



# Rebuilding Lives, Reviving Communities **After** the Tsunami



9 Month Progress Report  
(January-September, 2005)

**Save Andaman Network**  
160/9 Praram 9 Road, Tambon Tab Tieng, Ampur Muang,  
Trang 92000, THAILAND  
Tel/Fax: 075-220471  
E-mail: [saveandaman@yahoo.com](mailto:saveandaman@yahoo.com).....  
Website: [www.saveandaman.com](http://www.saveandaman.com)



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*“Amid tremendous collaboration between different sectors we all thought and worked together. Many places, although terribly affected by the tsunami are now turning the crisis to opportunities by empowering and respecting the rights and dignity of the affected people to take part in rebuilding their lives”*

*Save Andaman Network, June 2005*

# 9 Months After We Joined Forces to Revive the People

When the tsunami struck on 26th December 2004 friends and allies including tourists, businessmen and individuals from the service sector and the private sector straight away began providing immediate relief to small-scale fisherfolk and victims from other marginalized groups.

The Federation of Southern Fisherfolk, which is a member of the Assembly of the Poor, is a network of 18 small-scale fisherfolk groups scattered around Thailand's 13 southern provinces. These groups come from both the Andaman Sea coast and the Gulf of Thailand coast, from provinces as far apart as Chumphon and Narathiwat, and from the Songkhla Lake area. Suddenly these groups came forward and declared, 'Within 3 months we will be able to stand on our own two feet.'

On the very first day following the tsunami, many of our civil society friends in the South met together with the small-scale fisherfolk groups and formed the Coalition Network for Andaman Community Support, which today has become more commonly known as the Save Andaman Network.

Nationally, supporters from across the country displayed their solidarity and made a tangible contribution through the formation of the Collaborative Network for the Rehabilitation of Andaman Communities and Natural Resources. This is just one example of the cooperation and assistance we have received from non-governmental organizations, government officials and international bodies, as well as from numerous individuals with whom we have longstanding relationships or else have just met!



# Where Are We 9 Months After the Tsunami?

■ Amidst the tragic loss of loved ones and of homes, there is a tremendous sense of collaboration between the victims of the tsunami, and they have a strong desire to help themselves. They have mobilized themselves and they are thinking collectively. They are actively helping one another in a mutual way and without any sense of selfishness. Indeed many communities are successfully turning crisis into opportunity, empowering themselves and exercising their rights with due dignity.

■ Boys and girls and young men and women, of a wide range of ages and abilities, rushed to the tsunami-affected areas to help as volunteers. They are learning hand-in-hand with the communities they are helping, creating a sense of social awareness that hadn't previously existed in Thailand. Young faces are once again returning to rural work and to the service of marginalized groups.

■ Last but not least there is a constant flow of support from our friends and allies, not only from within Thailand and the global South, but from all over the world. From Japan, Scandinavia, Europe at large, the United States. And assistance is coming not only from non-governmental organizations but from big businesses too, as part of an expanding mutually supportive network.

Everyone working to revive the tsunami-affected communities feels a deep sense of responsibility and belonging. Everyone is focused on people-centered approaches, determined to promote the self-reliance and self-governance of these communities who have lost so much. The goal is to ensure the communities can stand on their own two feet in the long term.

None of us claims to 'own' any of the work we do. Instead there is shared responsibility, and an awareness that we ourselves must be grateful that the communities have allowed us this opportunity to help them and learn from them.

It is for the sake of accountability, trust and sustainability that we are resolutely promoting community organizations. And, perhaps more importantly, community organizations give a strong sense of purpose which leads to real insight and wisdom.

*Part of our role is to bridge the gap between our countless supporters and the tsunami-affected communities we are all striving to help. We invite you to study this 9-month report, and see how your contribution has helped revitalize communities in the aftermath of the tsunami.*

**Dr. Bunchar Pongpanich**  
Chairperson of Save Andaman Network

*On behalf of  
Save Andaman Network,  
The Collaborative Network for the Rehabilitation of  
Andaman Communities and Natural Resources  
Sustainable Development Foundation*

# Overview of Damages in the 6 Andaman Provinces Caused by Tsunami

The tsunami occurred on the 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2004 lead to one of the most disastrous destruction to people's lives and properties in the history. Amid such phenomenonal loss, there is a marginalized group namely the small-scale fisherfolk. They too had lost their lives, house, fishing equipment and boats that are essentials for the survival of their family members.



## Overview of Damages in the Six Andaman Provinces Caused by Tsunami

### Communities and Villages

Total number of Small-Scale Fisherfolk	
Village along Andaman Coast	418
Severely affected	47
Partly affected	360
Not affected	11

### Losses of Lives (Thai and Foreigners)

Death	5,395
Missing	2,817
Injured	8,457
Number of Children lost their Parents	1,373

### Houses

Totally damage	3,302
Severely damage	1,504

### Fishery

Numbers of small-scale fishing boats damaged	4,783
Number of large-scale fishing boats damaged	1,202
Number of Fish Farming damaged	6,275
Number of pieces of fishing equipment damaged	6,668

### Livestock

Number of cattle	448
Number goats and sheep	926
Number of bird	10,011
Number pigs	2,106

### Agriculture

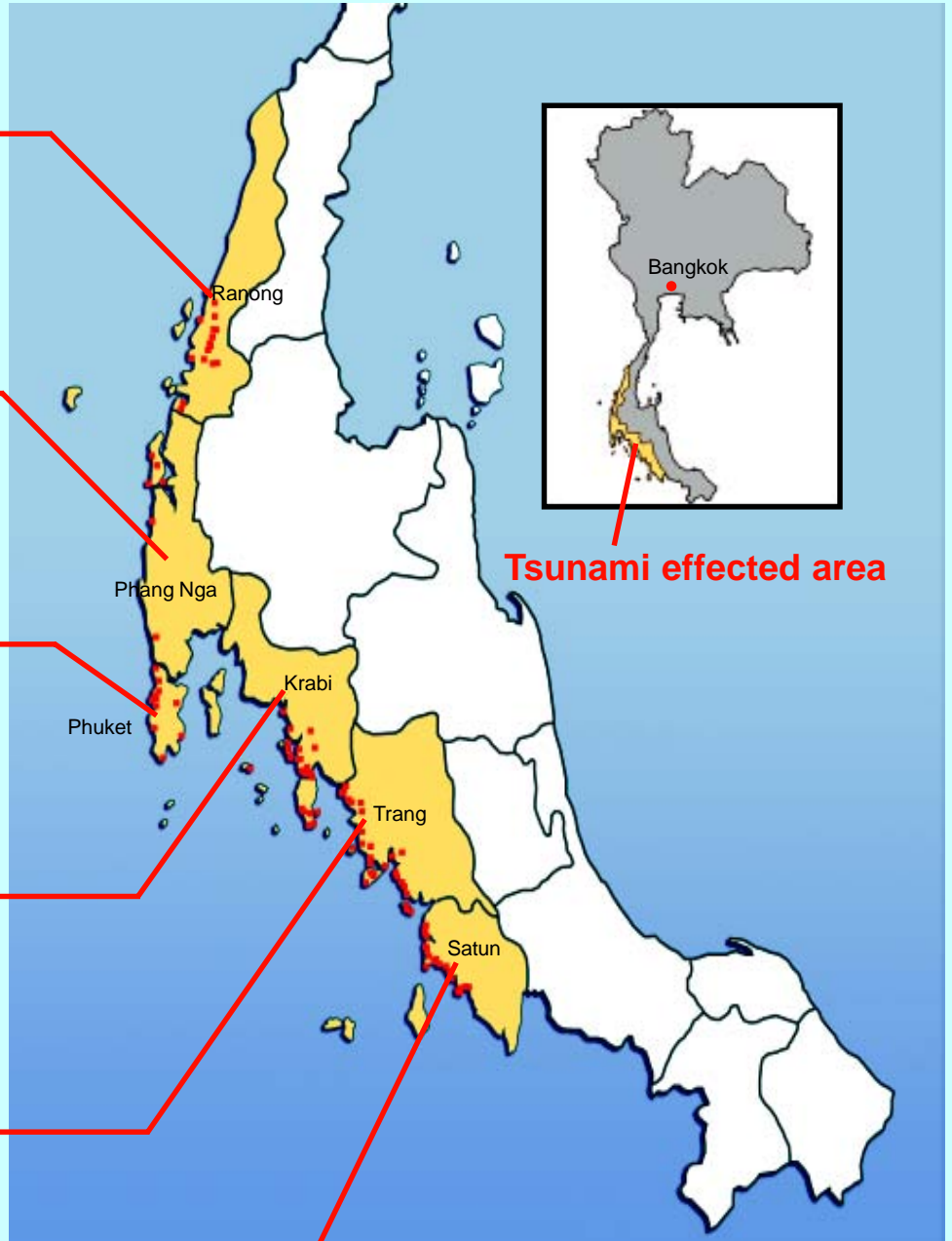
Rice farming (Rai)	262
Field crop (Rai)	2,142
Plantation (Rai)	6,710
Others (Rai)	

### Business Owner

Number of street stalls	4,306
Number of shops	258
Number of restaurant	345
Number of hotels	328
Local infrastructure	
Number of schools	24
Temple/mosques/churches	27
Number of piers	38
Number of bridges	35
Number of roads/water pipes	92
Dam/small-scale irrigation/ Watergate (places)	18
Electrical systems/water system/ telephone system	104
Public shelter and others	113

*Data source: Geo-informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA), 15 February, 2005)*







## Save Andaman Network (SAN)


Save Andaman Network, SAN, is the network of community organizations, private sector, and public sector formed on the 28th December, 2004 to provide immediate and long-term relief for the tsunami-affected communities along the Andaman Coast of Thailand.

The members of SAN include The Federation of Southern Fisherfolk, NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD – South), Community Organization Development Institute – Southern region, Rakpaktai Projects : Dab Ban Dab Muang and Rian Ru Yu Dee Tee Pak Tai, Four regions Slum Network, Foundation for Children, Thai Volunteer Service, Wildlife Fund Thailand (under the Royal Patronage of H.M. The Queen), San Saeng Arun Foundation, etc.

Sustainable Development Foundation, NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD), Thai Cement Foundation are the secretariat and serve as a coordination unit. Additionally, SAN also work closely with Chumchon Thai Foundation and the Community Development Institute.





Philosophy	Objectives and Approaches	Long term Benefits
 <p><b>Direct Participation by Villagers</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We encourage affected communities to develop their own assistance program.</li> <li>• Through our network, our staffs and volunteers have been working with / living in 189 affected communities.</li> <li>• Help communities form “self governance” and participate in designing their own recovery programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villagers take ownership in their own recovery program.</li> <li>• Strengthen communities, foster democracy, and self governance.</li> <li>• Allow communities to collectively solve future problems and self manage during crisis.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Community Revival</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide relief aids and assistance.</li> <li>• Restore livelihoods and jobs (i.e. Fisherfolk’s boatyard Project).</li> <li>• Enhance living conditions and way of life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisherfolk’s boatyard projects to serve as long-term boat repair and building facilities.</li> <li>• Develop other skills to create more job opportunity for villagers.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Sustainable Long-term Development</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assists communities with long-term development plans</li> <li>• Educating and assisting villagers in managing household debt</li> <li>• Promoting village funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create self governed communities that are able to look after their own welfare.</li> <li>• Reduced debt burden and creates financial discipline for villagers.</li> <li>• Community managed funds.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Turn Crisis into Opportunity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use this opportunity to solve any pending pre-tsunami problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land ownership issues</li> <li>- Clean water system</li> <li>- Environmental infringement</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Villagers to have legal claim to their land.</li> <li>• Environment protection / sustainable utilization of environmental resources.</li> </ul>

# Current Relief Efforts and Collaboration Between SAN and Tsunami Affected Communities Towards Sustainable Recovery in the Tsunami Aftermath



## Network's Philosophies

- Ensuring that affected communities receive assistance with dignity.
- Self-governance of affected communities
- Community participation
- Wide distribution
- Equal and fair distribution
- No discrimination
- Accountability and transparency
- Providing relief assistance enabling the local community to be self-reliant in the long-term.

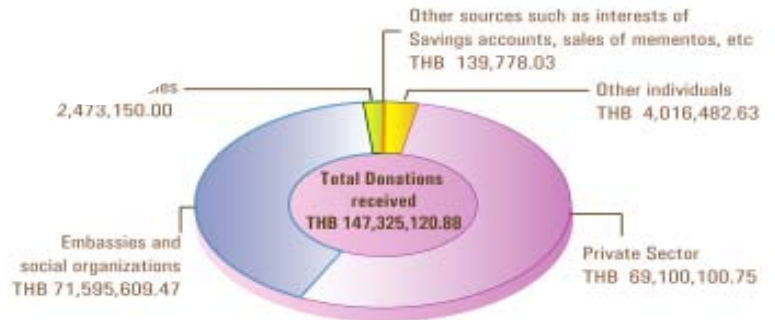
Following the Tsunami disaster on the 26<sup>th</sup> December 2004, Thai society witnessed a tremendous flow of generous supports and donation from the Thai people, foreigners, community members, government agencies, private sectors, civil society, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and many others, all joined effort to help the tsunami affected victims. The Save Andaman Network (SAN) together with the Collaborative Network for the Rehabilitation of Andaman Communities and Natural Resources, which is a network of 44 non-governmental organizations under the NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD) were also one of the groups that has provided a relief support to the marginalized group from the early days of the tsunami attack.

The first stage of the relief effort involved providing immediate assistance through distribution of daily necessities particularly food, clothing, medicine and temporary shelters as well as taking care of psychological trauma suffered by the people affected by the disaster. SAN placed high importance in close cooperation with the victims and members of the local communities and their participation in solving problems in order that they would be able to revive and strengthen the community once again.

Despite its active roles in immediate relief and soothing psychological trauma for the marginalized victims, SAN does not consider itself to be a charitable organization or proclaim to find solutions for the affected people. On the other hand, it views itself as a companion of communities during times of crisis, building their capacity to be able to stand on their own two feet, govern their own relief system and receive assistance in a way that maintains their dignity and does not view them simply as victims. The approach of self-governance is a fundamental approach adopted by SAN to ensure a fair, equal, non-repetitive and transparent distribution of aid among the community members, which otherwise would lead to unbearable internal conflicts in the community. Through the above philosophy, SAN works very closely with the affected communities that it has had been working with, especially with the Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society operates in the 6 affected province the national network called, The Federation of Southern Fisherfolk, Thailand. At the same time, it also tries to outreach communities that have never been organized as a group, before encouraging them to design and establish their own relief distribution system.

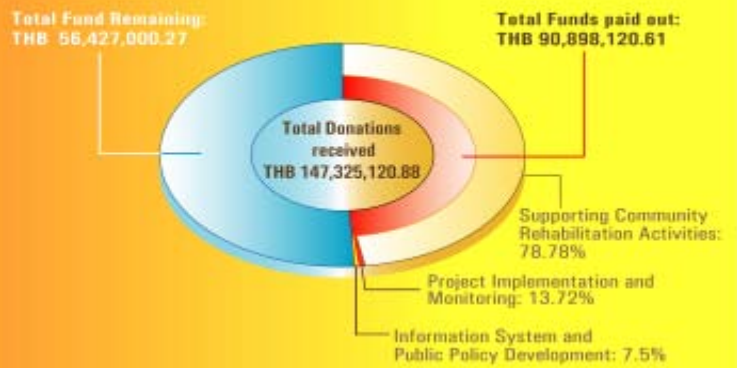
# Budget and SAN's Implementation

**Budget Received From Donations**  
(January – September 2005)

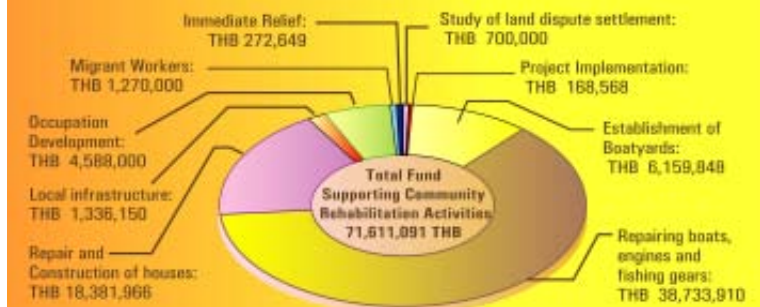


Since January, 2005, SAN received donation from public sector, private sector, and civil society at the total sum of THB 147,325,120.88 (As of 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2005). Between January – September 2005, a total amount of THB 90,898,120.61 was spent to provide support for 121 tsunami affected fishing villages in the 6 Southern provinces. The support includes boat /fishing gear repairing, occupational development, rebuilding local infrastructure such as community's village hall, road, and new houses. The support also extended to provide occupational opportunities.

**Receipts and Expenditures**  
(January – September 2005)



**Breakdown of Fund Supporting Community Rehabilitation Activities**  
(January – September, 2005)



# Community rehabilitation and Community's Revolving Fund



Rehabilitating the tsunami affected community through the establishment of community's revolving fund is one approach for reducing the incident of duplicate assistance, but ensuring a long term support for the community. This revolving fund will remain with the community as a source of fund to be further distribute to other tsunami-affected people within the community and revolve back into the community's central fund. The fund will be used to support other community developed plans and activities, specified by the community themselves. Base on this, the revolving fund is aiming to help support occupational rehabilitation for the tsunami affected community members, to promote self-reliance, people's participation in development as well as strengthening community's organization.

The community-based revolving fund's management and administration specifically formed to support the repairing of boat and fishing gear. The operation of the fund is a development of the existing saving groups that originated long before the tsunami. The role of SAN is to provide a 'start off' fund before it can be revolved. In the case of affected communities that do not have experience on community organizing, SAN has facilitated such activity to happen before building their capacity in areas where their skill is lacking. These include accounting and many others. Community members who have agreed to become the member of the community's revolving fund scheme are entitled to take a loan to finance their boat and fishing gears repairing, for instance, to specifically support the procurement cost such as wood. Under the revolving fund, the members are responsible for repaying the loan to the community's fund after the 'repayment free period'. The period and conditions of repayment must be discussed and agreed among the community revolving fund's committee. Therefore, rule and regulation for the fund's administration can varies from one village to another, depending on local factors present in the village. Giving that there is a limitation of relief fund, this approach has reassured that other members who were also affected by the tsunami are being able to equally and fairly access assistance. The funding will provide a resource pool for the community who may wish to

conduct developmental and natural resource and environmental conservation as well as setting up community's welfare system activities without relying for the support of external donors. Moreover, the mobilization of community members to implement such activity has built capacity of community with respect to their attitude, providing clarity for the community to access fund, being able to stand up on their feet with pride

## Procedures for Establishing Community's Revolving Fund

1. Establish a set of committee for the revolving fund. The committee members should consist of community's representatives, formal leader, natural leader, religion leader, representative from housewife group, saving group, youth group, and environment conversation group. Other community's organization and SAN advisory committee give advise to the group.
2. Draw up the funds regulation consisting of fund without return regulation (in case of public interest activities), loan fund regulation (in case of career rehabilitation activities).
3. Issue the regulations on loan repayment, regular contribution and book keeping management.
4. Committee and staff from SAN conduct monitoring and evaluate the revolving fund.



## Community's Revolving Fund Supported by SAN

Between January – September, 2005, SAN contributed a fund towards community's revolving fund at the total amount of 44,893,758 THB. The revolving funds have been established to support the cost of boat, fishing gear, and engine repairing as well as for occupational development-related activities. The present network's assessment shows that, under SAN's target 121 villages, 39 villages have already begun to repay the loan back to community's revolving fund.

# Boatyard: Occupational Development and Preservation of Traditional Knowledge of the Small-Scale Fisherfolk



Boats are very important assets, therefore regular maintenance of boats is necessary for the small-scale fisherfolk. In providing relief for the tsunami affected communities, SAN understands and believes that repairing boats and fishing gears is a priority during the first 6 months, providing that the assistance is managed by the community themselves. The objectives of boatyards are to provide venues where communities can repair their boats and fishing gears as well as to provide an opportunity for occupational development. Furthermore, by creating common venues where people can work together, a sense of solidarity and cooperation are further strengthened at the same time.

There are two types of boatyards. The first is small/medium permanent boatyards, which is a roofed building with a boat lifter. This type of boatyard can accommodate 3 boats per one roll. The second is a mobile boatyard which does not have a permanent building, but only compose of a set of machine and repairing equipment that can be moved to places and places.

The setting up of boatyard does not only serve as a venue for repairing boats, but also as a local school where people who are interested are free to come and learn new skills about boat building from the elder in the village. Where the knowledge is not found in the village, SAN helped contact boat builders from elsewhere to come and work in the boatyards and transfers their knowledge and skills as they go along. Both experience boat

builders and new learners have worked together to rebuild a number of boats under which they can earn income from.

*“For fisherman, boats are everything in our lives. Only with boats, we can do everything. Boat is a mean of traveling, go to the sea to catch fish and even serves as a shelter. Even houses are not as important as boats. We build temporary houses in some places and we decide to settle down. This is when the community starts to grow.”*



**Mr. Samaair Jaemodoor, the General Secretary of the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk** add *“Not only the fishing gears, but boats are the main tools that provide us livelihood security. With the boats, we can go to the market, buy things, see a doctor, even delivering a baby..... the small-scale therefore worship and bond with their boats more than other possessions, simply because they do not have many choices like the people who live on the land”*

## Procedures for Establishing and Managing Community's Boatyards

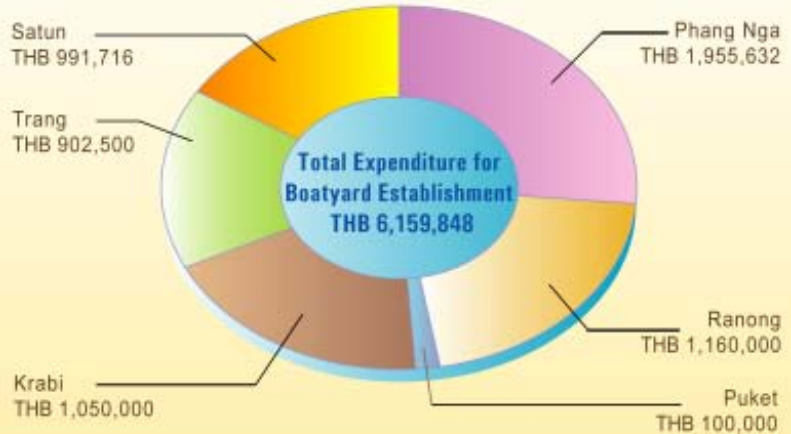
1. Define a process for conducting damage assessment and data verification.
2. Identify approach to distribute relief and assistance to affected community members, while setting up a condition that once they receive support, they must stop practicing destructive fishing techniques.
3. Facilitate community organization for community that has not been organized in the form of community's organization before.
4. Community member participate in building boatyards under which SAN provide funding for procurement and additional funding on top of relief fund that has already been given by the government.
5. Proceed in boat repairing through mobilizing boat builders from the village and outside the village to come and work as a team with boat owner and assistance boat builders.
6. The boat builders, group's committee and boat owners evaluate the total cost of the boat upon its completion. Then the boat owner and the committee will jointly formulate and agree on the condition of repayment towards community's fund.

**Remark:** Expenditure on the establishment of boatyards in Krabi reflects on the pie chart includes expenditure for boat engine garage and in Phang Nga, the expenditure shows on the pie chart includes the expenditure for the wood drilling garage.

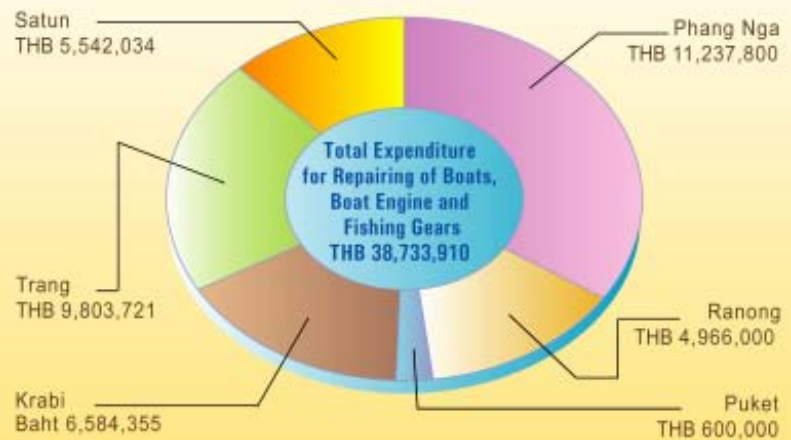


Between January – September, 2005, SAN worked together with the affected communities to set up 37 boatyards in the 6 affected provinces. The total expenditure to support the setting up of boatyards is THB 6,159,848 (As of September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2005). Out of 121 villages where SAN supported, 107 villages have already resumed their normal livelihood. During the past 9 months, 1,460 out of 1,686 boats were repaired, leaving another 226 boats to be completed. 2,920 pieces of fishing gears were replaced for the target affected community.

### Total Expenditure for Boatyard Establishment and Boat Repairing in the 6 Affected Provinces [January-September, 2005]



### Total Expenditure for Supporting the Repairing of Boats, Boat Engine and Fishing Gears in the 6 Affected Provinces [January-September, 2005]



### Progress in Repairing and Rebuilding Boats in the 6 Affected Provinces [January-September, 2005]





# Names of Boatyards in Each Province Supported by the Save Andaman Network

There are 37 boatyards, serving 81 tsunami affected communities in 6 provinces along the Andaman Coast.

## Ranong

12 boatyards, serving 17 communities

- 1 medium size boatyard in Kor Sai Dam (Ban Nar Nai)
- 1 mobile boatyard in Kor Sai Dam (Ban Nar Nok)
- 1 medium size boatyard in Bang Kluey Nok
- 1 permanent boatyard and 2 mobile boatyard in Ban Ratchakrud (Nok Ngang)
- 1 permanent boatyard in Bang Bane and Aow Kier
- 2 small-size boatyards in Bang Bane and Aow Kier
- 1 small-size boatyard in Kor Loa
- 1 Small boatyard in Ban Darn
- 1 small boatyard in Chee Mee

## Phang Nga

7 boatyards, serving 7 communities

### Kor Pra Thong

- 1 small-size boatyard in Ban Tha Pae Yoi
- 1 small-boatyard in Ban Thung Darb and Thung La Oong

### Kor Kor Koa

- 1 small-boatyard in Ban Nar Nok
- 2 large boatyards in Ban Nam Kem
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Bang Sak (Tabtawan)
- 1 small-boatyard in Ban Nai Rai
- 1 wood drilling garage in Ban Nam Kem

## Puket

1 boatyard, serving 1 community

- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Lame

## Krabi

8 boatyards, 1 boat engine garage serving 19 communities

- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Kor Phu
- 1 medium size boatyard in Ban Sang Ta U
- 1 small-size in Ban Kor Por
- 1 small-size in Ban Klong Nin
- 1 small-size in Ban Sri Raya
- 1 small-size in Ban Hua Lame
- 1 medium size in Ban Pak Lar
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Tha Klong
- 1 boat engine garage in Ban Sri Raya

## Trang

4 boatyards, serving 13 communities

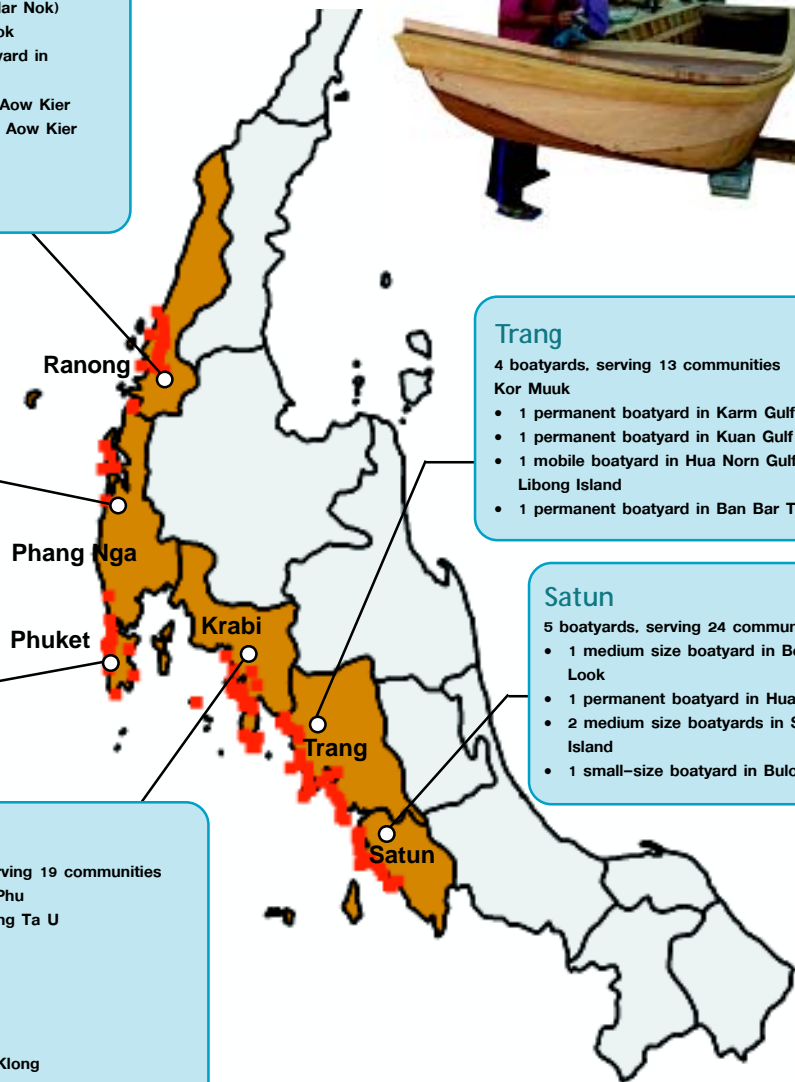
### Kor Muuk

- 1 permanent boatyard in Karm Gulf
- 1 permanent boatyard in Kuan Gulf
- 1 mobile boatyard in Hua Norn Gulf in Libong Island
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Bar Tu Pu

## Satun

5 boatyards, serving 24 communities

- 1 medium size boatyard in Bor Jed Look
- 1 permanent boatyard in Hua Hin
- 2 medium size boatyards in Sa Rai Island
- 1 small-size boatyard in Bulon Island



# Conversation with the Community Members



## Why did you build boatyard?

“For, us, the small-scale fisherfolk, boats are essentials in the way that it is the source of livelihood. With our boat, we have income and be able to send our kids to school. Today, the knowledge on boatbuilding is very rare, so having a boatyard in our village means that young people can come to the boatyard and learn to be a good boat builder. In the boatyard, there are all kinds of equipment that are normally required, so that boat builders can work faster and more conveniently which is less time consuming. We used to spend one month repairing one boat, because of a lack of equipment and manpower. With such complete boatyard, we can retrieve our boat faster, so can go back to the sea faster than what we expected. Likewise, the boat builder can sustain his daily living through the income generate from rebuilding the damaged boats. We can foresee that our youngsters can work in the boatyard in the future, if they want, so that they do not have to leave home to go work in the city”.

## How is it possible that the tsunami affected victim come and work together as a group?

“You do not need to be affected by the tsunami to be the member of the group. For example, there is an existing group on reforestation, farming group, and groups for preventing trawlers and pushed, basically each group has its specific agenda and issue that want to address. The group collectively formulates rules and regulation in managing their own groups. They can work together because villagers know each other, thus being able to understand the people and

its environment. Especially when the people went through what happened on the 26th September, the people have solidarity. Its hard to forget what had happened. Moreover, because we witness how different groups of people and organizations work together to help us. This makes us realize that we too should also be working as group. This would help ensure that the assistance is shared equally and outreach the affected people in the community. But community’s organization cannot happen if there is no shared awareness and goal. Our group leaders must be strong and willing to sacrifice to a certain extent”.

## Does the money support by SAN duplicates with the support given by other organization?

“I think, it does not duplicate because the support from SAN is an ‘add on’ from what the government or organization has already given, which is not adequate. Also, the objectives of the assistance are different. Some organization help on boat, some help on education, some help on food and basic necessities. When SAN arrived and supported us, the situation got better because at least we have seed money to revolve among ourselves, especially when our boats were being rebuilt at the boatyards for 2-3 weeks and we had absolutely no income”

## Why do the affected communities must return the money to the community's fund?

"Free donation means that the affected people do not see its values and end up spending it without considering about long term outcome. They would spend it for mobile phone or hanging out, which does not fit with the objective of the people who kindly contribute their money to help them. From our point of views, the fact that we have to return this money so that it can be redistribute to other tsunami affected people. If the money is always free and unconditional, then it we, the small-scale fisherfolk do have dignity. That is, whenever crisis happens, they have to beg all the time. By returning the money back to the community's fund, it means a long-term contribution for our own village. Also, because SAN already help us, we want to help others by repaying what we borrow by installment over a period of time. For the small-scale fisherfolk, losses and destruction does not only revolve around tsunami, but we will always encounter this kind of situation as long as we still go out and depend on the sea. Now, with the boat yard build right inside our village, we can maintain it more regularly, rather than having to take a loan out and having to repay back with high interest. From now on, if we need financial support, we can tap into our community's fund. Whenever the money comes from and to whom, it is now our fund."



## How realistic is it to expect that the loan can be returned and revolved?

"It depends whether the group members feel a sense of ownership and realize that this money is for our children. If they do, they would be compelled to reserve it as long as possible. At the present, some of the members are beginning to repay back to the fund which reflect their honesty and determination to look after community's resources. Additionally, it also depends on how hardworking are the committee members of the group. It is possible that we might not receive a repayment from the some of the members as seen happened in other communities, despite there enforcing rules and regulations. But it is important to realize that we come and organize together as a group and must give people a chance by understanding that we are the small-scale fisherfolk. All of this is good for us, it changes us from being carelessly spender to be more careful about our household domestic expenditures"

## What are the limitation of the revolving funds?

"The communities have gained many experiences from any aid projects, whether it's the government's project or from private organization. But many of these have not been able to help us develop in a sustainable way. Everytime when there is a disaster strikes, we have to run around asking for help and for donation. Now, with the support we get this time, we want to ensure that this will be some resources that all of us can fall back on. Even though it is not a large amount, but with effective management, it can sustain our livelihood and develop our village in a way that we want. This makes us feel very proud because we are the one who decide and manage it by ourselves. But we also have advisers to guide us on how to manage the revolving fund effectively. Especially when it comes to a newly organized village, there must a training to build the capacity of the group members, so that they learn and understand all about repayment. There needs to be a clarification of the objectives of such repayment. Most of the group do not have this basic knowledge of accounting, natural resource conservation and how to prevent being in debt".

This article is an interview conducted with the community leader of the boatyard in Satun Province and the Small-scale fisherfolk Society of Lanta Island in Krabi Province. They went on a study tour to Satun on 20th July 2005 to learn from the communities there, where a number of boatyards have been set up and are being effectively managed by community members.

# Concrete Examples of Occupational Development Activities Supported by SAN

## Community's Fishery Cooperative: Central Fish Market of the Small-Scale Fisherfolk: The Case of Bo Jed Look Village, Moo 1 Tambon Paknam, Amphur La Ngu, Satun Province

Bor Jed Look Village is one of the coastal fishing villages that was affected by the tsunami. The incident claimed over 100 fishing boats and 15 out of 179 houses. In this village, the community members have been organized to form a Small-scale Fisherfolk Society in Satun long before the tsunami, thus the community has a great deal of experience in implementing their own activities. After the tsunami struck, the community received assistance from SAN to repair damaged boats and fishing gears, which has already been completed. After finishing repairing the boats, the community embarked on their occupational development, specifically on the community-based fishery cooperatives.

In the past, the marketing of fish caught by the small-scale fisherfolk was very much controlled by the middlemen. Due to a lack of reserve funds at the community and domestic levels, many community members used to take loans out from the middlemen to support the costs of repairing their boats, fishing gear, buying petrol as well as paying for their children to go to school. This



became a constraint that forced the small-scale fisherfolk to be dependent, through being indebted to the middlemen, who were in turn reclaiming what they were owed by buying the fish off the small-scale fisherfolk at a very low price every day.

Despite the simplicity of the small-scale fisherfolk's livelihood, the above situation reflects that their livelihood has been constrained and can never be developed due to an endless cycle of debt. As the condition was worsening, ten families of the small-scale fisherfolk in Bor Jed Look Village felt a strong need to address this problem by being able to build their own capacity, so that they could manage their own local economy that was not controlled or influenced by the middlemen. The community members invested their money into a common pool and established a community fish market which is managed by the community member themselves. The group encouraged its members to actively participate in the group and help identify a fair price for fish to be sold to the community's members. All rules, regulation and approaches for group's management were set by the community members. At the end of the year, the community's fishery cooperative turned any profit it has accumulated through out the year and turns it into a welfare support for its members. The activity has impacted upon the community by empowering them, to have a better negotiating power as well as creating a fair trade system at the community level for the small-scale fisherfolks. Despite the fact that it has only just started, this cooperative has so much to look forward to in the near future.

**Boatyard/Wood Carving Garage/  
Joinery in Ban Nam Khem, Tambon Bang-  
Muang , Amphoe Takuapa , Pang-Nga  
province.**

The boatyard school in Ban Nam Kem, Tambon Bang-Muang , Amphur Takuapa in Phang Nga Province was established by 50 community members of Ban Nam Kem following the tsunami attack. The objectives of such establishment is to provide a venue for boat building for the small-scale fisherfolk in the village as well as to provide a school for community members who wish to learn this knowledge and skill of boatbuilding. The students have been working with the experienced boat builders and help repair the boats at the garage. Incomes earnt from this are shared between the boat builder and his students.



The boatyard activities implemented in Ban Nam Kem have developed into the creation of another occupational opportunity through the setting up of wood carving garages as well as garages for producing fishing nets, boat platform, and boat tails. These services are not only available to Ban Nam Kem, but also generally serve other villagers nearby, strengthening enterprises that generate income for the local community. In regards to the joiner, it supplies wooden furniture parts to the tsunami-affected villagers, while the community members in Ban Nam Kem are free to come and learn carpentry skills. In the near future, this joiner will be developed into a larger and more beneficial project.



### Concrete Examples of Occupational Development Activities Supported by SAN and Alliances

#### Occupational Development for Medium Size Fishermen Group Ban Nam Kem Moo 2 Bangmuang, Takuapa, Phangnga

SAN provided a financial contribution of 2.5 million THB to the medium size fishermen group to support the establishment of a cooperative petrol buying group. The group identified rules and regulations and elected a set of committees to manage the group's operations. The cooperative first buys a large amount of petrol for example, 100,000 gallons per purchase, and because of such savings made by buying a large quantity, the group members can buy cheap petrol. The petrol is directly delivered by the petrol company and transferred to the boats immediately. The group members are allowed to put the payment on credit for 10 days, instead of having to pay straight away. The payment is made after the fishermen earn income from the catches they harvest after going out to the sea, with no interest being paid.

## Phu Island

### Tambon Kor Sriboya, Ampur Nuer Klong, Krabi Province

The small-scale fisherfolk of Phu Island is one of the strongest community's organizations that has managed to overcome economic problems through the setting up of savings groups, while the community also recognizes the importance of natural resource conservation. Therefore, there has been a number of concrete environmental activities being implemented by the community members before the tsunami

The tsunami incident has caused a great deal of destruction, especially to the fishing boats and fishing gears. However, because the community of Phu Island is considered a very strong and experienced community, therefore they were managed to respond to the crisis well. Like many other fishing communities affected, SAN has provided support to Phu Island in the form of boatyards as well as providing equipment that are essential for repairing boats.

The approach and process that the community adopted to help the tsunami affected villages have received good recognition from the Provincial Level of the Department of Fishery in Krabi Province. With this the community was approached by the government who requested the community of Phu Island build boats for the other tsunami affected communities that might not have the infrastructure to repair their damaged boats by themselves. The finished boats will be for paid by the government who had already received support from various national and international organisations such as the Unicef and the Red Cross. This has enhanced the level of community mobilization and strengthened the community's knowledge and skills of boatbuilding that can benefit other communities.

The community's boatyard is currently made up of 7 teams of boatbuilders. Each team consists of 3 people, making up 21 people in total. Today, the



boatyards, like other boatyards established elsewhere, have become a learning venue for many small-scale fisherfolks. The prominent outcome that can be witnessed is the income that is generated through boatbuilding, which will further support the development of Phu Island community in the future.

# Housing and Settlement: Meeting the Needs of the Occupants and Engaging Them in the Rebuilding process

Assistance for housing provided by SAN rests firmly on the principle of following the original village's plan before the tsunami. The owner of the house must participate in designing the village's reconstruction plan, identifying the house design and taking part in the construction process. The construction takes into consideration the size of the family that will be living in the house, their occupation, livelihood and the community's traditions. Therefore, the new houses being built for the tsunami-affected communities have a character and environment similar to how they were before the tsunami happened. Additionally, the assistance is executed through humanitarian concepts to ensure that the people who lost houses due to the tsunami have a fair access to housing.

Houses that have been completed include Pai Tuak's houses and Auntie Lek's in Ban Nam Kem. The assistance was provided for the two villagers following a request from the community because they are kind people, and so deserve help. Additionally, SAN has also supported the reconstruction of the bridge and road as well as other 10 houses behind the community of Tok Phu where seawater normally floods the area during the high tide. The community members took part in designing the bridge and agreed that it should be the community's public area where a public shelter should be built at the end of the bridge.

Meanwhile, SAN is also helping some community members by relocating 145 families in Muk Island, 33 in Sang Ka U Village, 20 in Kuan Thung Ku Village in Trang Province and around 100 families in PP Island. These are a group of affected community members who do not wish to live close to the sea after the tsunami incident and some are being denied an access to land where they had lived for many years by landlords. Some of the communities are facilitated to be located



in a National Conserved Forest areas, while some received a share of land elsewhere where they can settle down with their relatives.

Between January – September 2005, the network and its alliances helped repairing 193 houses and another 54 expected to be completed in December, 2005. At the same time, it is also in the process of designing houses and planning construction activity for 185 houses together with the communities.





# Conservation and Rehabilitation of Natural Resources and Environment



Additionally, SAN has to collaborate with the network's stakeholders and alliances, especially the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk. It will also try to upscale the network at the local towards the national, which will have the power to induce changes on policy and laws that are related to the small-scale fisherfolk. Furthermore, the network will actively raise public awareness about the significance of collaboration among different sectors in natural resource conservation and rehabilitation.

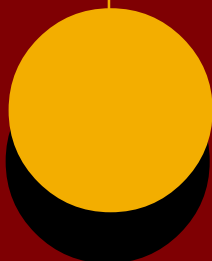
During the 9 month period of recovery during the tsunami aftermath, the main focus of SAN activities is to provide immediate relief with housing and fishing tools in order to ensure that the affected small-scale fisherfolk can resume their livelihoods as quickly as possible. The support of SAN is certainly not a one off activity, but aims to lay down a solid foundation for the further development of community growth, for instance, through the boatyards and the community's revolving fund projects. In the area of natural resource/environmental rehabilitation and conservation, the World Environmental Day on the 5th June had provided SAN a good opportunity to build environmental awareness among the community members as well as conducting environmental activities such as reforestation and releasing fish species to revive marine resources that were destroyed by the tsunami.

The next phase of SAN's implementation will be focusing on promoting the community's participation in natural resource rehabilitation and conservation in order to ensure long term sustainable development in the community. Activities that will be supported include mangrove plantation, installing artificial coral reefs to prevent the invasion of trawlers and push net users as well as the establishment of marine conservation zones. These activities are critically important since the livelihoods of the small-fisherfolk are very much influenced by the fertility of coastal resources and their diversity.

From the long-term rehabilitation planning process conducted by SAN and the target communities, it can be seen that each community has formulated their own development plan in accordance to their capacity and the actual needs of the community. SAN has assessed that at the present time, there are 121 communities that have potential and are ready to embark into a long-term rehabilitation plan in due time. To build their capacity to do so, the network has facilitated dialoging and brainstorming process among community members to identify plan on natural resource rehabilitation and conservation. The plan will also put an emphasis on the participation of women and youth group. Therefore, the work that has been carried out throughout the last six month is also to lay down the foundation for 'Sea Conservation' activities whereby the communities participate in the protection and conservation of natural resources and environment.

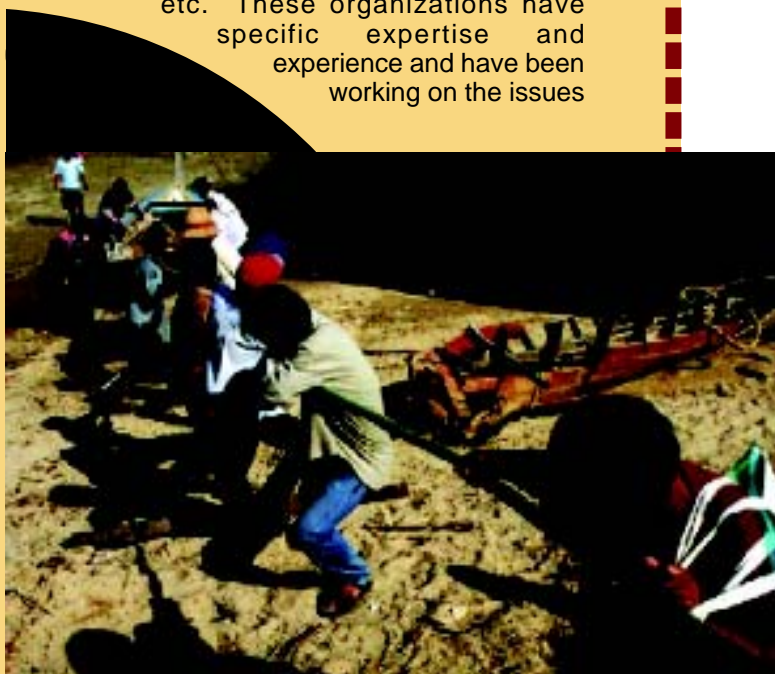


# Power of Collaboration



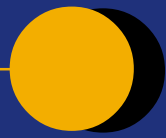
SAN has received generous support from many sectors in the society. These includes government, non-governmental organizations, civil society, academic and private sector from national and international as well as individuals. All of these sectors have significant roles and have been providing generous support in the area the most fits with their capacity and expertise. It is impressive to find that the differences in our work approach and philosophy, have not all contradict SAN's operation, but have so far compensate one another. Everybody have shown their concerted effort as field-based volunteers. For example, the Thai Volunteer (TVS), and the volunteers supported from the Department of Environmental Quality and Promotion, University and the National Health Security Office, who was active in organizing over 3,000 student camps in 80 villages across the 6 provinces in order disseminate the knowledge and information of health security as well as providing support to sooth psychological trauma faced by the affected communities. Meanwhile, the small-scale fisherfolk volunteers from the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk have been working with the affected communities in repairing the damaged boats and fishing gears. Moreover, SAN has received assistance from various local organizations, operating in the affected areas as well as the private sector, who generously provide advise and financial contribution. This includes thePhatra Securities Public Co., Ltd., the Ernst &Young who has volunteered to help SAN setting

up project's financial and administration systems at both office level and community's level. SAN has also been working with the national network of 44 NGO under the Collaborative Network of the Rehabilitation of Andaman Communities and Natural Resources, which is a network formed after the tsunami, through the NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD). The members of this network have also been working directly with the marginalized communities namely orphans, women, labour, migrant workers and non-thai citizen children etc. These organizations have specific expertise and experience and have been working on the issues



faced by the mentioned marginalized groups for a long time. This phenomenon reflects a tremendous force of collaboration in the Thai society that was created immediately after the tsunami.

**Save Andaman Network**  
31<sup>st</sup> September, 2005



# Information System for Public Policy Development

SAN and its alliance have been jointly developed information system which is an initiative aim to compile data on losses and destruction faced by the small-scale fisherfolk communities as a result of the tsunami. A set of questionnaire was formulated and a series of data collection have been conducted in the field. Currently, these data are being verified and in the process of being incorporated into a database system. The data is expected to be used in project and organisational management. With respect to enhance information access to the public, SAN has so far constructed two websites, [www.saveandaman.com](http://www.saveandaman.com) for Thai viewers and [www.sdfthai.org](http://www.sdfthai.org) for international viewers to update the relief effort conducted by SAN and its alliances. Currently, both websites are being updated every two weeks. Through collaboration with different alliance network, SAN is also compiling data related to development issues such as land conflict cases, participatory land use planning in PP Island. The data collection process aims to be participatory to enhance community's ability to understand, being able to analyse and solve their own problems as well as developing recommendation and public policies. A case in point is related to the PP Island, one of the tsunami-hardest hit area, is being re-organised in terms of land use and its development direction. SAN and the local network of small-scale business operators called Small-scale Business Operator Network have been working together to assess the impacts of the tsunami to the small-scale business operators and jointly held a series of public forums to appeal for people's participation during the process of rehabilitation of PP Island.



# Experience and Lessons Gained Through SAN's Activity Implementation

The recent tsunami was the worst natural disaster in the entire history of Thailand. Nonetheless, there has also been a constant flow of goodwill to help rehabilitating the affected communities. Both Thai people and foreigners contributed in the form of financial or volunteers. Despite such positive event, lack of experience, also meant that there was some pitfall on the relief effort, mostly relating to duplication and distribution of assistance. These problems have led to conflicts among the affected community, relief organizations both from government and private sectors, all of which have different perspectives and work approaches. SAN is one of the relief network aim to provide assistances to the affected communities especially, small-scale fisherfolk and its experience gained from the past 9 months can now be drawn to share with the public.

## Community mechanism for the management of provision of assistances

To solve problems of affected communities, it is necessary not only to provide immediate relief and temporary assistances but also to set a foundation for community development in the long run. The spirit of the affected communities must be uplifted before being able to rebuild their communities by themselves.

The aid organizations must coordinate their efforts in order to provide continuous assistances as well as closely work with the victims. Furthermore, these organizations must respect and put an emphasis on community empowerment. They must take into account the existing local mechanism and aim to also build the capacity of this mechanism so that it can operate by itself once again in a near future. Most importantly, the

community must participate and take charge throughout the process of the rehabilitation process.

## Supports on community funds for renewal of lives, rebuilding of families and rehabilitation of communities

The provision of assistances in term of community funds can lead to transparency, fairness and induplication of its distributions. Eventhough the affected communities

have received assistances from many external organizations, various problems in the communities still unsolved. This is because those assistances had a preset condition identified by either outside organizations or individuals rather than based on the actual needs of the

community and real situation. There was no mechanism to ensure that the affected community's problems could be solved in the long run.

Aid fund for livelihood rehabilitation were used for other needs, such as foods, school fees, or other immediate relief. Consequently, the grouping of the victims and other villagers in each affected community should be encouraged to set up a community fund as a local management mechanism. This is an approach to enhance the participation of villagers in the community to work and solve their problems as a team. This local mechanism will take responsibility in identifying rules and regulation, including monitoring mechanism by themselves. This will help ensure equality of distribution and prevent duplication of distributions of assistances.

To develop good systems of community fund, the participation of all affected villagers in the community should be promoted in order that rules and regulations formulated by the community are standardized and flexible according to particular conditions and potential capacity of each community. Furthermore, mobilizing of community internal funds must be encouraged in term of a savings group. This is to build good financial disciplines as well as senses of ownership to all villagers in the community. In the long run, the fund generates by community's saving fund will support community's welfare system. However, the aid organizations must



pay a supporting role in providing advise and assisting in monitoring each community in order to ensure a maximum benefit for the overall community in the future.

### **Transparency of Aid and Capacity Building of Community Organizations on Financial Management and Accounting**

SAN emphasizes on transparent management of aid fund in order to build trust among community members as well as between donors and SAN. Therefore, it has promoted and facilitated exchange forums within the communities to build awareness on the importance of being transparent as well as on how to conduct financial management and accounting. Through participatory approaches, every community must be able to set a clear organizational structure, delegation of roles and responsibility and effective internal and external audits. Furthermore, youths in the communities should be supported to help doing accounting in particular. This is to promote the transfer of knowledge and to build new generation of quality leaders for the communities in the future.

### **Information System for Problem-Solving and Sustainable Community Rehabilitation**

According to the experience on information system development, by encouraging community organizations to play active role in damage assessment and data verification can ensure a more accountable and accurate data that those ones collected and conducted by outsiders. Nonetheless, when these information are being used to formulate a long term pln for project management, it is still found that there are a number of database that duplicates and not adequate for planning. It is therefore learned that greater effort is needed to develop accurate information. This is because accurate and accountable information is critical for appropriate planning.

### **Mutual supports of all sectors in society**

SAN has been working in partnership with various sectors both community development organizations and policy advocacy organizations. Issues concern to the partnership include land rights, environmental degradation, child's, women's and migrant workers' rights. Through working with these organizations, SAN's staff has widen their perspective and deepen their understanding about issues and problems faced by victims and affected communities. Knowledge, skills and experience of different sectors namely business

and international organizations can support the network. The partnership can also lead to share responsibility and contribution in terms of management and budgeting. Additionally, the support provide among the partner has allowed SAN cover its operation in larger issues.

### **Linking Field Operation to Policy Advocacy**

Another lesson gained from the network's operation is, immediate and short-term relief alone cannot guarantee sustainable recovery of people' lives and communities. It is important to take turn crisis into opportunity by addressing long landing problems of the affected communities. For instance, underdevelopment of basic infrastructures, especially clean fresh-water sources and sanitation, land rights dispute, environmental destruction, problems of illegal fishing gears used by commercial fishing boats etc. Furthermore, it is important to maintain collaboration and communication with all sectors especially the government in order to share and cultivate knowledge and experience from one another.

### **Human Resource Development**

SAN's staff comprises of both senior social workers and new graduates. These young people have worked as volunteers who want to learn from and provide supports to the tsunami- affected people. During the past 10 months, it is found that these young people have good heart and will along with strong commitment. However, they do not have much experience in community development. Therefore, the network should continue to build capacity of these young people in many areas. One of the areas is to help them learn and understand present situations of post tsunami relief and issues faced by the tsunami-affected people, especially at community, policy and international levels.



# Challenges in Sustainable Community Rehabilitation



■ Many communities hit by the tsunami just have experience on working altogether as community organizations to administer assistances from SAN. These community organizations are in their infant stage of development. Yet their leaders and members are lack of knowledge and experience on participatory working approaches. It is necessary to continually build their capacities to ensure the accomplishment of these community organizations as well as to avoid any problems may be occurred from their operations.

■ In the near future, every community that received assistances from SAN will set up a community revolving fund from repayments of the victims who borrowed monies for boat repairing/building, buying engines and fishing gears. These communities need to establish accountable, transparent and fair management systems of their community funds in order to prevent corruptions that draw back trust of their members and might lead to the termination of the community funds. Therefore, it is crucial to emphasize on capacity building of the villagers in order to be able to manage their community funds effectively.

■ At present and in the future, almost of the tsunami victims who are small fisher-folks will have higher costs of fishing because of the more expensive of gasoline and the regular costs of repairing of boat, engine and fishing gears. Consequently, they should mobilize their own internal fund through setting up of a savings group in their village. Their own fund will be integrated with the community revolving fund established through the assistances of SAN. By this way, the villagers will have their own community fund to borrow for investments either in fishing or in non-fishing occupations. And they will be able to gradually solve their debt problems. In addition,

the community organization in each village should plan and set guidelines for running a community business that will serve their fisher-folk members to access to cheaper gasoline and fishing gears as well as to sell their marine products at higher prices. This will lead the community organization to be able to set up a community welfare fund for small fisher-folks in the long run.

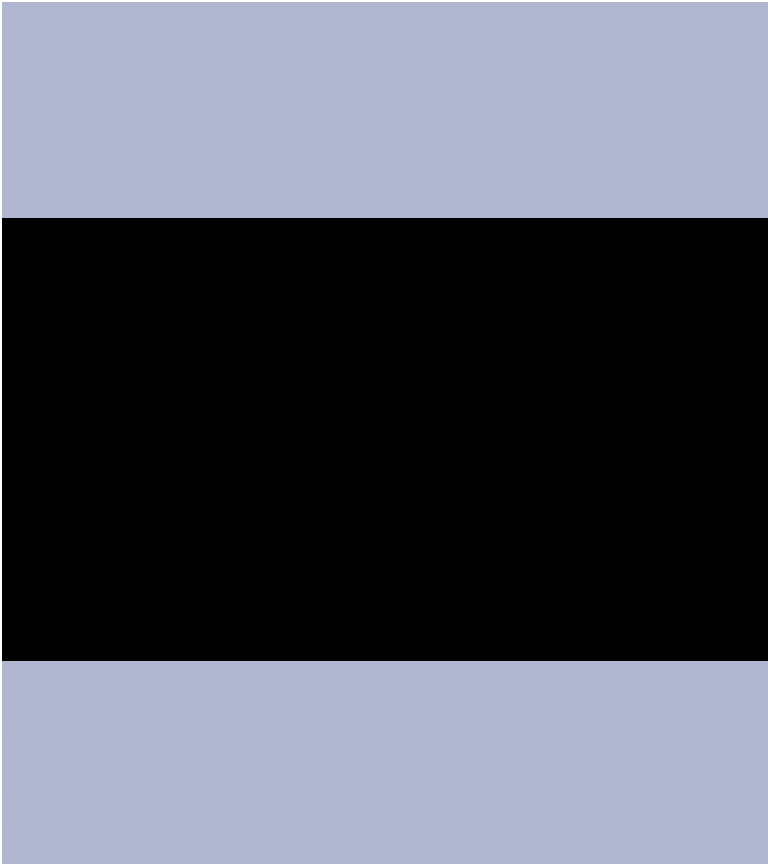
■ Some marine and coastal resources were destroyed by the tsunami. It will take a certain long period of time to rehabilitate those marine and coastal resources. In the meantime, most victims got their boats, engines and fishing gears. They can go out to fish in the ocean as usual. But it seems that there is lower number of marine lives to catch. Consequently, it is very essential for all small, medium or commercial fisher-folks to stop using illegal destructive fishing nets and equipments as well as to aware on marine and coastal resources conservation and rehabilitation. Therefore, all aide organizations working with fishing communities should emphasize and promote on marine and coastal resources conservation and rehabilitation in order to prevent the fishermen from turning to use illegal destructive fishing nets and equipments (to be able to catch more fishes). Furthermore, all villagers especially youths in the communities should be encouraged to participate in all activities for marine and coastal resources conservation and rehabilitation.

■ People-center oriented is crucial for sustainable development and rehabilitation of those affected villages. Their community organizations should be strengthened and their networks must be linked at all levels (village,

# Future Direction of SAN's Implementation

- Strengthening the community's organization, both that have been recently established and old ones by building the capacities of their leaders and members especially on sustainable community development perspectives, participatory approaches, internal fund mobilization and sustainable marine and coastal resources conservation and rehabilitation.
- To develop simple and standardized financial management and accounting systems for community revolving funds and savings groups by emphasizing on participation and sharing of knowledge and experience among leaders and youths in the communities.
- To support the participation of villagers in the affected areas on setting their community master plan as well as on implementing activities according to problems and needs of their community, such as, sanitation problems, economic problems and problems of environmental and natural resources management through linking collaboration and sharing experience between affected communities and successful communities in nearby areas.
- To build awareness and encourage the participation of women and youths in affected villages on managing sustainable marine and coastal resources conservation and rehabilitation.
- To strengthen the networks of community organizations at all levels through supporting the establishment of community businesses as well as building their bargaining power against government policies related to local fisher-folk communities.







# Provincial Updates

January-September 2005



# Ranong



All districts in Ranong are located along the Andaman Coastline covered areas of 135 kilometers in length. A total of 47 villages in 10 sub-districts in 3 out of 5 districts were hit by the tsunami. There were 163 people died (153 Thais and 6 foreigners), 246 injured (159 Thais and 31 foreigners) and 9 Thais missing. The most affected areas were Bang Bain Beach, Had Sai Dam Island, Lao Island and Bang Kouï Nok. While some areas got minor damages in term of boats and fishing gears but there were not aide organizations provided assistances to the victims or there was not enough assistance to the victims such as Ban Shi Me and Ban Dan. Consequently, SAN has provided assistances to these communities as well as to help building community rehabilitation process for their self-reliance in the future.

Regarding environmental destruction in Ranong by the tsunami, the 3 beaches mentioned above were eroded by 0.5 – 2 metres. Many tideway and sand bars have changed their directions and locations. Some mangrove forests and coral reefs were damaged. Agricultural land areas and fresh-water sources along the coastline were contaminated by salt water.

At the beginning, Network of Alternative Agriculture in the South under the collaboration of NGO-COD and CODI conducted a survey for the damages caused by the tsunami. Then, Save Andaman Network have been incorporated to provide assistances to the victims as well as to rehabilitate the affected 17 villages in 7 sub-districts in 3 districts. Some

of these areas are the most damaged areas in term of lives, houses and other assets in Bang Bain Beach, Had Sai Dam Island, Lao Island and Bang Kouï Nok. While some areas got minor damages in term of boats and fishing gears but there were not aide organizations provided assistances to the victims or there was not enough assistance to the victims such as Ban Shi Me and Ban Dan. Consequently, SAN has provided assistances to these communities as well as to help building community rehabilitation process for their self-reliance in the future.

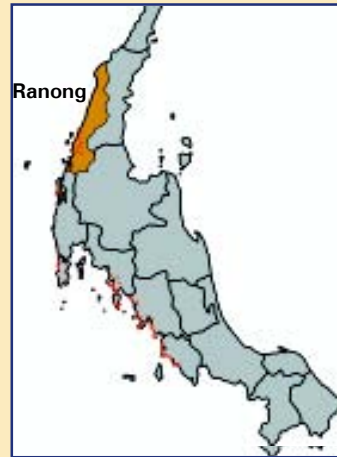
SAN has emphasized on group-working and participation of the affected communities on rehabilitation of their families and communities in the past 8 months. The working approach of SAN began by building common understanding on group-working while providing immediate assistances to the victims for resuming their fishing occupation. However, the implementation process of SAN in the affected areas has been varied based upon particular situations, socio-culture and experience of community organizations of each village. Some communities are Morgan ethnic people who have unique culture and the way of lives that are different from Thai communities in general. Only in Ban Bang Kouï Nok, there is a group of local fisher-folks that SAN has coordinated with for providing assistances to the victims. But almost of all affected communities in Ranong have never experiences in group-working before the tsunami. Therefore, SAN built learning processes on group-working and mutual helps of the communities. SAN has emphasized on establishing and using savings groups as means for the victims and the affected communities to practice group-working. These are aimed that the victims and the affected communities will be able to solve their own problems, fasten renewal from the disaster and have their own alternatives in the long run.



## Environmental destruction in Ranong Province

Coral reefs	Low damage (Cover areas of 21 Rais)
Beaches	Low damage
Mangrove forests	High damage (Cover areas of 555 Rais)
Forests	Not damage
Freshwater sources	High damage (Cover areas of 6 Rais)
Rubbish dump areas/ Waste water treatment systems	Low damage (Cover areas of 2 Rai)
Contaminated land (salty soil)	Low damage (Cover areas of 412 Rai)

**Data source:** *Tsunami Mitigation Center, 15 February, 2005*



■ Rehabilitated  
Village Point

## Communities were rehabilitated by SAN Ranong

<u>No.</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Sub-district</u>	<u>District</u>
1	Ban Koh Lao	Pak Nam	Muang
2	Ban Kho Had Sai Dam	Ng-aow	Muang
3	Ban La Ong	Ratchagud	Muang
4	Ban Lang	Ratchagud	Muang
5	Ban Khao Yad	Ratchagud	Muang
6	Ban Huay Nam Sai	Ratchagud	Muang
7	Ban Nok Rang	Ratchagud	Muang
8	Ban Klong Zong	Ratchagud	Muang
9	Ban Huay Ping	Ratchagud	Muang
10	Ban Kha Jad Phai	Ratchagud	Muang
11	Ban Bang Khen	Muang Koung	Ka Per
12	Ban Aow Koei	Muang Koung	Ka Per
13	Ban Tha Yang (Sam Nak)	Muang Koung	Ka Per
14	Ban Dan	Ka Per	Ka Per
15	Ban Shi Me	Ka Per	Ka Per
16	Ban Tha Klang	Kam Pouin	Suk Samran
17	Ban Ban Koui Nok	Na Ka	Suk Samran



# Implemented Activities



**Immediate relief for the victims** – SAN donated rice, dried foods and cloths to the victims in Ranong. A total of 23 houses of the Moken ethnic in Ban Koh Lao were repaired as well as changed roofs in order that the house owners will be able to collect rain-water for household consumption. As fresh-water sources contaminated by salt water, SAN donated a pull-cart to Ratchagud Tambon Administration for delivering fresh-water to distribute to the villagers in the sub-district.



**Fisher-folk Livelihood Rehabilitation** – SAN has provided assistances to the affected villages by setting up community revolving funds. This was aimed to provide opportunities to the communities to help themselves. The victims have been able to borrow monies from the community revolving funds for repairing boats, engines and fishing gears in order that they would be able to resume earning their living by going out to the sea for fishing. To date, the supports of the community revolving funds to the victims can be summarized as following:



**Building Boatyards** – SAN supported grants to build and 12 mobile and permanent boatyards as well as to provide necessary boat-builders' tools. These boatyards are located in 11 affected villages and provide services to 17 affected villages. Each boatyard has a committee to manage and direct its activities of boat-repairing and building new boats. The boatyards have not only become centers for boat-repairing and building but also for transferring local knowledge on native boat building. There are numbers of new boat-builders in the villages.



**Boat-Repairing and Building** – To date, a total of 305 out of 396 boats were completely repaired and built. In case of Ban Klang, SAN did not support for boat-repairing because many aid organizations had provided assistances to the affected communities already. The network would only provide supports to those who have not receive assistances from any organizations.

**Boat-Engines and Fishing Gear** – A total of 51 victims got boat engines from SAN through collaboration with Siam Cement Company and Kubota Company. SAN also supported revolving funds to 69 victims to buy fishing gears. In term of aqua-culture cages, most victims got assistances from the government agencies already. SAN has provided supports to a few aqua-culture fishermen based upon the consideration and approval of the committees of their community revolving funds.

At present, about 70% of the victims in the 17 affected villages have resumed their fishing occupation. They have catch some fishes for household consumption and earned some incomes for their families. In general, they earned about 200 baht per day. In some rich sea areas, the villagers could earn about 300 – 400 baht per day. And on lucky days, they earned up to 1,000 baht.

**Participatory Coastal Resources Conservation and Rehabilitation** – Most villages along the coastline of Ranong province have implemented activities for mangrove forest conservation and rehabilitation before the tsunami disaster. During the community rehabilitation after the tsunami, the villages have continually conserved and replanted more mangrove trees. The villagers also coordinate with related government agencies on the implementation of activities to conserve mangrove forests, for example, the reforestation of mangrove trees in Ban She Mi and the setting of a Tambon Administration plan on conservation and rehabilitation of mangrove forests in Ratchagud sub-district. These can verify the awareness of the villagers on the importance of mangrove forests as their sources of foods, woods and the natural wind-cutting lines.

**Strengthening Community Organizations** – This is a main activity of SAN to provide an opportunity for the victims to work altogether as a group effort to solve their community problems. At the beginning, there were 6 groups in the 17 affected villages. Some groups were a network of villages at sub-district level, for example, a group of 8 villages in Ratchagud sub-district, a group of 3 villages in Muang Koung sub-district and a group of 2 villages of Ban She Mi and Ban Dan. After sometime, these groups have gained experience and drawn their lessons learned on group-working. Therefore, they have adjusted their organizational structures to become more decentralized as small organizations at village level. In case of Koh Lao, the villagers have grouped together as a Moken group and SAN has supported the group by facilitating a learning process on group-management and problem-solving based upon their Moken socio-cultural aspects.

As the result of providing revolving fund supports of SAN, the affected communities have built their own funds for community development in the long run. Through these community funds, the villagers will be able to practice mutual helps

within their communities. For example, in Ban She Mi the victims have repaid some 10,000 baht back to the community fund so far. And the committees of Ban She Mi community fund can revolve the monies to help their members who did not access to any assistance for buying fishing gears. More villagers in these communities will be able to get assistances through the community revolving funds.

**Collaboration for Human Right Resolution of Moken People** – As they do not gain Thai nationality, the Moken people can not access to any basic assistance especially welfare services, such as health services and housing rights. In case of health services, SAN has collaborated with Ranong Hospital to set up a health security fund for the Moken in Koh Lao. This will be able to ensure that the Moken in Koh Lao will receive primary health treatments from the hospital.



**Progress in boat repairing/building 396 boats**



305 boats finished

91 boats under repairing/building



# Phang Nga

Phang Nga province located in the Southern West Coast of Thailand along the Andaman Sea. The coast is about 239.25 km. long comprising of 105 islands. These areas were the worst affected by the tsunami, especially in Takuapa, Kuraburi and Taimuang districts. Total of 6 districts, 19 sub-districts and 69 villages were hit. Up to 4,221 people died, 5,597 people injured and 1,770 people lost. The worst affected coastal areas in Phang Nga included Koh Phra Thong, Koh Kho Khao, Bang Sak beach, Pak Weep beach, Pakarang cape, Kuk Kak beach, Bang Neang beach, Nang Thong beach, Khao Lak beach and Tai Muang beach. As beach area is parallel to the wave couple with high population density, many fishing communities were affected. These are Ban Khao Lak, Lum Kaen Sub-district, Ban Kuk Kak, Ban Pak Weep, Ban Bang

Neang, Kuk Kak Sub-district, Ban Nam Khem, Ban Bang Muang, Ban Bang Sak, Ban Bang Maw, Bang Muang Sub-district, Ban Koh Phra Thong, Koh Kho Khao Sub-district. The highest death record was found in these areas whereby many houses, fishing gears as well as fishing boats were reported to be destroyed. Ban Bang Neang, Kuk Kak Sub-district, Ban Nam Khem, Ban Bang Muang, Ban Bang Sak, Ban Bang Maw, Bang Muang Sub-district, Ban Koh Phra Thong, Koh Kho Khao Sub-district. The highest number of people died by the tidal wave found here in these areas. A lot of houses were collapse. Most fishing boats and tools in the sea and on the shore were sunk and destroyed.

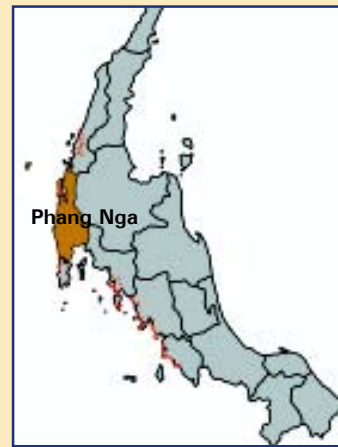




## Environmental destruction in Phang Nga Province

Coral reefs	High damage (Cover areas of 260 Rais)
Beaches	High damage (Cover areas of 5,000 Rais)
Mangrove forests	Low damage (Cover areas of 1,900 Rais)
Forests	Low damage (Cover areas of 3,500 Rais)
Freshwater sources	High damage (Cover areas of 6 Rais)
Rubbish dump areas/ Waste water treatment systems	Low damage (Cover areas of 1 Rai)
Contaminated land (salty soil)	3,500 Rais

**Data source:** Tsunami Mitigation Center, 15 February, 2005



■ Rehabilitated Village Point

## Communities were rehabilitated by SAN Phang Nga

No.	Village	Sub-district	District
1.	Ban Tha Pae yore	Koh Phra Thong	Khuraburi
2.	Ban Thung La Ong	Koh Phra Thong	Khuraburi
3.	Ban Thung Dab	Koh Phra Thong	Khuraburi
4.	Ban Pak Jok	Koh Phra Thong	Khuraburi
5.	Ban Thub Tawan	Bang Muang	Takuapa
6.	Ban Nam Khem	Bang Muang	Takuapa
7.	Ban Nok Na	Koh Kho Khao	Takuapa
8.	Ban Nai Rai	Tai Muang	Tai Muang

Regarding the affected on natural resources and environment, the beaches and the sea grass in Thung Nang Dam region and Koh Phra Thong were highly damaged. Some marine animals affected by the tidal wave, such as sea turtles, Dolphins and Dugongs. Some areas of coral reefs and mangrove forests were destroyed. Many sources of consumption water especially shallow wells in most areas such as Ban Kuk Kak, Koh Phra Thong and etc. were contaminated by salt water.



# Implemented Activities



SAN has implemented several activities in Phung Nga Province. There were activities aimed to solve short-term problems, daily food problems as well as recovery of occupations and networks of people organizations for long-term sustainable development. Those activities are summarized as following:

## 1. Relief and supports for solving short-term problems

SAN allocated some grants and opened desks for asking donations to buy rice, dried food and daily needed items for affected people by the tsunami during the period of repairing houses and boats until they could make a living normally.

## 2. Supports for housing and fisher folk rehabilitation

These activities have been used as tools for setting up and developing people organizations in their communities. These assistances will be developed as community revolving funds in order to be managed by themselves in the future.

### 2.1. Housing

The network provided grants to build and repair 133 houses in 6 communities. Two approaches were used, firstly carpenters were hired to build the houses and secondly, villagers in those communities helped building and repairing the houses. The latter was aimed to promote solidarity and community's involvement in the process. In some areas volunteers from abroad also helped the villagers too.

### 2.2. Fisher folk rehabilitation

There were several activities supported by SAN for fisher folk rehabilitation. SAN emphasized on applying and transferring local knowledge and wisdoms through these activities.

*Boatyards:* SAN provided grants to build 6 boatyards in 5 villages (there are 2 boatyards in Ban Nam Khem because of a big community). These boatyards are places for building and repairing fishing boats for villagers in 6 villages. Some boatyards have been used as learning centers for those interested to gain skills on building local fishing-boats and wooden window and door frames. NGO's network on slums provided teachers on these matters.

Furthermore, SAN supported to build an engine-repairing workshop in Ban Nam Khem and a wooden window and door framing workshop in both Ban Nam Khem and Ban Tab Tawan. These workshops will be used as learning centers for the communities on occupational development in the future

*Fishing boats:* Fishing boats: A total of 118 out of 148 fishing boats were repaired and built so far.

*Boat engines and fishing gears:* SAN in associate with Siam Cement and Kubota companies provided revolving funds for buying 19 boat engines for needed villagers in Ban Thung Dab and Ban Nam Khem and fishing gears for 25 villagers in Koh Phra Thong and Koh Kho Khao. SAN is surveying for the needs of boat engines and fishing gears in the affected areas because there will have a high demand after finishing boat-repairing and building. Some government offices and private sectors supported fishing gears to the villagers. Consequently, SAN would support to those who either do not access to their services or gain insufficient assistances for good livelihood of their families.



### 2.3. Livelihood rehabilitation

Many occupational groups were set up in the affected villagers. For example in Ban Tub Tawan, SAN supported for pig-raising and poultry-raising to reduce household consumption costs as well as to generate incomes for families. Also the villagers were trained on handicrafts and woodcrafts as their alternative occupations in the future. The same supports were provided to those affected in Ban Nam Kem as well. More than 20 occupational groups have been developed in Ban Nam Kem by an initiative of Community Development Organization and Thai Community Foundation. And SAN supported learning from boat-builders as an alternative.

Furthermore, SAN have supported to develop these occupational groups as co-operatives. Savings groups were established as internal mobilizing funds to integrate with revolving funds for housing and fisher-folk rehabilitation supported by SAN. For example in Ban Tub Tawan, there are about 30,000 Baht in its savings group. These savings groups are fundamental community-based development that will be developed as community welfare funds in the future.

### 2.4. Development of a petrol fund

SAN provided a loan to a middle fishermen group of 70 members in Ban Nam Kem to set up a savings group and a petrol fund. It is used to buy cheap government-subsidized fuel for sale to its members and other small fisher-folks in the community. This activity has been able to help reducing a cost of expensive fuel confronted by middle fishermen and small fisher-folks after the tsunami incident.

### 2.5. Development and strengthening of community organizations

Villages in some affected areas had never worked altogether as groups before the tsunami disaster. SAN

recognizes the importance of group working as a community organization. Therefore, SAN encouraged villagers in the affected villages to set up community organizations for practicing group working and helping each other to solve problems of their own communities. SAN provided capacity building activities especially to leaders in the affected communities. Those leaders gained knowledge and skills on group management and revolving fund development in order that all affected villagers and communities could stand up on their own feet again in the future. The community funds will be gradually grown from install repayment of those who repaired and built fishing boats with SAN. Those funds will be revolved to their members for debt eradication through suitable occupational development.

### 2.6. Youth development

Youth in the affected areas, such as Ban Tap Tawan, have gained opportunities to learn and develop their skills on group working and income-generating activities. Also youth from different villages got chances to share ideas and experience to broaden their visions and knowledge beyond formal education in schools. The capacity building activities for the youth will be continually organized as required by the youth themselves and their communities.



### Progress in boat repairing/building 148 boats



118 boats finished



30 boats under repairing/building

# Phuket

Among provinces located along the Andaman coastline in Thailand, Phuket is the only province with the geographical characteristics of an island. Its coastline is about 185 kilometers in length. It is divided into two parts – the West coast stretches from Ban Tha Chatchai to Laem Phromthep and the East coast stretches from Ban Tha Chatchai to Rawai beach. The tsunami incident at the end of 2004 has caused severe negative physical, psychological and economical impacts on both regions. Total of 3 districts, 14 sub-districts and 58 villages have been affected one way or another. The human casualties caused by this natural disaster included 279 dead, 1,111 injured and 610 missing. The horrific devastation centered around many beaches and islands along the West coast where frequently visited by foreign tourists, for example Kamala beach, Patong beach, Karon beach, Kata beach, Bang Tao beach and etc. Meanwhile, local residences on the Eastern coastline suffered tremendous economical and cultural losses namely in Rassada sub-district, Chalong sub-district, Koh Kaew sub-district, Rawai sub-district in Muang district and Pah Kok sub-district, Mai Khao sub-district in Thalang district. Also the tsunami caused catastrophic damage to houses, boats and fishing gears needed by fisher folks to sustain their way of lives.



Regarding the damage on environment, some beaches, coral reefs and sea-grasses as well as fresh-water sources such as deep wells and tap-water systems were partly destroyed.

Rehabilitation activities for the affected areas in Phuket have been done by many organizations and various professional groups, such as the Pen Suk Community Development Project in the South, the Foundation of Wildlife and Plants Protection of Thailand, the Federal of Local Fisherfolk, small groups of businessmen, academics, artists, writers and middle-class people. Initial financial supports of those activities came from Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI) and the Chumchonhai Foundation. Then, a Tsunami Relief Center was established to facilitate and organize relief and rehabilitation efforts of donors and volunteers in Phuket.

In order to improve efficiency, volunteer and university students were divided into small groups. Data was carefully collected and monitoring process was well set to ensure proper aide provided to right people and locations. This working approach helped reducing any confusion and redundancy of aide relief.

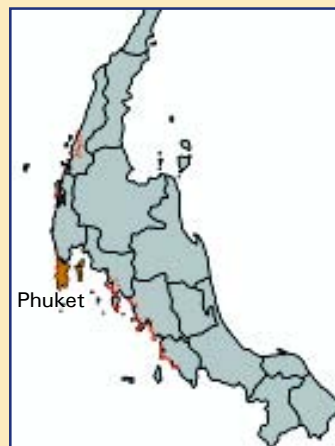
Volunteers and aide workers provided assistances to affected villagers in Ban Sirae, Rassada sub-district, Ban Rawai, Rawai sub-district, Ban Sapa, Koh Kaew sub-district in Muang district, Ban Naiyang, Sakhu sub-district in Tha Lang district and Ban Patong, Patong sub-district in Krathu district. The volunteers coordinated with local groups from various networks of the poor to help building new houses, raising funds and food donations for those affected communities. Students helped repairing electric equipment. Carpenters from fisher-folk network helped building boats. These assistances were provided through the collaboration of individual expertise and skills in form of short-term volunteering for 4-5 months. However, these volunteers



## Environmental destruction in Phuket Province

Coral reefs	Coral reefs in shallow sea were destroyed about 5-20%
Beaches	Low damaged
Mangroves	Low damaged (cover areas of 10 Rais)
Forests	dried-leaf trees near beaches
Fresh water resources	32 surfaced water sources destroyed 99 deep wells destroyed 50 irrigation systems destroyed
Rubbish dump areas/ Waste water treatment systems	In Patong and Karon districts destroyed
Contaminated land (salty soil)	Damage (cover areas of 22 Rais)

**Data source:** Tsunami Mitigation Center, 15 February, 2005



■ Rehabilitated Village Point

## A community was restored by SAN in Phuket province

No.	Village	Sub-district	District
1.	Ban Sirae	Rassada	Muang
2.	Ban Rawai	Rawai	Muang
3.	Ban Sapa	Sapa	Tha Lang
4.	Ban Pakbang	Patong	Ka Thu
5.	Ban Tha Chatchai	Mai Khao	Tha Lang
6.	Ban Layan	Cheng Thalaie	Tha Lang
7.	Ban Naiyang	Sakhu	Tha Lang
8.	Ban Sakhu	Sakhu	Tha Lang
9.	Ban Bang Malao	Sakhu	Tha Lang
10.	Ban Pah Khlok	Ban Pah Khlok	Tha Lang

have monitored and communicated among their networks continuously. Meanwhile, other organizations also provided long-term supports to those affected communities.

Wildlife Fund Thailand under the Royal Patronage of H.M the Queen (WFT) coordinated with other non-governmental organizations in the name of Save Andaman Network to work with fisher-folk villages for community development and rehabilitation in Ban Tha Chatchai area, Ban Laem Rah group in Maikhao sub-district, Tha Lang district. Aide funds have been mobilized from both governmental and private sectors in order to restore their local fishing industry. SAN has emphasized on establishing community organizations, community funds and livelihood development. These activities will lead to build strong communities in the future.



# Implemented Activities



According to the diverse and complex composition of the area, the rehabilitation in Phuket are different from other provinces. The volunteer groups have helped the tsunami victims in particular areas. Meanwhile SAN has provided continuous supports in some areas as following:

## 1. Areas A where activities have been implemented by the volunteer groups.

There are 6 villages, namely Ban Sirae, Ban Rawai, Ban Sapa, Ban Pah Tong, Ban Naiyang and Ban Thab Pla. (The volunteer groups have still monitored their work in Ban Thab Pla.)

1.1 Humanitarian aid: The volunteer groups set up a relief center for mobilizing donation of food, rice and necessary utensils for the tsunami victims in the 6 villages. In term of education, the volunteer groups coordinated interested middle-class people to provide continuous supports to 7 secondary students living in Ban Thab Pla, Thai Muang district. These students have got supports on uniforms, textbooks and scholarships.

1.2 Housing and livelihood development of fisher-folks

- Repairing and building 161 houses in Ban Sirae by providing building equipment and materials.

- Repairing and building boat: SAN coordinated carpenters from Koh Yao, a network village of the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk to help building boats in Ban Patong. In Ban Thab Pla and other 6 villages, SAN helped building a certain number of boats because there were many organizations provided supports on this matter already.

- Repairing 59 boat engines in Ban Rawai. SAN coordinated with the Australian Red Cross to support boat engines and fishing gears in Ban Thab Pla.





## 2. Areas B where activities have been implemented by the Foundation of Wildlife and Plants Protection of Thailand.

The Foundation has worked in these areas before the tsunami disaster and has emphasized the efforts on the conservation and management of the coastline's resources. After the tsunami disaster, SAN coordinated with the Foundation to provide supports in Ban Lam Lah by focusing on livelihood development of fisherfolks. Also the supports were provided to those victims who did not access to any supports from other organizations as well as to those who want to rehabilitate their communities on a sustainable basis.

- Building of a boatyard in Ban Laem Lah. The villagers worked altogether to construct the boatyard and SAN supported building equipment and materials. Carpenters of the boatyard are villagers from Ban Laem Lah.

- Repairing and building. The villagers in Ban Laem Lah has made an agreement with SAN to repay the cost of boatbuilding to the community, in order to establish a community revolving fund. At present it is monsoon season, the fisherfolks whose boats were already repaired can earn 200-300 baht per day from fishing.

In Sum, the total number of boats to be report and support by SAN and its alliances is 192 boats, which 177 boats are already completed.

- Strengthening community organization, in the last 6 months, SAN has constantly supported the participatory process of community organization development. There are 17 members who are mostly Morgan. They elected their group committees and participated in decision-making on how to implement activities for their livelihood development. Each member agreed to repay a half of total costs of boat repairing/building by 20% in cash and 30% in fishing products beginning in the next two months. And they are drafting the bylaws and regulations of their revolving fund.

## 3. Assistance on social welfare

In Ban Thab Pla, SAN coordinated with the Phuket Mission Hospital to provide health check-up services to 20 groups of Morgan people. This was because most Morgan do not have Thai nationalities and Identity cards, hence, they could not access to any medical welfare services of the government.

In addition, SAN supported to set up a savings group in Ban Sapa. At present, a total of 45 families are members. Each family deposits 100 baht per month. The savings group got 80,000 baht donated from general public in order that the group will be able to provide welfare services to their members.



# Krabi

The tsunami tidal wave affected Krabi province in large areas along the Andaman coast and islands in 5 districts, 22 sub-districts, 112 villages, 2,759 households. Totally, there were, both Thai and foreigners, 721 dead, 571 missing and 1,376 injured. According to the survey of SAN in January 2005 found that a total of 31 out of 83 fishing villages along the coastline in Krabi got affected by the tidal wave. There were 35 died and missing and 5 injured. A total of 414 houses were completely destroyed and a total of 275 houses were partly damaged. A total of 793 fishing boats were lost and broken, 231 cages of aqua culture were devastated and a total of 8,560 pieces of fishing gears were shattered. The worst severe damages were in six villages including Ban Nai Rai, Ban Hua Laem, Ban Sung Ga Au, Ban Phi Phi, Ban Laem Tong and Ban Koh Poo.

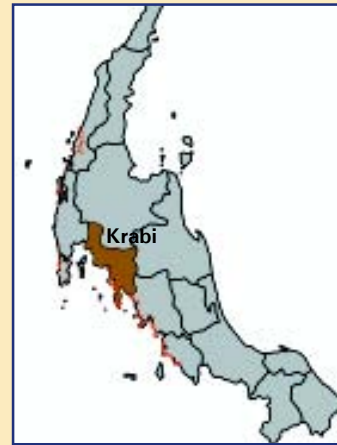




## Environmental destruction in Phang Nga Krabi province

Coral reefs	Low damaged (cover areas of 3,125 rais)
Beaches	High damaged (cover 17 Km. in length) Low damaged (cover 12 Km. in length)
Mangroves	Not damaged
Forests	Not damaged
Fresh-water resources	High damaged 126 shallow wells 50 deep wells
Rubbish dump areas/ Waste water treatment system	Not damaged
Contaminated areas (salty soil)	Low damaged (cover areas of 23.5 rais)
<b>Data source:</b> <i>Tsunami Mitigation Center, 15 February, 2005</i>	

SAN has provided supports to two most affected areas in Krabi, namely PP Island and Lanta Island. SAN works with small entrepreneur groups on PP Island and with small fisherfolks on Lanta Island. As the affected people in boat islands had not any experience on group working before the tsunami tragedy, SAN has supported them to form as local groups and community organizations. The small entrepreneur groups on PP Island, labor groups and community organizations affected by the tidal wave have worked altogether to collect data and set up an information center for requesting suitable assistance from the government. The community organizations on Lanta Island surveyed damages in their villages. They also manage revolving funds for fisherfolk livelihood development supported by SAN.



■ Rehabilitated Village Point

## Communities were rehabilitated by SAN Krabi

No.	Village	Sub-district	District
1.	Ban Na Tung Klang	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
2.	Ban Tha Klong	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
3.	Ban Liki	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
4.	Ban Aou Thong Lang	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
5.	Ban Rah Poo	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
6.	Ban Rah Mard	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
7.	Ban Pak Kling	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
8.	Ban Hua Hin	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
9.	Ban Khun Samut	Koh Klang	Koh Lanta
10.	Ban Sang Kha Au	Koh Lanta Yai	Koh Lanta
11.	Ban Klong Nin	Koh Lanta Yai	Koh Lanta
12.	Ban Koh Por	Koh Lanta Yai	Koh Lanta
13.	Ban Sri Ra Ya	Koh Lanta Yai	Koh Lanta
14.	Ban Klong Tob	Koh Lanta Yai	Koh Lanta
15.	Ban Hua Laem	Koh Lanta Yai	Koh Lanta
16.	Ban Koh Jam	Koh Sri Bor Ya	Nue Klong
17.	Ban Ting sai	Koh Sri Bor Ya	Nue Klong
18.	Ban Koh Poo	Koh Sri Bor Ya	Nue Klong
19.	Ban Klong Toh	Koh Sri Bor Ya	Nue Klong
20.	Ban Pak Lar	Ta Ling Chan	Nue Klong
21.	Ban Koh Pee Pee	Aou Nang	Nue Klong
22.	Ban Tar Pra Doo	Huay Nam Khaow	Klong Tom
23.	Ban Jaeh Lee	Kor Lanta Yai	Kor Lanta
24.	Ban Toh Ba Liew	Kor Lanta Yai	Kor Lanta
25.	Ban Lang Sord	Lanta Noi	Kor Lanta
26.	Ban Thung	Lanta Noi	Kor Lanta
27.	Ban Ton Li Bong	Lanta Noi	Kor Lanta
28.	Ban Loh Yai	Lanta Noi	Kor Lanta
29.	Ban Thung Sa Med	Lanta Noi	Kor Lanta

# Implemented Activities



## Participation of the tsunami local victims on setting a city master plan of PP Island

SAN in associated with the small entrepreneur groups on PP Island conducted a survey and collected data from various organizations to set up a well-organized information center. The center provides reliable data to interested organizations in order that they could provide suitable assistances to the victims. The center also plays a role of call center for emergency by coordinated with the government sector, NGOs, private sector, foundations, groups of foreigners, mass media and volunteers. In addition, the center circulates information to public in order to reflect real situations of damaged areas and the progress of rehabilitation assistances to affected fishing villages, small entrepreneurs and labors in Krabi.



## Relief assistance

SAN gave rice, dried food and medicine to affected villagers on Lanta Island. SAN also provided grants for living allowance and repairing houses and boats to particular victims on case-by-case basis.

### *Housing:*

Housing: SAN provided supports to victims who could not access to any helps from other organizations. A total of 43 houses on Lanta Island have been supported for repairing and building. 28 houses were finished so far and 15 houses are under repairing and reconstruction. Currently, the network is also formulating a plan to rebuild 100 houses that were destroyed on PP Island.



## Fisherfolk livelihood development

SAN supported the building of 8 boatyards and an engine workshop to provide boat repairing and building services to a total of 19 communities on Lanta Island. The affected fisherfolks in each village set up a community organization to manage the boatyard by themselves.



*Fishing Boats:*

SAN has supported revolving funds for repairing and building 416 fishing boats. A total of 389 boats are already finished and 27 boats are under repairing/rebuilding.

*Participatory coastal natural resource conservation:*

Some communities in Krabi have involved in marine resource management and conservation before the tsunami incident. On Koh Por, for example, the community prohibits the use of trawl net in marine animal protected areas. Moreover, the community also sets regulations to conserve conchs as well as sea grass areas for being conch spawning sites. After the tsunami, some sea grass areas were affected. And the community continually maintains the rules and regulations for natural resources conservation.

*Strengthening of community organizations:*

To strengthen community organizations is the main objective of SAN. Most target villages of SAN have never been working as groups before the tsunami. For example, Ban Sang Ga Au Moo 7 and Moo 1, got the worst affected from the tidal wave in Krabi. The villagers are U Rak La Woi ethnic group. They have their unique culture, believe in religion and supernatural which can embrace all villagers in the community altogether. They still maintain their traditional fishery and have their own culture and language, such as a floating boat ceremony in the 6th and the 11th months of each year. However, their qualities of life are quite underprivileged, 80% are poor and living in unstable houses. All villagers are fishermen. Most of them are in debt with owners of local fishing markets.

The community was pushed by the effect of the tsunami incident. Natural leaders have revealed their leadership by building awareness and encouraging participation of all villagers for their own community rehabilitation. The village chief is a conceptual leader, a coordinator both within community and outsiders. Among the village leaders,

some have skills in house construction and boat repairing/building. Some leaders have skills on information system and accounting system. The committee of U Rak La Woiy (Ban Sang Ga Au) fisherfolk group has key roles in management of assistance to all villagers. SAN supported them on boat repairing. Then, they received monies from the government on boat repairing as well. Therefore, they agreed to give the monies to the U Rak La Voy (Ban Sang Ga Au) fisherfolk group to set up the community rehabilitation fund. In addition, each member deposits 1 bath per day to grow-up this community fund. This community is a good model for community management and community revolving fund by villagers in community themselves. SAN will expand these good practices to other target communities in the future.



**Progress in boat repairing/building 416 boats**



389 boats finished



27 boats under repairing/building



# Trang

According to information from the Ministry of Interior found that a total of 1,302 villagers from 660 households in 51 villages, 13 sub-districts, 4 districts in Trang province got affected from the tsunami tidal wave. There were 5 dead, 1 missing and 112 injured both Thai and foreigners. Most affected villagers are small fisher-folks. Total of 190 houses were wholly and partly destroyed. Other damages in fishing industry included 817 small and big fishing boats with engines, 480 owners of marine cage-raising and 1,283 owners of other fishing gears.

Save Andaman Network (SAN) has closely worked with the Federation of Local Fisher-folks through the structural mechanism of Association of Trang Fisher-folks, the Federation's member, to provide assistances to affected people in 28 villages including the worst destruction areas on Koh Mook and Koh Libong.

In affected villages where there are the savings groups of fisher-folks, SAN and members of the savings group in each village co-conducted a survey of all damages caused by the tsunami. In villages where there were not any community organizations before the tsunami, SAN had encouraged villagers to work as groups for conducting the survey of damages. Then, SAN and the community organization in each village studied data gained from the survey in order to verify its correction as well as to set guidelines for community rehabilitation altogether.



SAN emphasizes on people participation in its working approach. Savings group has been used as a tool for promoting group-working of villagers in each community. This savings group is a core people organization in each affected village to play key roles on management of assistances to ensure accountability, accessibility and fairness.

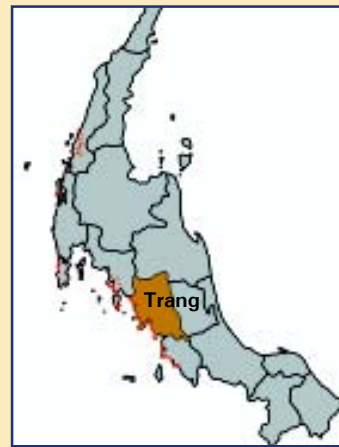




## Environmental destruction in Trang province

Coral reefs	Low damage
Beaches	Not damage
Mangroves	Low damage, (cover areas of 20 rais)
Forests	Not damage
Fresh-water resources	10 shallow wells
Rubbish dumping sites/ Waste water treatment systems	Not damage
Contaminated areas (salty soil)	Not damage

**Data source:** Tsunami Mitigation Center, 15 February, 2005



■ Rehabilitated Village Point

## Communities were rehabilitated by SAN Trang

No.	Village	Sub-district	District
1.	Ban Hua Hin	Bor Hin	Si Kao
2.	Ban Pak Klong	Bor Hin	Si Kao
3.	Ban Toh Ban	Bor Hin	Si Kao
4.	Ban Laem Makarm	Kao Mai Kaew	Si Kao
5.	Ban Thoung Thong	Kao Mai Kaew	Si Kao
6.	Ban Laem Sai	Kao Mai Kaew	Si Kao
7.	Ban Bang Kang Kao	Kao Mai Kaew	Si Kao
8.	Ban Chang Lang	Mai Fard	Si Kao
9.	Ban Koke Sathorn	Libong Kan	Taung
10.	Ban Lang Kao	Libong Kan	Taung
11.	Ban Had Sai Kaew	Libong Kan	Taung
12.	Ban Mod Tanoi	Libong Kan	Taung
13.	Ban Batuputae	Libong Kan	Taung
14.	Ban Koh Mook	Libong Kan	Taung
15.	Ban Chao Mai	Libong Kan	Taung
16.	Ban Laem	Wang Woin	Kan Taung
17.	Ban Kuan Tung Ku	Bang Sak	Kan Taung
18.	Ban Nam Rab	Bang Sak	Kan Taung
19.	Ban Pra Moug	Na Kour	Kan Taung
20.	Ban Koh Kiam	Kan Taung Tai	Kan Taung
21.	Ban Thoung	Koh Sukorn	Pa Liean
22.	Ban Laem	Koh Sukorn	Pa Liean
23.	Ban Siem Mai	Koh Sukorn	Pa Liean
24.	Ban Had Sai Thong	Koh Sukorn	Pa Liean
25.	Ban Na Talae	Ta Sae	Had Samran
26.	Ban Na Chum Hed	Ta Sae	Had Samran
27.	Ban Ta Sae	Ta Sae	Had Samran
28.	Ban Had Samran	Had Samran	Had Samran



## Implemented Activities

**Short-term relief:** SAN offered rice and baby-powder milk to victims of the tsunami on Koh Mook and Koh Libong, the worst affected areas. Grants for living allowance, house and boat repairing/building were given to those who worse suffered on case-by-case basis.

**House repairing:** The network supported fund towards small-scale fisherfolk revolving fund in Ban Kuan Tung Ku and finished repairing 14 houses there. 16 houses are to be relocated to a public land under which a request was put forward by the community. To date, 8 houses have been relocated, leaving another 8 to be implemented. The remaining 8 houses are pending because there is a complexity of land entitlement issue. The matter is being address by the community. Additionally, community on Muk Island whose 153 houses were located on the beach, but after the tsunami, wishes to be relocated to the highland. The network together with the Trang Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society and the community leader have assisted in looking for available land and drafting a relocation plan as well as fund to support this activity. In sum, the repairing of houses of 169 houses in Muk Island and Kuan Tung Ku are already completed.

**Livelihood rehabilitation:** SAN offered revolving funds to the affected villages to assist their members on repairing and building houses and boats, buying boat engines and fishing gears. Also SAN supported grants for buying tools for boat-builders and building 4 boatyards on Koh Mook and Koh Libong. These boatyards provide services on repairing and building boats for the affected fisher-folks from 13 villages.

### Trang Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society

**Established in 1993**, its objectives are to link networks of fisher-folks for achieving sustainable management of natural resources and marine resources in Trang province, hence, the improvement of qualities of lives of the fisher-folks. There are 44 villages in 5 districts as its members at present. Its executive committees comprise of 88 persons, 2 representatives from each village. And there are several fisher-folk groups in each village, such as savings group, community forest group, marine taskforce and etc.

**With 3 main missions, as follows:**

1. To promote participation of fisher-folk networks on sustainable coastal resource management.
2. To improve qualities of lives of fisher-folks socially and economically through long-term self-reliant activities, such as community fund, revolving fund, savings group and occupational development.
3. To monitor and organize campaigns against policies and laws that may cause negative impacts to fisher-folk communities and public. This is based upon directions that are appropriate with the way of life of local fisher-folks and directions of other people organizations.





They will be used as centers for repairing and building boats of these communities in the long run as well.

**Fishing boats:** A total of 362 affected villagers joined in the boat repairing and building project with SAN. 299 boats were finished and 63 boats are under repairing/building.

**Boat engines and fishing gears:** The network has contributed fund to the fisherfolk's saving group in each village. With this fund, the villagers have purchased 41 boat engines (RT120), 115 Yanma engines, total 55 boat engines. Additionally, the fund has helped support the cost of repairing 78 engines and repaired various types of fishing gears, and fish cages at the total number of 255 pieces.

**Promotion of community participation on housing rights:** SAN has encouraged 12 affected villages to join in the presented movement of Trang Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society, namely Ban Ta Sae, Ban Had Samran, Ban Had Sai Thong, Ban Kuan Tung Ku, Ban Pra Moung, Ban Koh Mook, Ban Mod Tanoi, Ban Chao Mai, Ban Chang Lang, Ban Laem Makam, Ban Laem Sai and Ban Thoung Thong. To date, 8 communities have been able to resolve this issue. The tsunami-sub-committee on land rights under the Trang Provincial office has approved the principle of boundary verification, the boundary of land occupied by the villagers in each village before the tsunami, in order to provide land rights in due time. With this, the network together with the community are preparing data and information such as a settlement plan to be proposed to the sub-committee.

**Community participation on natural resource management:** SAN encouraged process of participatory learning and doing of all villagers especially youths on natural resource conservation and rehabilitation. The real cases of communities saved by mangrove forests in the tsunami catastrophe are drawn on for building awareness and common understanding on the importance of natural resource conservation and rehabilitation. On the World Environmental Day, the villagers in 7 affected communities in Trang planted 5,000 trees in upstream forests and 40,000 trees in mangrove forests. In Koh Libong, the villagers also initiated small-scale egged-crabs farm to promote population growth for crabs in the sea.

**Progress in boat repairing/building 362 boats**



299 boats finished

63 boats under repairing/building



# Satun

There are 75 fishing villages in Satun province. According to the survey of SAN in January 2005 found that a total of 37 villages in 4 districts were affected by the tsunami disaster. There were 6 casualties, 1 missing and 6 injured. The damages included 49 reparable houses, 21 irreparable and 442 reparable fishing boats, 5 irreparable and 187 reparable engines. Other sufferers comprised of 581 owners of marine cage-raising, 799 owners of fishing gears and 123 owners of paddy fields and gardens. Furthermore, it was found that young coral reefs near Koh Plor, Koh Salai and Koh Bu Lon were destroyed. Most shells along the coastline were died. Some areas of beaches were disappeared. And there are many deep spit land areas.

SAN has coordinated and work with the existing local community's organization namely the Satun Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society in providing assistances for 27 affected villages in 8 sub-districts, 4 districts in Satun province. The survey of damages and the approval of assistances to the affected people had been conducted by the village's committee members in each village. In villages where community organizations did not exist before, the committees of the Society and SAN firstly built common understanding on perspectives, objectives and working approaches. Additionally, the communities are also encouraged to work as a group and form their own organization. The role of the sub-district and provincial Society is to approve the fund following the request of the affected communities, in order to



ensure a just and accessible relief assistance. In addition, rules and regulations are also set to avoid duplication of assistances. That is – villagers who receive compensation from the government must pay the money to community's revolving fund before while also receiving support from the Society and SAN.

This working approach of SAN emphasizes long-term problem-solving and community development by villagers themselves. SAN offered revolving funds for buying materials for repairing and building houses, boats and boatyards while the villagers offered themselves as labors on these matters. This is aimed to promote participation, team-working and sense of ownership among all villagers in each village. Furthermore, the owners of boats and interested youths will be able to learn and inherit the local knowledge on building native fishing boats.

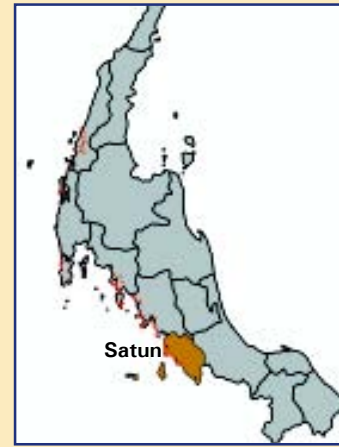




## Environmental destruction in Satun province

Coral reefs	High damage (cover areas of 550 rais)
Beaches	High damage (cover areas of 1,200 rais)
Mangroves	Low damage (cover areas of 10 rais)
Forests	Not damage
Fresh-water resources	High damage, about 90 shallow wells
Rubbish dumping sites/ Waste water treatment systems	Not damage
Contaminated areas (salty soil)	Not damage

**Data source:** *Tsunami Mitigation Center, 15 February, 2005*



■ Rehabilitated Village Point

## Communities were rehabilitated by SAN Satun

No.	Village	Sub-district	District
1.	Ban Bor Ched Look	Pak Nam	La Ngoo
2.	Ban Pak Bara	Pak Nam	La Ngoo
3.	Ban Koh Bu Lon	Pak Nam	La Ngoo
4.	Ban Ta Lo Sai	Pak Nam	La Ngoo
5.	Ban Tha Malai	Pak Nam	La Ngoo
6.	Ban Koh Tan	Laem Son	La Ngoo
7.	Ban Son Klang	Laem Son	La Ngoo
8.	Ban Son Mai	Laem Son	La Ngoo
9.	Ban Ba Gun Tothid	La Ngoo	La Ngoo
10.	Ban Lom Puen	La Ngoo	La Ngoo
11.	Ban Pak Bang	La Ngoo	La Ngoo
12.	Ban Hua Hin	La Ngoo	La Ngoo
13.	Ban Ting Ngi	La Ngoo	La Ngoo
	(Koke Payoem)		
14.	Ban Korn Klan Orh	Korn Klan	Thoung Wa
15.	Ban Rawai Tai	Korn Klan	Thoung Wa
16.	Ban Korn Klan Tok	Korn Klan	Thoung Wa
17.	Ban Rawai Noie	Korn Klan	Thoung Wa
18.	Ban Ma Ngang	Thoung Bu Ngang	Thoung Wa
19.	Ban Tan Yong U Ma	Koh Salai	Muang
20.	Ban Ba Gun Yai	Koh Salai	Muang
21.	Ban Tan Yong Kling	Koh Salai	Muang
22.	Ban Yara Tod Nui	Koh Salai	Muang
23.	Ban Yara Tod Yai	Koh Salai	Muang
24.	Ban Ta Loh Num	Koh Salai	Muang
25.	Ban Tha Lae	Koh Salai	Muang
26.	Ban Sakorn Tai	Sakorn	Tha Pair
27.	Ban Tha Hin	Kuan Khan	Tha Pair

# Implemented Activities



**Short-term relief:** SAN offered 50 bags of rice and 15 large water-tanks to 18 affected villages, namely Ban Tan Yong U Ma, Ban Ba Gun Yai, Ban Tan Yong Kling, Ban Yara Tod Nui, Ban Yara Tod Yai, Ban Ta Loh Nam, Ban Korn Klan Tok, Ban Korn Klan Orh, Ban Rawai Tai, Ban Koh Bu Lone, Ban Bor Ched Look, Ban Son Mai, Ban Hua Hin, Ban Pak Bara, Ban Sakorn Tai, Ban Lom Puen, Ban Tha Malai and Ban Pan Nang Bulao.



**House repairing:** SAN assisted to repair 12 houses in 6 affected villages, namely Ban Tan Yong U Ma, Ban Ba Gun Yai, Ban Tan Yong Kling, Ban Yara Tod Nui, Ban Yara Tod Yai, Ban Ta Loh Nam and Ban Bor Ched Look. All houses were completely repaired. This is equal to 24% of total of 49 destroyed houses in the province.

**Livelihood rehabilitation:** SAN offered revolving funds to the sufferers for repairing boats, buying boat engines and fishing gears. They will repay monthly installments based on individual capacity to the fisher-folk's livelihood development fund of the Association of Satun Fisher-folks via the fisher-folk committees at village and sub-district levels.



**Boatyard:** SAN supported tools for boat-builders and materials for building 5 boatyards in Ban Hua Hin, Ban Tan Yong U Ma, Ban Bor Ched Look, Ban Rawai Tai and Ban Koh Bu Lone. These boatyards provide services to the fisher-folks in 24 affected communities in 6 sub-districts, 4 districts in the province. The boatyards are used to smooth the progress of boat repairing and building damaged by the tsunami as well as being centers on these activities in the long run.

**Fishing boats:** Fund was contributed to the community's revolving fund in 14 affected villages in 6 sub-districts of 4 districts. To date, all of the 172 boats under the support of SAN are completed.

**Boat engines:** SAN supported revolving funds through the fisher-folk's livelihood development fund. To date, the affected



fisher-folks in Satun have been served on purchasing of 40 engines (Kubota RT120). They will be able to repay monthly installments to the fund within 2 years. Furthermore, the affected villagers in Ban Bor Ched Look, Ban Son Mai and Ban Koh Bu Lone have got services from the fisher-folk's livelihood development fund to repair 26 engines damaged by the tidal wave.

**Fishing gears:** To help the affected villagers on fishing gears, SAN supported revolving funds to the Satun Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society for buying fishing gears directly from a big shop in Songkhla province at wholesale prices. The villagers will be able to buy fishing gears on credit (equally monthly installments within 10 months) from the Society at cash market prices in La Ngou market. The surplus gained from this activity has been used for management costs of the Society. As a result of this assistance, the villagers will be able to gradually decrease their debts with the owners of marine markets in their villages. Consequently, they will be able to take back their freedom to sell their marine products to other marine markets at higher prices.

**Promotion of Community Participation on Land Rights:** SAN has encouraged the affected villages in Satun to join in the presented movement of The Federation of Southern Fisherfolk on solving land rights. To date, the sub-committee on solving land rights in the 6 tsunami hit provinces has approved in principle to verify boundaries of actual lands living by villagers in each village before the tsunami disaster in order to provide residency rights in due time. SAN and Federation of Southern Fisherfolk are assisting each community to prepare a map of resident areas to propose to the sub-committee for further action.

**Natural resource rehabilitation:** SAN has supported presented activities on

natural resource conservation and rehabilitation of the Satun Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society. The participation of communities, especially the youth groups, on sustainable coastal resource management is strongly emphasized by the Association and SAN. The real cases of communities saved by mangrove forests in the tsunami catastrophe are drawn on for building awareness and common understanding on the importance of natural resource conservation and rehabilitation. On the World Environmental Day, the villagers in the affected communities in Satun planted trees in mangrove forests.



### Progress in boat repairing/building 172 boats



172 boats finished



No boat under repairing/building

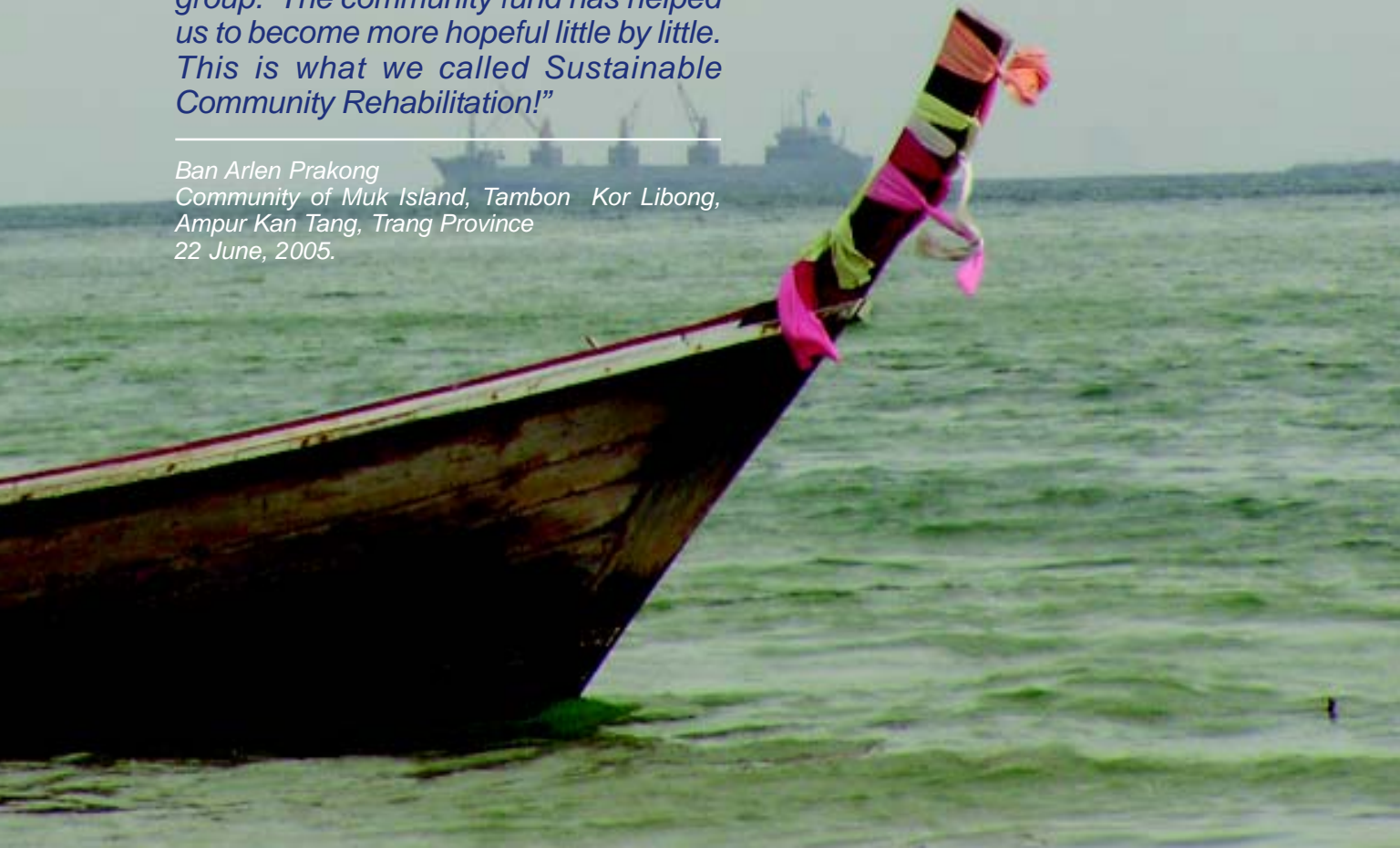
*“Before, we used to receive donation money and just spent it all. Our lives stayed the same and continued to lead separate lives like always. But when after we implemented the community’s fund, our lives have changed so much. We actively work together as a team more than ever. We also consult each other about how to manage this amount of money so that it revives our dying occupation. Then we got the idea that the community fund should support occupational development that suits our skills and capacity”.*



*“The women are remarkable. At the moment, Muk Island has more than 5 occupation development groups, all run by women. They are also creative and are capable of managing their own group. The community fund has helped us to become more hopeful little by little. This is what we called Sustainable Community Rehabilitation!”*

---

*Ban Arlen Prakong  
Community of Muk Island, Tambon Kor Libong,  
Ampur Kan Tang, Trang Province  
22 June, 2005.*



## Summary of SAN's Income and Expenses (1st January - September, 2005)

Donation Received	<u>THB</u>	<u>THB</u>
General Public	4,016,482.63	
Private Sector	69,100,100.75	
Civil Society Organisation	71,595,609.47	
Government Agencies	2,473,150.00	
Others	139,778.03	
<b>Total Donation Received</b>		<b>147,325,120.88</b>
<hr/>		
Expenses		
Project Administration	12,469,74.00	
Support Community's Rehabilitation Activities	71,611,091.00	
Information System Development and Public Policies	6,817,288.61	
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>90,898,120.61</b>
<hr/>		
<b>Remaining Fund (1)</b>	56,427,000.27	
<b>Additional Plan for Supporting Community's Rehabilitation Activities (September-December, 2005) (2)</b>	52,335,068.00	
<b>Budget that has already been approved, but has not transferred yet (3)</b>	9,348,350.00	
<b>Remaining Fund (1+3-2)</b>		<b>13,440,282.27</b>

# List of Donor

## Business Sector

- 1 Aisin Takaoka Foundry Bangpakong Co., Ltd.
- 2 Cementhai Sales and Marketing Co., Ltd. and Cementhai Distribution Co., Ltd.
- 3 Cognis Thai Co., Ltd.
- 4 Ernst & Young Co., Ltd.
- 5 Michelin Siam Marketing and Sales Co., Ltd.
- 6 Millennium Steel Public Company Co., Ltd.
- 7 Phatra Security Public Co., Ltd.
- 8 Plan Publishing Co., Ltd.
- 9 SCC' Dow Group, Dow Chemical Thailand Ltd.
- 10 Siam AT Industry Co., Ltd.
- 11 Siam Furukawa Co., Ltd.
- 12 Siam Kubota Industry Co., Ltd.
- 13 Siam United Steel (1995) Co., Ltd.
- 14 Siam Yamato Steel Co., Ltd.
- 15 Tawaraya Co., Ltd.
- 16 Thai Cement Group and Thai Cement Foundation
- 17 Thai Engineering Products Co., Ltd.
- 18 Thai Farmers Bank Public Company Limited
- 19 Thai MMA Co., Ltd.
- 20 The Association of Securities Companies
- 21 The Employees of the Siam Cement Group
- 22 The Federation of Thai Capital Market Organisation
- 23 The Nawaloha Industry Co., Ltd.
- 24 The Siam Gypsum Industry Co., Ltd.
- 25 The Siam Mitsui PTA Co., Ltd.
- 26 The Siam Nawaloha Foundry Co., Ltd.
- 27 Toyota Motora (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

## Civil Society Organisation

### Thailand

- 1 14 October Foundation
- 2 Alternative Agriculture Network
- 3 Land and Forest Network (Northeast)
- 4 Network of Community Organisation 'Chumchon Rak Ban Tad' Trang
- 5 NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (North) and alliances

- 6 NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (Northeast)
- 7 Small-scale Fisherfolk Society of Narathiwat Province
- 8 Small-scale Fisherfolk society of Thachana Gulf, Surat Thani Province
- 9 Watershed Conservation Group, Trang
- 10 YMCA Association, Chaing Mai

### International

- 1 Action Aid-Thailand
- 2 American Jewish World Service (AJWS)
- 3 Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)
- 4 Direct Relief International
- 5 Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
- 6 GAP Foundation through Global Giving
- 7 Global Giving Foundation
- 8 Hawaii Association of International Buddisht Chaminade University
- 9 Heinrich Boel Foundation (HBF)
- 10 Japan Volunteer Center (JVC)
- 11 Oxfam - Great Britian
- 12 Oxfam - solidarity
- 13 Terre des Hommes (TDH)
- 14 The Ambassador of France
- 15 The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affair
- 16 Via Campasina

## Governmental Organisation

- 1 Coastal Habitats and Resources Management, Department of Fisheries (CHARM)
- 2 Community Development Institute (CODI)
- 3 Department of Environmental Quality Promotion
- 4 National Health Security Office

## General Public

- 1 Anonymous Muslim Group
- 2 Ban Kao Lorm, Ban Nam Pling and Ban Nai Sai
- 3 Ban Suan Plu, Tambon Chalung, Ampur Had Yai in Songkhla Province

# List of Donor

- 4 Bunthinan Family
- 5 Dr. Bampen Keawwan and family
- 6 Dr. Boonnam Wongchaowawat
- 7 Dr. Panngam Ngaothammasarn
- 8 Dr. Pitsamai Kittipum, Prince of Songkla University
- 9 Dr. Prasart Metame
- 10 Monk Paisarn Wisalo from Sukato Forest Temple, Ampur Kangklor Chaiyapoom Province
- 11 Mr. Chokchai Thangpoonsilapathana
- 12 Mr. Krisada Boonchai
- 13 Mr. Arun Langkam
- 14 Mr. Chamrean Promsikul
- 15 Mr. Charan and khun Srilar Kuanpetch
- 16 Mr. Jeremy McMillen through Global Giving
- 17 Mr. Mathee Panachad
- 18 Mr. Prasit Chittra
- 19 Mr. Sawai Chawanisakul
- 20 Mr. Supod Adsapantanakul
- 21 Mr. Terapon Niyom
- 22 Mr. Thorung Wanich Charungkitarnan
- 23 Mr. Worathit and Khun Watcharee Srikalasin
- 24 Mr. Taworn Chanasongkarm
- 25 Mr. Topas Thongsamak and allumni from Arrowhead High School (USA)
- 26 Ms. Karnda Kuanpetch
- 27 Ms. Aranya Poonsuk and Khun Kong Suratham's Team
- 28 Ms. Bencharat Lerdchusakul
- 29 Ms. Chanya Thanasombat
- 30 Ms. Kanitha Chajung
- 31 Ms. Kemthong Keawwarn
- 32 Ms. Narathip Tansakul
- 33 Ms. Nisachol Chompradchaya
- 34 Ms. Pataraporn Bowarintarapong
- 35 Ms. Pornjit Pongwarapa
- 36 Ms. Preeda Srisawat
- 37 Ms. Rungporn Pattarapanee
- 38 Ms. Supawadee Chimpree
- 39 Ms. Supawan Lerdkrai from Prince of Songkla University
- 40 Ms. Veeraya K. Somwongsiri through Global Giving
- 41 Pongpanich Family
- 42 Staff member of Hewlett Packard through Global Giving
- 43 Staff members of Thai Cement Groups
- 44 Staff members of Unocal Thailand Ltd.
- 45 Thai Association in Aottawa, Canada
- 46 Tholwakulpanich Family
- 47 Witarntirawat Family
- 48 Anonymous individuals



# Volunteers Supporting Community Rehabilitation After Tsunami



## 1. Mr. Parkpoom Witartirawat

Representative from the NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-South) coordinator and implementer for Trakuapar-Tai Muang Area Nam Kem Community Coordination Center  
Moo 1, Tambon Bang Muang, Ampur Trakuapar, Phang Nga Province 82190  
Tel/Fax: 01-8026131, 06-6822131  
E-mail: [saveandaman@yahoo.com](mailto:saveandaman@yahoo.com)



## 4. Mr. Chonglak Chamsri

Field Coordinator and implementer for Krabi Province  
38 Sribarami Road, Tambon Bangna, Ampur Muang, Krabi Province 81000  
Tel/Fax: 01-8988459  
E-mail: [san\\_krabi@yahoo.com](mailto:san_krabi@yahoo.com)



## 2. Mr. Somboon Kamhang

Coordinator and implementer for Trang

The Office of the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk  
8/3 Kok Kan Road, Tambon Thap Tieng, Ampur Muang, Trang Province 92000  
Tel/Fax: 075-212414  
E-mail: [samapantrang@hotmail.com](mailto:samapantrang@hotmail.com)



## 5. Mr. Watchara Thipthong

Representative from the Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society in Satun Province

Coordinator and implementer of Satun Office of the Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society in Satun Province  
170 Moo 4, Tambon La Ngu, Ampur La Ngu, Satun Province 91110  
Tel/Fax: 074-781-414  
E-mail: [benchareef@hotmail.com](mailto:benchareef@hotmail.com)



## 3. Mr. Nukun Kokit

Coordinator and implementer for Kuraburi – Ranong  
SAN's zone coordination office for Phang Nga – Ranong  
6/5 Moo 1., Tambon Kura Ampur Kuraburi, Phang Nga Province 82150  
Tel/Fax: 076-491961  
E-mail: [trakry03@yahoo.com](mailto:trakry03@yahoo.com)

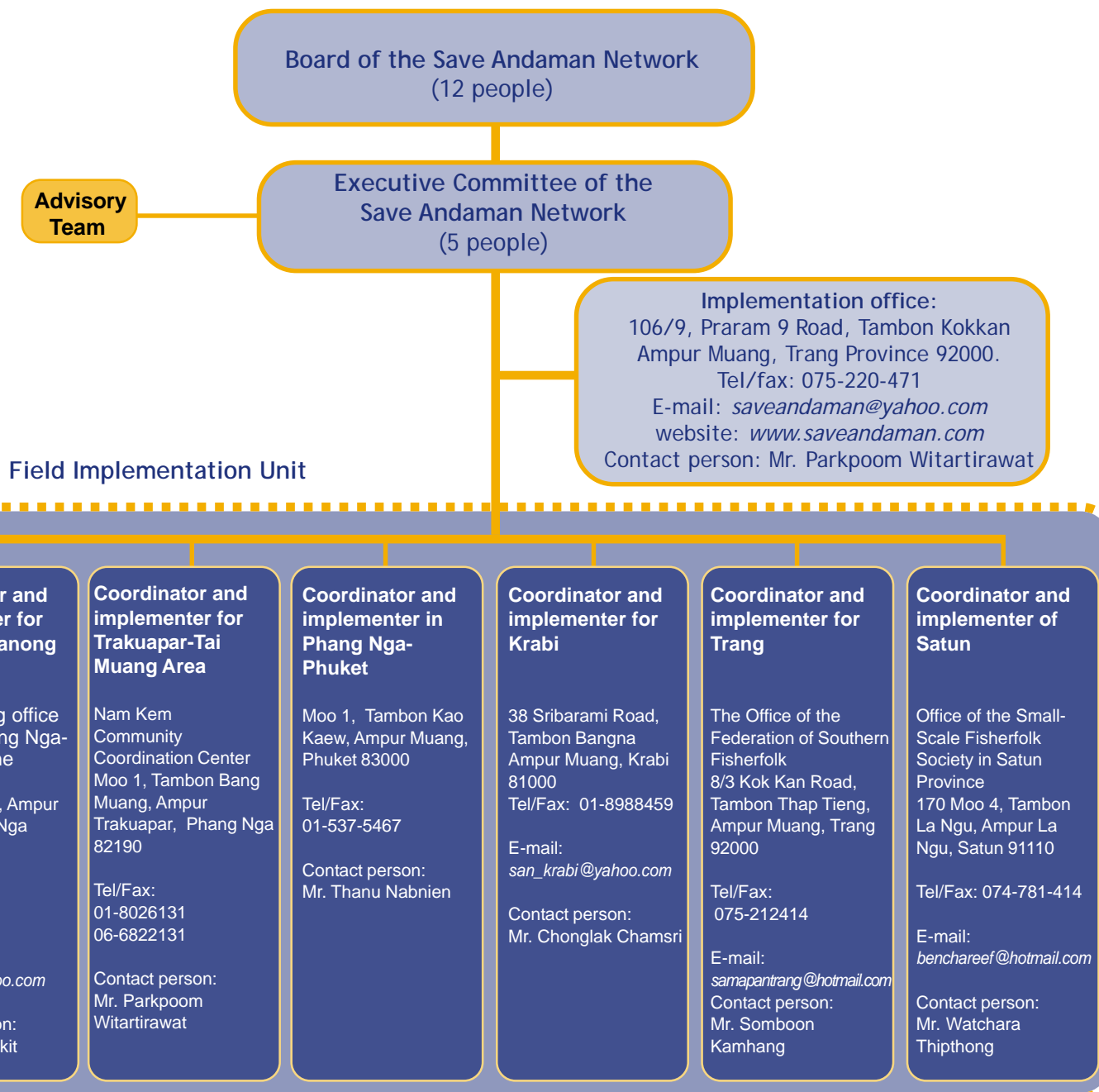


## 6. Mr. Thanu Nabnien

Representative from Wildlife Fund Thailand

Coordinator and implementer in Phang Nga-Phuket  
Moo 1, Tambon Kao Kaew, Ampur Muang, Phuket Province 83000  
Tel/Fax: 01-537-5467

# SAN's Administration and Management Structure



### Executive Committee of the Save Andaman Network

Dr. Bunchar Pongpanich	Chairperson of Save Andaman Network
Mr. Parkpoom Witartirawat	General Secretary of the NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-South)
Mr. Adul Jewton	Vice General Secretary of Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
Mr. Amporn Kaewnoo	Manager of the Community Development Institute (CODI) (Southern Office)
Mr. Mana Chuaichu	Project Director of Community Development Project in Southern Thailand-Dab Ban Dab Muang-Rien Ru U Dee Tee Pak Tai Project

### Board of the Save Andaman Network

1. Mr. Samaair Jaemodoor	Representative from the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
2. Mr. Adul Jewton	Representative from the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
3. Mr. Parkpoom Witartirawat	Representative from NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-South)
4. Mr. Thanu Nabnien	Representative from the Wildlife Fund Thailand under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the Queen (WFT) and Committee member of the NGO-COD (South)
5. Dr. Bunchar Pongpanich	Representative from Community Development Project in Southern Thailand-Dab Ban Dab Muang-Rien Ru U Dee Tee Pak Tai Project
6. Mr. Mana Chuaichu	Representative from Community Development Project in Southern Thailand-Dab Ban Dab Muang-Rien Ru U Dee Tee Pak Tai Project
7. Mr. Amporn Kaewnoo	Representative Community Development Institute (CODI) (Southern Office)
8. Mr. Taweesak Sukarat	Representative Community Development Institute (CODI) (Southern Office)
9. Mrs. Yupin Tantawanit	Representative Health Public Life Project
10. Mr. Haroi Mukura	Representative from Friends of Andaman
11. Mr. Maitree Wisadsard	Representative from the Advisory Team of the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
12. Ms. Suwanee Na Pathalung	Representative from Anurak Sampan Trang Group


### Advisory Team of the Save Andaman Network

Mr. Chalaluck Bunnag	The Siam Cement Group and Siam Cement Foundation
Mr. Banyong Pongpanich	Chairperson of the Board of the Phatra Securities Public Company Ltd
Dr. Chongrak Rarueysoong	Association of Securities Companies



## The Collaborative Network for the Rehabilitation of Andaman Communities and Natural Resources

1. Action Network for Migrant (ANM)
2. Assembly of the Poor (AOP)
3. Campaign for Popular Democracy
4. Campaign for Popular Media Reform
5. Community Organizations Development Institute (Southern Office), (CODI)
6. Community Development Project in Southern Thailand-Dab Ban Dab Muang-Rien Ru U Dee Tee Pak Tai Project
7. Development Support Consortium (DSC)
8. Earth Net Foundation/Greenet Foundation
9. Ecological Awareness Building
10. Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
11. Focus on the Global South (FOCUS)
12. Foundation for Children (FFC)
13. Foundation for Consumers
14. Foundation for Women
15. Friends of Andaman
16. Friends of the People (FOP)
17. Frontiers for the Advancement of Women
18. Green World Foundation
19. Health Public Life Project
20. Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)
21. Kvae Rabom-Siyad Development Project
22. NGO Workers Credit Union Cooperative, Limited
23. NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-South)
24. NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-North)
25. NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-Northeast)
26. NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-Lower North-Central)
27. NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD)
28. Project of Ecological Recovery (PER)
29. Putikar Network
30. Reclaiming Rural Agriculture and Food Sovereignty Advocacy Foundation (RRAFA)
31. Sansaeng-Arun Foundation
32. Sikkha Asia Foundation
33. Social Development Education Center, Chulalongkorn University
34. Sueb Nakhasathien Foundation
35. Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)
36. Taskforce for Children in Thailand
37. Thai Asia Committee for Democracy in Burma
38. Thai Development Support Committees (TDSC)
39. Thai Holistic Health Foundation
40. Thai Volunteer Service (TVS)
41. The Network for Aids
42. The Network of Slums in 4 Regions
43. Under Tree Schooling Network
44. Wildlife Fund Thailand under the Royal Patronage of H.M. the Queen (WFT)



*"I would like to see women in the community who is unemployed to have jobs and be able to earn income. We the women are capable of raising children and work at the same time. If the women have jobs, they would be able to earn income. We should have a small cooperative shop in the village, the one that we can manage by ourselves. The cooperative might sell cheap fishing gears so that we can afford them. Other additional fund that was donated to us should be managed in form of revolving fund so that they money can be redistributed to other tsunami victims who never received any assistance."*

---

*Mrs. Hariya Madkarad  
Community leader of Housewife Development Group  
of Ban Tha Pradu, Tambon Huai Nam Kaow, Ampur  
Klong Tom, Krabi Province. This is the village that the  
Save Andaman Network is in the process of reaching  
out to provide tsunami relief in the form of  
occupational development*

**'Rebuidling Lives,  
Reviving Communities  
After the Tsunami'**

9 Month Progress Report (January-September, 2005)

**Save Andaman Network**

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Printed Year : 2005



# Save Andaman Network



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86 Ladpraw 110 (Yeak 2)  
Ladpraw Road, Khwang Wangtonglang  
Khet Wangtonglang, Bangkok 10310  
Thailand  
Tel: + 66 2 935 2983-4  
Fax: + 66 2 935 2980

E-mail: [ravadee@sdfthai.org](mailto:ravadee@sdfthai.org)  
Website: [www.sdfthai.org](http://www.sdfthai.org)