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## THAILAND POST-TSUNAMI SUSTAINABLE COASTAL LIVELIHOODS PROGRAM

### WORKPLAN

For the Period October 1, 2006 – September 30, 2007

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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
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

## 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 between the University of Rhode Island, the Asian Institute for Technology (AIT), University of Hawaii-Hilo and other local partners.

It is a demonstration project, meaning that knowledge and lessons learned from what is developed and put in practice can be replicated 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 about 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 Kamphuan Community Learning Center are strategies to reestablish and diversify livelihoods. Environmental sustainability is supported through training and capacity building in marine resource co-management, environmental education, 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 establishment of local disaster preparedness committees, 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.

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 third annual work plan of the SCL project covers the final period of the Program from October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007. It details implementation activities, objectives, products and strategies for sustainability for the final year of the project. Key legacies that the project seeks to leave behind include:

- A functioning, vibrant Learning Center with a formal institutional structure, activities and Director
- Village microfinance groups continue to advance livelihoods and provide a model for learning and replication in Thailand
- New livelihood practices are demonstrated to be feasible, diversify livelihood opportunities, and strengthen resilience of villages
- Enterprise training program with educational materials and short courses supports livelihood development
- Education materials, tsunami survivor interviews, and displays educate generations of Kamphuan residents and attract visitors from Bangkok and Thailand's western coast
- Solid waste recycling and household composting expands in Kamphuan and is a model for other communities
- Sustained institutional mechanisms increase TAO and village governance capacity (Learning Center Steering Committee, Tambon and village plans on disaster preparedness, Laem Son National Park Advisory Council, waste management plans and committees, microfinance management committees, occupational groups and advisory teams)
- Heightened TAO skills and capacity in support of effective, transparent, and rule-of-law decentralized government

Activities in the final year have a focus on building sustainability and long-term impacts. Our strategies assume that conditions that facilitate impacts and benefits beyond the life of the project are local ownership, capacity and commitment, adopted plans and governance structures, and sustainable financing.

*A mid-term evaluation of the project was conducted in the first week of October 2006. The objectives of the evaluation were to 1) assess the program's achievements to date against expected results and the prospects for sustaining key impacts; 2) recommend corrective actions needed to improve the program's effectiveness in achieving expected results; and, identify best practices and lessons learned from the program that can be shared with other tsunami-affected areas, especially those funded by USAID in other countries.*

*The evaluation report was completed on November 13. Key recommendations from the evaluation include:*

- *Strengthen the natural resource management, environmental planning, and ecosystem resiliency components of the program*
- *Build the operational and programmatic elements of the Kamphuan Community Learning Center as quickly as possible*
- *Ensure adequate capacity for sustained operation of village microfinance groups after the completion of the project*
- *Increase investment in TAO capacity building in decentralized governance*
- *Execute activities that enhance social capital and promote community unity and cohesion*
- *Give priority to sustainability issues*
- *Sustain efforts in community based disaster management at the local, district and regional scale*

*This work plan takes into account the findings and recommendation of the mid-term evaluation. Items in italic refer to the mid-term evaluation or are direct responses to evaluation recommendations.*

## **2. Project elements**

### **2.1 Assess impact, facilitate consensus and build a common 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 the final year include 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 Kamphuan in Action newsletter. Attempts have been made unsuccessfully to transfer responsibilities for production of the newsletter to the TAO. A more appropriate vehicle may be through the Learning Center, which will be a neutral body representing both civil society and government. The newsletter serves as a bridge between the TAO and local communities.

Building consensus is woven into many elements of the project. It is part of the Learning Center, disaster preparedness management, solid waste management, tourism strategic planning, marine park management, and TAO governance training.

A successful strategy of the SCL project was to establish Village Volunteers to partner with the project. They provide an important bridge between Village leadership and the TAO and we believe they 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. To build on and strengthen the Village Volunteer strategy, two mini-trainings on governance and leadership will be provided to the Volunteers.

To assess project impact and changes in perceptions two years after the tsunami, a socio-economic survey and assessment will be conducted in the 5 villages in the second quarter of FY07. This survey follows the baseline survey conducted in June and July, 2005. The purpose is to evaluate the perceptions of households on project impacts and on issues such as natural resource management, disaster preparedness, quality of life and livelihoods. This impact assessment is an important part of the SCL program. The impacts and lessons learned from the demonstration need to be captured and reflected on to inform other initiatives in Thailand and elsewhere.

*The mid-term evaluation team recommended that the SCL project should move quickly to identify and assess the social impacts of its activities and incorporate actions in Year 3 to enhance community spirit and social capital that may have deteriorated with the cumulative impacts of donor presence. This assessment will be made with the second socioeconomic survey scheduled for the first months of 2007.*

*The mid-term evaluation reported that communications with local stakeholders is insufficient despite the active participation of the Village Volunteers, regular meetings with TAO officials, periodic village-wide meetings, and Kamphuan in Action newsletter. To address this concern, field staff will begin monthly meetings with village leaders to discuss project activities, expected outcomes and concerns or questions regarding the project.*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Semi-annual village meetings for updating, reporting, and next steps	Nov 06, May 07	Bart
Quarterly meeting with national agencies for reporting, planning and information sharing	Nov 06, March 07, July 07	Bart
Regular meetings with TAO for reporting, planning, and problem solving	Weekly or as needed	Dunbar
Kamphuan in Action newsletter	Alternate months	Dunbar/Bart
Socio-economic survey	Jan-Feb 07	Kotowicz
Analysis of survey data and report preparation	March-May 07	Kotowicz
<i>Monthly outreach meetings with village leaders</i>	<i>monthly</i>	<i>Dunbar/Theerac hai and Sumon</i>
Training in governance and leadership	Feb 07 and April 07	Soparth

*Objectives:*

- Transfer production and continuation of Kamphuan in Action newsletter to local group
- Resolve conflicts, promote consensus, and build common vision
- Document impacts, progress and lessons learned in the SCL post-tsunami project

*Products:*

- Kamphuan in Action newsletters (6)

- End of project assessment of post-tsunami progress and lessons learned

*Strategies for sustainability:*

- Continuation of newsletter through the Kamphuan Learning Center
- Institutional mechanisms for continued consensus building and planning (Village and Kamphuan disaster preparedness committees, Learning Center Governing Board and Steering Committee, waste management committees, Laem Son National Park Advisory Council)
- Continued mentoring of Village Volunteer Facilitators and capacity building of village committees

## **2.2 Reestablish and diversify environmentally sustainable livelihoods**

The SCL program has provided demonstrations of new production practices, technical assistance, training, study tours, cash-for-work, and microfinance to rebuild and diversify livelihoods after the tsunami. Start-up capital and training established village microfinance groups with formal by-laws and management structures where previously there were none. In the last year of the project, priority activities include ensuring the continued success of the village microfinance groups; demonstration of new production practices and livelihood opportunities; and entrepreneur training and training-of-trainers short courses on the value added chain.

*Objectives:*

- Build capacity for the growth and long term success of village microfinance groups
- Demonstrate the financial, technical, environmental and social feasibility of new production practices
- Integrate Provincial tourism development plans with District and local plans

*Products:*

- Business finance, planning, marketing, and entrepreneurship educational materials
- Assessment of livelihood enabling environment
- Assessment of good practices and lessons learned in microfinance and microenterprise development
- Revolving fund comparative assessment in Kamphuan and good practices
- Tourism plan that integrates Provincial, District and local tourism development plans

*Strategies for sustainability:*

- Train local people and SiriConsult to deliver microenterprise short courses through the Learning Center
- Microfinance management committees, occupational groups and advisory teams provide institutional structure for continuation of microfinance groups
- Match the expertise of local organizations with occupational groups, so that directed assistance and extension can continue after the project ends
- New livelihood practices that are shown to be profitable and feasible are adopted locally

### **2.2.1. Microfinance**

Microfinance is a central feature of the program's microenterprise development strategy. SiriConsult was contracted in September 2005 to establish village microfinance groups from which people in the village can withdraw small loans for restarting and diversifying livelihoods.

*As the number of participants in the microfinance groups grows and the management of the funds becomes more complex, it is important to continually assist the microfinance committees to develop the capacity and tools to meet future needs.* SiriConsult prepared a report at the end of their technical assistance contract in 2006. *This report includes a needs assessment and recommendations for continued capacity building.* Based on SiriConsult's earlier work and recommendations for continued capacity development, SiriConsult and the project's field staff will continue monitoring and training of the microfinance groups. SiriConsult will also lead a study tour for leaders of the microfinance groups to another successful microfinance initiative in southern Thailand. The field office will continue to maintain a database with information from the village microfinance groups and microenterprises.

There are other revolving fund mechanisms in the communities with different rules and regulations and the mid-term evaluation team reported that there is some confusion among the various revolving funds. The exercise in documentation of lessons learned in microfinance and microenterprise development described in 2.2.4 below will capture good practices and lessons learned in the form of microfinance implemented by the SCL project and will provide some comparative information on other approaches. *Following the lessons learned assessment a workshop will be convened that brings together the leadership of the various revolving fund committees. The workshop will characterize the different revolving funds, their goals and objectives, identify best practices and consider whether a unified framework for revolving funds is desirable.*

*Additional funds (as much as \$70,000) will be made available to the five village microfinance groups on a schedule tied to performance and speed of re-payment of outstanding loans, as well as local demand for new participants.*

In addition, up to \$50,000 in loans will be made available for specific projects in order to increase the resources directed at starting new livelihoods. This will require a change in the by-laws of each village microfinance group involved.

New livelihoods are selected based on the following criteria:

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

Demonstrations that have been initiated to date include catfish hatchery and duck-fish-vegetable integrated farming. Other livelihood practices will be reviewed for feasibility and supported with technical assistance and microfinance loans in FY07. Options identified include food services (coffee shop), manufacture of interlocking bricks, manufacture of Muslim women's ornamental headdress (hijab), yellow ginger farming, and recycling of tires into alternative products (e.g. O-rings and trash containers).

The development of new livelihood practices is guided by the following process:

- Identify a business/livelihood idea that appears to satisfy the four criteria listed earlier
- Identify village members with potential interest
- Prepare business plan, including: production techniques and production cycle, costs, availability of materials and inputs, location and size of markets, product price,

- environmental considerations, social and cultural feasibility, availability of technical assistance, and plan for training interested entrepreneurs (including study tour if needed)
- Set up production site and equipment and demonstration of production while mentoring local operators through at least one successful (both technically and financially) business cycle
  - Monitor and provide advice as needed to local operators as production continues
  - Require grant recipients to be members of and borrow from the revolving funds for operational expenses

Each of the demonstrations requires the field staff to provide extension and training. Primary areas of focus for capacity building in catfish seed production are fry survival, production practices, markets and commercialization. The project will explore the creation of middlemen for sale of fry and bring a successful hatchery operator from another region of Thailand to be in residence in Kamphuan to mentor local operators. Strategies for expanding integrated household fish farming include building technical capacity through links with DOL and DOF, and increasing capital for this practice through the microfinance groups and through the Bank of Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC).

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Monitoring and training of microfinance groups	Oct 06-August 07	SiriConult/Samruay
Microfinance study tour	Jan/Feb 07	SiriConsult/Samruay
Microfinance database management	Oct 06-August 07	Samruay/Theerachai
Disbursement and oversight of new loan capital to qualifying village microfinance groups	Oct 06-May 07	Bart/Dunbar
<i>Workshop on revolving fund methods and good practices</i>	<i>March 07</i>	<i>SiriConsult/Samruay</i>
Extension and training to develop new livelihood practices	Oct 06-August 07	Field staff are assigned to specific activities

### **2.2.2. Microenterprise training and capacity building**

Following a needs assessment, training materials and fact sheets for microentrepreneurs will be prepared. Short training courses in the business value added chain will be designed and tested on themes such as business planning, financial accounting tools, marketing, and entrepreneurship skills.

A consultant will prepare the training curriculum and materials in cooperation with SiriConsult. SiriConsult will then continue to offer short training courses at the Kamphuan Learning Center, with the goal of reaching at least a quarter of the members of the microfinance groups. As part of the training design, a rapid assessment of the business enabling environment and capacity needs in Ranong and the Kamphuan sub-District will be conducted.

Training in finance, marketing and entrepreneurship skills is needed across all occupations. Certain occupational groups have other specific training and skill-building needs. These needs have been identified in consultation with the occupational groups over the past 6 months. The project strategy for sustainability is to find local organizations with similar mandates as the SCL project and facilitate matching the expertise in these organizations with occupational groups, so that assistance can continue after the project ends. Specific needs that have been identified to date and proposed actions include the following:

<b>Livelihood</b>	<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Local Partners</b>
Mussel farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Space and carrying capacity</li> <li>• Growth of larger producers</li> <li>• Product quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying capacity assessment and water quality monitoring plan</li> <li>• Coordination with government authorities and local institutions to implement water quality monitoring and adopt regulations on division of space and location of farms</li> <li>• Workshop on mussel farming production systems</li> <li>• Develop links between small producers and large, commercial producers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District government</li> <li>• DOF</li> <li>• Provincial Office</li> </ul>
Cattle raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on good practices in cattle raising</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Livestock</li> </ul>
Frog production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tadpole die offs</li> <li>• production efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training in hatchery management and environmental monitoring</li> <li>• Explore wider market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Department of Fisheries</li> </ul>
Grouper cage culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locally accessible and inexpensive feed</li> <li>• Seed</li> <li>• Production efficiency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small grant for feed mill</li> <li>• Links with sources of hatchery produced seed</li> <li>• Training on aquaculture production systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phuket hatchery</li> <li>• DOF</li> </ul>

The proposed work plan for microenterprise training and capacity building is shown below:

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Rapid assessment of livelihood enabling environment	March 07	Consultant/Bart
Training needs assessment and materials development	Jan-March 07	Livelihoods consultant
Workshop on issues related to aquaculture and the environment - water quality, carrying capacity, and feed and feeding practices to help optimize production	Jan 07	Hopkins
Training on good practices in cattle raising	Oct 06	DOL, Samruay
Small fish feed mill set up and training	Nov-Dec 06	Theerachai, Samuray
Training in frog hatchery management and environmental monitoring	Jan 07	DOF, Samruay
BMPs and sustainable aquaculture practices	Jan 07	Bart, Fitzsimmons
Training of trainers	March 07	Livelihoods Consultant
Short training courses	April-June 07	SiriConsult

### 2.2.3. Tourism strategic planning

The Tourism Department of Thailand has conducted a series of workshops on developing general tourism development frameworks in each Province. A provincial level strategic planning workshop will be convened in the first quarter of FY07 to strengthen the level of detail in the existing general planning frameworks and integrate Provincial tourism development plans with District and local plans. Participants will come from local, District and Provincial government,

communities, and NGO's (e.g. NATR and RaksThai). It will be facilitated by the University off Hawaii Southeast Asia Office of the School of Travel Industry Management.

Activity	Date	Responsible
Three-day strategic planning workshop	Jan 07	STIM

#### 2.2.4. Microfinance and livelihood best practices and lessons learned

The microfinance groups were formed in recognition that other revolving efforts typically fail. To date, the microfinance groups are operating well. Recipients seem to take seriously their responsibility for repayment and, compared to earlier experiences with revolving funds, the Kamphuan TAO and village members have expressed that the discipline instilled by the SCL project has resulted in a more successful revolving fund scheme. Loans are increasingly being repaid in full.

It is important to capture the good practices and lessons learned from this experience. *An assessment will be conducted to identify and analyze the factors and process at work in the various Committees, and identify best practices and lessons learned to help influence the design of future loan funds.* A survey instrument and will be designed and delivered to participants and leadership of the microfinance groups at the SCL field site in February 2007. Key informant and focus group interviews will also be conducted. This assessment will be part of the wider SUCCESS program learning agenda.

Activity	Date	Responsible
Assessment of successful enterprise practices	Feb 07	Kotowicz/Crawford
Analysis of findings and preparation of report on best practices and lessons learned	April 07	Crawford/Kotowicz/Tobey

### 2.3 Natural resource management and environmental stewardship

The SCL project combines livelihoods development with natural resource management and environmental stewardship. In the long-run, environmental stewardship is a requirement for livelihoods that are dependent on the condition of natural resources. Therefore, environmental and natural resource management is complementary to livelihood development.

FY07 activities include training of microfinance groups on environmentally sustainable livelihoods; targeting start-up activities that are low-impact; screening of demonstration projects supported by the program for potential environmental impacts; solid waste recycling and household composting; water quality monitoring of Klong Naka; and training and study tour in marine park resource management.

*Following the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation, the regional learning agenda and second regional learning workshop will also feature a strong natural resource management component (see 2.7.1).*

*Objectives:*

- Collaborate with partners to enhance marine resource co-management capacity and build environmentally sustainable livelihood opportunities
- Develop monitoring plan and institutional capacity for water quality monitoring of the Klong Naka waterway

- Support the success and expansion of community driven waste management efforts
- Strengthen environmental awareness and planning

*Products:*

- Water quality monitoring and resource management plan of Klong Naka for adoption and implementation by the Department of Fisheries
- Environmental education materials for members of village microfinance groups

*Strategies for sustainability:*

- Revenues from solid waste management and committee structures provide motivation for continuation of recycling activities and expansion to other environmental management activities
- Local institution with mandate adopts water quality monitoring plan of Klong Naka
- Create capacity for the Laem Son National Park Advisory Council to carry out co-management activities

### **2.3.1. Building social capital through village beautification**

*The mid-term evaluation report recommended activities to promote community unity and cohesion. To build environmental awareness as well as community cohesion, several activities are planned. Two of the activities were already identified and requested by the communities in FY06. They are re-sodding of the sports field and village greening and planting.*

*A third activity that will be carried out in Year 3 to build social capital is a village beautification campaign. Villages will be invited to join in the village beautification campaign and to develop their own ideas for beautification. A small grant will be provided to each community to execute their ideas and at the end of the campaign a multi-community meeting and recognition event will be convened at the KCLC for all to share what was done in each community.*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Village greening and planting	Nov 06	Dunbar/Theerachai
Sports field improvement	Oct 06	Theerachai/Dunbar
Village beautification campaign	Jan 07- March 07	Dunbar/ Sumon
Village beautification recognition day	April 07	Dunbar/Sumon

### **2.3.2. Waste management**

The SCL project has pioneered a locally-driven effort to improve village solid waste management. People living in the demonstration field site have limited access to waste management services, forcing them to dump trash and litter in a haphazard fashion that affects the health and environment of their communities. Building awareness and interest through study tours, the project has catalyzed a locally driven initiative in composting of household waste and collection and recycling of solid waste. Composting and recycling reduces the amount of waste going into the dump site and generates income.

At present, one village (Village 4) has prepared a recycling plan and set up a Solid Waste Group management structure with bookkeeper and leader. Village 2 and Village 3 are not far behind in the same process. Monthly collections are brought to a common venue and the groups are paid in kind or in cash. Villages 4 and 2 are also composting household organic wastes. Drums for composting using the bioliquid extraction method (EM) have been provided to 100 families by

the SCL project. The decomposed slurry from the containers is drained into one drum and sold as fertilizer for agriculture.

The project will continue to provide advice and support to this effort and monitor the success of the two recycling groups, while encouraging and providing assistance to the other villages to become involved. Short educational hand-outs will be prepared for outreach and awareness on methods and benefits of recycling.

*At the same time, the project team will consider the feasibility of expanding the scope of activities of the groups involved to create Village Environmental Committees (VECs) from the base of interest already created through the recycling activities. During the TAO capacity building events (see section 2.6), opportunities for establishing a local government mandate for Village Environment Committees will be explored. Experience elsewhere with VECs will be shared with the TAO and Solid Waste Groups.*

The TAO seeks to invest in improvements to the existing solid waste dump site, but there may be a bigger problem because the site was poorly selected. Engineers Without Borders surveyed the Kamphuan dump site and found that water is percolating through years of accumulated, burnt garbage and now flows to the downstream wetland. This Kamphuan problem is larger than what the SCL project can address meaningfully and the project is unable to provide substantial financial support on the design and construction of a large scale dump site. However, if the TAO requests it, an assessment will be prepared and report provided that details the range of options for the TAO and the communities to consider.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Monitoring and extension of recycling program in villages 2 and 4	Oct 06-March 07	Sumon/Theerachai
Preparation of outreach material on recycling and training of field staff on experience elsewhere with Village Environment Committees	Feb 07	Rubinoff
Monitoring and extension of household composting	Oct 06-March 07	Theerachai/Sumon
Assessment of solid waste management options	tbd	Tawachai

### **2.3.3. Marine resource co-management and capture fisheries management**

The SCL project made a substantial investment of time and effort in facilitating an agreement with the Department of Parks and JoMPA project on capacity development in marine park co-management. This resulted in the establishment of the Laem Son National Park Advisory Council and a major training initiative for the PAC in September 2006, under the guidance of the Coastal Resources Center.

Following the training event, a study tour to North Sulawesi, Indonesia was organized for the PAC in November, with a two day debriefing workshop and planning session in Phuket upon return.

The capacity of JoMPA is very limited. Further major partnership activities with JoMPA would require a significant investment in SCL project staff time for the purposes of coordination, communication, and implementation. Time limitations are a critical factor in determining what can be done successfully in Year 3.

Given this limitation, in the last year of the project, further work on co-management with JoMPA will be directed at 1) preparation of a summary of training and capacity building materials for future use by the Laem Son PAC and other Marine Park advisory groups; and, 2) awareness raising and stimulation of a dialogue on capture fisheries management. A study tour to areas in Thailand with operational fisheries co-management will be organized for the Laem Son National Park Advisory Council and other necessary authorities. *This activity responds to the recommendation of the mid-term evaluation team for the project to provide leadership and a way forward for sustainable capture fisheries management.*

In January 2006 the project held a training event for small fishing boat owners, local authorities and DOF on sustainable fisheries. Capture fisheries management was also discussed at the first regional learning workshop held in May 2006. There are many organizations whose primary goals include capture fisheries management. It would be very difficult for the SCL project to make major inroads in the capture fishery given the complexity of the issue, but opportunities to provide strategic leadership through stimulating public dialogue will be further explored. *Specifically, the interest of the CHARM project to deliver a workshop on capture fisheries hosted at the KCLC in partnership with the SCL project and involving the necessary authorities will be explored.*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Study tour to Manado, Indonesia on marine park management and debriefing/planning workshop	Nov 06	Ricci/Lucia
Preparation of capacity building package for marine park co-management	Dec 06	Ricci
Fisheries co-management study tour	April 07	Dunbar/Bart
Explore opportunities to partner with CHARM project in a workshop in Ranong on capture fisheries management	Jan 07	Bart

#### **2.3.4. Water quality monitoring and management plan for Klong Naka**

A strong recommendation of the Year 1 aquaculture assessment was to monitor the water quality of the Klong Naka and develop a use plan to ensure ecosystem sustainability of mariculture in the waterway. While the Klong Naka is outside the Kamphuan, many members of the Kamphuan villages use the waterway for mussel raft and fish cage culture. The Klong Naka is also within the boundaries of the Laem Son National Park.

An Aquaculture and Fisheries Station, Department of Fisheries, is located in the District boundaries of the Klong Naka. This Station has the mandate to monitor water quality and has the equipment and facilities to do so, but lacks experience and training. The Station Chief has requested assistance in fulfilling its mandate and has agreed to provide a staff member from his office to work with the SCL project in the preparation of a monitoring plan.

This indicates that biomass carrying capacity will have to be determined and the water quality monitored to ensure sustainability. Many of the Kamphuan community members use this water system to culture muscle and raise fish in cages.

The project will work with the DOF Aquaculture and Fisheries Station to determine the carrying capacity of Klong Naka and to develop a monitoring and management plan with the intention that it would be for adoption and implementation by the Aquaculture and Fisheries Station. This

activity provides leveraged resources to the project through the U.S. government Volunteers for Prosperity Program.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Determination of carrying capacity and development of monitoring and management plan for Klong Naka	Jan-March 07	Hopkins/Wolfe
DOF and stakeholder review of monitoring and management plan	May 07	Hopkins/Bart

### **2.3.5. 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 developed for this Program. 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 determine whether a complete EIA is necessary. EIA procedures follow USAID guidelines detailed under CFR 216.

*The mid-term evaluation recommended increasing the level of effort that the project puts into environmental assessment, education and planning. To address this, the field team and SiriConsult will work with the leadership of the five microfinance groups to incorporate rudimentary EIA procedures into lending decision criteria.*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Rapid Environmental Review	As necessary	Dunbar/Rubinoff
Environmental Examination	As necessary	Dunbar/Rubinoff
<i>EIA criteria in microfinance group decision making</i>	<i>Jan-March 07</i>	<i>Samruay/SiriConsult</i>

### **2.3.6. Environmental education and livelihoods**

The by-laws of the village microfinance groups include criteria to ensure that all funded microenterprise activities are environmentally sustainable. However, local awareness of environmental good practices may be limited. As part of the microenterprise training described earlier, training and materials in environmental education will be provided.

Environmental stewardship and training is also one of the themes of the KCLC (see section 2.4).

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Preparation of environmental education materials and curriculum	Jan 07	Rubinoff
Training of trainers in environmental education	Feb 07	Rubinoff

### **2.3.7. Ornamental fish culture**

Ornamental fish culture is being promoted by the DOF. The SCL project has made a decision not to promote this industry at the project site. However, the project could provide assistance in developing criteria for good practices in hatchery design and traceability of hatchery ornamentals if the DOF was interested and committed to working on this.

Activity	Date	Responsible
Technical assistance in ornamental hatchery design and market traceability criteria	tbd	Hopkins

#### **2.4. Kamphuan Community Learning Center**

Institutional programming and start-up of the multi-purpose Kamphuan Community Learning Center (KCLC) will be a high-profile task in Year 3. Construction will be completed in December 2006. The goal is to leave behind a functioning, vibrant program with an operational institutional structure.

The Kamphuan Community Learning Center will provide a venue for large multi-community meetings, and provide a venue for training, workshops, meetings and educational materials 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.

An informational brochure, draft management guidelines and business plan for the Learning Center have been prepared. A three tier management structure is being developed - Board of Directors who will provide general guidance, set policy and seek funding and endowments, a local Steering Committee who will advise the Center Director on programming and management, and the Center Director who will manage Center activities and services and report to both the Steering Committee and Board. The Center will embody a public- private partnership and serve an area of interest larger than the Kamphuan.

The first and initial meeting of the Board of Directors was held November 21, 2006 and the second one is scheduled for 07, December. Upon invitation they have agreed to attend the KCLC inauguration ceremony on December 18, 2006.

An important element for long-term viability of the Center is finance and this must be part of Center programming and design. It is anticipated that the Center will be partially self-supporting. Self-financing options could include establishing a fee structure for groups using the Center outside of Kamphuan to help support maintenance costs. Modest fees can be charged for use of the facilities (conference room, large meeting room, and computers) and for training, brochures and educational materials can be made available for sale, and a donation box or entry fees for visitors of the tsunami memorial room can be charged to help support program costs. Other costs will need to be supported by the members of the Steering Committee and their fund-raising efforts.

The project will explore opportunities to partner with local groups (such as NATR/TREC and local educational institutes) in computer education, and assess interest and need for training microenterprise operators, students, Microfinance Committee members, TAO staff, villagers, and surrounding communities to use computers and internet technology.

The tsunami memorial educational displays and other educational and programmatic elements of the Learning Center will be displayed in an Opening Ceremony in April 2007. The Governor of Ranong, teachers, district officials, TAO, neighboring villages, representatives of the National

Disaster Warning Center and Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management, and others will be invited to build awareness and market the resources and services offered by the Learning Center. On display in addition to the tsunami memorial room and materials will be educational placards on green building design, computer and internet room, conference and training facilities, large outside meeting venue, and microenterprise training and capacity building capabilities.

The landscaped grounds of the Learning Center will provide a unique venue for special events. In support of livelihood diversification at least one special market day of local products will be hosted at the Learning Center grounds. It will feature alternative livelihood practices and products supported by the SCL project. This will be prepared in coordination with the TAO and the “One Tambon, One Product” initiative. It will also feature new products and packaging from outside to spur local ideas for livelihood innovations and sales.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Learning Center construction	Oct - Dec 06	Contractor
Landscape design and landscape work	Nov 06-Jan 07	Contractor
Interior furnishing	Nov 06-Jan 07	Bart
Learning Center institutional development	Oct 06-Jan 07	Rubinoff/Lee/Bart
Draft Learning Center operational plan	End of Oct 06	Rubinoff/Lee/Bart
Preparations for Learning Center inauguration	Nov-Dec 06	Rubinoff/Lee/Bart
Learning Center plan, budget and governance structure complete	Dec 06	Rubinoff/Lee/Bart
Educational placards on green design for display at Learning Center prepared	Dec-Jan 06	Lee/Rubinoff/Bart
Dec 18 inauguration ceremony	Dec 06	Lee/Rubinoff/Bart
Learning Center Board of Directors formalized	Feb 07	Bart/Lee
Learning Center Director assigned	March 07	Bart
Design of tsunami memorial display	Feb 07	Dudley
Computer and internet skills training	March-July 07	NATR/TREC
Road signage for Kamphuan Community Learning Center installed at key locations	March 07	Dunbar
Tsunami displays installed at Center	April 07	Dudley
Tsunami memorial room and Learning Center Programmatic Opening Ceremony	April 07	Bart
Local school environmental educational activities	May-July 07	Sumon
Market day at Learning Center	May 07	Dunbar

*Objectives:*

- Strengthen and diversify livelihood opportunities
- Build capacity in computer technologies
- Support private-public cooperation in Learning Center operational activities
- Establish livelihood development activities at the Learning Center
- Facilitate community meetings and decentralized governance
- Build awareness, capacity and tools for CBDM
- Demonstrate green building and landscaping practices

*Products:*

- Completed physical structure, landscaping, and furnished interior
- Learning Center operational plan

- Road signage to the Kamphuan Community Learning Center
- Tsunami displays
- Educational placards on green design

*Strategies for sustainability:*

- Board of Directors meets twice annually
- Steering Committee convenes bi-monthly meetings
- Agreements with schools and local partners to use the Learning Center for educational programs on environmental stewardship, tsunami awareness, computer skills, enterprise training, etc.
- Nationally recognized exhibit and learning site on community-based tsunami preparedness
- Members of village disaster planning groups serve as resource people and trainers in disaster preparedness for visitors to tsunami memorial displays
- Grounds of the KCLC used for “One Tambon, One Product” marketing events of local livelihood products

## **2.5. Community-based disaster management (CBDM)**

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plans have been prepared in two of 7 villages. The field team will oversee the completion of the other 5 in Year 3. DRM plans include the conduct of risk and hazard analysis, hazard mapping, response following the hazard, evacuation plans and local alert and early warning system.

To increase local governance and sustainability, efforts will be made to introduce disaster preparedness to the TAO annual plan. In this way, the TAO will more directly integrate with Village CBDM plans and provide multi-village Kamphuan level disaster planning.

GIS hazard maps will be completed in the first quarter of FY07. The GIS maps and the hand-drawn hazard maps will be housed in the Learning Center as part of the disaster management display. They will also be made available in a easy to use format on cd for use in training and local planning.

A series of three out of four CBDM training events have been completed with the final one in the series to be on skills training in emergency first response (First Aid, CRP, Search and Rescue, etc.). An appropriate partner still needs to be identified. The Thai Red Cross Disaster Response Team is one candidate. The training is tentatively programmed to take place in January 2007.

Tsunami evacuation drills will be conducted in early 2007 in at least two of the Kamphuan villages, involving an estimated 500 people. Lessons learned from the exercise will be transferred to the other villages and TAO. This will be conducted in coordination with the IOTWS TARNs System regional evacuation drill test. Specific dates are therefore dependent on TARNs.

Outreach materials on selected topics covered in the four training events on CBDM over the life of the project will be prepared and made accessible at the Learning Center. The tsunami display and educational room will be designed, prepared, and installed over the February-April 2007 period.

Activity	Date	Responsible
Preparation of Village disaster risk management plans in remaining 5 villages	Jan-May 06	Theerachai/Dunbar
Completion of GIS inundation and disaster management maps	Sept-Nov 06	Rubinoff
Preparation of outreach and educational materials	Oct-Jan 07	Rubinoff
Assessment of coastal community resilience using IOTWS self assessment tool	Dec 06	IOTWS
Introduction of disaster planning in TAO annual plan	Dec 06	Soparth, Theerachai
Medical first response training	Jan 07	Thai Red Cross/ADPC
Tsunami evacuation drills with national warning system	Feb 07	Dudley
Translation and transcription of tsunami survivor interviews completed	Feb 07	Dudley, Sumon
Tsunami display and educational material at Learning Center completed	April 07	Dudley, Sumon

*Objectives:*

- Build awareness, capacity and tools for CBDM

*Products:*

- Tsunami survivor DVD edited for educational use
- Digital maps for coastal hazard planning and training
- CBDM educational materials
- Assessment of coastal community resilience
- Village disaster management plans

*Strategies for sustainability:*

- Village-owned disaster management plans and committees implement actions and meet periodically
- Tambon disaster management is incorporated in annual work plan
- Tsunami memorial room at Learning Center sponsors on-going activities and brings study tours and visitors
- Village CBDM plan members are resource experts for educational activities and visitors to Learning Center tsunami memorial room

## **2.6. Strengthening TAO governance capacity**

A capacity and training needs assessment of the TAO was conducted in August 2006. A number of training needs were identified and the TAO has expressed a strong interest in further capacity building exercises.

Three additional training sessions will be offered with a focus on general governance skills (including leadership training, conflict management, and ecosystem concepts) and more specialized skills training (e.g. planning techniques, EIA methods, data management, outreach and communications). *The training will incorporate ecosystem concepts and environmental awareness.* This will not be the first training provided by the project on environmental themes. Past training for TAO officers and village residents have included mangrove planting, waste management, and sustainable capture fishing practices. The specific design and content for the three training sessions will be developed by Dr. Soparth (AIT) and Virginia Lee (CRC). *A greater*

*emphasis on TAO training and capacity-building was recommended by the mid-term evaluation team.*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Training session 1	Feb 07	Soparth/Lee
Training session 2	April 07	Soparth/Lee
Training session 3	June 07	Soparth/Lee

*Objectives:*

- Strengthen Kamphuan TAO and village leaders knowledge and skills in good governance

*Products:*

- Training materials

*Strategies for sustainability:*

- Help local officials do their job better and feel better about their knowledge and skills

## **2.7 Regional learning and capacity building**

*Objectives:*

- Organize and host study tours to India, Indonesia, Maldives and Sri Lanka that demonstrate good practices of post disaster rehabilitation that can be replicated
- Improve the transfer of ideas and techniques through small grants and sharing good practices on post disaster rehabilitation
- Build long-term capacity in the Asian region in coastal management

*Products:*

- Replication of new practices
- Lessons learned on the replication of tsunami recovery practices
- Discussion paper on regional comparative assessment of post-tsunami goals and outcomes
- Regional Learning Workshop recommendations and proceedings report
- Curriculum on coastal hazard planning and management for graduate degree training program

*Strategies for sustainability:*

- AIT graduate program developed on coastal community resilience
- Good practices replicated in new sites

### **2.7.1. Regional study tours and learning workshop**

In support of the regional learning objectives of the SCL project, site visits to demonstrate best practices on post tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation will be organized for participants from around the region. Participants will travel to pre-determined project sites based on their particular needs and interests. *To the extent possible, the study tours will build a strong natural resource management component into the learning agenda.*

Each participant will be asked to prepare a report on lessons learned and a plan for how the new idea or practice will be adapted in their project. In addition, they will be provided a small grant, matched by their own project's budget, to catalyze implementation of specific new practices.

Their experience will be shared with other participants at the Second Regional Learning Workshop.

The site visits will be arranged following an initial reconnaissance tour of projects in the four countries. The number of sites and participants will depend on costs, but it is anticipated that there will be roughly four or five groups of 3-5 participants visiting four or five different study sites. Each study tour would be about 5 days (2 days travel and 3 days in-country meetings and site visits). In-country hosts will be requested to organize and pay for or subsidize in-country costs at the study site. A study tour coordinator will be hired and facilitate debriefing sessions and lesson drawing during the study tour.

Additional input to the Second Regional Learning Workshop will be a discussion paper on post-tsunami national goals, principles and outcomes. This paper will be prepared by CRC with the information from a questionnaire and the input of country contacts in India, Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand. *This discussion paper will also include a strong natural resource management and ecosystem governance component.*

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Study tour coordinator selected	Oct 06	Bart
Andaman coast study tour	Oct 06	Olsen
Preparation of discussion paper on comparative assessment of post-tsunami goals and outcomes	Sept 06- April 07	Olsen
Reconnaissance tour of projects in four countries	Nov 06	Bart
Definition of study tour schedule and guidelines for participant responsibilities and small grant projects	Dec 06	Bart
Execution of study tours	Dec 06- March 07	Study tour coordinator
Small grant applications received and implementation of approved small grants projects	Jan 06-April 06	Study tour coordinator
Second Regional Learning Workshop	May 07	Study tour coordinator
Workshop recommendations and proceedings report	July 07	Olsen

### **2.7.2. Regional capacity building in coastal ecosystem management**

The SCL project and partnership of AIT with CRC have lead to the creation of new capacity building initiatives in the Asian region. AIT has approved the development of a new graduate program in Disaster Management and Engineering. This program is being developed in collaboration with IOTWS. The lessons learned from the SCL project, regional lessons learned, and toolkit on CCR produced by the IOTWS project will be used to structure some elements of the program and will be incorporated as resource material. This will extend the impact and sharing of experience from the demonstration project to new generations of coastal and hazard management professionals and may provide a mechanism for continued technical assistance and monitoring at the site as part of graduate student projects.

A second initiative is the design of a long-term partnership in coastal ecosystem management in Asia located at AIT. The partnership would include training, education, and field projects to build regional capacity, place-based lessons learned, and leadership in coastal ecosystem management.

These are leveraged activities and do not draw from SCL project funds.

A third regional capacity building initiative is to host an Asian Institute in Coastal Management at AIT. CRC convened Summer Institute 2006 in Rhode Island and the SCL project supported 3 participants. Another Summer Institute is proposed for 2007, but held in Thailand. The first Asian Institute will have a focus on the special theme of “Coastal Disaster Preparedness and Planning” and will include coastal ecosystem governance and natural resource management components.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Three week Asian training Institute on coastal ecosystem management	Aug 07	Ricci/Lee

### 3. Schedule of International Technical Assistance

<b>Person/Institution</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Date</b>
Pam Rubinoff, CRC	CBDM, Learning Center programming and institutional development	Oct 06
Stephen Olsen, CRC(1)	Thailand post tsunami recovery and rehabilitation	
Glenn Ricci (CRC)	Laem Son National Park Advisory Council study tour to North Sulawesi, Indonesia	Nov 06
Virginia Lee, CRC	Learning Center	
Pam Rubinoff, CRC (2)	CBDM, Learning Center inauguration	Dec 06
Kevin Hopkins, UHH	Klang Naka water quality monitoring and management planning	Jan 06
Kate Wolfe (3)	Klang Naka carrying capacity assessment, water quality monitoring and training	
Dawn Kotowicz, CRC	Socioeconomic and microfinance assessment	Jan-March 07
Pam Rubinoff, CRC (2)	CBDM, Village Environment Committees, outreach materials	Feb 07
Brian Crawford, CRC	Microfinance and microenterprise assessment and good practices	
Walter Dudley, UHH	CBDM	
Virginia Lee, CRC	Governance and skill building training	
Kevin Hopkins, UHH	Water quality monitoring and management plan	April 07
Walter Dudley, UHH	Learning Center tsunami memorial display and educational materials	
Stephen Olsen, CRC	Regional learning workshop	May 07
James Tobey, CRC	Regional learning workshop	
Virginia Lee, CRC	Asian Institute in Coastal Management	Aug 07
Pam Rubinoff, CRC	Asian Institute in Coastal Management	
Cindy Moreau, CRC	Project close-out	Sept 07
James Tobey, CRC	Reporting and end of project close-out	

(1) Costs co-supported by United Nations

(2) Costs co-supported by IOTWS

(3) Volunteer for Prosperity

#### 4. PMP Monitoring

FY07 targets for USAID’s Results Framework for the Regional Tsunami Reconstruction Special Objective (SpO) 498-045 are shown below.

The target for new businesses created is adjusted downward from 20 to 15. The reason for this change is that it is challenging to create new businesses and difficult to determine in advance how many of the new practices that are tested will be successful.

We also adjust “old businesses restarted” from 20 to 30. It is expected that as time evolves there will be fewer and fewer businesses restarted. Instead, a growing proportion of loans will support existing business growth. However, with the successful repayment rate of loans and growth in new members of the microfinance groups, we feel that 30 is a realistic target for old businesses restarted.

#### Performance Monitoring Plan -- Post-Tsunami Livelihood Rehabilitation Program

USAID Tsunami Reconstruction SpO Results	Indicators	FY	Planned*	Actual
<b>S.O. Level Indicators</b>  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"> <li>• 7 new businesses created through microenterprise loans</li> <li>• 1 herb drying microenterprise created</li> <li>• 1 catfish hatchery and seed production microenterprise created</li> <li>• 5 fish-duck-vegetable integrated farms created</li> <li>• 2 village recycling and composting enterprises created</li> <li>• 5 Village Microfinance enterprises created</li> </ul>
		07	15	
	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	
<b>IR 1 Transition from Camps to Communities</b>	Number and value of loans to micro and small enterprises	05	-	0
		06	\$70,000 in loans to 100 beneficiaries	\$157,368 in loans (US\$131,579 initial capital disbursement plus \$25,789 in loans repaid and relent )  296 beneficiaries (110M, 186F).

		<b>07</b>	\$100,000 in new loan capital plus \$30,000 in loans repaid and relent for a total of 160	
Number of micro and small enterprise recipients receiving grant packages (e.g. assets, grants, training)		<b>05</b>	-	<p>403 entrepreneurs (161M, 110F) receive training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 (8M, 1F) trained in basics of catfish fish seed production</li> <li>• 256 (89M, 167F) microfinance group members trained in microfinance</li> <li>• 126 (58M, 68F) microfinance group members trained in business planning (3)</li> </ul> <p>12 (1M, 11F) entrepreneurs receive grant packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 (1M, 11F) received financial assistance to start a catering service</li> </ul>
		<b>06</b>	250 recipients of financial assistance and/or training	<p>367 entrepreneurs (178M, 169F) receive training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54 (24M, 30F) microfinance group members trained in finance and credit management (3)</li> <li>• 24 (9M, 15F) trained in accounting (3)</li> <li>• 94 (60M, 34F) trained in agricultural product safety</li> <li>• 9 (8M, 1F) trained in catfish seed production</li> <li>• 11 (3M, 8F) trained in mushroom farming</li> <li>• 6 (6M) trained in ornamental fish culture</li> <li>• 20 (20M) trained in fishing good practices and safety-at-sea</li> <li>• 23 (15M, 8F) trained cage culture fish farmers in feeding practices</li> <li>• 50 (36M, 14F) trained in livestock husbandry</li> <li>• 76 (17M, 59F) trained in recycling and composting practices</li> </ul> <p>417 (155M, 262F) entrepreneurs receive grant packages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 entrepreneurs (8M, 1F) supported with grant for catfish hatchery</li> <li>• 6 entrepreneurs (5M, 1F) and 5 households assisted with duck-fish-vegetable farming</li> <li>• 397 members (141M, 256F) of 5 microfinance groups received start up grant capital</li> <li>• 5 entrepreneurs (1M, 4F) receive equipment for herb drying and packaging enterprise</li> </ul>
		<b>07</b>	150	

<b>IR 2 Rebuild Infrastructure</b>	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"> <li>• Water supply lines to 46 homes, village 2</li> <li>• 1,000 liter water storage tanks to 29 households, village 2</li> <li>• 2 X 1,000 liter water storage tanks, village 1</li> <li>• 2 drainage canals repaired, villages 1 and 7</li> <li>• Village 3 sewer line repaired</li> <li>• Sports field cleaned of tsunami debris and sod planted</li> </ul>
		07	0	
	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	0	
<b>IR 3 Early Warning System installed</b>	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	
<b>IR 4 The capacity of governments to plan and undertake reconstruction strengthened</b>	Number of agencies that received technical support	05	-	1 (TAO)
		06	5	5 government agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TAO</li> <li>• Provincial Department of Disaster Management</li> <li>• District Disaster Management Office</li> <li>• Department of Fisheries</li> <li>• DNP</li> </ul>
		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. LOP 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.

Note: many of these individuals are the same as recipients of training in previous reporting period

## 5. Project Coordination

The project is coordinated at many levels. At the local level, the field staff coordinate with the communities through the Community Volunteer Facilitators and village leaders. The CoP and field staff coordinate with local government authorities through frequent meetings.

The CoP is responsible for coordination with Thailand partners in subagreements (e.g. Siri Consult and ADPC) and with AIT technical experts contracted to work on specific tasks. The CoP and CRC Program Leader coordinate foreign technical assistance from URI and UHH. For each project activity an individual or institution is assigned as lead. This may be one of the field staff or a technical expert from outside the site.

The CoP is the primary contact for coordination with RDM/A on project implementation and with Thai line agencies and other donor projects (e.g. CHARM, IOTWS and JOMPA).

## 6. Communications Plan

The goal of this communications plan is to raise the visibility of the Program at the project site, in Thailand, and globally, and to communicate the benefits of the Program at all levels. The plan includes the following:

- *Kampan in Action* bi-monthly newsletters distributed to TAO, communities, and local partners highlighting activities, events, and accomplishments
- Semi-annual village-wide meetings to report on program progress and review next steps
- Public ceremonies and events with posters, banners, and certificates (Learning Center inauguration ceremony; delivery of certificates to participants of training events; community disaster preparedness events, etc.)
- Quarterly meetings with DOF, DMCR, DNP, and TICA
- Project documents accessible on CRC website ([www.crc.uri.edu](http://www.crc.uri.edu))
- Contributions to RDM/A Asia Environment Office Weekly Update
- Contributions to USAID Tsunami Newsletters

## 7. Reporting

Reporting will include the following:

1. The Field Program Manager will provide weekly updates to the CoP and URI Program Manager
2. The CoP will provide a bi-monthly email brief on significant Program developments and achievements to USAID RDM/A and the URI Program Manager
3. AIT will provide quarterly financial reports to URI
4. The URI Program Manager is responsible for preparing and submitting FY07 quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports to USAID RDM/A. The schedule of reporting is as follows:
  - Quarterly reports for the periods ending December 31, 2006, March 31, 2007, and June 30, 2007)
  - Semi-annual reports with PMP results for the period ending March 31, 2007
  - Annual report with PMP results for the period ending September 30, 2007

## 8. Close-out

A detailed close out plan will be prepared before the end of the second quarter that details administrative tasks and timeline for close-out (financial, personnel, office and equipment, records) and programmatic strategies and tasks. Programmatic strategies include how to disengage from the communities and communicate departure and when to disengage and phase out certain activities.

Closing events will be scheduled at the field site and in Bangkok. These events will celebrate successes and give thanks to all those who have participated and helped make the project successful. The national workshop will feature lessons learned.

Activity	Date	Responsible
Administrative close-out plan prepared	Jan 07	Tobey
Meetings with Village Leaders and TAO on project phase out	June 07	Bart
Field site closing celebration	Sept 07	Bart
Bangkok closing workshop	August 07	Bart

## 9. Budget

The budget tables below provide a summary of the overall budget viewed in three different ways – by program element, object class category and by recipient.

<b>Budget by Program Element</b>	
<b>Assess impact, facilitate consensus, and build a common vision for action</b>	<b>\$102,369</b>
Village, TAO, and national meetings	\$23,007
Kamphuan In Action newsletters	\$10,302
Socioeconomic survey and livelihoods assessment	\$69,059
<b>Reestablish and diversify environmentally sustainable livelihoods</b>	<b>\$549,043</b>
Community works	\$53,085
Microfinance	\$88,090
Microenterprise training and capacity building	\$178,451
Demonstration of new livelihoods and practices	\$90,215
Solid waste recycling	\$33,557
Marine resource co-management	\$65,117
Water quality monitoring	\$25,635
Environmental education	\$59,892
<b>Kamphuan Community Learning Center operations/program development</b>	<b>\$61,784</b>
Program and institutional development	\$51,883
Inaugural Ceremony	\$9,901
<b>Enhancing capacity in sustainable livelihoods</b>	<b>\$63,480</b>
TAO capacity building	\$38,133
Tourism strategy planning	\$24,512
<b>Regional Learning</b>	<b>\$345,045</b>
Regional study tour and learning workshop	\$176,798
Regional capacity building in coastal ecosystem management	\$84,132
Asian Institute in Coastal Management	\$84,115

<b>Project Management</b>	<b>\$222,100</b>
Project Management	\$222,100
<b>Infrastructure and Community-based Disaster Management</b>	<b>\$135,581</b>
Outreach and education materials	\$12,012
Community-based training and technical assistance	\$67,584
Tsunami display and education materials	\$55,985
<b>Kamphuan Community Learning Center Construction</b>	<b>\$ 207,693</b>
Facility construction	\$104,168
landscaping	\$21,563
Outfitting	\$81,962
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,732,096</b>

### Budget by Object Code

Personnel	\$ 198,997
Consultants	\$ 149,120
Fringe	\$ 76,521
Operating	\$ 37,317
Travel	\$ 88,033
Subcontracts	\$ 1,001,710
Indirect	\$ 180,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,732,096</b>

### Budget by Recipient

Coastal Resources Center	\$ 730,385
University of Hawaii - Hilo	\$ 98,439
Asian Institute of Technology	\$ 903,271
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,732,096</b>