

THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



THE BORDER CONSORTIUM (TBC)

VISION

TBC envisions a future where displaced communities can realise human rights and embrace diversity to live in safety and with dignity.

MISSION

TBC is an alliance of civil society organisations working together with displaced and conflict-affected people of southeastern Myanmar to address humanitarian needs and to support rights-based and community driven approaches in pursuit of justice, peace and development.

VALUES

Dignity and Respect

Justice and Equity

Trust and Integrity

Meaningful Participation and Leadership

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.

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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 three field offices in Thailand.

TBC works in cooperation with the Royal Thai Government (RTG), in accordance with regulations of the Ministry of Interior (Mol). TBC is an Executive Committee member of the Committee for Coordination of Services to Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT), which consists of twelve 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 was registered as an INGO under the Association Registration Law with the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar until the end of 2022. TBC 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. 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 2022 combined operating expenditures for programmes in Thailand and Myanmar was Thai baht (THB) 875 million (approximately United States dollars (USD) 25.2 million). Donations can be made through the TBC website at www.theborderconsortium.org. TBC also can be found on Facebook and Twitter.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers the period January to December 2022 and outlines TBC's progress based on the organisation's Strategic Directions for Thailand and Myanmar 2020-22. TBC's assistance reached over 460,000 men, women and children during 2022.- This included approximately 100,000 in Thailand (80,000 in refugee camps and 20,000 new arrivals outside of camps) and at least 360,000 internally displaced persons in southeastern Myanmar.

In Thailand, following a substantial update of the vaccine rollout in most camps, TBC has cautiously resumed in-person camp activities. TBC continued to address the immediate humanitarian needs of those in refugee camps and provided emergency response to recent refugee arrivals outside of camps. Support for Maternal, Infant, Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) nutrition activities persisted, and TBC conducted both the Biennial Nutrition Survey and the Annual Population Survey. Throughout the year, technical support to Camp Committees and the provision of capacity-building trainings were maintained. As both the return and resettlement programmes remain on indefinite hold, ensuring dignified futures for refugees continues to be a matter of key importance.

In Myanmar, TBC's local partners were able to mitigate the impact of violence and displacement for 360,000 people at an average value of USD 20 per beneficiary. Emergency relief in the form of cash transfers, food aid, non-food items and/or medical treatment was coordinated for 260,000 civilians. Stabilisation and recovery efforts were supported to assist another 100,000 civilians through agricultural extension, nutrition promotion, social protection, and health care initiatives.





TBC Mae Sot Team
Working with displaced people

CHAPTER 1: SITUATION UPDATE



CLASIC
The Border Consortium

THAILAND

The political situation has remained broadly stable in Thailand. However sporadic anti-government protests continued, which predominantly took place in Bangkok. Concerns around media freedoms and repression of civil space have not abated, with 1,888 people being prosecuted for political activity between July 2020 and December 2022.¹

Incursions of Myanmar armed forces (MAF) into Thailand have increased since the coup, with several airstrikes and heavy artillery attacks landing on Thai soil this year and MAF fighter jets violating Thai airspace. So far, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) has sought to downplay such incursions.

While outbreaks of Covid-19 continued throughout the year, travel restrictions progressively eased. In October, the state of emergency for Covid-19 response was lifted, leading to the dissolution of the Centre of Covid-19 Situation Administration. Mask-wearing remains commonplace in public areas. The vaccine rollout persisted, with booster vaccinations becoming widely available. By the end of December, 80.4% of the Thai population were fully vaccinated. The year concluded with a cumulative total of 4.75 million recorded cases in Thailand and 34,668 deaths.²

Refugee policy in Thailand remains a challenge. Access to asylum is often curtailed and does not generally include provision for shelter, food assistance or protection for longer than a few weeks. New arrivals staying in officially designated Temporary Safety Areas are generally not directly accessible for UNHCR and INGOs. However, limited humanitarian aid, primarily food and non-food items, is allowed to be distributed. There are also a number of predominately Karen and Karenni refugees taking shelter in local rural Thai communities, outside of the purview of the Royal Thai Army (RTA). In addition, a significant number of human rights defenders (HRDs) are taking shelter primarily in urban areas along the border, such as Mae Sot. The living standards of these HRDs varies considerably, with some involved in business, while others are struggling

to meet their daily essential needs. In accordance with current Royal Thai Government (RTG) policy, new arrivals are disallowed long term refuge in Thailand and many have returned to Myanmar. Part of these returns were under duress whereas others returned of their own accord, aware that they would not be allowed to stay in Thailand after fighting subsided.

The situation for refugees in the camps has largely remained stable, with a gradual easing of the movement restrictions initially implemented due to the Covid-19 outbreak. This easing has positively impacted some refugees, allowing them to seek local employment opportunities outside the camps. Nonetheless, it is crucial to highlight that the nine existing refugee camps continue to be closed to any new arrivals.

Despite these circumstances, refugees in the camps encounter limited opportunities for integration into Thailand, resettlement to third countries, or voluntary return to Myanmar. The UNHCR's process for facilitated voluntary return to Myanmar is currently suspended due to the continued unstable human security situation within the country. Additionally, the avenues for legal employment for refugees remain blocked, presenting substantial challenges for their self-sufficiency and economic stability.

The National Screening Mechanism, approved by the Thai Cabinet in 2019 to enhance protection for refugees and asylum seekers, has encountered challenges stemming from a lack of clarity regarding the distinction between individuals of concern, such as refugees and asylum seekers, and economic migrants. This lack of clarity has contributed to difficulties in effectively implementing the mechanism and ensuring appropriate protection measures for those in need.

805 people resettled to third countries; 1,587 children were born in camps. At the end of December an estimated 81,050 people remained in the nine camps in Thailand, a net increase of 58 persons from the previous year.

1 Figures from Thai Lawyers for Human Rights <https://tlhr2014.com/en/archives/52536>

2 Figures from Covid-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University

MYANMAR

Since the February 2021 coup until the end of 2022, the State Administration Council (SAC) killed over 2,900 civilians; detained and imprisoned over 17,000 pro-democracy activists and displaced at least 1.5 million people. However, the SAC's General Administration Department has been plagued by desertions in rural areas of southeastern Myanmar. Ethnic revolutionary organisations (EROs) and to a lesser extent the National Unity Government (NUG) have expanded their governance capacities, particularly in regard to social services and community policing.

In this context of decreasing effective control on the ground, the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) are increasingly resorting to air strikes and heavy artillery fire to attack civilian settlements beyond their reach. While ERO and National Unity Government (NUG) forces can counter light artillery foot patrols, the threat of aerial bombardment is more difficult to repel. The MAF's military strategy increases the indiscriminate nature of attacks, which have placed more civilian lives at risk in clear violation of customary international law.

The economic situation in Myanmar has continued to deteriorate and the impacts of previous economic liberalisation reforms have been reversed with increased military control over the Central Bank of Myanmar and other entities. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assesses that the development gains of the past 15 years have now been squandered with almost half of the population, or 25 million people, now impoverished. While other countries in the region are recovering from the economic impacts of Covid-19, Myanmar's socio-economic prospects have declined further. The World

Bank reports an economic recession with annual inflation rates of 15% while electricity blackouts and an increasing differential between the official and black market foreign exchanges rates are causing a contracting GDP of 15% during the past year.

The United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) reports that USD 292 million dollars was raised for the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) in Myanmar during 2022. A total of 4.4 million people were assisted but 45% of beneficiaries were in Yangon and another 15% were in Rakhine State where the SAC allowed humanitarian access. Only 17% of beneficiaries assisted by the formal humanitarian architecture were internally displaced persons (IDPs).

In contrast, the combined effort of informal and border-based aid agencies is estimated to have assisted double the number of IDPs with 10% of the budget allocated for the HRP during 2022. It can be deduced that the resilience of communities suffering from the SAC's commission of atrocities in ethnic administered areas is primarily reinforced by local responders rather than the formal humanitarian architecture. The lack of proportionality in fund allocations remains the primary obstacle to reaching communities with the most severe needs.

Apart from forced displacement across national borders, the complex emergency in Myanmar is also destabilising the region. The trafficking of methamphetamines through SAC-affiliated militias has been one of the only boom industries in Myanmar since the coup. Some of these militias, or Border Guard Forces, have also profited from casinos, scam centres and human trafficking from across southeast Asia. The transmission of Covid-19 and other infectious diseases are public health emergencies that do not respect national borders.



Refugee Camp Population: December 2022



Temporary Shelters	TBC Verified Caseload ¹			TBC Assisted Population ²	MOI/ UNHCR Verified Population ³
	Female	Male	Total	Total	Total
Province/Camp					
MAE HONG SON					
Ban Mai Nai Soi	3,777	3,740	7,517	7,316	7,993
Ban Mae Surin	1,115	1,141	2,256	2,233	1,897
Mae La Oon	4,578	4,336	8,914	8,790	8,909
Mae Ra Ma Luang	4,793	4,521	9,314	9,079	9,799
Subtotal:	14,263	13,738	28,001	27,418	28,598
TAK					
Mae La	15,485	14,177	29,665	28,828	34,063
Umpiem Mai	4,334	4,303	8,637	8,464	10,609
Nu Po	3,940	3,607	7,547	7,450	9,345
Subtotal:	23,759	22,087	45,846	44,742	54,017
KANCHANABURI					
Ban Don Yang	1,187	1,137	2,324	2,312	2,437
RATCHABURI					
Tham Hin	2,550	2,329	4,879	4,863	5,712
Total Refugees	41,759	39,291	81,050	79,335	90,759

Refugees by Ethnicity

Karen	81.2%
Karenni	9.30%
Burman	3.40%
Mon	0.50%
Other	5.60%

Refugees by Age Groups

New Born < 6 months	0.7%
6 months < 5 years	9.1%
5 years < 18 years	33.9%
>= 18 years	56.4%



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



The inflow of refugees from Myanmar to Thailand commenced in 1975, sparked by counter-insurgency operations executed by the Burma army. These operations intentionally targeted civilians in the southeast of the country. Reacting to this crisis, RTG founded refugee camps in 1984, deeming them as temporary shelters. Today, nine of these camps extend from Mae Hong Son Province in the north to Ratchaburi Province in the southwest of Bangkok, aligning along the border.

Unlike the situation on the Cambodian border, where a large international presence had developed, the RTG chose not to invite UNHCR to coordinate the delivery of humanitarian assistance. As a result, UNHCR had limited field presence during the early stages when people first fled from Myanmar to Thailand. Instead, in 1984,

a group of voluntary agencies responded to the RTG's request and provided basic humanitarian assistance to the refugees. These agencies formed the Consortium of Christian Agencies, which later evolved into the secular agency today known as The Border Consortium. Relief programmes were coordinated in partnership with existing administrative and governance structures within the refugee communities. Former village and district leaders from Myanmar took charge of implementing relief programmes. Over time, these structures became integrated into the current camp management systems, guided by international principles and standards for humanitarian assistance. At present, all key leadership roles within the camps are elected positions, ensuring community representation and participation.

CAMP OVERVIEW

The nine camps on the Thailand-Myanmar border are home to a diverse population, with approximately 90% belonging to the Karen and Karenni ethnic groups, and the remaining 10% identifying as other ethnicities. The Karen Refugee Committee (KRC) and Karenni Refugee Committee (KnRC) play crucial roles in managing camp structures and administration in camps predominantly populated by their respective ethnic groups. The KnRC oversees Ban Mai Nai Soi and Ban Mae Surin camps in Mae Hong Son Province, while the KRC manages Mae La Oon, Mae Ra Ma Luang, Mae La, Umpiem Mai, Nu Po, Ban Don Yang, and Tham Hin camps in three provinces.

These camps serve as sizable communities, ranging from approximately 2,256 individuals in Ban Mae Surin camp to 29,665 individuals in Mae La Camp. Within each camp, an elected Camp Committee governs the population, overseeing committees and working groups responsible for areas such as food assistance, livelihoods, shelter, social affairs, and community security. Each camp is further divided into sections, with two elected leaders responsible for managing the affairs of each section. Elections in the camps adhere to the agreed guidelines set by the KRC and KnRC, with efforts made to ensure that at least 30% of the successful candidates are women.

TBC prioritises the strengthening and support of all camp governance structures and mechanisms, aiming to align them with international standards such as the Core Humanitarian Standards and the Sphere Project. Training is provided on various topics, including financial management, communications, gender equity, social inclusion, code of conduct, child protection, strategic planning, sexual and gender-based violence, and staff management.

The Consortium of Christian Agencies for Displaced Persons in Thailand (CCSDPT) is a network comprising 12 NGOs that coordinates essential assistance and services across multiple sectors in the camps. It serves as the primary liaison between NGOs and the Ministry of Interior Operation Center for Displaced Persons (OCDP), ensuring adequate provision of essential services. TBC, along with other agencies, plays a vital role in delivering basic food assistance (via a cash voucher system), providing shelter support, offering key nutrition support, facilitating livelihood opportunities, and supporting capacity building and camp management. Other organisations focus on healthcare, water and sanitation, education, legal aid, protection, and community services. TBC has established multi-modality accountability and feedback mechanisms that ensure individual voices are

heard, and issues are addressed in a cohesive and transparent manner. Similar accountability mechanisms have been developed by other service providers within the camps.

The Ministry of Interior (Moi) is responsible for maintaining and securing the perimeters of all nine camps. As the temporary shelters are located in proximity to the Thai-Myanmar border, they fall under the border security purview of the Royal Thai Army. Additionally, some camps are situated in environmentally protected areas, which brings the jurisdiction of the Royal Thai Forestry Department into play. The Moi reports to the National Security Council on all camp-related matters. In each camp, a local Thai government official, known as the Palad, serves as the Camp Commander and is responsible for managing the site. The Palad coordinates with the Aw Saw, a group of paramilitary volunteers hired as security

personnel by local authorities, many of whom come from the same ethnic group as the camp residents.

Since UNHCR was permitted by the RTG to establish a formal field presence in 1998, the agency has been tasked with fulfilling its core mandate of providing protection services to the camp population. It is noteworthy that the RTG does not officially recognise the individuals in the camps as refugees, but rather as 'displaced persons' residing in 'temporary shelters'. Thailand has not ratified the 1951 UN Refugee Convention or the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees. However, over the past four decades, the RTG has provided assistance and support to a significant number of refugees, including approximately two million individuals from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.



SHELTER MATERIALS SUPPORT 2023 ၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ် အထောက်အကူပေးရေးအစီအစဉ်

Shelter Materials Allocated (အထောက်အကူပေးရန် ခန့်မှန်းထားသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)
 Priority Material Needs (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)
 Verified Material Needs (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အတည်ပြုထားသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)

Allocated Special Needs (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)
 Delivery Assistance (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)
 Construction Assistance (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)

No. #၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ်	Commodities (အထောက်အကူပေးရန် ခန့်မှန်းထားသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)	Allocated quantity (အထောက်အကူပေးရန် ခန့်မှန်းထားသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)	QTY received (ရရှိခဲ့သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)	Household size (လူဦးရေ အရေအတွက်)	Disbursement (ပစ္စည်းများ ဖြန့်ဖြူးပေးခြင်း)
1	Excelsior/ခဲခွက် - ၁၀၀၀ ခု Big - ၁၀၀၀ ခု Excelsior/ခဲခွက် - ၁၀၀၀ ခု Small - ၁၀၀၀ ခု		10		Ja
2	Bamboo/ပဲခူး Big - ၁၀၀၀ ခု Bamboo/ပဲခူး Small - ၁၀၀၀ ခု		50 450		Ja Ja
3	Leaf/ပဲခူး Durable/ခံခိုင်ခံ့ခိုင်				
4	Plastic Sheet/အထောက်အကူပေးရန် အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ				
5					
6					
7					
8					

SHELTER MATERIALS SUPPORT 2023 ၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ် အထောက်အကူပေးရေးအစီအစဉ်

Shelter Materials Allocated (အထောက်အကူပေးရန် ခန့်မှန်းထားသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)
 Priority Material Needs (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)
 Verified Material Needs (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အတည်ပြုထားသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)

Allocated Special Needs (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)
 Delivery Assistance (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)
 Construction Assistance (အထောက်အကူပေးရန်အထူးလိုအပ်သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)

No. #၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ်	Commodities (အထောက်အကူပေးရန် ခန့်မှန်းထားသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)	Allocated quantity (အထောက်အကူပေးရန် ခန့်မှန်းထားသည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)	QTY received (ရရှိခဲ့သည့်ပစ္စည်းများ)	Household Size (လူဦးရေ အရေအတွက်)	Disbursement (ပစ္စည်းများ ဖြန့်ဖြူးပေးခြင်း)
					10

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS အထောက်အကူပေးရေးအစီအစဉ်

TBC Food Security and Nutrition Program
 ထိုင်သော်လ်ခင်းဆိုင်ရာ အထောက်အကူပေးရေးအစီအစဉ်

Name(s)	Start Date	End Date	Remarks/Status

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS အထောက်အကူပေးရေးအစီအစဉ်

TBC Food Security and Nutrition Program
 ထိုင်သော်လ်ခင်းဆိုင်ရာ အထောက်အကူပေးရေးအစီအစဉ်

Name(s)	Start Date	End Date	Remarks/Status
မိမိတို့			

CHAPTER 3: PROGRAMME

AM 2023
အစီရင်ခံစာ ၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ်

Date	Remarks / Notes / Additional Information
၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ်	တစ်ဖက် / တစ်ဖက် / တစ်ဖက်
၂၀၂၃ ခုနှစ်	ထပ်မံချက် / ဖုတ်ချက် / ချက်ထပ် သတင်းချက်အသစ်များ

In 2022, TBC focused on achieving four strategic objectives: addressing humanitarian needs, enhancing food security, ensuring dignified futures, and strengthening local ownership. Despite facing numerous challenges, TBC, alongside local partners, made significant strides in enhancing the living conditions of refugees in Thailand and responding to the escalating needs of communities affected by conflict in southeastern Myanmar.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 1

Contribute to Meeting the Humanitarian Needs of Displaced Communities, with a Focus on Women, Children, Older Persons and Peoples with Illnesses or Disabilities

HIGHLIGHTS

THAILAND

- Ongoing Covid-19 vaccination campaign in the camps to safeguard the health and well-being of the refugee population.
- TBC's emergency response operations effectively addressed the immediate humanitarian needs of recently arrived refugees, ensuring they received essential assistance and protection.
- The Annual Population Verification process, conducted for the first time since 2019, included new disability screening measures. This process helps ensure accurate and up-to-date information on the refugee population, facilitating targeted support and resource allocation.

MYANMAR

- 220,000 internally displaced persons benefited from the distribution of cash transfers, food aid and/or non-food items as emergency relief
- 66,000 civilians received medical treatment administered through ethnic health organisations.

THAILAND

Major humanitarian activities took place in Thailand throughout 2022. Uninterrupted food assistance to approximately 80,000 encamped refugees continued through the refugee-led and equitable food card system. Food security was further enhanced by ongoing in-kind charcoal cooking fuel distributions from warehouses in camps under the coordination of the refugee Camp Committees and designated warehouse staff. Due to a combination of limited livelihood opportunities resulting from movement restrictions, and increasing food prices globally, TBC continued to provide an increased value on the food card system, as well as increased levels of charcoal, to ensure refugees could maintain a varied diet and to mitigate food-related anxiety. In addition, TBC conducted quarterly nutrition assessments of the food card value to ensure that the most vulnerable in camps were able to access fully nutritional food basket each month. Quarterly post distribution monitoring demonstrated consistently high levels of food security in all camps.

Shelter teams completed distribution of shelter materials and continued to maintain their stockpiles of key building materials. Shelter post distribution monitoring took place showing 97% of houses were occupied, 10% of households were Shelter Standard Needs and 90% of shelters were found to be safe, with the remaining 10% being scheduled for repair or demolition.

The successful completion of the Annual Population Verification (APV) process in 2022 marks a significant achievement, especially considering the multiple delays caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. This process, which had not been carried out since 2019, provides essential data for informed programmatic design and decision-making.

A noteworthy development during the APV was the inclusion of data collection on Persons with Disability (PwD), utilising the Washington Group questions. This addition allows for a more comprehensive understanding of the diverse needs and challenges faced by individuals with disabilities within the refugee population. The information collected will be instrumental in shaping TBC's data-driven programmatic design, ensuring that activities and interventions are tailored to address the specific requirements and inclusivity of all populations.

In light of the alterations induced by the Covid-19 pandemic, TBC modified its strategy for conducting meetings and training sessions. Although some in-person meetings have recommenced, a substantial number of events and training sessions persist in being held remotely. This adaptation has unveiled benefits by allowing enhanced attendance and participation, as individuals can engage in these events from diverse locations, eliminating the necessity for physical travel. Such inclusiveness guarantees that a variety of voices from different refugee communities are heard and contribute to the decision-making processes.

By the close of the year, the camps recorded 7,152 confirmed cases of Covid-19 along with 43 fatalities, underscoring the continued prevalence of the virus and its effect on the refugee populace. Vaccination efforts have been rolled out, with 26,455 refugees of 18 years and above receiving at least a single dose of the Covid-19 vaccine, and a total of 23,883 individuals being fully vaccinated. Nonetheless, the vaccination rates display variance across different camps. Some camps, such as Ban Mae Surin, exhibit high rates with 95% of the adult population receiving at least one dose, while others like Mae La Oon have comparably low rates, with a mere 18% receiving a single dose. Vaccine hesitancy persists in certain camps.

TBC, in collaboration with Camp Committees, health agencies, and community leaders, has actively promoted vaccine uptake and addressed hesitancy in the camps. The Camp Information Teams have played a crucial role in providing accurate information, dispelling misinformation, and promoting Covid-19 best practices. These efforts have included film screenings, home visits, and online information sharing.

Following continued fighting in Karen and Karenni states throughout 2021, which saw ongoing displacement, TBC has continued to implement its emergency response plan for new refugee arrivals. TBC will continue to provide assistance to recent refugee arrivals for the foreseeable future.



MYANMAR

Despite the hostile environment, TBC and partners scaled up low-profile, community-driven emergency responses to reduce the suffering of 260,000 individuals during 2022. This assistance was distributed via a network of over 30 civil society organisations (CSOs) and ethnic service providers across southeastern Myanmar.

Three months' food supply or the equivalent in cash transfers were distributed to over 180,000 internally displaced persons. Smaller amounts of food, cash transfers, temporary shelter and non-food items were distributed to 40,000 people similarly affected by military attacks. This was complemented by the provision of essential health care for 66,000 remote villagers which was primarily for the treatment of common diseases and to mitigate the spread of Covid-19.

The majority of beneficiaries were civilians who were targeted by military assaults in northern Karen State, Kayah State, and Mon State. Assistance was also organised in response to the needs of human rights defenders, public servants, and pro-democracy activists who fled from the threat of political persecution into areas administered by ethnic groups.

As local partners have spent over three decades developing principles and procedures for targeting and distributing assistance, building local capacities has not been a major challenge.

LESSONS LEARNED

THAILAND

- The role that community camp leaders played was vitally important to highlight Covid-19 messaging and as part of the vaccination drive.
- The emergency response outside of camp highlighted the vital importance of TBCs partnership with local partners and local Thai authorities to deliver support.
- The effective implementation of TBC's emergency response plan highlights the benefits of logistical planning and preparation.

MYANMAR

- Third-party verification of relief assistance by other civil society organisations strengthens both remote monitoring systems and inter-agency coordination.
- Increasing donor appetite to financial risk is key for mitigating physical security risks for local partners. Investing in ethnic health systems provides both short-term and long-term dividends for public health and social cohesion.



STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2

Reinforce Food Security Through Improved Nutrition and Productive Livelihoods

HIGHLIGHTS

THAILAND

- The Biennial Nutrition Survey was conducted for the first time since 2019.
- The Community Loans programme supported over 1,160 households to undertake income generation and livelihood activities.
- Community gardens continue to help refugees supplement their dietary intake with fresh locally sourced vegetables.

MYANMAR

- Agricultural productivity was enhanced for over 8,000 subsistence farmers.
- Access to water, sanitation and hygiene was improved for 37,000 civilians in conflict-affected communities.
- Acute and/or chronic malnutrition was mitigated for 40,000 children by ethnic health organisations.

THAILAND

The Biennial Nutrition Survey was conducted in all nine camps, marking the first occurrence since 2019 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The results from the survey are anticipated to be made public in early 2023.

The Food Security Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was carried out quarterly as planned, offering essential insights into the food security status among the refugee population. The annual PDM amalgamated data and analysis from the quarterly assessments carried out throughout the year. It was found that 92% of households reported having an acceptably diverse diet, signifying a positive outcome.

The PDM highlighted that Food Cards were primarily used to purchase rice and cooking oil, which are essential items with the highest household cost. To supplement their diet, households relied on fresh vegetables obtained from community and home gardens. This approach not only enhances the nutritional quality of meals but also promotes self-sufficiency and sustainability within the camps.

Despite the worldwide rise in food prices impacting the camps, the Food Card's value was structured to last the majority of the month, in line with the equitable programme design. This arrangement guarantees that households maintain access to sufficient food throughout the month. It is noteworthy that household food expenditure outside the Food Card System averaged 681 THB per month, indicating an increase from the 2021 figure of 513 THB.

The Healthy Babies Bright Futures programme continued to provide BabyBRIGHT fortified complementary food to enhance childhood nutrition and incentivise participation in IYFC activities. Each month approximately 2,000 caregivers of children aged 6-24 months enrolled in IYCF educational sessions.

Food Security and Nutrition routine activities continued with support for livelihood and community gardens. Due to limited livelihood opportunities for refugees, community gardens have remained an important means for refugees to manage their budgets and maintain diet diversity. The sale of vegetable seeds through the Food Card System expanded to five refugee camps, with plans for further expansion in 2023.

TBC's assistance for the refugee Livelihoods Committees' community loans programme perpetuated, offering loans for refugees for income-generating activities including livestock raising, trading, food selling, weaving, and agriculture. Since its initiation in 2017, the programme has allocated over 5.2 million THB. By the close of 2022, the initiative had an aggregate of 4.9 million THB in remaining available funds and engaged over 1,160 households. Notably, at least 10% of these participating households are classified within the Community Managed Targeting (CMT) categories as "Most Vulnerable" and "Vulnerable."

MYANMAR

In Myanmar, sustainable natural resource management was promoted in collaboration with 18,000 villagers and agricultural productivity was enhanced for over 8,000 subsistence farmers during the year. Investments in land demarcation and registration in ethnic administered areas promoted the equitable distribution of resources while the reinforcement of locally managed community forests and fish conservation zones protected biodiversity. Agricultural extension interventions included the repair of motorbike roads and bridges to improve access to markets, the provision of mechanical ploughs for farming collectives, the extension of irrigation canals and micro-dams as well as capacity development in organic gardening and small animal breeding.

Malnutrition was mitigated for 40,000 people and access to water, sanitation and hygiene was improved for 37,000 civilians in conflict-affected communities. 8,840 children under 5 years of age were screened for acute malnutrition during the year of whom 386 (4.4%) were identified as moderately or severely malnourished and admitted into supplementary and/or therapeutic feeding programmes. Community engagement in campaigns to promote breastfeeding and address chronic malnutrition was incentivised through the introduction of maternal and child cash transfers. Meanwhile, the installation of water supply and storage infrastructure and sanitary latrines in relatively stable communities was complemented by the introduction of mobile water filtration units for displaced communities in hiding sites.

LESSONS LEARNED

THAILAND

- Infographics and self-study materials continue to be effective tools for promoting MIYFC and nutrition education.
- The long-awaited Biennial Nutrition Survey provides crucial data on nutrition in the camps, especially regarding the impact of Covid-19 lockdowns and infection prevention and control measures.

MYANMAR

- Development-oriented donors tend to be more flexible with fund management and responsive to the complex emergency compared to humanitarian-focused donors. While atrocities have been widespread and vulnerabilities are severe, community-driven approaches to recovery complement emergency relief in reinforcing resilience.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 3

Promote Protective Environment's and Safe and Dignified Futures for Displaced and Conflict-Affected Communities

HIGHLIGHTS

THAILAND

- Refugees maintain their active engagement and desire for participation in activities and training programmes that enhance their capacity to play significant roles within their community.
- Despite the current unavailability of the option to return to Myanmar, refugees remain committed to actively contributing to the operation and management of their community.

MYANMAR

- The reinforcement of social protection mechanisms directly benefitted 20,000 especially vulnerable individuals.
- Community media groups strengthened early warning systems through broadening access to internet-based applications and FM radio networks in ethnic administered areas

THAILAND

The camp population increased by 58 persons to 81,050 from 80,092 last year. This change is attributable to new-borns and people returning to camp. Due to Covid-19, only a limited number of refugees left camp in search of work in Thailand.

The coup d'état and the deteriorating human security situation in Myanmar have meant that plans for the return of refugees from the camps remain largely stalled. The border with Myanmar continues to be open for trade, yet the persistent conflict in the southeast has led to minimal movement back to Myanmar. Discussions about legal local work opportunities for refugees carried on throughout 2022, and pilot programmes were considered. Given Thailand's sustained demand for migrant workers, the prospect of allowing legal local work opportunities for refugees remains a priority as a transitional step towards a future beyond the camps. Throughout the year, TBC actively engaged with agencies, embassies, and the RTG to explore options for refugee resettlement. However, despite these endeavours, seemingly little substantial progress was made in 2022. This matter will stay on the agenda for 2023, with continued advocacy and supported by scheduled activities through TBC's Community Management and Preparedness Programme (CMPP).

While avenues for return continue to be restricted, TBC has persistently headed capacity building and governance training for refugees, bolstering their ability to guide their communities both within the camp and for a prospective future outside the camp. All incoming refugee stipend staff have undergone Code of Conduct, Child Protection, and PSEAH training, with refresher courses held for the existing staff.



MYANMAR

In Myanmar, the impact of deteriorating socio-economic conditions has been exacerbated by the commission of widespread atrocities and the collapse of social safety nets administered by the national government. TBC's local partners reinforced community-driven social protection mechanisms to support 20,000 especially vulnerable individuals.

Women's groups provided safe houses and referral services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence and mobilised public campaigns to end domestic violence. Early childhood development was promoted across 45 nursery schools in conflict-affected areas through in-service training for teachers and the provision of lunches for 2,600 children.

Early warning systems were reinforced to better prepare for military attacks. "Village agency" workshops were facilitated by local human rights defenders to stimulate self-protection strategies while community media groups broadened access to internet-based applications and FM radio networks in ethnic administered areas.

Community managed seed and rice banks have been mobilised to mitigate food insecurity. This included skills development in facilitating inclusive and participatory management committees, the storage and preservation of grains, the targeting of loans, setting affordable interest rates and sustainable business skills.

Human rights defenders were supported to document the escalation of violence and abuse. Given the de facto national authorities were the primary perpetrators, over 100 analytical reports of violations and trends were publicly released to provide an evidence base for the international community to hold the generals to account.

LESSONS LEARNED

THAILAND

- A transition to refugees' futures in Myanmar remains untenable, due to continued conflict in Myanmar.
- Continued denial of access to new arrivals in Thailand of conflict-affected people complicates conducting protection analysis for new arrivals.
- It remains crucial to emphasise the needs of the 80,000 refugees residing in the camps, as well as the needs of new arrivals outside of the camp.

MYANMAR

- The documentation of human rights violations should be complemented with comprehensive human rights education in order to mitigate normalisation of abuse, restore human dignity and promote self-protection strategies.
- The establishment of successful rice and seed bank network, takes time for community members to understand and engage in the process and regulations
- Community radio continues to provide displaced and remote communities with vital updates of key importance during current instability.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 4

Reinforce Accountability, Partnership and Local Ownership to Ensure Responsible Transitions

HIGHLIGHTS

THAILAND

- Borderwide meetings were successfully conducted remotely.
- Continued push for remote communication will have long term benefits in regard to information facilitation.
- Elections of Camp Committees took place successfully.

MYANMAR

- Over 30 partners were supported to respond to the complex emergency.
- TBC partners were able to mitigate mass disruption to the formal banking system.
- 60 students graduated from a six-month diploma course in Governance and Public Administration.

THAILAND

The nine refugee camps on the Thai Myanmar border, are run by elected refugee Camp Committees with support through TBC's CMPP. The programme is locally managed and led, and includes various stakeholders such as women's and youth groups, education providers, and human rights activists. The Code of Conduct for the camps was devised and managed by the Refugee and Camp Committees themselves, demonstrating that refugee-designed codes can lead to protection and security impacts. The programme has been developed over time with technical support from TBC and continued in 2022 to result in consistent good governance at the macro level. Despite facing obstacles such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the recent coup in Myanmar, the Camp Committees have effectively navigated most challenges through established governance mechanisms.

In 2022, the enhancement of local ownership was marked, driven by the heightened need for in-camp actors to assume more significant responsibility for key activities on the ground since the onset of Covid-19. From the second half of 2022 onwards, TBC staff were able to conduct more in-person trainings and activities. However, the continued use of remote communication has played a significant role, offering increased opportunities for communication and information sharing. Remote communication has been particularly important during border-wide meetings, allowing for a greater diversity of participants as it reduces attendance demands. TBC successfully supported border-wide meetings, including Camp Management Working Group meetings, Shelter coordination meetings, KRC and Camp Committee coordination meetings, Stakeholder meetings and Camp information teams/Information Sharing Centre coordination meetings utilising remote communication platforms. The use of remote communication allowed for a well-managed and coordinated border wide solutions to problems. Another milestone has been the introduction of facial recognition technology for food card transactions to mitigate the risk of fraud and corruption.

Throughout 2022, TBC consistently promoted the capacity development of refugees and local partners by facilitating trainings and workshops. Altogether, TBC carried out 117 capacity-building sessions during the year. These encompassed areas such as fraud prevention, effective governance, office administration, and more.

In total TBC received eight complaints via the organisations beneficiary complaint and response mechanism (BCRM). These complaints related to quality of rice in the Food Card System (FCS), prices of FCS items, levels of food support, shelter material allocations and the Annual Population Verification process. All complaints were responded to within 30 days.

MYANMAR

TBC's organisational and technical development persevered, blending in-person with online trainings. Consequently, TBC assisted in enhancing the organisational and technical capacity of over 30 local partners and more than 3,000 community representatives. This involved raising awareness concerning the safeguarding of vulnerable groups, strategies for community-based protection, advancing gender equality, identifying fraud and corruption, and reinforcing local complaints mechanisms.

Skills development was complemented by resource mobilisation for local partners with new funding commitments secured from the United States of America, United Kingdom, Australia, European Union and the multi-donor Livelihoods and Food Security Trust (LIFT). TBC managed to mitigate security risks by negotiating an increased appetite for financial risks.

Preliminary steps were made towards the longer-term vision of reimagining Myanmar as a democratic and federal union. TBC supported a new initiative to promote local governance skills in which a curriculum was adapted and 60 students from almost every state and region graduated from a six-month diploma course in governance and public administration.

LESSONS LEARNED

THAILAND

- The slow resumption of face-to-face meetings has helped TBC maintain and strengthen relationships with local partners, contributing to enhanced collaboration and understanding.
- The elections of Camp Committees demonstrate refugees' desire to actively participate in community roles, showcasing their resilience and commitment despite setbacks in accessing local opportunities.

MYANMAR

- With the exceptional case of UNOPS, multilateral mechanisms are generally less responsive to complex emergencies and less flexible to addressing operational constraints compared to bilateral donors.
- The building blocks for constitutional reform and federalism include training public servants to provide rights-based, financially viable and ecologically sustainable advice to local politicians.





CHAPTER 4: NEW STRATEGIC PLAN 2023-5

Throughout 2022, TBC worked to develop the organisation's strategic plan for 2023-5. An overview of the strategic plan is presented below. You can find a full copy of TBC's new strategic plan on TBC's website

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS (2023-25)

1. Prioritise the Humanitarian Imperative:

Address the humanitarian needs of displaced and conflict-affected communities, with a focus on especially vulnerable people. Provide equitable access for displaced communities to food, shelter and non-food items.

- 1.1 Evidence-based innovation, including digital monitoring, that improves equitable access to adequate nutritious food, cooking fuel and shelter is facilitated for refugees in Thailand.
- 1.2 Market-based food-card system in the camps is monitored and regulated to ensure access to diverse, nutritious, quality food as well as sustainably-sourced charcoal at fair prices with monitoring information regularly shared with camp residents.
- 1.3 Housing materials in the camps are efficiently managed and houses dismantled when no longer needed.
- 1.4 Displaced and conflict-affected communities in southeastern Myanmar and in Thailand can quickly access food, temporary shelter and non-food items in emergencies.
- 1.5 Access to basic health care and education is reinforced for displaced and conflict-affected communities in southeastern Myanmar during emergencies.
- 1.6 Civil society preparedness for human-induced or natural disasters is strengthened through targeted and innovative disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives on both sides of the border.

2. Reinforce Resilience and Recovery:

Mitigate the longer-term impact of displacement on food security and nutrition. Enhance nutrition, environmental hygiene, climate-smart agriculture, small businesses and access to employment for displaced and conflict-affected communities.

- 2.1 Healthy maternal, infant and young child feeding (MIYCF) practices are adopted and sustained within displaced and conflict affected communities, with an emphasis on the first 1,000 days of life.
- 2.2 Nutritional status of displaced and conflict affected communities is monitored and supplementary feeding is prioritised for pregnant and breast-feeding women, with a focus on children under five years of age.
- 2.3 Increased adoption of climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agricultural practices improves productivity, income, and food security.
- 2.4 Support for sustainable entrepreneurial development and economic empowerment, focusing on women, strengthens local market engagement and legal local work opportunities in Thailand.
- 2.5 Productivity of agricultural practices and sustainability of natural resource management is increased on both sides of the border while land tenure security is reinforced in southeastern Myanmar.
- 2.6 Household access to safe water and environmental hygiene is enhanced in southeastern Myanmar.

3. Promote Protection and Safer Futures:

Reduce the exposure of displaced and conflict-affected communities to harm and mobilise safe and dignified pathways. Defend human rights including access to human security in Myanmar, temporary shelter and work in Thailand and resettlement to third countries.

- 3.1 Community leaders and civil society organisations foster protective and gender sensitive environments by practising the principles of social inclusion, equity and accountable leadership.
- 3.2 Community-based protection is promoted through the documentation of violence and abuse and advocacy to promote human rights and international humanitarian law.
- 3.3 Social protection mechanisms, including psycho-social support and community rice banks, are reinforced for the most vulnerable groups.

- 3.4 Reinforce and mainstream safeguarding policies, procedures, and consistent responses to protect vulnerable groups from abuse, exploitation, and harm.
- 3.5 Community-driven responses to sexual and gender-based violence, including referral services, counselling and safe houses, are strengthened.
- 3.6 Displaced communities and civil society organisations are engaged in planning and preparedness for refugee lives beyond the camps, enabling refugees to make better informed decisions about their futures.

4. Strengthen Local Governance:

Diversify representation and enhance accountability in the ownership and oversight of programmes and services. Responsibly and transparently manage change in collaboration with refugee and civil society partners, local authorities, donors and other stakeholders.

- 4.1 TBC's structure and programmes are increasingly governed by local partners and adapt responsibly to changes in context, needs, and concerns of displaced and conflict-affected communities.

- 4.2 Financial, administrative and human resource management policies, procedures and capacities are enhanced within both TBC and local partners to promote accountable, transparent and sustainable institutions.

- 4.3 Technical capacities are developed, monitored and evaluated to ensure both TBC and local partners and providing responsive, effective and efficient services of high quality.

- 4.4 Feedback and beneficiary complaints mechanisms encourage broad community participation including non-dominant minority groups and help ensure TBC and partners' accountability to communities.

- 4.5 Risk mitigation is prioritised with a particular interest in minimising physical security risks for local partners by negotiating with donors for TBC to assume additional fiduciary risks.

- 4.6 Representative and accountable local governance bodies in southeastern Myanmar are promoted through investments in democratic principles, public administration capacities and building federalism from below.





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 2022 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. TBC uses QuickBooks Enterprise as its accounting software.

This chapter outlines TBC's financial performance against the operating budget for January to December 2022. All the figures and analysis are denominated in Thai Baht (THB) unless otherwise stipulated.

TBC FINANCIAL REVIEW JANUARY– DECEMBER 2022

Figure 5.1

Item in THB (Millions)	Original Budget	Actual	Variance
Income	627	914	287
Expenses	(777)	(875)	98
Net Movement in Funds	(150)	39	189
Opening Fund Balance	492	492	
Closing Fund Balance	342	531	189
Restricted Funds	249	451	202
Designated Funds	61	57	(4)
General fund	32	23	(9)
Total fund Balance	342	531	189
Balance Sheet:			
Net Fixed Assets	1	1	0
Receivable from Donors	241	448	(207)
(Payable) to Suppliers	(50)	(43)	(7)
Bank Balance	150	126	24
Net Assets	342	531	189
Liquidity	100	85	

Summary of financial position at the end of 2022 and highlights

Overall costs in 2022 totalled THB 875M against an actual income of THB 914M. A net increase of THB 39M resulted to give an ending fund balance of THB 531M. The fund balance is broken down to THB 451M in donor restricted funds, THB 57M in designated funds, and THB 23M remaining in general freely available reserves and fixed assets.

An eventual close-down of TBC operations was an underlying variable until the Covid-19 pandemic preceded the Myanmar crisis in February 2021. Return to Myanmar does not appear to be a viable option in the foreseeable future. Additionally, since the Covid-pandemic started in 2020, the camp population slowly increased to over 81,000 refugees by the end of 2022. The general freely available reserves are reviewed annually against the current context of TBC's work and outlook. Subsequently, TBC strives to keep a reserve level of around THB 25M to help mitigate its financial risks.

TBC continued to face operational challenges during the year. TBC supports the strengthening of its local partners with their capacity to respond to the emergency while addressing the emerging multi-sectoral

needs. The number of subgrants with partners increased from 28 in 2020 to 95 in 2022 with a few partners receiving multiple advances for multiple projects. On average, THB 41M was consistently outstanding in advances throughout the year, revealing a steady flow of activities. The lack of formal financial systems along the border and inside Myanmar subsequently require more direct cash payments for supplies and services, thus requiring more cash liquidity for TBC. TBC recognises the risk and dutifully mitigates it through frequent reporting, and rigorous internal review of support documentation.

The banking system in Myanmar remained risky with local regulators placing more limitations on withdrawals. However, TBC steadily drew down on the balances until full recovery of bank balances was successful in early 2023 and subsequent closure of the accounts.

Since losing the accounts with Standard Chartered Bank (SCB)-UK and Thailand, due to changes in the SCB-UK bank's strategy, TBC found a viable solution with Siam Commercial Bank of Thailand. Accounts for USD, GBP, and THB currencies were created to allow TBC to remain in control of its largest balances until funds are converted, ideally to obtain the best foreign exchange rate available when able. TBC deems it important to maintain banking roots in the UK, thus it is still pursuing other banking options there.

Due to travel limitations for the first half the year, the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) and quarterly Trustees' meeting were held virtually. The Annual General Meeting (AGM), however was successfully convened largely in person on 10 November 2022, for the first time since 2019. During the same week, TBC reserved a day for constituents to visit the Mae La refugee camp and talk directly with the inhabitants about what life has been like during the Covid-19 pandemic. They also heard about the refugees' feelings over how the coup has affected their possible return to Myanmar. Furthermore, TBC held its annual Donors' Meeting during the same week to openly discuss questions on the future funding needs and possibilities.

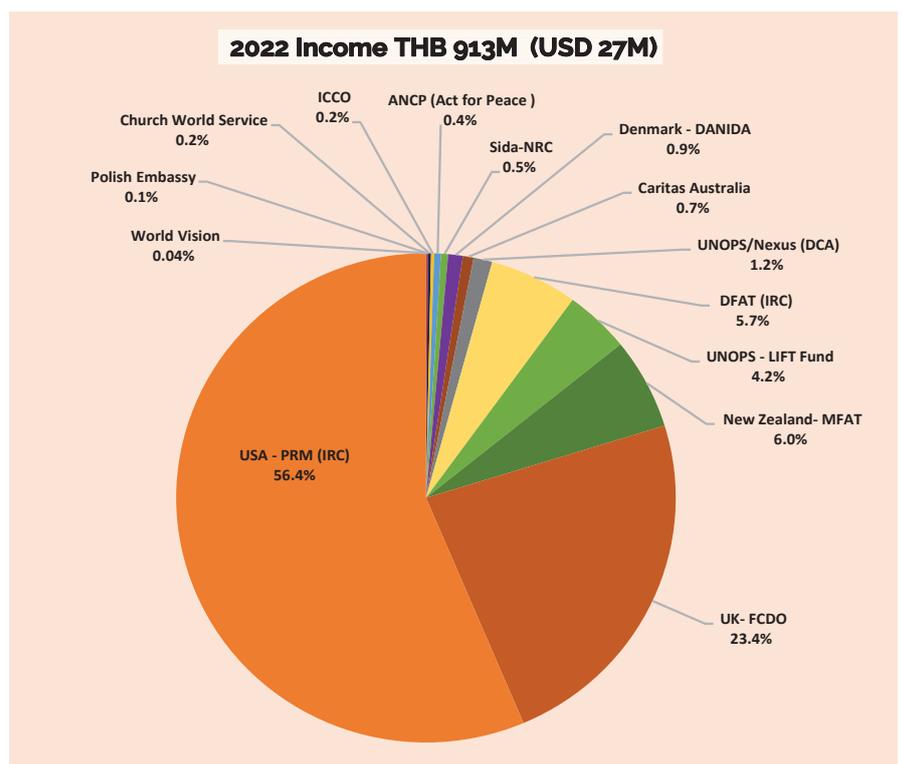
Finally, TBC underwent a total of 12 planned audits of various types in 2022; six project specific, five related to compliance and due diligence, and one external annual audit. Although a few observations were made, nothing material was identified as a concern. With this information, TBC wishes to reassure its constituents that TBC's systems and operations are regularly examined for integrity and transparency, by multiple external parties, each year.

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.

Some of the funding for TBC programmes and management does not come directly to TBC but instead is secured by NGO partners in their respective home countries and sub-granted to TBC. Several of these funding partners are also consortium members of TBC, who along with other organisations and individuals, make private grants or donations.

Figure 5.2 FUNDING SOURCES 2022 (THB 913 million)



Total income for 2022 was THB 913M, which is THB 287M (46%) more than budgeted but THB 113M less than in 2021. TBC made a foreign exchange loss of THB 23M compared to a gain of THB 12M in 2021, largely due to a rapid devaluation of the USD and GBP in the latter part of the year.

Seven governments supported TBC's work (United States, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia, Denmark, Sweden, and Poland in order of contribution size). TBC also received continued support from the European Union via the UNOPS managed Nexus Response Mechanism, the multi-donor Livelihoods and Food Security Trust (LIFT) that is also managed by UNOPS and the multi-donor Myanmar Humanitarian Fund managed by UNOCHA. These government-based donors' total contribution funded 99% of TBC's annual budget.

The US Government Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM) is TBC's largest donor and makes up 56% of the overall portfolio. BPRM funds support the provision of cooking fuel, the Food Card System (FCS), and other related activities for refugees in the camps. Funding was enough to ensure that the Covid-19 level rations remained intact throughout the year. Additionally, another USD 1.3M was included to provide more emergency assistance for those fleeing from the military attacks in Myanmar. A new three-year agreement began in August 2022.

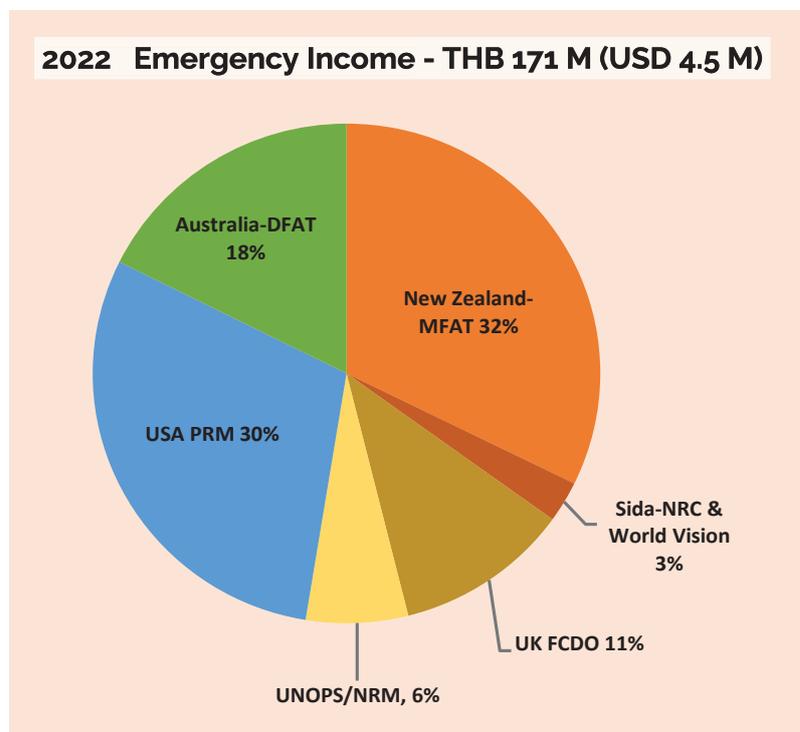
The UK-FCDO is TBC's second largest donor. The 2021-2022 contract was extended three more months until September 2022, and a new 1.5-year agreement started in October 2022. In Thailand, the funds support shelter, nutrition, and camp management programmes in the nine camps. In Myanmar, the funds support medical needs, development projects, and CSOs who deliver training and workshops to local villages. FCDO also contributes to the emergency response on both sides of the border.

New Zealand-MFAT became a new donor in 2021 and agreed to another two-year extension 2022-2024, making it TBC's third largest donor. The annual contribution of THB 55M supports programmes addressing the lingering Covid-19 pandemic as well as the Myanmar crisis.

Australia-DFAT via IRC remains an essential donor for TBC with the three-year grant ending in December 2022. A new three-year proposal is currently being negotiated. DFAT is a critical supporter in the management of the nine border-wide camps. The activities span all four of TBC's objectives and include shelter materials, food, nutrition, CBO/CSO administration and stipends, and organisational costs. DFAT increased its fund to also help TBC respond to the emergency on both sides of the border.

Other governmental financial support for TBC regular programmes in Thailand come from ANCP via Act-for-Peace, Denmark (DANIDA) via Danish Church Aid (DCA), and the Embassy of the Republic of Poland (Thailand). Non-government funding came from Caritas-Australia for nutrition, ICCO, and regular donations from loyal individuals throughout the year.

The UNOPS-Myanmar agreement via the LIFT consortium for Phase II in Myanmar was extended for another 15 months and is now ending in December 2023. The grant provides sub-grants for rehabilitation/peace building activities to local implementing partners.



Approximately THB 171M, or 20% of this year's annual income directly supported the emergency response. The main contributors along the Thai border and in Myanmar are USA-BPRM- (THB 51M), Australia-DFAT (THB 30M), MFAT-New Zealand (THB 55M), FCDO-UK (20M), UNOPS-NEXUS via DCA (THB 11M), World Vision (THB 333,000), and Sida via NRC (THB 4M)

Figure 5.3 shows a funding breakdown by individual donors. Government funding still makes up 99% of all income of which US BPRM alone fills 56% of the overall portfolio. With these funding levels, TBC expects that the immediate programming needs should be covered, thus it considers itself a going concern.

Figure 5.3 Income 2022

Funding Source		2022 Original Budget		2022 Actual		Change from original budget	
GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING	Currency	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Thai Baht 000	%
GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING							
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace)	AUD	238,000	5,236	161,000	3,964	(1,272)	-24%
Australia DFAT Thailand (IRC)	AUD	819,965	18,039	939,965	22,165	4,126	23%
Denmark - DANIDA	DKK	1,225,840	6,129	1,774,296	8,634	2,505	41%
UK FCDO 2021-2022	GBP	1,398,911	58,754	2,445,430	108,688	49,934	85%
UK FCDO 2022 -2023	GBP	1,500,000	63,000	2,047,000	85,407	22,407	36%
UNOPS - LIFT Fund (MYN)	USD	1,035,958	33,151	1,163,120	38,545	5,394	16%
USA PRM 2021- 2022	USD	-	-	203,690	6,750	6,750	-
USA PRM 2022-2023	USD	12,000,000	384,000	12,601,410	457,809	73,809	19%
UNOCHA- MHF	USD	-	-	(5,216)	(193)	(193)	-
Polish Embassy	USD	-	-	24,597	864	864	-
Emergency Funding							
New Zealand- MFAT	NZD	-	-	2,500,000	55,047	55,047	-
Sida-NRC	USD	-	-	120,000	4,216	4,216	-
UK FCDO	GBP	500,000	21,000	453,000	19,026	(1,974)	-9%
UNOPS/DCA/NEXUS	USD	-	-	340,776	11,096	11,096	-
USA BPRM	USD	-	-	1,398,590	50,811	50,811	-
DFAT	AUD	1,200,000	27,600	1,199,682	30,092	2,492	9%
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BACKED:			616,909		902,921	286,011	46%
Non-Government Funds							
Caritas Australia	AUD	220,000	5,157	250,000	6,325	1,168	23%
Church World Service	USD	50,000	1,550	50,000	1,765	215	14%
ICCO	EUR	50,000	1,800	50,000	1,873	73	4%
MYN ER Funding							
World Vision	USD	10,000	320	10,000	333	13	4%
Other Income	-	-	1,200	-	307	(893)	-74%
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	314	-	-
TOTAL OTHER:	-	-	10,027	-	10,916	575,486	6%
TOTAL INCOME			626,936		913,837	286,587	46%
Expenses	-	-	777,061	-	875,156	98,095	13%
Net Movement Current Year	-	-	(150,125)	-	38,681	-	-
Funds Brought Forward	-	-	492,302	-	492,302	-	-
Total Funds carried Forward	-	-	342,177	-	530,983	188,806	55%
Less: Restricted Funds	-	-	249,002	-	450,724	201,722	81%
Designated Funds	-	-	61,000	-	57,220	-	-
Net Fixed Assets	-	-	799	-	501	-	-
General Funds Freely Available			31,376		22,538	(8,838)	-28%

Figure 5.4 Expenditure by Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objectives 2020-2022	Budget	Actual Direct	Resources	Total Actual
1. Humanitarian Need	609,000,000	648,337,746	2,719,603	651,057,349
2. Food Security & Nutrition	23,000,000	37,028,937	874,158	37,903,095
3. Protective Environment & Safe Futures	39,000,000	47,408,988	582,772	47,991,760
4. Accountability & Partnership	105,300,000	112,661,950	1,748,316	114,410,266
sub-total Activity Cost	776,300,000	845,437,622	5,924,849	851,362,470
Cost of Generating Funds	700,000	546,963	142,334	689,297
Foreign Exchange Loss	1,000,000	2,223,643	20,880,404	23,104,047
Total Expenditure	778,000,000	848,208,229	26,947,587	875,155,815

Expenditure 2022

TBC entered year three of its 2020-2022 Strategic Plan. TBC's main programmes are integrated into four main strategic objectives as noted in the table above. Actual direct expenditure is analysed by the strategic objectives, with related costs to ensure continued access to adequate nutritious food and appropriate shelter split between the refugee camps (humanitarian assistance) and internally displaced persons (emergency relief). In some cases, such as nutrition, shelter, stipends, and camp administration, different activities can fit into multiple objectives, which are broken down by cost centres, each with separate accounting codes.

Generally, each objective includes the following programme-related costs:

1. Humanitarian Need: Food card system, cooking fuel, shelter, and most emergency response.
2. Food Security & Nutrition: Natural resource management, agricultural extension, nutrition promotion, water, sanitation and hygiene interventions.
3. Protective Environments and Safe Futures: camp management stipends and administration, return related costs and social protection initiatives.
4. Accountability and Partnership: quality control of commodities, safeguarding and compliance monitoring, shelter monitoring and assistance, local support and TBC organisational costs.

Actual programme expenditure for 2022 was THB 852 M (17% more than in 2021). TBC took a net foreign exchange loss of THB 23M by the end of the year, resulting in total reported expenditure of THB 875M.

Resource costs consist of salaries, benefits and other indirect costs related to programme implementation. Some resource costs are directly attributable to an activity, while others are allocated according to a management estimate of the amount of time specific staff spend on different activities. The cost of supporting one refugee in the camps for 2022 year was approximately THB 6,807(GBP 160), compared to THB 6,453 in 2021. Resource and governance costs amounted for less than 1% of the total expenses for the year.

The largest varying expenditure is related to programmes that address the humanitarian crisis triggered by the Myanmar coup and the continuing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. TBC carried over a balance of restricted funds from 2021 and expenditure increased in proportion to the new funds raised in 2022.

Total expenditure contributing directly toward the emergency response are THB 233M, of which THB 37M were used in Thailand and THB 196 directly supported Myanmar. These figures are comparable to 2021.

Most of TBC's Thailand camp costs are predictable and only vary when there are changes in the population numbers, rations, and or commodity prices. TBC's operation in Thailand accounts for THB 540 of total programme expenditures, and Myanmar programmes accounts for THB 68M.

The Covid-19 pandemic continued to affect TBC operations for most of the year, resulting in a need to keep the budget ready for a static population of 80,000 refugees. Additionally, to offset reduced livelihoods and income generation opportunities for refugees, the Covid-related rations per household remained

at the pandemic levels where Vulnerable and Most Vulnerable households received the higher Most Vulnerable-household rations and Standard households received Vulnerable-household rations.

The Covid-19 pandemic restrictions limited TBC staff's ability to travel for meetings, workshops, and physically monitor camp activities for most of the year. Partners continued rigorous monitoring of in-camp activities with TBC's oversight. The previous year's investments in updating its IT and communications equipment provided TBC with more efficient ways to adapt to this change in oversight. TBC was still not sure how quickly the restrictions would lift and to what extent in the camps, so reasonable stockpiles of charcoal and food supplies were needed in the case of another lockdown.

Highlights of Actual Expenses in 2022

A breakdown of the overarching programmes expenditure and the major cost centres are described below:

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 283M, which was in-line with the budget. Funding from the US-BPRM allowed the much-needed Covid-related ration levels remain the same.

Charcoal is TBC's second largest camp-related budget line. Expenditure came in at THB 98M, or 13% over budget. Some of this was due to a combination of stockpiling, and foreign exchange gains from the grants that closed mid-year after the USD foreign exchange rate rallied to all-time highs in two decades.

Shelter materials in the budget normally only covers the minimal need in the camps. Favourable foreign exchange rates earlier in the year gave TBC the opportunity to purchase additional needed building materials and to go over its budget by 14% for a total of THB 19M.

Camp management costs came in under budget by THB 4M, which can also be attributed to some of the rapidly rising foreign exchange rates mid-year. Last year's investments to improve security measures within the camps and the purchase of long-needed office equipment and computers improved the lines of communications with the Camp Committees. The Polish Embassy in Thailand contributed over THB 800,000 toward more communication and IT equipment for the committees. In November, TBC increased its monthly stipend by 20% across all stipend-paid positions held by refugees to align more closely with other agencies' stipends for in-camp staff. The top-up will have an impact of an additional THB 5.7 M annually going forward.

Food Security and Livelihood programme spending also exceeded budget by THB 1.5M because of the favourable foreign exchange rates mid-year. The money was used to procure more BabyBRIGHT to use in the infant and young child feeding programme.

Organisational costs were THB 90M, and in line with the budget. Personnel related costs such as salary, benefits, insurances and home travel were THB 1M under budget, largely due to a more favourable health insurance premium. Total staff severance paid out equalled THB 587,500. A net savings of around THB 600,000 came from some travel-related accounts even with the easing of the restrictions to camp access, for a total expenditure of THB 5.4M. IT and communication costs came in on budget at THB 2.5M. The recruitment cost for the new Executive Director was THB 1M. An unplanned 30% increase for TBC's annual audit fees was incurred for a total of THB 2.4M, compared to THB 1.8M in previous years.

Myanmar expenditure was over the budget by 122% partially due to cost-extensions on two of the larger grants: UNOPS-LIFT and UNOPS-NEXUS visa DCA. TBC also carried over more unspent balance from the previous year than was anticipated. Total expenditure equalled THB 68M. Both grants will continue until the end of 2023.

The increase in spending over the originally planned budget was based fully on TBC's response to assure that basic needs and protection were met for the refugee population in the nine camps along the border. Likewise, the increase also reflects the additional funds raised by TBC to respond to the coup in Myanmar with lifesaving activities and programmes, as well as foreign exchange gains made throughout the year.

Balance Sheet

Figure B.1 Appendix presents cash and bank balances at year end totalling THB 126M, similar to the previous 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 2022 totalled THB 424M.

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 2022 was THB 22M.

The Fund Balance at the end of 2022 totalled THB 531M, for a positive net movement of THB 38M.

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 451M.
- TBC's total designated funds are THB 57M and consists of:
 - THB 27M to cover potential staff severance costs in full in the event there is no longer a need for TBC to support the displaced people of Myanmar. The fund is adjusted annually in proportion to staff departures and accrued long-service.
 - THB 30M to cover the estimated cost of eventual closedown of the organisation. In September 2022, the TBC Board reviewed a revised budget for the estimated closing activities, and in January 2023, it ratified the decision for the reduction of THB 5,000,000
 - The net amount of fixed assets is valued at THB 500,867
- The remaining balance of THB 23M, 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 2022. The net cash flow for the year was THB 1.5M, consisting of cash receipts totalling THB 841M and payments made to suppliers of THB 839M.

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 quarters two and three 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, in good part due to the procurement of building materials in the first quarter.

Although TBC did not experience any major cash-flow issue in 2022, the increase in advances to partners to support the emergency and how quickly donors transfer advances to TBC versus how soon TBC disburses the same funds to partners, is a continual challenge to manage.

The number of subgrants with partners increased from 28 in 2020 to 95 in 2022 with a few receiving multiple advances for multiple projects. On average, THB 41M 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 into 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 recognised for which expenses have not yet been incurred.

2022 Actual and budget forecast 2023

Strategic Objectives	2022 Actual	2023 Budget
1. Prioritise the Humanitarian Imperative	418,000,000	466,000,000
Emergency Myanmar	197,000,000	115,000,000
Emergency Thailand	36,300,000	63,000,000
2. Reinforce Resilience and Recovery	37,000,000	54,000,000
3. Promote Protection and Safer Futures	47,000,000	62,000,000
4. Strengthen Local Governance	26,000,000	34,000,000
Organizational Costs	113,000,000	106,000,000
Grand Total THB	874,300,000	900,000,000
Grand Total USD	26,493,939	27,300,000

Income

Anticipated income is THB 803M for 2023 and relies heavily on existing donors to minimally meet the regular camp needs in Thailand. This reflects a decrease of THB 100M from 2022. The decrease is namely due to the unknown continuation of grants for the emergency.

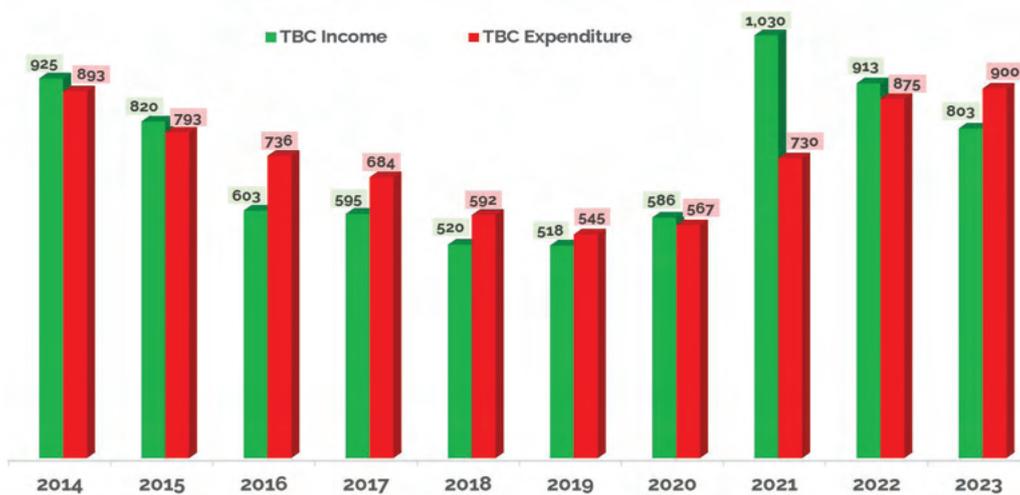
Expenditure Assumptions

- TBC has budgeted for a 3% increase in camp population to 82,000+ for the entire year.
- The FCS makes up 36% of overall budgeted expenditure. With the FCS, the risk of large increases in commodity prices shifts to the refugees. TBC monitors prices of commodities sold by vendors in the camps to stay within reasonable market rates to ensure stable buying power of the food card.
- TBC estimates that it cannot continue the Covid-level rations will return to pre-pandemic allocations sometime in the latter part of 2023.
- The Myanmar programme is almost fully self-funded and dependant on the funds that TBC can 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 managed to operate with only 58 staff for the past several years, but since determined that more personnel are required to help with the increasing workload and demands. Recruitment for additional positions took place toward the end of 2022 and should be filled in early 2023, bringing the total staff to 62.

- Camp stipends have not changed in several years, so a 20% increase is budgeted.
- Based on these points, TBC has estimated total expenditures at THB 900M, which is an increase of THB 50M from 2022 actual, exclusive of FX losses.

Funding

Figure 5.5 Income & Expenditure 2014-2022 with 2023 projections (THB million)



FINANCIAL OUTLOOK 2024-2025

TBCs persists to seek livelihood opportunities outside of camps for the refugees to increase their self-sufficiency, and to continue support to the most vulnerable people who remain in the camps. With the violent upheaval in Myanmar at the start of February 2021, the worsening state of the country has made it obvious that a return is not likely, even for some years ahead. Consequently, TBC's vital role on the border and work with partners in southeastern Myanmar remains as relevant as ever. Even though TBC is confident that income expectations are reliable and enough for camp needs in 2023, additional funding is necessary to meet the increasing demands.

TBC 's work with partners in southeastern Myanmar will focus on the emergency response where funding needs are expected to continue and possibly even expand. The related programme costs for Myanmar are expected to remain almost 100% self-sustainable through 2023 from UNOPS-LIFT's, FCDO, UNOPS-Nexus, and an anticipated USAID grant in partnership with Community Partners International (CPI).

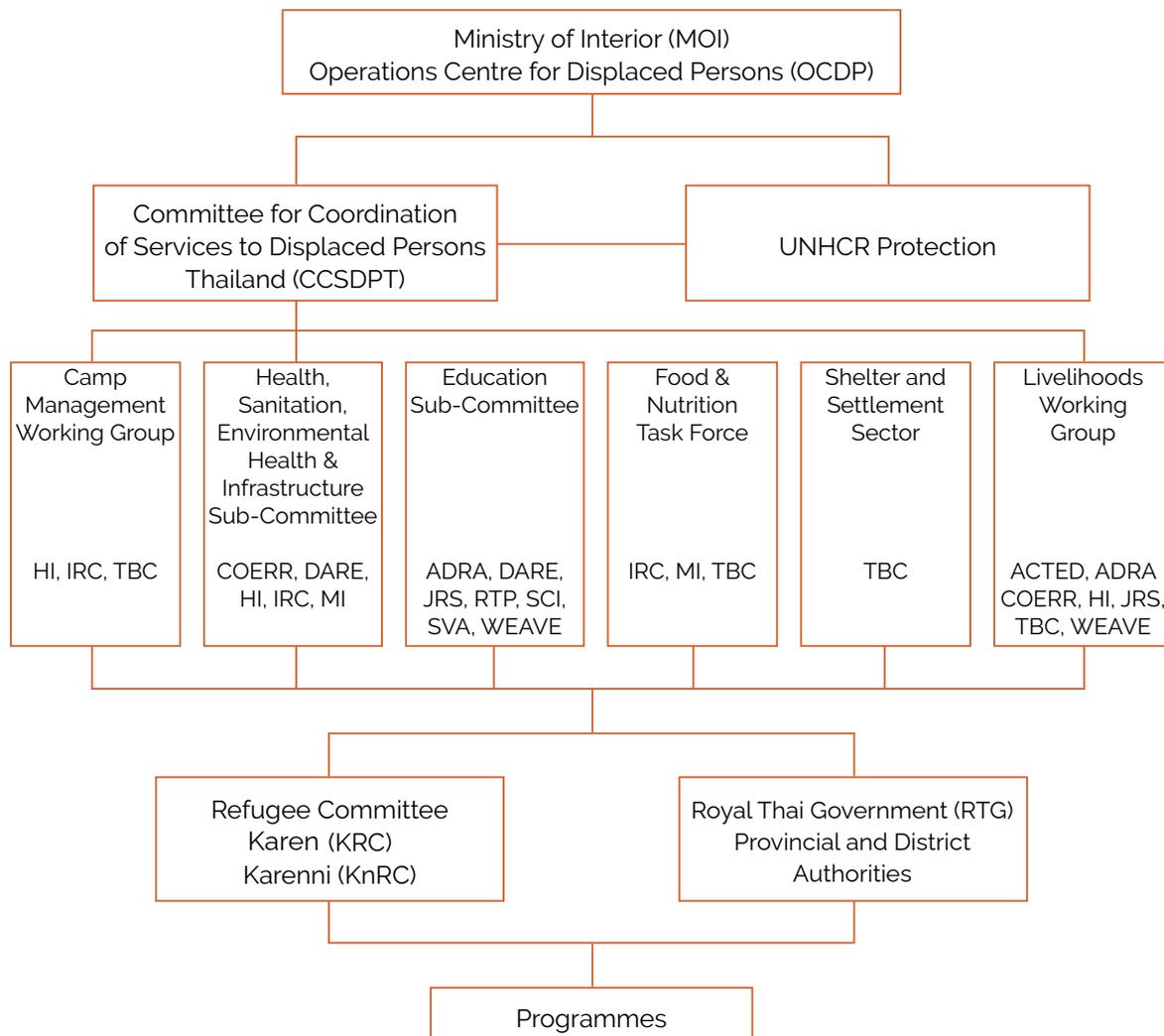


APPENDIXES



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, 2021 and December 31, 2022

	Thai Baht	
	31 Dec 21	31 Dec 22
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash at bank and in hand		
Bank	125,843,999	57,973,987
Cash	114,041	67,990,028
Total Cash at bank and in hand	125,958,040	125,964,015
Accounts Receivable	360,979,694	424,946,501
Other Current Assets		
Advance Programme Expense to partners	37,469,379	20,751,938
Advance Expenses	275,121.70	915,517.58
Accrued & Deferred Expen	764,031	338,243
Deposits	402,580	568,480
Total Other Current Assets	38,911,112	22,574,179
Total Current Assets	525,848,846	573,484,695
Fixed Assets		
Gross Fixed Assets	19,552,834	19,552,834
Accumulated Depreciation	(18,753,403)	(19,051,967)
Total Fixed Assets	799,431	500,867
TOTAL ASSETS:	526,648,277	573,985,562
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	21,492,410	21,415,399
Deferred Income	7,820,545	15,516,529
Accrued Expenses	1,635,000	2,435,946
Suspense Account	1,353,445	1,441,872
Payroll Liabilities Myanmar	402,925	0
Total Current Liabilities	32,704,325	40,809,746
Long Term Liabilities		
Myanmar Provident Fund (MMK)	1,641,460	2,192,424
TOTAL LIABILITIES:	34,345,785	43,002,170
ASSET LESS LIABILITIES:	492,302,494	530,983,392
FUND		
Opening Balance Equity	91,755,882	91,755,882
Retained Earnings	100,387,095	400,546,603
Net Movement Funds	300,159,507	38,680,908
FUND BALANCE:	492,302,484	530,983,392
Restricted Fund	396,115,451	450,724,386
Designated Fund-Severance Provision	24,728,521	27,220,491
Designated Fund-Closedown Provision	35,000,000	30,000,000
Freely Available Reserves	36,458,512	23,038,515
TOTAL FUND:	492,302,484	530,983,392

January to December 2022 (THB 000)

Funding sources	2021 Ending Fund balance	Income 2022	1 Humanitarian Need	2 Food Security & Nutrition	3 Protective Environment & safe futures	4 Accountability & Partnership	Organizational Costs	Total expenses December 2022	Fund Balance
Restricted									
Act for Peace -AnCP	3,443,410	3,963,771	194,900	72,500	2,841,237	152,071	2,124,654	5,385,363	2,021,818
Caritas Australia-Nutrition	2,975,271	6,325,000	2,225,834	3,095,189	-	-	1,492,078	6,813,100	2,487,171
DFAT 2021-2022	20,341,018	52,257,262	46,053,535	181,017	9,313,215	2,683,649	14,366,863	72,598,279	-
ICCO KIA 2021/22	1,584,904	-	-	1,487,648	-	-	97,256	1,584,904	-
ICCO KIA 2022/23	-	1,872,920	-	1,011,852	-	-	7,400	1,019,252	853,668
LIFT - UNOPS Myanmar II	6,939,619	38,544,634	879,964	19,557,867	7,005,955	6,778,402	8,174,916	42,397,105	3,087,148
New Zealand- MFAT	21,172,828	55,046,750	53,007,210	-	6,017,997	2,110,684	3,323,841	64,459,731	11,759,847
PRM-21	324,352,037	6,750,144	306,175,133	505,440	-	1,859,526	22,562,083	331,102,182	-
PRM-22	-	508,620,000	132,352,042	407,550	-	639,193	17,034,222	150,433,007	358,186,993
UN OCHA-MHF #2	5,909,765	(193,218)	2,878,273	926,779	-	1,069,162	842,331	5,716,545	-
UNOPS-Nexus/DCA	5,284,097	11,096,007	5,817,779	4,878,369	-	1,556,482	965,740	13,218,371	3,161,733
UK-FCDO 2021-2022	4,112,499	108,688,359	76,084,191	2,176,000	16,230,995	5,026,581	13,283,089	112,800,856	-
UK-FCDO 2022-2024	-	104,433,250	18,441,260	2,728,726	5,999,589	2,984,673	5,113,001	35,267,250	69,166,000
Polish Embassy	-	864,027	-	-	-	870,912	(6,885)	864,027	-
Sida-NRC	-	4,215,624	3,934,000	-	-	-	281,624	4,215,624	-
World Vision	-	332,632	293,625	-	-	23,375	15,632	332,632	-
Total Restricted	396,115,449	902,817,162	648,337,746	37,028,937	47,408,988	25,754,710	89,677,847	848,208,227	450,724,379
General Unrestricted									
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	-	8,634,079	2,518,887	95,116	10,395	712,447	5,297,237	8,634,082	-
Church World Service	-	1,764,620	-	-	-	-	1,764,620	1,764,620	-
Donations	-	244,925	-	-	-	-	244,925	244,925	-
Interest Income	-	313,747	-	-	-	-	313,747	313,747	-
Other Income	-	62,189	-	-	-	-	62,189	62,189	-
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,508,030)	(2,508,030)	2,508,030
General Reserve	36,458,512	-	-	-	-	-	15,928,025	15,928,025	20,530,487
Total Unrestricted	36,458,512	11,019,560	2,518,887	95,116	10,395	712,447	21,102,713	24,439,558	23,038,517
Designated fund	59,728,521	-	-	-	-	-	2,508,030	2,508,030	57,220,491
Total Fund	492,302,482	913,836,722	650,856,633	37,124,053	47,419,383	26,467,157	113,288,590	875,155,815	530,983,387

Figure B3 Grant Allocation January –December 2022 Figure B2 Cash Flow:

Thai Baht 000's	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	
Government-backed funding													
Act for Peace -AncP	-	-	1,021	-	-	-	1,053	730	-	-	723	1,118	4,645
Caritas Australia-Nutrition	-	-	2,345	-	-	-	1,581	-	1,509	-	-	1,469	6,904
Danish Church Aid (DCA)	-	2,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,970	2,660	8,609
DFAT 2021-2022	-	32,893	-	-	-	-	-	2,075	-	-	-	28,404	63,373
ICCO KIA 2022/23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,830	1,830
LIFT - UNOPS Myanmar II	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,871	-	-	-	-	29,987	49,859
New Zealand- MFAT	-	22,350	-	-	-	-	-	55,525	-	-	-	-	77,875
UK-FCDO 2021-2022	-	61,751	20,286	-	-	-	-	29,738	-	-	-	-	111,774
UK-FCDO 2022-2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
UN OCHA-MHF	-	-	6,388	-	-	-	1,756	-	-	-	-	-	8,145
UNOPS-Nexus/DCA	-	8,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,306	13,459
US-PRM-21	-	94,611	-	-	137,693	-	-	75,335	-	85,415	67,180	-	460,234
US-PRM-22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,615	-	-	-	-	23,615
Polish Embassy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852	852
Sida-NRC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,843	-	-	-	419	4,261
World Vision	-	3,593	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,593
Total Government-backed:	0	226,330	30,040	0	137,693	0	24,262	190,860	1,509	85,415	70,873	72,046	839,029
Non Government													
Church World Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,773	-	-	-	-	-	1,773
Donations	115	6	1	49	5	5	9	5	5	5	6	35	245
Interest Income	0	5	2	29	0	110	16	1	1	13	1	136	314
Other Income	48	6	1	0	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	62
Total other:	163	17	4	77	10	114	1,797	7	8	19	6	171	2,394
Total receipts:	163	226,346	30,044	77	137,703	114	26,060	190,867	1,517	85,434	70,879	72,217	841,423
Total payments	52,260	72,608	90,246	71,649	58,378	73,818	92,876	33,762	60,968	55,933	65,662	111,759	839,916
Net cash flow	(52,096)	153,739	(60,202)	(71,571)	79,325	(73,703)	(66,816)	157,106	(59,451)	29,501	5,217	(39,541)	1,506
Opening bank balance	125,443	125,443	279,182	218,980	147,408	226,733	153,030	86,214	243,319	183,869	213,370	218,587	125,443
Closing bank balance	125,443	279,182	218,980	147,408	226,733	153,030	86,214	243,319	183,869	213,370	218,587	179,045	126,949
Less accounts payable	(5,108)	(5,538)	(5,974)	(6,253)	(5,942)	(7,138)	(43,754)	(6,592)	(6,618)	(6,854)	(7,316)	(43,587)	(43,587)
Liquidity surplus/(shortfall)	120,335	273,644	213,006	141,155	220,791	145,892	42,459	236,728	177,251	206,516	211,271	135,459	83,363

APPENDIX C 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
HRD	Human Rights Defender
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
MAF	Myanmar Armed Forced
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
SAC	State Administration Council
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

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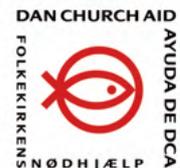
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