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THAILAND POST-TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE COASTAL LIVELIHOODS PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT

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A Program of the Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement on
Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS)

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Acronyms

AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
CBDM	Community Based Disaster Management
CCR	Coastal Community Resilience
CHARM	Coastal Habitats and Resources Management Project
DDPM	Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management
DMCR	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
DNP	Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
DOF	Department of Fisheries
DOL	Department of Livestock
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
IOTWS	U.S. Government Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System program
JOMPA	Danish Joint Management of Protected Areas initiative
LWA	Leader with Associates Cooperative Agreement for Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems
NATR	Network of Andaman Tsunami Relief
NDWC	National Disaster Warning Center
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
RDM/A	USAID Regional Development Mission/Asia
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SUCCESS	Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems Cooperative Agreement
TAO	Tambon Administration Organization
TICA	Thailand International Development and Cooperation Agency
UHH	University of Hawaii-Hilo
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

1. INTRODUCTION

The tsunami of December 2004 devastated Thailand's entire Andaman coast. A total of 392 villages and some 54,500 people were affected by the tsunami, with more than 5,000 deaths recorded and many others missing. The disaster devastated the local economy by crushing fishing boats, along with engines and gear. Destroyed too were homes, public buildings, and coastal infrastructure, including roads and bridges. The tsunami had its greatest impacts on rural coastal communities, many of which were already poor and economically vulnerable with few livelihood options. Recovery is especially difficult because many of those that survived lost the ability to practice their livelihoods.

The USAID Regional Development Mission/Asia responded with the Post-Tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods (SCL) demonstration project that helps coastal communities of Southern Thailand rehabilitate livelihoods, become more resilient to future natural disasters, and adopt livelihood practices that use natural resources more sustainably. Instead of just building back the way it was, this project strives to build it back better.

The project has a 30 month time horizon, with an end date of September 30, 2007. It is implemented in a partnership with the Asia Institute for Technology (AIT), University of Hawaii, Coca-Cola Thailand, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, and other local partners.

It is a model project, meaning that knowledge and lessons learned from what is developed and put in practice can be used in other at-risk coastal communities in Thailand or other countries in the Asia region.

Five tsunami-affected villages in Ranong Province were selected for the demonstration initiative. Located within Laem Son National Park, these villages have a population of 5,000 and are dependent on fishing and agriculture for their livelihoods. The relatively small, compact area makes it suitable for modeling an integrated approach to coastal disaster rehabilitation.

The SCL project seeks to build coastal community resilience with a focus on rebuilding the economic basis of livelihoods rather than on physical reconstruction, and on giving coastal people the skills and resources for self-recovery. Key elements of resilience include building livelihood opportunities that do not degrade the natural environment, protecting ecosystems, reducing vulnerability to natural hazards, and strengthening local governance. Project interventions combine ICM and hazard management frameworks. This project has five fundamental and inter-related components:

Build a common vision for action. The project works closely with local government authorities and community leaders to build local ownership and establish a common vision for rehabilitation. The project's activities are accomplished by community efforts and collaboration. Actions that make a genuine difference in the quality of people's life are celebrated with public events and ceremonies that foster support for the project's goals and objectives.

Reestablish and diversify environmentally sustainable livelihoods. Microfinance, enterprise training and extension, demonstration of new livelihood practices, small grants, cash-for-work, and establishment of a Kampuan Community Learning Center are strategies to reestablish and diversify livelihoods. Environmental sustainability is supported through training and capacity building in marine resource co-management, village recycling and composting, environmental screening of livelihood practices, and water quality monitoring.

Enhance community readiness and resilience to coastal hazards. The project builds readiness and resilience to natural hazards in coastal communities through mapping of areas at risk to inundation, delineation of evacuation routes, training, village disaster management planning, evacuation drills, and First Aid training.

Build capacity for planning and decision-making in the coastal zone. The project provides training and facilitates planning with local and national partners.

Share experience and best practices. Regional learning workshops and study tours are convened to share lessons learned with others in tsunami rehabilitation and disaster preparedness.



Microfinance Committee members practice their accounting skills using play money during training

These activities are designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. Negotiate with local and national Thai authorities, and most specifically with communities themselves, on a unified approach to rehabilitation in the targeted communities
2. Reestablish sustainable livelihoods that feature the reduction of pressures on overexploited fishery resources, promote low impact aquaculture practices, and make full use of the benefits of responsible tourism
3. Develop a diversity of alternative coastal livelihoods and micro enterprises that are viable and environmentally sustainable
4. Build capacity at village, Tambon and provincial levels for disaster prevention and preparedness, and improved integration of government policies and procedures in the coastal zone
5. Promote learning and the efficient exchange of techniques and experience in tsunami rehabilitation in Thailand and other tsunami-affected countries

This annual report of the SCL project covers fiscal year 2006 (October 1, 2005 to September 30, 2006). It details implementation activities, accomplishments, performance indicators, leveraged resources and outstanding issues.

2. SUMMARY

Significant achievements during FY06 include establishment of village microfinance groups and lending to occupational groups, capacity building in community-based disaster management, construction of Kampuan Community Learning Center (KCLC), village adoption of solid waste management plan, cash-for-work projects, formation of Laem Son National Park Advisory Council and training in marine park co-management, training in sustainable fisheries practice, regional learning workshop, and demonstration of new livelihood practices.

Village microfinance groups were established and made operational. This involved a series of training events for 250 initial members affected by the tsunami, development and approval of village microfinance by-laws, disbursement of funds, approval of the first round of loans, and monitoring of village microfinance performance.

In rebuilding livelihoods, a small-scale catfish hatchery for a local group of aquaculture entrepreneurs was sited, constructed and continues to be tested with catfish farmers from the villages. Other demonstrations of new livelihood practices, including integrated fish, duck and vegetable farming were initiated.

The project's community-based disaster management element was launched and three, week long training workshops were held with the participation of the TAO, Department of Disaster Risk Management, and Asian Disaster Prevention Center. Communities have constructed hazard maps, evacuation plans and draft disaster management plans.

Community-based solid waste management activities in cooperation with the TAO were conducted in FY06. Solid waste management was identified early in the project for its importance for coastal hazard mitigation and ecosystem management. This activity was also strategically selected for the opportunity to collaborate with the TAO and strengthen local government and community co-management. Awareness building, early actions, and study tours organized by the field team with the assistance of CRC and AIT faculty, have catalyzed a community and TAO movement toward recycling that generates income and reduces the waste load on the Kampuan dump site.

Working closely with the TAO, a suitable site for the Kampuan Community Learning Center was selected, a public ground-breaking and tsunami memorial ceremony was hosted, and detailed building plans were completed. Learning Center construction was delayed due to the slow process of bidding and contracting for construction. Working with the TAO on construction plans for the Learning Center was a strategic decision, intended to reinforce fair and transparent practices in local governance. Construction contracting issues were resolved in June and construction began in July with a company that has contractually agreed to complete construction by the end of December 2006.

Building trust and shared understanding with local authorities and village leaders has been an ongoing objective. Local governance structures are relatively new in Kampuan and there have been few, if any, donor projects in Kampuan prior to the tsunami. Frequent meetings with the TAO, village wide meetings, donor coordination meetings and the introduction of a *Kampuan in Action* newsletter are strategies toward this end. Seven newsletters were produced in FY06.

The project supported 2,935 person days of cash-for-work activities. These included village cleaning and trash pickup, and improvements in water supply and sewerage system maintenance. Fifteen formal training events were sponsored: two microfinance training sessions, three community-based disaster management training events, a regional learning workshop, solid waste management workshop and two study tours, fishing best practices and safety-at-sea, agricultural product quality and safety, catfish hatchery techniques, mushroom cultivation study tour, ornamental fish study tour, and training on the efficient utilization of resources to feed cage culture fish.

Agreement was reached with the Danish JoMPA project and Department of Parks to conduct a marine park and coastal management training for the Park Advisory Council (PAC). A week-long training was held in September 2006. A study tour for the PAC to a pioneering marine protected area in North Sulawesi, Indonesia was planned for September, but was delayed to November. Following the November study tour, strategic areas where the SCL project can provide assistance to the JoMPA in marine park co-management will be identified.

Three full-time staff were added to the field office in FY06. A field site manager was hired in October 2005. An experienced senior Thai national, Mr. Samruoy, was recruited in March 2006 to take on the task of monitoring and follow-up of the microfinance groups, and a field office assistant was hired to relieve some of the administrative and reporting duties that the field coordinators were tasked with. The office assistant is one of the village volunteer facilitators who has been actively involved in the project. Two Crisis Corps Volunteers assigned to the project completed their service in October 2005 and February 2006.

3. PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS

Achievements in this period follow the FY06 work plan. The status of planned activities is shown in the Table below.

Activity	Comments
Assessing Impact, Facilitating Consensus and Creating a Unified Vision for Action	
Donor and NGO Coordination Meetings	Donor coordination meetings were held at the TAO offices in October and November
Semi-annual village meetings	Village-wide meetings held in April 2006
Quarterly meeting with national agencies	2 meetings with national agencies held
Signing of MOU with TAO and tsunami Anniversary event	Signing ceremony held in Feb 06
Monthly TAO and SCL project workplanning meetings	Meeting with TAO officials are now held weekly or more often as needed
<i>Kampuan in Action</i> newsletter	7 newsletters prepared in English and Thai language
2. Rebuilding and Diversifying Sustainable Livelihoods	
Cash-for-Work	cash-for-work activities employing 2,935 person days were organized
Deliver engines and gear	Engines delivered by ARC in Oct 05, gear provided by DOF and other donor agencies
Training in boating safety at sea and good fishing practice	Training held in Jan 06
Community Revolving Funds and Microenterprise Development	
Revolving fund training and technical assistance	SiriConsult conducted a series of microfinance training events for members of the microfinance groups
Microenterprise technical assistance	Hatchery installed and operational in March 06
Marine Resource Co-management	
Agreement with WWF Thailand, National Parks and Danida	Collaboration agreement made in June 2006 and an MOU signed between AIT and JoMPA in Sept 06
Training for communities, DOF, LNP, TAO, etc.	Training and study tour scheduled for Sept 06
Village consultation meetings and co-management planning	Will depend on interests and buy in of Laem Son PAC and JoMPA
Formation of informal Park Management Advisory Group	28 member Board formed in May 06
Sustainable Tourism	
Develop plan of action for sustainable tourism	Decision made to support District planning following tourism assessment completed in Oct 05
Development of TAO tourism plan	Provincial level strategic planning workshop delayed to first quarter of FY07

<i>Low Impact Aquaculture</i>	
Revolving fund loans to aquaculture microentrepreneurs	First loans disbursed in Nov 05
Aquaculture extension and training	TA provided in March 06 as part of Dr. Hopkin's field visit
Construction of small-scale catfish hatchery	Construction completed in Feb 06
Construction of small fish feed mill(s)	This activity was delayed to December 2006
Carrying capacity monitoring plan for Klong Naka	Kate Wolfe from USEPA did not receive Fulbright Fellowship to support this work as hoped. Nevertheless, she will come as a Volunteer for Prosperity in November 2006 to conduct carrying capacity assessment and prepare monitoring plan
3. Coastal Public Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness	
<i>Multi-purpose Learning and Community Center</i>	
Construction of multi-purpose learning and community center	Construction contract was signed by company and AIT in June and construction began in July 2006
Dec 27 memorial ceremony at site of Center under construction	Ceremonies were held that included many high-level dignitaries
<i>Community-based Disaster Management</i>	
Community awareness raising and education	Three one-week training events and one 3-day workshop were held
Coordination with IOTWS	Several meetings and workshops were held with representatives from SCL project and IOTWS, TARNS, and ADPC. IOTWS visitors were hosted at the field site
Hazard and inundation mapping	Satellite images obtained in July. Base maps and land cover digital maps are scheduled to be completed in October 2006
Local evacuation mapping and planning	Completed as part of CBDM training
Local alert and warning system	Test of warning system is being coordinated with IOTWS. Planned testing of communication-TARNS is set for February/March 2007
Evacuation preparedness drills	Mock evacuation drill was conducted during 3 rd CBDM training event. Full-scale drill is being coordinated with TARNS
<i>Solid Waste Management</i>	
Study tour to successful solid waste management initiative	Study tour to Songkal Province in Dec 05 with 14 villagers and March 06 with TAO staff
Awareness building and education with villages and TAO	Dec 06 meeting, Feb 06 recycling training, and on-going community extension
Community solid waste Action Planning	Program of action completed in June 06
Implementation of sanitation Action Plans and monitoring	Village 4 and 2 began collecting recycling materials and composting household waste in second quarter of 2006. Village 4 has prepared recycling and composting plan
<i>Sewage Waste Management</i>	
Review of existing practices	Completed with AIT faculty technical assistance
Sewage waste management awareness raising and education	Completed through meetings with TAO officials and village leaders
Sewage management planning with the appropriate stakeholders	Completed in partnership with other donors
<i>Water Supply</i>	
Consultation and oversight of weir design and	TAO completed this with resources from other

construction	donors
Technical assistance in rainwater harvesting and supply systems	Completed with other donors, including ARC. SCL project supported cash-for-work activities to assist in laying water pipes
<i>Environmental Impact Assessment</i>	
Completed Environmental Impact Screening Checklist	Environmental Impact Screening Checklist was prepared by P. Rubinoff and is used by field office to screen relevant project activities
Environmental impact screening and database management	Completed
Initial Environmental Assessment	Environmental assessments were completed for Learning Center, catfish hatchery, and fishing boat construction
Environmental Examination	Full environmental examinations have not been determined to be necessary for project activities to date
4. Enhancing Capacity in Sustainable Livelihoods, Co-management and Disaster Prevention	
<i>Training</i>	
Training in boating safety-at-sea and sustainable fishing practices	3-day training was held in Jan 06
Revolving fund and business management training	A series of trainings were provided to microfinance groups by SiriConsult
Co-management training	One-week training held in Sept 06
Microenterprise vocational training	Training in occupational areas of agriculture, fishing and fish cage culture was provided
Aquaculture training	Training in catfish hatchery practices and low-cost feed for fish cage culture was provided
Solid waste awareness raising and education with villages and TAO	Village and TAO meetings and workshops were held on solid waste management
Solid waste management study tour	Two study tours were conducted
Community based disaster management training	Three week long training events were held
<i>Regional Learning</i>	
Convene workshop	The Regional Learning Workshop was held in February
Workshop proceedings report	Proceedings were prepared immediately following the workshop

Key outputs include:

- Microfinance by-laws adopted and operational Village Microfinance Institutions established in 5 villages
- US\$157 thousand of microfinance loans provided by the SCL project benefit 296 microenterprises
- 21 new microenterprises created and 164 old businesses restarted through microfinance loans and grant packages
- 367 entrepreneurs receive livelihood training
- 81 buildings and infrastructure repaired
- Solid waste recycling plans completed in two villages and recycling committees formed
- Village hazard risk maps prepared in 7 villages
- Community-based disaster management plans prepared in 4 villages
- Construction on Kampuan Community Learning Center initiated in July 2006
- 7 *Kampuan in Action* newsletters distributed to communities, local government, and other partners and donors

- Communications: 3 articles in the USAID Tsunami Reconstruction Fact Sheet; 7 articles in the RDM/A Environment Office Weekly Report; presentation of project to USAID in Washington, D.C.; project promotional DVD of Learning Center ground breaking prepared by USAID; local television series on the project with footage from Regional Learning Workshop; project presentation at Asian Coastal Zone Conference, Batam, Indonesia
- Learning Center groundbreaking and tsunami memorial ceremony with visiting dignitaries
- Regional learning workshop convened in February 2006
- 2,935 person days in cash-for-work projects in water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, and greening of the landscape
- Five government agencies receive technical assistance
- Nineteen training events held:
 - 3 community based disaster risk management training events with ADPC and UHH
 - 1 community based disaster management training event with the Ranong Provincial Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management (DDPM) on the preparation of village disaster plans
 - Mushroom cultivation study tour
 - Ornamental fish study tour
 - Summer Institute in Coastal Management at the University of Rhode Island
 - Solid waste management training
 - Training on low-cost and locally available food and feeding practices for grouper cage culture
 - Training on artificial insemination, fertilization, incubation, and larval feeding/rearing for catfish farmers
 - Fishers trained in safety-at-sea and good fishing practice
 - 2 study tours on solid waste management
 - Agricultural product safety training
 - Regional Learning Workshop on Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation
 - 2 microfinance training events
 - TAO training in good governance
 - Training of Laem Son National Park Advisory Council on marine park co-management

4. SUMMARY OF MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

4.1. Assessing impact, facilitating consensus and creating a unified vision for action

To build village and local government consensus, as well as capacity for decentralized governance, the project works closely with local government authorities, community leaders, and village volunteer facilitators. Activities in FY06 included semi-annual village meetings and quarterly national agency meetings to report on progress, plans, and share information, regular meetings with local government authorities, and distribution of the *Kampuan in Action* Newsletter.

TAO and village capacity building to facilitate consensus and planning are also interwoven into many elements of the project. They are part of the Learning Center activities, disaster preparedness management, solid waste management, tourism strategic planning, and marine park management.

The establishment of Village Volunteers to partner with the project has proven a successful strategy. They provide an important bridge between Village leadership and the TAO and will

continue to play important consensus building and leadership roles in village affairs after the project ends. The initial strategy was to select Volunteers with a mix of gender and age in order to have wider links to different groups in the social makeup of the communities.

Seven *Kampan* in Action newsletters were prepared and distributed in English and Thai language. The newsletter is distributed to the TAO and to the villages through the project's village volunteer facilitators.

Donor coordination meetings hosted by the TAO were convened in October and November. Attendance was limited due to the reduction of relief efforts and donor groups working in the Kampan area. Coordination meetings were necessary at the start of the project because there were 23 different aid agencies at the project site. The relief donors have completed their tasks and left. The few remaining donors are producing their own regular newsletters (i.e. NATR, WARED) and reading ours and do not feel the necessity to attend coordinating meetings.

Biannual village meetings were held in early April in all 5 villages. The meetings update communities on the progress of the project and provide a channel to receive feedback and comments. A quarterly meeting with RTG agencies was convened in June. The meeting was well attended and members were informed of project progress and next steps.

4.2. Rebuilding and diversifying environmentally sustainable livelihoods

Small-scale fishery. The SCL project promotes environmentally sustainable livelihoods alternatives to the marine capture fishery. However, a small contribution was made to fishing families who lost their livelihood in the aftermath of the tsunami. Twenty fishing boats were distributed at the end of September 2005 to families who lost their fishing livelihood to the tsunami. The boats were distributed according to principles of equity established by the American Refugee Committee. Engines and gear were also provided in the first quarter of FY06 with leveraged resources from DOF and ARC. A three-day training in boating safety and good fishing practices was delivered to the new boat owners in cooperation with DOF and other agencies (DNP, DMCR) in January 2006.

Recipients of USAID Boat Donations in Suk Samran Villages Complete Three-day Training

USAID provided new boats and engines to villagers to help restart their fishing livelihoods after losing their vessels. Recipients of the boats completed a three-day training course on fisheries co-management and safety at sea. Trainers included staff from Laem Son National Park and the Department of Fisheries. At the end of the course, the group developed a locally appropriate responsible fishing code and pledged to abide it. This includes pledges not to use destructive fishing methods, to comply with all regulations concerning fisheries and to support conservation measures to protect the sustainability of the fishery resource for current and future generations.

USAID Asia Regional Environment Office Weekly Report, January 27, 2006

Microfinance. Five village microfinance groups were established and made operational. The strategy is to provide immediate financial resources for tsunami affected families to rebuild livelihoods in occupational areas where they had previous experience. There are no microfinance institutions in the area, so the project established village-owned microfinance groups with formal by-laws and governance structures. Training and technical assistance was provided through a local Thai consulting group (SiriConsult). A three day training in credit and financial management was given in October 2005 and another in March on accounting and bookkeeping. Two additional training sessions were provided in September 2005 on microfinance and business planning. In late October 2006, one million Thai Baht was deposited into each of the

microfinance groups (US\$131,579 at exchange rate US\$1 = 38 baht). A public ceremony was held in each village.

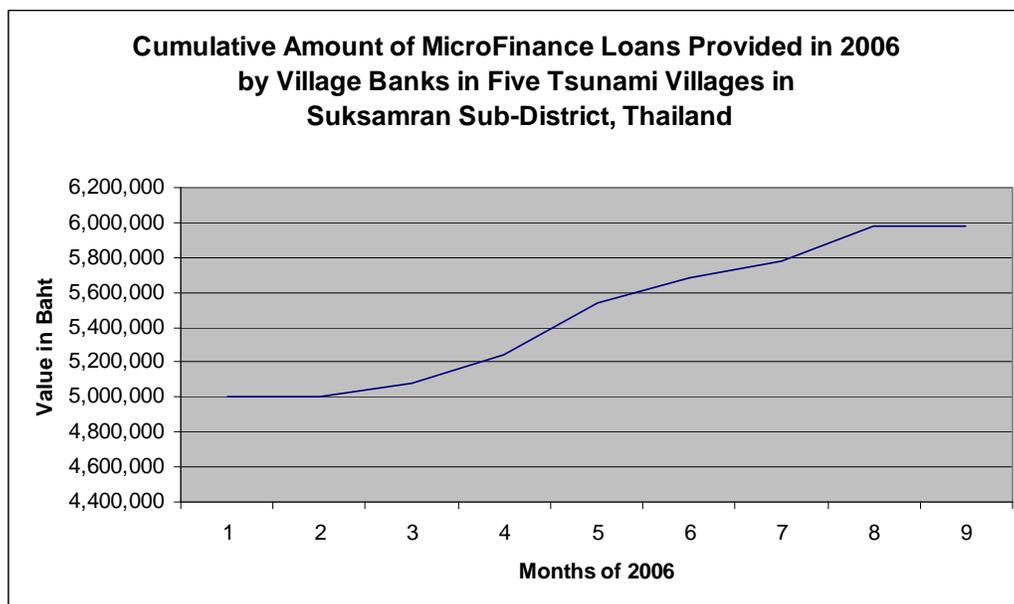
An experienced senior Thai national, Mr. Samruoy, was recruited in March to take on the task of monitoring and follow-up. He has created a microfinance database at the field office. He also meets with local and regional DOF representatives, and district livestock and agricultural offices to solicit their assistance in providing technical training to fishers and livestock producing groups.



Microfinance start-up capital distributed to 5 village microfinance groups supports over 250 livelihood activities

Most of the village microfinance institutions are maintaining good records, but need more assistance in accounting. Overall, the revolving funds appear to be doing well with 100% repayment in village 1, 3 and 7. In villages 1 and 4 the by-laws provide a longer repayment period, so it is too early to assess repayment rates.

Loans to 250 microfinance members were provided with the initial disbursement of 5 million baht. All villages have accepted new members and have released additional loans using the repayment and interest from the first round of loans. Thus far, 46 additional loans to 46 new loan beneficiaries and microfinance members have been disbursed from the revolving accounts with the greatest number from villages 1, 3 and 7. Thus, in less than one year the microfinance mechanism has increased the number of beneficiaries from 250 to 296, an 18 % increase, and the cumulative value of loans has increased from 5 million baht to 5,980,000 baht (see table below). At the same time, the total number of microfinance members has increased from 250 to 397, a 63% increase. New members are required to pay into a personal savings account, thus increasing a culture of savings in the communities. Over 100 of the new members are waiting for members to pay back loans so that new loans can be released by the microfinance committees. As a result of the loans, 164 old businesses suspended due to the tsunami were restarted, and 7 new microenterprise activities were created.



The microfinance groups also play a social role. Using interest from the microfinance loans, village 3 donated 1,500 baht to three elderly women to assist with living expenses, since they are going through some difficult times.

New livelihood practices. In addition to the microfinance schemes, the project has provided grants and technical assistance for strategically selected new enterprises to promote diversification of livelihoods. Success with new enterprises requires knowledge, skills, start-up capital and an ability to take risks. The communities themselves are looking for new initiatives but recognize the limitations and require outside assistance in the start-up and demonstration phase. Criteria for selecting new livelihood practices include:

- Financial feasibility of business plan
- Proven and simple technology
- Low environmental impacts
- Socially appropriate given local culture and work preferences

Initial consideration was given to mushroom farming and ornamental fish culture, but these were stopped for ecological concerns (ornamental fish culture) and financial feasibility (mushroom farming).

Construction of a small-scale catfish hatchery was completed in February 2006. Technical difficulties with the water pumps affected the outcome of the first spawning. These were rectified and a second spawning was made in September 2006. Training on artificial insemination, fertilization, incubation, and larval feeding/rearing was provided by Kevin Hopkins of the University of Hawaii, Hilo in March 2006. The hatchery serves the aquaculture grow-out operations of a group of local villagers. This is the same group that expressed the needs for expanding small-scale and ecologically sustainable aquaculture in the early stages of the project and participated in an AIT aquaculture study tour supported by the project.

The SCL project has been working closely with a group of 5 households in Village 1 to develop duck- fish – vegetable integrated farming. Each of the ponds has been stocked with 450 tilapia with an expected 3-5 month grow-out season to acquire the marketable weight 300 grams. The houses will hold 10 ducks, 1 male, 4 females and 5 growers with a grow-out season of 5-6 months to reach marketable size. The group has formed a committee to assist in purchasing and transporting feed for ducks. The group will soon be planting vegetables on the pond banks mostly for household use.

Thai Fish Farmers Learn About the Efficient Utilization of Resources to Feed Fish

Many parts of Andaman coast are now littered with newly built fish cages. To help jump start the livelihoods of those affected by tsunami, many local and international donor organizations have provided capital for the construction of cages. Fish held in cages need food supplied to them. Traditional practice of feeding “bycatch” (low market value fish that are not specifically targeted by fishermen) is usually inefficient and can degrade water quality. The SCL project conducted a workshop in Suksamran sub-district of Ranong province to raise awareness among cage culturists about the efficient utilization of sea and land resources to feed their fish. They learned not only how to reduce waste and cost but also to increase their income throughout the year. This workshop was led by an Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) fish nutrition specialist and attended by twenty-three fish farmers from June 26-29, 2006. They were also provided skills in identifying and preparing locally available ingredients suitable as sources of protein and vitamins for preparing healthy fish diet. The use of locally available and underutilized resources mixed with unused bycatch could significantly increase food conversion efficiency and thus increasing income of tsunami affected households.

Cash-for-work. Cash-for-work not only helps people get back on their feet, it also facilitates actions that make a noticeable difference in areas such as water supply, sanitation, mangrove replanting, solid waste management, road repair, and greening of the landscape. In FY06, the project supported 2,935 person days of cash-for-work activities that provided income to 1,287 tsunami affected individuals (621M, 666F). The cash-for-work activities are designed to provide financial assistance to families to purchase food and basic necessities as well as help improve living standards and provide a cleaner environment. The Kampuan TAO cooperated in all of the projects by using one of its trash trucks to haul debris.



Small-scale catfish hatchery with the capacity to produce over 1,000,000 seed fish per year. By developing small-scale aquaculture the project diversifies livelihoods.

Working in cooperation with the American Refugee Committee (ARC), a cash-for-work activity helped provide a permanent source of household water to 46 tsunami-affected homes. ARC donated the water system to the community. Villagers dug the trenches and laid the PVC pipes that distribute water from the central water system to individual homes throughout the community. The villagers donated their earnings from the cash-for-work project to buy the materials needed to install the supply lines. News of this effort was featured in the December 2005 issue of the *USAID Asia and the Near East Tsunami Reconstruction Newsletter*.



Villagers dig trenches for water pipes to connect their homes to the new water system.

A cash-for-work program in Village 3 supported the cleaning of the sewer line, which runs directly past the village market. The sewer line was full of trash, and as a result the area would flood following a heavy downpour. After workers removed most of the larger items that were beginning to clog up the sewer, the line was flushed out with a high-pressure hose provided by the district administration.

In Village 7, villagers collected garbage and leftover debris in the area where temporary shelters had been set up after the tsunami. Part of the area can now be used as a sport field for the village's children and cash-for-work supported planting grass sod on the field. In Village 4, villagers helped improve sanitary conditions and build community awareness of garbage management by collecting rubbish along the road and around houses. This village is striving to develop eco-tourism as a post-tsunami sustainable enterprise, so the activity was also important in helping improve the scenic aspects of the road and village. In Village 1, villagers removed the waste, soil and garbage that had accumulated in the drainage canal along the main



Villagers in Khampuan clean out the community sewer line

road in the village. They also removed overgrown bushes and tree branches along the road.

Marine resource co-management.

Meetings were held with DOF, DNP and its JoMPA project, and WWF to coordinate training and activities in the co-management of Laemson National Park. In January 2006, Brian Crawford traveled to Thailand to meet with primary partners and develop a plan of action in co-management. Three areas of work were identified: 1) training in marine park management, 2) study tour to Indonesia to learn from successful examples, and 3) limited use zoning for Laemson National Park. The JoMPA project is large and the partner institution is the DNP. Since DNP is also this project's primary partner in co-management capacity building activities for Laemson Marine Park, a decision was made to coordinate with JoMPA and DNP plans in order to increase long-term impact and leverage resources.

In June 2006, agreement was reached with JoMPA on training and study tour for the newly formed Laem Son National Park Advisory Council. A one-week training was held in Ranong in September. The study tour to Bunaken National marine Park in Indonesia was delayed to November 2006 to ensure the right mix of participants and to give more time for the Laem Son Park Advisory Council to consult with local stakeholders on marine management issues. Some of the PAC members are government officials who were not able to travel at this time due to political conditions in Thailand.

Environmental impact screening. All infrastructure, capital grants, and other project activities with possible impacts on the natural environment and public health are reviewed using EIA guidelines. The first stage of the review is a checklist to determine potential environmental impacts. If a potential environmental impact is determined, a rapid (5 page) environmental review is conducted. The results of the environmental review determines whether a complete EIA is necessary. EIA procedures follow USAID guidelines detailed under CFR 216. In FY06, environmental reviews were conducted for the Learning Center and catfish hatchery.

**Training Course on Co-Management of Marine Parks
Launches a More Participatory Approach to Marine
Conservation Planning in Thailand**

Newly appointed members of the Laem Som Marine Park Advisory Committee (PAC) in Ranong Province underwent a week-long training program on co-management of marine protected areas from Sept 18-25, 2006. An initiative of Thailand's Department of National Parks, the training program was supported by USAID-Asia through the Post Tsunami Sustainable Livelihoods Program, and DANIDA, through the Joint Management of Protected Areas Program. The Coastal Resources Center of University of Rhode Island and the Asian Institute of Technology conducted the program. The training workshop built the capacity of the newly appointed PAC members to work cooperatively with park staff on managing the Laem Som Marine Park. Participants learned key concepts of co-management, a participatory and transparent form of conservation governance, including issues concerning impacts of the 2005 tsunami on the park, land tenure, fisheries management, ecotourism tourism development, and zoning strategies. This is the first PAC appointed for a national park in Thailand. Through the PAC, the Department of National Parks aims to better manage national parks and reduce conflicts among resource users and between the Parks Department and the communities living in and around parks. The workshop will be followed by a study tour to Bunaken National Marine Park in Indonesia, where co-management arrangements are well developed, to share experiences across countries.

USAID Asia *Regional Environment Office Weekly Report*,
September 29, 2006

4.3. Coastal public infrastructure and disaster preparedness

Learning Center. The Kampuan Community Learning Center will provide a venue for large multi-community meetings, training, workshops, and provide a base for training and education on livelihood development, green building features, disaster management, and computer technologies. A tsunami memorial room will offer educational displays on tsunami and hazard preparedness, and tsunami survivor testimonials. The Center will be equipped with computer and Internet information technologies to support the objective of bringing Internet and improved information technology to rural areas. The Center is being constructed with green design features such as solar power, rain water collection, waste management, minimal air conditioning requirements, and green landscape.

Working closely with the TAO, a suitable site for the Learning Center was selected, a public ground-breaking and tsunami memorial ceremony was hosted, and detailed building plans were completed. USAID Regional Development Mission Director Timothy Beans summed up the mission of the Center when he told the assembled crowd at the December 27 tsunami commemoration and groundbreaking ceremony that “The Kampuan Community Learning Center embodies your aspirations to secure a better future for you and your children while protecting the environment.”

The American delegation was led by Ambassador Esther Coopersmith, special envoy of the US tsunami recovery mission led by former US presidents George Bush and Bill Clinton. Mr. Mekin Methawikul, Governor of Ranong Province, addressed the crowd and presented certificates of appreciation to the chairmen of the five USAID microfinance committees.

Construction of the Kampuan Learning Center has proved to be challenging. To build local capacity, ownership, and promote fair and equitable contracting practices a strategic decision was made to work closely with the local government (TAO). This, however, created many challenges in execution. The TAO process moves slow at times, similar to the generally slow pace of life in rural, southern Thailand.

Three bids for construction were received from local contractors. While we were discussing the possibility of introducing the fourth contractor to expedite the initiation of construction, TAO sent a formal letter requesting us to nullify the current process and restart the bidding process. They indicated ‘improper practice’ suggesting that the contractors may have been less than honest in the process. Three more contractors were then identified. The selection committee was composed of two TAO representatives, an architect of the building and the project CoP. A contractor was selected, the contract was signed and construction started in July 2006. The construction is divided into 7 phases and payment will be made in advance of each stage. Construction oversight is provided by the TAO engineer and an oversight committee composed of two TAO representatives and two SCL field project staff. The architect will visit the site to inspect each



Ground is broken for the new Khampuan Learning Center by TAO Chairman, U.S. government special envoy, USAID Mission Director, Ranong Governor, Suk Samran District Head and Coca-Cola (Thailand) Public Affairs chief.

stage of completion to ensure that quality is maintained and that the design is followed. The agreement includes a completion date of end of December 2006, with penalties for delay.

A Learning Center Coordinator will be hired to assist in the operational programming and management structure for the Learning Center. A suitable individual has not yet been located. In the meantime, the project is in contact with local government agencies and NGOs interested in assisting with programming of the center. NATR has expressed interest in providing content in three areas, computer training, English language training and community based tourism training. Coca-Cola Thailand has indicated interest in supporting Youth Leadership activities.

Solid waste management. This activity was initiated after recognizing that the project communities did not have adequate solid waste management. The work is carried out in close collaboration with the TAO, who has the primary responsibility for managing solid waste in the communities. Benefits include the opportunity to collaborate with the TAO on their workplan, build community self-help abilities, and strengthen local government and community co-management.

In December 2005 and March 2006, workshops were held with village health volunteers and community leaders and two groups of community and TAO members were taken on study tours to see communities in Thailand that have successful solid waste management programs and gain experience in recycling techniques and community action. They observed how collecting and selling bottles and plastics can benefit school programs and how household organics can be converted into fertilizer for gardens. Following the first study tour, awareness-raising workshops were organized by the project to take the knowledge to their own communities and develop suitable solid waste management programs.

In February 2006, a team from AIT came to Kampuan to work with villagers to determine the percentages of various types of waste being disposed of in the landfill. They found that 42 percent of the waste is recyclable. The study is the first step in the development of a solid waste management and recycling plan for Kampuan.

In June, following the second study tour, 61 people from Villages 4 and 2 banded together to develop recycling plans (collection, separation, composting, packaging, and marketing). The groups elected village environmental committees and village volunteer groups to be responsible for waste separation and collection of waste in the village. The community recycling program will help improve village sanitation, reduce the amount of waste going into the Kampuan dump site through the recycling of plastic, glass, metal and composting of organic waste. Sale of recycled material will go back to the communities for village improvements. Other villages in the Suk Samran sub-District have expressed interest in developing a similar program.



Khampuan villagers take notes as a Songkla village volunteer explains how “Plastic is not trash. It represents money for your community.”



Community members sort solid waste

The group in Village 4 is the most organized and active. They are conducting weekly recyclable buy-backs. Rather than be perceived as a purely financial venture, they have opted to exchanging recyclable materials for eggs with adults and cash with children (so they can buy candy). During the rainy season many people are unable to go fishing and buy household items on credit. By exchanging recyclables for eggs people are able to reduce what they buy on credit. The group has also taken some of the proceeds to buy fishing nets to hang under their houses to catch floatable materials brought in with the tide in order to reduce waste in the village mangrove. In Village 4, 55 households are also composting using the bioliquid extraction method (EM). Thirty households in Village 2 are composting as well. The project has provided 80 composting barrels to households in the two villages.

The recycling group in Village 4 is planning to expand from exchanging only eggs to other household items such as dish soap and rice and open a small recycling cooperative shop. They are printing bank books to record deposits and credit purchases from the cooperative. The group has requested support for constructing a small shop/recycling storage facility and have located a suitable site in the village. The group also plans to begin marketing EM liquid to local farmers and will require assistance with a large storage tank for EM liquid and bottles for it's sale.



Village Representatives in Community-based Disaster Management with project field staff and training team

Community-based disaster management. The first three in a series of four Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) training events were held in December, March and May. Assisting ADPC and Dr. Walter Dudley (University of Hawaii-Hilo) in the training activities was a member of the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of the Interior, Government of Thailand. The field site project team provides continuing assistance and extension on disaster management to the villages between training sessions.

The first and second training were targeted at a limited number (16) of disaster management village representatives (VRs) who were nominated by their respective villages. The December training activity introduced concepts of disaster readiness and management, and focused on how to identify hazards, risks, and vulnerabilities, and develop plans.



Community members prepare village risk maps

In the second training session, a collaborative review of the villages' draft hazard maps and evacuation routes was carried out, and these were refined with the goal of producing site-specific evacuation maps and plans for each village. Subsequent brainstorming sessions with VRs were used to identify overlooked or special needs groups such as fishers, students, elderly, health center patients, and tourists, and integrate their needs into the overall tsunami evacuation plan.

Village walk throughs and subsequent brainstorming sessions produced a risk awareness analysis by the VRs. This raised a series of issues such as concerns about debris fields, alternative evacuation routes, obstructions to evacuations, effective evacuation of elderly, young children, disabled, signage, and the need for safe village refuge areas and tsunami resistant structures. This was a major step forward in developing ownership of community-based disaster management, and in the acceptance and use of external expertise to assist them with this work.

The third training session was completed in mid-May with 332 people in 7 villages participating. Elements of draft plans (village inundation maps, evacuation plan, and household evacuation kits) prepared by the VRs were presented. Discussions were held on how to better prepare in the event of another tsunami or other disasters. Dr. Walter Dudley (University of Hawaii-Hilo) also collected video of tsunami survivor's stories for planned educational materials.

In September, the field project team, in conjunction with Ranong Provincial Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management (DDPM) conducted a three-day workshop on the preparation of village disaster plans for the VRs. Following this workshop, the SCL project assisted two villages in plan preparation. Plans in the other 3 villages will be completed in the first quarter of FY07.

Water Supply. With the objective of providing clean water for the people living in Kampuan, the project purchased and distributed 1,000 liter household water storage tanks to 29 families in Village 2 at Hat Pra Pat. This was done in cooperation with other donors. The tanks were provided to those families that were missed by the American Refugee Committee (ARC) and other donors. The resources for this came from funding provided to the project by Coca-Cola Thailand. A ceremony was held to distribute the tanks on May 2. Additional support from the SCL project is not anticipated unless requested. There are other groups in the community (ARC, NATR, and others) providing support for items such as tank connections and hygiene education.

U.S. Tsunami Experts Visit Coastal Villages in Thailand to Initiate Regional Community Preparedness Program

Disaster management experts from NOAA and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, visited several fishing villages in Rangong Province that are being assisted with the USAID Post-Tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program as part of the initial phase of a regional Tsunami Resilient Communities Program. Under the IOTWS Program, coastal communities will be helped to adopt common benchmarks and best practices in building resilience to tsunamis and other coastal hazards. The Ranong sites will offer idea settings for promoting and recognizing Tsunami Resilient villages in Thailand.

USAID Asia *Regional Environment Office Weekly Report*, February 10, 2006



Community celebrates arrival of water tanks

4.4. Enhancing capacity

Nineteen training events were convened by the project in FY06:

- 4 community based disaster risk management training events
- Mushroom cultivation study tour

- Ornamental fish study tour
- Summer Institute in Coastal Management at the University of Rhode Island
- Solid waste management training
- Training on the efficient utilization of resources to feed cage culture fish
- Fishers trained in safety-at-sea and good fishing practice
- 2 study tours on solid waste management
- Training on artificial insemination, fertilization, incubation, and larval feeding/rearing for catfish farmers
- Agricultural product safety
- Regional Learning Workshop on Post-Tsunami Rehabilitation
- 2 microfinance training events
- TAO training in good governance
- Training of Laem Son National Park Advisory Council on marine park co-management

TAO capacity building. A workshop was conducted at the Kampuan TAO from August 4-7, 2006 to train 14 local government representatives in aspects of good governance. A number of training needs were identified and the TAO has expressed interest in further capacity building exercises.

Areas identified for more detailed skill building and training include:

- How to improve local planning effectiveness, problem solving and responsiveness to local needs
- How to integrate TAO three year planning and annual action plans with other agencies (District, Provincial and line agencies) in order to leverage additional resources and build complementarity
- Planning and priority-setting techniques
- Leadership and conflict management training
- Transparency and data management: how to establish a public data base that will be useful to people in the communities

Tourism strategic planning. An assessment of tourism potential, needs and opportunities for the SCL project was completed in October 2005 by the Southeast Asia Office of the School of Travel Industry Management. The assessment concluded that a priority area of opportunity for the project is to build provincial, District and Tambon tourism strategic planning.



Participants and Trainers of the 2006 Summer Institute

The project supported the participation of three Thai nationals to the 2006 Summer Institute in Coastal Management. The Summer Institute is a 3 week, intensive practitioner course on integrated coastal management. Sumon Sangkaew, field coordinator from this project participated, and two participants came from partner agencies: Department of Fisheries and Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation.

Sumon returned through Hawaii where she was hosted by Dr. Walter Dudley at the University of Hawaii-Hilo. She visited with Harry Kim, Mayor of Hawaii Island and former Head of Civil Defense, and Troy Kindred, current Director of Civil Defense for Hawaii. Mayor Kim has recently returned from Thailand where he shared his expertise with Thai officials and discussed the IOTWS.

A provincial level tourism development planning workshop was planned for FY06, but was delayed to the first quarter of FY07. The workshop will strengthen the level of detail of existing Provincial tourism development plans and build complementary links with District and local plans. Participants will come from local, District and Provincial government, communities, and NGO's (e.g. NATR and RaksThai).

Regional Learning Workshop. The first Regional Learning Workshop on the post-tsunami transition from relief to rehabilitation and reconstruction was convened at the Asian Institute of Technology on February 15-17, 2006. Participants came from seven Asian countries. They were middle to high-level government professionals and post-tsunami program managers. The goal was to share experience between different tsunami impacted regions on responses and interventions to capture what worked, what did not, and why. The Workshop was co-supported by the IOTWS program. By linking with the IOTWS project, it was possible to share some travel costs.

USAID Supports UNESCO Workshop

The Post-Tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program in Thailand supported the participation of more than 30 participants from India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Maldives, and Thailand to a UNESCO conference on tsunami impacts and recovery of coastal ecosystems and communities. Representatives from the Coastal Livelihoods Project chaired discussions on developing tsunami-resilient communities.

*USAID Asia Regional Environment Office
Weekly Report, February 24, 2006*

Working groups on five theme areas shared experience through discussions on key issues, lessons learned, good practices and guiding principles for post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction. The five thematic areas were sustainable fisheries and aquaculture; microfinance and building diversified livelihood opportunities; community-based disaster preparedness; infrastructure reconstruction and coastal development; and co-management of marine parks and fisheries. For a diverse group of professionals coming together for the first time, the three-day workshop was highly productive. Following the AIT workshop, participants visited the SCL project site in Kampuan, and continued on to participate in the UNESCO conference in Phuket. Participants appreciated the time in the field and commented on how well designed the workshop was in comparison to others.

5. OUTSTANDING ISSUES

Microenterprise Training. The lack of experienced and available local partners to assist in livelihood development and enterprise training has been a challenge from the beginning. SiriConsult has done well to establish the microfinance groups and provide training in financial accounting, but this group does not have the capacity to engage in other livelihood development activities to the extent needed in Kampuan. The project hired a full-time senior Thai to increase the level of effort and presence in livelihood development through the microfinance occupational groups. However, we still need to identify and contract individuals who can assess and build the capacity of SiriConsult, develop a microenterprise training element into the project, and recommend strategies for enterprise training to continue after the project ends.

Communications with Villages and TAO. During FY06, and especially in the first quarter, the project experienced communication difficulties with the TAO and Village leaders and this created tensions in some camps. This issue was raised in the Semi-Annual Report. Strategies to alleviate the situation have paid off and the relationship with the TAO is strong and understanding among people in the villages on the project is improved, making activity execution smoother.

Learning Center. A variety of problems in advancing construction at a more rapid pace during the first half of FY06 were resolved and the construction of the Center is now moving ahead of schedule. Once the roof is up the problem of delays due to rain will not be as much of a concern. Finding the right person to assist with developing the institutional development and planning of the Center is a priority. The position was advertised and there have been meetings with potential candidates. The nature of the job, length of contract, and timing have made filling this position difficult.

Regional Study Tour and project ‘legacy’ priorities. An addendum to the Program Statement and budget was submitted to RDMA in the last quarter of FY06 describing additional activities to support regional learning and the Learning Center. A study tour coordinator will be hired to assist in this activity, but the CoP will be involved in study tour planning and execution as well. It will be important that new activities, such the regional study tour, do not divert energy from other critical project elements, such as oversight of the institutional and programmatic development of the Kampuan Community Learning Center, livelihood development activities, and other ‘legacy’ outcomes and strategic planning.

6. RESOURCE LEVERAGING AND SUSTAINABILITY

Leveraging resources is important for increasing scope and impact of activities and for extending the benefits of the project beyond completion date. Leveraged resources also show buy-in and increase the long-term sustainability of project efforts. The SCL project is constantly looking for opportunities to partner with other organizations and leverage resources.

Description of leveraged activity	Institution	Date	Estimated Value (US\$)
Microfinance, Learning Center construction, sanitation systems and water storage	Coca-Cola Thailand	Sept 05	\$205,000
Gear and engines provided to 20 fishing boats rebuilt with SCL project support	ARC, DOF	Oct 05	\$17,270
Crisis Corps Volunteers	U.S. Crisis Corps	Aug 05-Feb 06	\$10,000
Use of TAO truck in cash-for-work activities	TAO	Oct 05-Sept 06	\$100
Herb-drying machine for livelihood development	U.S. Peace Corps Partnership Grant	Dec 05	\$2,800
Learning Center plot	TAO	Jan 06	\$10,770
Agricultural Food Safety training venue	DOA	Feb 06	\$50
Support of 6 participants to Regional Learning Workshop	U.S. IOTWS	Feb 06	\$3,600
Benefit for community based tourism	Bonfire Benefit	April 06	\$5,000
JoMPA training & study tour co-funding	DNP	Nov 06	\$31,649
1 Administrative assistant (50%)	AIT	April 05-Sept 06	\$24,300
1 Office assistant + facilities			\$8,000
1 travel secretary + facilities			\$26,000
Site office in Ranong	TAO	April 05-Sept 06	\$15,385
Purchase and distribution of trash bins in support of solid waste management	TAO	August 06	\$11,538
TOTAL			\$366,462
Leveraged resources as % of USAID funding			12%

Another sign of extended impact and sustainability is the indirect influence the project has on others outside the project. Examples of such influence are listed below:

- As a result of the January training in maritime safety-at-sea and good fishing practices, DOF is planning to deliver a maritime safety course throughout Thailand
- A post-tsunami environmental management project in Sri Lanka was influenced in design by the USAID Post-Tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program. The role of the Post-tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Program was to provide guidance in drafting of the plan
- Requests have been received from two other Tambons to conduct training on recycling techniques and waste management. The recycling group in Village 4 is willing to conduct this training. This kind of training and replication of good practices will become an element in the learning center programming
- The Thai National Disaster Warning Center (NDWC) conducted a workshop on September 7 in Ranong to explain the Indian Ocean Disaster Warning System to provincial, district and Tambon officials. In attendance were police, military, DDPM, TAO of the province and others. The following day the group made a site visit to Ban Talay Nok (Village 1). Officials from NDWC were pleased by developments of the Kampuan village disaster committees and requested course materials and outlines so that the programs can be recreated in other areas of Thailand's coast
- The local NGO, Rak Thai, has requested community based disaster management training materials prepared and used by the SCL project

7. PMP RESULTS

Year 2 targets for USAID's Results Framework for the Regional Tsunami Reconstruction Special Objective (SpO) 498-045 are shown in Table 2 below.

Performance in FY06 exceeds annual targets in several indicators. Reasons include the scope and success of cash-for-work initiatives, rapid disbursement of microfinance loans, and co-leveraged training efforts (e.g. agricultural safety training in cooperation with RTG Safe Food Promotion Program).

Performance Monitoring Plan -- Post-Tsunami Livelihood Rehabilitation Program

USAID Tsunami Reconstruction SpO Results	Indicators	FY	Planned*	Actual
S.O. Level Indicators To Save lives, help individuals rejoin the workforce and return to communities, and support host government led reconstruction and early warning/disaster preparedness	Number of persons back at work, including cash-for-work-programs, measured by number of people (M/F) and person days (1)	05	-	1,447 person days (40% M, 60% F)
		06	500 person days	2,935 person days (48% M, 52% F)
		07	400 person days	
	New businesses created (including services) as a result of a loan, grant or vocational training, measured by number and total number of people employed	05	-	1 new business created (food catering microenterprise)
		06	25	21 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 new businesses created through microenterprise loans • 1 herb drying microenterprise created • 1 catfish hatchery and seed production microenterprise created • 5 fish-duck-vegetable integrated farms created • 2 village recycling and composting enterprises created • 5 Village Microfinance enterprises created
		07	20	
	Old businesses restarted (including services) as a result of loan, grant or vocational training, measured by number and total number of people employed (2)	05	-	20 old businesses restarted (fishing boats)
		06	75	164 old businesses restarted through microfinance loans
		07	20	
	IR 1 Transition from Camps to Communities	Number and value of loans to micro and small enterprises	05	-
06			\$70,000 in loans to 100 beneficiaries	296 beneficiaries (110M, 186F). \$157,368 in loans (US\$131,579 initial capital disbursement plus \$25,789 in loans repaid and relent)
07			\$75,000 in loans to 50 beneficiaries	
Number of micro and small enterprise recipients receiving grant packages (e.g. assets, grants, training)		05	-	403 entrepreneurs (161M, 110F) receive training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 (8M, 1F) trained in basics of catfish fish seed production • 256 (89M, 167F) microfinance group members trained in microfinance • 126 (58M, 68F) microfinance group members trained in business planning (3) 12 (1M, 11F) entrepreneurs receive grant packages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 (1M, 11F) received financial assistance to start a catering service

		06	250 recipients of financial assistance and/or training	<p>367 entrepreneurs (178M, 169F) receive training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 54 (24M, 30F) microfinance group members trained in finance and credit management (3) • 24 (9M, 15F) trained in accounting (3) • 94 (60M, 34F) trained in agricultural product safety • 9 (8M, 1F) trained in catfish seed production • 11 (3M, 8F) trained in mushroom farming • 6 (6M) trained in ornamental fish culture • 20 (20M) trained in fishing good practices and safety-at-sea • 23 (15M, 8F) trained cage culture fish farmers in feeding practices • 50 (36M, 14F) trained in livestock husbandry • 76 (17M, 59F) trained in recycling and composting practices <p>497 (XXXM, XXXF) entrepreneurs receive grant packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 entrepreneurs (8M, 1F) supported with grant for catfish hatchery • 6 entrepreneurs (5M, 1F) and 5 households assisted with duck-fish-vegetable farming • 397 members (141M, 256F) of 5 microfinance groups received start up grant capital • 5 entrepreneurs (1M, 4F) receive equipment for herb drying and packaging enterprise • 80 households receive barrels for composting household waste to produce and sell fertilizer (XXM, XXF)
		07	100	

IR 2 Rebuild Infrastructure	Number of community buildings and infrastructure repaired (defined as work done on buildings in disrepair from the tsunami)	05	-	1 (section of road repaired)
		06	2	81 buildings and infrastructures repaired <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply lines to 46 homes, village 2 • 1,000 liter water storage tanks to 29 households, village 2 • 2 X 1,000 liter water storage tanks, village 1 • 2 drainage canals repaired, villages 1 and 7 • Village 3 sewer line repaired • Sports field cleaned of tsunami debris and sod planted
		07	5	
	Number of community buildings and infrastructure rebuilt (defined as buildings that no longer exist or are beyond repair because of the tsunami)	05	-	20 (fishing boats rebuilt)
		06	0	0
		07	1	
IR 3 Early Warning System installed	Number of government officials, community leaders, and community members trained in disaster preparedness	05		0
		06	Five communities and 1,000 people trained	Five communities and 384 people trained (134M, 250F)
		07	500	
IR 4 The capacity of governments to plan and undertake reconstruction strengthened	Number of agencies that received technical support	05	-	1 (TAO)
		06	5	5 government agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAO • Provincial Department of Disaster Management • District Disaster Management Office • Department of Fisheries • DNP
		07	3	

*Life of project targets were not set in the initial Program Statement or FY05 Work Plan as the USAID Tsunami Reconstruction SpO Results had not yet been defined by USAID. Targets were fixed in the FY06 Work Plan in September 2005.

- (1) The project is documenting person hours and person days, but not the number of individuals. Individuals can be counted for each activity, but since many individuals are involved in more than one cash-for-work activity it is excessively time consuming to avoid double-counting.
- (2) Information on how many of the microfinance loans created new businesses vs. restarted or expanded existing businesses is drawn from survey data collected from the microfinance groups by the field project team. It is difficult and cost prohibitive to obtain reliable documentation on the number of people employed in new businesses created and restarted. These are small, family enterprises that employ different members of extended family on a part-time basis at different times.
- (3) Note: many of these individuals are the same as recipients of training in previous reporting period