai Nai Soi centre assists seven children and employs three teachers, while the Ban Mae Surin centre caters for six children with two teachers employed.

Under the Women's Livelihood Programme, a new series of sewing trainings has been initiated, and a weavers' exchange was attended by 27 weavers working in both camps and producing traditional cloths, *longyi*, bags, etc. which are sold to increase their household income. One of the sewing centres in Ban Mai Nai Soi was expanded so that more women can take part in the project, which is also planned for Ban Mae Surin in the second semester of 2013. On International Women's Day, festivities in both camps were attended by over 400 women and men, when information on gender issues was widely disseminated.

The project also includes a Network and Advocacy Campaign Programme whereby events to discuss women and refugees' issues are promoted.

An evaluation conducted in February concluded that the project has achieved all its targets, although some activities were not implemented as planned since more focus had to be given to emergency assistance and support for the victims of the fire in Ban Mae Surin. Nevertheless, monitoring continued to be a challenge, particularly in Ban Mae Surin, as it is dependent on the availability of transport and weather conditions, especially in the rainy season. Another difficulty in the reporting period relates to insufficient hygiene materials for the nursery schools. Low funding for administration costs has also created extra burdens in terms of project management.

Support to the Karen Women's Organisation (KWO)

TBC has supported the KWO Camp Support Project since 2009 – it focuses on the empowerment of women as well as on community caregiving, and is undertaken in seven camps but not Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin.

The project has been very successful in fostering women's participation in community management, as 353 out of

the 378 stipend workers employed are women playing key roles within KWO education, health and social welfare programmes, as well as in information sharing and administration. They are also actively engaged in leadership and decision making regarding camp affairs. Activities they are typically involved in include monitoring safe houses for vulnerable residents, family crisis counselling, supervising separated children, caring for the sick and elderly, advocating for women in the justice system, coordinating events, providing training and awareness raising, resettlement assistance, among others.

KWO has a policy of supporting women with young children so that they are able to remain at work and participate fully in community development. Fifteen babysitters are employed in seven camps, usually the husbands, grandparents, siblings or other relatives of the female staff.

Moreover, nursery school lunches are provided to 2,300 children in Mae Ra Ma Luang and Mae La Ooon.

Each month during the reporting period, KWO staff conducted staff training and also attended trainings given by other camp committees and NGOs. These have focused on finances, proposal and report writing, office management, constitutions on women rights, leadership skills, gender policies and Karen CBOs' communication methods – provided by Central KWO. TBC in particular conducted trainings on HIV/AIDS, physical development, nutrition, child protection and the Thai Policy for Children; while various NGOs provided trainings on topics such as prevention and handling of child abuse cases, leadership and management skills, flu diseases, how to use and put out fires, public speech, policies on displaced people and refugees' rights.

During the monitoring trips undertaken in the period, numerous staff expressed that TBC stipends had greatly benefited them and encouraged their working for the community. Many noted that they were able to pay for their children's school fees, purchase better food for their families, and save 1% of their stipends to support for KWO work. It was also found that the project has enhanced the camp structures' functioning and the services provided to the communities altogether. Women's ability to serve their communities and participate in civil society was increased. Furthermore, the project has developed their management and leadership skills not only through specific trainings but also by allowing them to take on increasing responsibilities, so that beneficiaries learn by doing.

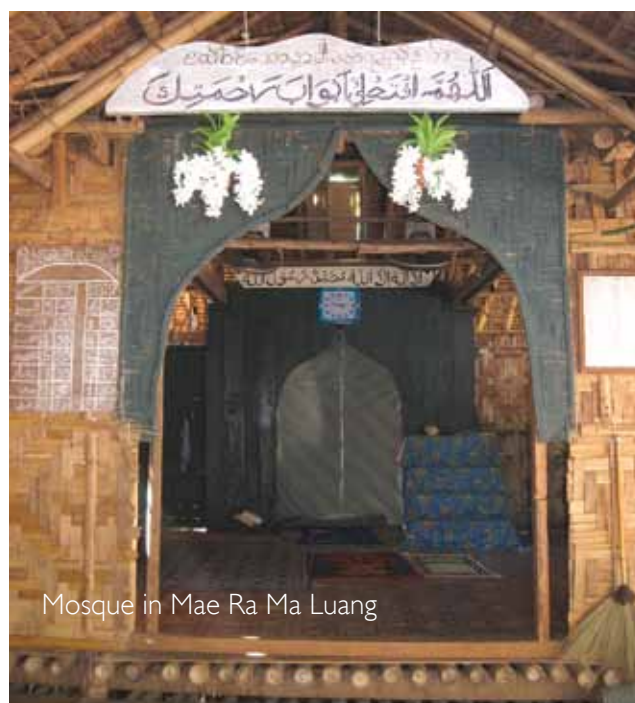
ETHNIC DIVERSITY

Until 2005, the ethnic diversity of camp populations was fairly stable, mainly represented by long-term Burman, Karen, and Karenni populations. This has now changed, particularly in the Tak camps, partially due to resettlement. Umpiem Mai and Nu Po remain the most ethnically diverse camps with over 20% of the populations comprising non-Karen ethnic groups, while Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La Oon and Tham Hin are the most homogenous with Karen comprising 99% of the populations.

The lack of a registration process for new arrivals since 2005 contributes to minority populations often being on the periphery of a community's structures and activities. In response, these populations have established ethnic-specific social and self-help services within their respective sub-communities. Moreover, refugee committees continue to work towards strengthening ethnic representation in camp management and social service provision. Examples of improved representation include the review of KRC's Election Guidelines to allow unregistered persons to participate in the KRC and camp elections which took place in January/March.

RELIGIOUS DIVERSITY

Christians and Buddhists comprise the largest religious groups at 51% and 36% respectively. The Tak camps register significant Islamic communities. Muslims now constitute over 20% of the population in Umpiem Mai, with an average of 10% in the other two Tak camps. Border-wide, there are currently 10,000 Muslims in the camps, representing 7.8% of the total refugee caseload.



Mosque in Mae Ra Ma Luang

Figure 2.16: % verified caseload by ethnicity
(Source: TBC population database, June 2013)

Ethnicity	UNHCR 2006	TBC Jun 2013 Border-wide %	MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH
Burman	2.1	3.6	0.2	-	0.5	0.4	2.9	13.4	8.1	1.5	0.7
Chin	0	0.3	0	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	-	0
Kachin	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	-	-
Karen	82.7	78.8	2.5	86.2	99.3	99.4	84.1	75.7	79.4	95.6	98.9
Karenni	13.7	9.8	93.7	13.2	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	-	-
Mon	0.3	0.8	0	-	0	-	0.8	2.4	1.6	2.2	0.5
Rakhine	0.1	0.3	0	-	0	-	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.1	-
Shan	0.6	0.5	3.3	0.5	0	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	0	-
Others	0.5	5.6	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	11.3	5.6	8	0.6	0

Note: “-” denotes no recorded presence/identification of the ethnicity within the population, while “0.0” represents a recorded presence lower than 0.05% of the total population. The “Others” category is substantial in the Tak camps as “Burmese Muslim” is a common response when surveying perceived ethnicities within Muslim communities, and thus are recorded as “Others”.

Figure 2.17: % Verified caseload by religion
(Source: TBC population database, June 2013)

Religion	TBC Jun 2013 Border-wide %	MNS %	MS %	MLO %	MRML %	ML %	UM %	NP %	DY %	TH %
Animist	5.6	50.3	0.6	2.2	2	0.3	0	0	-	0.1
Buddhist	36	13.5	3.8	29.3	23.2	51	45.2	43.8	14.7	9.2
Christian	50.5	36.2	95.6	68.1	74.2	36.5	34.4	47.9	84.9	90.8
Islam	7.8	0	-	-	0.4	12.2	20.3	8.3	0.4	-
Other	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.1	0	0	-	-

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

In recent years, the Muslim community in Umpiem Mai established women’s and youth associations, which have helped to raise the profile of their respective constituencies in camp affairs. The 2012 fire devastated large swathes of the Muslim community, and since then these associations have not been able to fully reorganise and remobilise themselves. In Mae La, the establishment of a Muslim women’s group continues to face resistance from its own community elders.

Focus group discussions held with Muslim women, youth and elders highlighted the vulnerability of Islamic communities in Myanmar, and the resulting limitations in terms of sustainable return in safety and dignity.

In camps with significant Muslim populations, TBC offers additional pulses as an alternative to fish paste, in an effort to respect preferences in the food ration for families who eat Halal food. Other TBC rations, including AsiaREMIX, are also *Halal*.

AGE DIVERSITY

As of June 2013, the age breakdown of the border-wide population is as follows:

Figure 2.18: Age Diversity

Under 6 months:	686	(0.5%)
6 months to 5 years:	14,709	(11.4%)
5 years to 18s:	43,777	(34.1%)
Adults:	69,308	(53.9%)

The UN defines “youth” as young persons between the ages of 15 and 24. These represent 22.6% of the overall caseload (source: TBC May 2013 TPD), with a maximum variation between camps of about 2%. Youth disaffection has increased markedly in the camps over the past 5-8 years, contributing to a reduction in social cohesion and

to specific trends such as dropping out of school, early marriages, unwanted pregnancies, sex selling, theft, gambling, substance abuse and group violence.

Both CBOs and UN/CCSDPT agencies have sought to address youth disillusionment, informed by UNHCR’s Child Protection Framework. Notable interventions in the past six months include:

- The KYO in Tham Hin continues to engage young people not attending school in intensive self-discipline programmes.
- The KRC and Karen-based CBOs are developing a concept note for establishing Adult Learning Centres, to be piloted in Mae La and Ban Don Yang.
- COERR is running a Youth-led Livelihoods project.
- Save The Children-COERR’s “Dialogues with Youth” project.
- A PWG (Tak)-led mapping of research on youth issues is ongoing.

During the period, TBC’s Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy was finalised and adopted as part of TBC’s Staff Policy.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES (PWD)

PWDs are offered targeted support in the following TBC activities:

- New Arrivals policy (included in vulnerability criteria).
- CMT (included in vulnerability criteria).
- Population verification and food distribution (exemption).
- Nutrition programme (SFP/TFP programme).

- Shelter programme (technical/construction assistance, and relocation support).
- CAN project (target group).
- Income Generation programme (target group).
- Community Outreach (Focus group discussion target group).

In line with Thai employment policy, in 2011 TBC fixed an inclusion benchmark of 2% of all staff being PWD. If this level is not attained, an annual financial contribution is to be made to a related cause (this has yet to be defined and implemented). As of June 2013, the total percentage of PWD in TBC-stipend positions stands at 0.89% (24 out of 2,700).

No PWDs are currently employed within TBC's own staff.

Figure 2.19: Proportion of camp-based staff with disabilities as of June 2013

Camp	CMP staff	PWD staff	% staff of PWD
MNS	297	2	0.67
MS	100	1	1.00
MLO	406	2	0.49
MRML	309	5	1.62
ML	658	8	1.22
UM	335	1	0.30
NP	285	2	0.70
TH	180	2	1.11
DY	130	1	0.77
Total:	2,700	24	0.89

LITERACY

An estimated 40% of the overall camp population is illiterate. In order to strengthen their inclusion, audio PSAs and illustrative posters have been employed by TBC since 2012, to update the communities on programming issues and disseminate motivational messages encouraging positive behaviour change and greater involvement in TBC programming.

In the reporting period, TBC updated comment box installations with revised illustrative posters. New PSAs and cartoon banners are also being developed to complement CCSDPT's awareness-raising campaign on its Complaints Mechanism. In particular, a PSA will be broadcast as part of a communications campaign in advance of the new food ration eligibility modalities, planned for the second half of 2013.

BOARDING HOUSES

For many years, unaccompanied students stayed with relatives to attend schools in the camps, but as the education system in South East Burma/Myanmar deteriorated, the number of children seeking education grew and boarding houses were established for those who did not have relatives in the camps. As unaccompanied minors are among the most vulnerable in any camp population, TBC agreed to provide monthly food rations to those that the education authorities could verify were attending school in camp. Boarding House Committees ensure the rights of the children are respected and support management of the boarding houses in accordance with Guidelines on Standards of Care developed by the women's organisations. The CoC for Boarding Houses is also signed by all boarding house staff. Refresher sessions are provided annually.

The 103 boarding houses in the nine camps currently lodge 3,868 students. Ten boarding houses are in the KnRC camps (580 residents) and 93 in the KRC camps (3,288 residents). In the reporting period, TBC supported KRC and KnRC to train boarding house managers and caretakers on boarding house rules and regulations. A quarterly meeting was also held with Boarding House Committees to follow up on their activities and discuss boarding house guidelines, student living conditions, safety and health issues. A major concern was the effect of funding cuts on food and building repairs.

COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

COORDINATION WITH CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

Civil society organisations from the Shan, Karenni, Karen and Mon ethnic groups meet with TBC at least three times a year to compare situational analyses and coordinate programme and advocacy responses. The first of these partners' meetings for 2013 was facilitated over two days in February with 12 CBOs. TBC's new strategic direction and plans to establish a presence in Burma/Myanmar were discussed, multi-sectoral village level survey tool to assess poverty and displacement was drafted, revisions to the cash transfer programme's modalities finalised, and project cycle management was identified as the capacity building priority for the year.

BUILDING PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES

Recognising that developing project cycle management capacities among civil society organisations is key to sustainability, a curriculum was adapted from resources provided by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and ELD Training – including information on logical framework approaches and participatory assessment methodologies. Two 3-day workshops were facilitated during the period, attended by 51 participants, including 17 women from 12 Karen and Karenni civil society organisations. Others will follow in the second semester, for Shan and Mon organisations.

REVIEW OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR SMALL GRANTS

TBC revised the rehabilitation programme framework for small grants relating to poverty alleviation, peacebuilding, enhancing protection and sustainable resource management in South East Burma/Myanmar during the first half of 2013. The following approaches are encouraged:

- Beneficiary/community participation in project design, implementation and monitoring.
- Project design based on appropriate assessments, evidence and data.
- Appropriate use of monitoring tools to determine whether the project is successful and to inform implementation.
- Project design that reflects the different needs within the target population according to gender, ethnicity, age and other characteristics.
- Coordination and collaboration with other relevant agencies.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 5: Organisational Development

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

EXPECTED RESULTS:

- TBC data management provides timely, accurate and relevant information on the camp population.
- TBC is a key source for public information on the situational analysis of refugees in the camps and IDPs in South East Burma/Myanmar.
- M&E capacities within TBC and its partners are strengthened and provide relevant information for programme progress and impact analysis.
- TBC staff and the staff of partner organisations have the appropriate skills and experience which support community based programmes in Thailand and Burma/Myanmar.
- Existing and diversified funding opportunities are secured in partnership with the membership so that the strategic plan is achieved.
- Gender equity, child safeguarding and environmental protection is taken into consideration during planning processes and in the implementation of TBC's work.
- TBC office established in Rangoon/Yangon.

MONITORING SYSTEM AND DATA MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENTS

TBC LOGICAL FRAMEWORK UPDATE

The TBC organisational Logical Framework was updated for the Strategic Plan 2013 – 2017. For the first time, activities under the TBC South East Burma/Myanmar programme are integrated. Indicators under recent donor agreement Log Frames (PRM, DFID and EU ECHO), are also included.

The Logical Framework can be found on TBC's website.

TBC TOTAL POPULATION DATABASE (TPD) ENHANCEMENTS

The TPD is an electronic database containing all relevant refugee population data for all individuals. Information is collected through an Annual Population Verification Census (APV), involving a face-to-face interview with all registered and unregistered refugees of all ages in all camps and is updated through monthly population reports. During the reporting period major improvements were implemented by TBC M&E and population monitoring teams, to enhance population monitoring. This includes a centralised web-based population database due to go live in September 2013.

TBC and Manao Software have worked intensively on the database, which will centralise population monitoring data border-wide for the first time, increase access for management and staff, and boost reporting capacity. New fields have been added to the database to more systematically monitor programme participation of all individual refugees for all programmes in future. It will be possible to disaggregate programme participation results by sex, age group, CMT vulnerability category and other programme-specific vulnerable groups, to explore programme progress and impacts on different groups of refugees.

REFUGEE DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES UPDATE

The demographic categories used to group refugees during the Annual Population Verification Census, monthly updates and derived reports are being improved for the 2013 APV. Category updates include adopting standard UN household relationship categories, more detailed reasons for (population) decrease, more detailed ethnicity categories, improved stipend work categories, and new CMT categories (for November 2013). New age group categories have also been added, to meet common programme monitoring, planning and supply chain monitoring needs, and to facilitate disaggregated age by sex analyses.

NEW REFUGEE SHELTER POST DISTRIBUTION MONITORING (PDM) SYSTEM

During the reporting period a new shelter PDM system was developed. This involved developing a new methodology, tools, databases and procedures. One component of the PDM system is a random survey of over 3,000 houses to check the prevalence of houses in safe repair, and the receipt and utilisation of shelter materials. A second component of the PDM is the purposive identification and survey of an estimated 1,000+ houses in unsafe repair and the reasons for no repairs. Field work for this PDM is currently underway and results will be reported in the next period.

ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Standard reporting over the last six months included inputs for the worldwide UNHCR Standard Indicator Report for refugees 2013, issuing six-monthly population report updates, inputs for donor reports (PRM, DFID, EU ECHO), and inputs for the preceding TBC Programme Report. Ad hoc analysis and reporting included an analysis of different reasons for refugee departure from camps, and analysis of Myanmar Returnee demographics in comparison to the camp populations. Other ad hoc analyses were also undertaken to support TBC management and programme specialists' planning and reporting initiatives.

TBC POPULATION DATA SUPPORT TO OTHER REFUGEE ORGANISATIONS

TBC received and responded to a number of requests for custom population data sets based on our TPD from other Refugee organisations during the reporting period. Where shared data involved any identity information, TBC Data Sharing Agreements were first agreed and signed with the requesting agency:

- UNHCR VolRep: Shared TPD data to enable UNHCR to cross-check registration status of all individuals in camps border-wide.
- KRC Elections: Provided lists of all eligible adults in seven camps to support the election process.
- Ban Mae Surin Fire Emergency: Provided population data on fire-affected sections of Ban Mae Surin camp to IRC LAC, local authorities and police.
- Other Agencies: Provided other custom population data sets to PU-AMI (Health Information System cross-check), Solidarites International (project planning); SMRU (Malaria research); World Education (education research); Handicap International (project planning); Mahidol University (IYCF Nutrition Survey); UNHCR/KWO (women's sanitary kit distribution) and camp health agencies (TBC Nutrition Survey).

MAPPING

TBC collaborates with the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU) to ensure that mapping and information management products are standardised and relevant for a wide range of agencies engaged in South East Burma/Myanmar. During the first half of 2013, efforts began to verify over 400 village locations in conflict-affected areas in preparation for submission to MIMU for the issuance of Place-Codes which will, literally, put these villages on the map. Another 20 Global Positioning System (GPS) units were procured and distributed to partners to locate the 200 villages targeted for surveying in this year's poverty, displacement and governance field survey as well. Given the lack of geographic data in conflict-affected areas, this has implications beyond relief and development programming, with the upcoming national census the primary example.

TBC provided technical support to enable nine civil society organisations compile and submit almost 200

project interventions at the village tract and sub-township level in response to MIMU's latest call for information about Who is doing What and Where. This data has been incorporated into MIMU's maps and reports about programmatic reach which are publicly available at http://themimu.info/April_2013/. The release of this data is important to ensure that the existing capacities and networks of border-based groups are built upon as access expands, however ongoing legal and security constraints remain a risk of such disclosure. More detailed maps focusing on the South East have also been released as an annex to the "Desktop Review of Needs and Gaps in Conflict-Affected Areas of Myanmar", which was released under the auspices of the Myanmar Peace Centre and is discussed above in the section on Peacebuilding.

UNICEF, Mercy Corps and TBC are conducting complementary multi-sectoral, village-level surveys in South East Burma/Myanmar this year. In order to promote cross-referencing, MIMU have been approached to compile data from all three surveys and develop provide a common interactive mapping platform to illustrate the results. The possibility of developing interactive mapping features on TBC's own website is also being explored.

One of the maps included in this report received an award at the 2013 Esri International User Conference. The map "Refugees by Township of Origin", was named Best Cartographic Design: Single Map Product.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN CAMPS

TBC has commenced implementation of the "IT-in-camps" initiative to improve the availability and timeliness of electronic data in the camps. If data is entered into electronic format at the point of collection (in real time), greater efficiency and better accuracy can be achieved. This approach also helps to develop IT user and data entry skills of refugees and CBOs. A total of 32 laptop and desktop computers were provided by TBC to camp management offices and camp CBOs in July 2012 and have since been deployed to the camps. Computer maintenance courses by the IT Department are planned for after June 2013.

TBC field staff working in camps are also receiving additional support from the IT Department. A pool of 15 roving notebooks is now available to support major TBC data entry tasks in camps during the year. The number of these notebooks will be increased after June 2013. IT Refresher Training has been completed for staff

in three of five field offices. Training in Microsoft Excel 2010 for TBC field staff has been organised for the second half of 2013 by the training provider "9Expert Training Company". The Fundamental course has an enrolment of 61 staff and the advanced course an enrolment of 66 staff, with some staff enrolled for both courses. These staff members will later provide further Excel training to TBC camp stipend staff.

M&E CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

TBC Field Data Assistants who lead camp population monitoring teams, have participated in three workshops facilitated by TBC IT and M&E on the new web-based population monitoring system. They have provided feedback on the design of the system and have been trained in its use. Workshop sessions have included familiarisation for other stakeholders including TBC Field Coordinators and Supply Officers. M&E has mentored Field Data Assistants in use of improved population-monitoring templates.

M&E developed new standard procedures to better integrate CMT assessments into the population monitoring system and supported the Shelter team to design a new shelter PDM system.

In the next six months the phase two off-line function of the central database will be developed and the shelter PDM survey will be completed.

GOVERNANCE

At the last AGM in November 2012 it was decided that Board meetings in 2013 would be more frequent. In the first half of this year five Board meetings were held; 11th February (teleconference), 18th & 20th March (in-person), 18th April (teleconference), 20th May (teleconference), and 5th June (in-person).

Four Board members were able to join the TBC Annual Staff Workshop in June, where the 5th June Board meeting was conducted.

Five more Board meetings are scheduled for the second half of this year.

The EGM was held in Bangkok on the 18th & 19th March.

The AGM is scheduled for the week of the 4th November in Chiang Mai. During this AGM week there will be optional field visits, a seminar, and a donors meeting.

KHA PHOR THOR, POPULATION MONITORING OFFICER, BAN DON YANG

Kha Phor Thor came to Ban Don Yang with his family in 2001 in the wake of the conflict in Burma/Myanmar. With computer studies his favourite subject, Kha Phor Thor completed Grade 11 and qualified for a position as Population Monitoring Officer with TBC, verifying population figures against TBC's database and entering feeding figures prior to monthly ration distribution.

Initially, Kha Phor Thor struggled using Excel spreadsheets, but after being encouraged by TBC staff to take extra training courses, he has improved his skills markedly. Kha Phor Thor notes that in addition to computer skills, he has learned more about food distribution in the camps. "Before, I didn't understand why TBC food distribution was so difficult, why we had to come in person to the distribution point, and why we needed to check feeding



figures section by section". "Now", he notes "I understand that the process is for controlling supply movement and transparency".

Kha Phor Thor wishes to expand his computer skills further, noting that as he begins preparing for return "I strongly believe that one day I will bring this knowledge for working in my hometown".

An Elections and Governance Committee has also been established. This consists of four Board members and one representative staff/management member. This committee is making an effort to recruit new Board members using a skills-based approach. It is also reviewing the current TBC By-laws.

HUMAN RESOURCES

TBC has its head office in Bangkok, five field offices on the Thai side of the Thailand-Burma/Myanmar border; a research office in Chiang Mai, and a new representational programme office in Yangon.

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

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

In order to adapt the organisational structure with the new strategic plan, TBC underwent an extensive organisational restructure in the first half of this year. This new structure took place 1st April 2013. The complete Organisational Structure is available in Appendix A.

Figure 2.20: TBC gender balance by job grade

Positions	M	W	Total
Management	4	2	6
Middle Management & Specialists	14	14	28
Field Officers-Assistants-Administrators-Logisticians	41	26	67
Office Assistants	0	7	7
Total:	59	49	108

STAFF NUMBERS

At 30th June 2013, TBC employed a total of 108 people: 49 women and 59 men, 18 were international and 90 national. Efforts continue to maintain a gender balance at all levels of the organisation. During recruitment processes, TBC encourages women to apply, especially in management positions.

STAFF RETENTION

TBC staff turnover is low suggesting a high level of job satisfaction and a real commitment to TBC and the refugee cause. Since 1984 TBC has employed a total of 196 members of staff, of which 108 remain current employees.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

In January of every year each staff member sits with their supervisor and sets up expectations for personal and professional development. From this, supervisors are able



TBC staff, June 2013

to support staff throughout the year in accessing relevant individual training and development opportunities. Two areas of particular interest for individual staff trainings have been relevant work languages (English, Thai and Burmese) and general management.

The Human Resource Manager also consolidates this information from all of the staff and identifies organisational trends and themes in this regard. Team, office and organisational training opportunities are developed and implemented throughout the year. Examples of group training in the last six months include:

- Child Safeguarding and Protection.
- Change Management.
- Humanitarian Principles.
- Beneficiary Accountability and Complaints Mechanism.
- Competencies in Staff Performance Management.
- Training Techniques, Training of Trainers (ToT).
- IT Skills.
- 4WD Training.
- Supply Chain and Population Monitoring Management Workshop.
- Basic Accounting Principles and Taxation.
- PSAE Investigations.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the first half of this year eLetters were sent out in March and May. These letters are accessible on the TBC website. In addition, there were six memo notifications sent out to this listserv. At present there are 476 subscribers to the eLetter. These subscribers are both made up of individuals and organisations.

The website continues to be the main tool used by the public to access information about TBC and its programmes. In the last six months there have been three significant homepage updates. These have been related to the public release of our new Strategic Plan, the publication of our last Programme Report, and a headline news item about the tragic Ban Mae Surin fire. In addition to this there have been numerous news item and picture updates.

TBC has recruited a Communications Specialist who will start in July. This position will be largely responsible for strengthening TBC's communication strategies internally, externally and with beneficiaries.

RESOURCE CENTRE

Visitors to the TBC head office in Bangkok can access information and resources from our extensive Resource Centre. There are thousands of books, journals, newspaper article clippings dating back to 1984 and earlier.

Since January, 49 new books and journals have been added to the centre. News clippings have been digitised for easy access and reference. There are 15,808 digitised resources in the archive.

VISIBILITY

TBC endeavours to maintain a policy of not displaying donor publicity in camps. However, some donors require limited visibility as a contractual obligation.

Generally no donor publicity such as stickers or signs are posted. This policy has been observed since the beginning of the programme in 1984.

The rationale is:

1. To show mutuality and promote the dignity of the refugees. The refugee committees are considered operational partners, sharing responsibility for providing the basic needs of the refugee communities. They are encouraged to be as self-sufficient as possible and it is not considered appropriate to make them display their dependence on outside assistance.
2. TBC has more than 30 donors and considers it to be inequitable to display publicity for one or some donors only and impractical to publicise all.

The U.S. Government (PRM) provides significant funding for food and charcoal assistance in all nine refugee camps in Thailand, and ECHO funded the provision of rice in the three refugee camps in Tak province from January to June. Relevant posters recognising this support are displayed at distribution points in all camps.

A small amount of ECHO funding is used to purchase ECHO-branded non-food items, such as branded apparel including shirts and cloth bags for camp staff, women's committee members and other residents.

The Japanese Embassy is providing funding for shelter protection projects, and requires stickers to be displayed at the project locations.

Since 2011 all vehicles are marked with TBC logo to enable community to easily identify TBC staff going into camps to facilitate dialogue.

COST EFFECTIVENESS

Although the TBC programme has grown in complexity in the last few years, TBC continues to implement its activities as much as possible through refugee structures and CBOs. At the end of June 2013 it employed 108 staff, about one staff person per 1,200 refugees. Organisation and governance expenses including all staff, office and vehicle expenses are expected to be 15.3% of total expenditures in 2013. Of this 8.9% of total expenditures are programme support costs allocated to activities, and 6.4% of total expenditures are general administration expenses. The total cost of the programme in 2014 will be Baht 7,206 (USD 240, EUR 180) per refugee per year, or around 20 baht per refugee per day (US 64 cents per day at an exchange rate of Baht 31/USD).

FUNDING STRATEGY

DONOR MEETINGS

Traditionally, TBC depended on consortium members and partner agencies in donor countries to negotiate grants from their governments as well as contribute their own counterpart and other private funding. Since 1996 this process has been coordinated through annual Donor Meetings usually held in October or November. These meetings have provided the opportunity for TBC to present situation updates, programme details, budget requirements and discuss key issues relating to the programme with members and donors. The 2013 Donor Meeting will be held in Chiang Mai in November.

For 20 years TBC was able to raise adequate funding to meet all programme needs in this way. However, since the mid-2000s, TBC has faced chronic funding shortages due in part to donor fatigue/policy changes, but mainly due to commodity price increases and the Thai Baht strengthening against western currencies. TBC's funding strategy was always based on the underlying assumption that, as elsewhere in the world, governments should accept the principal responsibility for funding basic refugee "maintenance" costs. Even in 2013, 11 governments plus the EU covered around 95% of TBC's budget. However, it is clear that there are limits to governments' ability/willingness to continue support indefinitely especially now that priorities are shifting to planning for the refugees returning to Myanmar in the foreseeable future.

GOVERNMENT FUNDING

TBC continues to enjoy the longstanding support of many governments and it was encouraging to receive a grant from Japan in 2013. However the nature of government funding is changing. While some increases have been obtained, notably from the US, DFID and AusAID in recognition of the change in emphasis of the programme towards preparedness for return, and others are maintaining funding levels, some have reduced their support from humanitarian aid funds. The net result has been that TBC income in Thai Baht has been effectively the same for seven consecutive years. Although this represents a considerable achievement considering growing and competing emergencies elsewhere in the world and the global economic crisis, budget cuts have had to be made each year to break even. Since 2005, TBC has eliminated all "optional" extras from the programme. Substantial cuts have been made to food, shelter and IDP rations in 2011 and 2012, and further reductions to the standard food ration will be made in late 2013, although CMT will identify the more vulnerable groups to receive additional assistance.

TBC is also increasing its support to self-reliance activities, community development, and generally preparing refugees for eventual return; as well as establishing a presence in Burma/Myanmar to use its unique attributes to prepare local communities for reintegration of displaced people.

There is little scope for further efficiencies. Although commodity prices and exchange rates appear to have settled down for the moment, increases could easily cause further problems next year. TBC's fund-raising strategy with governments is to try to convince them that with "light at the end of the tunnel" and refugees' return now the likely durable solution, it is in Burma/Myanmar's long term interests to ensure that these communities are sustained through the transition period. Refugees and IDPs are important to the future of Burma/Myanmar. They comprise a large proportion of the population in the South East, and for genuine peace and reconciliation, it is crucial that they are included in the peacebuilding process.

Refugees are a potentially enormous asset for ensuring safe and sustainable return and reconstruction of the border areas. Enabled by many years of generous donor support, NGOs have helped build refugee/IDP capacities in community management, accountability, good governance, needs assessments, programme planning, service delivery, monitoring and evaluation. In the current "preparedness" phase, TBC will be orienting these skills

towards the context in Burma/Myanmar, preparing communities for the challenges of reintegration and self-reliance.

Encouragement by the Government of Myanmar for TBC to establish a presence in the South East further fortifies this argument, acknowledging the challenges of refugee return and the importance of TBC's relationships with refugee/IDP community structures and the role they might play in.

Currently, many governments are expanding humanitarian and development support inside Burma/Myanmar. TBC is optimistic that it will be able to access funding for activities inside the country once a Memorandum of Understanding has been negotiated. The challenge is to ensure that IDPs and refugees are seen as part of the future and the relatively small amounts required to sustain and prepare them for return should be seen as essential and complementary to expanding programmes inside the country.

STAFFING

TBC has established a Programme Development Unit, with a director and two managers, starting in July 2013. These staff members will take responsibility for presenting TBC's programmes to existing donors, and seek new

donors for the various programme developments. A new funding strategy will be presented to the Board at the AGM in November. This will also address the recommendations of the funding consultancy conducted in late 2012.

PROGRAMME STUDIES AND EVALUATIONS

A feasibility study commenced in June for a cash transfer system for the provision of humanitarian assistance in refugee camps on the Thailand-Burma/Myanmar border.

Two significant programme reviews are being conducted in 2013, both of which have started within this reporting period:

- The EDGSL programme review will analyse the targets and results, methodologies applied, and current and planned impacts of the programme.
- A review of the CAN project is underway. This review specifically highlights the strengths, weaknesses and potential areas for project development with regards to refugee preparedness and food security in Thailand and upon return and reintegration in Myanmar.



Stove distribution, Mae La.

Figure 2.21: Programme Objectives and Summary of Quantifiable Performance Indicators

	Target Groups	Target	2013 Jan-Jun
1: Displaced persons and local communities are supported to advocate and prepare for return and reintegration			
1.0.1: UNHCR/government voluntary return frameworks incorporate views of displaced people.	Persons	N/A	see narrative
1.0.2: Number of civil society organizations supported by TBC to participate in return planning processes in Thailand.	Orgs.	25	30
1.0.3: Proportion of displaced persons reporting satisfaction with quality and comprehensiveness of return-related information received.	Persons	N/A	see narrative
	Female	50%	see narrative
	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A
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	7
2: Displaced and conflict-affected are supported to re-establish sustainable livelihoods, strengthen capacities and create economic opportunities			
2.0.1: Number of townships in South East Burma/Myanmar where TBC facilitated community rehabilitation projects are implemented.	Townships	20	20
2.0.2: Number of stipend work jobs created (temporary, part-time, and full-time).	Jobs	N/A	2,700
	Female	50%	27%
	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A
2.0.3: Number of refugees establishing and maintaining viable entrepreneurial activities.	Refugees	N/A	921
	Female	50%	66%
	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A
2.0.4: Number of refugees adopting improved gardening, animal husbandry and shelter techniques.	Refugees	N/A	see narrative
	Female	50%	see narrative
	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A
3: Humanitarian assistance is targeted to the most vulnerable, supporting household capacities and strategies that contribute to food security and shelter			
Health			
3.0.1: Crude mortality rate (CMR) remains under 7/1,000 per year in Thai refugee camps.	Refugees	<7/1,000	3.0
	Female	<7/1,000	2.0
	Male	<7/1,000	3.0
3.0.2: Under-5 mortality rate (U5MR) remains under 8/1,000 per year in Thai refugee camps.	Children <5	<8/1,000	3.0
	Female	<8/1,000	4.0
	Male	<8/1,000	3.0
Nutrition			
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%	2.0%
	Female	<5%	1.9%
	Male	<5%	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
	Female	N/A	N/A
	Male	N/A	N/A
3.0.5: CMT approach implemented in 9 camps and households categorized according to vulnerability.	Camps	9 camps	4 camps
3.0.6: Shelter provide sufficient covered space for all refugees in Thai refugee camps (m2/person).	Camps	3.5-4.5	6 m2
3.0.7: % of beneficiary households with inadequate food consumption scores in IDP camps in South East Burma/Myanmar.	Households	<33%	33%
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	10,113
4: Accountable & inclusive programme, governance & reconciliation processes are strengthened by increasing community leadership, civil engagement & community participation			
Governance/ Camp management			
4.0.1: Community based camp management model functioning in all camps.	Camps	9 camps	9 camps
4.0.2: Electoral procedures in place and adhered to in all camps enabling transparent and fair elections.	Camps	9 camps	9 camps
4.0.3: Percentage of elected community representatives that are women.	Female	50%	43%
	Vulnerable	N/A	N/A

Vulnerable: Persons from households of the CMT category "Most Vulnerable".

See Narrative: Results reported and targets discussed in narrative form only. See Programme reports in Chapter 2.

N/A: Quantitative data not available during this reporting period

CHAPTER 3

FINANCE



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

The detailed statement of financial activities and the balance sheet for January to June 2013, extracted from the accounting software, are shown in Appendix C.

This chapter outlines TBC's financial performance for January to June 2013 and presents a revised projection for the full year (January-December), in comparison to the operating budget. A preliminary budget of expenses for 2014 is also introduced. All the figures and analysis are denominated in Thai Baht, except Figure 3.6 shows the key financial data converted to US dollars, Euro and GB pounds.

2013 OVERVIEW

Figure 3.1: Financial Summary 2013

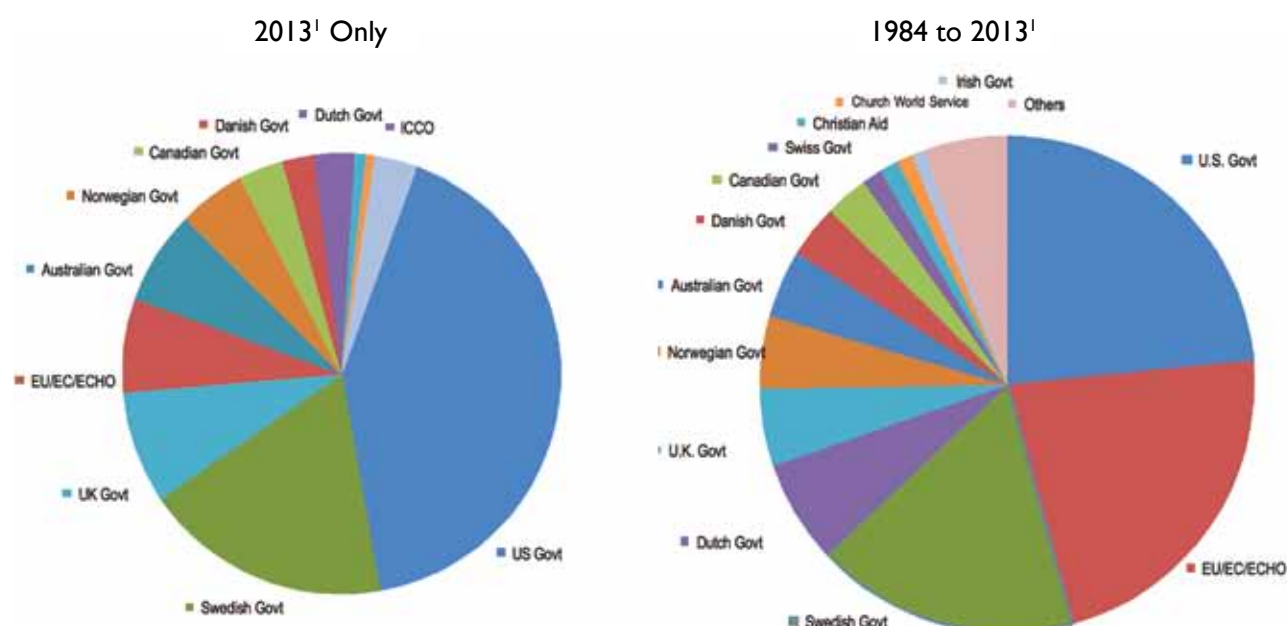
Thai Baht Millions	Operating Budget	Jan-Jun Actual	Revised Projection
Income	1,012	669	1,026
Expenses	1,062	570	1,026
Net Movement in Funds	(50)	99	-
Opening Fund Balance	342	342	342
Closing Fund Balance	292	441	342
Balance Sheet:			
Net Fixed Assets	10	6	10
Receivable from Donors	252	321	228
(Payable) to Suppliers	(100)	(90)	(100)
Bank Balance	130	204	204
Net Assets	292	441	342
Restricted funds	149	186	175
Designated funds	33	33	33
General fund – Net Fixed Assets	10	6	10
General fund – Freely available reserves	100	216	124
Total Fund Balance	292	441	292
Liquidity (Bank Balance – Payables)	30	229	104

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 February assumptions had to be made about the level of income for the year. Unless confirmed otherwise it was assumed that all major donors would

provide the same level of funding in donor currency as last year. It was also assumed that exchange rates would remain at January 2013 levels.

Figure 3.2 illustrates the share of each government funder for both 2013 projection and cumulatively since 1984.

Figure 3.2: TBC funding sources 1984 to 2013¹



¹ Per 2013 Projection

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

Over the first four months of the year Sweden, the Netherlands and Ireland indicated reduced funding and the Thai Baht strengthened significantly, not just against donor currencies but also against other Asian currencies. It went from 30.5 baht to the United States dollar to below 29 baht. Overall, the income expectation was reduced by Baht 82 million. A full review of programme implementation and expenses was carried out and a "May Review" of the budget was approved by the Board. Recruitment for the new organisation structure and implementation of planned new activities was behind schedule, the cost of rice was falling, and some other areas of saving were found. There was also a change in emphasis of the CMT approach to identify different categories of vulnerability. The net result was a reduction in expenses of Baht 48 million, thus the annual shortfall increased to Baht 84 million.

More recently the Thai Baht has weakened back to about the level it started the year, and TBC has been able to crystallise an advantage from this with approximately one third of the annual funding received, at the more favourable rate, in June. After months of political wrangling, and with its rice pledging scheme in financial difficulties, the Royal Thai Government announced that, with effect from the next harvest, it would be reducing the rice pledging price (which it guarantees to purchase rice from farmers) from Baht 15,000/MT to Baht 12,000/MT and limit the quantity that it would buy. Although the Government subsequently delayed implementation until later in the year, it is a reflection of the over-supply and market prices have fallen. This brought the shortfall for the year back to the operating budget level of Baht 50 million, and USA PRM were able to increase its funding this year, so that the revised projection for the year is break-even, as illustrated in the financial summary above. The resulting improved financial position also allowed an additional month to implement the changes to the CMT in a more effective way, with full communication to the communities.

The ultimate constraint for TBC as a going concern is that it must not completely erode the freely available reserve. However, cash flow difficulties can occur even with a sizeable reserve if committed funding is not received on a timely basis. Thus for a number of years a key planning premise of TBC has been that its measure of "liquidity" should remain positive, which means there is sufficient cash in the bank to pay the amount owed to suppliers. However, TBC now has a greater proportion of restricted funding, which due to the payment terms of much of the restricted funding, has resulted in it being possible to retain positive liquidity even at a very low level of freely available reserve. Thus TBC is now putting primary emphasis on maintaining a minimum level of freely available reserve. Something in the order of 10% of the annual budget provides some contingency for future unexpected variations in the main financial drivers: the number of refugees, commodity prices and exchange rates, so the projected position at the end of the year is quite satisfactory to begin to address the challenges that TBC will face in 2014.

At the end of June the financial situation looks to be more favourable than this with income in excess of expenses and higher levels of reserves and liquidity, despite more than half the projected annual expenses being incurred in the first half year. This is a normal situation for TBC. Due to the different timing of income recognition and receipts for each grant December is usually the most challenging time to maintain Reserves.

Figure 3.3 shows in Thai Baht (THB) 000's the actual and projected income recognised by 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.

The projected income for 2013 is Baht 1,026 million, which is Baht 14 million (1%) higher than the operating budget. The difference results from reduced funding from Sweden, the Netherlands and Ireland, offset by increased funding from USA PRM, AusAID, ANCP and the emergency appeal for the Ban Mae Surin fire. The projection shows a reduction of income due to changes in average exchange rates between 2012 and 2013 of Baht 12 million (1%), whilst the reduction over the last seven years has been approximately 30%.

Baht 669 million has been recognised during January to June. Of the projection for the second half year the USAID and DFID funding is covered by multi-year grant agreements, the agreement for funding from Norway was signed in July, and both USA PRM and AusAID have confirmed their support at the projected level, thus the projection for the year is substantially secure.

EXPENSES

Figure 3.4 presents in Thai Baht (THB) 000's both direct costs and resource costs by major activities for January-June actual and full year projection 2013 compared with both 2012 actual and 2013 budget. Resource costs consist of salaries, benefits and other operating costs. Some resource costs are directly attributable to an activity; others are apportioned according to a management estimate of the amount of time staff spends on different activities. General administration costs are not allocated to activities.

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

The average feeding figure during January-June was 125,368, 1% higher than the budget of 124,353, and represents 97.5% of the average verified caseload. The revised projection assumes that the average feeding figure for the full year will be 125,000 (97% of the verified caseload). The average price of rice was Baht 17,579/MT in January-June and is projected to fall to Baht 17,057/MT for the full year compared to the budget of Baht 18,184/MT.

During 2013 CMT is gradually being introduced to all camps to enable different rations to be targeted according to need. By the end of the year TBC should be able to identify categories of both "vulnerable" (needing to continue to receive the current standard ration) and "most vulnerable" (needing a supplementary ration), so that the standard adult rice ration can be reduced, with the reduction varying by camp according to the availability of alternative coping strategies. The savings in 2013 will be nominal, but will release funding in 2014 for more investment in preparedness activities.

The actual expenses for January-June 2013

totalled Baht 570 million, Baht 35 million (6%) lower than the operating budget. Whilst humanitarian support to the Thailand refugee camps was on plan, activities related to readiness, economic development, governance and participation, and the SE Myanmar programme suffered delays in implementation, at least partly as a result of difficulties in recruiting replacement and additional staff.

Food and Charcoal supplies were 1% over budget, consisting of 2% lower price and 3% higher quantity. The quantity variation is higher than the 1% higher average feeding figure because of delays in identifying self-reliant and partially self-reliant categories, and the difficulty of estimating charcoal quantities accurately due to distribution according to a household curve instead of a fixed amount per person.

The Revised Projection expenses for 2013

are Baht 1,026 million, Baht 36 million (3%) lower than the operating budget, and just Baht 8 million (1%) higher than 2012. The falling cost of rice results in humanitarian support to the Thailand refugee camps being 3% below budget, the other activities will be close to budget in the second half as the staff recruitment that has taken place during May to August facilitates programme implementation to achieve planned activity levels.

Food and Charcoal supplies are expected to be 3% below budget, 4% lower on price, 1% higher on quantity in line with the feeding figure, with the revised CMT approach reducing some rations towards the end of the year.

Staff headcount has increased from 101 at the beginning of the year to 108 at the end of June, and is expected to rise to 123 at the end of 2013, compared to the original budget of 125, as the reorganisation following the change of Executive Director and to execute the Preparedness Plan is completed.

While total resource costs represent 13.3% of total expenditures at the end of June, and are projected to be 15.3% of total expenditures for the year, many of these costs are directly related with programme activities, so that general administration, governance and the costs of generating funds are projected to be only 6.2% of total expenditures for the full year.

Other expenses of Baht 1.7 million for January-June and projection of Baht 3.6 million for the year represent exchange rate losses, due to differences in exchange rates between the dates income is recognised and received.

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

BALANCE SHEET

Net fixed assets represent the total cost of motor vehicles and other capitalised equipment less their accumulated depreciation. Only equipment with an original cost higher than Baht 60,000 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 revised projection of receivables is lower than the budget largely because the AusAID funding for 2013/2014 is now expected to be remitted before the end of December, as the grant agreement process is more advanced than it was in previous years.

TBC's normal term of payment to suppliers for deliveries to camp is 30 days from completion of delivery. Accounts payable represents the value of expenses incurred where the supplier has not yet been paid.

The Fund Balance is split into four categories:

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

MONTHLY CASH FLOW

Liquidity is a concern throughout the year, not just at the year end. In addition to the normal problems of getting funding released as quickly as possible, the problem is exacerbated because expenses are unequal through the year. Due to the annual supply of building materials and the stockpiling of food in some camps prior to the rainy season almost 60% of TBC's expenses are budgeted to be incurred in the first half of the year.

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

Figure C3 in the Appendix presents, in Thai Baht (THB) 000's, the actual and projected monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/(shortfall) for 2013. There is a liquidity shortfall at just one month end during the year, in May when stockpile and annual building material supplies are due to be paid, but delays were experienced in receiving some donor funding.

GRANT ALLOCATIONS JANUARY-JUNE 2013

Figure C4 in the Appendix presents in Thai Baht (THB) the allocation of individual Donor contributions to the main expense categories for January to June 2013.

Restricted Funds are separated from designated and general funds. Income and expense transactions of restricted funds are specifically allocated within the accounting records. Where donors do not require such detailed allocations the funds have been classified as general, even though there may be agreements with some that the allocation by expense group will be done in a certain way. The general fund allocations to expense categories follow such agreements or in the absence of any allocation agreements donors are assumed to carry a proportionate share of the remaining expenses incurred in each category. Balances carried forward represent income recognised for which expenses have not been incurred.

2014 PRELIMINARY BUDGET

The preliminary expenditure budget for 2014 is Baht 1,010 million, Baht 16 million (2%) lower than the 2013 projection. The details are presented in Figures 3.4 and 3.5.

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

The preliminary budget assumes that the verified caseload will fall to almost 120,000 by December 2014, with the average feeding figure in 2014 some 4% lower than 2013. CMT should be fully operational in all camps, identifying about 1% of the population border-wide as self-reliant and therefore not receiving a ration, and targeting rations according to three categories of vulnerability, with the standard adult rice ration varying by camp according to the availability of alternative coping mechanisms. Most food commodity quantities are budgeted to be 5% lower

than 2013 in line with the feeding figure and number of self-reliant. Rice quantities are budgeted to be 13% lower than 2013 due to the introduction, in late 2013, of a lower standard adult rice ration.

It is also possible that programme activities managed from inside Myanmar will commence, but these have been excluded from the preliminary budget, as they would be subject to new funding. For now the cost of maintaining an office and three staff in Yangon to establish TBC's presence, of some Baht 5 million, is included in central costs.

CHANGES TO PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES

Figure B1 in the Appendix shows how annual expenditures have changed over the years, and some of the main reasons.

The average population (verified caseload) peaked in 2006 at 149,000, and has since fallen mainly due to resettlement. However costs continued to rise, for example the rice price by 50% since 2006, and additional staff were recruited both to manage the delivery of humanitarian support more closely but also to expand livelihood and capacity building activities. Thus, annual expenditures rose to Baht 1,153 million in 2010, 9% higher than 2005. However the Thai Baht strengthened by some 20% over the same period, so that the cost in donor currencies rose approximately 30%. This proved unsustainable, and programme cuts were gradually introduced from TBC's first funding crisis in 2006, initially removing support for non-food items, then small adjustments to the food ration, followed by reduced support for shelter, and recognition that refugees had the capacity to supplement the food ration provided by TBC so that it was not necessary to supply in line with the standard for emergencies. Thus it has been possible to level out the cost per refugee, at 7,000 to 7,500 baht since 2008, even though the emphasis of the programme has changed from care and maintenance to preparedness for return. This has enabled TBC to withstand a further 5% strengthening of the Thai Baht since 2010.

KEY DIFFERENCES BY BUDGET LINE:

ACTUAL EXPENSES JANUARY - JUNE 2013

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

• Readiness

Overall 45% lower than budget. Support for peacebuilding, including community planning, is a little lower than expected but progressing, however it is still too early for effective exposure visits. Information is below budget because the budget to provide more IT equipment in camp has not yet been utilised. Feasibility study is below budget because the cash/food voucher study has been directly funded by another organisation.

• Development

Overall 24% lower than budget. Job creation, 14% below budget, consists of stipends paid by TBC to refugees working in camp management, the warehouses or for one of the other programme activities. Following a comprehensive review with the refugee committees and other NGOs, the stipend rate was increased at the beginning of the year after being frozen for many years. However recruitment into new positions created by the enhanced livelihood and community management activities has been much slower than planned. Economic development, 59% below budget, because a number of the activities couldn't start until recruitment of additional staff was completed, and the seed money support will only be given in the second half year after the groups have saved for three months. Construction, 69% below budget, has experienced delays due to the staff having to give priority to the emergency response and subsequent rebuilding of houses and community buildings at Ban Mae Surin following the devastating fire; and also to the annual distribution of shelter supplies. Natural resource management, 34% over budget, due to late submission of the consultants fees for last year. Agriculture 31% below budget, with a consultancy delayed to the second half year; the setting up of a plant nursery proving impracticable this year, and lower than expected infrastructure costs, partially offset by higher land rents and a higher spend on seeds as our partner organisation was able to produce more than expected.

• Humanitarian Support

Overall equal to budget.

- **The verified caseload** (excluding Wieng Heng) has increased from 128,199 at the beginning of the year to 128,480 at the end of June; with a monthly average of 128,604. The average feeding figure during January-June was 125,368, 1% higher than the budget of 124,353, and represents 97.5% of the average verified caseload.
- **Food and Charcoal supplies:** Overall 1% over budget, consisting of 2% lower price and 3% higher quantity. The quantity variation is higher than the 1% higher average feeding figure because of delays in identifying self-reliant and partially self-reliant categories, and the difficulty of estimating charcoal quantities accurately due to distribution according to a household curve instead of a fixed amount per person. Salt is higher than budget because ration quantities were increased by 10% to enable it to be procured in standard package sizes.
- **Shelter supplies:** Overall 2% lower than budget, due to suppliers being unable to source sufficient leaf thatch roofing for Nu Po camp.
- **Nutrition:** Overall 18% lower than budget. Supplementary feeding 13% under budget, as a contingency against negative impact from the reduced food ration has not been required. IDP/Patient house 49% under budget, due to over estimating the budget when this category was separated from miscellaneous supplies. Infant/young child feeding, 0% of budget, a new activity, a baseline survey has been completed but no direct costs incurred yet. Nutrition support consists of new education and surveillance activities, and survey/consultancy costs associated with the implementation of CMT.
- **Other Support:** Overall 17% higher than budget. Cooking stoves, 99% below budget. Stoves were supplied to all households who needed them late in 2012, it has been decided a further supply is not required in 2013. UNHCR has given a small amount of funds to TBC to cover the cost of distributing sanitary kits, neither the income nor expense was included in the budget. Quality control 36% below budget, as the budget provided additional costs to inspect commodities both ex-factory and on arrival in camp in the event that separate sourcing of transport was extended to any more commodities. Emergencies 95% over budget, due to the fire at Ban Mae Surin camp, however an emergency appeal has raised sufficient income to cover the cost.

Miscellaneous supplies 22% under budget as savings are targeted. Thai support, 24% over budget as the budget failed to recognise that all building supplies occurred in the first half year instead of being spread evenly throughout the year.

• **Governance and Participation**

Overall 17% lower than budget. CBO management, CBO capacity building and community mobilisation are all under budget due to delays in staff recruitment and implementation of additional activities.

• **South East Myanmar Programme**

Overall 33% lower than budget. IDP camp support is over budget because the budget failed to reflect that more costs are incurred in the first half year, in line with stockpiling activity. Poverty relief grants have been held pending results of a survey. The delivery of three months rice to Mon resettlement sites has been delayed to July. Some rehabilitation projects are being held pending clarification of eligibility for US funding.

• **Resource costs**

Overall 8% lower than budget. Staff headcount has increased from 101 at the beginning of the year to 108 at the end of June. The leavers were Founding Director (former Executive Director), Programmes Director, Grants and Compliance Manager, Funding Manager, and Administrative Assistant. The new recruits were five Community Mobilisation Officers, two Business Development Officers, a Business Development Manager, a Camp Management Manager, three Vehicle Logisticians and a Shelter Specialist.

• **Governance costs**

Overall 4% lower than budget.

• **Other expenses** represent exchange rate losses between the time income is recognised and the funding is transferred to TBC.

REVISED PROJECTION 2013

Noting the key differences in costs between the revised projection and the operating budget (Figure 3.5):

• **Readiness**

Overall 26% lower than budget. The reduction results from underspend in the first half year.

• **Development**

Overall 9% lower than budget. Job creation is lower as the stipend rate changes and new positions have now been determined. Economic development is lower, from the underspend in the first half year. Natural resource management is higher due to incurring costs that should have been accrued last year.

• **Humanitarian support**

Overall 3% lower than budget.

- **The verified caseload** is projected to remain at the June level of 128,480 for the remainder of the year, with the average feeding figure at 124,624 (97% of the verified caseload), thus the average verified caseload for the year will be 128,542 and average feeding figure 125,000.
- **Food and Charcoal supplies:** Overall 3% below budget, 4% lower on price, 1% higher on quantity in line with the feeding figure, as the revised CMT approach reduces some rations towards the end of the year. The price of rice is expected to fall so that the average cost in 2013 is Baht 17,057/MT compared to Baht 17,750/MT in 2012. Salt is higher than budget because ration quantities were increased by 10% to enable it to be procured in standard package sizes. The average unit price of salt has also risen over 10% this year.
- **Shelter supplies:** Overall equal to budget.
- **Nutrition:** Overall 11% lower than budget. The lower supplementary feeding and IPD/patient house costs reflect the actual situation from the first half year. Infant/young child feeding will be implemented in second half of the year, following the baseline survey. Higher expenditure on nutrition support (surveillance and education) is necessary to support the preparedness.
- **Other Support:** Overall 7% lower than budget. It has been decided that a distribution of cooking stoves is not necessary this year. The lower quality control costs reflect the first half year levels. Emergencies include the Ban Mae Surin costs (almost Baht 10 million fully covered by an emergency appeal, and a Baht 2 million

contingency for the second half year. The lower miscellaneous costs reflect the first half year levels.

• Governance and Participation

Overall 2% lower than budget. The lower CMSP Supplies reflects the lower than budget rice price. Lower CBO management reflects the underspend in the first half year. The large increase in community mobilisation reflects roll out of camp activities to raise awareness of the community managed approach to targeting assistance, now that staff recruitment has been completed.

• South East Myanmar programme

Overall 1% lower than budget. Except for IDP camps which benefit from a lower than budgeted rice price, other activities are projected at budget levels because they are substantially covered by specific funding.

• Resource costs

Overall 4% lower than budget. The following additional positions are included in the projection: Programme Development Director, two Programme Development Managers, Thailand Programmes Director, Myanmar Programme Director, two staff for Myanmar office, Communications Specialist, HR/Admin Specialist, Supply Chain and Logistics Specialist, Grants and Compliance Manager, M&E Manager, and an Administration Assistant. Resource costs include Baht 2.2 million for the Myanmar office.

• Governance and costs of generating funds

Overall, 10% lower than budget, as the Donors meeting will be held in Thailand, not overseas, this year

• **Other expenses** represent exchange rate losses between the time income is recognised and the funding is transferred to TBC.



Figure 3.3: Income: 2013 (THB 000)

Funding Source	Currency	Budget 2013		Jan-June 2013 Actual		July-Dec 2013 Forecast		Projection 2013	
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000
EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING									
ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	1,868,500	74,740	1,869,000	70,709	-	-	1,869,000	70,709
USA PRM (IRC)	USD	10,088,000	302,640	10,166,000	309,902	1,600,000	49,600	11,766,000	359,502
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	USD	2,200,000	66,000	-	-	2,200,000	68,200	2,200,000	68,200
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	44,640,000	205,344	39,060,000	185,458	-	-	39,060,000	185,458
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	873,786	34,951	-	-	484,027	19,361	484,027	19,361
UK DFID (IRC)	GBP	1,800,000	86,400	-	-	1,800,000	84,600	1,800,000	84,600
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,200,000	22,260	4,190,000	21,383	-	-	4,190,000	21,383
Denmark DERF (DCA) Site 2 fire	DKK			475,000	2,567	-	-	475,000	2,567
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,523,809	51,429	-	-	9,500,000	50,350	9,500,000	50,350
Norway MOFA (NCA) Site 2 fire	NOK					190,000	969	190,000	969
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	1,930,000	59,830	-	-	2,100,000	60,900	2,100,000	60,900
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	185,000	5,735	5,766	167	287,919	8,351	293,685	8,518
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,157,625	34,729	1,157,625	33,722	-	-	1,157,625	33,722
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	CHF	116,137	3,833	116,137	3,833	-	-	116,137	3,833
Ireland Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	186,000	7,440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japanese Embassy	THB		3,570		3,670		-	-	3,670
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	80,000	2,400	80,000	2,382	-	-	80,000	2,382
TOTAL EC and GOVERNMENT BACKED:			961,300		633,793		342,331		976,124
OTHER									
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	115,000	3,565	-	-	30,000	870	30,000	870
American Baptist Churches	USD	-	-	1,050	31	-	-	1,050	31
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	-	-	3,000	85	-	-	3,000	85
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	1,200	25,000	1,101	-	-	25,000	1,101
Caritas Australia	AUD	170,305	5,279	170,305	5,242	-	-	170,305	5,242
Caritas Australia Site 2 fire	AUD			35,000	1,070	-	-	35,000	1,070
Caritas Austria	EUR	40,000	1,600	-	-	40,000	1,600	40,000	1,600
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	25,000	625	-	-	25,000	600	25,000	600
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	116,136	3,832	116,136	3,832	-	-	116,136	3,832
Christian Aid	GBP	175,000	8,670	175,000	8,670	-	-	175,000	8,670
Church World Service	USD	35,000	1,050	5,000	143	-	-	5,000	143
Church World Service - UCC	USD	6,000	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dan Church Aid	DKK	100,000	530	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diakonia Site 2 fire	SEK			200,000	896			200,000	896
ICCO	EUR	200,000	8,000	200,000	8,065	-	-	200,000	8,065
ICCO-SV	EUR	100,000	4,000	75,000	2,897	-	-	75,000	2,897
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission Site 2 Fire	GBP			30,000	1,421	-	-	30,000	1,421
NIST International School of Thailand	THB				180		-	-	180
Open Society Institute	USD	25,000	750	-	-	25,000	775	25,000	775
Pathy Family Foundation	CAD	150,000	4,500	-	-	150,000	4,650	150,000	4,650
UNHCR	THB		-		85		-	-	85
Other Donations			1,000		1,270		530	-	1,800
Income from Marketing			100		49		51	-	100
Gifts in Kind			5,000				5,000	-	5,000
Interest			1,000		526		473	-	999
Other Income (Gains on Exchange & Asset Disposal)								-	-
TOTAL OTHER:			50,882		35,563		14,549		50,112
TOTAL INCOME			1,012,183		669,356		356,880		1,026,236
Expenses			1,062,076		570,430				1,026,289
Net Movement Current Year			-49,893		98,926				-53
Funds Brought Forward			342,246		342,246				342,246
Total Funds carried Forward			292,352		441,171				342,192
Less: Restricted Funds			149,000		186,293				164,800
Designated Funds			33,000		33,438				33,184
Net Fixed Assets			10,000		5,880				10,000
Freely available General Funds			100,352		215,560				134,208

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

Strategic Objective	Category	Restated Actual 2012	Budget 2013	Budget Jan-June	Actual Jan-June	% Bgt	Revised Projection 2013	% Bgt	Preliminary Budget 2014	% 2013
	Peacebuilding	1,230,524	1,500,000	750,000	514,542	69%	1,500,000	100%	1,500,000	100%
	Exposure visits	0	1,420,000	710,000	0	0%	500,000	35%	1,000,000	200%
	Information	2,689,058	3,500,000	1,750,000	1,469,651	84%	3,000,000	86%	4,000,000	133%
	Assessments, Feasibility Studies		1,000,000	500,000	49,754	10%	500,000	50%	1,000,000	200%
1	READINESS	3,919,582	7,420,000	3,710,000	2,033,947	55%	5,500,000	74%	7,500,000	136%
	Job Creation	23,883,927	40,000,000	20,000,000	17,210,510	86%	36,000,000	90%	40,000,000	111%
	Economic development	3,305,029	7,222,000	3,611,000	1,486,418	41%	6,000,000	83%	7,000,000	117%
	Construction	2,402,484	3,451,200	1,725,600	529,573	31%	3,500,000	101%	4,000,000	114%
	Natural Resource Management	1,320,469	1,400,000	700,000	941,166	134%	1,800,000	129%	2,000,000	111%
	Agriculture	4,806,261	7,800,000	3,900,000	2,687,463	69%	7,200,000	92%	8,000,000	111%
2	DEVELOPMENT	35,718,170	59,873,200	29,936,600	22,855,130	76%	54,500,000	91%	61,000,000	112%
	Rice	325,786,165	305,235,008	180,807,449	180,464,710	100%	286,663,663	94%	248,604,469	87%
	Fishpaste	18,533,213	15,945,135	9,915,494	10,947,778	110%	16,873,691	106%	16,342,483	97%
	Salt	1,634,586	1,642,773	933,716	1,089,865	117%	2,073,801	126%	1,947,373	94%
	Pulses	35,404,500	37,807,008	21,863,000	19,892,019	91%	35,265,992	93%	35,521,185	101%
	Cooking oil	43,528,016	40,770,828	24,248,469	24,281,121	100%	40,003,361	98%	38,058,618	95%
	Fortified flour	28,708,625	26,696,137	15,449,815	16,574,488	107%	27,660,153	104%	26,872,865	97%
	Food supplies	453,595,105	428,096,887	253,217,943	253,249,981	100%	408,540,661	95%	367,346,993	90%
	Charcoal	144,391,299	136,940,245	80,180,931	82,214,336	103%	139,095,984	102%	137,978,364	99%
	Shelter supplies	50,121,504	40,000,000	40,000,000	39,307,483	98%	40,000,000	100%	40,000,000	100%
	Supplementary feeding	12,321,163	14,700,000	7,350,000	6,370,110	87%	13,000,000	88%	13,000,000	100%
	IPD/Patient house	3,000,000	5,040,000	2,520,000	1,285,136	51%	3,024,000	60%	3,100,000	103%
	Nursery school lunches	8,709,014	9,300,000	4,650,000	5,012,854	108%	9,300,000	100%	9,300,000	100%
	Infant and young child feeding		2,000,000	1,000,000	0	0%	2,000,000	100%	8,000,000	400%
	Nutrition support	387,689	543,000	271,500	320,805	118%	894,000	165%	1,000,000	112%
	Nutrition	24,417,865	31,583,000	15,791,500	12,988,905	82%	28,218,000	89%	34,400,000	122%
	Cooking stoves	1,464,750	2,000,000	1,000,000	8,600	1%	8,600	0%	0	0%
	UN Sanitary Kits Distribution			0	83,154		85,000		0	0%
	Donated clothing	9,025,443	6,000,000	0	0		6,000,000	100%	6,000,000	100%
	Quality control	4,516,241	6,000,000	3,000,000	1,929,065	64%	4,000,000	67%	5,000,000	125%
	Visibility items	177,353	100,000	0	0		100,000	100%	100,000	100%
	Sangklaburi Safehouse/KRCH	2,499,744	2,292,000	1,146,000	1,146,000	100%	2,292,000	100%	2,292,000	100%
	Emergencies	10,648,264	10,000,000	5,000,000	9,745,764	195%	12,000,000	120%	10,000,000	83%
	Miscellaneous	6,517,014	6,900,000	3,450,000	2,708,212	78%	5,900,000	86%	6,000,000	102%
	Thai support	10,122,932	10,040,000	5,020,000	6,233,755	124%	10,040,000	100%	10,000,000	100%
	Other support	44,971,741	43,332,000	18,616,000	21,854,550	117%	40,425,600	93%	39,392,000	97%
3	HUMANITARIAN SUPPORT	717,497,515	679,952,132	407,806,374	409,615,255	100%	656,280,245	97%	619,117,357	94%
	CMSP Supplies	16,331,771	18,147,825	10,733,521	9,766,991	91%	15,926,728	88%	16,204,520	102%
	Camp Administration	10,797,806	11,412,884	5,706,442	5,478,388	96%	11,412,884	100%	12,000,000	105%
	Election support	688,650	787,033	787,033	812,604	103%	812,604	103%	0	0%
	Refugee Committee	4,487,472	5,636,090	2,818,045	2,859,776	101%	5,636,090	100%	6,000,000	106%
	CBO Management	4,509,866	6,310,715	3,155,358	1,919,256	61%	5,310,715	84%	6,000,000	113%
	CBO Capacity building	731,849	1,423,005	711,502	534,398	75%	1,423,005	100%	2,000,000	141%
	Community Mobilisation	584,763	5,234,000	2,617,000	682,725	26%	7,309,000	140%	7,000,000	96%
4	GOVERNANCE & PARTICIPATION	38,131,977	48,951,552	26,528,901	22,074,138	83%	47,831,026	98%	49,204,520	103%
	THAILAND PROGRAMME	795,267,244	796,196,884	467,981,875	456,578,470	98%	764,111,271	96%	738,821,877	96%
3	IDP Camp food	32,439,721	34,483,524	20,155,390	18,959,783	94%	33,000,000	96%	33,000,000	100%
3	IDP camp support	1,415,887	1,600,000	800,000	1,098,503	137%	1,600,000	100%	1,600,000	100%
3	Emergency rice	49,356,000	24,500,000	12,250,000	11,240,000	92%	24,500,000	100%	20,000,000	82%
3	Poverty Relief	0	23,500,000	11,750,000	0	0%	23,500,000	100%	26,000,000	111%
3	Mon support	2,711,019	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0%	3,000,000	100%	3,000,000	100%
1	Rehabilitation	5,512,200	8,500,000	4,250,000	2,341,500	55%	8,500,000	100%	10,000,000	118%
4	CBO Management	6,235,362	6,500,000	3,250,000	3,268,000	101%	6,500,000	100%	7,000,000	108%
	S. E. MYANMAR PROGRAMME	97,670,185	102,083,524	55,455,390	36,907,786	67%	100,600,000	99%	100,600,000	100%
	Resource costs	122,667,398	180,745,559	80,372,800	74,189,192	92%	153,821,242	96%	169,415,712	110%
	Governance	2,092,811	2,250,000	1,125,000	1,076,680	96%	2,256,251	100%	2,400,000	106%
	Costs of generating funds	479,139	800,000	0	0	0%	500,000	63%	500,000	100%
	Other expenses	3,134			1,678,238		5,000,000		0	0%
	TOTAL	1,018,179,915	1,062,075,967	604,935,065	570,430,366	94%	1,026,288,764	97%	1,009,737,589	98%

Quantity									
Rice (MT)	18,354	16,786	10,055	10,266	102%	16,806	100%	14,605	87%
Fishpaste (MT)	642	537	334	374	112%	579	108%	548	95%
Salt (MT)	237	246	140	157	112%	281	114%	240	85%
Pulses (MT)	1,614	1,468	858	933	109%	1,534	104%	1,450	95%
Cooking Oil (000 litres)	815	783	466	478	103%	793	101%	755	95%
Fortified flour (MT)	764	668	390	422	108%	693	104%	659	95%
Charcoal (MT)	12,894	11,700	6,874	7,063	103%	11,907	102%	11,552	97%
Unit cost									
Rice (MT)	17,750	16,184	17,982	17,579	98%	17,057	94%	17,022	100%
Fishpaste (MT)	28,868	29,693	29,687	29,272	99%	29,143	98%	29,822	102%
Salt (MT)	6,897	6,678	6,669	6,942	104%	7,380	111%	8,114	110%
Pulses (MT)	21,936	25,754	25,481	21,320	84%	22,990	89%	24,497	107%
Cooking Oil (000 litres)	53,409	52,070	52,035	50,797	98%	50,446	97%	50,409	100%
Fortified flour (MT)	37,577	39,964	39,615	39,276	99%	39,914	100%	40,778	102%
Charcoal (MT)	11,198	11,704	11,664	11,640	100%	11,682	100%	11,944	102%

Figure 3.6: Financial Summary: Major Currencies

	Thai Baht 000				US Dollars 000				EURO 000				UK Pounds 000			
	2012* Actual	2013 Budget	2013 Projection	2014 Budget	2012* Actual	2013 Budget	2013 Projection	2014 Budget	2012* Actual	2013 Budget	2013 Projection	2014 Budget	2012* Actual	2013 Budget	2013 Projection	2014 Budget
Exchange rates																
Opening																
Closing																
Average																
INCOME																
ECHO (ICCO)	73,906	74,740	70,709	-	2,389	2,491	2,281	-	1,855	1,869	1,768	-	1,509	1,557	1,504	-
USA PRM (IRC)	316,481	302,640	359,502	-	10,228	10,088	11,597	-	7,943	7,586	8,988	-	6,481	6,305	7,849	-
USA USAID IDP (IRC)	127,283	66,000	68,200	-	4,114	2,200	2,200	-	3,195	1,650	1,705	-	2,599	1,375	1,451	-
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	199,765	205,344	185,458	-	6,456	6,845	5,983	-	5,014	5,134	4,636	-	4,078	4,278	3,946	-
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	34,252	34,951	19,361	-	1,107	1,165	625	-	860	874	484	-	699	728	412	-
UK DFID (Christian Aid)	13,474	-	-	-	435	-	-	-	338	-	-	-	275	-	-	-
UK DFID (IRC)	88,179	86,400	84,600	-	2,850	2,880	2,729	-	2,213	2,160	2,115	-	1,800	1,800	1,800	-
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	26,681	22,260	21,383	-	862	742	690	-	670	557	535	-	545	464	455	-
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	51,158	51,429	50,350	-	1,653	1,714	1,624	-	1,284	1,286	1,259	-	1,044	1,071	1,071	-
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	60,766	59,830	60,900	-	1,964	1,994	1,965	-	1,525	1,496	1,523	-	1,241	1,246	1,296	-
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	5,926	5,735	8,518	-	192	191	275	-	149	143	213	-	121	119	181	-
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	34,025	34,728	33,722	-	1,100	1,158	1,088	-	854	868	843	-	695	724	717	-
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	7,104	3,833	3,833	-	230	128	124	-	178	96	96	-	145	80	82	-
Other Government Backed Funds	9,230	13,410	9,588	-	298	447	309	-	232	335	240	-	188	279	204	-
TOTAL EC & GOVERNMENT BACKED	1,048,230	961,300	976,124	-	33,877	32,043	31,488	-	26,308	24,033	24,403	-	21,401	20,027	20,769	-
Other Income	77,570	50,882	50,112	-	2,507	1,696	1,617	-	1,947	1,272	1,253	-	1,584	1,060	1,066	-
TOTAL INCOME	1,125,800	1,012,183	1,026,236	-	36,384	33,739	33,104	-	28,255	25,305	25,656	-	22,984	21,087	21,835	-
EXPENSES																
Readiness	13,343	21,028	18,601	21,822	431	701	600	704	335	526	465	546	272	438	396	464
Economic development	45,782	73,030	66,356	73,794	1,480	2,434	2,141	2,380	1,149	1,826	1,845	1,845	935	1,521	1,412	1,570
Humanitarian Support	752,782	721,849	697,835	662,690	24,329	24,062	22,511	21,377	18,893	18,046	17,446	16,567	15,369	15,039	14,848	14,100
Governance and Participation	48,609	67,333	64,788	67,352	1,571	2,244	2,090	2,173	1,220	1,683	1,620	1,684	992	1,403	1,378	1,433
Thailand Programme	880,516	883,240	847,580	825,658	27,811	29,441	27,341	26,634	21,597	22,081	21,190	20,641	17,568	18,401	18,034	17,567
South East Myanmar Programme	104,110	107,708	107,505	108,999	3,365	3,590	3,468	3,497	2,613	2,693	2,688	2,710	2,126	2,244	2,287	2,306
General administration & Governance	53,551	71,128	66,204	75,680	1,731	2,371	2,136	2,441	1,344	1,778	1,655	1,892	1,093	1,482	1,409	1,610
Other expenses	3	-	5,000	-	0	-	161	-	0	-	125	-	0	-	106	-
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,018,180	1,062,076	1,026,289	1,009,737	32,906	35,403	33,106	32,572	25,554	26,552	25,657	25,243	20,787	22,127	21,836	21,484
RESERVES																
Net Movement Current Year	107,620	(49,893)	(54)	(54)	3,478	(1,863)	(2)	(32,572)	2,701	(1,247)	(1)	(25,243)	2,197	(1,039)	(1)	(21,484)
Funds Brought forward	234,626	342,246	342,246	-	7,918	11,225	11,225	-	5,920	8,503	8,503	-	5,052	6,986	6,986	-
Change in currency translation	-	-	-	-	(70)	183	(185)	-	(119)	53	53	-	(263)	144	286	-
Funds Carried Forward	342,246	292,353	342,192	-	11,226	9,745	11,038	-	8,503	7,309	8,555	-	6,986	6,091	7,281	-
NET ASSETS - 31 Dec																
Net Fixed Assets	7,415	10,000	10,000	-	243	333	323	-	184	185	185	-	151	154	158	-
Funding Receivable	251,998	252,000	218,000	-	8,266	8,400	7,032	-	8,260	6,300	6,300	-	5,144	5,250	5,362	-
Bank & Cash	142,912	130,353	184,252	-	4,888	4,345	5,298	-	3,550	3,573	3,573	-	2,917	2,977	3,041	-
Accounts Payable	(84,324)	(100,000)	(100,000)	-	(2,110)	(3,333)	(3,226)	-	(1,598)	(1,608)	(1,608)	-	(1,313)	(1,340)	(1,369)	-
Other	4,245	-	-	-	139	-	-	-	105	106	106	-	87	88	90	-
Net Assets	342,246	292,353	292,252	-	11,226	9,745	9,427	-	8,503	8,556	8,556	-	6,986	7,130	7,282	-
FUNDS - 31 Dec																
Restricted Funds	148,554	149,000	165,000	-	4,873	4,967	5,323	-	3,691	3,714	3,714	-	3,032	3,086	3,161	-
Designated Funds	33,184	33,292	33,292	-	1,089	1,110	1,074	-	824	830	830	-	677	691	706	-
General Funds - Net Fixed assets	7,415	10,000	10,000	-	243	333	323	-	184	185	185	-	151	154	158	-
General Funds - Freely available	153,093	100,061	83,960	-	5,022	3,335	2,708	-	3,803	3,827	3,827	-	3,125	3,189	3,257	-
Total Funds	342,246	292,353	292,252	-	11,226	9,745	9,427	-	8,503	8,556	8,556	-	6,986	7,130	7,282	-
Liquidity Surplus / (Shortfall) - 31 Dec																
(= Bank & Cash less Accounts Payable)	78,588	30,353	64,252	-	2,578	1,012	2,073	-	1,952	759	1,606	-	1,604	632	1,367	-

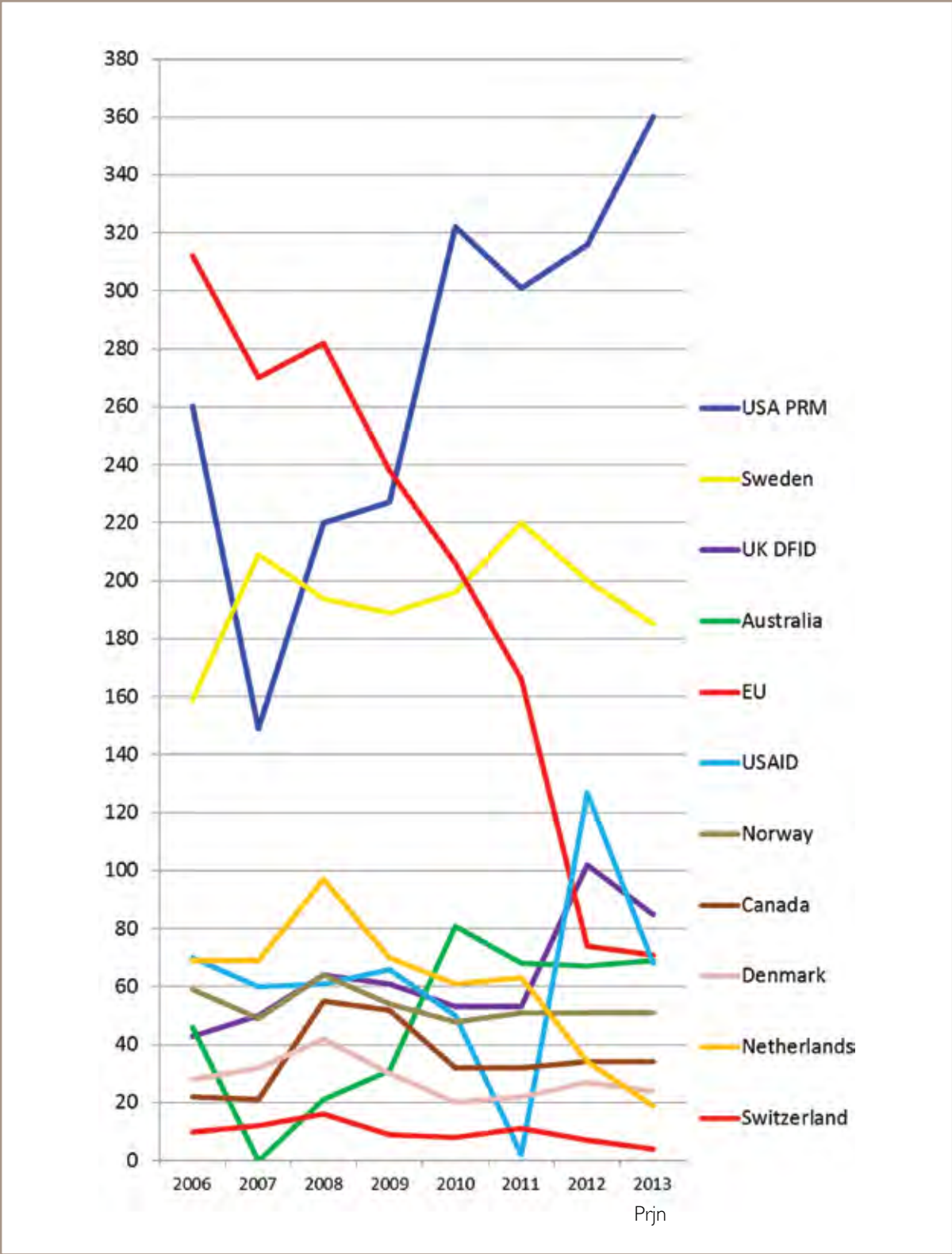
* Restated to revised Strategic Objectives

Figure 3.7: TBC: Government and EC Funding
Income as percentage of TBC Expenses for each year*



* 2013 = Projection

Figure 3.8: TBC Income from Major Donors, 2006-2013 (THB M)

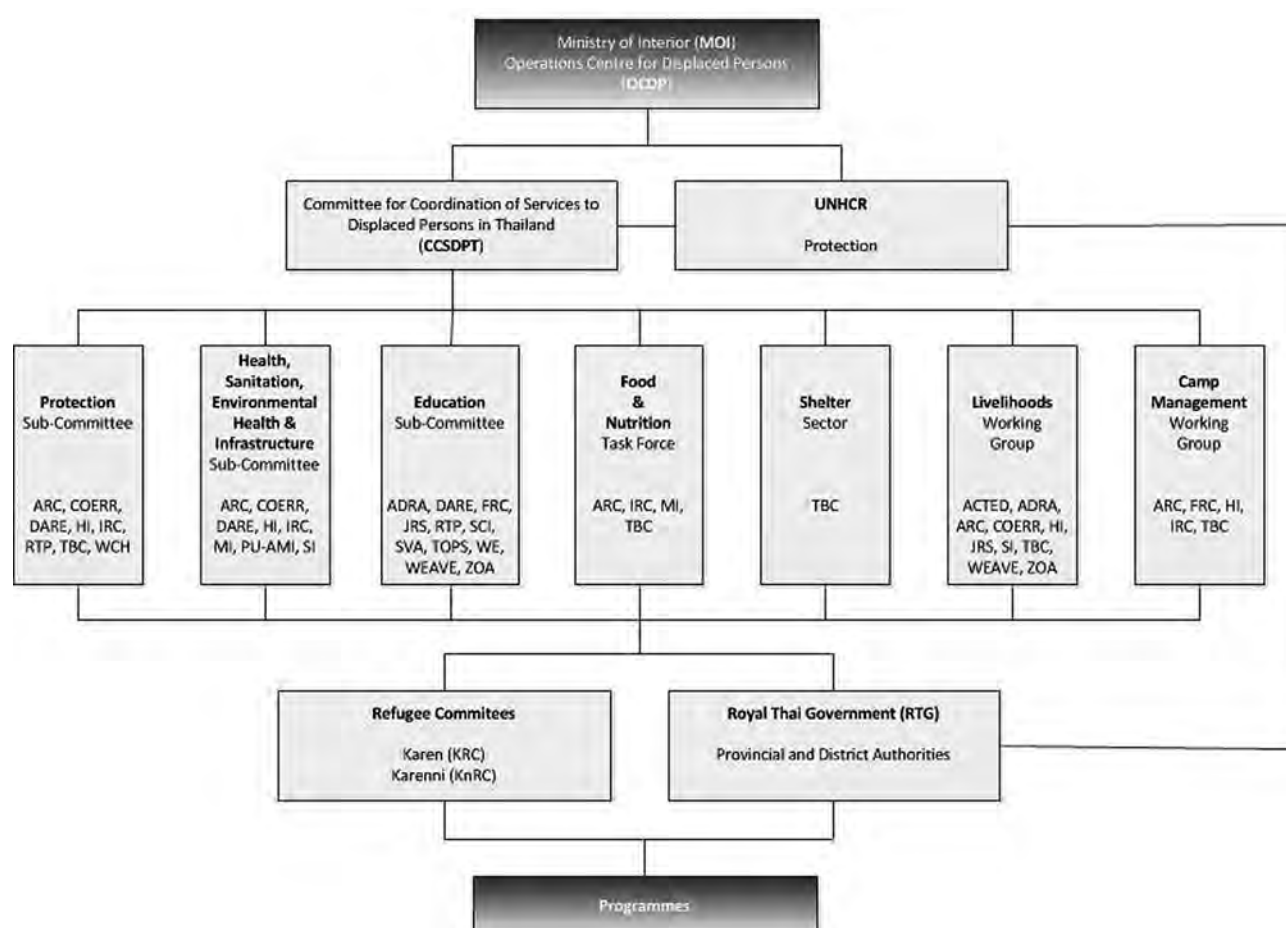


APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

TBC POLICIES AND STRUCTURES

AI: CCSDPT/UNHCR COORDINATION STRUCTURE



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

A2: CCSDPT MEMBER AGENCY ACTIVITIES BY CAMP AND SECTOR: JUNE 2013

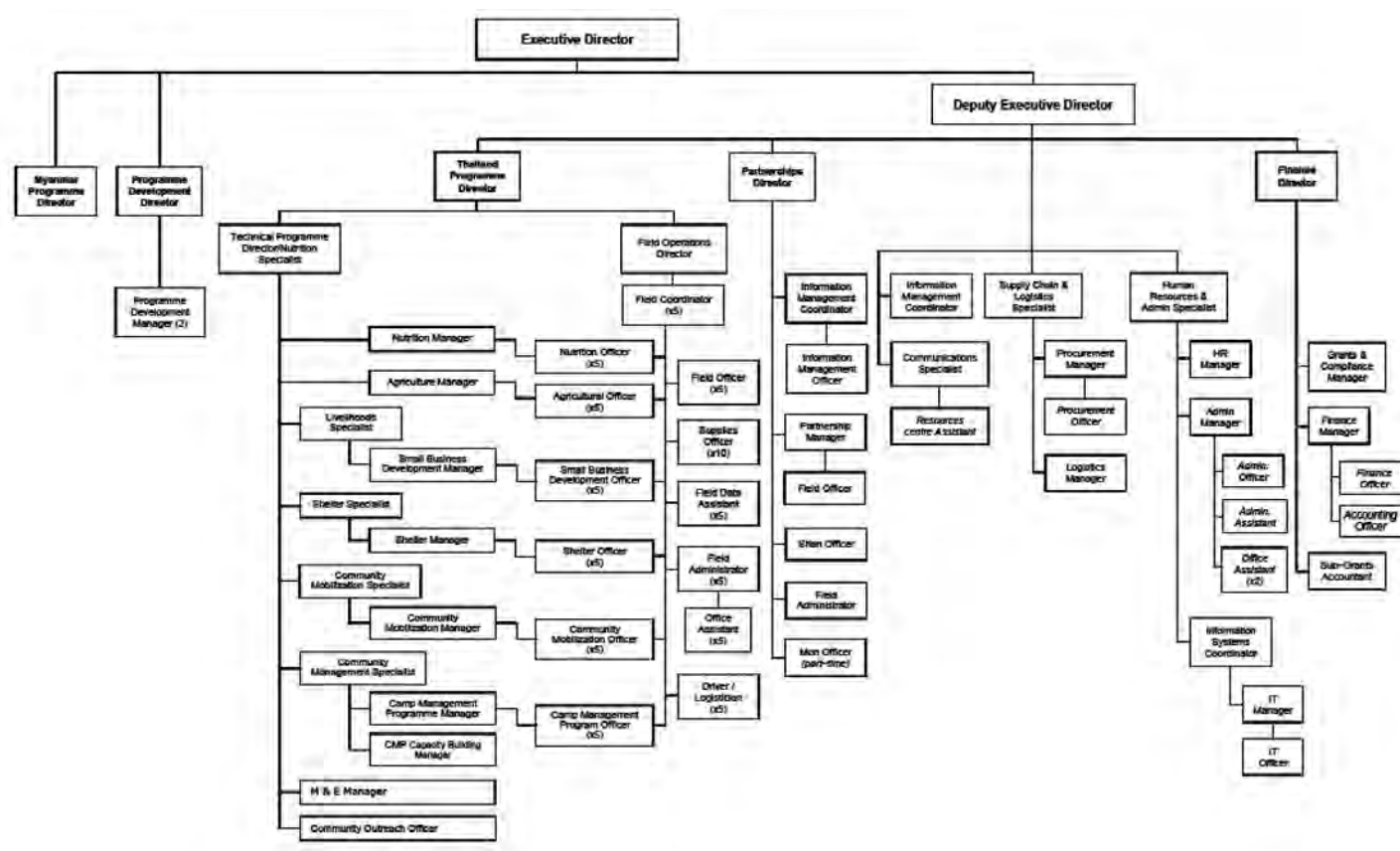
Camp	Protection	Health, Environmental Health & Infrastructure	Education	Food & Nutrition	Shelter	Livelihoods	Camp Management
MNS	COERR, IRC, TBC	COERR, IRC, HI	FRC, JRS, SCI, WEAVE	IRC, TBC	TBC	ACTED, COERR, JRS, WEAVE	IRC, FRC, TBC
MS	COERR, IRC, TBC	COERR, IRC, HI	FRC, JRS, SCI, WEAVE	IRC, TBC	TBC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

Sectors as defined in CCSDPT/UNHCR Strategic Framework for Durable Solutions.

UNHCR also has offices in Mae Hong Son, Mae Sariang, Mae Sot and Kanchanaburi with a protection mandate.

A3: TBC ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE, FUNDING AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

Figure A.1 TBC Staff Structure



Structure: The Consortium was informal until an organisational structure was agreed by five member agencies at the first Donors Meeting held in December 1996. In 2004 these five (then) BBC members agreed with other Donors to form a new legal entity to be registered as a Charitable Company in England and Wales. A Mission Statement and Bylaws, Memorandum and Articles of Association were drafted and ten agencies agreed to join the new entity. The Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC), was incorporated in London in October 2004 and was granted charitable status by the Charity Commission of England and Wales in May 2005. The name was changed to The Border Consortium (TBC) in November 2012, and a revised Mission statement is presented on the back cover of this report.

Each member agency has a designated representative that attends a minimum of two General Meetings each year; one Annual General Meeting (AGM) and one Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM). Until 2010 the member representatives annually elected five to eight of their number to be Directors and Trustees who met not less than four times per annum. TBC's Bylaws were amended at the March 2011 EGM to permit up to two external Board Members. At the November 2012 AGM five member representatives and two external Directors/ Trustees were elected to serve in 2013. Other than during the two General Meetings, Board Meetings are generally convened electronically. The TBC Board operates in accordance with a Governance Manual which includes key policies.

Current TBC member representatives, directors/trustees and staff are listed at the beginning of this report.

For many years, field coordinators worked from offices at their homes, but TBC field offices were opened in Mae Sot and Mae Sariang in 1998, Kanchanaburi in 2000, Mae Hong Son in 2003, and Umphang in January 2011.

TBC also has a sub-office in Chiang Mai for Displacement Research. A country office will open in Yangon in August 2013.

Funding sources: TBC expects to receive funds from the following regular sources in 2013:

Figure A.2: TBC Organisational Donors 2013

Act for Peace NCCA, Australia (G)	ICCO-Stichting Vluchteling
American Baptist Churches	International Rescue Committee (G)
CAFOD, UK	Inter-Pares, Canada (G)
Caritas Australia	Japanese Embassy (G)
Caritas Austria	Jersey Overseas Aid Commission (G)
Caritas New Zealand	Norwegian Church Aid (G)
Caritas Switzerland (G)	Open Society Institute
Christian Aid, UK	Pathy Family Foundation
Church World Service	Republic of China (Taiwan) (G)
Diakonia, Sweden (G)	ZOA Refugee Care Netherlands (G)
ICCO, Netherlands (G)	

(G) Government-backed funding.

An emergency appeal fully covered the costs of responding to and rebuilding following the Ban Mae Soi fire in March.

TBC Governmental Donors: The European Union (European Community Humanitarian Aid Department: ECHO) and the Governments of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Great Britain, Japan, Norway, Republic of China (Taiwan), Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands and USA are expected to contribute 95% of TBC's funds in 2013. Their funds are mostly channelled through the TBC Donors marked "G" above. Appendix B sets out details of funding received from all Donors since 1984.

TBC bank accounts: TBC has bank accounts with Standard Chartered Bank in London in GBP, USD & EUR:

Standard Chartered Bank	Account Name: The Border Consortium
1 Basinghall Avenue London, EC2V 5DD England SWIFT BIC: SCBLGB2L IBAN GB52 SCBL 6091 0412 544415 Sort Code: 60-91-04	GBP Account # 00 01 254441501 (12544415 in UK) EUR Account # 56 01 254441596 USD Account # 01 01 254441550

And in Thai Baht with Standard Chartered Bank in Bangkok:

Standard Chartered Bank	Account Name: The Border Consortium (Main Savings Account)
90 North Sathorn Road Silom, Bangrak Bangkok 10500 Thailand SWIFT: SCBLTHBX	Account # 00100783813 Bank code: 020 Branch code: 101 Branch name: Sathorn

The TBC Thailand Tax ID number is: 4-1070-5787-5. Before sending remittances, Donors are requested to check with TBC whether funds should be deposited in London or Bangkok.

Financial statements and programme updates:

TBC accounts prior to incorporation in 2004 were audited by KPMG in Thailand and presented in TBC six-month reports. On incorporation, RSM Robson Rhodes LLP of the UK was appointed as auditor and audited the accounts for 2005 and 2006. Robson Rhodes LLP left the RSM network and merged with Grant Thornton UK LLP on 1st July 2007 and a special resolution at the AGM in November 2007 appointed Grant Thornton UK LLP as the TBC Auditor. At the AGM in 2011 the TBC Members recommended that, after six years, the auditor be changed. Grant Thornton subsequently agreed to resign and KPMG UK LLP accepted an invitation from the Board to fill the casual vacancy, and was confirmed as TBC auditor at the 2012 EGM. The TBC Trustees reports, incorporating the audited financial statements are filed at both Companies House and the Charity Commission. The TBC Trustees reports, incorporating the audited financial statements are filed at both Companies House and the Charity Commission. The 2012 Trustees report was filed in April 2013, and is posted on the TBC website <http://www.theborderconsortium.org/resources/resources.htm#audits>.

The following *Memorandum of Association Objects* were agreed with the Charity Commission of England and Wales at the time of registration:

- The relief of charitable needs of displaced people of Burma by the provision of humanitarian aid and assistance.
- To develop the capacity and skills of the members of the socially and economically disadvantaged community of the displaced people of Burma in such a way that they are able to participate more fully in society.

- To promote equality, diversity and racial harmony for the benefit of the public by raising awareness of the needs of and issues affecting the displaced people of Burma.
- To promote human rights (as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) in the Thailand Burma border area by monitoring and research.

A4: TBC CODE OF CONDUCT, COMPLIANCE WITH RTG REGULATIONS

TBC is a signatory to:

- The Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental organisations in Disaster Relief (1994).
- The 2008 CCSDPT Inter-Agency Code of Conduct which incorporates Core Principles developed by the Interagency Standing Committee Task Force on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in Humanitarian Crises (2002).

TBC is also guided by the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Relief (Sphere) Project.

The TBC Code of Conduct is incorporated in the staff policy manual, compliance with which is an employment condition.

The Bangkok-based Donors Humanitarian Actors Working Group (DHAWG) developed "Operating Guidelines" in 2011, which adapted the Red Cross and NGO

Code of Conduct and the Good Humanitarian Partnership Principles to the local context

TBC collaborates closely with the RTG and works in accordance with the regulations of the Mol. Monthly, six weeks in advance, TBC requests approval from the Operations Centre for Displaced Persons of the Mol, for supplies to be delivered to each camp, including expected delivery dates. Copies of the requests are forwarded to the provincial and district authorities. The Mol sends approval to TBC and to the provincial offices, which in turn notify the district authorities.

In accordance with the 1994 regulations TBC submits the overall programme annually to Mol for approval. Since December 2005 the RTG has hosted annual workshops with NGOs to discuss on-going plans. These are attended

by Provincial and District Officials including camp commanders and representatives of other relevant government departments.

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

A5: CHILD SAFEGUARDING POLICY

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

A6: REFUGEE CASELOAD AND DEMOGRAPHICS

TBC's Population Database (TPD) established in 2008 includes both the registered refugees and all unregistered persons verified as being eligible for ration support. The total is referred to as the "Verified Caseload". An annual population census is undertaken each year and the database is updated monthly, recording all permanent movements in the camp population, e.g. arrivals, departures, births, deaths and transfers between sections or camps. In order to be entered in the database and in a ration book, new arrivals must be approved by a New Arrivals Committee (NAC) and photographed by TBC. The NAC, consisting of representatives of camp committee and CBOs, interview new arrivals to determine if they have a genuine reason to reside in the camp, and reports to TBC those accepted and rejected. TBC's current policy is that all new arrivals must be verified, photographed and issued a ration book prior to receiving rations. This policy is under review for 2013.

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

A summary of TBC's Population Database by camp is provided in Figure A4. It shows the verified caseload as of June 2013 (excluding 539 persons in Wieng Heng camp), with camp population data further broken down into registered and unregistered residents, number and status of boarding-house students, as well as gender, and ethnicity of the caseload.

A7: TBC POPULATION DATABASE BY CAMP: JUNE 2013

		MNS	MS	MLO	MRML	ML	UM	NP	DY	TH	Total
Verified Caseload (VC):		12,868	3,369	12,862	14,566	45,987	14,701	13,888	3,502	6,737	128,480
Status	Registered	9,378	1,559	7,901	7,787	21,412	6,927	6,888	2,172	3,354	67,378
	Unregistered	3,490	1,810	4,961	6,779	24,575	7,774	7,000	1,330	3,383	61,102
	% unregistered	27.1%	53.7%	38.6%	46.5%	53.4%	52.9%	50.4%	38.0%	50.2%	47.6%
Gender	Female	6,204	1,678	6,392	7,383	23,184	7,344	7,065	1,823	3,517	64,590
	Male	6,664	1,691	6,470	7,183	22,803	7,357	6,823	1,679	3,220	63,890
	% Female	48.2%	49.8%	49.7%	50.7%	50.4%	50.0%	50.9%	52.1%	52.2%	50.3%
Age	New Born-6 mths	75	21	125	124	144	73	42	28	54	686
	% of VC	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
	6 mths - < 5 yrs	1,380	367	1,691	1,813	4,993	1,639	1,512	433	881	14,709
	% of VC	10.7%	10.9%	13.1%	12.4%	10.9%	11.1%	10.9%	12.4%	13.1%	11.4%
	5 yrs - < 18 yrs	4,122	1,257	4,469	5,303	15,659	4,763	4,702	1,251	2,251	43,777
	% of VC	32.0%	37.3%	34.7%	36.4%	34.1%	32.4%	33.9%	35.7%	33.4%	34.1%
	18 Yrs & over	7,291	1,724	6,577	7,326	25,191	8,226	7,632	1,790	3,551	69,308
	% of VC	56.7%	51.2%	51.1%	50.3%	54.8%	56.0%	55.0%	51.1%	52.7%	53.9%
Boarding House Students	Registered	89	7	29	26	109	24	7	0	2	293
	Unregistered	285	55	427	418	864	248	267	26	37	2,627
	% unregistered	76.2%	88.7%	93.6%	94.1%	88.8%	91.2%	97.4%	100.0%	94.9%	90.0%
Ethnicity	Burman	31	0	66	56	1,319	1,964	1,120	53	44	4,653
	% of VC	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	2.9%	13.4%	8.1%	1.5%	0.7%	3.6%
	Chin	1	0	6	14	100	127	150	0	1	399
	% of VC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Kachin	1	1	2	8	160	113	26	0	0	311
	% of VC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Karen	321	2,905	12,774	14,476	38,656	11,122	11,023	3,346	6,660	101,283
	% of VC	2.5%	86.2%	99.3%	99.4%	84.1%	75.7%	79.4%	95.5%	98.9%	78.8%
	Karenni	12,052	446	1	2	36	13	6	0	0	12,556
	% of VC	93.7%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%
	Mon	1	0	1	0	362	346	228	77	30	1,045
	% of VC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	1.6%	2.2%	0.4%	0.8%
	Rakhine	3	0	1	0	106	132	188	4	0	434
	% of VC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%
	Shan	418	17	2	0	59	55	38	1	0	590
	% of VC	3.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Other	40	0	9	10	5,189	829	1,109	21	2	7,209
	% of VC	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	11.3%	5.6%	8.0%	0.6%	0.0%	5.6%

Notes: The table excludes a caseload of 539 at Wieng Heng.

A8: PROGRAMME EVALUATION AND REVIEW

TBC is committed to periodic programme evaluations as a tool for improving its effectiveness. Besides external evaluations, consultants have increasingly been commissioned to review particular programme components or management activities. 52 evaluations and reviews have been carried out to date as set out in Figure A.7:

TBC is committed to implementing the key recommendations of its evaluations and most of the recommendations of the evaluations and reviews undertaken to date have now been implemented or are currently being addressed.

Figure A3: Evaluations and Reviews of TBC Programme

1	Mar 1994	Dutch Interchurch Aid/EC/Femconsult.	Overall Programme
2	Nov 1996	Dutch Interchurch Aid/Femconsult.	Monitoring System
3	Apr 1997	ECHO	Overall Programme
4	Sep 1997	Independent	Ration Adequacy
5	Nov 1997	ECHO	Financial/Admin
6	May 1998	Dutch Interchurch Aid/International Agricultural Centre	Supplementary Feeding
7	Apr 2000	DanChurchAid	Sphere Standards
8	May 2000	UNHCR Consultant	Cooking Fuel
9	Mar 2003	Independent.	Management & Governance
10	Jun 2003	IRC	Procurement & Quality Control
11	Jul 2003	Independent	Cooking Fuel
12	Oct 2003	ECHO	Audit
13	Nov 2003	ECHO	Nutrition & Food Aid
14	Aug 2004	Independent	Monitoring Procedures
15	Sep 2004	Independent	Financial Control Procedures
16	Feb 2005	EC (DG AIDCO)	Rice & building materials
17	Jul 2005	Independent	staff remuneration
18	2006	Independent	Staff Policy gender sensitivity
19	2006	Independent	Staff Policy & Thai Labour Law
20	Jul 2006	Independent	Staff Development
21	Jul 2006	DanChurchAid	Alternative packaging of TBC programme
22	Oct 2006	WFP	Food Distribution
23	Jan 2007	Channel Research	Emergency relief programme
24	Jan 2007	NCCA/AusAID	Overall Programme
25	Jul 2007	EC	Ex-post Monitoring
26	Jun 2007	ECHO	Audit
27	2007/8/9/10	Caritas Switzerland/DA	Conflict Analysis (Ongoing)
28	Feb 2008	EC (TBC as part of a broader assessment)	Strategic Assessment
29	Feb 2008	DFID (TBC as part of a broader assessment)	Review aid to refugees & IDPs
30	Jun 2008	Independent	Risk Management Assessment
31	Nov 2008	CIDA (TBC as part of broader assessment)	Response to EC/DFID assessments
32	Mar 2009	DANIDA (as part of broader assessment)	DANIDA support to overall programme
33	May 2009	Independent	Shelter Programme
34	Aug 2009	Independent	Management Structure & Budgeting
35	Aug 2009	Independent	Data management
36	Oct 2009	EC (DG ECHO)	Livelihoods vulnerability analysis
37	Mar 2010	Independent	Camp Security in other refugee situations
38	July 2010-	Independent	Governance
39	Apr 2010	AECID/DCA	ERA
40	May 2010	USAID/SHIELD	ERA
41	May 2010	Independent	Weaving
42	Nov 2010	Independent	Nutrition & Food Security
43	2010	Independent	Weaving Market research
44	Jun 2011	Independent	Livelihood Vulnerability Analysis
45	Jul 2011	Independent (TBC as part of broader assessment, co-funded by IRC)	Monitoring aid in South East Burma
46	Oct 2011	CIDA/AusAID/Act for Peace	Camp Management Model
47	Feb 2012	Independent	Environmental Assessment
48	Jun 2012	Independent	CAN Review
49	Jul 2012	Danida	Review of humanitarian Assistance
50	Jul 2012	AusAid	Border-wide Evaluation
51	Jun 2013	Independent	Income Generation EDGSL
52	Jul 2013	Independent	Feasibility of cash transfers programming

Note: Many other audits have been carried out. The two DG ECHO audits listed here were conducted at crucial periods in TBC development and informed important responses.

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF TBC AND NGO PROGRAMMES SINCE 1984

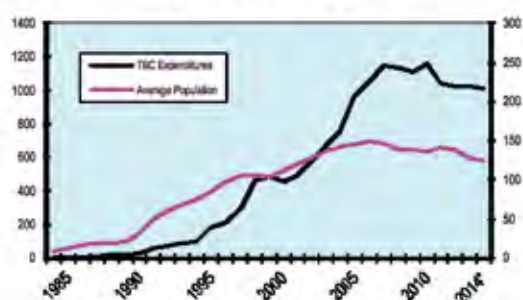
Figure B1: Changes to Programme Expenditures: 1984 to 2014

Year	TBC Expenditures	% Increase on previous year	Average Exchange Rate		TBC Expenditures		Average Rice Price (THB/100kg)	Average population	Cost/refugee/annum+		
	THB m		USD	EUR	USD m	EUR m			THB	USD	EUR
1984	3		25		0.1			9,500	316	13	
1985	4	33%	25		0.2		390	12,800	313	13	
1986	7	75%	25		0.3		281	17,300	405	16	
1987	13	86%	25		0.5		372	19,100	681	27	
1988	19	46%	25		0.8		555	19,700	964	39	
1989	22	16%	25		0.9		595	21,200	1,038	42	
1990	34	55%	25		1.4		527	33,100	997	40	
1991	62	82%	25		2.5		556	49,600	1,250	50	
1992	75	21%	25		3.0		551	60,800	1,234	49	
1993	86	15%	25		3.4		496	69,300	1,227	49	
1994	98	14%	25		3.9		518	74,700	1,312	52	
1995	181	85%	25		7.2		700	84,800	2,111	84	
1996	212	17%	25		8.5		750	98,000	2,031	81	
1997	292	38%	40		7.3		798	105,000	2,771	69	
1998	461	58%	40		11.5		1,065	105,000	4,257	106	
1999	481	4%	38	40	12.7	12.0	920	104,000	4,625	122	116
2000	457	-5%	40	37	11.4	12.4	775	111,000	4,117	103	111
2001	494	8%	44	40	11.2	12.4	730	121,000	4,083	93	102
2002	581	18%	43	40	13.5	14.5	772	129,000	4,504	105	113
2003	670	15%	41	47	16.3	14.3	857	136,000	4,926	120	105
2004	763	14%	40	50	19.1	15.3	888	142,000	5,373	134	107
2005	978	28%	40	49	24.5	20.0	1,127	145,000	6,724	168	137
2006	1056	8%	38	47	27.8	22.5	1,139	149,000	7,087	187	151
2007	1144	8%	34	46	33.6	24.9	1,067	148,000	7,284	214	158
2008	1137	-1%	33	49	34.5	23.2	1,621	139,000	7,525	228	154
2009	1108	-3%	34	47	32.6	23.6	1,354	138,000	6,928	204	147
2010	1153	4%	32	42	36.0	27.5	1,402	137,000	7,343	229	175
2011	1039	-10%	30	42	34.6	24.7	1,502	140,000	6,757	225	161
2012	1018	-2%	31	40	32.8	25.5	1,775	139,000	6,619	214	165
2013	1026	-1%	30	40	34.2	25.7	1,706	128,500	7,198	240	180
2014*	1010	-1%	31	40	32.6	25.3	1,702	124,500	7,301	236	183

+ Expenditures excluding S.E. Myanmar divided by Refugee camp population

* Budget

Expenditure & Refugees



Cost/Refugee/Annum & Rice Price

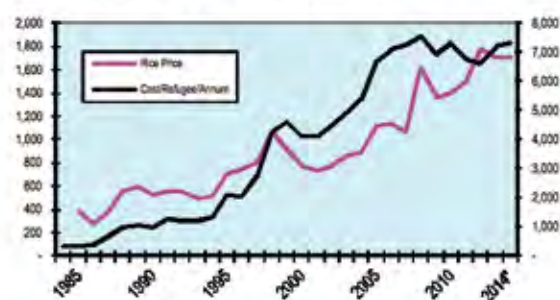


Figure B2: TBC donors 1984 to June 2013

Agency	THB	%	Agency	THB
International Rescue Committee/BPRM/USAID/US Govt	3,382,024,473	23.2%	Poland Govt	5,016,208
- DFID/UK Govt	88,179,480	0.6%	Compassion International	3,234,698
Subtotal:	3,470,203,953	23.8%	International Refugee Trust	3,226,046
ACT/ICCO/Stichting Vluchteling/KIA	187,639,280	1.3%	Anglican Church of Canada	3,162,569
- European Union/ECHO	3,003,608,277	20.6%	Wakachiai Project	2,934,556
- Dutch Govt	84,782,954	0.6%	TBC, Family and Friends Appeal	2,826,508
Subtotal:	3,276,030,511	22.5%	Australian Churches of Christ	2,787,962
Diakonia/Baptist Union Sweden/SIDA/Swedish Govt	2,576,634,070	17.7%	Caritas France	2,680,817
ZOA	294,660	0.0%	United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR)	2,541,897
- Dutch Govt	891,188,943	6.1%	Refugees International Japan	2,539,994
Subtotal:	891,483,603	6.1%	Caritas Austria	2,495,005
Christian Aid (UK)	185,456,092	1.3%	Caritas Japan	2,172,021
- DFID/UK Govt	581,315,462	4.0%	Child's Dream Foundation	2,000,000
- Jersey Overseas Aid	2,917,113	0.0%	German Embassy	1,388,100
Subtotal:	769,688,667	5.3%	Community Aid Abroad	1,325,076
Norwegian Church Aid/Norwegian Govt	654,415,844	4.5%	DOEN Foundation Netherlands	1,313,455
Act for Peace - NCCA/AusAID/ANCP/Australian Govt	592,053,255	4.1%	Baptist World Alliance	1,179,157
DanChurchAid	30,624,082	0.2%	Christ Church Bangkok	880,129
- DANIDA/Danish Govt	512,654,749	3.5%	Cooperative Baptist Fellowship	800,783
- AECID/Spanish Govt	13,451,248	0.1%	Caritas Korea	798,613
Subtotal:	556,730,079	3.8%	American Friends Service Committee-Cambodia	682,408
Inter-Pares/CIDA/Canadian Govt	418,885,221	2.9%	ADRA	563,350
European Commission (Fund for Uprooted People)	237,966,891	1.6%	World Council of Churches	543,700
Caritas Switzerland	22,106,929	0.2%	APHEDA	534,747
- SDC/Swiss Govt	180,912,673	1.2%	Austcare	512,181
Subtotal:	203,019,602	1.4%	Food for the Hungry International	500,000
Trocaire	62,062,969	0.4%	Meg Dunford	466,257
- Irish Govt	134,004,186	0.9%	Burmese Relief Centre	436,500
Subtotal:	196,067,155	1.3%	Australian Baptist World Aid	421,684
Church World Service	147,078,431	1.0%	Japan Soloshu Relief Committee	400,000
UNHCR/EU	77,929,800	0.5%	Jack Dunford	389,500
Caritas Australia	56,012,133	0.4%	CAMA	387,327
Bread for the World	32,610,080	0.2%	Tides Foundation	380,000
Caritas New Zealand	3,223,771	0.0%	Baptist Internal Ministries	375,105
- NZ Govt/NZaid	26,244,612	0.2%	Caritas Hong Kong	345,135
Subtotal:	29,466,383	0.2%	YMCA	295,086
Episcopal Relief & Development	29,188,134	0.2%	Development and Peace Canada	275,078
CAFOD	24,835,629	0.2%	Baptist Missionary Alliance	256,950
Jesuit Refugee Service	20,982,458	0.1%	Marist Mission	250,700
Caritas Germany	18,796,071	0.1%	Norwegian Embassy	248,400
Swiss Aid/SDC	18,355,325	0.1%	Urban Neighbours of Hope	227,056
Ghanhij Cultural (Birmanja por la paz)	5,270,600	0.0%	Mrs. Rosalind Lyle	219,506
- Spanish Govt	10,174,500	0.1%	Clarendon Park Congregational Church	216,959
Subtotal:	15,445,100	0.1%	Third World Interest Group	202,230
Pathy Family Foundation	14,233,620	0.1%	Lutheran Mission Missouri	198,952
Open Society Institute	13,179,823	0.1%	Project Umbrella Burma	195,214
Belgium Govt	9,649,400	0.1%	First Baptist Church of Lewisburg	194,438
People in Need Foundation/Czech Republic	9,495,731	0.1%	International Church Bangkok	180,865
Republic of China (Taiwan)	9,384,655	0.1%	NIST International School of Thailand	179,537
Swedish Postcode Foundation	9,360,000	0.1%	Canadian Baptists	177,375
BMS World Mission	8,951,556	0.1%	Mission Ministries/Evangelical Christian	177,054
American Baptist Churches/International Ministries	8,594,111	0.1%	Giles Family Foundation	162,592
World Food Programme	8,500,000	0.1%	Penney Memorial Church	159,317
Misereor	8,456,101	0.1%	Japan International Volunteer Centre	150,000
World Vision Foundation Thailand	8,407,530	0.1%	Presbyterian Church of Korea	124,900
Christian Aid (Ireland)	-	0.0%	First United Methodist Church of Boulder	116,118
- Irish Govt	7,328,400	0.1%	Ms. Marianne Jacobson	114,771
Subtotal:	7,328,400	0.1%	World Relief	114,497
Archbishop of Sydney (AIDAB)	6,724,875	0.0%	Bangkok Community Theatre	102,444
Japanese Embassy	6,700,300	0.0%	Glaxo Co. Ltd.	100,000
Canadian Council of Churches/Canadian Govt	6,584,688	0.0%	Thailand Baptist Mission	100,000
Catholic Relief Service	6,398,318	0.0%	Weave	100,000
United Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	6,320,563	0.0%	Website donations	983,048
MHD/ECHO	5,635,273	0.0%	Gifts in kind	28,156,614
Inter Aid	5,553,400	0.0%	Miscellaneous	3,555,567
			Total (THB)	14,569,116,263

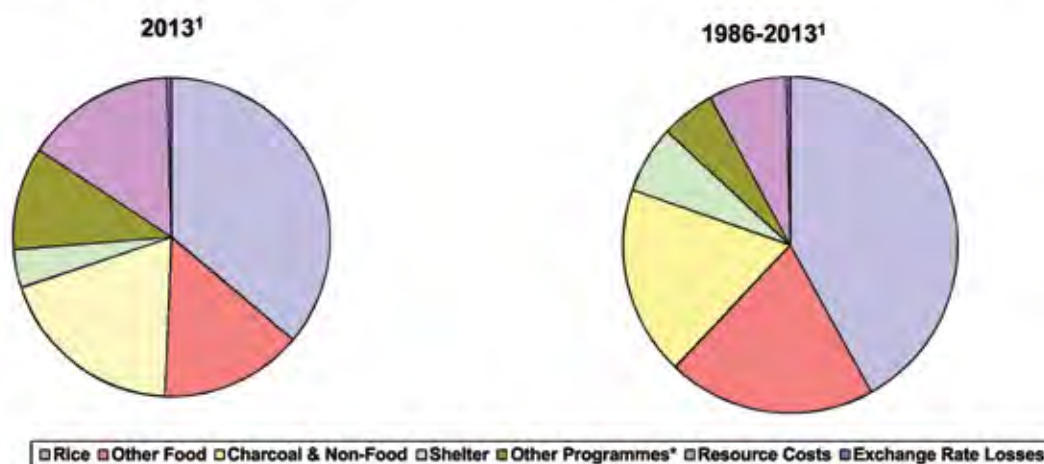
Figure B3: TBC income 2009 to 2013¹

Funding Source	Curren- cy	Foreign Currency					Thai Baht (thousands)				
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹
1. EC and Government Backed Funding											
Australia: AusAID (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	970,000	2,490,000	1,930,000	1,930,000	2,100,000	26,190	75,142	61,569	60,766	60,900
Australia: ANCP (Act for Peace - NCCA)	AUD	186,660	209,194	198,104	185,000	293,685	5,448	6,161	6,250	5,926	8,518
Canada: CIDA (Inter-Pares)	CAD	1,769,795	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,157,625	51,662	31,909	32,434	34,025	33,722
Czech Republic (PNIF)	CZK	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,803	-	-	-	-
Denmark: DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	DKK	4,810,506	3,814,422	3,733,821	4,997,000	4,665,000	30,146	20,115	22,120	26,681	23,950
EC: ECHO (ICCO)	EUR	5,344,000	4,860,748	3,878,000	1,869,339	1,869,000	238,448	206,477	166,064	73,906	70,709
Ireland: Irish Aid (Trocaire)	EUR	25,000	-	188,680	186,000	-	1,187	-	8,339	7,328	-
Japanese Embassy	THB	-	-	-	-	3,670,300	-	-	-	-	3,670
Netherlands: MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	EUR	1,456,311	1,456,311	1,456,311	873,786	484,027	70,223	60,933	62,623	34,252	19,361
New Zealand: NZAID (Caritas)	NZD	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	4,306	4,543	-	-	-
Norway: MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)	NOK	9,228,570	9,070,295	9,070,295	9,523,809	9,690,000	53,882	47,537	51,418	51,158	51,319
Poland (Polish Aid)	EUR	48,680	-	-	-	-	2,379	-	-	-	-
Spain AECID (DCA)	EUR	281,550	-	-	-	-	13,451	-	-	-	-
Sweden: SIDA (Diakonia)	SEK	44,000,000	44,000,000	44,640,000	44,640,000	39,060,000	189,406	196,363	220,472	199,765	185,458
Switzerland: SDC (Caritas)	CHF	300,000	300,000	300,000	211,000	116,137	9,223	8,370	10,987	7,104	3,833
Republic of China (Taiwan)	USD	50,000	49,980	60,000	60,000	80,000	1,666	1,622	1,812	1,902	2,382
UK: DFID (Christian Aid)	GBP	1,085,000	1,085,000	1,085,000	271,250	-	61,026	53,306	52,905	13,474	-
UK: DFID (IRC)	GBP	-	-	-	1,800,000	1,800,000	-	-	-	88,179	84,600
USA: USAID for IDPs (IRC)	USD	2,000,000	2,000,000	53,563	4,200,000	2,200,000	66,421	59,852	1,655	127,283	68,200
USA: BPRM (IRC)	USD	6,704,695	10,105,988	10,088,000	10,088,000	11,766,000	227,055	321,660	301,492	316,481	359,502
Subtotal:						1,053,922	1,093,990	1,000,140	1,048,230	976,124	
2. NGO Donors											
Act for Peace - NCCA	AUD	81,200	41,340	111,981	115,000	30,000	2,275	1,224	3,657	3,663	870
American Baptist Churches/Int'l Ministries	USD	12,782	10,000	13,089	15,650	1,050	427	299	390	482	31
Australian Churches of Christ	AUD	5,000	5,000	3,000	-	3,000	115	148	90	-	85
Baptist World Alliance	THB	-	-	-	298,440	-	-	-	-	298	-
CAFOD	GBP	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	1,254	1,228	1,184	1,218	1,101
Caritas Australia	AUD	150,000	130,000	130,000	145,305	205,305	3,537	3,906	3,978	4,673	6,312
Caritas Austria	EUR	-	-	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	1,580	1,600
Caritas New Zealand	NZD	25,000	32,545	50,810	25,000	25,000	538	739	1,198	624	600
Caritas Switzerland	CHF	105,000	105,000	123,000	38,500	116,136	3,228	2,930	4,504	1,284	3,832
Christian Aid	GBP	175,000	190,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	9,216	10,060	8,479	8,508	8,670
Church World Service	USD	-	44,000	-	34,694	5,000	-	1,306	-	1,087	143
Church World Service - UCC	USD	20,000	4,000	-	6,000	-	679	119	-	182	-
DanChurchAid	DKK	-	-	-	97,893	-	-	-	-	523	-
Diakonia	SEK	-	-	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	-	896
Episcopal Relief & Development	USD	168,000	-	-	-	-	5,693	-	-	-	-
Ghanhiji Cultural (Birmania por la paz)	EUR	50,000	-	-	-	-	2,475	-	-	-	-
ICCO	EUR	265,000	265,000	265,000	352,000	200,000	12,372	11,417	11,274	13,817	8,065
ICCO - SV	EUR	-	32,000	-	100,000	75,000	-	1,339	-	4,003	2,897
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission	GBP	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	1,421
NIST International School of Thailand	THB	-	-	-	-	179,537	-	-	-	-	180
Norwegian Church Aid	NOK	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	567	-	-
Open Society Institute	USD	-	-	25,000	25,000	25,000	-	-	744	767	775
Pathy Family Foundation	USD	-	100,000	200,000	150,000	150,000	-	3,223	6,295	4,715	4,650
Swedish Baptist Union	SEK	181,752	143,533	71,367	-	-	732	648	341	-	-
Swedish Postcode Foundation (Diakonia)	SEK	-	2,000,000	-	-	-	-	9,360	-	-	-
Trocaire Global Gift Fund	EUR	325,509	-	-	-	-	15,447	-	-	-	-
Umpiem Mai Fire Emergency Appeal	THB	-	-	-	12,739,635	-	-	-	-	12,740	-
UNHCR	THB	-	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	-	-	85
United Methodist Committee on Relief	USD	75,000	-	-	-	-	2,542	-	-	-	-
ZOA Refugee Care	EUR	6,170	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	-
Other Donations	THB	1,429,000	1,196,000	300,717	1,750,284	1,800,000	1,429	1,196	301	1,750	1,800
Subtotal:						62,254	49,142	43,002	61,914	44,013	
3. Other											
Gifts in Kind	THB	7,279,537	3,404,060	2,370,600	7,203,600	5,000,000	7,280	3,404	2,371	7,204	5,000
Income from Marketing	THB	35,234	531,064	159,771	173,591	100,000	35	531	160	174	100
Bank Interest	THB	705,742	429,006	2,156,218	1,815,068	999,000	706	429	2,156	1,815	999
Gains on Disposal of Assets	THB	114,500	1,089,215	1,195,000	-	-	115	1,089	1,195	-	-
Gains on Exchange	THB	12,926,450	-	-	6,462,863	-	12,926	-	-	6,463	-
Subtotal:						21,061	5,453	5,882	15,656	5,099	
Total Incoming Resources:						1,137,237	1,148,585	1,049,023	1,125,800	1,026,236	
Expenses:						1,108,333	1,153,213	1,039,345	1,018,180	1,026,289	
Net Movement Funds:						28,904	(4,628)	9,678	107,620	(53)	
Opening Fund:						200,670	229,575	224,948	234,626	342,246	
Closing Fund:						229,575	224,948	234,626	342,246	342,192	
Notes:											

Figure B4: TBC expenditures 1986 to 2013¹

Activity	1986		1990		1995		2000		2005		2010		2013 ¹		1986 to 2013 ¹	
	ThB M	%	ThB M	%	ThB M	%	ThB M	%	ThB M	%	ThB M	%	ThB M	%	ThB M	%
1 Rice	5.2	75%	26.7	78%	126	70%	207	46%	354	36%	460	40%	371	36%	6,106	42%
2 Other Food	1.0	14%	3.2	9%	16	9%	100	22%	237	24%	216	19%	149	15%	2,932	20%
3 Charcoal & Non-Food	0.5	7%	3.7	11%	19	11%	107	24%	165	17%	173	15%	197	19%	2,655	18%
4 Shelter	-	0%	-	0%	8	4%	14	3%	107	11%	79	7%	40	4%	948	7%
Subtotal Humanitarian Support:	6.7	97%	33.6	98%	169	94%	427	94%	862	88%	928	80%	757	74%	12,641	87%
5 Other Programmes*	-	0%	0.2	1%	5	3%	7	1%	57	6%	76	7%	108	11%	760	5%
6 Resource Costs	0.2	3%	0.6	2%	5	3%	20	4%	56	6%	104	9%	157	15%	1,100	8%
7 Exchange Rate Losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	4%	5	0%	57	0%
Total (Baht M):	6.9	100%	34.4	100%	179	100%	454	100%	975	100%	1,153	100%	1,026	100%	14,558	100%

* Readiness, Social & Economic Development, and Participation & Governance

Figure B5: Principal TBC supplies 1984 to 2013¹

Year	Rice (MT)	Fish Paste (MT)	Salt (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Sardines (MT)	Cooking Oil (kL)	Chillies (MT)	Fortified Flour (MT)	Sugar (MT)	Cooking Fuel (MT)	Shelter (Mbaht)	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Sleeping Mats
1984	489	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,620	1,502	-
1985	886	34	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	1,900	-
1986	1,866	84	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,470	1,500	-
1987	2,695	177	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800	8,283	-
1988	2,695	130	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,660	2,000	-
1989	2,623	171	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,552	5,084	-
1990	4,810	277	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,300	4,000	-
1991	8,482	370	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,440	12,000	-
1992	10,686	436	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,964	16,008	-
1993	12,675	552	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,041	16,090	-
1994	13,359	654	309	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,640	23,889	-
1995	17,957	864	379	187	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	53,517	33,539	6,500
1996	19,575	982	403	111	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	-	61,528	37,773	3,450
1997	22,219	1,102	473	539	-	182	13	-	-	3,329	9	81,140	55,755	4,500
1998	21,893	950	484	1,734	-	940	44	-	-	5,841	5	69,816	45,715	10,415
1999	24,405	711	532	1,658	-	1,126	116	-	-	6,435	25	66,515	49,966	12,974
2000	26,998	946	506	1,496	15	1,182	106	-	-	8,881	14	70,586	46,100	19,468
2001	29,809	1,147	578	1,560	42	1,247	137	-	-	10,370	21	71,312	45,949	32,579
2002	31,265	1,288	625	1,751	94	1,447	153	-	-	12,313	31	76,879	63,622	12,300
2003	32,124	1,348	663	1,853	113	1,640	168	-	-	12,623	61	87,403	45,505	30,870
2004	30,295	1,230	634	1,690	149	1,588	194	812	-	14,031	77	80,000	55,650	545
2005	33,011	971	690	1,970	100	1,577	207	2,278	-	14,660	107	80,405	57,221	55,461
2006	35,756	1,179	643	1,716	109	1,705	235	2,022	354	16,841	74	92,892	59,987	2,307
2007	33,627	1,020	641	1,592	112	1,712	209	1,751	324	15,668	143	90,280	76,450	72,650
2008	29,784	937	607	1,501	115	1,553	92	970	338	14,334	79	21,600	1,208	1,100
2009	28,391	933	575	1,456	118	1,484	90	580	218	13,900	99	2,020	1,950	1,920
2010	29,430	1,030	657	947	131	1,549	88	618	204	13,813	79	14,540	5,510	4,190
2011	25,384	921	236	1,667	-	1,339	-	1,032	187	13,891	39	4,676	2,005	1,291
2012	21,756	642	237	1,614	-	815	-	764	-	12,894	50	-	-	-
2013*	16,806	579	281	1,534	-	793	-	693	-	11,907	40	-	-	-
Total:	571,751	21,681	11,021	26,661	1,098	21,879	1,852	11,520	1,625	203,521	953	1,201,996	776,161	272,520

* Per 2013 Projection

APPENDIX C

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2013

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

Income	Thai Baht Jan - Jun 2013
40 Voluntary income	
410 Government backed Grants	
4104 Act for Peace (ANCP-Australia)	167,730
4112 Caritas Switzerland(Swiss Govt)	3,832,505
4120 DCA (DANIDA-Denmark)	21,383,246
41201 DCA DERF - S2 Fire	2,566,567
4125 Diakonia (SIDA-Sweden)	185,457,793
4127 GGP-Japan	3,670,300
4130 ICCO (ECHO)	70,708,565
4136 Inter-Pares (CIDA-Canada)	33,721,616
4137 IRC (BPRM-USA)	309,902,377
4182 Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,382,157
Total 410 Government backed Grants	633,792,856
420 Non Government Grants	
4202 American Baptist Churches	30,956
4203 Australian Churches of Christ	84,930
4207 CAFOD	1,100,830
4208 Caritas Australia	5,241,732
42081 Caritas Australia - S2 Fire	1,069,870
4211 Caritas Switzerland	3,832,504
4212 Christian Aid	8,670,480
42121 Christian Aid (Jersey) S2 Fire	1,420,713
4215 Church World Service	142,665
42251 Diakonia -S2 Fire	895,689
4235 ICCO	8,065,420
4236 ICCO-SV	2,896,995
4239 NIST Int'l School of Thailand	179,537
4280 UNHCR	85,000
Total 420 Non Government Grants	33,717,321
430 Donations	
4333 Clarendon Park Congregational C	9,650
4341 Les Dunford	6,916
4342 Jack Dunford	264,500
4344 Meg Dunford	110,739
4345 Sally Dunford	12,682
4372 Website donations	150,320
4390 Other Miscellaneous Income	38,978
4392 Site 2 Fire	663,709
4395 Income from Office	13,150
Total 430 Donations	1,270,644
440 Income from Marketing	
4401 Income from 25 year Scrapbook	6,900
4402 20th anniversary book	700
4403 Burma Plea book	41,250
Total 440 Income from Marketing	48,850
Total 40 Voluntary income	668,829,671
47 Investment Income	
4710 Bank Interest	526,533
Total 47 Investment Income	526,533
Total Income	669,356,204

Expense	Thai Baht
51 READINESS	
5110 Peace building	118,513
5120 Community Planning	396,029
517 Information	1,469,651
518 Assessments/Feasibility studies	49,754
Total 51 READINESS	2,033,947
52 DEVELOPMENT	
521 JOB CREATION (Stipends)	17,210,510
523 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1,486,418
524 CONSTRUCTION	529,573
525 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	941,166
526 AGRICULTURE	2,687,463
Total 52 DEVELOPMENT	22,855,130
531 FOOD	
5311 Rice	180,464,710
5312 Fish Paste	10,947,778
5313 Salt	1,089,865
5314 Pulses	19,892,019
5316 Cooking Oil	24,281,121
5317 Fortified Flour	16,574,488
Total 531 FOOD	253,249,981
532 COOKING FUEL	82,214,336
533 SHELTER	39,307,483
535 NUTRITION	
5351 Supplementary Feeding	6,370,110
5352 IPD/Patient House	1,285,136
5353 School lunch support	5,012,854
5355 Nutrition support	320,805
Total 535 NUTRITION	12,988,905
536 OTHER SUPPORT	
53601 Cooking Stoves	8,600
53604 UN Sanitary Kits	83,154
5362 Quality Control	1,929,065
5365 Huay Malai Safehouse	1,146,000
5367 Emergency	9,745,764
5368 Miscellaneous	2,708,212
5369 THAI SUPPORT	
53691 Emergency	4,450
53692 Community	1,421,635
53693 Authority (Food)	3,502,095
53695 Authority (Building Mat's)	1,305,575
5369 THAI SUPPORT	6,233,755
Total 536 OTHER SUPPORT	21,854,550
54 PARTICIPATION	
5412 CMSP Supplies	9,786,991
5414 CMSP Administration	5,478,388
542 Election Support	812,604
5432 Refugee Committee Admin	2,859,776
5433 CBO Management	2,453,654
546 Community Mobilisation	682,725
Total 54 PARTICIPATION	22,074,138
61 IDP CAMPS	
611 IDP Camp Food	18,959,783
612 IDP Camp Support	1,098,503
Total 61 IDP CAMPS	20,058,286
62 ERA	
6210 Emergency Rice	11,240,000
6240 Rehabilitation (ERA)	2,341,500
625 CBO Support	3,268,000
Total 62 ERA	16,849,500

7 ORGANISATION	
70 SALARIES & BENEFITS	
710 Payroll	50,455,180
720 Medical Benefits	562,983
730 Other Benefits	3,075,239
Total 70 SALARIES & BENEFITS	54,093,402
74 VEHICLE	
7400 Fuel	1,255,203
7410 Maintenance	1,061,185
7420 Ins / Reg / Tax	110,709
7430 Car Wash	52,189
Total 74 VEHICLE	2,479,286
75 ADMINISTRATION	
750 Office	1,786,225
751 Rent & Utilities	2,711,298
753 Computer/ IT	3,469,498
755 Travel & Entertainment	4,089,576
756 Miscellaneous	2,491,664
757 Staff Training	1,223,046
7580 Bank Charges	158,300
Total 75 ADMINISTRATION	15,929,607
76 DEPRECIATION	
7610 Vehicles	1,551,753
7620 Equipment	30,320
7630 Computers/IT	104,824
Total 76 DEPRECIATION	1,686,897
Total 7 ORGANISATION	74,189,192
77 GOVERNANCE	
7710 Audit fees	756,251
7740 Member meetings	211,117
7745 Trustee Expenses	109,312
Total 77 GOVERNANCE	1,076,680
79 OTHER EXPENSE	
7951 Exchange Gain/Loss	1,678,238
Total 79 OTHER EXPENSE	1,678,238
Total Expense:	570,430,366
Net movement funds:	98,925,838

Figure C2: Balance Sheet: As at 31 December 2012 and 30 June 2013

	Thai Baht	
	Dec 31, 2012	Jun 30, 2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Bank and Cash		
Bank	142,752,454	321,312,912
Petty Cash	160,000	175,314
Total Bank and Cash	142,912,454	321,488,226
Accounts Receivable		
Accounts Receivable	251,997,423	203,842,428
Total Accounts Receivable	251,997,423	203,842,428
Other Current Assets		
Sundry Receivable	3,044,647	4,008,582
Advance for Expenses	941,500	1,096,500
Accrued Income & Deferred Expense	3,272,063	1,632,153
Deposits	792,000	716,000
Total Other Current Assets	8,050,210	7,453,235
Total Current Assets	402,960,087	532,783,889
Fixed Assets		
Gross Fixed Assets	25,815,631	25,795,624
Acc. Depreciation	(18,400,673)	(19,916,051)
Total Fixed Assets	7,414,958	5,879,573
Total Assets:	410,375,045	538,663,462
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable	64,323,280	92,510,325
Payable Business Development	360,698	359,960
Payable to Donors/Suppliers	40,000	0
Accrued Expenses	1,615,172	1,371,094
Payroll Suspense Account	1,790,372	3,250,722
Total Liabilities:	68,129,522	97,492,101
Assets Less Liabilities:	342,245,523	441,171,361
FUND		
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	142,869,725	250,489,641
Net Income	107,619,916	98,925,838
Fund balance:	342,245,523	441,171,361
FUND ANALYSIS		
Restricted Fund	148,553,544	186,293,876
Designated Fund	33,184,000	33,438,000
General Fund	160,507,979	221,439,485
Total Fund:	342,245,523	441,171,361

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

Thai Baht 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
EC and Government-backed funding													
ECHO (ICCO) 2012	33			56,569		15,088							15,121
ECHO (ICCO) 2013	18,225												56,559
USA PRM (IRC) 2012													18,225
USA PRM (IRC) 2013			9,942	5,555		186,304	25,785	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000		312,089
USA USAID (IRC-HDP)						28,240		10,000	3,000	3,000	6,800		64,577
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)						185,458							185,458
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)							756		19,400				20,156
UK DFID IRC		40,686			28,770			12,581					82,037
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)					10,784			11,245					22,029
Denmark DERE (DCA) Site 2 Fire							2,567						2,567
Norway MOFA (Norwegian Church Aid)													50,351
Norway MOFA (NCA) Site 2 Fire							969						969
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA)		58,904			1,033	167			60,900		4,650		119,804
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA)		33,722											5,850
Canada CIDA (Inlar Pares)													33,722
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	3,833		3,670										3,833
Japanese Embassy													3,670
Republic of China (Taiwan)	2,382												2,382
Total EC and Government-backed:	24,473	133,312	13,652	62,114	40,587	413,257	30,077	109,177	108,300	28,000	36,450	-	999,399
Other													
Act for Peace-NCCA							4,350						4,350
American Baptist Church					31								31
Australian Churches of Christ					85								85
CAFOD			1,101										1,101
Caritas Australia		5,242											5,242
Caritas Australia Site 2 Fire			1,070						1,600				1,070
Caritas Austria													1,600
Caritas New Zealand	3,832											600	600
Caritas Switzerland													3,832
Christian Aid		8,670		143			8,065						8,065
Church World Service				896									896
Diakonia Site 2 Fire													8,670
ICCO				378									143
ICCO-SV		2,607											2,607
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission - Site 2 Fire				180		1,421							1,421
NIST International School Thailand - Site 2 Fire													180
Open Society Institute									775				775
Pathy Family Foundation													4,650
UNHCR													85
Other Donations	170	25	53	717	167	137	100	100	100	100	100	31	1,800
Income from Marketing	21	1	21	-	5	-	-	10	10	10	10	12	100
Interest received	168	84	88	61	32	95	80	80	80	80	80	72	1,000
Other Income													-
Total other:	4,191	16,629	2,333	2,375	320	1,653	12,630	4,840	2,585	190	190	715	48,681
Total receipts:	28,664	149,941	15,985	64,489	40,907	414,910	42,757	114,017	110,885	28,190	36,640	715	1,049,080
Total payments	78,721	68,822	92,408	71,581	55,187	168,801	86,597	72,149	72,436	73,762	85,572	60,188	987,024
Net cash flow	(51,057)	81,119	(76,423)	(7,092)	(14,280)	246,309	(43,790)	41,817	38,479	(45,572)	(48,881)	(59,473)	61,356
Opening bank balance	142,912	91,855	172,974	96,551	89,459	75,179	321,488	277,698	319,615	368,094	312,572	263,691	142,912
Closing bank balance	91,855	172,974	96,551	89,459	75,179	321,488	277,698	319,615	368,094	312,572	263,691	204,268	204,268
Less accounts payable	50,597	51,295	50,576	59,761	143,807	92,510	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	100,000	
Liquidity surplus(shortfall)	41,258	121,679	45,975	29,698	(68,628)	228,978	197,698	239,615	278,094	232,572	183,691	104,268	
USD exchange rate	29.63	29.66	29.17	29.18	30.07	30.99	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	
EUR exchange rate	40.09	38.88	37.28	38.09	39.01	40.33	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	

Figure C4: Fund Allocations and Balances: January to June 2013 (THB)

Funding Source	31-Dec-12 Fund	Income	Readiness	Economic Development	Food & Charcoal	Shelter Supplies	Other Supply Chain	Governance & S E Myanmar Programme	Resource Costs	Total Expenses	30-Jun-13 Fund
Restricted											
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2012/13	2,939,328	167,730	154,250	1,662,566				1,163,037	113,695	3,093,578	13,480
ECHO (ICCO) 2013	-	70,708,565			70,298,236					70,298,236	410,329
GGP Japan	-	3,670,300		151,239					(8,824)	142,415	3,527,885
Republic of China (Taiwan)	-	2,392,157					1,925,000			1,925,000	457,157
UK DFID (IRC) 2012/2013	76,058,050	-	245,958	882,333	23,242,377	18,034,636	6,689,601	2,046,339	6,528,680	62,998,881	13,059,189
USA PRM (IRC) 2013	-	309,902,377			183,607,467		2,377,765		476,064	186,461,296	123,441,081
USA USAID (IRC) IDP 2012/2013	67,068,540	-							225,000	27,086,245	39,992,295
Christian Aid	-	8,670,480							3,268,000	3,268,000	5,402,480
ICCO-CMT	1,052,867	-							1,052,867	1,052,867	-
Pathy Family Foundation 2012/13	1,434,759	-		619,079					815,680	1,434,759	-
Caritas Australia - Site 2 Fire	-	1,069,870		42,600			796,531	230,739		1,069,870	-
DCA DERF DANIDA - Site 2 Fire	-	2,568,567					2,568,567			2,568,567	-
Diakonia - Site 2 Fire	-	895,869					895,869			895,869	-
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission - Site 2 Fire	-	1,420,713					1,420,713			1,420,713	-
NIST International school Thailand - Site 2 Fire	-	179,537					179,537			179,537	-
Total restricted:	148,553,544	401,633,985	400,208	3,357,847	277,148,080	18,034,636	16,851,403	3,440,115	35,457,925	363,893,653	186,293,876
General										Allocation:	
Sweden SIDA (Diakonia)	-	185,457,793	1,075,591	13,009,291	14,139,793	11,987,330	8,256,501	8,280,284	-	102,001,786	83,456,007
Netherlands MOFA (ZOA Refugee Care)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark DANIDA (DanChurchAid)	-	21,383,246	235,216	2,352,157	2,704,981	1,176,079	1,176,079	2,352,157	-	11,760,785	9,622,461
Australia AusAID (Act for Peace-NCCA) 2012/13	58,965,857	-	-	609,698	35,027,635	4,722,735	4,572,735	3,048,490	-	58,965,857	-
Canada CIDA (Inter-Pares)	-	33,721,616	185,469	1,854,689	4,636,722	1,854,689	2,040,158	3,894,847	1,298,282	18,546,889	15,174,727
Switzerland SDC (Caritas)	-	3,832,505	22,227	288,838	292,200	247,719	170,621	171,113	-	2,107,878	1,724,627
Ad for Peace-NCCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Baptist Churches	-	30,956	168	2,030	2,206	1,871	1,288	1,292	221	16,138	14,818
Australian Churches of Christ	-	84,930	460	5,570	6,054	5,132	3,535	3,545	606	44,276	40,654
CAFOD	-	1,100,830	5,969	72,192	78,465	66,521	45,817	45,949	7,851	573,886	526,944
Caritas Australia	-	5,241,732	28,421	343,751	373,622	316,747	218,165	218,794	37,384	2,732,625	2,509,107
Caritas Switzerland	-	3,832,504	20,780	251,334	273,175	231,580	159,512	159,972	27,333	1,997,965	1,834,539
Church World Service	-	142,665	-	-	-	-	142,665	-	-	142,665	-
ICCO	-	8,065,420	43,731	528,927	574,890	487,376	335,690	336,657	57,522	4,204,673	3,860,747
ICCO_SV	-	2,896,995	15,708	189,984	206,493	175,059	120,575	120,923	20,661	1,510,264	1,386,731
UNHCR	-	86,000	-	-	-	-	86,000	-	-	86,000	-
Other Donations	-	1,270,644	-	-	-	-	663,709	-	-	1,270,644	-
Income from Marketing	-	48,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,850	-
Interest received	-	526,533	-	8,824	-	-	-	-	-	526,533	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Designated fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254,000	254,000	-
Total General:	160,507,979	267,722,219	1,633,739	19,497,284	58,316,237	21,272,848	17,992,051	18,634,022	67,740,671	206,536,713	221,439,485
Designated (Severance Fund):	28,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,400,000)	30,000,000
Designated (SafeHouse transition):	4,584,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,146,000	3,438,000
Total:	342,245,523	669,356,204	2,033,947	22,855,131	335,464,317	39,307,484	34,843,454	22,074,137	36,907,786	570,430,366	441,171,361

APPENDIX D

TBC CAMP-BASED TRAINING SUMMARY, ALL PROGRAMS JANUARY-JUNE 2013

Area	Type of Training	Participants		
		Men	Women	Total
MHS	Supply Chain	12	14	26
	Nutrition	1	49	50
	Income Generation	11	42	53
	Community Managed Targeting	15	10	25
MSR	Supply Chain	19	16	35
	Nutrition	88	208	296
	Agriculture	74	108	182
	Income Generation	105	220	325
	Community Managed Targeting	57	39	96
MST	Supply Chain	63	27	90
	Nutrition	3	12	15
	Shelter	3	30	33
	Community Managed Targeting	62	47	109
UMP	Supply Chain	29	25	54
	Nutrition	32	141	173
	Agricultural	40	21	61
	Shelter	21	4	25
	Community Managed Targeting	85	41	126
KAN	Nutrition	9	47	56
	Income Generation	53	124	177
	Shelter	28	25	53
	Community Managed Targeting	44	57	101
Other	Camp Management (KRC)	1,714	671	2,385
	Camp Management (KnRC)	221	61	282
	Capacity building for CBOs (KNWO)	3	26	29
	Capacity building for CBOs (KWO)	0	88	88
	Capacity building for CBOs (Other)	156	195	351
Grand total:		2,948	2,348	5,296

APPENDIX E

DISPLACEMENT AND POVERTY IN SOUTH EAST BURMA/ MYANMAR

TBC has been collaborating with ethnic Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to document the conditions in South East Burma/Myanmar since 2002. Estimates of displacement have been guided by international standards and the poverty assessment was developed in consultation with humanitarian agencies based in Rangoon/Yangon to ensure that vulnerability indicators are standardised. The latest report was published in October 2012 and is available from <http://www.theborderconsortium.org/resources/resources.htm#idps> while the narrative and maps below summarise the key findings.

The most significant impact of ceasefire agreements for local communities in contested areas of the South East so far has been a substantial decrease in armed conflict and attacks on civilians. Roving counter-insurgency patrols into remote areas have also decreased resulting in some improvement in civilian access to fields and markets. However, skirmishes have not stopped due primarily to the lack of troop withdrawals from sensitive areas and the lack of clarity in arrangements for the transport of supplies. There has also not yet been any significant improvement in the protection of human rights, with forced labour, extortion and land confiscation still widespread to accommodate Tatmadaw troops and new investment interests in border areas.

TBC's community-based partners documented the destruction, forced relocation and abandonment of more than 3,700 villages since 1996, but no further villages were displaced in South East Burma/Myanmar between August 2011 and July 2012. Over 10,000 people are estimated to have been forced from their homes in the South East during this period, although this represents a significant decrease from the average rate of 75,000 people displaced each year since 2003.

The 2012 field survey estimates that there remain at least 400,000 internally displaced persons in the rural areas of 36 townships in South East Burma/Myanmar. Approximately 37,000 formerly displaced persons

attempted to either return to their villages or resettle in surrounding areas between August 2011 and July 2012. However, the sustainability of these movements remains in doubt due to ongoing concerns about physical security and livelihood opportunities.

Since 2010, poverty assessments have been conducted with over 4,000 households spread across twenty-one townships. Analysis of standard poverty indicators has been disaggregated to the township level to provide baseline data for South East Burma/Myanmar which was not previously available.

TBC's 2012 survey suggests that 59% of people in the rural communities of South East Burma/Myanmar are impoverished. Findings suggest that 47% of households surveyed cannot prove their citizenship status, 73% lack access to safe drinking water, 49% lack access to sanitary latrines and 33% of children between five and twelve years of age are not regularly attending school. A high level of subsistence agriculture is reflected by only 10% of rural households having access to farm machinery and 30% reporting no access to cash income during the previous month. Access to food is poor for more than half of the households in rural areas and only 45% of households have an adequately nutritious diet. Apart from the usual shocks to livelihoods like natural hazards and illness, 16% of households reported that military patrols had restricted access to fields and markets during the previous six months.

Impoverishment is particularly severe in the conflict-affected townships of Kyaukkyi and Shwegyin in Bago Region and Thandaung in Karen/Kayin State. Food consumption analysis indicates that the diversity, frequency and nutritional value of food consumed by the communities surveyed in these townships were almost universally inadequate. Extreme coping strategies such as reducing food consumption by reverting to rice soup, selling assets and spending entire days without eating were extremely high in Kyaukkyi and Shwegyin.

Poverty Incidence in South East Burma/Myanmar, TBC, June 2013



APPENDIX F

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE THAILAND BURMA/MYANMAR BORDER SITUATION

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

The Karen National Union (KNU) had been in rebellion for 35 years and since the mid-1970s had been gradually pushed back towards the border. For several years dry season offensives had sent refugees temporarily into Thailand only to return in the rainy season when the Burmese army withdrew. In 1984 the Burmese army launched a major offensive, sending about 10,000 refugees into Thailand, and this time was able to maintain its front-line positions and not withdraw in the rainy season. The refugees remained in Thailand.

1984 to 1994: The border under attack: Over the next ten years the Burmese army launched annual dry season offensives, overrunning and taking control of new areas, building supply routes and establishing new bases. New refugees fled to Thailand, increasing to about 80,000 by 1994.

1988 and 1990 democracy movements: In 1988 the people of Burma rose up against the military regime with millions taking part in mass demonstrations. Students and monks played prominent roles and Aung San Suu Kyi emerged as their charismatic leader. The uprising was crushed on 18th September with thousands killed on the streets. Around 10,000 “student” activists fled to the Thailand Burma border and the first alliances were made between ethnic and pro-democracy movements. Offices were established at the KNU headquarters at Manerplaw and over 30 small “student” camps were established along the border, although the number of “students” quickly declined to around 3,000 by 1989. In 1990 the State Law Order and Restoration Council (SLORC) conducted a General Election which was overwhelmingly won by Aung San Suu Kyi’s National League for Democracy (NLD). The NLD was not allowed to take power and elected MPs were imprisoned or intimidated. Some fled to the border to form a Government in exile, further strengthening the ethnic/democratic opposition alliances at Manerplaw.

January 1995: The fall of Manerplaw: In January 1995, with the assistance of the breakaway Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), the Burmese army attacked and overran Manerplaw.

1995 to 1997: The buffer falls: As the KNU attempted to re-group; the Burmese army overran all their other bases along the Moei River. In 1995 SLORC broke a short-lived cease-fire agreement with the KNPP and in 1996 similarly overran all their bases. And in the same year, Khun Sa, leader of the Shan resistance made a deal with SLORC which paralysed resistance and effectively allowed the Burmese army access to the border opposite Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces. Finally, in 1997, the Burmese army launched a huge dry season offensive, over-running the remainder of Karen controlled territory all the way south to Prachuap Khiri Kan. In three years the Burmese army had effectively overrun the entire border which, for the first time in history, they now had tenuous access to and control over. The ethnic nationalities no longer controlled significant territory and the number of refugees had increased to 115,000. The remaining “student” camps had by now all been forced to move into Thailand and most of their numbers were integrated into the refugee camps.

Assimilation of ethnic territory from 1996: Once the Burmese army began taking control of former ethnic territory it launched a massive village relocation plan aimed at bringing the population under military control and eliminating remaining resistance. The map shows vast areas where the Burmese army has forced villages to relocate. According to studies conducted by ethnic CBOs and compiled by TBC, more than 3,700 ethnic villages were destroyed between 1996 and 2011 affecting over one million people. TBC estimates that in 2012 there were still at least 400,000 IDPs in the rural areas of South East Burma/Myanmar. Refugee camp population peaked at over 150,000 in 2005 before resettlement to third countries began.

Political Change in Burma/Myanmar: During 2011/12 most non-state armed groups agreed to cease-fires with the Burma/Myanmar Government that was elected in December 2010. Conflict in the South East has significantly decreased with corresponding decline in displacement although as access to conflict areas has opened up, land confiscation is on the increase. The expectation now is that refugees will be able to return to Burma/Myanmar in the foreseeable future.

APPENDIX G

TBC MEETING SCHEDULE 2013

TBC BOARD MEETINGS

The TBC Board meets at least four times annually. Dates for 2013 are:

15	January	Teleconference
11	February	Teleconference
18	March (during EGM week)	In-person
18	April	Teleconference
20	May	Teleconference
5	June (during annual staff workshop)	In-person
18	July	Teleconference
20	August	Teleconference
19	September	Teleconference
8	November (during AGM week)	In-person
19	December	Teleconference

In accordance with the TBC Bylaws all Members may participate as observers in Board meetings.

TBC General Meetings

18-22	March	Extraordinary General Meeting	Bangkok
4-8	November	Annual General Meeting	Chiang Mai

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

There will be six CCSDPT information and coordination meetings in 2013 on the last Thursday of alternate months at the British Club, Soi 18 Silom Road, from 09.00 to 11.30:

26 January	26 July
29 March	27 September
31 May	29 November



Charcoal recycling, Mae Ra Ma Luang

LIST OF ACRONYMS

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



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



Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection



The Netherlands



the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



Republic of China
(Taiwan)

Danida



Sida



Canadian International
Development Agency



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun Svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



JAPAN
Official Development Assistance



diakonia
PEOPLE CHANGING THE WORLD



Caritas
AUSTRALIA

CARITAS

Schweiz
Suisse
Svizzera
Svizra



Kerk
inActie
octalliance



Caritas
AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND

Caritas
AUSTRIA

AUSLANDSHILFE
INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION

CAFOD
Just one world

DAN CHURCH AID
AYUDA DE DCA

InterPares
HUMANITÄT FÜR FÜRNICHT, ANNO 1970 ALE
GLEYER HAUPTSTADT CHANGHAI, 1970-1980

act for peace
international
peacekeeping
peacebuilding
peacekeeping
peacebuilding

JOAC
Jersey Overseas Aid Commission

FOLKEKIRKEN
SNDDHJÆLP



CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

OPEN SOCIETY INSTITUTE
& Soros Foundations Network

christian
aid

BMS
world mission



SVENSKA
BAPTISTSAMFUNDET



Episcopal
Relief & Development
Healing a hurting world



KASHI PROJECT



NORWEGIAN CHURCH AID

STICHTING
VLUCHTELING
giro
999



Churches
of Christ
in Australia

TBC
The Border
Consortium



Lutheran World Relief
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. LASTING PROMISE

ZOA

Friends and
Families of TBC