



WORKING WITH DISPLACED PEOPLE

ANNUAL REPORT 2021





TBC is privileged to have established long-term relationships with local partners in Myanmar and Thailand. All this has been possible because of a dedicated and creative team of staff and the unfailing support of a solid base of donors, members, and TBC Board of Directors throughout the years.

Our thanks to the Royal Thai Government for their support and cooperation in coordination with CCSDPT member agencies throughout this period.

Heartfelt thanks to you all for your continued commitment to displaced and conflict affected communities from Myanmar.

Sally Thompson: Executive Director

CONTENTS

About TBC	1
Executive Summary	3
CHAPTER ONE: SITUATION UPDATE	5
Myanmar	6
Thailand	7
Refugees	7
CHAPTER TWO: HISTORIC BACKGROUND	9
CHAPTER THREE: PROGRAMME	13
Strategic Direction 1:	14
Contribute to Meeting the Humanitarian Needs of Displaced Communities, with a Focus on Women, Children, Older Persons, and People with Illnesses or Disabilities.	
Strategic Direction 2:	18
Reinforce Food Security Through Improved Nutrition and Productive Livelihoods.	
Strategic Direction 3:	21
Promote Protective Environments and Safe and Dignified Futures for Displaced and Conflict-Affected Communities	
Strategic Direction 4	24
Reinforce Accountability, Partnership and Local Ownership to Ensure Responsible Transitions.	
CHAPTER FIVE: FINANCE	27
2021 Overview	28
Forecast and Operating budget 2021	35
APPENDICES	37
Appendix A: CCSDPT Structure	38
Appendix B: Financial Charts	39
Appendix C: Strategic Directions	42
Appendix D: Acronyms	45

THE BORDER CONSORTIUM (TBC)

MISSION

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

VISION

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

VALUES

Dignity and Respect
Partnership
Empowerment
Reliability
Justice and Equity

MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

Christian Aid, United Kingdom (UK) and Ireland; Church World Service, USA; Dan Church Aid, Denmark; Diakonia, Sweden; Cordaid, Netherlands; Inter Pares, Canada; International Rescue Committee (IRC), USA; the National Council of Churches Australia (NCCA)-Act for Peace, Australia; and Norwegian Church Aid, Norway.

TBC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

2021 Chairperson:	James Thomson - Act for Peace
Vice-Chair:	Samantha McGavin - Inter Pares
Secretary:	Mani Kumar- Christian Aid ¹
Treasurer:	Alexis Chapman - Independent
	Leon de Riedmatten - Independent
	Andreas Kiaby - DanChurchAid
	Marvin Pannell - Church World Service

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1 Mani Kumar was elected to the board in November 2021

ABOUT TBC

TBC is an association of nine international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) from nine countries. It is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors and led by an Executive Director who reports to the Board. Membership is open to INGOs with similar interests and objectives. TBC's head office is in Bangkok, with two field offices in Thailand. It has an office in Yangon, Myanmar and two field offices in south eastern Myanmar. TBC works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government (RTG), in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior (Moi). TBC is an Executive Committee member of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), which consists of thirteen INGO members and coordinates with 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, community-based organisations (CBOs), and civil society organisations (CSOs).

TBC is registered as an INGO under the Association Registration Law with the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and is a member of the Myanmar INGO Forum and the South East Working Group. TBC is a signatory to the Code of Conduct for The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief. As such, it aims to be impartial and independent in relation to any political viewpoint. TBC and its member organisations are not affiliated with the political aspirations or foreign policies of any government, group, or movement. TBC's advocacy work is based on the principles of international humanitarian and human rights law and is aimed at ensuring that the rights of all TBC's target groups and stakeholders are fulfilled, regardless of race, creed, or political affiliation. TBC has a strong commitment to the protection of children who fall under its mandate. TBC's Code of Conduct, Child Safeguarding and Protection Policy & PSEAH Policy bind all staff members, board members, partners, contractors, and visitors. TBC strives to deliver timely, quality services to the refugees in Thailand and to conflict-affected communities in south eastern Myanmar. The overriding working philosophy is to maximise participation of the community in programme design, implementation, monitoring, and feedback.

TBC is a company limited by guarantee in England and Wales (Company Number 05255598). It is also registered with the Charity Commission for England and Wales (Number 1109476). TBC's registered office is at 35 Lower Marsh, London SE1 7RL. As an organisation, TBC evolved from the Consortium of Christian Agencies (1984) to the Burmese Border Consortium (1991), the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (2004), and finally to its current identity, The Border Consortium (2012).

TBC's 2021 combined operating expenditures for programmes in Thailand and Myanmar was Thai baht (THB) 718 million (M) (approximately United States dollars (USD) 22.4M). The operating budget for 2022 is THB 778M (USD 24.3M). Donations can be made through the TBC website at www.theborderconsortium.org. TBC also can be found on Facebook and Twitter.



DEDICATION

This report is dedicated to our friend and colleague Saw Rocky Sein Dwe who passed away on 15th July 2021. It was a privilege for all of us to work and become friends with him. We will miss you, Thara Rocky, but we know that your spirit lives on.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the period January to December 2021 and outlines TBC's progress based on the organisation's Strategic Directions for Thailand and Myanmar 2020–2022.

The Myanmar Armed Forces staged a coup on 1st of February, citing false claims of electoral fraud. Following the coup nationwide protests were held in opposition to the unconstitutional seizure of power by the SAC. Over 1,300 people were killed by the military in its crackdown against protests and conflict between both EAOs and PDFs against the military increased. The National Unity Government was formed in opposition to SAC and has played a major role in opposition to SAC in the international arena. In southeastern Myanmar indiscriminate artillery attacks against civilians in northern Karen and Kayah States were the primary cause of displacement for 200,000 people by the year's end. The humanitarian situation inside Myanmar became increasingly dire, with few avenues for positive developments. TBC provided an emergency response where over 200,000 civilians benefitted from access to multi-sectoral humanitarian aid to alleviate basic needs. The coup, and subsequent breakdown in central government exacerbated the threats of COVID-19 and facilitated a failing vaccine drive and inadequate healthcare support to those with COVID-19. By the end of the year 16,000 people had died from COVID-19. The coup also devastated Myanmar's economy and banking system and vastly increased the number of people living in poverty.

In Thailand, outbreaks of COVID-19 occurred in eight refugee camps. Coronavirus Infection Prevention & Control (IPC) protocols continued to be implemented throughout the year and has led to largely remote communications with camps. Despite these challenges food security remained strong and stable in all camps. Indeed, the humanitarian needs of encamped refugees of food, cooking fuel and shelter were met, while TBC also facilitated key activities in nutrition, shelter and camp governance. Due to COVID-19 and the military coup, the UNHCR-facilitated voluntarily repatriation, postponed in 2020, as well as TBC's assistance for return preparedness, remained on hold. TBC also provided emergency humanitarian support to those displaced from fighting in Myanmar and who sought refuge in Thailand. Since February 2021, approximately 16,000 refugees crossed into Thailand to flee fighting and seek protection. They were disallowed entry to the established refugee camps and the majority of these new refugees returned to Myanmar, mostly under duress, with 3,200 still in Thailand in Temporary Safety Areas at the year's end.² At the end of December 4,800 officially remained in Temporary Safety areas. Meanwhile, 80,982 people remained in the nine camps in Thailand³ of whom, during the year, 410 were resettled to third countries and 1,313 children were born in the camps.⁴

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2 UNHCR Thailand statistics, January 2022.

3 <https://www.theborderconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2021-12-December-map-tbc-unhcr.pdf>

4 IOM Thailand departure statistics as of December 2021



CHAPTER 1: SITUATION UPDATE

please Check
Covid-19
Temperature

MYANMAR

Myanmar's Armed Forces announced a State of Emergency on 1 February 2021 and established a State Administrative Council (SAC) to govern the nation. The military's claim that electoral fraud justified the seizure of power was rebuked by independent observers. To the contrary, the military coup was denounced as unconstitutional and the SAC condemned as illegitimate. More than 1,300 people have been killed and over 11,000 people charged, arrested or sentenced for peacefully protesting against the coup by the end of 2021. SAC imposed restrictions on internet access and the Central Bank of Myanmar coupled with a nationwide strike caused a breakdown in the public sector. 12,000 human rights defenders fled from fear of political persecution for their involvement in the civil disobedience movement (CDM) and sought protection in ethnic administered areas. In the absence of international protection, the National Unity Government (NUG) was formed primarily by National League for Democracy (NLD) stalwarts, alongside members of ethnic political parties, in opposition to the SAC. A broad alliance of ethnic armed groups, political parties and civil society groups offered political support under the umbrella of a National Unity Consultative Council (NUCC).

Indiscriminate artillery attacks against civilians in northern Karen and Kayah States were the primary cause of displacement for 200,000 people by the year's end. Patterns of systematic violence and abuse reflect the "four cuts" counter-insurgency strategies that have targeted civilians for decades to undermine the access of EAOs to food, recruits, intelligence and resources. The dramatic escalation in militarization, violence and abuse has exacerbated vulnerabilities in conflict-affected communities. School buildings, health clinics and churches are amongst the community buildings that were damaged by heavy artillery attacks. These military offensives also disrupted access to fields just as upland farmers should be preparing hillside plots for the wet season rice crops, so food security for the coming year will be adversely affected.

Near the end of 2021, Tatmadaw offensives spread to targeting groups opposing the coup in southern Karen State and Tanintharyi Region. The Lay Kay Kaw area, near Myawaddy, Karen

State, was attacked by SAC armed forces in mid-December leading to the displacement of more than 20,000 villagers, many of whom were forced to seek refuge on the Thai side of the border. Meanwhile, SAC restrictions on the delivery of humanitarian aid increased and attacks on aid workers escalated, as exemplified by the Christmas Eve massacre in Hpruso Township where 40 people were killed and burnt. Restrictions on access for humanitarian agencies based in towns and areas administered by the de-facto authorities resulted in emergency responses primarily being channeled through low-profile civil society organisations.

Myanmar plunged into a public health emergency with over 16,000 people dying from Covid-19 since the military's seizure of power. The testing regime, roll-out of vaccinations and indeed the public health system became dysfunctional. The learnt culture of social distancing was replaced by mass protests. Health workers were arrested while life-saving equipment including oxygen cylinders were hoarded by the SAC for military personnel. The Delta variant spread as a third wave of Covid-19 transmission during the third quarter of 2021. At the same time, plans for rolling out the UN COVID Vaccination Programme were disrupted by the SAC's refusal to authorise engagement with third parties (such as private clinics, INGOs and ethnic health service providers). In response, ethnic health service providers developed alternative cold chains, indemnification arrangements negotiated with suppliers in Thailand and pilot vaccination campaigns administered at a small scale along the border in Myanmar.

Adding to the difficulties facing communities, SAC interventions in the Central Bank of Myanmar and restrictions on internet access caused massive disruptions in the financial sector. The lack of cash liquidity constrained the operations of aid agencies alongside all other sectors with premiums increasing to at least 10% in informal money markets. UNDP reports that 83% of households reported a drop in income since the beginning of 2020 and cautions that 48% of the nation's population could live in poverty by the beginning of 2022. This would reverse the gains made in Myanmar since 2005.

THAILAND

COVID-19 remained a major issue in Thailand throughout 2021. A significant outbreak in April saw a rise in infection across the country which peaked in August.⁵ Restrictions on inter-provincial travel and on the operation of certain businesses and schools remained in some form and were regularly adjusted in line with the COVID-19 caseload. By the end of the year, most of these restrictions had eased and international travel had cautiously resumed, with various quarantine regulations in place.

The Coronavirus vaccine roll-out, while slow to start and initially targeted at residents of Bangkok and Phuket, gathered momentum in the second half of the year. By the end of December 69% of the Thai population were fully vaccinated and 77% of the population had received at least one

vaccination.⁶ At the end of the year there was a cumulative total of 2,223,435 recorded cases in Thailand with 21,698 deaths.⁷ There was some vaccine hesitancy in Thailand, predominately due to concerns around side effects and the effectiveness of certain vaccines.⁸

Sporadic anti-government protests continued, mainly in Bangkok and were characterised by their innovative techniques aimed at avoiding arrest, including flash protests and so called "car mobs", yet protests were reduced in scale compared to 2020. However over 1,700 people were charged for expressing their political views and taking part in protests. Several times in 2021 as fighting raged in Myanmar close to the Thai border, artillery fire struck and hit Thai soil.

REFUGEES

Airstrikes in Karen State resulted in two influxes of refugees with over 20,000 people seeking protection in Mae Hong Son (March) and Tak (December) provinces. The Thai authority's response was short and sharp, detaining people at the border, holding them in temporary safety areas with essentially no direct access for the INGOs or UNHCR and as soon as there was no fighting in the immediate vicinity, they were pressured to return to Myanmar only to cross back again as the fighting resumed. The facilities in the temporary safety areas were inadequate for more than the immediate phase of the emergency response. In spite of advocacy, RTG did not move people to more appropriate shelter.

Strict COVID-19 related restrictions on entry and exit of the camps, first implemented in 2020 and maintained throughout 2021, had negative effects on livelihoods as refugees were unable to leave the camps in search of income opportunities. The

cumulative effects of restrictions on movement, limited contact with local Thai authorities, NGOs and CBOs from outside the camps and the ongoing crisis in Myanmar increased anxiety in the camps, which led to protests in Mae La and Umpiem Mai in December. Protester demands related to COVID-19 restrictions, lack of resettlement opportunities, desires to live and work in Thailand and allegations of unfair treatment by Thai authorities resulting in damage to RTG property and equipment in Mae La Camp, in addition to some shops and houses in camps.

UNHCR facilitated voluntary repatriation remained on hold, given the security situation in Myanmar, return of refugees from the camps is currently not viable. 410 people resettled to third countries, 1,313 children were born in the camps.⁹ At the end of December an estimated 80,982 people (51% female) remained in nine camps in Thailand, a net increase of 1.8% since last year.¹⁰

5 COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University

6 ibid

7 ibid

8 Thanapluetiwong, S., Chansirikarnjana, S., Sriwannopas, O., Assavapokee, T., & Ittasakul, P. (2021). Factors associated with COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in Thai Seniors. Patient preference and adherence, 15, 2389–2403.

9 IOM Thailand departure statistics as of December 2021

10 <https://www.theborderconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2021-12-December-map-tbc-unhcr.pdf>

Refugee Camp Population: December 2021



Temporary Shelters	TBC Verified Caseload ¹			TBC Assisted Population ²	MOI/ UNHCR Verified Population ³
	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total
MAE HONG SON					
Ban Mai Nai Soi	3,895	3,916	7,811	7,521	8,118
Ban Mae Surin	967	1,007	1,974	1,911	1,932
Mae La Oon	4,330	4,190	8,520	8,345	8,965
Mae Ra Ma Luang	4,602	4,450	9,052	8,699	9,876
Subtotal:	13,794	13,563	27,357	26,476	28,891
TAK					
Mae La	15,353	14,393	29,746	28,098	34,215
Umphang	4,457	4,336	8,793	8,236	10,703
Nu Po	3,964	3,670	7,634	7,512	9,421
Subtotal:	23,774	22,399	46,173	43,846	54,339
KANCHANABURI					
Ban Don Yang	1,144	1,126	2,270	2,257	2,440
RATCHABURI					
Tham Hin	2,751	2,431	5,182	5,052	5,738
Total Refugees	41,463	39,518	80,982	77,631	91,403

Refugees by Ethnicity

Karen	80.60%
Karenni	9.50%
Burman	3.30%
Mon	0.60%
Other	5.90%

Refugees by Age Groups

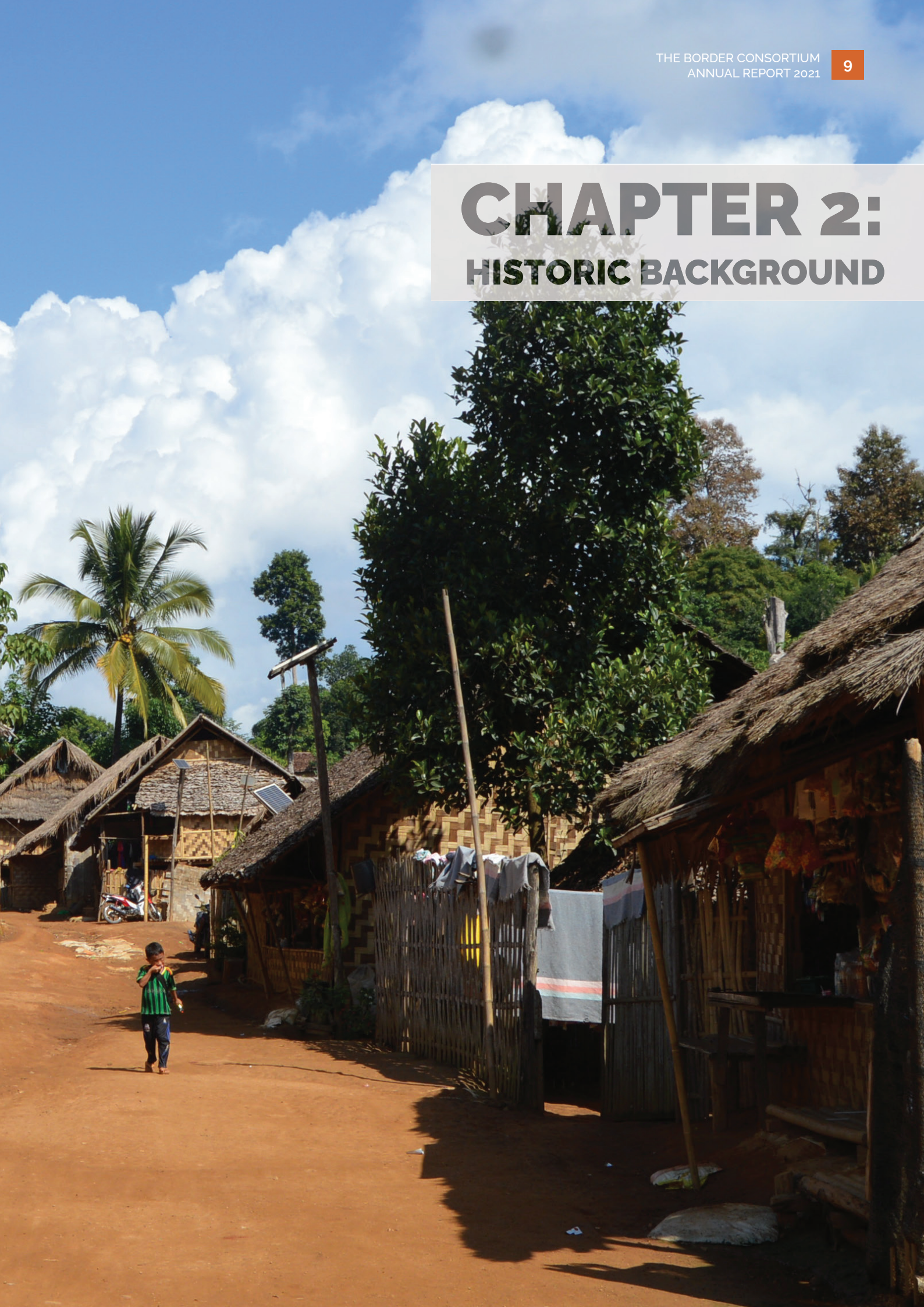
New Born < 6 months	0.6%
6 months < 5 years	9.5%
5 years < 18 years	32.9%
>= 18 years	57%



Notes

1. The verified caseload includes all persons, registered or not, confirmed living in camp & eligible for rations.
2. The TBC Assisted Population is the number of beneficiaries who collected rations during the previous month. Rations are only provided to those who are physically present at distributions.
3. The Royal Thai Government and UNHCR conducted a verification exercise of registered and unregistered refugees from January to April 2015. This is updated on a monthly basis.

CHAPTER 2: HISTORIC BACKGROUND



Refugees from Myanmar first began arriving in Thailand in 1975 due to Burma army counter-insurgency offensives that targeted civilians in the southeast of the country. In 1984, refugee camps were established that the RTG recognized as temporary shelters. Today, there are nine official camps along the border, from Mae Hong Son Province in the north to Ratchaburi Province, southwest of the Thai capital of Bangkok. Not wanting to replicate the large international presence that had evolved on the Cambodian border, RTG did not invite UNHCR to coordinate delivery of humanitarian assistance, thus limiting UNHCR's field presence when people first fled to Thailand from Myanmar. Instead, at the request of the RTG in 1984, a group of voluntary agencies provided refugees with basic humanitarian

assistance. These agencies formed the Consortium of Christian Agencies to coordinate food assistance and essential non-food items. This consortium has evolved through a few iterations into the secular agency known today as The Border Consortium. Relief programmes were coordinated in partnership with existing administrative and governance structures in the refugee communities. Former village and district leaders from inside Myanmar managed implementation of relief programmes. Over time, those initial administrative and governance structures were subsumed into the current camp management systems, which are guided by international principles and standards for humanitarian assistance. All key leadership roles in the camps are now elected positions.

CAMP OVERVIEW

Approximately 90% of the population in the nine camps belong to the Karen and Karenni ethnic groups, with approximately 10% of the total population currently identifying as other ethnicities. The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and the Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) are the lead bodies for managing camp structures and administration in the camps primarily populated by their respective ethnic groups. The KnRC oversees the two northernmost camps, Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin located in Mae Hong Son Province. The KRC manages seven camps: Mae La Oon and Mae Ra Ma Luang in Mae Hong Son Province; Mae La, Umpiem Mai, and Nu Po in Tak Province; Ban Don Yang in Kanchanaburi Province; and Tham Hin in Ratchaburi Province. All the camps are sizeable communities—from around 1,974 people in Ban Mae Surin camp to 29,746 people in Mae La camp.¹¹ Within a camp's perimeter, an elected Camp Committee governs the population, overseeing work via committees and working groups on food assistance, livelihoods, shelter, social affairs, and community regulation. Camps are divided into sections, and each section elects two leaders to run its affairs. Elections in the nine camps are conducted in line with the agreed KRC and KnRC election guidelines. Both Refugee Committees seek to ensure that women

comprise at least 30 percent of the candidates running for leadership roles. TBC focuses its work on strengthening and supporting all camp governance structures and mechanisms, striving to align them with international standards such as the Core Humanitarian Standards¹² and the Sphere Project.¹³ Training is provided on financial management, communications, gender equity, social inclusion, codes of conduct, child protection, strategic planning, sexual and gender-based violence, staff management, and other issues. The CCSDPT is a network of 13 INGOs that coordinates essential assistance and services to meet the needs of refugees across a range of sectors in the camps.¹⁴ The CCSDPT is also the overall INGO body liaising with the Mol Operations Centre for Displaced Persons (OCDP) to ensure adequate provision of essential services. The work in each camp is overseen by the local personnel of the Mol Department of Public Administration (DoPA). TBC delivers all basic food (via Smart card) and shelter assistance, provides key nutrition support, offers livelihoods opportunities, and supports capacity building and camp management. Other agencies support health, water and sanitation, education, livelihoods, legal aid, protection, and community services. TBC has also worked with the camp leadership to develop accountability

11 <https://www.theborderconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2021-12-December-map-tbc-unhcr.pdf>

12 https://corehumanitarianstandard.org/files/files/CHS_Plain_Language_English.pdf

13 <http://www.spherehandbook.org/>

14 For more information about CCSDPT please refer to <http://www.ccsdpt.org>

and feedback mechanisms, which ensure that individual voices are heard, and problems dealt with in a cohesive and transparent manner. Other service providers in the camps have also developed accountability mechanisms for their individual areas of work.

The Mol is charged with the maintenance and security of the perimeters of all nine camps. The temporary shelters are close enough to the border of Thailand with Myanmar to be part of the overall border security remit of the Royal Thai Army. As some of the camps are in environmentally protected areas, the Royal Thai Forestry Department also has jurisdiction regarding the land. The Mol reports to the National Security Council on all matters. In each camp, the Camp Commander is a local Thai government official, known as the Palad, who is responsible for the running of the site. He coordinates with the Aw Saw, a paramilitary group of volunteers from nearby communities who are hired as

security personnel by local authorities. Often, the members of the Aw Saw are from the same ethnic group as people inside the camp. After UNHCR was permitted by the RTG to establish a formal field presence in 1998, the agency was tasked with fulfilling its core mandate of providing protection services to the population. The RTG has never considered the people in the nine camps bordering Myanmar to be refugees, instead referring to them as 'displaced persons' living in 'temporary shelters'. Thailand has not signed the 1951 UN Refugee Convention¹⁵ which relates specifically to individuals who became refugees in Europe before 1951, or the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees,¹⁶ which expanded the protections outlined in the 1951 Convention to individuals fleeing either fighting or persecution at any point in time, anywhere in the world. Nevertheless, over the past forty years the RTG has received and supported large numbers of refugees, including some two million from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.



Community Driven Natural Resource Management, Nu Po camp

15 Also known as the 1951 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees <http://www.unhcr.org/protect/PROTECTION/3b66c2aa10.pdf>

16 http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/protocol_refugees.pdf



CHAPTER 3: PROGRAMME



Throughout 2021 TBC worked towards the fulfilment of four strategic directions; meeting humanitarian needs, providing food security, ensuring dignified futures and reinforcing local ownership. Despite the challenges, TBC with local partners made substantial contributions towards improving the lives of refugees in Thailand and responding to the exponential needs of conflict affected communities in southeastern Myanmar.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Contribute to meeting the humanitarian needs of displaced communities, with a focus on women, children, older persons, and people with illnesses or disabilities.

HIGHLIGHTS

THAILAND

- The establishment of an emergency response plan, under the lead of an expert logistician, supported TBC's commitment to respond to the food and shelter needs of new refugees within 24 hours of their arrival in Thailand.
- The Inter-sector Working Group mechanisms, both nationally and provincially, have been useful forums to organise a collective response to displacement and facilitate capacity building amongst key actors.

MYANMAR

- 150,000 displaced persons received food/cash as emergency relief to alleviate food insecurity.
- 120,000 villagers received medical supplies and Covid-19 mitigation measures provided through ethnic health organisations.



Bey Myar FSN MANAGER Ban Mai Nai Soi

We work with our health partners in camps, especially working closely with the Karenni Health Department's Reproductive and Child Health team, to promote IYCF activities and share messages during Antenatal and Postnatal Care Clinics. I think we need to continue these cooperative activities in the future, especially when it comes to complementary feeding practices. During COVID-19, it is very difficult to conduct all nutrition activities consistently in camp; however, we organize and conduct

small groups with limited number of participants. I think this is more effective because with fewer participants, people are more involved in the discussions. As a result of these activities, we can see child malnutrition rates in our camps decreasing, especially chronic malnutrition. 'Healthy Babies, Bright Futures' is making a difference.

THAILAND

COVID-19 continued to disrupt camp activities in 2021 and Coronavirus IPC measures remained in place throughout. While there were relatively few cases in the first half of the year, by the end of 2021 most camps had experienced outbreaks, with a total of 3,092 confirmed cases and 36 deaths. Ban Mai Nai Soi was the sole camp with no cases of COVID-19. Tham Hin had the highest total number of reported infections at 859, Mae La at 785 and Umpiem Mai at 529. Encouragingly, the distribution of vaccines gathered speed in the second half of the year and by the end of December 2021 a total of 19,618 refugees (24% of total) had received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine and 13,358 (16% total) had received two doses.

Initially there was significant vaccine hesitancy in camp. TBC helped tackle this through the local production of videos showing senior camp leaders being vaccinated on film and challenging vaccine misinformation.¹⁷ The Camp Information Teams played crucial roles in sharing information regarding vaccines and COVID-19 best practices via film screenings, home visits and online distributions.

Despite such challenges, major humanitarian activities took place in 2021. Shelter teams maintained their stockpiles of key building materials and the Shelter post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was completed providing up to date data on current shelter conditions. The results showed that the more vulnerable Shelter Special Needs households received good and adequate support for their houses in camps. "Standard" households presented a mixed picture; some with shelters in good condition while other homes were deteriorating and in need of increased building materials support. As a result of the Shelter PDM, and consultations with Camp Committees and Shelter Working Groups in all camps, TBC deployed additional budget to building supplies in the final quarter of the year.

Some programme changes were made, such as the distribution of charcoal supplies to two months at a time instead of one month, in order to limit public gatherings and potential chances to spread COVID-19. The Annual Population Verification process was postponed to 2022 due to COVID-19 risks.

Remote communication was vital in facilitating accurate data flows. Many meetings, and some trainings, were held online. Accordingly, TBC provided additional support to camps to strengthen their IT capacity and internet access, as well as for internal communications systems, through provision of new computers and communication hardware and trainings on remote communication skills.

As movement in and out of camps remained restricted, TBC continued to provide an increased value in Thai baht on the food card to combat challenges refugees may have had in securing livelihoods, due to an inability to access income-generating opportunities outside of camps, and to uphold food security. All "Most Vulnerable" (MV) and "Vulnerable" (V) households received food card support at the maximum MV level, while "Standard" households received the V level of support.



In collaboration with Karen Refugee Committee, the Karenni Refugee Committee, the Karen Information Centre & UNHCR TBC has produced vaccine communication videos in Burmese, Karen and Karenni languages. These videos show senior community leaders providing information on COVID-19, tackling vaccine disinformation and being vaccinated on film.

17 These videos are available on TBC's YouTube channel at the following link https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRy4VF4tReMOuOPG_ahhdwg

December Emergency Response in Mae Kon Ken

Following heavy fighting in Lay Kay Kaw in Karen State on 16th December, TBC implemented the emergency response plan to respond to a large influx south of Mae Sot Tak Province. The recently arrived refugees were initially held in five temporary safety areas under the purview of the RTA, later consolidated into one area at Mae Kon Ken. There were significant concerns regarding the suitability and safety of Mae Kon Ken. The site was situated in a cowshed, unsuitable for long-term human habitation. It was also less than 500 metres to the Myanmar border, leaving the site vulnerable to cross-border attack or artillery fire. Approximately 6,153 newly arrived refugees had arrived in Thailand by the end of December, however as there was cyclical displacement this figure may involve double counting, with some refugees arriving in Thailand, returning to Myanmar then returning again to Thailand, in response to the security situation in Myanmar.

TBC and other international humanitarian actors were restricted access to the temporary safety areas with only local Thai CBOs allowed entry to the sites. Leveraging local networks, TBC worked through these CBOs to provide food and shelter. Plastic sheeting and tents were provided and lunch boxes and food support were distributed through a community kitchen set up near the site.

Consistent with recent RTG policy, long term refuge to new arrivals was denied and after six weeks most of the displaced returned to Myanmar. This return was under duress, both with refugees being forcibly returned and also with refugees choosing to return aware of the fact they would not be allowed to stay in Thailand after the RTG deemed the situation safe to return.

MYANMAR

TBC and local partners quickly responded to the complex emergency during 2021. Development budgets were initially re-allocated for emergency relief before additional humanitarian funds were secured to increase the scale of community driven responses. More than 150,000 people spread across 15 townships directly benefitted from humanitarian responses, which included:

- Cash transfers equivalent to a 3 months supply of rice
- Staple food supplies for 2 months for IDPs in close proximity to the border with Thailand
- Non-food items to ensure that displaced people are protected from the natural elements and have their human dignity upheld



Naw Winstern Htoo ISC staff Ban Mae Surin

My name is Naw Winstern Htoo and I was born in Ywa Taka village Phasaung township in Karenni State. I arrived in camp in March, 2011. I have been working for the Information Sharing Center (ISC) for one year so far. There are four staff in total working for the ISC in Ban Mae Surin camp. Over the last year I attended three months of training at the Karenni Refugee Committee's focused on women leadership course, computer training and on livelihood training. As part of my daily work for the ISC we help find information related to COVID-19 and the situation in Myanmar

and share that to camp residents via the loudspeaker. When the COVID-19 situation improves we hope to restart home visits and film screenings again.

Beneficiaries were primarily civilians targeted by military assaults in northern Karen State and Kayah State as well as those fleeing from the fear of political persecution into other areas (human rights defenders, public servants and politicians who had fled into ethnic administered areas).

Emergency support channels utilised to deliver this aid arose in response to the contested legitimacy of national authorities. The emergency response was decentralised and localised, resulting in more efficient and effective aid delivery, and served to stabilize regional threats to security.

Infection prevention and control measures were mobilised by seven ethnic health service providers via trainings for health workers and the disbursement of personal protective equipment (PPE), testing kits, oxygen cylinders, oxygen concentrators and generators for quarantine centres. This was complemented by public awareness campaigns about risk mitigation by ten civil society organisations.

Ethnic health service providers were supported to pre-position medical supplies in Village Tract Health Centres (VTHCs) and community health clinics across rural areas of south eastern Myanmar. Apart from responding to Covid-19, medical assistance primarily treated common ailments such as diarrhea, fever, malaria and respiratory infections.

LESSONS LEARNED

THAILAND

- The importance of involving community camp leaders in promoting COVID-19 vaccination and in leveraging their influence to help combat vaccine hesitancy.
- Continued vigilance on COVID-19 is required to limit and mitigate potential breakouts.
- Rapid mobilisation of contracted staff ensured effective emergency response without redeploying field staff and impacting TBC's ability to fully maintain support for camps.
- The emergency response to fighting in Lay Kay Kaw in an environment with restricted access highlighted the value of preparedness and the maintenance of TBC's partnerships with local Thai authorities to deliver support.

MYANMAR

- The relevance of low-profile, community driven modalities to the delivery of humanitarian assistance increased over the last year.
- Frequent coordination was critical during humanitarian assistance work and much of what was achieved would not have been possible without close cooperation and regular communication/ meetings among key local stakeholders.
- Emergency interventions mitigated the impact of displacement and contributed to building social cohesion between host communities and displaced persons.
- The strengthening of ethnic health systems, and in particular support for COVID-19 infection prevention and control measures, is likely to lead to many long-term benefits for ethnic health systems.
- The resiliency of local communities was clearly demonstrated time and time again during the current crises.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2

FOOD SECURITY

Reinforce food security through improved nutrition and productive livelihoods.

HIGHLIGHTS

THAILAND

- Community Loans programme helped over 500 households fund income generating and livelihood activities.
- Community gardens continue to be important for nutrition and budgeting as refugees save money buying or producing fresh vegetables from gardens to supplement their diet. This will be enhanced following the successful pilot of sale of vegetable seeds via the Food Card in four camps.
- Despite the challenges of COVID-19, positive nutrition trends continued with refugees reporting a healthily diverse diet.

MYANMAR

- Agricultural productivity increased for more than 10,000 farmers.
- Over 10,000 children have improved diets and nutrition as a result of IMAM & IYCF trainings.
- Access to water, sanitation and hygiene improved for more than 6,000 people.
- Land security for 6,354 families was greatly increased as a result of land registration in KNU and NMSP controlled areas.



In Mae La Oon refugees sold their vegetables grown in the community gardens in the FCS vendor shop in camp.

THAILAND

Despite challenges of COVID-19, TBC managed to ensure the food security of displaced communities throughout 2021.

The Biennial Nutrition Survey was placed on hold due to COVID-19 risk and restrictions on in-camp activities; however the Food Security Annual Post-Distribution Monitoring (FS PDM) survey results found that 96% of households reported having an acceptably diverse diet and the majority reported high overall diet diversity. As indicated by the FS PDM survey, Food Cards tended to be used to purchase rice and oil/fat for cooking (which take up the majority of the HH food budget), whilst households sourced fresh vegetables from the community gardens. Such measures ensured that even with COVID-19 movement restrictions, the Food Card value continued to last most of the month with the amount of household food expenditures outside of the Food Card reported on average THB 513 a month.

Due to limited opportunities for in-person trainings, the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme developed communication materials for remote IYCF education, including counselling cards providing nutrition information on IYCF topics during COVID-19, vital for when access to camp is restricted and ensuring refugees can continue their nutrition education at home and in small groups. Also, a video of four Key Messages related to IYCF during COVID-19, was produced in Karen and Burmese languages.¹⁸ Finally, the FSN team created a series of infographics sharing Food Security PDM data each quarter, helping refugees understand the results in an easily digestible format and provide feedback on their interpretations of the results.¹⁹

The Healthy Babies Bright Futures programme provided BabyBRIGHT fortified complementary food as incentive for attending IYCF education/activities. Each month approximately 2,000 children 6-24 months of age were enrolled with participation by their caregivers in educational sessions.

Routine activities supporting livelihoods and community gardens continued throughout the year. Community gardens are important, both in combating COVID-19 related food anxiety and in helping households manage their budget and maintain diet diversity. TBC launched a pilot programme for the sale of vegetable seeds through the Food Card System in four camps. Sales were strong with households who were provided another strategy with which to balance their budgets using the Food Card. TBC, in consultation with the Food Card System Working Groups in camps, will roll out the programme in the other camps in 2022.

TBC's Community Loans programme expanded with a total of THB 5.2 million available, with THB four million distributed to date and over 500 households participating, of which at least 10% are households in the Community Managed Targeted (CMT) categories of Most Vulnerable and Vulnerable. These loans are used to fund income generation activities including livestock raising, trading, selling food and food shop, weaving, agriculture, and exporting goods abroad.



A woman in Mae La Oon camp with her livestock purchased after enrolling in TBC's community loan program.

18 These videos are available on TBC's YouTube channel at the following link https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCRY4VF4tReMOuOPG_ahhdwg

19 These infographics are available on TBC's website in English, Burmese and Karen at the following link <https://www.theborderconsortium.org/nutrition/nutrition-2020-present/>

MYANMAR

Progress on increasing the productivity of upland farming practices in southeast Myanmar continued. Initiatives during 2021 included the construction/ repair of motorbike roads and bridges; the establishment of organic gardens; provision of walking tractors for small-scale farmers; and the construction/ extension of irrigation/micro-dam systems. Sustainable/ nutrition-sensitive agriculture trainings about compost-making, natural pest control, plant propagation, preserving fruits, and irrigation techniques were also conducted. These trainings have emphasized the importance of maintaining indigenous knowledge about practices such as mixed cropping and planting a wide variety of indigenous seeds.

Longer term impacts for farmers will be realized as a result of research about land conflict resolution in Bilin Township; land demarcation and registration of 6,354 family plots in KNU and Mon areas- along with formal demarcations on a smaller scale in Karenni lands; and the strengthening of community-managed community forests and fish conservation zones in Karenni, Karen and Mon areas.

Successful nutrition, sanitation and hygiene interventions were able to be mobilised during the last year. Out of 8,498 children aged under-5 years who were screened for acute malnutrition, 348 children (4.1%) were identified as moderately or severely malnourished and referred into supplementary and/or therapeutic feeding programmes. Nutrition trainings were conducted for partners' staff and community members, which increased awareness about healthy infant and young child feeding behaviours. Promotion of nutrition awareness amongst health workers also enabled expansive outreach to encourage nutritious infant and young child feeding behaviours.

WASH interventions included village-level infrastructure projects, such as the installation of water supply systems, shallow wells and 671 latrines. During 2021, there was also a shift to using mobile buckets and filters in response to the critical needs of displaced villagers in forests. Along with the provision of WASH infrastructure, 248 public forums and trainings were facilitated to promote awareness of sanitation and the links between hygiene and water-borne, which was especially significant to mitigate the transmission of COVID-19.

A Seed & Rice Bank management training was conducted by TBC's Agriculture Officer for Karenni partners. The training topics included harvesting, sun drying, paddy drying, rice storage, preserving/ storing grains, developing rules and regulations, and delegating roles and responsibilities of committee members.

LESSONS LEARNED

THAILAND

- Continued monitoring in camps is required due to the COVID-19 related delay of Biennial Nutrition Survey, using other on-going survey and data (e.g., quarterly Food Security PDM results, monitoring of Supplementary/Therapeutic Feeding Programme enrolment numbers).
- Infographics and self-study materials that can be used individually and/or in small groups, are very useful tools for promotion of IYFC and nutrition education when access to camp is limited.

MYANMAR

- Recovery and development initiatives are still possible if targeted in, and sequenced during, pockets of relative stability.
- Micro-hydropower pilots are promoting interest in renewable energy in remote areas which are off the national electricity grid, but there remain technological challenges to battery storage limiting capacities for increasing power surge.
- Mobile filters for use with water buckets are often more practical for communities displaced by militarisation into forests.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3

DIGNIFIED FUTURES

Promote protective environments and safe and dignified futures for displaced and conflict-affected communities.

HIGHLIGHTS

THAILAND

- While the coup has effectively ended any chance of return to Myanmar in the foreseeable future, capacity building trainings enhanced refugees' ability to secure livelihoods and play active roles in the communities where they live.
- Despite challenges and worries regarding return, COVID-19 and the coup, refugees remain motivated to participate in workshops, trainings and to play an active role in their community.

MYANMAR

- Documentation of human rights abuses by KHRG, KnHRG and HURFOM (98 situation updates / publications) was complemented by extensive human rights education (1,868 human rights and gender equality workshop participants).
- Rice banks provided social safety nets for more than 4,000 households.
- Social protection mechanisms were reinforced via safe houses, education-in-emergencies and community media initiatives.
- 7,250 community members gained practical knowledge to improve their health through hygiene and sanitation awareness raising campaigns and trainings.
- Three ethnic women's organisations conducted 20 trainings and campaigns aimed at eliminating all forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence.



Saw Wah Pah Sharh Ban Mae Surin Camp Chairperson

My name is Saw Wah Paw Sharh, I am 42 years old and working for Ban Mae Surin as chairperson. I have worked for camp residents since 2009 when I became camp secretary. Over these years refugees faced big problems including landslides, floods and fire. To solve these problems, we collaborated with the Karenni Refugees Committee, NGOs and CBOs to solve the problems together.



A Myint Thu – Enrolled in Healthy Babies, Bright Futures' IYCF program Nu Po

Before I joined the 'Healthy Babies, Bright Futures' IYCF program I did not understand about the nutrition needs of my child. After attending many education and awareness activities and being taught about IYCF I now know the importance of eating nutritious foods. When my child was first introduced to BabyBRIGHT she didn't like it, as she wasn't used to the taste but now she likes it and is growing up to be healthy, smart and tall. I feel happy

that I joined IYCF activities. Although I am busy working in a small shop in camp and do not have much free time I make sure to collect BabyBRIGHT and attend IYCF activities. I often speak with my neighbour to ensure she receives the BabyBRIGHT and related education and we share different recipes for cooking BabyBRIGHT.

*this has been re-written from third person to first.

THAILAND

The camp population increased by 1.8% to 80,982 from 79,463 from last year, attributable to newborns and people returning to camp.²⁰ Due to COVID-19, very few refugees left camp in search of work opportunities in Thailand compared to previous years.

The coup has meant plans for return and the UNHCR facilitated voluntarily return programme were suspended indefinitely, as were Go and See visits. While the border has reopened for trade, heavy conflict in southeast Myanmar is expected to continue for the foreseeable future thus the majority of refugees in camp are likely to remain. Further displacement into Thailand is also highly likely. There was no progress made on the potential plans for refugees to be allowed to join the migrant labour force in Thailand.

Despite limited avenues for return, capacity building and governance trainings remain important to enhance the capacity of refugees to work and lead their communities. All incoming refugee stipend staff received Code of Conduct, Child Protection and PSEAH training and refresher trainings were held for existing staff. Moreover, plans for an eventual return remain in place, but on an indefinite hold, as return under current circumstances is impractical.

MYANMAR

The responsiveness of social protection mechanisms in ethnic communities was highlighted by the capacity of partners to reallocate funds and revise plans to focus on COVID 19 prevention and control mechanisms, as well as humanitarian aid for persons fleeing armed conflict and political persecution. Nonetheless, other social protection mechanisms originally planned were also effectively implemented during 2021, including the mobilisation of seed and rice banks, early childhood development, protection monitoring, and responses to sexual and gender-based violence.

Regular rice bank committee meetings organized by KESAN are essential for the sustainability of the rice bank networks. The benefits of having strong rice bank systems were demonstrated when village rice banks were able to provide support to more than a hundred families who had fled air attacks by the SAC forces. Four rice mills were also provided to communities, which are especially beneficial in times of

20 <https://www.theborderconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2021-12-December-map-tbc-unhcr.pdf>

conflict because after harvesting the rice, it can be quickly stored in forest hiding spots. KAD, TRIP-Net, MWO and KNWO were able to establish and coordinate seed banks in more than 14 communities, which served to increase food security during forced displacement due to armed conflict or natural disasters like drought or flooding.

Another important social safety net mechanism was the provision of food for 2,100 children in 45 nursery schools in Karen State by the KWO, followed by trainings about nutrition, food and personal hygiene for the students' parents. Besides this, KTWG supported teacher salaries for 181 teachers in 31 schools that continued to provide education despite the great challenges that they were facing. Support was also extended for parents and care givers to enable home-based learning to continue studies despite the circumstances.

For protection monitoring, KHRG field researchers, together with admin staff, documented a wide range of human rights violations and abuses committed by the Tatmadaw against civilians for online publication and advocacy purposes, including the publishing of 42 reports on its website. KHRG's advocacy team members shared the information with different stakeholders including OHCHR, permanent missions from 27 countries, Myanmar UN agencies, diplomats from foreign Embassies (Finland, the UK and Ireland), and other local CSO/CBOs.

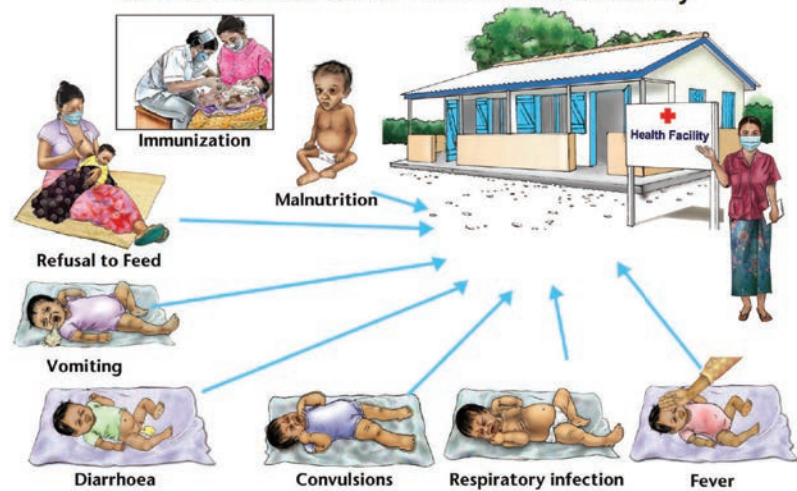
HURFOM had regular meetings with UN officials, diplomats and embassy officials, INGOs and community networks at which they expressed human rights concerns. HURFOM was a key information source for the situation in southern Myanmar and launched two reports focusing on human rights violations and population displacement in Mon State, Karen State and Tenasserim Division following the February coup.

KnHRG conducted more than 35 interviews of IDPs, collected data of HR violations, documented survival cases, produced 15 video interviews, and posted situation analyses and updated the IDP situation on social media, as well as being interviewed by several local and international news agencies.

In order to respond to sexual and gender-based violence, partners provided legal, health care and case management support for 11 survivors of SGBV as well as convening twenty SGBV workshops to inform and assist attendees to tackle traditional stereotypes, habits and cultural implications that may impact the pursuit of justice. MWO, KWO and KnWO were all actively involved in the '16 days of activism against sexual and gender-based violence' campaigns by disseminating information in local language on campaign materials; panel discussions; public forums; and advocacy with parliamentarians about legal reforms amongst other activities. MWO also conducted Violence Against Women Day events in eight villages during November and December.

In order to better reach displaced and remote communities and provide them with situational updates and topical news, community media has proven to be an effective method. During 2021, Kantarawaddy Times distributed radios and batteries to IDPs camps near Thai-Myanmar border and then reported human rights violations during community radio broadcasts. KESAN facilitated community radio trainings and supported the installation of a radio relay station to increase the coverage of its community radio programs.

8. When to seek advice from the health facility



TBC produced a series of counselling cards for young mothers around Infant and Young Child Feeding recommendations when COVID-19 is suspected of being confirmed. These flashcards and self-study materials continued even when COVID-19 restrictions meant in person trainings were suspended.

LESSONS LEARNED

THAILAND

- Given current security conditions in Myanmar, the focus will pivot towards transition options in Thailand
- With the international focus on emergency response in Myanmar and Thailand it is essential not to neglect the basic needs of 80,000 people in camps and to engage with the communities.
- As UNHCR and NGOs were denied access to new arrivals it was challenging to identify the immediate protection needs of new arrivals in temporary safety areas.

MYANMAR

- Documenting atrocities needs to be complemented with human rights education to mitigate against the normalisation of abuse, restore a sense of human dignity, and promote self-protection strategies for reporting human rights violations.
- A focus on humanitarian relief did not lead to a reduction in social protection activities- instead, relief efforts were complemented by social protection measures such as the mobilisation of rice/ seed banks, early childhood development support and protection monitoring
- For successful rice banks/ networks, it takes time for community members to absorb the entire process and be able to adapt regulations that are most appropriate for their own local contexts.
- Community radio has been able to provide displaced and remote communities with much needed updated information and news, which are vital during the current period of great instability

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4

LOCAL OWNERSHIP

Reinforce accountability, partnership and local ownership to ensure responsible transitions.

HIGHLIGHTS

THAILAND

- Remote communication led to more frequent communication between staff and more information shared.
- Borderwide meetings were re-established using a remote format to accommodate Covid-related restrictions, which reduced travel requirements and facilitated a wider and more diverse audience due to increased ease of attendance.

MYANMAR

- Over 30 local partners were supported to respond to the complex emergency situations.
- Financial risks were managed despite disruptions to the formal banking system.
- 9 virtual and in-person trainings were held on health, nutrition, rice/seed bank management, project cycle management, conflict sensitivity, gender analysis and psychosocial support.
- The STAND UP Mid-Term Review provided an independent appraisal of partnerships.

THAILAND

Local ownership continued to increase as access to camp was severely limited throughout 2021 with refugees playing an increased role in the implementation and reporting of project activities. For the majority of 2021 TBC communicated remotely with its camp-based partners. Similarly to 2020, the adoption of remote communication continued to increase the opportunities for communication and information sharing. This also enhanced diversity within meetings as the time and resource costs of travelling to attend meetings in person no longer applied, allowing more people to join.

This remote communication emphasised and enhanced local ownership of programmes, while facilitating the data flows to ensure TBC staff were in possession of the information required for monitoring, evaluation and decision making. This amplified communication, culminated in 16 online borderwide meetings including, Camp Management Working Group meetings, Stakeholder meetings, Shelter coordination meetings, Camp Information Teams/Information Sharing Centres coordination meetings and KRC and Camp Committee coordination meetings. These meetings allowed camps to prepare a coordinated borderwide response despite being unable to meet in person.

There were 65 capacity building trainings. The number of trainings in 2021 was adversely impacted by COVID-19 restrictions on in-person gatherings, however some trainings did take place remotely. These trainings included office and computer management, nutrition specific content, fraud mitigation awareness, team building and report writing.

In total TBC received 19 complaints via the organisations beneficiary complaints and response mechanism. These complaints related to levels of assistance provided to "Self-reliant" households, eligibility for ration books, ration books for refugees who have since left camps, section leaders collecting money from refugees not in camp, ration eligibility and a request to separate the ration books from a married couple who had divorced. All complaints were responded to within 30 days.



TBC launched a pilot program for the sale of vegetable seeds through the Food Card System last year into 4 (BMS, MLO, MRML & ML) camps, sales were strong and TBC will roll out the program throughout the rest of the camps in 2022

MYANMAR

Local ownership proved to be an effective response to the increased needs for displaced communities and the continuing effects of COVID-19 during 2021. Travel restrictions continued to limit face-to-face contact and visits to target communities throughout the year, so TBC needed to communicate remotely with partners via online platforms. TBC's organisational and technical development schedule was adapted during 2021 to include online training as well as face-to-face workshops. The most common needs in terms of organizational management were related to strategic planning and the development of organisational policies and procedures. While financial management systems are generally sound, many partners requested support in consolidating accounts for multiple donors and project expenses. TBC staff primarily responded to the requests through coaching, which was largely conducted online.

TBC and MWO contracted the Gender Equality Network' to facilitate two separate trainings on Gender Analysis, during which participants were introduced to gender concepts and gender analysis frameworks for project design, monitoring and evaluation. NRC facilitated Better Learning Programme (BLP) trainings for 19 staff from TBC, KTWG, MWO, MNEC, and KWO. The BLP is a psychosocial support programme that utilizes a holistic approach to supporting children's recovery from the traumatic events experienced during conflict or displacement by improving conditions for learning.

The STAND UP Project Mid-Term Review was completed at the end of 2021, and it concluded that the partners which are working together with TBC are highly effective and a vital component needed to achieve STAND UP project goals, as summarized in this excerpt from the Review: *"STAND UP partners have a fundamental role in supporting communities in EAO controlled areas where few others have the capacity... local CSOs are key to support communities to address their needs in terms food security, health and nutrition in this time of crisis."*

Given the challenging circumstances of COVID-19 and the coup, the local capacity and adaptability of our partners were of vital importance in ensuring continued programme activities and humanitarian assistance during this period.



TBC produced infographic's detailing the results of the quarterly FSN Post Distribution Monitoring and disseminated them around camp in English, Burmese and Karen. It provides information on nutritional trends in camps in an easy to read format.

LESSONS LEARNED

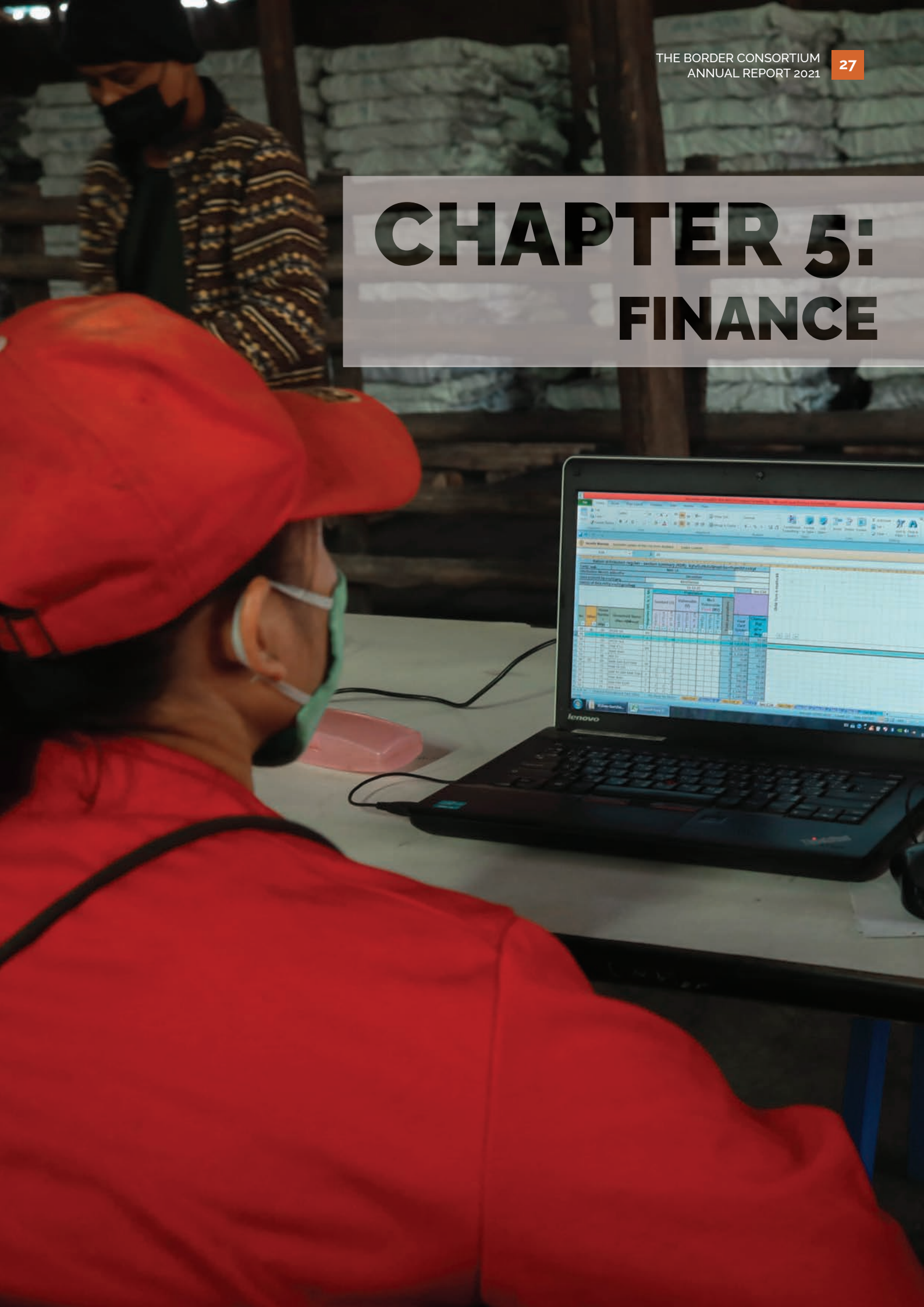
THAILAND

- The protests in Mae La and Umpiem Mai Camps were partly exacerbated by a lack of community forums and suitable avenues for refugees to express their frustrations. There is an ongoing need to provide methods of community engagement and ensure refugees concerns are heard, whilst maintaining IPC protocols.
- While COVID-19 has seen an increase of virtual communication, it is clear there is still a real need for face-to-face meetings with TBC's partners to maintain and strengthen TBC's relationships with local partners.

MYANMAR

- Impacts from increased Tatmadaw militarization and indiscriminate artillery attacks have been mitigated by TBC partners' long-standing networks and experience in affected areas.
- There remains a need to ensure TBC and partner organisation staff are up to date on remote communication systems and the relevant infrastructure is installed and maintained.
- Remote partnerships have enabled work to continue, despite disruptions and challenges from COVID and the coup. These partnerships encourage innovation and adaptive management, while operationalizing the humanitarian / development / peacebuilding nexus.
- The move towards more digital data collection is of increased importance due to growing security concerns when visiting target areas.
- Remote monitoring can be an effective tool when focusing on quality, not quantity, of data. It can be strengthened by third party verification (triangulation), building horizontal / cross-sectoral exchanges, and linking output monitoring and impact surveys.

CHAPTER 5: FINANCE



GENERAL

TBC is registered in the United Kingdom and conforms to the UK Statement of Recommended Practice for Charities. TBC has adopted the legislated FRS 102 SORP in its financial reporting since 2015. Both income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis, and there is clear separation of restricted and general funding. The Trustees report and audited financial statements for 2021 were audited by KPMG UK LLP and are filed with the UK Charity Commission and Companies House. TBC accounting records are maintained in Thai Baht (THB), and the Audited Financial Statements are presented and filed in Thai Baht.

This chapter outlines TBC's financial performance against the operating budget for January to December 2021. All the figures and analysis are denominated in Thai Baht (THB) unless otherwise stipulated.

OVERVIEW

Figure 5.1 OVERVIEW 2021 AND BUDGET 2022

Item in THB (Millions)	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022
Income	651	1,030	627
Expenses	- 537	- 730	- 778
Net Movement in Funds	114	300	- 151
Opening Fund Balance	192	192	492
Closing Fund Balance	306	492	341
Restricted Funds	222	396	250
Designated Funds	59	60	60
General reserves	25	36	31
Total fund Balance	306	492	341
Balance Sheet:			
Net Fixed Assets	1	1	1
Receivable from Donors	198	400	246
(Payable) to Suppliers	- 43	- 35	- 35
Bank Balance	150	126	129
Net Assets	306	492	341
Liquidity	107	91	94

Summary of financial position at the end of 2021 and highlights

Overall costs for TBC in 2021 totalled THB 730M against an actual income of THB 1.03 billion. A net increase of THB 300M resulted in an ending fund balance of THB 492M. The fund balance is broken down to THB 396M in donor restricted funds, THB 60M in designated funds, and THB 36M remaining in general freely available reserves.

The general freely available reserves are reviewed annually against the current context of TBC's work and future outlook. An eventual close-down of TBC operations is an underlying variable in recent years since better futures for the refugees outside of camps and reduced populations were highly anticipated. The change in the Myanmar context in 2021, however, has drastically changed a hopeful outlook for continued support of return to Myanmar. Coupled with a static population of 80,000 refugees since the Covid-pandemic started in 2020 and the crisis in Myanmar, TBC plans to maintain a minimal reserves level of THB 25M to help mitigate what has become a much more fluid situation.

TBC faced some operational challenges during the year. The banking system in Myanmar was already moderately risky and TBC had only transferred funds needed a few months at a time, but the coup took

this risk to a higher risk level. TBC's accounts, and many others, were initially frozen and inaccessible for weeks. Within the bank, an ad-hoc system eventually formed but TBC could only withdraw small, limited amounts at a time. As a response to a potential banking collapse, TBC suspended transferring funds to the Myanmar accounts and implemented a plan to drawdown on its current balances to cover the basic operational costs of the TBC offices and payroll of staff in Myanmar which is still in progress.

In March, Standard Chartered Bank-UK and Thailand, informed us that we must close our accounts because we no longer fit into their strategy. An initial three-month deadline was extended so that we could dissolve account balances, inform donors, and urgently search for other options. Although not ideal, mostly due to having all of our funds in one bank and in one country, foreign currencies are now kept in their original tender in Thailand, but we have since applied to open a new account in the UK with another bank; approval still pending.

TBC changed its long-standing policy on how it reports financial transactions back to donors to mitigate FX swings, largely in response to the FX losses incurred over the past several years. Instead of using the FX rate at the time of recognizing donor income for the entire duration of the grant, TBC uses the monthly average for the respective currency taken from the Bank of Thailand website. This has allowed for transactions to be reported at the FX rate closer to the time they are incurred.

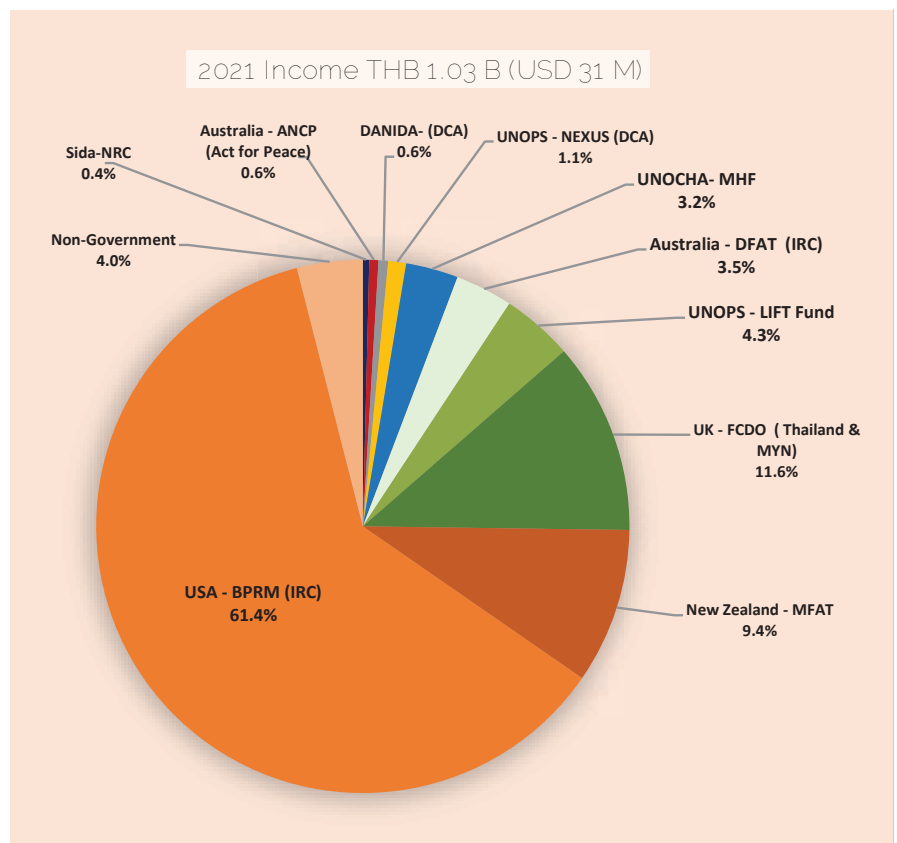
Finally, due to travel limitations, TBC held a virtual Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 11 November 2021, and similar to the previous year, the traditional camp visits with donors and TBC Board and members could not take place. Instead, TBC held a seminar on 9 November with a Donors meeting the following day so that consortium members could discuss the financial situation and potential future of the programme, especially in light of the crisis in Myanmar. Donors joined the first two days of events, and the AGM was an opportunity for TBC Board and members to openly discuss their questions.

INCOME

TBC follows the UK accounting standard (FRS 102 SORP) for recognising income, which occurs when the rights to a grant are acquired and there is reasonable certainty that it will be received and sufficiently measured at the monetary value. Income is recognised before cash is received, usually when a contract is signed, and accrued as a receivable until payment is made.

Income for 2021 totalled THB 1.03 billion, which was THB 379M more than budgeted. The volatile context in Myanmar caused more donors to respond with emergency funds, allowing TBC to raise additional THB 265M (26%), of the total income for the year. FX rates steadily strengthened through the year, and TBC ended with a THB 12M FX gain. This is fortunate when compared to the large FX losses it experienced over the past several years.

Figure 5.2 FUNDING SOURCES 2021 (THB 1.03 Billion)



Total government contributions made up 97% of TBCs income, compared to 98% in 2020. Although the percentage is slightly down, the amount of the contributions and number of donors increased.

The US government Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) which is TBC's largest donor made up 61% of the overall portfolio. BPRM changed the cycle of their three year agreement such that it will now end in July 2022. BPRM funds support the provision of cooking fuel, the Food Card System (FCS), and other related activities for refugees in the camps. However, in addition to a top-up of funds to ensure Covid-19 level rations remained intact throughout the year, BPRM contributed THB 58M emergency assistance for those fleeing from the military attacks in Myanmar.

TBC signed a 1.5-year-agreement directly with UK-FCDO, through to June 2022, making it the second largest donor. In Thailand, the funds support shelter, nutrition, and camp management programs in the nine camps. In Myanmar, the funds support medical needs, development projects, and CSOs who deliver training and workshops to local villages. In response to the Myanmar crisis, FCDO contributed additional THB 43M for emergency assistance.

New Zealand-MFAT became a new donor, and the third largest. The contribution of THB 97M supported programs addressing the lingering Covid-19 pandemic as well as the Myanmar crisis.

Other governmental financial support for TBC regular programs in Thailand come from Australia DFAT via IRC, ANCP via Act-for-Peace, and Denmark (DANIDA) via Danish Church Aid (DCA). Non-governmental funding come from Caritas-Australia for both nutrition and the emergency response, ICCO, and regular donations from loyal individuals throughout the year.

Finally, TBC entered into year two of its continued support from the UNOPS-Myanmar via the LIFT consortium for Phase II of its work in Myanmar.

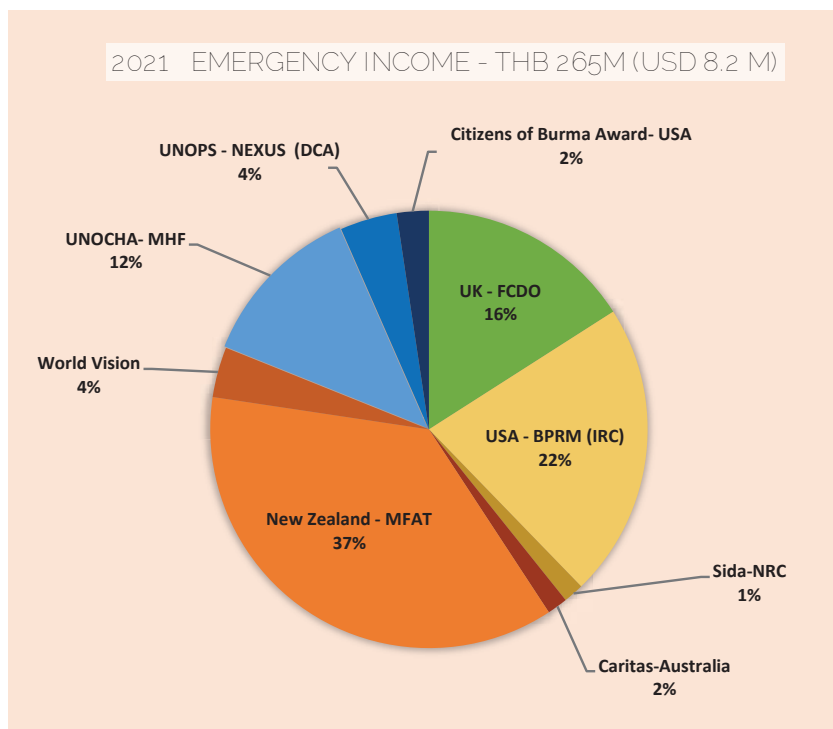


Figure 5.3 Income 2021

Funding Source	Currency	2021 actual	
		Foreign	Thai Baht
		Currency	000
GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING			
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace)	AUD	238,000	5,690
Australia DFAT Thailand (IRC)	AUD	1,500,000	35,859
Denmark - DANIDA	DKK	1,225,840	5,982
UK FCDO (MYN)	GBP	351,090	15,097
UK FCDO (Thailand)	GBP	1,449,999	62,350
UNOCHA- MHF	USD	255,923	7,617
UNOPS - LIFT Fund (MYN)	USD	1,499,813	44,640
USA BPRM - IRC	USD	17,589,343	574,616
MYN ER Funding			
New Zealand- MFAT	NZD	4,400,000	97,064
SIDA- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	USD	120,000	3,989
UK FCDO	GBP	1,000,000	42,295
UNOCHA- MHF	USD	755,714	25,113
UNOPS- NEXUS (DCA)	USD	346,576	11,166
USA BPRM	USD	1,700,000	57,792
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BACKED:			989,270
OTHER			
Caritas Australia Nutrition	AUD	220,000	5,157
Church World Service	USD	50,000	1,550
ICCO	EUR	50,000	1,917
MYN ER Funding			
Caritas Australia ER	AUD	167,000	4,001
COBA	USD	200,000	6,268
World Vision	USD	300,000	9,840
Other Income	THB		12,292
TOTAL OTHER:		-	41,025
TOTAL INCOME			1,030,295
Expenses			730,266
Net Movement Current Year			300,029
Funds Brought Forward			192,143
Total Funds carried Forward			492,171
Less: Restricted Funds			396,115
Designated Funds			59,728
Net Fixed Assets			1
General Funds Freely Available			36,327

Expenditure 2021

TBC entered year two of its 2020-2022 Strategic Plan. TBC's main programs are integrated into four main strategic objectives. In some cases, such as nutrition, shelter, and camp administration, activities can fit into multiple objectives. A breakdown of the overarching programmes expenditures and the major accounts are described below.

Expenditure is analysed by the strategic objectives, with costs related to ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter split between the refugee camps (humanitarian assistance) and conflict affected and displaced persons (emergency relief). Resource costs consist of salaries, benefits and other indirect costs related to program implementation. Some resource costs are directly attributable to an activity; others are allocated according to a management estimate of the amount of time staff spend on different activities. The cost of supporting one refugee in the camps for

Figure 5.4 Expenditure by Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objectives 2020-2022	Budget	Actual Direct	Resources	Total Actual
1. Humanitarian Need	364,054,000	543,093,312	4,283,973	547,377,285
2. Food Security & Nutrition	30,015,000	28,784,653	1,034,062	29,818,715
3. Protective Environment & Safe Futures	36,868,000	43,313,364	886,339	44,199,703
4. Accountability & Partnership	103,910,000	106,490,259	2,363,571	108,853,831
sub-total Activity Cost	534,847,000	721,681,588	8,567,945	730,249,533
Cost of Generating Funds	900,000	17,417	-	17,417
Foreign Exchange Loss	1,000,000	-25,629	25,629	-
Total Expenditure	536,747,000	721,673,376	8,593,574	730,266,950

2021 year was approximately THB 6,453 , compared to THB 6,256 in 2020. Resource and governance costs amounted to less than 1% of the total expenses for the year. Programme expenditure for 2021 was THB 730M (28% more than in 2020). Expenditure increased in proportion to the additional funds raised for programs to address the humanitarian crisis triggered by the Myanmar coup and the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, the gains made from strengthening FX rates gave TBC more buying power in THB, subsequently allowing some programs to spend more than their original budgets.

TBC's operation in Thailand accounts for THB 520M (71%) of all expenditures, while THB 210M (29%) went toward the Myanmar programme and emergencies. By comparison, the expenditure ratio was 89%/11%, respectively, in 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic restrictions limited TBC staff's ability to travel for meetings, workshops, and physically monitor camp activities. To combat the challenge, additional investments were made in communications by purchasing adequate equipment and activating and implementing new technologies, both free and paid. TBC proactively took action to minimize potential gaps in the supply chain by purchasing additional charcoal to store in the warehouses and working with vendors and suppliers to ensure sufficient commodities were stocked in the refugee camp stores throughout the year.

Highlights of Actual Expenses in 2021

The Food Card System (FCS) remains TBC's largest budget line for the refugee camps and total expenditure, plus service fee, came in at THB 271M, 6% over budget. Although we budgeted for a static population of 80,000, we had planned to revert to the pre-Covid level-rations in the second half of the year, but due to ongoing COVID restrictions, it was necessary to maintain the elevated rations.

Charcoal is TBC's second largest camp-related budget line and in 2021, expenditure was THB 83M, or 12% over budget, mainly because of stock piling. Strong negotiations with the suppliers and stockpiling earlier in the year helped to keep these prices down. Shelter materials in the budget normally only covers the minimum essentials. Favourable FX rates gave TBC the opportunity to go over its budget by THB 6.2 M for a total of THB 19 M.

Camp management costs increased by THB 4.7M, which went toward improved security measures within the camps and to purchase long-needed office equipment and computers for the various refugee committees, most of which was funded by the UK-FCDO grant. In November, TBC increased monthly stipends by 20% across all stipend-paid positions held by refugees, which will have an impact of an additional THB 5.7M annually going forward. Food Security and Livelihood program spending also exceeded budget by THB 2M because of the favourable FX rates in the year. The money was used as a one-off expense to provide border-wide loans for communities to invest in their own self-sustaining ventures, such as livestock and farming equipment.

Organizational costs were THB 81M (THB 4M under budget). Personnel related costs such as salary, benefits, insurances and home travel were THB 1 M over budget, largely due to increased need for OPD/IPD, hired contract staff for emergency response, and housing. Most of the savings, THB 5.1M (59%), came from the travel related accounts, including all the costs for workshops, meetings, and running vehicles; total expenditure of THB 3.8M. A 21% increase of THB 570,000 was spent on communication and IT related costs to improve TBC means of communications, monitoring, and a few upgrades; total expenditure of THB 3.2M. The balance of savings came from all of the other organizational costs to run the offices, such as supplies, utilities, and rent.

Myanmar planned expenditure came in under budget by around THB 20M, out of a total of THB 41 M, largely due to disruptions caused by the coup. LIFT is primarily a development program and in Year 2 of a 3-year project. Unused funds will carry over into 2022.

Of the THB 265M funds raised to address the crisis in Myanmar and the ongoing pandemic, approximately THB 169 M was spent in 2021. Most of the expenditure is found in the Humanitarian Objective, however, some smaller amounts fall into other objectives, depending on the specific type of activity they support. THB 11.5 M was used for the influx in Thailand, THB 143 M used in Myanmar, and THB 13 M for the Covid response on both sides of the border. The balance will carry over to 2022.

The increase in spending over the originally planned budget largely reflects the additional funds raised by TBC to respond to the emergency in Myanmar with lifesaving activities and to ensure that basic needs and protection were met for the refugee population in the nine camps, as well as FX gains made throughout the year.

Balance Sheet

Figure B.1 Appendix presents cash and bank balances at year end totalling THB 126M, which is a decrease of THB 12M from the start of the year.

When income is recognised before cash is received, it is accrued as a receivable. 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 greatly during the year, depending on when agreements are signed and remittances made. The receivables from donors at the end of December 2021 totalled THB 361M. IRC changed how TBC reports and makes claims to BPRM from monthly to a quarterly basis. IRC also administers both DFAT funding and BPRM funding.



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 and vendors have not yet been paid. The balance owed at the end of December 2021 was THB 32M.

Fund Balance at the end of 2021 totalled THB 492M, causing a positive net movement of THB 300M.

The Fund Balance is split into five categories:

- Restricted funds are those that the donor stipulates are for a particular purpose or activities. Total value THB 396M.
- TBC's total designated funds are THB 60M and consists of:
 - THB 25M to cover the severance to pay all staff liability at the end of 2021. The fund is managed in accordance with both Thai and Myanmar law and does not form part of unrestricted general reserves.
 - THB 35M to cover the estimated cost of eventual closedown of the organisation.
 - The net amount of fixed assets is valued at THB 799,431.
- The remaining balance of THB 36M, makes up the freely available reserves.

Cash Flow Figure B.2

Figure B.2 Appendix presents, in Thai baht (THB) 000's, the actual monthly cash flows and liquidity surplus/ (shortfall) for 2021. The net cash flow for the year was a negative THB 12M, consisting of cash receipts totalling THB 745 M and payments made to suppliers of THB 757 M.

Liquidity is closely monitored and is usually not a major problem when donors transfer on time. However, TBC is sensitive to delays in receiving advances from donors, especially in quarter two when procurement for large amounts of shelter supplies and charcoal stockpiling occur. TBC typically burns 60%+ of its budget in the first half of the year.

Although TBC did not experience any major cash-flow issues in 2021, the increase in emergency funds and how quickly donors transfer advances to TBC versus how soon TBC disburses the same funds to partners, became a challenge to carefully manage.

The number of subgrants with partners increased from 28 in 2020 to 79 in 2021 with a few receiving multiple advances for multiple projects. On average, THB 47M was consistently outstanding in advances throughout the year. When balances are low, this amount can limit how much TBC is able to do at a single moment. Donors need to release emergency funds as soon as the agreement is signed, otherwise, there will be delays in execution. This is particularly critical when donors integrate emergency funds into regular grant cycles and TBC must wait until it comes full circle.

Grant Allocations

Figure B.3 Appendix displays individual donor expenditure allocations within TBC's overall strategy by objective.

Restricted fund allocations are separated from designated and general funds. Income and expense transactions of restricted funds are directly allocated to objectives within TBC accounting records. For donors who do not require specific allocations for contributions, funds are allocated off-line to strategic objectives in the bottom half of the table. Balances carried forward represent income recognized for which expenses have not yet been incurred.

FORECAST AND OPERATING BUDGET 2022

Strategic Objectives	2021 Actual	2022 Budget
1 Humanitarian Need	388,000,000	405,000,000
Emergency MYN & Covid	143,000,000	169,000,000
Emergency Thailand	13,000,000	35,000,000
2 Food Security & Nutrition	31,000,000	23,000,000
3 Protective Environment & safe futures	44,000,000	39,000,000
4 Accountability & Partnership	30,000,000	16,000,000
Organizational Costs & Governance	81,000,000	91,000,000
Grand Total THB	730,000,000	778,000,000
Grand Total USD	22,200,000	23,600,000

Income

Anticipated income for 2022 relies heavily on existing donors to minimally meet the regular camp needs in Thailand. Total estimated income is THB 627M and reflects a decrease of THB 430M from 2021. The decrease is namely due to the unknown continuation of grants for the emergency.

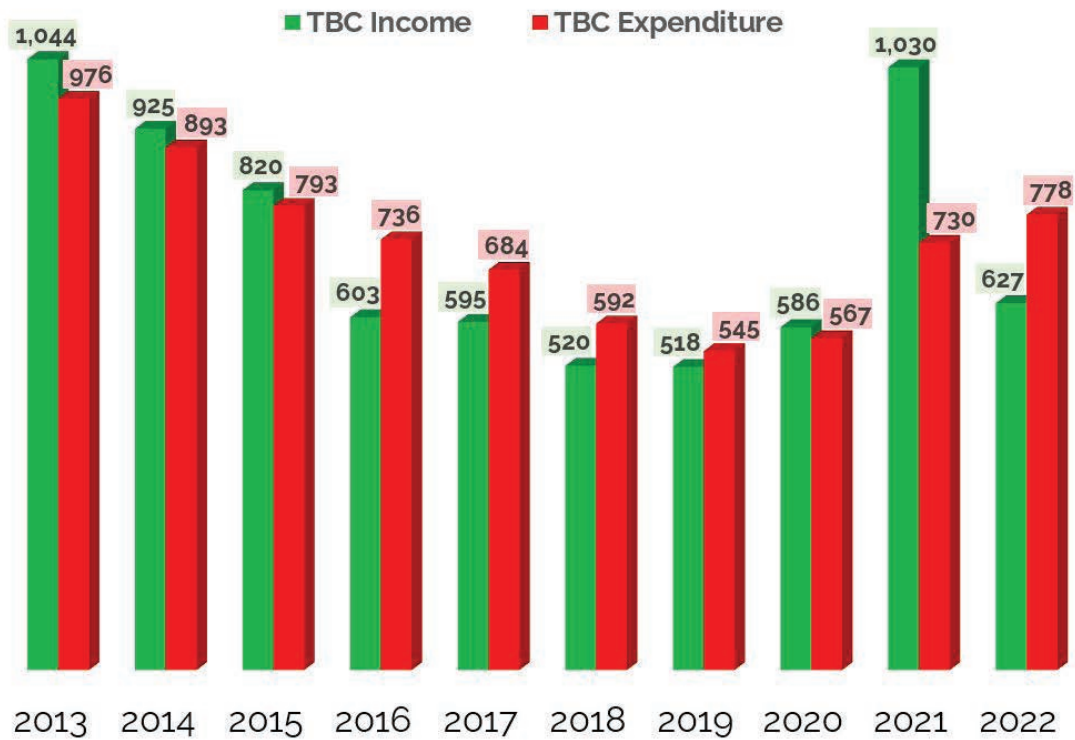
Figure 5.3 shows a funding breakdown by individual donors. Government funding still makes up 98% of all income of which US BPRM alone fills 61% of the overall portfolio. With these funding levels, TBC still expects that the immediate programming needs should be covered.

Expenditure Assumptions

- TBC has budgeted for a static camp population of 80,000 for the entire year.
- The FCS makes up 47% of overall budgeted expenditure. With the FCS, the risk of large increases in commodity prices shifts to the refugees. TBC will monitor that prices of commodities sold by vendors in the camps stay within reasonable market rates to ensure stable buying power of the food card.
- Because of the expected financial commitments from the US and UK governments, rations will continue at the same increased levels since the Covid-19 pandemic started in 2020, with projected increase of 5% due to rising commodity prices
- The Myanmar programme will remain self-funded and dependant on the funds that TBC is able to raise.
- The impact from the crisis in Myanmar has halted the plan for return and exacerbated the humanitarian crisis and need for emergency activities. TBC will proactively fundraise and respond relative to what it receives.
- FX rates remain a crucial variable in monitoring the budget because all grants are in foreign currencies and must be converted, thus the buying power in THB needs to remain stable.
- TBC to review its increasing needs against the number of staff and current structure to determine if more is required. TBC has managed to operate with only 58 staff for the past several years. The current situation, however, has added more pressure and workload to an already minimal staffing level.
- TBC will issue a tender for auditing services of its 2022 fiscal year as KPMG has been the default auditing firm for over ten years.
- Based on these points, TBC has estimated total expenditures at THB 778 M, which is an increase of THB 48M from 2021 actual.

Funding

Figure 5.5 Income & Expenditure 2013-2021 with 2022 projections (THB million)



FINANCIAL OUTLOOK 2023-2024

TBCs outlook for the next few years is to seek opportunities outside of camps for the refugees to be able to provide for themselves, but to continue support to the most vulnerable people who remain in the camps. With the violent upheaval in the Myanmar context at the start of February 2021, the worsening state of the country has made it obvious that a return is not likely, even one year later. Consequently, TBC's vital role on the border and work with partners in southeastern Myanmar remains as relevant as ever. TBC is confident that camp needs will be met in 2022. However additional funding will be necessary to respond to any influx of new arrivals.

TBC's work with partners in southeastern Myanmar will focus on emergency response where funds are expected to continue but will need to increase given the scale of the emergency. The related program costs for Myanmar are expected to remain self-sustainable through 2022.

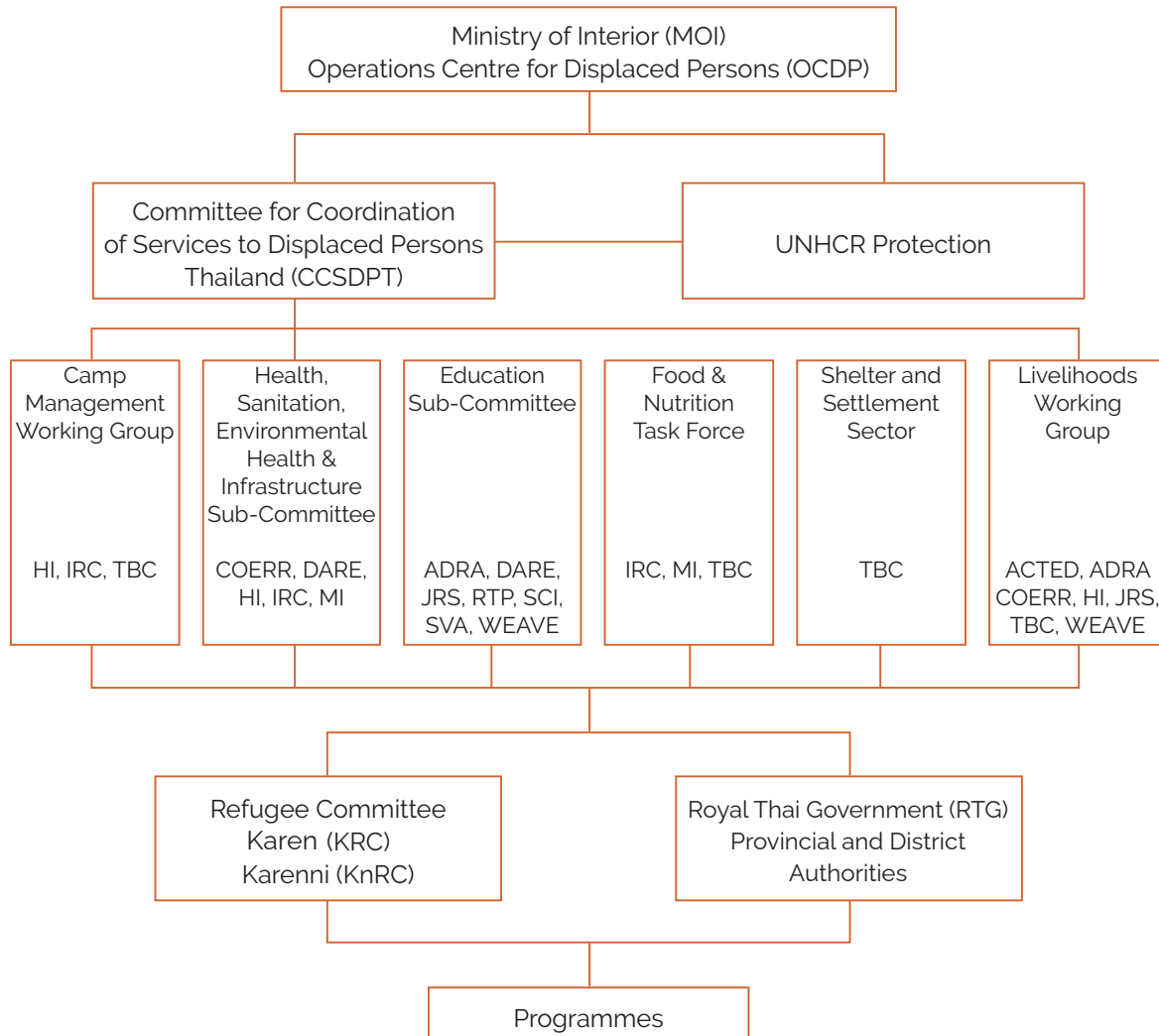


APPENDIXES



APPENDIX A

CCSDPT/UNHCR Coordination Structure



ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	MI	Malteser International
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	RTP	Right to Play
COERR	Catholic Office for Emergency Relief and Refugees	SCI	Save the Children International
DARE	DARE Network	SVA	Shanti Volunteer Association
HI	Humanity and Inclusion	TBC	The Border Consortium
IRC	International Rescue Committee	WEAVE	Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service		

APPENDIX B FINANCIAL CHART

Figure B1 Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2021

ASSETS	Thai Baht	
	31 Dec 20	31 Dec 21
Current Assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		
Bank	137,580,188	125,843,999
Cash	203,579	114,041
Total Cash at bank and in hand	137,783,767	125,958,040
Accounts Receivable	93,581,577	360,979,694
Other Current Assets		
Sundry Receivable	294,766	275,122
Advance Programme Expense to partners	7,943,364	37,269,326
Advance Expenses	400,000	600,052
Accrued & Deferred Expen	321,928	364,030
Deposits	362,000	402,580
Total Other Current Assets	9,322,058	38,911,110
Total Current Assets	240,687,402	525,848,844
Fixed Assets		
Gross Fixed Assets	20,612,500	19,552,834
Accumulated Depreciation	(19,498,754)	(18,753,403)
Total Fixed Assets	1,113,746	799,431
TOTAL ASSETS:	241,801,148	526,648,275
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	10,761,617	21,492,414
Deferred Income	33,901,115	7,820,546
Accrued Expenses	1,606,174	1,635,000
Payroll Suspense Account	992,978	1,353,445
Payroll Liabilities Myanmar		402,925
Total Current Liabilities	47,261,884	32,704,330
Long Term Liabilities		
Myanmar Provident Fund (MMK)	2,396,288	1,641,463
TOTAL LIABILITIES:	49,658,172	34,345,793
ASSET LESS LIABILITIES:	192,142,976	492,302,484
FUND		
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	81,265,775	100,387,095
Net Movement Funds	19,121,319	300,159,507
FUND BALANCE:	192,142,976	492,302,484
Restricted Fund	106,724,660	396,115,451
Designated Fund-Severance Provision	23,486,904	24,728,521
Designated Fund-Closedown Provision	35,000,000	35,000,000
Freely Available Reserves	26,931,412	36,458,512
TOTAL FUND:	192,142,976	492,302,484

Figure B3 B3 Grant Allocation January –December 2021

Funding sources	2020 Ending	Income 2021	1 Humanitarian	2 Food Security &	3 Protective	4 Accountability	Organizational	Total expenses	Fund Balance
Restricted									
Act for Peace -AncP	2,587,864	5,689,676	129,000	-	4,112,343	32,265	560,522	4,834,130	3,443,410
Caritas Australia-Nutrition	-	5,156,800	688,139	1,413,555	-	-	79,835	2,181,529	2,975,271
Caritas Australia-Emergency	-	3,797,248	3,303,932	-	-	-	493,316	3,797,248	-
Church World Service	23,725	-	-	23,400	-	-	325	23,725	-
COBA	-	6,599,864	-	-	-	6,186,336	413,528	6,599,864	-
DFAT 2021-2022	-	35,859,300	4,121,329	2,154,640	4,519,044	896,438	6,680,991	18,372,443	17,486,857
DFAT 2020-2021	21,356,197	-	2,177,598	940,313	4,840,357	1,631,312	8,912,458	18,502,036	2,854,161
ICCO KIA 2021/22	-	1,917,225	-	332,321	-	-	-	332,321	1,584,904
ICCO KIA 2020/21	977,165	-	-	-	998,613	-	21,448	977,165	-
LIFT - UNOPS Myanmar II	1,285,124	44,639,534	4,374,152	16,489,837	4,770,674	5,846,058	7,504,318	38,985,039	6,939,619
New Zealand- MFAT	-	97,064,000	66,872,815	-	6,727,503	1,749,502	541,352	75,891,172	21,172,828
PRM 20	80,494,585	156,878,567	214,750,225	502,390	-	2,017,406	20,103,131	237,373,152	-
PRM-21	-	475,530,285	134,420,466	359,250	-	485,058	15,913,473	151,178,248	324,352,037
SIDA- NRC	-	3,787,572	3,083,546	-	-	-	704,026	3,787,572	-
UN OCHA-MHF #1	-	8,252,937	3,390,782	1,116,866	2,066,187	1,257,958	421,145	8,252,937	-
UN OCHA-MHF #2	-	25,113,972	12,502,571	2,337,193	1,787,600	2,524,683	52,160	19,204,206	5,909,766
UNOPS-Nexus/DCA	-	11,166,367	5,245,000	-	-	339,274	297,996	5,882,269	5,284,098
UK-FCDO	-	119,742,518	79,325,855	2,116,275	14,489,656	5,001,813	14,696,419	115,630,018	4,112,500
World Vision	-	9,868,302	8,707,903	-	-	639,732	520,667	9,868,302	-
Total Restricted	106,724,660	1,011,064,167	543,093,312	27,786,040	44,311,977	28,607,835	77,874,215	721,673,375	396,115,452
General Unrestricted									
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	-	5,982,099	934,285	2,170,399	1,871,239	578,599	427,577	5,982,099	-
Web donations	-	104,061	-	-	-	-	104,061	104,061	-
Interest Income	-	365,231	-	-	-	-	365,231	365,231	-
Other Income	-	586,187	-	-	-	-	586,187	586,187	-
Disposal of Assets	-	32,000	-	-	-	-	32,000	32,000	-
FX Gain	-	12,292,713	-	-	-	-	1,523,997	1,523,997	10,768,716
General Reserve	26,931,412	-	-	-	-	-	1,241,617	1,241,617	25,689,795
Total Unrestricted	26,931,412	19,362,291	934,285	2,170,399	1,871,239	578,599	4,280,670	9,835,192	36,458,511
Designated fund	58,486,904	-	-	-	-	-	-1,241,617	-1,241,617	59,728,521
Total Fund	192,142,976	1,030,426,458	544,027,597	29,956,439	46,183,216	29,186,434	80,913,268	730,266,950	492,302,484

Figure B2 Cash Flow: January to December 2021 (THB 000)

Thai Baht 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Government-backed funding													
Act for Peace -AncP	-	-	866	-	867	-	-	473	-	1,046	2,085	-	5,337
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	-	-	2,996	-	-	-	-	-	3,124	-	-	-	6,120
DFAT 2021-2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,339	-	9,308	-	17,647
DFAT 2020-2021	-	10,343	-	-	10,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,643
LIFT - UNOPS Myanmar I	-	-	-	-	-	4,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,317
LIFT - UNOPS Myanmar II	-	-	-	-	-	39,129	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,129
New Zealand- MFAT	-	-	-	-	-	75,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,004
PRM 20	-	29,197	33,774	27,585	40,621	-	73,489	29,286	-	-	-	-	233,952
PRM-21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,013	-	97,136	176,149
SIDA- NRC	-	-	-	-	-	1,880	1,574	-	-	-	394	-	3,848
UN OCHA-MHF #1	4,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,921
UN OCHA-MHF #2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,091	-	-	-	-	-	20,091
UNOPS-Nexus/DCA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,036	-	-	-	8,036
UK-FCDO	-	-	-	52,601	-	-	-	-	21,457	-	20,821	-	94,879
TECO- Republic of China	-	-	-	-	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311
Total Government-backed:	4,921	39,540	37,636	80,186	52,099	120,330	75,063	49,850	40,956	80,059	32,608	97,136	710,384
Non Government													
Caritas Australia-Nutrition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caritas Australia-Emergency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,813	-	-	-	-	2,813
COBA	-	-	-	-	6,268	4,001	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,001
ICCO KIA 2020/21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,885	1,885
World Vision	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,560	-	-	-	-	-	6,560
Other Donations	2	14	6	2	53	8	2	2	2	2	3	8	104
Interest	1	1	3	23	1	87	54	1	4	41	1	148	365
Other Income (Gains on Exchange & Asset Disposal)	1	1	-	-	(135)	185	5,294	300	4	36	-	7,225	12,911
Total other:	4	16	9	25	6,187	4,281	11,910	3,116	10	79	4	9,266	34,907
Total receipts:	4,925	39,556	37,645	80,211	58,286	124,611	86,973	52,966	40,966	80,138	32,612	106,402	745,291
Total payments	46,838	43,799	54,038	64,296	51,253	52,521	50,157	104,393	85,886	66,011	51,781	86,250	757,224
Net cash flow	(41,913)	(4,243)	(16,393)	15,915	7,033	72,090	36,816	(51,427)	(44,920)	14,127	(19,169)	20,152	(11,933)
Opening bank balance	137,376	177,600	129,182	89,606	222,498	200,962	128,141	117,146	115,802	114,471	115,581	113,560	137,376
Closing bank balance	95,463	173,357	112,789	105,521	229,531	273,052	164,957	65,719	70,882	128,597	96,412	133,712	125,443
Less accounts payable	(12,171)	(14,214)	(26,887)	(22,848)	(21,683)	(35,926)	(37,486)	(19,214)	(24,221)	(20,554)	(25,321)	(32,704)	(32,704)
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	83,292	159,143	85,902	82,673	207,848	237,126	127,471	46,505	46,661	108,043	71,091	101,008	92,739

ANNEX C: STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

1. Contribute to meeting the humanitarian needs of displaced communities, with a focus on women, children, older persons, and people with illness or disabilities

Thailand

- 1.1 Contribute to food security for refugees through increased empowerment of refugee groups in programme delivery.
- 1.2 Ensure equitable access for refugees to food, cooking fuel and shelter, of good standard, through effective organisational approaches and increased empowerment of refugee committees and groups in programme delivery.
- 1.3 Ensure the food card system is robust, supporting TBC systems and processes, is providing good value to refugee households and is utilised to its full extent.
- 1.4 Collaborate with NGOs and CBOs to ensure basic needs in camps in Thailand and in SE Myanmar (especially emergency response for IDPs and those fleeing into Thailand due to Myanmar coup), are met most efficiently.
- 1.5 Advocate to donors and RTG to support funding and systems for food delivery with special attention for the needs of population movements caused by the Myanmar coup.
- 1.6 Conduct robust monitoring to generate population disaggregated data transitioning to a digital platform, to timelier inform programme and communication with partners and community.
- 1.7 To be flexible and adaptive in programme delivery, to manage issues related to COVID-19, to ensure uninterrupted humanitarian assistance for refugees.
- 1.8 Evidence based innovation improves the delivery of shelter, food and nutrition, and cooking fuel in the refugee camps.
- 1.9 Displaced and conflict-affected communities, in camps in Thailand, can access emergency assistance in response to manmade and natural disasters.

- 1.10 Emergency response preparedness is fully established in order to respond to a new influx of refugees within 24 hours.

- 1.11 Adapt to COVID-19 situation, using responsive measures in all aspects of programme delivery.

Myanmar

- 1.1 Cash transfers and/or food aid are coordinated as emergency response to military offensives targeting civilians.
- 1.2 Basic needs, including temporary shelter and non-food items, are addressed for newly displaced communities.
- 1.3 Access to basic health care services is strengthened
- 1.4 Ethnic health systems' capacities to prevent the spread of Covid-19 are strengthened
- 1.5 Access to mother-tongue based, multi-lingual education (MTB-MLE) is expanded to home-based learning.
- 1.6 Improved household access to safe water and environmental hygiene.

2. Reinforce food security through improved nutrition and productive livelihoods

Thailand

- 2.1 Promote good nutritional practice in camps, with an emphasis on pregnant and lactating women, and children during to first 1,000 days from conception.
- 2.2 Work collaboratively with health agencies to implement supplementary and therapeutic feeding as required.
- 2.3 Monitor nutrition in the camps, to a level of statistical significance, and by employing digital platforms.
- 2.4 Utilise the Food Card System and community initiatives to promote primary and secondary enterprise and self-reliance in camps, including income generation through agriculture and animal raising.

- 2.5 Provide technical and administrative support to the Livelihoods Committees and community groups.
- 2.6 Further integrate livelihoods-related activities across different TBC programmes, with a focus on promoting livelihoods through "real work".
- 2.7 Equitable and sustainable natural resource management practices are promoted for refugees including in preparation of refugee for return to Myanmar.
- 2.8 Promote and monitor good nutritional practices in camps in Thailand and SE Myanmar, with particular focus on recommended maternal-infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices to address chronic malnutrition.
- 2.9 Provide LLHCs with technical support for improved livelihoods' and food security opportunities focusing on community loans.
- 2.10 Report on FSN-related surveys using robust statistical methods.

Myanmar

- 2.1 Equitable and sustainable natural resource management practices are promoted
- 2.2 Agricultural productivity and market access is improved
- 2.3 Adoption of nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices is increased.
- 2.4 Acute and chronic malnutrition is mitigated by ethnic health service providers in conflict-affected communities

- 3 Promote protective environments and safe and dignified futures for displaced and conflict-affected communities.

Thailand

- 3.1 Intensify efforts to mitigate fraud and corruption and carry forward activity for prevention of programme-related sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.
- 3.2 Work with Refugee/Camp Committees and community based organisations to ensure the protection interests of the whole of the

community are recognised and voiced, including by the inclusion of women, minority and vulnerable groups in key leadership roles, for meetings and or programme activities.

- 3.3 Enhance community-driven dignity, self-reliance and sustainable solutions at every opportunity.
- 3.4 Keep in planning cross-border interaction for refugees and receiving communities, through targeted visits and associated activities, depending on COVID-19 restrictions and security and safety in south eastern Myanmar.
- 3.5 Ensure the vulnerable and most vulnerable in camps have equal opportunity for involvement in future preparedness activities.
- 3.6 Deliver clear and accurate messages to partners and refugees on the current situation in south eastern Burma/Myanmar and expected future of the camps.
- 3.7 Further pursue legal local solutions for employment as a transitional step for refugee futures including return.
- 3.8 Provide humanitarian assistance and protection to new arrivals and displaced person immediately cross-border (with TBC Myanmar), who are fleeing conflict or persecution, and people who are re-entries to camps.
- 3.9 Work with Refugee and Camp Committees to contribute to evidence driven leadership and management, which promotes food security and livelihoods.
- 3.10 Actively prevent programme-related sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment.

Myanmar

- 3.1 'Human rights awareness and community-based protection mechanisms are promoted.
- 3.2 Social protection is reinforced through community rice banks, early childhood development initiatives and support for survivors of sexual & gender based violence.
- 3.3 An intensive course in public administration and governance is piloted with civil society and ethnic leaders.

3.4 Human security, including the restoration of human rights and accountable governance, is promoted through public and targeted advocacy.

4 Reinforce accountability, partnership and local ownership to ensure responsible transitions

Thailand

- 4.1 Support good governance of refugee communities by Refugee and Camp Committees, with an emphasis on social inclusion and accountability, and through the promotion of effective leadership and management.
- 4.2 Promote committees for refugees' future.
- 4.3 Keep partners and communities informed of pending TBC programme changes or discontinuances as early as possible.
- 4.4 Ensure codes of conduct are applied effectively in camps and all refugees have access to mechanisms of feedback and complaint, with special reference to fraud and corruption mitigation and to PSEAH.

4.5 Integrate refugee partners and community more fully into organisational monitoring and evaluation systems.

Myanmar

- 4.1 'Civil society networks & ethnic service providers strengthened and more responsive
- 4.2 Organisational & technical capacity development of implementing partners is coordinated and effective
- 4.3 TBC field staff solicit feedback and complaints from partners and communities regarding sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, child protection, fraud and corruption issues.
- 4.4 'TBC's financial management systems are user-friendly and accountable with reports are validated at multiple levels.
- 4.5 TBC's administrative and human resource management systems are responsive to headquarters and supportive of local staff.
- 4.6 Grant management, including proposal development, accounting, monitoring, evaluation and documentation of reports, is efficient and effective for donors and local partners alike.



APPENDIX D ACRONYMS

AF	Accountability Framework
APV	Annual Population Verification
BCRM	Beneficiary Complaints Response Mechanism
BDY	Ban Don Yang
BMN	Ban Mai Nai Soi
BMS	Ban Mae Surin
BPHWT	Backpack Health Worker Team
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCSDPT	Committee for the Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand
CDNRM	Community Driven Natural Resource Management
CIT	Camp Information Team
CMPP	Camp Management and Preparedness Programme
CMT	Community Managed Targeting
CMWG	Camp Management Working Group
CNPA	Community Nutrition Programme Assistants
CRR	Karen Committee for Refugee Return
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAO	Ethnic Armed Organisation
ESP	Ethnic Service Provider
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FSNO	Food Security and Nutrition Officer
FCS	Food Card System
FCSWG	Food Card System Working Group
GM&P	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GoUM	Government of Union of Myanmar
HEM	High Energy Milk
HI	Humanity and Inclusion
HIS	Health Information System
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KHRG	Karen Human Rights Group
KnHRG	Karenni Human Rights Group
KnMHC	Karenni Mobile Health Committee
KNOW	Karenni National Women's Organisation
KNPP	Karenni National Progressive Party
KnRC	Karenni Refugee Committee
KnRRRWG	Karenni Refugee Repatriation and Reconstruction Working Group
KNU	Karen National Union
KnYO	Karenni Youth Organisation
KORD	Karen Office of Relief and Development
KRC	Karen Refugee Committee
KSWDC	Karenni Social Welfare and Development Center
KWO	Karen Women's Organisation
KYO	Karen Youth Organisation
LIFT	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund
MoI	Ministry of Interior
ML	Mae La
MLO	Mae La Oon
MoHS	Ministry of Health and Sports
MPR	Monthly Population Report
MRML	Mae Ra Ma Luang
MUAC	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
MWA	Muslim Women's Association
MWO	Muslim Women's Organisation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLD	National League for Democracy
NMSP	New Mon State Party
NP	Nu Po
NWG	Nutrition Working Group
OHSS	Occupational Health and Safety/Security
PAA	Pre-Award Assessment
PAR	Participatory Action Research
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PSEAH	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment
QA	Quality Assurance
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SFP	Supplementary Feeding Programme
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SoP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSN	Shelter Special Needs
SWG	Shelter Working Group
TBC	The Border Consortium
TFP	Therapeutic Feeding Programme
TH	Tham Hin
ToT	Training of Trainers
UM	Umpiem Mai
UNCRC	UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VRC	Voluntary Repatriation Centres
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

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



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