

THE BORDER CONSORTIUM

Mid- Year Overview: January to June 2020

CONTEXT

Thailand

The first case of COVID-19 in Thailand was reported on 13th January. A State of Emergency was declared in Thailand on 24th March which was later extended to August 31st. This declaration introduced several restrictions including on inter-provincial travel, inbound & outbound, large gatherings and introduced a general curfew. Shops and entertainment venues were closed, alcohol was banned throughout April to reduce social gatherings, Songkran was postponed and everyone across the country has been encouraged to wear masks. As of the end June there were 3,171 confirmed COVID 19 cases in Thailand with 58 deaths. There remain no confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases in the 9 refugee camps.

Even though there has been no outbreak of COVID-19 into the camps, it has nonetheless had a great impact on the activities conducted and the working procedures inside the camps. An increase in restrictions in entering the camps has had negative effects on livelihoods as refugees are unable to leave the camps in search of employment opportunities. These are likely to be long-term issues, compounded by the high likelihood of an economic downturn which may also disrupt funding for the camps, as well as economic opportunities outside the camps.

UNHCR facilitated voluntary repatriation scheduled for February was postponed with no-one returning to Myanmar through the formal process during the period. However, 314 people departed for third country resettlement and 81,586 people remained in nine camps in Thailand.

Myanmar

The first case of COVID-19 in Myanmar was announced on 23rd March. The Government started announcements around 13th March on the implementation of restrictions focused on social gatherings and travel with 30 Union-level and over 20 state and regional level directives introduced. At the end of June there were 303 total confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 6 deaths.

As much of the hospitality sector and other businesses temporarily closed, 40,000 migrants in Thailand rushed to return to Myanmar to avoid the travel restrictions and closing of the border. Approximately 100,000 migrant workers had returned from Thailand through formal border crossing points by end of June. This large movement of people heightened the importance of infection, prevention and control measures, but there was no evidence of community transmissions. These restrictions on movement were instrumental in controlling the spread of COVID-19, but also disrupted markets, limited access to fields and agricultural land and induced inflationary pressures.

With large scale return of migrants, community-based quarantine has been more common in Myanmar, complemented by limited screening and quarantine centres at some border crossings. Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs) supported government efforts to close the border and to restrict travel and enforce quarantine measures. Yet in the border area where EAOs have been manning either border crossings or check-points on the roads, there have been objections from the Tatmadaw who ordered EAOs to remove some of the posts and some KNU and NMSP screening posts were dismantled by government officers and Tatmadaw troops. This failure to co-ordinate and

work collaboratively was a missed opportunity for the Government to mitigate instead of exacerbate the vulnerabilities that communities in these areas face.

The implementation of the unilateral nationwide ceasefire, with the exception of Rakhine and Chin States, which was declared on 10th May has been ineffective and conflict has persisted, which continues to place an added burden on already vulnerable communities. This means programmes and activities inside Myanmar have not only had to manage dangers posed by COVID-19, but also continued militarization. Tatmadaw heavy artillery attacks displaced over 2,000 civilians and restricted access to fields in Hpapun Township in Karen state. Six extra-judicial killings were reported from Hpapun Township alone during the first half of 2020. In Mon state, civilians have been wounded by landmines in parts of Ye and Yebyu township and Karenni communities have had to face a resumption in armed hostilities between Tatmadaw and Karenni National Progressive Party in northern Shadaw.

There is a common desire to convene the 4th session of the Union Peace Conference in August to ensure that there is a road map for continuing dialogue after the national elections. Other key topics expected to be on the agenda include a review of the NCA mechanisms, particularly the lack of progress in interim arrangements. The EAOs are also seeking a clearer vision of federalism including discussion of fiscal arrangements between the Union and States/Regions and development of State/Regional constitutions.

PROGRAMME RESPONSES

Programme interventions were guided by TBC Strategy 2020-2022¹ and adapted to respond to the outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 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

In the camps community leaders swiftly undertook a number of measures to deal with the crisis. These measures included the implementation of social distancing, creation of dedicated handwashing stations and the halting of all non-essential physical meetings. Despite the introduction of strict restrictions of movement both in and out of camps, there has been no interruption to core humanitarian assistance.

In response to the emergency, TBC increased the value of the food card for all households to the same level as the Most Vulnerable households to meet their minimum nutritional requirements from April to June 2020. At the end of April, the food card value was further increased by 5% for all households taking into account food price increases due to supply chain disruptions caused by the pandemic.

¹ TBC's 2020-22 strategic plan is available here <https://www.theborderconsortium.org/strategic-plans/strategic-plans-2020-2022/>

Programmes which involved group gatherings were halted due to the inability to substantially mitigate the risk of COVID-19 transmission to a safe level, or modified to be socially distanced.

A number of scheduled activities took place. New ration books for 2020 were distributed earlier this year in all camps. Each household has a ration book with key information of the household such as the household category, household members' details and photographs of all household members. The transition to the new Food Card Service (FCS) service provider from CompuLynx to Red Rose began in November 2019 and successfully completed in February 2020 in all camps.

During February to May each year, shelter materials delivery and distribution including bamboo and eucalyptus poles and leaf thatches are conducted by the Shelter Working Groups (SWGs) and the Shelter Team. The delivery of the materials for nine temporary shelters was completed in April. The overall quality of materials was reported as good by displaced communities. It has been observed that through efficient materials stockpiles management, community leaders are able to respond more effectively to urgent cases.

Key community buildings such as stockpile warehouses and fire alarm towers were repaired in addition to the ongoing regular activities. By the end of June, 99% of Shelter Special Needs (SSN) households were repaired or rebuilt as a result of good collaboration from the Shelter Team, SWGs and Camp Committees. Recognizing their hard work, certificates were issued to camp-based staff who have worked for more than 12 months. In NuPo, the Shelter Team and SWGs conducted a household survey targeting SSN households to understand the usefulness of the shelter materials provided and their housing conditions. The survey revealed that 90% of households are using the supplied materials correctly for their house repairs.

Group trainings and public fora were changed to virtual meetings where possible. The few physical trainings that did take place were all socially distanced and related to COVID-19 best practices or inductions for new stipend staff including CoC, Child Protection, and PSEAH trainings.

Myanmar

TBC partners reinforced the resilience of over 13,000 individuals from conflict-affected Karen and Karenni communities during the first half of 2020. This is despite significant disruptions induced by Covid-19 associated restrictions on travel, transportation and public gatherings. Disaster risk reduction initiatives included the mobilization of rice banks to mitigate against food insecurity and pre-positioning medical supplies for ethnic health organisations. This was complemented by the distribution of cash transfers equivalent to three months rice supply when emergency responses were necessitated by conflict and militarization.

TBC partners quickly recalibrated plans and budgets to mitigate the impacts of Covid-19 in four main ways.

1. The initial responses focused on risk communications and community engagement (RCCE) to raise awareness and promote behavioural change in regard to social distancing, regular hand washing and wearing face masks.
2. This was complemented by the distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) including face masks, infra-red thermometers, and hand-wash basins to community health workers.
3. The physical presence of ESPs and CSOs at screening posts and quarantine centers was also essential to the management of returning migrants and population movement as restrictions became more prevalent.

4. As restrictions on access to markets and fields exacerbated food insecurity in conflict-affected communities, the targeted distribution of food assistance and cash transfers also became more prominent.

While the reach of public awareness raising campaigns is difficult to quantify, partners indicate that 200,000 people were informed about preventative measures and/or provided with protective equipment to reduce exposure to Covid-19 during this time. Approximately 10,000 people were assisted with food and/or cash transfers after COVID-induced restrictions on movement aggravated food insecurity.

TBC partners also interviewed over 50 returning migrants and found the vast majority (90%) had come back through official channels. Those who crossed the border informally all reported that they had to stay in community-based quarantine (not necessarily a pre-positioned center, but also farm huts on the outskirts of villages) upon arriving at the intended destination. In those cases, family members had prepared and delivered meals and water to the returnee on a daily basis but it seems like they were effectively isolated.

STRATEGIC DIRECTION 2: Reinforce food security through improved nutrition and productive livelihoods.

Thailand

TBC successfully ensured food security of displaced communities during the reporting period in a time of crisis. As access to the camps was severely limited, the first priority was to maintain food security whilst guaranteeing a minimal risk of transmission. This was done through the continuation of the supply chain and vital supplies were distributed to refugees through the implementation of a no touch method of distribution.

We worked with our partners to ensure vulnerable communities in camps remain as safe as possible. FCS vendors, warehouse staff and FCSWG members received training and relevant personal protective equipment (PPE) to adhere to COVID-19 best practice. The MoI conducted screening measures including checking temperatures and hand washing at the camp gates to ensure those who did enter the camps to deliver essential goods, did so with minimal risk to the communities.

Despite restricted access to camps, TBC ensured continued deliveries of supplies and that food card shops were well stocked throughout the reporting period. TBC established three to six months' stock of key commodities in camps through coordination with wholesalers and vendors and the utilisation of warehouse space. Through these efforts we have directly been able to allay fears in relation to food security and ensure refugees food security can be protected from external volatility.

Aside from the emergency contingency measures introduced in relation to the challenges posed by COVID, TBC were engaged in a number of long-term nutrition projects. TBC's "Healthy Babies, Bright Futures" Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) initiative continued throughout this period. Since 2014, through the initiative, TBC has been working closely with pregnant women, nursing mothers, children and extended family members who have influence on infant feeding practices in the home. The emphasis is on exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of age with continued breastfeeding until 24 months, appropriate complementary feeding between the ages of 6 – 24 months and good maternal nutrition. The programme involves the distribution of BabyBRIGHT, a complementary fortified baby food provided in all nine camps to address stunting (chronic

malnutrition. Approximately 2,000 children are enrolled in the IYCF “Healthy Babies, Bright Futures” Programme on a monthly basis.

The results of the 2019 Biennial Nutrition Survey², released in July, demonstrate and confirm favourable nutritional status of children brought about by the positive impact of the FCS and the effective implementation of the TBC Food Security and Nutrition Programme. The Survey was conducted in all nine refugee camps from May to November 2019 and included 3,780 children between 6-59 months of age. Figures in all camps remain acceptably low.

Myanmar

In consultation with LIFT, TBC and 18 partners coordinated a baseline survey of agricultural productivity, nutrition and social protection in conflict-affected and displaced communities across south eastern Myanmar during January. A stratified cluster sampling method was utilized across nine townships to survey the knowledge, attitudes, and practices of 630 households and the nutritional status of 955 children under five years of age.

Overall, the findings highlight a high level of chronic vulnerability associated with protracted conflict. The agricultural indicators reflect generally subsistence livelihoods which are nonetheless resilient to shocks and stresses. The findings are reassuring in terms of low rates of recent nutritional deficiencies but high rates of stunting malnutrition amongst children raise concerns about long-term impacts to cognitive and physical development. Social protection mechanisms are characterized as informal and primarily dependent on social capital within and between conflict-affected communities.

Despite the disruption caused by Covid-19 pandemic and associated restrictions, a significant contribution has already been made towards promoting the productivity of upland farming practices. This has primarily been enabled by intensive training in sustainable agriculture, the extension of irrigation canals and repair of motorbike roads to improve access to markets. The longer-term impacts will be considerably higher if the land use rights awarded by KNU to subsistence farmers are respected and protected by the national authorities.

Similarly, a strong foundation has been laid in terms of promoting nutrition awareness amongst community health workers. TBC’s Food Security and Nutrition Specialist facilitated two Trainings-of-Trainers (ToT) based on the Standardized Nutrition Curriculum³ during March. A total of 93 health workers (71% female) from Karen, Mon and Karenni communities participated in these five day trainings which were convened in Mae Sot and Demoso. TBC shared information, education and campaign materials in relevant languages with the partner agencies to support dissemination of nutrition messages to the respective communities.

² The Biennial Nutritional Survey is available here <https://www.theborderconsortium.org/nutrition-2014-2020/2019-nutrition-survey-report/>

³ The Border Consortium and International Rescue Committee, Nutrition Curriculum: Basic and Advanced Modules: Training Manual, Version 2.0 Available in English, Burmese, Karen and Thai languages from <https://www.theborderconsortium.org/resources/additional-resources/>

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

Thailand

With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the fifth facilitated voluntary return “batch” scheduled for the end of February was postponed indefinitely. In the initial planning for 2020, it was assumed that the population would decrease by 7% during the year. Instead the camp population increased due to newborns and people returning from working outside.

Preparations for safe and informed returns continued throughout the first half of the year. Prior to the pandemic, four go-and-see (GSV) visits took place during this reporting period. The visits paid close attention to key factors including: suitability and availability of land for livelihoods; accessibility and availability of water year-round for consumption and farming including animal husbandry; soil fertility for agricultural production; year-round accessibility and road condition; and cooperation from host communities and local authorities.

However, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, crossing of the Thailand-Myanmar border is currently only permitted for nationals returning to their own country. GSV visits as well as relevant planning meetings or consultations have been postponed. These activities are expected to resume once the border is reopened and the restrictions are lifted.

Myanmar

The responsiveness of social protection mechanisms in ethnic communities was highlighted by the willingness and capacity of CSOs and ESPs to reallocate funds and revise plans to focus on Covid-19 prevention, protection, and control mechanisms during the first half of 2020. However, the scale and distribution of these emergency responses has not been at the expense of the social protection mechanisms originally envisioned. To the contrary, seed and rice banks have been mobilised, support for early childhood development sustained, protection monitoring scaled up and responses to sexual and gender-based violence diversified.

TBC’s long-term partner, the Karen Human Rights Group (KHRG) published 20 reports about human rights abuses and concerns in Karen communities during the first half of 2020, including situation updates, incident reports, field report and news bulletins. These public reports addressed a range of protection and security concerns such as militarisation, artillery attacks on civilians, sexual violence, torture, landmines, arbitrary taxation, land confiscation, arson targeting farmlands, desecration of cultural symbols and restrictions on access to livelihoods and health care.

In addition, KHRG is compiling a longer thematic report on the situation for refugees and IDPs who return and/or resettle in Myanmar. This will be complemented by a Commentary on discrimination against ethnic minorities in south eastern Myanmar. It is expected that the thematic report and commentary will both be published in September.

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

Thailand

Local ownership was particularly important this period as COVID-19 related travel restrictions meant communication between TBC and refugees was conducted remotely. Weekly TBC field coordination meetings have been held for updates and weekly planning. TBC has been communicating with the refugee committees and camp committees every day, and with our key CBO partners in the camps

and the Karen and Karenni women's organization twice weekly by phone and social media. From the outset national coordination mechanism was established facilitated by CCSDPT and UNHCR with participation from WHO, CDC, MoPH, MoFA and MoI.

There was a number of key activities relating to accountability, partnership and local ownership that took place during Jan-July and reinforces the agency of local communities. Launched in 2017, Participatory Action on Vulnerability (PAV) is an initiative to engage and support most vulnerable women in all camps. During this period Annual PAV meetings were held in all nine camps with participation of UNHCR, CBOs and NGOs to assess the needs of this vulnerable population group. The resulting 2020 Action Plans are camp specific and focusing on five key sectors: education, health, livelihoods, preparedness for future and social inclusion, and protection.

In this reporting period, TBC received a total of 17 complaints through the Beneficiary Complaints and Response Mechanism (BCRM). The most recent complaint was about rising food prices due to disrupted supply chains. TBC added an additional 5% to the Food Card of all households beginning at the end of April for May consumption to compensate for this price rise. TBC kept the BCRM open and fully functional during the pandemic.

Throughout this period, The Camp Information Teams were redeployed to disseminate COVID-19 related information to refugees including best practices in COVID-19 mitigation, updates on the pandemic and its impact on the resettlement process. Partners developed COVID-19 related information materials, including songs, comedy sketches and artwork which were effectively disseminated using social media, food card vendors shops and community focal points. Working in collaboration with FilmAid, socially distanced film screenings were held while refugees were waiting to receive facemasks. distributed by UNHCR.

Myanmar

TBC consulted 18 partners about capacity constraints and customised organisational development plans for year 2020 accordingly, but due to the COVID 19 most activities will be delayed. The most common need in terms of organisational management was for a review and update of mission and strategy documents as well as generic management policies and procedures.

While financial management systems are generally sound, many partners requested support in consolidating accounts for multiple donors and project expenses. Strengthening organisational governance structures and improving staff recruitment processes were human resource management gaps identified across numerous partners. Monitoring, evaluation and learning systems were largely found wanting in terms of the development of indicators and use of more sophisticated data management processes.

Virtually all partners requested support in staff development of technical skills in their respective areas of expertise while mapping skills, conflict sensitivity and gender mainstreaming were identified as common cross-cutting programme needs. Given restrictions on travel and public gatherings, TBC staff drafted Guidance Notes for partner agencies to inform project-specific and cross-cutting interventions. TBC staff have also drafted checklists for field monitoring to strengthen quality controls related to the respective activities, rather than solely focusing on data entry for beneficiary numbers.

TBC FINANCIAL REVIEW

A summary of TBC financial position as of 30 June 2020 is presented in the following table:

Financial statement Summary June 2020				
Item in THB (Millions)	Budget 2020	Actual 2020 June	projection Dec Budget 2020	Variance from budget
Income	479	488	575	96
Expenses	518	319	589	71
Net Movement in Funds	-39	169	-14	
Opening Fund Balance	174	174	174	
Closing Fund Balance	135	343	160	25
Balance Sheet:				
Net Fixed Assets	3	1	1	
Receivable from Donors	60	228	60	
(Payable) to Suppliers	-50	-12	-28	
Bank Balance	122	126	127	
Net Assets	135	343	160	25
Restricted Funds	50	247	77	27
Designated Funds	60	59	59	(1)
General fund - Net Fixed Assets	1	1	1	-
General fund - Freely available reserves	24	36	22	(2)
Total fund Balance	135	343	160	25
Liquidity	72	114	99	

Figure 1 Financial Summary

Income

TBC started the year with income projection of THB 479M now plans to end the year with THB 575M (20% increase). The income increase stems from two major causes: one, the largest USD grant, USBPRM, accrued at a higher FX rate than originally budgeted, and two, additional funds were secured for the COVID response, approximately THB 60M. Since June, 85% (THB 488M) has already been realized.

Government contributions continue to make up for 98% of total portfolio with the US, via BPRM, remaining the largest donor at 65%. BPRM primarily supports the bulk of the cash assistance for food, and the charcoal needs in all of the camps.

The UK (FCDO)⁴ government makes up for 14% of the overall portfolio and covers a broader scope of TBC programs. Other Government support comes from Australia (ANCP/DFAT), Canada (GAC), Denmark (DANIDA), LIFT (UNOPS), and The Republic of China-Taiwan.

Non-governmental support comes from Caritas Australia, Christian Aid, Church World Service and Global Ministries, ICCO, and *kerk en actie*. These combined funds make up 2% of TBC portfolio.

⁴ In June 2020, the Department for International Development (DFID) merged with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to become the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

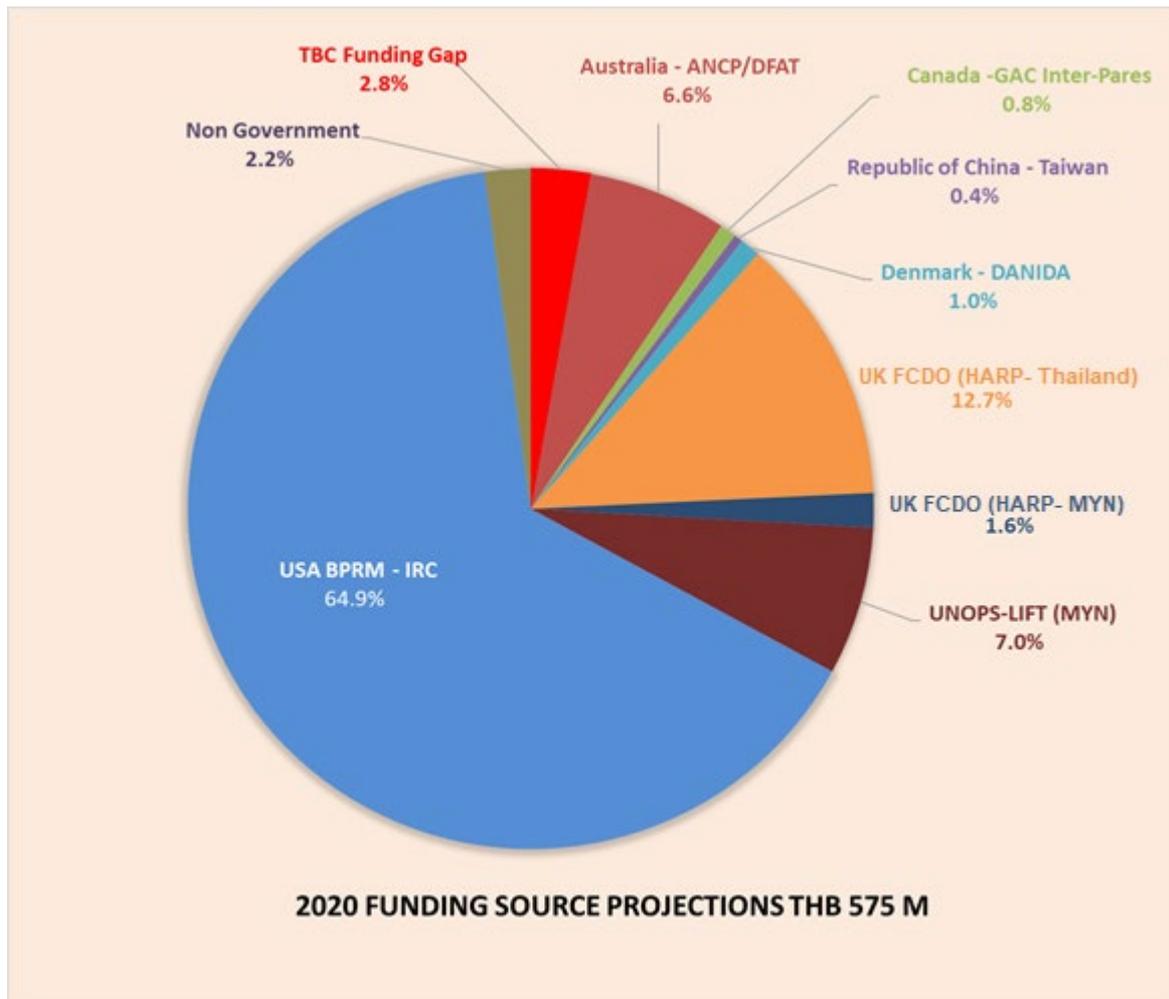


Figure 2 Funding Source Projections

Expenditure

January through June programme expenditure totaled THB 319M (55% of budget) and the revised year-end forecast is projected to reach THB 580M, or 61M (14%) more than the original budget. However, TBC is bracing for foreign exchange losses on the USD conversions to THB, which could amount up to THB 10M, taking total expenditure to THB 589M. Due to limited travel caused by COVID restrictions, TBC will make minor savings from its travel and meeting budget lines. Comparatively, 2019 total expenditure was THB 519M, inclusive of a THB 17M foreign exchange loss.

Key Reflections:

- Because of COVID, TBC had to revert to stockpiling several months of food items in the camps to ensure that vendors had enough resources to sell during an imminent lockdown. This initially posed a cash flow issue but BPRM advanced sufficient funds to cover the cost, thus preventing a strain on TBC's reserves.
- Concerns over rapid inflation and price gouging on essential supplies were a driving force to respond quickly to the COVID emergency. Although prices initially increased, it was not as drastic as predicted.
- TBC took calculated risks a week before Thailand's lockdown to ensure that refugees received Most Vulnerable food rations for at least three months without secured funding.

TBC eventually secured enough to provide all households with Most Vulnerable rations until end July.

- Myanmar programme continues to make up 11% of TBC’s overall budget and is primarily supported by two donors, UNOPS-LIFT and FCDO-HARP. Both donors increased the original support by a combined total of THB 12M in the first half of the year. Christian Aid continues to provide support and GAP/ANCP via Act for Peace is in its final year.

Expenditures by the new Strategic Objectives:

Strategic Objectives	2020 Budget original	2020 Budget new	2021 Budget projections
1 Humanitarian Needs	383,658,664	382,254,664	386,949,374
Covid related expenses		61,108,617	
2 Food Security and Nutrition	7,885,847	7,885,847	7,885,847
3 Protective Environment and safe futures	27,711,984	27,711,984	27,711,984
4 Accountability & Partnership	9,829,502	9,829,502	9,829,502
Organizational Costs	85,624,923	87,028,923	85,624,923
Governance	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
Cost of Generating Funds	950,000	950,000	950,000
FX Loss	1,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000
Grand Total	518,910,920	589,019,537	522,201,630

Figure 3 Strategic Objective Expenditures

Humanitarian Needs is TBC largest objective by expense and programming. It contains Cash Assistance for Food, cooking fuel, and shelter materials for Thailand and emergency support. Total programme expenditure is expected to reach THB 579M with a projected THB 10M foreign exchange loss for the year unless the USD strengthens. Original 2020 budget projections planned for a decline in the refugee population from 81,000 to 76,000 but due to COVID, the population has remained relatively static at 81,000.

Financial Outlook 2021

TBC will consider the following variables as it plans the operational budget for 2021:

1. Population movement of 81,000 to 76,000 (7%) from January to December 2021 (same as entry point for 2020) and a similar size budget as it started in 2020 for THB 519M
2. Food card values and charcoal prices will include a 4-6% inflation factor and remain the largest expenditure items.
3. TBC will assume similar funding levels from all of its current donors, except GAC.
4. TBCs main foreign currencies are currently unpredictable and cash conversion will be carefully managed to mitigate foreign exchange losses
5. Expenditure is projected at THB 522M or 12% less than 2020 – see Figure 3

Income is currently projected to reach THB 483M, 16% less than 2020 – see Figure

Current budget projections indicate a shortfall in funding of THB 20M. (US 650,000)

Income 2020 (THB 000's)					
Funding Source	Currency	2020 Projection		2021 Projection	
		Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000	Foreign Currency	Thai Baht 000
GOVERNMENT BACKED FUNDING					
Australia - ANCP/DFAT	AUD	1,829,000	38,775	1,650,000	34,800
Australia ANCP (Act for Peace)	AUD	229,000	4,855	150,000	3,000
Australia DFAT Thailand (IRC)	AUD	1,600,000	33,920	1,500,000	31,800
Canada -GAC Inter-Pares	CAD	200,000	4,561		
Republic of China - Taiwan	USD	80,000	2,446	80,000	2,446
Denmark - DANIDA	DKK	1,180,150	5,441	1,180,150	5,441
UK FCDO (HARP- Thailand)	GBP	1,500,000	59,201	1,500,000	60,000
USA BPRM - IRC	USD	10,500,000	341,460	10,500,000	315,000
UNOPS - LIFT Fund (MYN)	USD	1,383,974	41,487	1,499,813	45,864
UK FCDO (HARP- MYN)	GBP	250,000	9,645	333,333	10,333
Covid Funding			58,908		
Denmark - DANIDA Covid	DKK	800,000	172		
UK FCDO (Harp) - Covid	GBP	400,000	15,787		
USA PRM - Covid	USD	1,256,165	40,850		
UNOPS-LIFT (MYN) Covid	USD	70,000	2,098		
TOTAL GOVERNMENT BACKED:			561,925		473,885
OTHER					
Caritas Australia	AUD	165,000	3,498	165,000	3,498
Christian Aid	GBP	35,000	1,421	35,000	1,421
Church World Service	USD	110,000	3,849	50,000	1,568
Global Ministry	USD	5,000	152		
ICCO	EUR	50,000	1,750	50,000	1,666
kerkin actie - Covid	EUR	60,000	2,075		
TOTAL OTHER:			12,745		9,353
TOTAL INCOME			574,670		483,238
Expenses			589,017		522,548
Net Movement Current Year			-14,347		-39,310
Funds Brought Forward			174,409		160,062
Total Funds carried Forward			160,062		120,752
Less: Restricted Funds			79,247		56,902
Designated Funds			58,292		59,389
Net Fixed Assets			1,500		1,500
General Funds Freely Available			21,023		2,961

Figure 4 Funding Summary

FUTURE OUTLOOK

COVID-19 is likely to have a continued effect on refugees far into the future. This is due primarily to the likelihood of continued restrictions on movement in both Thailand and Myanmar. So far, COVID-19 has yet to make its way into the camps. However, the risk remains real and prevention measures will need to remain in place as people resume daily activities and schools open.

Given all the political and economic uncertainties, the work of TBC and our partners is more crucial than ever. Whether the threat posed by COVID-19 decreases or a second wave breaks out, TBC and partners must be ready to adapt, improvise and ensure our resources are best utilized to meet the needs of the communities we work with.

TBC has been successful in securing short term funding to deal with the increased costs that COVID-19 poses, and we thank all our donors for their timely response. While significant disruption was introduced by COVID-19 we hope our activities and deliverables will be back on track by the end of the year.

TBC thanks all our Donors and Members for their generous contributions and support.



Livelihoods and Food Security Fund



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