

Restoring Everyday Life After the Tsunami

Assisting Tsunami-affected Communities from January 2005 – March 2006



*ขอรวมตัวกันใหม่ ไปให้ไกลกว่าเดิม

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ก่อนหน้าสึนามิ คนเกาะมุกต์ต่างคนต่างอยู่ กลุ่มใครกลุ่มมัน พอสึนามิมา ๓-๔ วันแรก คนเกาะมุกต์รักกันมาก ขึ้นเขาไปอยู่ด้วยกัน ช่วยเหลือแบ่งปันกัน พอความช่วยเหลือจากภายนอกเข้ามา คนเกาะมุกต์ต่างแตกแยก คณะกรรมการฟื้นฟูชุมชนบ้านเกาะมุกต์ จึงเกิดขึ้นเพื่อให้พี่น้อง กลับมารวมตัวรวมใจกันอีกครั้งทุกเรื่องของพี่น้องประสานดำเนิน ร่วมกัน ทั้งอยู่ซ่อมสร้างเรือ เครื่องมือประมง บ้าน ที่ดิน แหล่งน้ำ อาชีพ การศึกษา เด็กและเยาวชนจนถึงเรื่องทรัพยากรสภาพแวดล้อม เฝ้าระวังเตือนและหลบภัย ลึกไปถึงเรื่องของจิตใจ



คณะกรรมการฟื้นฟูชุมชนบ้านเกาะมุกต์ยังเป็นกลไกกลาง ที่ชุมชนร่วมกันสร้างขึ้น เพื่อจัดสรรความช่วยเหลือที่เข้ามา อย่างโปร่งใส ชุมชน รับรู้ และรับได้ วันนี้ พี่น้อง

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The great wonder of mankind is its capacity to face and overcome difficulties, to turn crisis into opportunity. When the tsunami struck Thailand's Andaman Coast and the coasts of many other countries on the 26th December 2004, we could see two paths ahead of us. One was to be afraid and to give up all hope. The other was to work together to turn crisis into opportunity, to turn the tsunami's natural waves into the creative waves of mankind.

Since then more than a year has passed, during which time we have learned three tremendously important lessons:

Firstly, the tsunami-affected communities, whether Moken, Urak Lawoi, Chinese, Muslim, Thai stateless or Thai citizens, were able to pick themselves up, and displayed great dignity and solidarity. Amidst the crisis we made many new friends who, despite having experienced much loss and trauma, never thought to wait or beg for help. We encountered a variety of new initiatives started by the tsunami-affected communities all the way from Ranong province to Satun province, including community boat yards, community support funds, community revolving funds, community saving groups and community fish-landing cooperatives. Thailand's small-scale fisherfolk understand and know how to protect the sea. We learned that the communities themselves were the ones who had to make the decisions, despite the difficult circumstances they were facing.

Secondly, the flow of kindness from both the Thai people and from people overseas was enormous. We met new friends with hearts of gold who were willing to give unconditionally. We witnessed sincere and seemingly inexhaustible caring. People gave and shared both in kind and financially, creating a small network of 'Friendship and Giving'.

Thirdly, volunteers were easily found everywhere, contributing as individuals, families, small groups, communities or large organizations, and including shops, agencies and businesses both from within Thailand and from overseas. All of these volunteers came forward willingly to lend a hand and contribute to the full extent of their capacities, resulting in the formation of taskforces and alliances such as the Save Andaman Network (SAN).

All of this never-ending discovery created a new wave – the wave of post-tsunami rehabilitation. Some projects have already fulfilled their objectives. In some areas the relief work has been finished, but in other areas, where the local conditions are not the same, further effort is needed to ensure everything gets completed. The information contained in this report is a summary of all that we have learned from the past 15 months of implementing post-tsunami rehabilitation. These lessons will be shared with the small-scale fisherfolk with whom we have been working closely for so long. Regarding the general public, we hope that this report will give you insight into disaster preparedness and the importance of working

Joining Effort...

Creative Waves of Mankind... Tsunami

collectively and collaboratively to handle post-disaster scenarios. And for the members and allies of SAN, we hope that the lessons learned and experiences gained presented in this report will encourage you to help us improve our work even further, while always acknowledging and accepting that others might have done things differently.

SAN, a network of community organizations, NGOs and civil society organizations that operate in southern Thailand, formed on the 28th December 2004, just two days after the tsunami struck. The members of SAN came together with the capacity, strength and heart to 'do it now', 'according to the wishes of the communities' and 'community centered and on the basis of community self-governance' by 'facilitating consistent and strong field processes' and through 'a series of learning processes combined with concrete action' all driven by 'good mankind from different origins'. Their aim was to 'move towards a new and brighter future, proceeding with dignity and justice' to achieve 'sustainable livelihoods where everyone benefits from the abundant natural resources of the environment'. We have achieved these aims only as a result of the 'three kinds of magic' I spoke of above.

SAN would like to express its sincere gratitude for the collaboration and contribution of all those groups and individuals, from all sectors, whose names appear at the end of this report, and for the help and support of all those others who are not explicitly named. Our sincere gratitude also goes to the members of the Sirindhorn Special Taskforce, who work quietly but who have completed a great deal of post-tsunami relief work.

At this stage, after 15 months of rehabilitation work, we have been able to help the tsunami-affected small-scale fisherfolk resume their livelihoods. Throughout this period there has been considerable innovation and continuous collective learning. It is remarkable to see how three distinct groups – communities, donors and volunteers – have successfully joined hands to turn crises into opportunities, and to turn the tsunami's natural waves into the creative waves of mankind.


SAN is ready and willing to serve society and to work with you, whatever sector you are from, whether on implementation in the field or the sharing of knowledge for the future. For now, may I invite you to learn from our experiences as detailed in this report, and if you have any questions or would like to make an inquiry, please do not hesitate to contact us.



Dr. Bunchar Pongpanich

April 2006

Save Andaman Network
Sustainable Development Foundation



Overview of Damage in 6 Andaman Provinces Caused by Tsunami

Communities and Villages

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

Losses of Lives (Thai and Foreigners)

Death	5,395
Missing	2,817
Injured	8,457
Number of Children lost their Parents	1,637

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 poultry	10,011
Number pigs	2,106

Agriculture

Rice farming (Rai) ¹	262
Field crop (Rai)	2,142
Other Plantations (Rai)	6,710

Business Owner

Number of street stalls	4,306
Number of shops	258
Number of restaurants	345
Number of hotels	328

Local infrastructure

Number of schools	24
Temples/mosques/churches	27
Number of piers	38
Number of bridges	35
Number of roads/water pipes	92
Dam/small-scale irrigation/Watergate	18
Electrical system/water system/telephone system	104
Public shelter and others	113

(Source: Data adjusted from the Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA) (Research on Post Tsunami Rehabilitation in Fishery Sector, 2006 by Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF))

¹ 6.25 Rai = 1 hectare



**Introducing
Save
Andaman
Network**



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, South (NGO-COD South), Community Organization Development Institute Southern region, Rakpaktai Projects : Dab Ban Dab Muang and Rian Au 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 Organization, NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development, South (NGO-COD South), and Siam Cement Foundation provide an overall coordination between the network and its alliances such as Chumchonhai Foundation, Community Organization Development Institute (Public Organization), etc.

Philosophy	Our Objectives and Approaches	Long term Benefits
Direct Participation by Villagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We encourage affected communities to develop their own assistance program. Through our network, our staffs and volunteers have been working with / living in 189 affected communities. Help communities form "self governance" and participate in designing their own recovery programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers have an ownership in their own recovery program. Strengthen communities, foster democracy, and self governance. Allow communities to collectively solve future problems and self manage during crisis
Community Revival	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide immediate relief and assistance. Restore livelihoods and occupation (i.e. Fisherfolk's boatyard Project). Enhance living conditions and way of life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisherfolk's boatyard project to serve as long-term boat repair and building facilities. Develop other skills to create more job opportunity for villagers.
Sustainable Long-term Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists communities with long-term development plans Capacity building for local community to take lead in community development Promoting village funds and build capacity for community to manage their own fund in a sustainable manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create self governed communities that are able to look after their own welfare Reduce debt burden and creates financial discipline for villagers. Community managed funds.
Turn Crisis into Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use this opportunity to solve any pending pre-tsunami problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land ownership issues Clean water system Environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers' rights to land are being recognized with opportunity to participate in natural resource management Environment protection / sustainable utilization of environmental resources.

Summary of SAN's Implementation Outcome

(January 2005 - March 2006)



The 26th December, 2004 tsunami has affected 418 fishing villages in 6 Andaman Provinces, 47 villages were accounted for severely damaged, 360 villages were partially affected and 11 villages were not affected.

SAN together with many supports from various sectors and alliances have been providing immediate and medium term relief for 121 fishing communities. 22 of these villages were badly affected and 99 were partially affected by the tsunami.

Occupational Rehabilitation and Development

Since January 2005, SAN has been working with the target communities in establishing 38 community's boatyards, 1 propeller shaft and fishing gear winch workshop and 1 boat engine workshop across the 6 affected provinces along the Andaman. With this, the network had also replaced fishing gears and facilitates the replacement of boat engines for 523 families and replacement of fishing gears for 1,674 families. At the present time (as of 31st March, 2006), 1,585 fishing boats have been repaired, allowing community members in 107 communities to be able to return to the sea. There are still 35 boats to be repaired in 2 communities. Additionally, the network has also provided supported for house reconstruction and repairing that enables 377 families to be able to vacant the house, 156 houses are in progress.

For occupational rehabilitation, a number of community revolving funds have been established. With this, 31 villages and 3 communities are considered to have high capacity to manage the fund, 37 villages and 3 communities can moderately manage their fund and 17 communities still very much need more capacity building support for activity management. Out of the 38 boatyards established, 10 of these are now ready to be developed into permanent boatyards to provide permanent facilities for the local communities. The network also promotes and supports natural resources rehabilitation and conservation – related activities such as mangrove conservation and increase fish population in the sea.

Over the past months, the relief support process has lead to a strong collaboration and sharing of knowledge and experience among different communities. Two concrete outcomes of this context are (1) a stronger collaboration between the existing Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society in Trang and Satun and (2) Small-scale fisherfolks that have never been mobilized and work as a group have now got a clear organization and work together in the form of network of small-scale fisherfolk. This

includes a network of the moken and moklen communities in Krabi, Phang Nga and Ranong Provinces.

With respect to outreaching marginalized groups who were affected by the tsunami, especially women, SAN has been coordinating and facilitated a mobilization of women's groups in fishing communities for occupational rehabilitation. One of the women's occupational groups that is now operating and doing well is the chilli paste group in Muk Island in Trang Province. In regards to the migrant workers, SAN worked and coordinated with local Burmese organization in providing support to the tsunami affected migrant workers. This support includes facilitating ID card application for those who lost them during the tsunami and support the establishment of 5 schools for migrant children to promote access to education for these children, which are not normally provided by the Thai government.

The network remains committed in promoting information dissemination and encourage community's participation in developing public policies. Since 2005, the network maintains communication with the public about the progress of post tsunami relief and rehabilitation in 6 provinces conducted by SAN through websites. The network has also conducted a study together with the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk and other organizations that work with marginalized groups to evaluate issues and problems on post tsunami rehabilitation in fishery sector. The network has also participated and organized national and international public forum on Sustainable Long-term Rehabilitation for **Marginalized Groups Post-tsunami: Identifying Challenges, Strategies and Policy Recommendations** and developed policy recommendation for a more sustainable post tsunami rehabilitation for relevant policy makers and the general public.

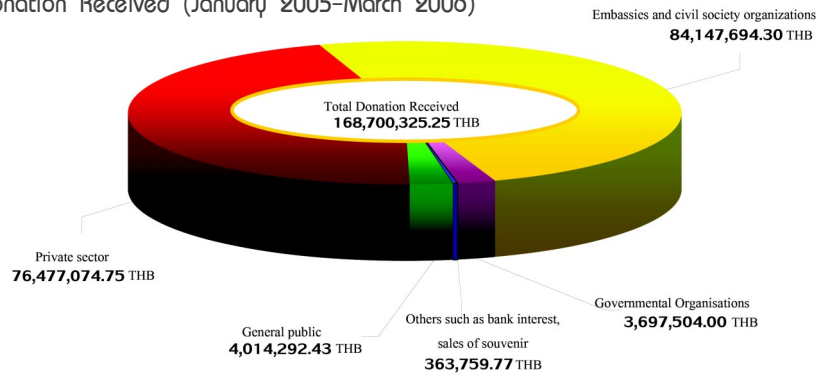


Budget and SAN's Implementation

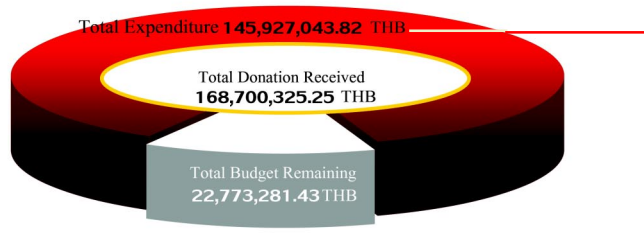
Between January 2005 – March 2006, SAN received a donation from general public, private sectors, shops, business sectors, civil societies, embassies both national and international sources at the total amount of 168,700,325.25 THB (as of 31st March, 2006). The fund was used to provide relief for 121 fishing villages and marginalized group in the 6 affected provinces along the Andaman. The past 15 months of SAN's implementation was focused on repairing boats, fishing gears and boat engines, support occupational development and reconstruction of basic infrastructure such as community center, bridge, road as well as houses.



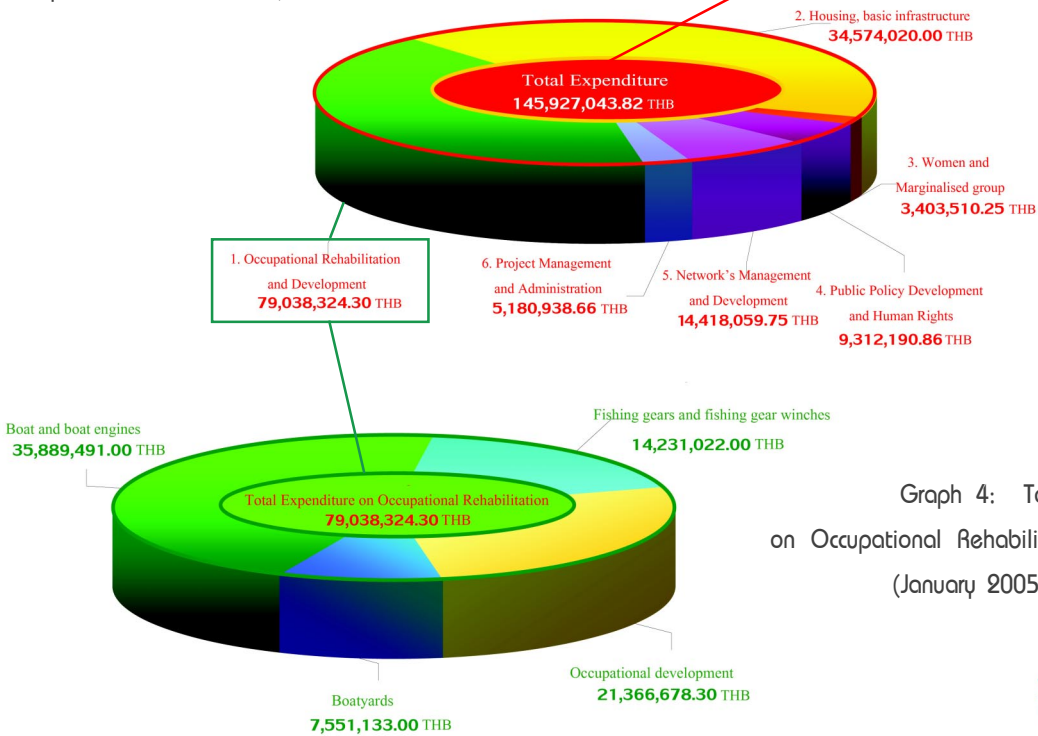
Graph 1: Total Donation Received (January 2005–March 2006)



Graph 2: Total Donation Received and Expenditure for Relief (January 2005 - March 2006)



Graph 3: Total Expenditure in Each Relief Activity (January 2005 - March 2006)



Graph 4: Total Expenditure on Occupational Rehabilitation Activities (January 2005 - March 2006)



Sustainable Post Tsunami Rehabilitation



The approach for providing assistance to the tsunami affected fishing communities of the Save Andaman Network (SAN) emphasizes the people's participation in identifying the most appropriate methods for the management of assistance received from outsiders. This is to ensure that the assistance is equally distributed, fair and systemized. In order to achieve this, SAN places a great emphasis on coordinating with existing community organisations, such as community savings groups and the existing small-scale fisherfolk societies operating under the Federation of Small-scale Fisherfolks in the Southern Region.

As for the affected communities that have not been mobilized before or have no experience in self-organising and development work, SAN has been providing necessary support for these groups to be able to mobilize themselves and eventually form themselves into community organisations, such as disaster survivors group, savings group, boatyard committees and community rehabilitation committees, for example.

These community organizations began to work together by conducting surveys and collecting data of the damages and then considering, reviewing and distributing assistance given to tsunami victims in the communities in an appropriate, fair and even manner. Participation of communities in this process resulted in external assistance being managed systematically by the communities themselves and consequently creating effectiveness and preventing replication in the aid provision.

While providing assistance to tsunami victims as mentioned above, SAN also helped build the capacity and develop skills for team working, financial management and various methods for sustainable community development for community leaders and members by organizing and supporting local sharing forums, meetings, study tours, desk-based and on-the-job trainings. This parallel effort resulted in increased capacity of the tsunami affected community in being able to address their problem and manage themselves to a satisfactory level.

To enable the disaster affected communities to have capacity for community rehabilitation and occupational development in the long term, SAN promoted



establishment of community Support funds from aid given to the disaster affected people to repair or buy their boats, boat engines and fishing gear. Community members recognized the importance of community support fund establishment to provide loans for repairing fishing boats, boat engines and fishing gear which could be damaged due to their use or by storm, waves and wind in the future, and thus commonly agreed to pay back their loans to establish community support funds.

These funds had different operating systems depending on the nature of problems faced by the community, including the degree of damage and impact that occurred in each community. Each community support fund was managed by a committee elected from and by peoples in the respective communities themselves. SAN played a role as an assistant to give advice and suggestions and to organize training to build their skills for financial and accounting management in order to create legitimacy, transparency and accountability to everyone both inside and outside of the community.

To create a sense of ownership for the community and to promote mutual assistance within the community and not only the tsunami affected people, SAN also supported an establishment of savings

groups in the community of which everyone in the community could be a member of. The community could use the savings accumulated by the group together with the revolving fund of the community support fund in the form of loans for investment in occupational development that covers the whole community.

Moreover, SAN supported the formation of each community's economic groups according to the problems and needs of each community, such as community fish land cooperatives, co-operatives, sea food processing groups and sweet making groups, for example. These groups were formed to help reduce debts caused by the exploitation of local middlemen, reduce expenses and increase the incomes of each household, which in turn would help restore the economy at both family level and community level in a sustainable manner.

To secure livelihoods, the small-scale fisherfolks maintain a way of living that depends on the richness of marine and coastal resources. Therefore, preservation and rehabilitation of marine and coastal resources is of absolute necessity. To strengthen this further, SAN has provided support for the savings groups and community support funds in order for them to be developed into an environment

rehabilitation fund to support activities for conservation and rehabilitation of marine and coastal resources in the long term.

Sustainable rehabilitation of any tsunami affected communities would be possible only when the community members are given a central role in the development of their own community. Emphasis must be placed on participation of all community members to solve problems faced by the community based on their own real needs with support from outside organizations. This will enable the community to be self reliant with dignity and systems for mutual dependence and mutual assistance in the community such as funds for occupational development, community economic groups to reduce/ eradicate debts and increase income, and a foundation for welfare fund based on savings groups for quality living utilizing a self sufficient economy without damaging the environment. Community members would also gain a common awareness of the need for rehabilitation and preservation of marine and coastal resources that would lead to sustainable community development in long term.



Housewife group from Muk Island in Trang Province are working on locally made shrimp paste to make very well-know chilli paste, which generate substance income for the group

SAN's volunteer from private sector Price Waterhouse Cooper Ltd. Came to provide accounting training for community's saving groups.



Community Support Fund: Roots for Empowerment

The Save Andaman Network (SAN) has strongly placed an emphasis on promoting community's participation in the post tsunami rehabilitation process, which also aim to promote a recognition of dignity and self reliance in the long term.

During Phase I implementation, the network has provided assistance for the tsunami affected communities in the form of both grants and revolving funds. The revolving funds are used as a tool to mobilise affected people and other community members in general, making them realise the need to establish community support funds. This fund would assist them to have the means to make their living as usual. When they are able to earn their living to an extent and pay back to the fund, they are contributing to build this community support fund by themselves. If any disaster happens again in the future, they would be able to help themselves to a certain extent without having to wait solely for welfare aid from outside organisations.

Status of the Community Support Fund at 31st December 2005

(Currency Unit: Thai THB)

Province	Assistance to repair/build boats, engines, fishing gear, fish rearing structures, petrol funds, electronic equipment, repair groups		Community fund at 31st December 2005	
	No. of Village	Amount given	No. of funds	Amount of return(THB)
Ranong	17	6,332,000	4	214,350
Phang-nga	9	16,284,661	2	64,300
Phuket	1	600,000	-	-
Krabi	29	9,101,948	17	930,368
Trang	28	11,546,387	17	1,324,262
Satun *	29	5,371,618	18	1,375,645
Total	113	49,236,614	58	3,908,925

* This is a provincial level fund , namely Community Support fund of the Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society of Satun Province

In 2005, SAN contributed a total of 49,236,614 THB towards the establishment of 113 community's revolving fund to support boat repairing, replacement of boat engines, fishing gears, electronic marine communication devices, aquaculture equipment, as well as for setting up petrol funds and revolving funds for furniture building group. At the end of 2005, community support funds have been established with a return payment of about 8 per cent of total loans from the revolving funds in the 58 target villages, of 3,908,925 THB in total.

The Community support fund is the first step of development for the long-term self reliance of the target communities. By beginning with efforts to solve economic problems faced by each family, the funds attracted attention and received good cooperation and thus led to more efforts to solve other problems and develop the communities at a later stage.

However, if there is only a community support fund, which is created from the return payment of loans or financial assistance by tsunami survivors, access to this fund would be limited to the tsunami survivors. SAN therefore promotes the establishment of savings groups that are open for anyone in the community to be members and every member of the savings groups are eligible to take loans from the community support fund as well.

In the next three years SAN would help both the community support funds and the savings groups improve knowledge and capacity of their members to work as a team and to manage fund and practice transparent, effecting and auditable accounting system, in

order to build confidence and sustainability. Strong and secure fund would lead to the creation of a welfare system for the group members and outreach disadvantaged people in the community. Additionally, this can also be used to support community's initiatives in natural resource conservation and management and environment. Community support funds are therefore an important foundation of strong community and sustainable community development in the long term.



This can be seen from the case of Ban Hua Laem, Moo.2 in Koh Lanta Yai Sub-District, Koh Lanta District, Krabi Province. The small-scale fisherfolk who were affected by the Tsunami have formed themselves into a group. Their 9 damaged fishing boats were repaired with assistance from SAN Krabi Province. The members of the group agreed to pay back all financial support by returning the money back into the village's Community Support Fund. The payment was made in monthly installments at an amount affordable by each of the group members. In August 2005, after three months of the repayment, the group agreed to spend 21,600 THB from the fund to set up a community's fish landing cooperative. The purpose of the cooperative is to buy marine catch from their group members before selling it on to the wider market. Gathering a number of catch from villagers means they can sell in bulk, hence a better price. This has kept

them away from the exploitation made by the local middlemen traders. The cooperative also sell cheap petrol for the group members too.

For many small-scale fisherfolk, being in debts with local fish landing traders is quite common. These debts come from loans taken to repair fishing boats and gears. Some of these persons also have shops(s) to sell boat petrol and daily consumer products as well. Debts are then created and tie fisherfolk debtors to a negative cycle of patronage debts from which it is difficult for get free. Fisherfolks who are debtors have to sell their catches to these persons only, even if they have to endure maltreatments in forms of low price enforcing, balance cheating and cheating in the grading of their catches. Some fisherfolks reveal that they rarely had chance to touch cash because the patron/middleman would deduct the costs of petrol, rice, shrimp paste and fish sauce that the fisherfolks owed to the patron first. For those whose accumulated debts so high that the patron believes it would not be repaid, the patron would seize fishing boats, to compensate for what being owed by the small-scale fisherfolk. This resulted in those fisherfolks losing their means of a living and driving them to become fish workers in commercial fishery such as trawlers. Forming groups to do a business enterprise, whether it is the trading of marine life, fishing gear or consumers' products, which is possible when the community has its own funds, is a direction that would lead the community to be self reliant with pride and dignity in long term.



Case Study:

Shrimp Bank - Alternatives Ways for Increasing Community's Fund of Ban Sang Ka U, Moo 7, Kor Lanta Yai District, Krabi Province



Sang Ka U is a community of sea gypsies called Urak La Woi. Nine houses were completely damaged and 32 houses were partially damaged, with a total of 32 houses affected by the tsunami. There were 49 damaged fishing boats. Save Andaman Network-Krabi has provided grants for repair of 23 houses, building 9 houses, a total of 32 houses. It has also provided grants for the building of a mobile boatyard (support on tools for boat repair). It provided a revolving fund for repair of 49 fishing boats and 3 boat engines. However, according to the way of life of Urak La Woi, they have never had to become involved with loan systems or debts. Therefore, SAN - Krabi mutually agreed with members of Sang Ka U community to repay 20% of the grant for boat repair expenses from compensation they got from the government.¹ In total, they have repaid 127,480 THB to set up a community support fund. The group provided loans from this support fund to its members without charging any interest, so that the members would have capital for occupational development. It was mutually agreed as a common rule that a loan applicant of 10,000 THB has to repay 500 THB per month. Those who borrow less than 10,000 THB have to repay 300 THB per month. In the first round, 15 members have borrowed a total of 105,500 THB. As of November 2005, 22 members have already borrowed a total amount of 146,500 THB.

¹ Each one got compensation of about 6,000-20,000 THB from the government depending on size of boat damage.

Since this is an interest free loan, members of Sang Ka U have developed a method to make their fund grow by establishing a 'shrimp bank'. This means that any member going out to the sea to catch shrimp would save and give at least one shrimp to the group. The group then would sell the shrimp for cash that would be saved in the community's fund.

Since this is an interest free loan, members of Sang Ka U have developed a method to make their fund grow by establishing a 'shrimp bank'. This means that any member going out to the sea to catch shrimp would save and give at least one shrimp to the group. The group then would sell the shrimp for cash that would be saved in the community's fund. The management of the activity is to divide their community into 4 areas, namely Sang Ka U Bay, Prao Bay, Ban Kuan Bay and Ma Le Bay. Each would records number of shrimps contributed to the group by each individual, then all the four areas would gather all the shrimp together and sell them in bulk every day. This sale would be recorded as one single fund for the whole community. From July-November 2005, Sang Ka U community support fund had a total fund of 14,335 THB from the shrimp bank created by the community members.

Case Study:

Roles of Women in Community Revolving Fund in Ban Pak Klong, Moo 9, Bor Hin Sub-district, Si Kao District, Trang Province



Ban Pak Klong, Trang Province, was not heavily damaged by the Tsunami, although the majority of damages were found in fish cages, mussel cages. Many fishing gears, fishing boats and boat engines were also found damaged. After the tsunami, the community of Pak Klong worked together to assess damaged caused by the tsunami before approaching SAN for assistance through the Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society in Trang Province. They also decided to reopen their saving group, which had been terminated since 2003 due to some unfortunate reasons such as low commitment among group members and inactiveness of the group's committee that placed the burden on a single leader. Rather than only providing relief grant, SAN Trang has provide support for the community to reorganise and built capacity of the groups' committee while supporting participation of the members in expressing their ideas and implementing different activities. The group has mutually agreed to set up a community support fund to support boat repairing activities with the money contributed by the Save Andaman Network by repaying monthly according to their income, within a period of 15 months. As of December 2005, Ban Pak Klong has a community support fund worth 52,400 THB, which was channelled to new members for investment in their occupations.

the Save Andaman Network contributed 40,000 THB towards the revolving fund managed by women's groups. The fund has been used to support small-scale rice trading among communities, which has received a lot of attention. Within a period of one month, membership of the group has risen from 37 to 45 when villagers realised that rice sold by the women's groups were cheaper than the market price

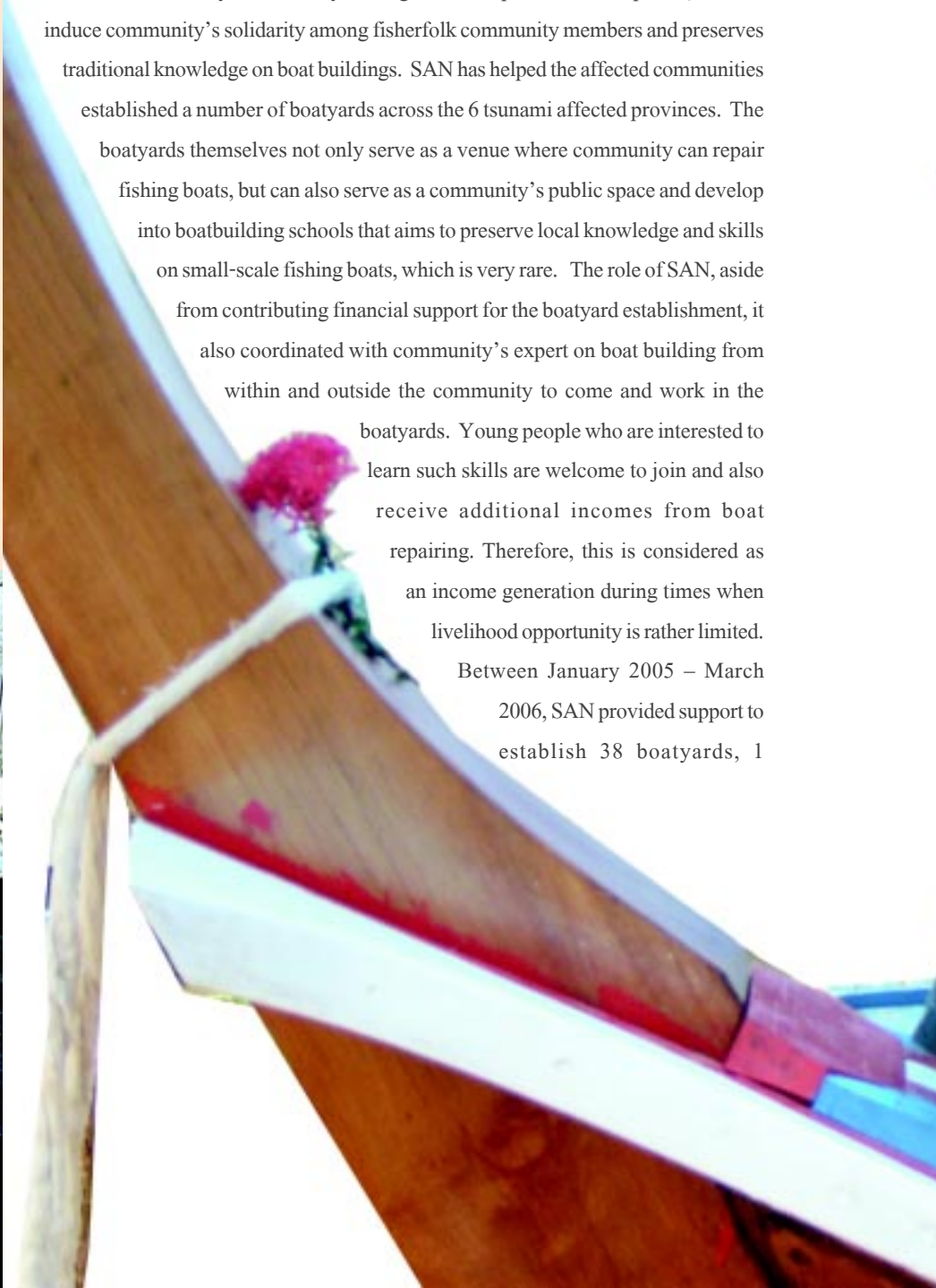
Furthermore, in November 2005, the Save Andaman Network contributed 40,000 THB towards the revolving fund managed by women's groups. The fund has been used to support small-scale rice trading among communities, which has received a lot of attention. Within a period of one month, membership of the group has risen from 37 to 45 when villagers realised that rice sold by the women's groups were cheaper than the market price. Yet, the group could make a profit of 30 THB per sack. The group plans to extend its business to sell fishing gears and develop community fish landing cooperative to generate incomes and reduce household expenses.

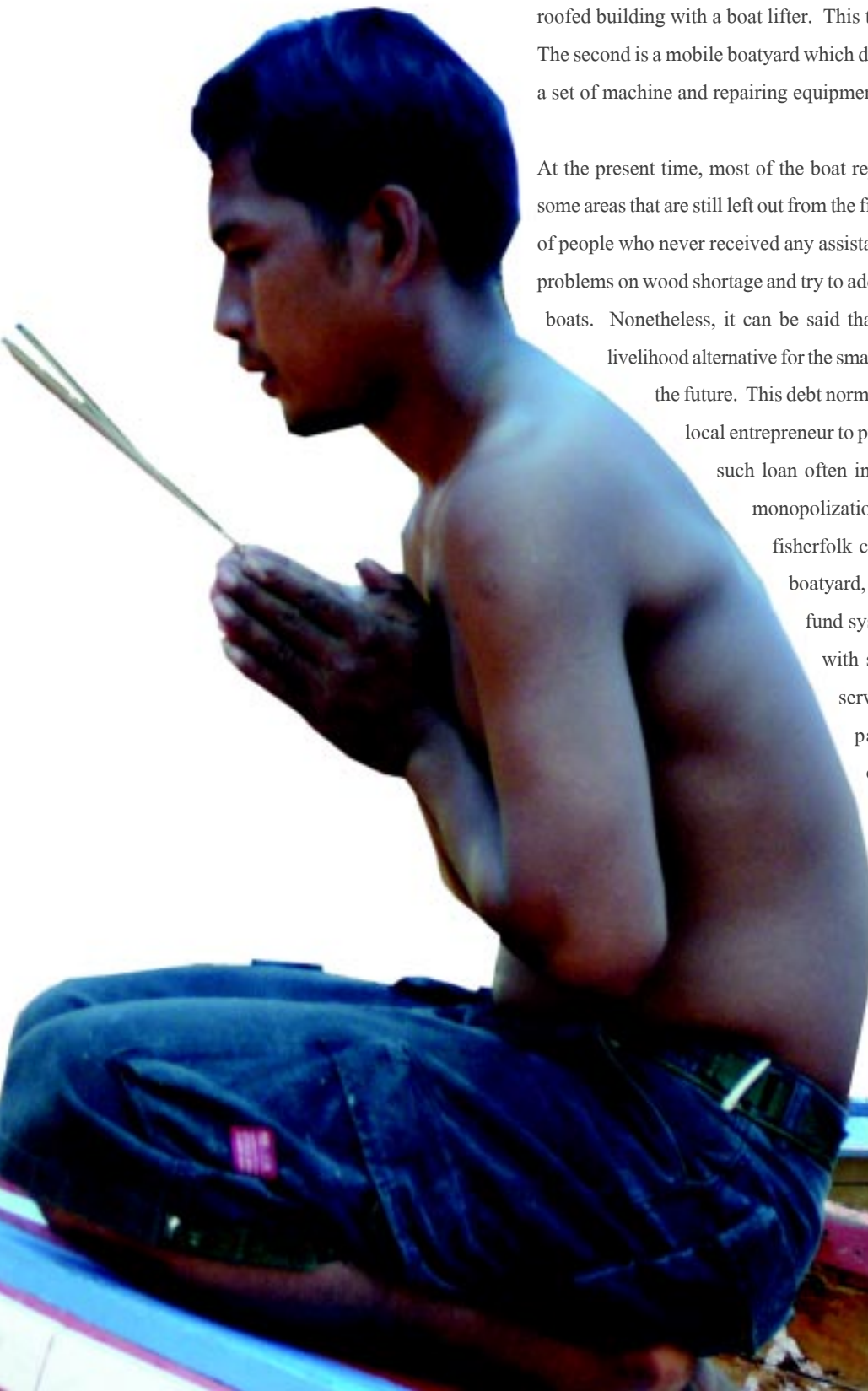


18 Community's Boatyards Occupational Development and Rehabilitation of Community's Traditional Knowledge



The livelihoods of the small-scale fisherfolk are very much dependent on fishing boats. Because of this dependency, their fishing boats must be regular maintain in good condition while normal life span for the boat only last 5 years. Therefore, their boats must be maintained every year. Since January 2005, SAN has been working closely with the tsunami affected fisherfolk in reviving their occupation through repairing and rebuilding fishing boats that were damaged or destroyed with the tsunami. This activity was not only serving as an occupational development, but also induce community's solidarity among fisherfolk community members and preserves traditional knowledge on boat buildings. SAN has helped the affected communities established a number of boatyards across the 6 tsunami affected provinces. The boatyards themselves not only serve as a venue where community can repair fishing boats, but can also serve as a community's public space and develop into boatbuilding schools that aims to preserve local knowledge and skills on small-scale fishing boats, which is very rare. The role of SAN, aside from contributing financial support for the boatyard establishment, it also coordinated with community's expert on boat building from within and outside the community to come and work in the boatyards. Young people who are interested to learn such skills are welcome to join and also receive additional incomes from boat repairing. Therefore, this is considered as an income generation during times when livelihood opportunity is rather limited. Between January 2005 – March 2006, SAN provided support to establish 38 boatyards, 1





propeller shaft and fishing gear winch workshop and 1 boat engine workshop. There are 2 types of boatyards. The first is small/medium permanent boatyards, which is a roofed building with a boat lifter. This type of boatyard can repair 3 boats in one go. The second is a mobile boatyard which does not have a permanent facility but only has a set of machine and repairing equipment that can be moved to places and places.

At the present time, most of the boat repairing activities is nearly complete, leaving some areas that are still left out from the first round of damage survey. These are a group of people who never received any assistance from any organizations. Some areas face problems on wood shortage and try to address this by purchasing second hand fishing boats. Nonetheless, it can be said that at the present time, there is an increase in livelihood alternative for the small-scale fisherfolk that help them reduce debt in the future. This debt normally occurs when they take a loan out from the local entrepreneur to purchase or repair their boats. The payment of such loan often involves footing the bill of high interest and monopolization of marine price. Nowadays, the small-scale fisherfolk can turn to service provided by community's boatyard, which is managed by community's revolving fund system, thus generating community's economy with self-reliance. Moreover, the boatyards can serve as community's public space such as boat parking spaces, boat building schools, community's meeting venue both official and non-official.

Over the past 15 months, San together with the tsunami affected communities built 38 boatyards in 6 affected provinces with a total budget of 7,551,133.00 THB



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

There are 38 boatyards, 1 boat engine and 1 propeller shaft and fishing gear winch workshop

Ranong Province

12 boatyards, serving 17 communities

- 1 Mobile boatyard in Ban Had Sai Dam (Nar Nai)
- 1 Mobile boatyard in Ban Had Sai Dam (Nar Nok)
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Bang Kluey Nok
- 2 permanent boatyards and 1 mobile boatyard in Tambo Ratchakrud
- 1 permanent boatyard and 2 mobile boatyards in Bang Bane and Row Kier
- 1 mobile boatyard in Kor Loa
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Chee Mee
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Darn

Phang Nga Province

6 boatyards and 1 propeller shaft and fishing gear winch workshop, serving 7 communities Kor Pra Thong

- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Tha Pae Yoi
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Thung Darb and Thung La Oong Kor Kor Hoa
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Nok Nar
- 2 permanent boatyards in Ban Nam Kem
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Nai Rai
- 1 propeller shaft and fishing gear winch workshop in Ban Nam Kem

Phuket Province

1 boatyard, serving 14 communities

- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Lame Lar

Krabi Province

8 boatyards, 1 boat engine workshop, serving 19 communities

- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Kor Phu
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Sang Ka Oo
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Kor Por
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Klong Nin
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Sri Raya
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Hua Lame
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Pak Lar
- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Klong Tobø
- 1 boat engine workshop in Ban Sri Raya

Trang Province

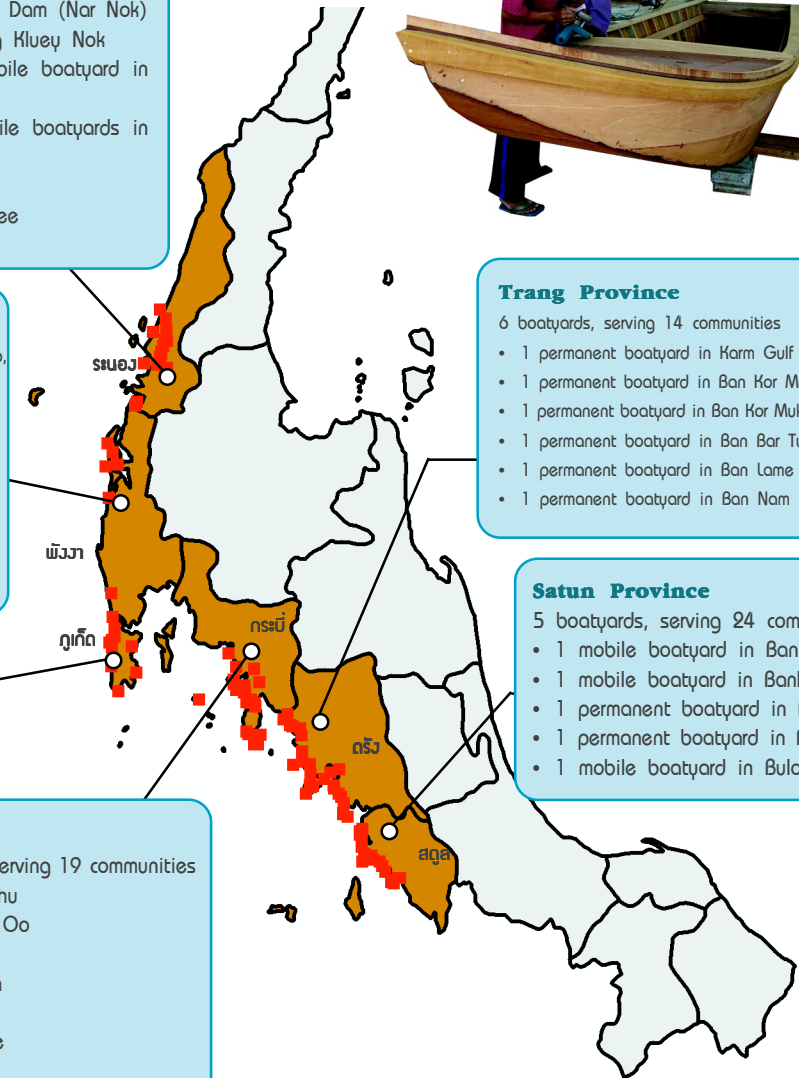
6 boatyards, serving 14 communities

- 1 permanent boatyard in Harm Gulf
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Kor Muk (Kuan Gulf)
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Kor Muk (Hua Non Gulf)
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Bar Tu Pu Tae
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Lame Sai
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Nam Rab

Satun Province

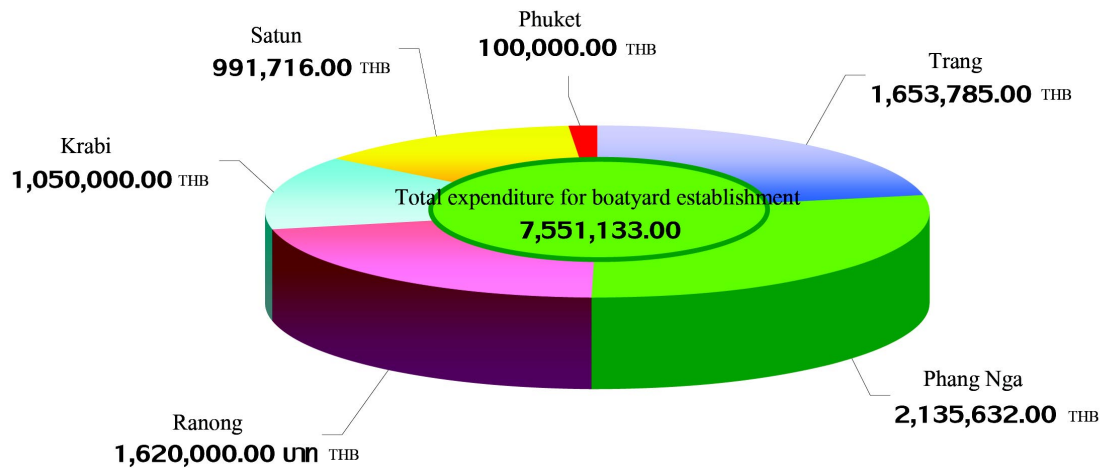
5 boatyards, serving 24 communities

- 1 mobile boatyard in Ban Bor Jed Look
- 1 mobile boatyard in Bankorn Klan Tok
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Hua Hin
- 1 permanent boatyard in Ban Tan Yong Uma
- 1 mobile boatyard in Buloon Island

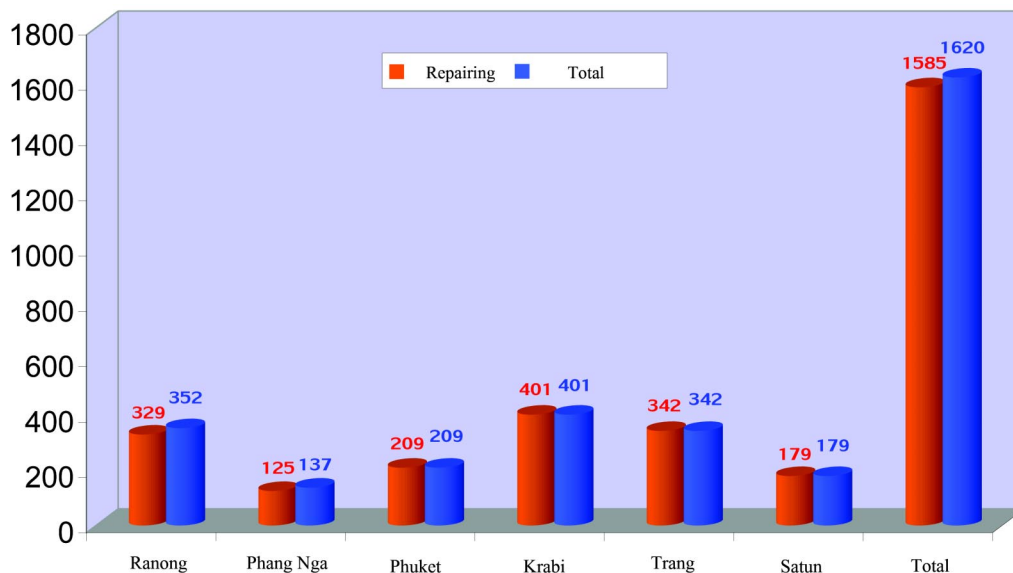




Total Expenditure for Boatyard Establishment in the 6 Affected Provinces (January 2005 - March 2006)



Progress in Repairing and Rebuilding Boats in the 6 Affected Provinces (January 2005 - March 2006)



Case Study: Community Revolving Fund and Community's Boat Repairing Activities in Ban Bang Kluey Nok, Moo 3, Naka Sub-District, Suksamran Minor District, Ranong Province.



Ban Bang Kluey Nok is a Muslim village with a total population of 1,138 people in 156 households, most villagers make their living from traditional fishing. This community is 20-50 years old, it is located in the area of Laemson National Park and, there is a problem of ownership title on the land by the sea. At present, 7 villagers have had cases brought against them by the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Flora, while 7 more are expected to face the same problem.

The village was affected by Tsunami, whereby 7 people had died and 5 houses were damaged. The French Embassy has provided assistance to build 5 houses, and SAN has helped repaired another 5 houses, each with a total amount of 50,000 THB. Regarding the fishery sector, 53 households of fisherfolks of Ban Bang Kluey Nok were affected. They lost 8 medium fishing boats, 14 were damaged but could be repaired, altogether 22 boats in total. They have also lost 6 small fishing boats while 4 were damaged and could be repaired, all together 10 small boats in total. 25 boat engines were damaged. 11 fish farmers have lost their fish cages and 53 fisherfolk lost their fishing gears such as crab nets and shrimp traps. In this case, Siam Cement Foundation has provided assistance with the building of a temporary boatyard at Ban Bang Kluey Nok's pier. Equipments for boat repairing were also supplied in the boatyard. At present, this boatyard is being developed into a permanent boatyard through the assistance of the French Embassy. Meanwhile, the community is setting up a community fish landing cooperative, which will be located in the same site as the boatyard. The Embassy has also shown an interest

to provide further support for other necessary business facilities that might be required by the community. Furthermore the German Embassy, Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT), Love Children Project and Kubota Company have also given assistance on boats, engines and fishing gears.

The small-scale fisherfolks in Ban Bang Kluey Nok were already organised as a group prior to the Tsunami. Therefore, it became possible for SAN to deliver its support through this existing mechanism. The first step was to facilitate the setting up of group's committee, particularly for boatyard and overall rehabilitation. This is important in order to delegate roles and responsibility on boat building and repair, purchase of boat engines and fishing gears clearly. The groups receive a financial contribution from SAN to go towards the revolving fund. At the later stage, this will be developed to become community support fund at the village level. SAN's field staff acted as mentors and helped facilitating capacity building process for the committees, so that they become more capable in managing and operating the activities by themselves effectively.

The operational process of the boatyard started by recruiting boat builders and boatyard assistants, with preference on local sources. At the end, 2 main boat builders were recruited, but could not get any boatyard assistants. Therefore, they had to recruit boatyard workers from

outside their community. On day to day basis, the boatbuilders help repairing and rebuilding boats, while training other community members who were interested to learn such skills. In assessing the scale of repair and identifying level of assistance, the boat builders would assess the damage of the boats or have them brought to the boatyard for assessment and cost estimation. After agreeing the price, the boat owner would sign a contract with the boatyard committee, after which the repair work would begin. Boats that need to be repaired would be listed in a queue, whereby the less damaged boats would be worked on first, then the more damaged ones. The boat builders take responsibility in preparing a list of materials for at least two boatyard committee members who would go and buy those materials. Upon the materials were bought and available, the boat builders would then request the materials from the logistic committee with an inventory control. After completing the repair, the cost of materials and professional fees would be calculated for the repayment contract. As of December 2005, all 46 fishing boats have been repaired. All fisherfolks have also their engines and fishing gears replaced.

The community members of Ban Bang Kluey Nok who receive assistance via this mean mutually agreed to repay 100% of the professional fees and cost of materials for boat repair. Those who

receive new boats with engines and fishing gears agreed to repay 50% of the full cost with a grace period of 3 months after the first fishing trip. The committee and members of Ban Bang Kluey Nok's community support fund hope to develop a occupational development fund for the community members and other community groups, such as a Batik making group, fish sauce group, women farmers' group, women's community development group, youth group and Thai stateless people's group. Meanwhile, a savings group is being set up to mobilise funds for emergency and for the provision of medical welfare for the members in the future. They also planned to establish a community fish landing cooperative to generate more incomes from collecting and selling marine harvest in bulk, which would help them to have greater bargaining power. They also planned to set up a local co-operative shop in the future to reduce cost on fishing gears, hence a general reduction on household expenditure and debts.

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Housing and Settlement: Rebuilding House, Reviving Communities

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 provided through humanitarian concepts to ensure that the people who lost houses due to the tsunami have a fair access to housing.

In doing so, SAN works together with the community members who are house owners and private organizations that have experiences and skills in formulating village master plan and house construction. The construction process involved community participation and the construction was for house by house on old piece of land. Community who received assistance from SAN in this area are a group of people who could not access government's support or could not access government's and private sector's permanent housing programme as well as community member who wishes to build their house by themselves.

Up until the present time, SAN and its alliances have helped rebuilding 533 houses whereby 377 houses are ready to be occupied and 156 are in progress. The support also extent to 8 houses in Ban Kuan Thung Gu, Bang Sak Sub District, Kan Thang District in Trang Province. In Muk Island, Kor Libong Sub District, Kang Tang District in Trang Province, the communities had been located along the beach and were badly affected by the tsunami. During the course of SAN's Phase I rehabilitation, the communities expressed that they did not wish to remain near the beach any longer because they fear that the tsunami might return again and so wish to be relocated to a higher ground. SAN therefore works with the Muk Island Rehabilitation Committee, a local community group in Muk Island formed after the tsunami to facilitate equitable and effective relief distribution in the village, in coordinating with the Sub Committee to Address Land Conflict for Tsunami Affected Communities and requested the Sub Committee allocated land for 94 families who wish to be relocated on 40 Rai, as well as 54 families that wish to be relocated and build new houses on their land elsewhere, altogether 148 houses. For this support, there has been a series of selection process and allocate task for house construction as well as an establishment of 20 committee to manage budget and work together in the reconstruction in the participatory manner. With this, the Chom Chon Thai Foundation also contribute financial support for the relocation and rebuild houses for the community who wish to be relocated, and the Community Organisation Development Institute (CODI) also contributed a support on basic utilities.



Promoting Access and Building Capacity for the Tsunami Affected Women and Marginalised Groups



Women in the tsunami affected villages have a high potential role in post tsunami rehabilitation, especially in generating incomes and promoting natural resource conservation. Over the past months, SAN has conducted a number of activities to ensure women's participation and capacity building for the tsunami affected women. It has been supporting women representatives in participating in a number of public forums and study tours within the country and overseas. This was done to provide a space for women to voice out their concerns and facilitate sharing processes that encourage creative ideas on alternative livelihoods of the women. Additionally, the network also facilitated the mobilization of women's groups so that they can work collectively on occupation development. For instance, a rice group organized by a woman group in Pak Klong Village in Trang Province and Community Cooperative of housewife group in Thap Tawan Community in Phang Nga Province. The outcome of such collectiveness has resulted in a shared benefits generated from the activities. Furthermore, particularly for the rice group, community members can now buy cheaper product from the group.

In the next phase, SAN will promote women groups to become more involved in fishery related activities such as selling fishing gears, establishing and managing community's fish landing cooperative, practice food processing. Additionally, the network will run a programme to provide assistance for women with special needs. For instance, women who lost husbands and are left to look after children on their own or elder women whose children died in the tsunami, but have to look after their grand children by themselves etc. In outreaching this group, SAN is currently conducting participatory research with the women groups in target villages to identify whereabouts are these groups and understanding their needs and concerns. Furthermore, effort has also been given to work with the local community as a whole to identify approach for assistance that are the most appropriate and ensure sustainability and self reliance for people with special needs.

Migrant workers are another group affected and have been facing limitation in accessing relief. Many of these workers work in commercial fishery sector. Male migrant workers tend to work as a boat crew member, while the women work in the post harvest, collecting and cleaning the fish catch once they are brought to the pier. SAN has been working with the local Burmese organisation called the Grassroot Human Rights Education Committee and Development in coordinating with employers and owners of the medium-scale fishing boats in organizing migrant workers and applied for ID cards for both male and female migrant workers. This was to ensure that the workers have the rights to work in Thailand legally and receive fair treatment in term of wages, welfares and health care and other legal protection. The employers also agree to allow the workers to keep the cards by themselves, which is not a common practice among general Thai employers, as to create condition to control the workers.



Community's Participation in Marine and Coastal Resource Conservation and Rehabilitation

Most small-scale fisherfolks have their home located by the coastal area, have their way of life tied to the sea, and make and earn their living from catching fish, prawns, crabs and other marine life. The livelihoods of the small-scale fisherfolk thus greatly depend on the abundance of the marine and coastal resources. The fishing gear used by small-scale fisherfolks are selective, therefore do not destroy environment.

Small-scale fishery is an occupation that cannot make anyone rich but can sustain the livelihoods of its practitioners. However, investment costs of fishing are getting higher, such as the rising cost of petrol for boat engines, while prices of marine life are fluctuating all the time and the sea after tsunami in December 2004 has become more unpredictably turbulent, thus reducing the number of days the fisherfolks can go out fishing. All these factors are beyond the control of the fisherfolks and can cause them to fall deeper into the debt cycle as they need to continue taking loans from the patron/money lender to repair boats and boat engines and buy fishing gears, petrol, rice and consumer goods necessary for their daily living. As they have no choice apart from having to sell to the patrons who lower the prices of marine life and can cheat in the weighing and grading of marine life because they are indebted to the patrons, most small-scale coastal fisherfolks therefore fall into, and are trapped in, an evil cycle of debts from which they cannot free themselves.



Villagers in Koh Prathong collect sedge seeds for rehabilitating mangrove forest area.

Development of small-scale fisherfolk communities must be holistic. SAN has supported construction of boatyards to build and repair fishing gears in the communities. On a cultural dimension, the community boatyard will be a source of learning and maintaining small-scale fisherfolks' wisdom of boat building and repair. There is craftsmanship and other related knowledge that can be transferred to young people and others interested in it within the communities. Community boatyards are a cultural symbol of a small-scale fisherfolk community where young and old people together can learn, understand and take part in building their community's self reliance. Having their own community-based knowledge and wisdom that can be transferred from generation to generation gives fisherfolks pride and dignity and a role in the conservation and management of coastal resources as a part of their way of living.

Moreover, SAN has supported the establishment of funds for occupational development that fisherfolk could take loans to repair or buy fishing gear and do small business, such as net assembling, marine life processing, sweet making and handicraft production. SAN also supports the establishment of community marine products trading places where coastal fisherfolks can sell their catches at fair prices to increase their bargaining power with middlemen traders and buy boat petrol and fishing gears with credit and receive dividends from profits made by the enterprise at the end of the year.

This development can only succeed if the sea has rich enough marine life. It is therefore necessary to restore, preserve and manage natural resources in the sea and in coastal area as well. This effort has encountered several obstacles. Commercial trawlers, for example, often use destructive fishing gear, such as push nets and drag nets with small meshes that catch marine life of all kinds and all sizes, damaging coral at the sea bottom as well. Small-scale fisherfolks therefore have to campaign against the use and proliferation of destructive and illegal fishing gear. At the same time, they need to release additional marine life into the sea, grow mangrove forests to be nurseries for young marine lives and possibly build artificial reefs to increase the habitats of marine life in the sea. As the sea anywhere is interconnected, all fisherfolks working in the Andaman Sea, Gulf of Thailand and Songkhla Lake have to conserve marine and coastal resources together by advocating for laws and policies that support small-scale fisherfolks and by working in cooperation with organizations that work on the same issues, both small-scale fisherfolk groups at provincial level and the Federation of Southern Fisherfolks, and allies in all sectors – government officials/agencies, academics, NGOs and other civil society organizations. They also have to network of small-scale fisherfolk to share experience and knowledge about natural resource conservation.

A sustainable solution to this problem is to increase marine population by releases of more marine life in coastal



areas, and the planting of trees in mangrove areas and beach forests. If fisherfolks realize the importance of this need, they would carry out the activities enthusiastically. During SAN's Phase I Implementation, the target fisherfolk communities in Trang and Satun Province pooled their funds together to buy boat petrol without seeking external financial support, planted trees in mangrove forests, used their own boats of which they paid for petrol themselves to take turns to patrol and guard the sea from pushed nets and trawlers. Also, they established community mangrove forest groups to take care of the forests, including the construction of shelters in the forest with their own construction materials – timber floor, bamboo walls, thatched roof and nails – and labour. The communities sought support for natural resource rehabilitation,

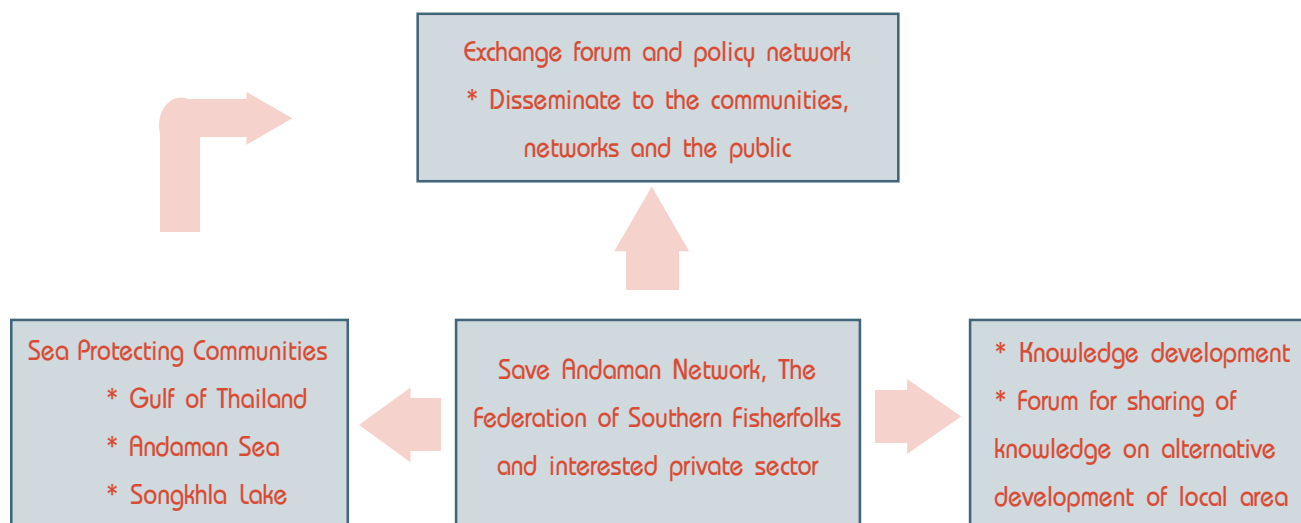
conservation and community development from external organizations only for the areas that they could not provide by themselves.

In addition, children, youth and women are also encouraged to participate in the activities. These groups of people play active roles in the rehabilitation and conservation of natural resources and their environment, stimulating an expansion of community's organisations' network. At the same time, this has also provided a foundation for the establishment of community's environmental funds as part of the original community support fund.

A long-term goal is to link small-scale fisherfolk communities into a large Andaman conservation network. To facilitate this, SAN has been providing information and knowledge about laws and policies about the sea and coastal

resources. The network is then linked with communities around the Gulf of Thailand and Songkhla Lake through the mechanisms of the Federation of Southern Fisherfolks. The network will continue to advocate for the improvement of related policies, enforcement of the laws that regulate the use of destructive fishing gears, and establishment of marine conservation areas and mangrove forest protection areas. Community-based learning institute will be established to foster a shared learning and support concrete action on conservation of coastal and marine resources among community members. At the same time, attention will also be given to provision of public forums to raise public awareness and mobilize them to participate in protecting the sea together.

Operation system and Coordination of network for cooperation in protection of the sea



Case Stud:

Community Support Fund and Conservation of the Sea in Ban Hua Hin, Moo 1, La Ngu Sub-District, La Ngu District, Satun Province



Group leaders have drawn a lesson learned that sea conservation activity needed many inputs to be able to conduct the activities effectively. These includes human capital and boats for coastal patrolling, cash for co-ordination and gasoline for patrolling and social capital, such as awareness and consciousness of fisherfolks.

Hua Hin Village is a coastal community along La Ngu Bay of Andaman Sea. It has a population of 1,671 people with 492 households, most of which are Muslim. They are engaged in fishing, using “Hua Thong” raised bow boats with long tail engines. The fisherfolk here normally use indigenous fishing gears, such as floating nets for fishing, shrimp and blue crab traps, squid traps, sea crab traps and shell collecting tools etc.

In 1997, village members organised themselves as a group to address problems on natural resource degradation. This problem was caused by long years of destructive fishing practices since 1964, particularly the used of pushed nets, trawlers, fish poisoning, explosives, as well as a discharge of wastewater from shrimp farms into the sea. With lesser marine and coastal resources, the community members have become badly affected, with increase level of poverty and mostly likely have financial debts that tie them to the middlemen. The organised community approached the government, requesting a strict ban of illegal fishing gears and authority to arrest offenders and requested a support on patrol waters. They also sought collaboration with neighbouring coastal communities in La Ngu Bay. Later, these measures have been instituted as fishing regulations in La Ngu Bay, which was quite successful. Commercial fishing boats using pushed net and trawlers, fish poison and explosives slowly stop operating in the conservation area within 3,000 meters from the coast. As a result, since 1999 up to the present the reserve of marine life along the coastal line of La Ngu Bay has

increased in both the size and quantity. Several species of marine species that had disappeared for several years from La Ngu Bay such as butterflyfish, thread find fish, and rich sea grass bed and shell bed are now have returned.

Group leaders have drawn a lesson learned that sea conservation activity needed many inputs to be able to conduct the activities effectively. These includes human capital and boats for coastal patrolling, cash for co-ordination and gasoline for patrolling and social capital, such as awareness and consciousness of fisherfolks. The community also realise that without a proper management of a budget that support by external organisation, one day the fund will be exhausted and all their activities would be stopped. Because of this realisation, the fisherfolks in Ban Hua Hin who own altogether 40 boats decided to set up a fisherfolks' fund to support their conservation activities in January 1998 with an initial member of 125 people and a total saving of 6,130 THB. Each member would contribute 30 THB per month to set up a saving group of Ban Hua Hin. The fund is provided for the members to invest in their occupation in the form of loans. At the same time, it was also used as instrument to organise villagers, for learning and mutual implementation of community development activities. Profits from annual operation of the saving group are divided into 5 parts. Half is allocated as dividend for the

members, 30% for business development fund, 10% for welfare of the members, 5% for group management fund and 5% for community, social and environmental development fund. At present, the saving group has 428 members with a monthly saving and repayment of 70,000-200,000 THB. There is also an expansion of the business when the group used its business development fund and shared contribution of 200 THB per member household to buy a piece of land. At present, the group is also building a community cooperative shop. It has already spent 280,000 THB for this purpose. The cooperative shop for selling fishing gears, consumer goods and gasoline to the members. It has also provided welfare for its members in case of hospitalisation, death and stipends for members who deliver babies. It has also bought blankets and sarongs for the elders and chronically ill people on Hari Rayor Day. Additionally, it has given contributions to the development of a mosque and a fund for community mangrove reforestation, coastal patrolling and co-ordination on a campaign for modification of a law on flash light anchovy fishing and other fishery legislation that was not favourable to fisher folks. It has also supported forums and seminars to disseminate experience and raise awareness of new generations for ongoing conservation of the sea.

Ban Hua Hin was also affected by the Tsunami on December 26th, 2004. 20 fishing boats were damaged but could be repaired, 6 were completely damaged and needed to rebuild new boats, while 10

engines were damaged but could be repaired. 114 fisherfolks lost their fishing gears. They have received an assistance from Save Andaman Network and Siam Cement Foundation to build a permanent boatyard with boat building tools for repairing damaged boats. Leaders of the saving group of the Ban Hua Hin fisherfolks together with Small-scale fisherfolk Society of Satun Province were resource persons and trainers in managing and operating the boatyard, revolving fund, development of saving group as well as do accounting for other neighbouring communities.

In the future, the saving group of Ban Hua Hin will be developed to become a central body of community's saving, provision of community welfare, management of coastal resources and other community development activities. It will also become a shareholder of the community's fish landing cooperative of the Small-Scale Fisherfolk Society of Satun Province. Furthermore, support will also be given to the boatyard into a boatbuilding training centre for youth and miniature boat making. Close attention will also be given to the local saving groups, community shops, and community's small-scale fishing cooperatives or boatyards. Part of the profits will be allocated as funds for rehabilitation and conservation of natural resources.

Communication and Information Dissemination



SAN has established a database to serve project management and evaluate its progress. The data collection approach rests on participatory approach whereby the local community's organizations play a leading role in collecting their own information. This also generated a learning process among community members step by step. That is first, the communities learn and try to understand the problems, collected relevant information to support their understanding, collective consultation to identify direction to address the problems and formulate recommendation which can be developed into recommendation at the policy level.

To communicate and update the public about tsunami relief progress, SAN creates two websites, www.saveandaman.com (Thai language) and www.sdfthai.org (English)

In addition, SAN together with the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk and the Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF) who also coordinate with other non-governmental organizations that work with marginalized groups such as Labour Network, Grassroot Human Rights Education & Development, and international organizations such as Action Aid Thailand conducted a joint study on Post Tsunami Rehabilitation in Fishery Sector. The study was aimed to assess issues and challenges that rose during the course of the post tsunami rehabilitation over the last one year. The study was focused on small-scale fishery sector, ethnic groups, stateless groups, migrant workers with gender dimension.

The study paper can be downloaded at www.sdfthai.org.





Promoting People's Participation in Public Policy Development



In 2005, SAN organized and participated in a number of forums at national and international levels to disseminate information about its implementation progress, challenges and issues that still need to be solved, and recommendations about ways to solve the problems and restore the communities in a sustainable way for the public in general and concerned people at policy level. Some important forums are as follows:

Impacts of Tsunami on Marginalised Group in Post Tsunami: Direction and Development Approaches

- Organised national public forums together with the Center for Social Development Studies, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University to study impacts of the tsunami on marginalized people.

Human Rights Promotion and Protection

- Organised forums at national and local levels together with the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand to look for ways to solve land problems in the 6 tsunami-affected provinces in the Southern Region. These forums were used to analyse the land problems, including conflicts between the communities and capitalists from outside, and land problems faced by small-scale fisherfolks who mostly lived on public land along the coast and in mangrove forests of national reserved forests and national parks, and advocate government's recognition of their right to reside in the areas.
- Organised a press conference on the International Human Rights

Day, 10th December 2005, where 12 representatives of tsunami affected communities, including representatives of children and migrant workers, gave their testimonies to the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand about problems related to land rights and the rehabilitation of small-scale fisherfolk communities. The event was attended by about 60 people who were mostly students, academics and reporters. It was another occasion of which tsunami affected communities share with the public about obstacles they have been facing during the tsunami relief phase.

- SAN became a committee member of a government Taskforce for Sustainable Rehabilitation of Occupations after the Tsunami Disaster as a representative of NGOs. SAN's role in this aspect is to ensure that government policy on post tsunami relief and rehabilitation recognize the important and support public participation, while responding to genuine needs of the affected people. Furthermore, government's policies must take community's existing problems into account and integrate them in the decision making process. These problems include issues of land rights, quality of houses constructed for tsunami survivors, compensation for tsunami survivors, participation of women, and the participation of affected communities in rehabilitation work. The issues were extensively discussed by the taskforce whereby a number of policy recommendations have also been formulated and proposed at policy level.

- Organised an international forum called "It's about the Guardians of the Sea" on the 22nd July, 2005 at Thai Life Insurance Auditorium Hall, Bangkok for 200th day memorial of the tsunami disaster. The objective of the forum was for SAN to review aid activities that had already been implemented and those that had not, at both policy and field levels, to ensure that rehabilitation of affected communities and tsunami survivors' occupations went on well and in a sustainable way.

Long Term Post Tsunami Rehabilitation

- International Public forum on 'Sustainable Long-term Rehabilitation for Marginalized Groups Post-tsunami: Identifying Challenges, Strategies and Policy Recommendations' with objectives to assess progress in community rehabilitation, exchange views on forthcoming challenges, develop strategies for tackling these challenges and to make policy recommendations to the government to ensure that rehabilitation of tsunami-affected communities is people-centered and aimed at sustainable community development. This forum was attended by more than 300 people, including female tsunami survivors, migrant workers, small-scale fisherfolks, youth, NGO personnel, representatives of government agencies involved in the rehabilitation of tsunami affected communities, international aid agencies, reporters and about 30 participants from Japan, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and the

Maldives. The forum consisted of a two-day conference and pre-conference study visits to tsunami affected communities in Trang, Krabi, Phang Nga and Ranong Provinces. Issues discussed in the small groups in the conference concerned the affects on marginalized people (women and children, migrant workers and small-scale fisherfolk) fishery and coastal resource management, housing, and the roles and effectiveness of tsunami-affected community rehabilitation by the government and private sector. Recommendations coming out of this conference were submitted to the policy level to design strategies for sustainable community rehabilitation and for solving problems faced by marginalized people. This forum can be considered the first one that tsunami survivors shared their stories and directly told the public about their problems. A declaration from the forum was submitted to the UNESCAP 'National Workshop on the Impacts of the Tsunami on Vulnerable Groups in Thailand' as another channel for tsunami survivors to directly communicate to related government agencies.





Power of Collaboration



The tsunami on 26th December 2004 caused tremendous loss of lives, properties and the environment. Thousands of people need mental rehabilitation in order to create new lives and join hands to restore their communities to the state prior to the disaster and lay foundations for long-term sustainable community development by themselves. This recovery and development would not be possible without external assistance and support. A new social dimension of assistance has emerged after this disaster in all sectors of society among people from all walks of life, from government agencies, corporations, charitable organizations, foreign organizations, religious organizations and many others.

Save Andaman Network is a network of community organizations, public and private organizations that has been involved in disaster relief and the rehabilitation of tsunami affected communities. In 2005, a new dimension of cooperation between NGOs and private sector had emerged. Apart from financial supports, corporations also gave supports in forms of their knowledge, skills and experiences from their fields of business expertise.

Phatra Security Public Co. Ltd. for example, has helped compile data on the damages and needs for assistance to develop into project proposals for additional fund raising and to create a system for internal fund disbursement and control.

Ernst & Young Corporate Services Limited has helped lay foundations for organization and financial management system in early 2005 and checked operation of the system in practice by the end of the year; it gave advice for improvement of the system, making it

more effective for community development in long term.

Price Waterhouse Coopers FAS Ltd. has helped install accounting systems at the village level by sending a team of 9 staff to provide knowledge to villagers on Libong Island in Trang Province and Poo Island in Krabi Province for three weeks. While committee members of the group and youth got an opportunity to learn and build their skills to do accounting for co-operative shops and boatyards, the staff teams of the company themselves learned to know and understand the villagers and their way of life in the community.

Siam Cement Group through its corporate foundation, Siam Cement Foundation have helped compile data about the damages, produced media to disseminate information to the public and are continuously involved in raising awareness among members of the public in general, and middle-class people in particular as well as other business companies that join hands with small-scale fisherfolks to protect the sea. In regards to the civil society organizations, SAN received financial support from non-governmental organizations from Thailand and overseas. For instance, the Community



Organisation Development Institute (CODI), 14 October Foundation, Sarn Sang Arun Foundation, Terre des Hommes (TDH), Action Aid International, Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC), Oxfam Great Britain and Oxfam Solidarity, Direct Relief International, American Jewish World Service (AJWS) etc. As for the governmental organization, SAN works in collaboration and receives support from National Health Security Office, Thai Health Foundation, Coastal Habitat and Resource Management under the Department of Fishery (CHARM) and students from various universities and international government such as the Royal Norwegian Embassy, French Embassy and general public.

This new dimension of cooperation will lead to cooperation in all sectors of society and utilizing the individual capacity each group has for long-term sustainable community and social development.



“Situations after the tsunami helped me discover that helping other people to stand on their own feet needs commitment, not money, and needs to do with happiness. I am glad to know people from different occupations who are full of spirit and devotion. My heart felt moral support for our brothers and sisters who toil for the people.”

Chanya Thanaboonsombat, Ernst & Young Corporate Services Limited

“Tsunami disaster recovery is a proof of the power of cooperation between Thai people and people all around the world who committed their hearts, labour and resources to help survivors. Thailand has recovered faster than any other countries similarly devastated by the tsunami. I am glad to be born as a Thai.”

Mr. Weerasit Sarideepan Phatra
Security Company Limited



“Apart from direct assistance in form of cash or other donations from the private sector to communities affected by the tsunami, indirect assistance, such as occupational or management skills development training free of charge, is a very important factor that helps support the development of communities in various projects in becoming sustainable. As many communities received a large amount of cash donations, what they need may be more than cash. Comparing it with an ancient proverb about giving fish and teaching how to fish, if we teach them how to fish, they can tell other members of their family and community themselves, enabling them sustainably maintain their livelihoods. Giving assistance in terms of skill development for the community should begin importantly with an understanding of the needs of the community, so that the community would see that it is beneficial and has a feeling of ownership. This would consequently lead to good and sustainable projects later on.”

Manit Kitjaroenakkul, Price Waterhouse Coopers FAS Ltd.

“Similar to what we had done every time when our fellow Thai people faced disaster, because of our ideology that is rooted firmly in social responsibility, we as practitioners have visited the (affected) areas many times and came to know villagers, to know organizations which had been working in the areas. Their emerged cooperation in a manner that can be called ‘working side by side, shoulder to shoulder’. Everyone in the Siam Cement Group are proud that our assistance this time has contributed to bring back smiles and laughs to our brothers and sisters in the South again. We believe that supporting communities to be able to stand on their own feet by themselves by giving them back their means of living and having them participate in any and all activity implementation would benefit the communities in sustainable way.”

Ms. Suranuch Thongsila, Siam Cement Foundation

“At least, the communities must have a livelihood and a occupation like before the tsunami. But what I see beyond that is that the community can be developed by themselves. To put simply, we have to put them out of misery as fast as we can, and for the medium and long term, they must be able to do it by themselves.

Ways to help the tsunami affected communities is not just to have them materials, but the help must participate, provide inputs and take part in the decision making process. If we provide assistance and they agree with how it is done, the community will be willing to work with us. We are also worried about land issue because a person without a land as dictates in the constitutional rights, they would still be worried deep down inside. This is something that many organizations cannot help because land conflict is a very sensitive case. What is good about this project is that we provide assistance as much as we can otherwise there would be no hope for the communities. We can deal with the legal matter latter.”

Dr. Chongrak Rarueysong , Association of Securities Companies and The Thai Securities Institute

“What we have been doing will make the community stronger. The communities are managing everything by themselves, the cooperation grows. I feel that I learn so much. Before, when we go and help people in need, we tended to give them everything as much as we could and we tried to teach them. But the truth is, I learn from the community who have their own vision and have ways of managing themselves.”

Mr. Prayong Hiranyawanich, Siam Michelin Ltd

Lessons Learned from Project Implementation



Working to restore the lives and communities of tsunami affected people in the past year, SAN staff and the people's organisations they were working with have gained experiences and learned lessons that can be compiled as follows:

1. Budgeting and fund disbursement in aid delivery

In the early stage of work, SAN had no coordinating centres in each of the tsunami affected provinces and thus provided financial assistance to help tsunami affected people by directly transferring the aid money to bank accounts of concerned community groups/organisations. The system was later changed to work through a SAN coordinating centre in each of the six provinces which had staff to analyse problems and needs together with the affected communities and to create a common management system for rehabilitation work. This method helped screen target groups, strengthened these groups' management processes, improved purchasing with higher bargaining power of mass purchases, and raised accounting capacity of the target groups. This supporting process allowed SAN to foresee problems and come up with ways and means to prevent them.

2. Welfare for community leaders

Creating a welfare system for community leaders is necessary in order to continuously develop teams of leaders. As community leaders had to bear the burden of family responsibility while working for benefits of their communities and networks, personal

problems could arise. An idea to create a welfare system for these leaders had emerged. This lesson came from a group of leaders in Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province. Ways to address the problem was to set up a savings scheme for the group's committee members of which they saved every month and could take loans for their wives to invest in supplementary occupations and to pay tuition fees of their children, for instance. The Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province increased this leader welfare fund by selling telephone cards and getting concessions from retail shops, for example. As of March 2006 the fund has reached a total of 28,420 THB and helps reduce family burden for the leaders enabling them to work for public benefits more continuously.

3. Leadership building

In the past, the lack of new generations of leaders and insufficient numbers of existing leaders was a common problem everywhere, resulting in these leaders having to bear heavy burdens and knowledge could not be distributed evenly to all members. There is a clear need to create more leaders of new generation, including the creation of awareness raisers at village level, to guide fisherfolks community development, conservation of the sea and sustainable coastal resource management.

4. Creation of learning process

A lesson learned in all operation areas is that creation of a learning process

which causes a change in concerned people's attitudes and ways of thinking, would build the capacity of community groups/organisations to solve their own problems. Another lesson is that the participation of affected people themselves would create 'learning by doing', a process that would build capacity for development of oneself and the community successfully.

Creation of a good learning process would lead to awareness raising. In the case of Namrab village in SAN's operation area in Trang Province, the raising of awareness on mangrove forest preservation led to an increase of marine life in canals around the mangrove forest. Another example is the Moken people in Ban Thab Tawan village whose learning process raised their self-confidence, courage to express themselves, and roles in solving problems and community development. The learning process to build capacity to do accounting for savings groups and community-based business enterprises is also another important skill gained that's necessary to make operation

of these groups more effective.

5. Diverse problems require diverse solutions

SAN's target areas for community rehabilitation in each province have different problems, different administrative and management capacity, and personnel with different talents. Activities therefore need to be diverse, not necessarily the same everywhere. For instance, creating community-based business enterprise may not be feasible in certain areas where NGO staffs and villagers have no capacity needed for it and no way to develop that kind of capacity. It is necessary to create an array of diverse ways of working in each area by focusing on problems that concerned parties have the capacity to think through and solve them.



Our Future Direction and Approach



Cooperation between organisations or persons who provided financial support to the Save Andaman Network for the rehabilitation of tsunami affected communities was based on a principle that any assistance would have to make aid receivers able to recover and rehabilitate themselves. This, in turn, would lead to the strengthening of their communities and their ability to manage their own futures, including protection against possible further natural disaster.

Community rehabilitation activities and processes in the past year were thus aimed to create common working systems for each community to repair or replace what had been damaged by the tsunami and to lay down foundations for community development in long term.

Operation of SAN in the second phase(April 2006 - March 2009) is aimed to strengthen working systems created in the first phase continuously, leading to sustainable development of the community. The main focuses of work are to develop the capacity of the communities in terms of self-development, community-based economy and skills for management of business enterprises and community funds. Along with these are focused on the community's health care and sanitary system, natural disaster warning and evacuation system, learning systems for children, systems for marine and coastal conservation, knowledge for development innovation, and systems to disseminate knowledge to other communities and Thai society as a whole.

There are two main goals:

1. Community Economy and Development

Strengthening development concept of the target groups is like opening a classroom of real practice for the community which would help the community be able to initiate community development that is more realistic and more diverse. Community-based economic systems cover internal savings system, such as savings schemes, to build up funds to support development of occupations and community-based business enterprises. There are groups that create jobs and generate incomes, such as marine life processing groups and fishnet making groups, and groups to reduce expenses, such as rice trading group and groups whose activities make them like a factory and a school at the same time, such as the community boatyards.

2. Preservation and Conservation of the Sea

The abundance of coastal resources which are not polluted or spoiled by destructive fishing gear and the protection of marine life conservation zones would help maintain the good condition of the food chain of marine life. These marine lives would be a source of food and an important source of income for coastal communities and Thai society as a whole. Nonetheless, the preservation of marine and coastal resources cannot be successful by the efforts of one community alone. As the life cycle of marine lives is tied with coastal areas where many communities are located, it is therefore important for these communities to work with other parties, especially government agencies in their province. Conservation needs support and cooperation among main villages and other villages along the coast where the ecosystems are interconnected.

SAN's 9 Future Development Plans

1. Plan to develop existing community boatyards to become permanent ones and create a community-based boat building and repair industry together with development of 'fishing gear making' occupations. Courses for a shipbuilding school, 'fishing gear making' school, ecosystem management school and preservation of the sea would be integrated together.

2. Plan to develop systems and mechanisms for marine life trading to increase values of marine life, create a system to save profits from trading business to be a collective asset of the community-based group and to reduce costs of production, such as those of boat petrol and fishing gears.

3. Plan to develop occupations, solve debt problems and create community-based welfare systems of which activities would include development of community fund management system, establishment of occupation groups, development of community-based business enterprises both to reduce expenses and increase incomes, allocation of profits made by the funds and enterprises for community development and welfare systems for children, women, old people, widows and poor people that is based on religious principle and local beliefs and culture.

4. Plan to restore and preserve the sea and coastal resources and development of

women's roles in natural resource management and sustainable community development.

5. Plan to develop the use of alternative energy, water supply system and natural disaster warning and evacuation systems.

6. Plan to build the capacity of villager activists in terms of their development concepts, group management skills, accounting and financial management skills, and occupational skills.

7. Plan to develop a body of knowledge, establish an institute on knowledge development concerning the preservation of the sea to be a channel for communication and mutual learning between the communities and society.

8. Plan to develop collaboration for the conservation of the sea by developing network of community's organizations, ethnic groups and fostering a collaborative network with civil society.

9. Plan to develop public policies on participatory coastal resource management and



Awareness building on mangrove conservation among students and community members... initiating a learning project for children in Satun Province



Traditional ways of living has allowed the small-scale fisherfolk to be able to maintain subsistence livelihoods and self-reliance, while being able to utilize the natural resource in a sustainable manner



Youth group in Phang Nga Province adjust and take part in occupational development by producing batik to generate income



Developing saving groups for sustainable occupational development (Housewife group in Krabi Province are working on their accounting system and learning about how to run a community fish landing cooperative from Satun community

Indicators for Assessing Capacity of Community organisations in Advancing Sustainable Development in the Long Term

Indicators	Satisfactory Level	Moderate Level	Low Level	No Capacity
Community organisations / groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear structure - good delegation of roles and responsibility - transparent financial management - auditable accounting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have a structure - work well as a group - transparent financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - work as a group -transparent financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - form groups to receive external assistance and then dissolve - financial management not transparent
Participation of members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Members actively take part in planning, decision making and implementation of group activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - little participation of members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - little participation of members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no participation of members
Group Leaders / organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high commitment and willing to work for public interest rather than personal benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high commitment and work for public rather than personal benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - high commitment and work for public rather than personal benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tend to work for benefits of oneself and friends/colleagues rather than for the public



Implementation Outcomes in Each Province/Zone



(January 2005 - March 2006)





Ranong and Upper Phang Nga Zone

Save Andaman Network (SAN) has initially co-operated with Alternative Agricultural Network of the South, Wildlife Fund Thailand, Seub Nakhasathien Foundation, Local Research Co-ordination Centre of Phang Nga (Thailand Research Fund), Coastal Resource Management Project of the South, Community Organisation Development Institute to conduct a survey of damages to life, properties and natural resources. It also co-ordinated efforts to mobilise donations for urgent assistance to the victims, for immediate relief, such as distribution of rice, food, clothes, house repairing, as well as solving the problem of shortage of water. It has helped changed roofing styles for Moken victims at Lao Island so that villagers could harvest rainwater for domestic consumption from rain. It has provided wheelbarrows for Ratcha Grood Local Administration Organisation to distribute water for people in the sub-district facing a problem of water shortage due to the problem of intrusion of seawater in Tsunami affected area.

Later, Save Andaman Network has provided assistance to the victims under the concept of sustainable community development giving emphasis on community participation and empowerment of community organisation. This concept would enable community members to resolve problems and rehabilitate their families and communities by themselves in the short and long run. The affected areas in Ranong and upper Phang Nga zone are mainly communities that have never got organised to address their own problems and initiate development activities before. However, Ban Bang Gluay Nok, Haad Sai Dam Island and Ban Tha Klang in Ranong have experience in getting organised as forums of fisher folks to resolve problems of coastal resources, the case of trawlers, and community mangrove forest. As for upper Phang Nga, community in Phrathong Island, Kuraburi District, used to get organised to resolve the problem of land in national park areas. Communities in Khor Khao Island of Takuapa District have experience in development work supported by public sector, such as village fund, or formal administration as Tambon (Sub-District) Administration Organisation, and so on.

SAN's target sites for livelihood rehabilitation and occupation of fisherfolks cover 17 villages in 7 sub-districts of Paknam, Ngao, Ratchakrud, Kaper, Muang Klang, Gampuan and Naka located in 3 districts of Muang, Kaper and

Suksamran, Ranong Province. It also works in 3 villages of 2 sub-districts of Phrathong Island and Khor Khao Island in 2 districts of Kuraburi and Takuapa of upper Phang Nga. It has supported the building of boatyards and the provision of building tools for boat builders in the boatyards for Ranong (12 boatyards) and upper Phang Nga (3 boatyards), altogether 15 boatyards, to facilitate repair of damaged boats of the victims in 24 villages. It has also supported the repair of 28 houses, and finished repairing 408 boats. It has assisted victims requesting support from SAN on boat engines and fishing gears (100%) by providing 99 engines and fishing gears to 258 victims. It is supporting activities on occupational rehabilitation, which are well underway and need to be continued in 2006, namely the repair of 23 fishing boats for victims in Ban Bang Bain.

SAN-Ranong and upper Phang Nga has collaborated with several organisations in providing assistance on rehabilitation of affected families and communities in the target areas, i.e. Action Aid Asia, Raks Thai Foundation, ADRA, Seub Nakhasathien Foundation, Foundation for Children, North Andaman Friends and Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment. It has received financial support from several donors, such as French Embassy, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, Terre des Hommes Germany, Malteser Germany, Japan International Volunteer Centre, Siam Cement Foundation, Unocal Ltd., Heinrich Boell Foundation and general donors.

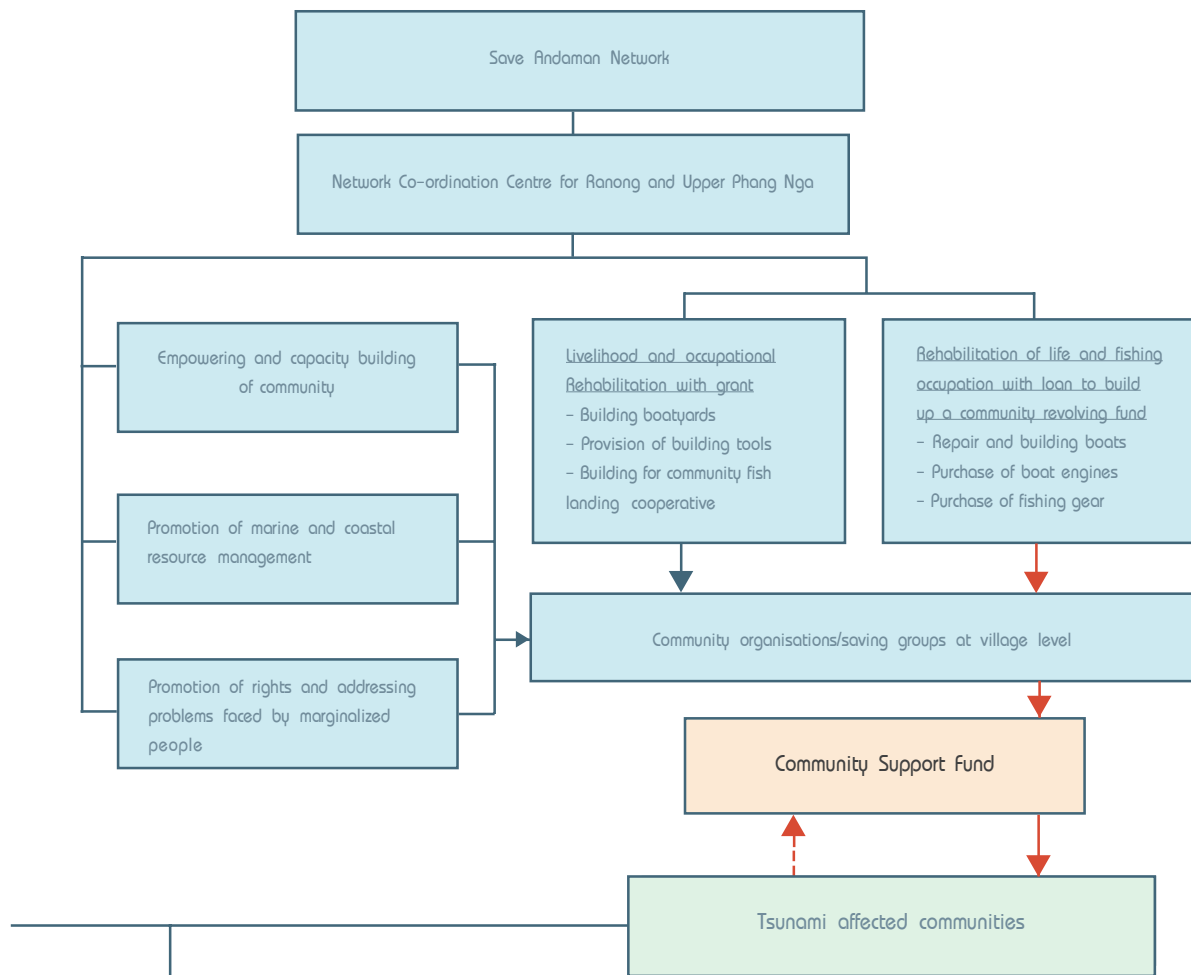
Operational Process and Mechanism for Community rehabilitation

To foster effective, transparent sustainable management of the rehabilitation of life and occupations of traditional fisher folks, SAN emphasises on providing support through group by promoting grassroots organisation with elected committees taking charge of group management to address problems of the victims in short and long term. Therefore, the process of helping the victims was done side by side with empowering and building capacity of community organisations. This included preparation of communities, organising villagers, development of various management systems, such as information checking systems to prevent repetition but promote fair distribution of the assistance, boat repair system, accounting and assessment to confirm accuracy and transparency.

SAN has supported building boatyards, which are under management of boatyard committee. It has built occupational development funds for fisher folks, as well as developing capital bases by setting up saving groups with a saving committee managing both community funds. There was a development of community fish business groups and consumer co-operatives to reduce the cost of fishing gear and to settle debts in informal the sector, and so on. Mechanisms and activities promoted and developed in each village are different from one another depending on problems, structure and way of life of that particular community's members.

SAN-Ranong and Upper Phang Nga aimed at helping the marginalised groups, such as Moken sea gypsies of Lao Island and Ban Thung Darb at Phrathong Island, non-registered Burmese migrants in several villages in Ratchakrud Sub-district, those who were missing in registration and those who have not got assistance from any organisation, such as Ban Chi Me, Ban Darn and Ratchakrud Sub-District. Its target groups also included villagers who did not have house registration documents. Therefore, their rights to access assistance are not recognised as seen in the case of Ban Thung Klang. Assistance has been given to these groups particularly the Moken in Lao Island who do not have identification card and have never got any protection, especially basic welfare or medical care. The network collaborated with Ranong Hospital to set up a health security fund for the Moken in Lao Island and non-registered Burmese migrants at Tra Krut Island, who also did not have access to government's assistance. SAN has provided community electricity generators, boat and engines as properties for local school for travel of 32 students to go to school at Sin Hai Island.

Regarding natural resource rehabilitation and conservation activities, SAN has raised awareness of the significance of these resources, as they are the source of food and other wood, as well as providing a buffer to prevent waves and storms.



Community Support Fund

Apart from providing fishing boats, engines and fishing gears to enable Tsunami victims to go out to the sea as normal, the goal of SAN - Ranong and Upper Phang Nga is to concretely establish a revolving fund for livelihood and occupational rehabilitation for the small-scale fisherfolk. It also hopes to develop the fund by setting up a consumer shop to reduce expenditure on fishing gears and set up community fish landing cooperatives to reduce the level of debts of the community members in the long run. This fund must create a sense of ownership from the community members and should be open for other interested community members.

Steps of Support to Revolving Fund for Fishing Occupations of the Members

1. Individual member expresses his/her need to saving group or community organisation.
2. Audit committee assesses, screens and prepares a plan for support.
3. Planning committee submits the plan to SAN to seek approval from its executive committee.
4. The secretariat of SAN transfers budget to the saving group or community organisation at village level.
5. Committee of saving group or community organisation prepares loan contract and gives money to individual member per his/her request.

Management system of community fund in each area of Ranong and Upper Phang Nga is diverse and different from one another. SAN focused primarily on participation of members in each community. Therefore, it developed relevant regulations appropriate to problems and context of each community. On the whole, the victims receiving support on fishing boat repair have to repay in full amount at 300-500 THB per month within 1-5 years. Some communities decided to charge interest. At the end of December 2005, 6 funds have been built in Ranong and Upper Phang Nga with a total fund amount of 278,650 THB. Some communities have granted loans to their members for occupational investment or emergency needs. Some communities have deposited their funds at local banks waiting for development of appropriate loan regulations and systems before granting loans to their members.

Samples of Repayment System of Community Funds in Ranong and Upper Phang Nga

Fund	System of Repayment to Community Fund with Assistance on Fishing Boat
Ratchakrud Sub-District Fund	100% repayment with 5% interest rate per annum
Ban Chi Mee-Ban Darn fund	100% repayment with 2% interest rate per annum
Bang Bain Bay Fund	100% repayment with no interest
Ban Thung Darb Fund	100% repayment with 500 THB installment on 1st-5th day of every month. 20 THB will be charged for late repayment.
Ban Bang Kleuy Nok Fund	Case of boat repair has to repay 50% of the repair cost, in case of new boat has to repay 100% with a principal of 20,000 THB. Repayment is 500 THB per month within a period of 3 years.
Ban Nok Ngang Fund	Assistance on fish and shell farms and fishing gear requires repayment of 100% with an interest rate of 1% per annum with a principal of 5,000-10,000 THB. Full repayment within 1 year. Principal of 30,000 THB has to be repaid within 3 years.
Ban Nork Na Fund	Repayment at 30%
Lao Island Fund	Repayment at 50% starting January 2006

Implementation Outcomes

In the last 15 months, 93% of Tsunami victims in Ranong and Upper Phang Nga requesting assistance for occupational rehabilitation from SAN have got fishing boats, engines and fishing gears. They could go out to the sea for fishing as before the Tsunami.

Most community organisations in the field areas of SAN - Ranong and Upper Phang Nga worked collectively hand in hand. Leaders with potential and capacity have been strengthened. Operations were moderately effective in community organisations of 13 villages and 2 communities in Ranong and 4 villages in Upper Phang Nga, accounting for 95% of all the field areas. Group members and community organisations also had greater participation in initiating solution to community problems. Particularly in Ban Thung Darb and Ban Bang Kleuy Nok, a concept of long-term self-reliance without depending on support from external organisations has been introduced. However, at the moment, these groups still need capacity building on group management, development of fishing and other supplementary occupations. Beside, saving groups have been set up in all target communities. In this regard, SAN will redirect repayment on boats from these groups to build up community rehabilitation and provide capacity building on management and accounting so that these groups could apply the knowledge to their saving groups.

Furthermore, the field areas in Ranong have 11 more boatyards and 3 more in the Upper Phang Nga. These community boatyards provide a basic occupational service that belongs totally to the community. It provides the services of boat repairs and boat building, which are an essential means of occupation for fisher folks. At the same time, the community boatyard, saving group and community support fund were supported to allocate dividends to the members in communities, which provides basic welfare to the community.



Goals and Operational Guidelines in the Next Phase

SAN-Ranong and Upper Phang Nga have restructured and improved its organisation for more effective operations on the rehabilitation of affected communities, as well as building capacity for sustainable and ongoing development. It has divided its future target areas into 3 sub-zones, covering 17 villages and 2 communities. These are:

1. Upper Phang Nga Zone (Phrathong island) consists of Ban Thung Darb , Ban Nork Na, Ban Tha Pae Yoei and Ban Pak Jok.

2. Lower Ranong Zone consists of Ban Bang Kleuy Nok, Ban Chi Mee, Ban Darn

3. Upper Ranong Zone consists of a community of Sai Dum Na Nork Island, Ban Bang Bain, Ban Ratchakrud, Ban Kajadpai, Ban La Ong and Ban Huay Pling, Ban Nok Ngang, Ban Ao Koei, Ban Muang Gluang, a community of Sai Dum Na Nai Island, Ban Koh Lao and Ban Koh Sinhai .

The goals of community development in the next phase are :

1. Promote and build the capacity of community organisations on community-based economic and natural resource management. SAN will give emphasis on support for study trips, training and a forum for mutual learning among community organisations in the same zone, in neighbouring zones and inter-provincial level. This learning would be done through the operation of boatyards, a revolving fund for fishing occupations in the community, saving groups, community-based fishing business and consumer shops, and so on. This capacity building aims at reducing expenses and debts in the informal sector, as well as increasing income and improving quality of life of the members in communities.

2. Promote rehabilitation and conservation of natural resources on land and mangrove forests by supporting communities to initiate activities on learning natural resource conservation. It will support community conservation zones with clear regulations on maintenance by community organisations. It will also support a network of collaboration amongst community organisations at the provincial level of Ranong for collective sustainable maintenance and management of natural resources and the environment in collaboration with civil society organisations and concerned state agencies.

3. Promote acceptance and equal rights of marginalised people as Thai citizens the same as other people in larger society. In this regard, it will promote learning about these people and assist the presentation of information on various aspects of the marginalised people such as their history and background, their culture of community, ways of life, and so on. It will promote activities on organising marginalised youth, develop health security plans, as well as promoting access to basic public healthcare and educational systems for displaced people in Ranong. It will also

improve the system of drinking water, healthcare system and first aid in island communities in close collaboration with Ranong provincial hospital, the Office of National Health Security System and other concerned state agencies.

4. Promote local development organisations in Ranong by improving and restructuring organisation, management systems and personnel development as well as the coordination office of SAN-Ranong and Upper Phang Nga. This will be developed into ‘Promotion on Community Rights Education Project’ in the future.





Lower Phang Nga and Phuket

Save Andaman Network (SAN) has provided relief and occupational rehabilitation of victims in Phuket and Takuapa and Thai Muang Districts of Lower Phang Nga by co-ordinating with various local organisations. In regards to the field areas in Phuket, SAN has worked with Wildlife Fund Thailand and volunteers in Phuket. As for the field areas in Lower Phang Nga, SAN has worked with Wildlife Fund Thailand, Chumchon Thai Foundation and the Network of Slums in Four Regions. These organisations have helped conduct field surveys and co-ordinated material donations, such as rice, dried food, and cash to provide immediate and primary assistance. Most affected areas were tourist attractions and were critically damaged by the Tsunami. Assistance from agencies, organisations and the public was abundant, especially during the initial period with immediate relief.

The field areas of SAN in Phuket included 10 villages in 9 sub-districts, and 3 villages and 2 communities in 2 sub-districts of Lower Phang Nga. The target groups are fisher folks and medium-scale fisher people in Ban Nam Khem, Moken in Ban Laem Rah and Ban Thab Tawan, as well as migrant workers in Ban Nam Khem. Most target villages have never been mobilised and there were only development projects initiated by public sector. Some areas used to have activities on conservation of coastal resources. These areas were heavily damaged by the Tsunami and received an substantial amount of assistance from several organisations.

During Phase I implementation, SAN has given grants to build boatyards for boat repair and building. It provided assistance for revolving funds for boat repair at Ban Laem Ra in Phuket Province. A group of Moken and Thai fisherfolks mutually discussed to find common solutions to their livelihood problems, especially regarding boat repair and fishing gears. However, boat repair activity was delayed due to a shortage of wood.

For Lower Phang Nga, SAN provided support for house building at Soi Tok Phu in Ban Nam Khem. It has also supported boat repair and the building of boatyards, a building for towing and a building for window and doorframe making together with necessary tools. It also provided a revolving fund for boat repairs, engines and fishing gears for fisher folks. It has supported a revolving fund for

medium-scale fisher people to build and set up a gasoline fund, as well as helping migrant workers working for medium-scale fisher people.

In the case of migrant workers at Ban Nam Khem, SAN has given assistance on basic necessities. It lobbied medium-scale fishery operator to respect the rights of these workers by allowing them to keep their identification cards by themselves. It was an effort to work with all victims of the Tsunami. It is a major development of basic human rights of these marginalised people.

In case of Ban Nai Rai, which was heavily affected by the Tsunami but also had an issue of land conflict, SAN focused on giving assistance on occupational rehabilitation with boat building. However, implementation of this activity was quite slow due to the shortage of wood. Besides this, it has also set up a savings group to build up mutual aid fund.

As for Ban Thab Tawan, SAN has supported a revolving fund for a window frame group to invest in making window frames for sale. It has provided a revolving fund for boat repair, engines and fishing gears. It has also provided a revolving fund for the vocational development of women's group and youth group. It has helped set up a savings group. The youth group has got received support and education on the development concept, teamwork, vocational skills and communication skills using community media and radio programs. This activity helped broaden worldview and provided knowledge for local youth to have good attitudes toward life and their perception of community. There was organisation of

group for development of their own community and society, which is a preparation of solid foundation for young people in long run to participate and play main roles in sustainable development of their communities. Furthermore, SAN has also supported the rights of marginalised people in the Moken community who have their unique and diverse cultures and ways of life. SAN decided to promote development at the base of the Moken community to build up their confidence, which would then lead to the development of groups, families and their community as a whole. It also supported them to get their legitimate rights as Thai people.

Since several communities in affected areas of Phuket and Phang Nga have a problem of land and were sued and pushed out by capitalists from outside their villages, SAN has provided a team of lawyers and set up a legal aid centre located in Ban Nam Khem. This legal aid centre provides legal services to victims in areas where there is conflict on land and their cases are being filed in courts of justice at present. These communities are Layan community, Koh Kaew community (Tha Chatchai), Ban Koke Tanoad-Chalerm Phrakiat community and the dried anchovy community in Phuket, and Ban Nai Rai community, Thab Tawan community and Laem Pom community in Lower Phang Nga.

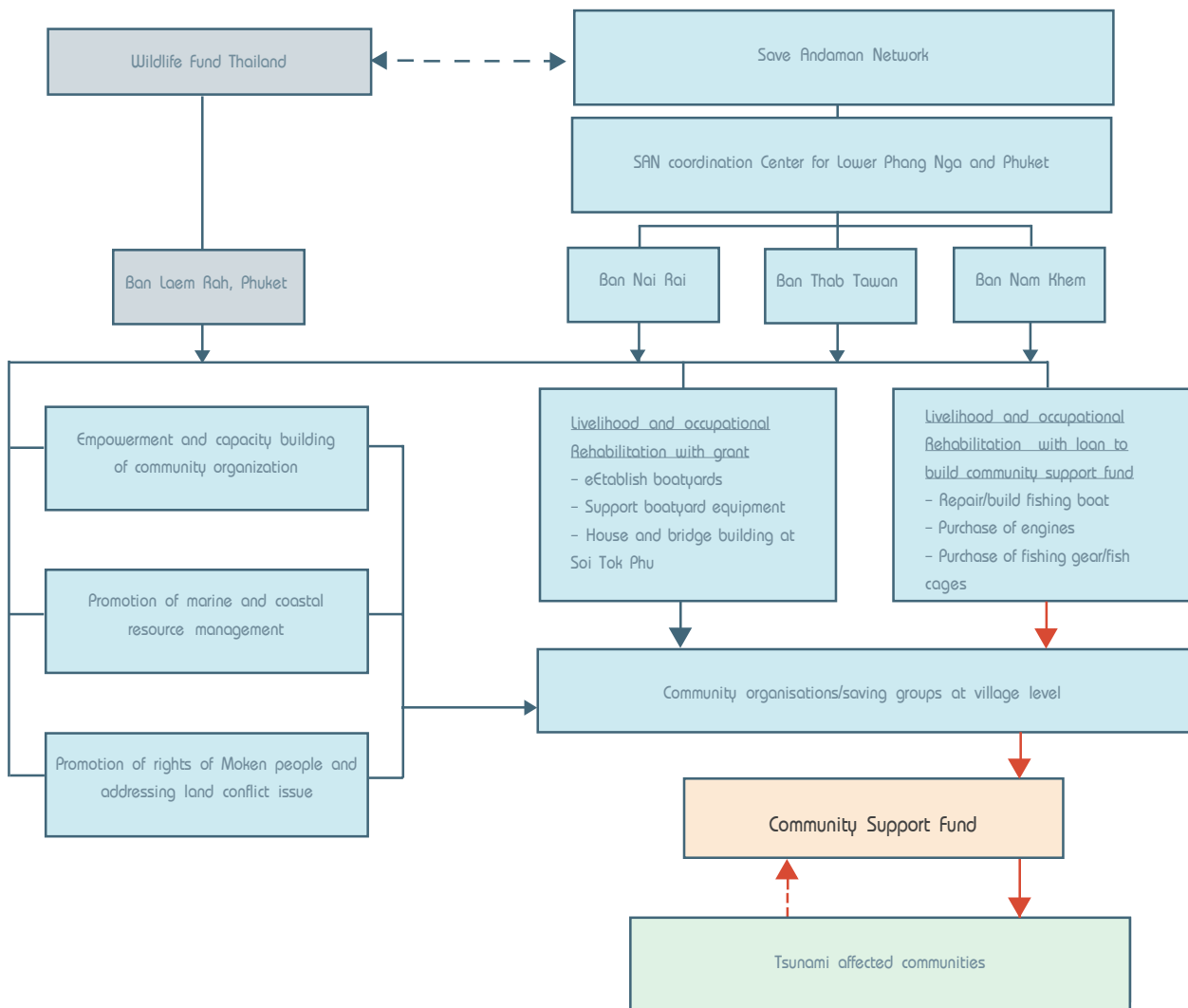
In 2005, SAN has supported the building of 4 boatyards and provided tools for boat builders in Lower Phang Nga and Phuket to facilitate repair of damaged boats of the victims, covering 4 villages. It supported the repair of 282 houses and

has already supported the repair of 255 boats. It has also given assistance to the victims who requested help from SAN for boat engines and fishing gears (already 100%), altogether 34 engines with fishing gears for 66 fisherfolks. Occupational rehabilitation activity that is being implemented and needs to be continued in 2006 includes the repair of 12 boats in Ban Nai Rai, 4 boats for Ban Nam Khem and 17 boats for Ban Laem Rah.

SAN has collaborated with several organisations in providing assistance on the rehabilitation of affected families and communities, such as Sirindhorn Task Force Unit, Malteser of Germany, Duang Prateep Foundation and volunteers from U-Volunteer, and so on. It has got financial support from several sources, such as Norwegian Embassy, OXFAM-Solidarity, Action Aid Asia, Terre des Homme Germany, Heinrich Boell Foundation, Siam Cement Foundation and individual donors in general.

Operational Process and Mechanism for Sustainable Community Rehabilitation

In field implementation, SAN has divided the areas into sub-zones. The work in Phuket was implemented and managed mainly by Wildlife Fund Thailand. For areas in Lower Phang Nga, SAN carried out the work by itself with teams stationed in 3 villages, namely Ban Nai Rai, Ban Thab Tawan and Ban Nam Khem.



Community Support Fund

The field areas in Phuket and Lower Phang Nga were seriously affected by the Tsunami. Repair of boats for victims seeking its assistance has not yet been completed in several areas. Local communities are waiting for all members to get their boats before holding meetings to discuss a common agreement on repayment to build up community support funds. However, members in Ban Nam Khem have reached a common agreement to repay 50% of the cost of boats, engines and fishing gears they have got from SAN within 5 years. They will repay in 5 annual installments. The repayment will be used to set up a community support fund as a revolving fund for loan to members in difficulty, for things such as the repair of fishing gear or annual boat repairs.

Although Ban Thab Tawan has not reached clear agreement, the community's way of life, which is generally traditional, do not believe being in debt. Therefore, there is a trend in building a community support fund through 'fish saving'. In other words, members will contribute part of their catch to the group, which will be collected and sold to build up the fund.

Regarding Ban Nai Rai, SAN has supported a revolving fund for the preparation of fish farms (floating net cages). Each member got assistance of 10,000 THB. They will repay 60% with an installment of 500 THB per month within 1 year.

Implementation Outcomes

Houses and a concrete bridge at Soi Tok Poo have been completed. Villagers can now live in their new houses. The whole community could also use the concrete bridge as a point where boats could moor and transfer their catch. The houses and bridge are not built on ground, but raised on pillars therefore the tide can flow through. This is a measure towards ecological conservation. Furthermore, the community in Soi Tok Poo has also got financial support for public utilities like electricity and wastewater treatment systems from Sirindhorn Special Taskforce.

Hua Thong boat group of Ban Nam Khem has got support on boat repair from SAN. At present, 25 members of the boat group go out to the sea to earn income to support their families. Some of the rest are giving the final touches to their boats and waiting for fishing gears, especially fishing nets. Beside, some members are building their houses by applying for membership in a project of a rented house group, and therefore, have not gone out to the sea for a year since they have to complete building their houses first.

In addition, members of the boat group and fisher folks, including housewives of fisher folks in Ban Nam Khem, are engaged in occupations that could earn income for their families, such as being members of a fishing net group. This activity helps women to make valuable use of their free time. Another group is working on wooden crafts, which is to add value to waste wood from boat building.

The mechanic shop is a project to train local mechanics for repairing fishing gears and fish farms for the group members and other fisher folks at a cheaper price than using businesses outside the communities.

Members of the medium-scale fisher men's group of Ban Nam Khem could reduce the cost of going out to the sea by borrowing gasoline from a gasoline fund for a week and repaying in credit. A group member said, "so far the operation is transparent with detailed accounting". In addition, the group members have decided to use black nets with the size legally allowed, which is not destructive to marine life and natural coral. They have also made artificial coral to be thrown into the sea to provide new habitats for young marine life.

At Ban Thab Tawan although most boats were completely built, a few could not use them to go out to the sea, because they need to fix their propeller shaft first. The co-operative shop of the women's group was quite successful making some profit after an operation of 3 months and part of the profit was allocated as dividends to the members while some profit was allocated as operational fund. The youth group has sold coffee, tea and noodle, and souvenirs, such as batik and wooden doll and made some profit, 50% of which was allocated as wage, 30% as reserve fund of the group, and 20% as youth welfare fund from which youth members could borrow to pay for their education, medical care or for emergencies. This fund could help lessen the burden on parents to some degree.

Regarding assistance to address land problems, the National Human Rights

Commission has already concluded investigations into areas at Laem Pom, Nai Rai and Thab Tawan and the claim that title deeds of some plots were issued illegally. For plots with legal title deeds certifying the right to possess the land, the land possessors as appeared in the title deeds have already lost their right to possess the land according to the civil and commercial codes, because villagers have already lived and possessed the land openly for over a year. Most of these communities have been settled there for over 2 decades. As for former private possessors, they have already filed lawsuits against villagers of Ban Nai Rai and Ban Thab Tawan. Villagers have already received court notices and the cases are now undergoing series of court hearing.

SAN's Goals and Operational Guidelines in the Next Phase

Repair of damages from the Tsunami, such as houses, boats, engines, fishing gears, has almost completed. At the moment, it is completing the unfinished work of repair with a plan to complete in April 2006. Group and community organisations in 10 villages and 3 communities supported by SAN have capacity for ongoing development with the following details.

Core villages are Ban Thab Tawan, Laem Pom community, Soi Tok

Poo community, Ban Thung Darb and Ban Layan.

Secondary villages are Ban Nork Na, Ban Thung Wah, Ban Laem Rah, Ban Hin Look Diaw and fisher folks' group of Ban Nam Khem.

Network villages are Ban Nam Khem, Ban Pak Jok and Ban Tha Pae Yoi.

To foster sustainable rehabilitation and the development of communities, in which communities are empowered and their capacity built, SAN has adopted the following guidelines to initiate development activities with the above target communities in the next three year (April 2006 - March 2009).

- Build capacity of staff members and villagers on development concepts, capacity building on management, accounting, group management and vocational skills.

- Rehabilitation of household and community economy through community planning process, implementation and periodical evaluation of plans, giving assistance to the community with knowledge of development, community enterprise, making fishing gears, integrating and developing a school curriculum on boat repair and building, conservation of the sea, the development of a system and mechanism for business in marine life and building systems to accumulate profit as a central fund.

- Rehabilitation of marine and coastal resources include activities on rehabilitation and conservation of mangrove forest, demarcation of marine life conservation areas, preparation of artificial coral, change from fishing destructive gear fishing gear that is not destructive to coastal

resources. Link and build networks of communities for co-operation in maintenance of the sea which share a linked ecosystem.

- Build capacity of local Moken to implement useful activities and renew their traditional way of life, as well as developing pride in the Moken with life skills to help them lead lives in society with equality. This will help them as ethnic group to be aware and proud of their traditional way of life and culture.

- Provide support on legal aid by preparing information for legal cases, provide legal training for communities, and giving assistance on legal expenses of volunteer lawyers by co-ordinating with the Council of Lawyers.

- Develop a system of drinking water, system of warning, evacuation and refuge.





Krabi

Save Andaman Network (SAN)-Krabi has given assistance to victims in 2 main target areas, namely coastal fishing communities in Krabi and a group of small-scale business operators in Phi Phi Island. After giving immediate relief to people in both target areas, assistance for rehabilitation of life and occupations of the victims in both areas was different from one another depending on problems and context of each area.

As for Phi Phi Island, SAN-Krabi has supported organisation of the tsunami affected people by setting up an organisation called ‘Coalition of Small-Scale Business Operators, Workers and Communities on Phi Phi Island Affected by the Tsunami’ as an information center where a database on losses and damage of victims in Krabi Province is maintained. This centre also attends to complaints of difficulties and co-ordinates assistance to the victims by presenting needs to public sector and concerned organisations so as to promote participation of the victims in city planning on Phi Phi for the benefit of small-scale business operators and community. It also co-ordinates local and national

media to disseminate information to the public. Furthermore, SAN - Krabi has also contacted Credit Union League of Thailand to give training on saving accounting for the victims on Phi Phi. It had a plan to give assistance on house building for the victims, however, this plan could not be implemented due to a problem of land ownership and city planning.

Regarding coastal fishing communities in Krabi, SAN - Krabi has given assistance to 29 tsunami affected villages in Lanta Island District, Klongtom District and Nua Klong District. Most of them are communities without experience in working as a group before the Tsunami. SAN therefore facilitated group mobilisation and worked with the local groups to conduct a survey on damages and assistance already received and that still needed. They have also discussed and mutually identified guidelines for common solutions and for rehabilitation of communities. They have agreed that assistance from SAN should be in the form of revolving funds for boat repairs, engines and fishing gears. They have also agreed to build up a fund for community rehabilitation in short term and sustainable community development in the long term. Beside, SAN has give support on building boatyards and engine repair work shops by providing building materials while community members contributed labour in the construction to promote participation, sense of ownership and mutual aid of community members.

Operational Process and Mechanism for Sustainable Community Rehabilitation

SAN maintains its role as mentor, helping develop systems of screening and checking for accuracy of the information, organising forums for community meeting on concept and principle of operation for community rehabilitation. It supported sharing and learning from actual operation in the field with a focus on mutual decision-making according to needs of community. The operation was also done by community members based on the potential and capacity of each group in each area to ensure sustainability of community development in the long run.

SAN-Krabi has supported the building of 8 boatyards and provided tools for the boatyards. It has supported an engine repair shop to facilitate the repair of damaged boat and engines of the victims in 29 villages. It has given this assistance as grant for repair of 43 houses in 5 villages. It has set up a community revolving fund for the victims to seek loan for repairing or building boats, buying engines and indigenous fishing gears. To date, all the victims requesting assistance from SAN have already got boats, engines and fishing gears (100%) with 401 boats, 146 engines and fishing gears for 358 fisherfolks.

SAN-Krabi has co-ordinated with several organisations in giving assistance to rehabilitate victim's families and communities. They are Raks Thai Foundation, CHARM Project, and Wildlife Fund Thailand. These organisations met monthly to formulate common guidelines and directions in giving assistance to communities and setting up funds to support

communities without repetition or overlapping instead complementing one another.

SAN-Krabi has got financial support from several sources, i.e. Terre des Homme Germany, Action Aid Asia, OXFAM-solidarity, Heinrich Boell Foundation, Siam Cement Foundation, Unocal and Cognis Company.

Right after the Tsunami, most affected areas in Krabi have got assistance from Community Organisation Development Institute, which has contributed 100,000 THB to each community. In this regard, SAN has also contributed additional amounts to some communities per their request in an attempt to respond rapidly to difficulty of the victims. However, most affected communities in Krabi did not have experience in working as a group to address their community problems, so a system of management and distribution of assistance of the community to the victims was not effective. Later, SAN Krabi has improved the system of assistance with an emphasis of promoting understanding on the concept of



sustainable development, building of a community revolving fund and agreement on a system of distribution of assistance with the victims in communities before giving financial support to the community.

SAN- Krabi has full-time staff members stationed in the communities to foster close co-ordination, as well as being mentors for the victims in implementing activities to rehabilitate life and occupations of community members, promote good governance in management and transparency of finance and accounting. In this regard, it has co-ordinated with Credit Union League of Thailand in giving training on standard accounting for committees of the victims.

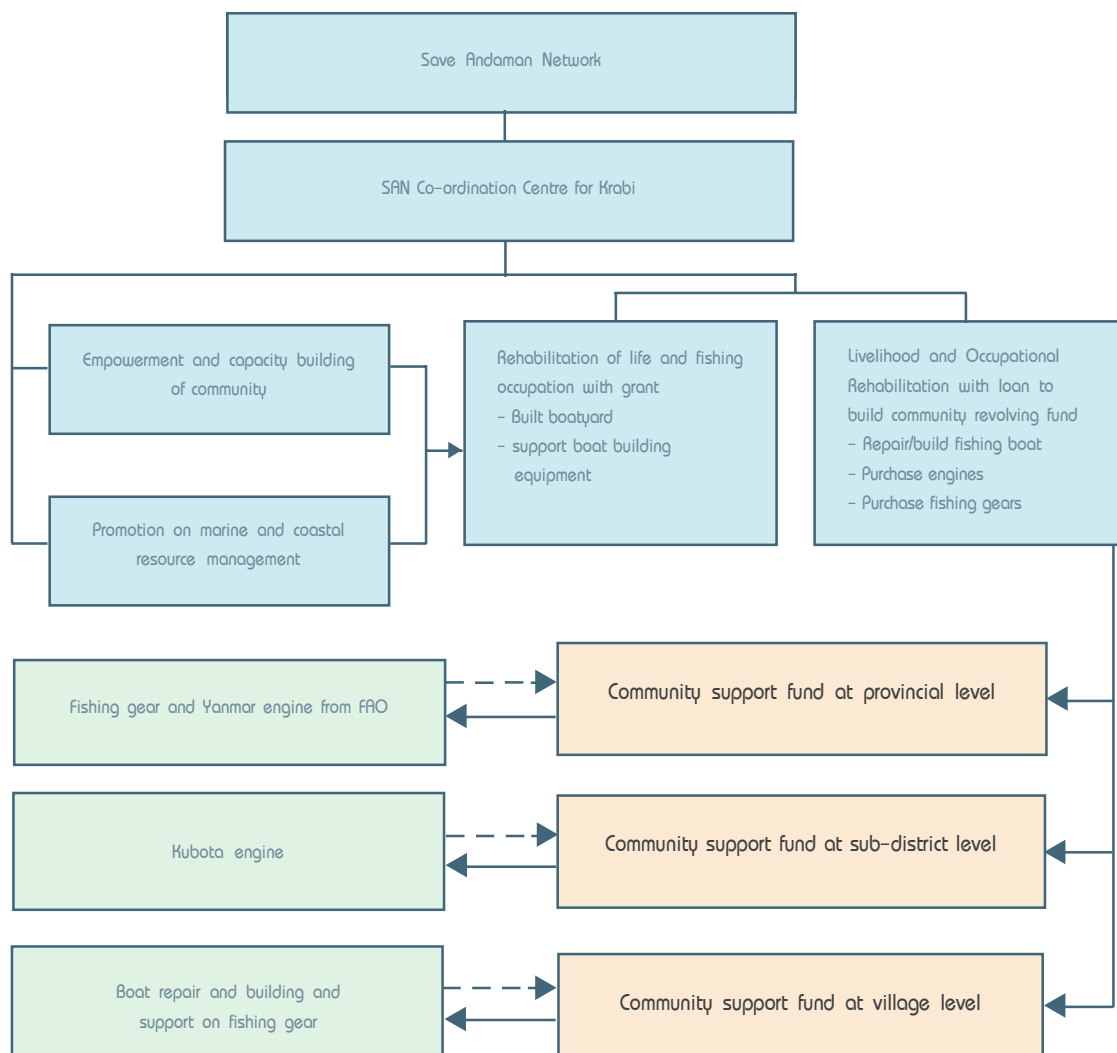
As for assistance in repairing fishing boats, SAN-Krabi has supported boatyard committees to be the main body in management. A boatyard committee member and a boat builder mutually assess the cost of repair. Then, a contract of loan from the community revolving fund was prepared, in some field areas SAN transferred money to the bank accounts of the group then the committee released cash to boat owner for repair cost. In certain areas, SAN bought wood and other materials for repair and handed over to the boatyard committee for release to boat

builders and owners according to the estimate. Several boat owners and community members were interested to learn mechanics; they were willing to be assistants to boat builders without asking for any allowance. In this case, contracts on loans from community funds would be drafted when boat repair was completed, based on actual cost of materials used for the repair. Then, SAN has given support to revolving fund for buying boat engine and fishing gear for victims to enable them to go out to the sea as before.

To promote sustainable rehabilitation of coastal fishing communities, SAN - Krabi has supported interested victims who were ready to start community fish landing cooperatives. Apart from being able to help them repay their debt in informal sector for the group members, it was also a conservation of environment and balanced management of marine resources, in which capitalists could not manipulate the members on price of their fish. They could sell their catch at better price with sufficient income for their families without having to catch more. Furthermore, SAN- Krabi has also helped fishing communities that were not affected by Tsunami by giving boat engines donated by FAO. This activity would help build

networks of grassroots organisations for conservation of the sea and launch advocacy for policy and solution of problems related indigenous fishing. It also collaborated with local administration organisations to support network of grassroots organisations at sub-district level, and co-ordinated with Thailand Research Fund on conducting action-research with communities, the result of which would be used to develop guidelines for implementation of development activities with local communities.

SAN-Krabi has divided its field areas into 4 sub-district zones, covering 19 villages and 4 communities. These are Zone Nua Klong District namely Ban Klong Toh, Ban Koh Phu, Ban Thing Rai Ban Kor Jam, and Ban Pak Ra. Zone Kor Lanta Klang and Huai Nam Kao namely Ban Tha Pradoo, Ban Thung Klang, Ban Hua Hin, Ban Tha Klong, Ban Ra Mard, Ban Li Kee, Ban Kun Sumut and Ban Aow Thong Lang. Zone Koh Lanta Noi Sub-District namely Ban Thung, Ban Lang Sod and Ban Thon Libong and Zone Koh Lanta Yai Sub-District namely Hua Laem community 1, Hua Laem community 2 and 3, Ban Kor Por, Ban Sang Ga Oo, Ban Klong Tobe and a group at Lanta Yai municipality.



Community Support Fund

SAN - Krabi has promoted the establishment of community funds for assistance on livelihood and occupational rehabilitation in the affected coastal fishing communities at 3 levels as follows.

1. Community support funds at village level are set up for assistance with boat repair in each affected community, which has mutually agreed to fix repayment for the cost of boat repairs and fishing gears at the rate and regulations different from one another depending on damages and way of life of each community. The repayment

was then used as revolving fund for different benefits with the following examples.

Ban Thung in Koh Lanta Noi Sub-District was affected when its fish farms (floating net cage) and shrimp nets were damaged. Therefore, the members made a common agreement that fish farmers could seek a loan of up to 20,000 THB with monthly repayments of at least 300 THB. However, this client has to repay at least 4,000 THB per year with a counterpart as membership fee of 500 THB

for the central fund. Those who got shrimp net, could seek a loan of up to 3,000 THB with a full repayment within 3 months and a membership fee of 60 THB as counterpart to the central fund. The monthly repayment will be used as revolving fund for new members to borrow. If there is surplus, the money will be deposited at local bank.

2. Community support funds at sub-district level are built from assistance on boat engine. A zonal committee would gather names of members who had

problems with their boat engines from the village committee. It would then screen and consider giving support to members with appropriate qualifications. It also managed repayment from the members as central fund of the zone. If the revolving fund at village level was not sufficient, village committee could borrow from the fund at zonal level. In the future, there could be extension of member villages in each zone.

Repayment on cost of engine was monthly at 500 THB. Kubota diesel engine cost 29,500 THB while Benzene engine has 2 models at 7,900 and 8,900 THB respectively.

3. Community support fund at provincial level has not been set up yet. However, SAN - Krabi has received 40 Yanmar engines, each at the cost of 36,000 THB, from FAO. Therefore, it planned to build up a provincial fund from repayment of those who received Yanmar engines, which would start repaying in January 2006 at 500 THB monthly each. SAN plans to use this repayment as a revolving fund to buy cheap fishing gears for members in Krabi. Surplus from this activity would be used for activities on conservation and renewal of marine and coastal resources.

As of December 2005, there were 17 village funds with a total amount of 930,368 THB.



Implementation Outcomes

The livelihoods and occupations of the tsunami affected community supported by SAN - Krabi have returned to normal. Members in Koh Lanta Noi area earn income and have some saving from shrimp and fish feed for fish farms. However, from December onward it is the high time for fish. Therefore, the members need more fishing gears, like nets, at the moment, it is taking steps to buy the nets.

After the boatyard at Koh Poo has already repaired boats damaged by the Tsunami, it has built 100 boats for Krabi and 40 boats for Rotary International. This activity has provided main occupations and good incomes for community members who are boat builders and their assistants. Apart from being a centre of learning and dissemination of indigenous wisdom on building fishing boat for boat building and repair boatyards in other areas, it has also started to provide service and the repair of boats that were not affected by the Tsunami.

Community organisations in the affected areas existed before and newly set up after the Tsunami have capacity and skill in teamwork and management of a moderate level on average. Each group had only a few leaders with high capacity. Therefore SAN is in the process of building capacity to develop personnel for each group by giving training, monitoring and acting as mentor in actual operation, and study trips to research directions for future self-supporting activities such as community fish landing cooperatives, fish farming (floating net cage), networks on management of mangrove forest, and so on.



Goals and Future Work Direction for the Next Phase

SAN- Krabi will continue implementing programs on rehabilitation and development of affected communities in the long run. It will develop the SAN Co-ordination Centre of Krabi as "Community Co-ordination Centre of Krabi" to establish a local organisation for social development workers to play a role in supporting, facilitating, motivating and monitoring. This would be done through a participatory process with the community as the main body in implementation of various development activities, especially in capacity building for community and community organisations on conceptual understanding and management of sustainable community development. This could be done through training, study trips, forums for mutual learning among networks of community organisations and participatory research on community-based economy, reduction of chemical use in rubber plantation, the development of alternative and renewable energy, sustainable maintenance of marine and coastal resources. Results of the research would be used to formulate guidelines and



methods for effective solution of various community problems. In addition, there will be development of a radio network for Tsunami warning, evacuation systems and safety places based on participation and decision of the community. This will ensure practical and effective system.

The goals of community development in affected areas in the next three years (April 2006 - March 2009) are described below.

1. Target communities have a sustainable revolving fund at village, sub-district and provincial level to reduce expenses and increase income, and are able to repay debts, and become self-supporting with dignity and happiness. There will also be holistic community development through a planning process of community master plan and establishment of revolving fund as community development fund.

2. Target communities participate in sustainable natural resource and environmental management. They can coordinate and have access to resources and sources of information. They will have conceptual understanding, can analyse, have an awareness about situation, rights and recognised the importance of their roles in developing sufficient economy and fair distribution of resources.

3. Establishment of coastal communities at bay or sub-district and provincial level to support group/village management. This will provide welfare for community leaders as well as taking part in management of sustainable resources and environment. It will take part in policy-oriented advocacy by linking with the Federation of Southern Fisher Folks and networks on resources at provincial level.





Trang

Save Andaman Network (SAN), Trang Province, worked in close cooperation with Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Trang Province to provide assistance to the tsunami affected people in Trang Province. In general, damages from the tsunami in this province were less than in others. The most severely damaged areas were on Muk Island and Libong Island.

In the past year, SAN provided assistance through the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Trang Province, covering 28 villages in 11 sub-districts, 5 districts. Assistance can be divided into two stages. In immediate relief phase, assistance was focusing on delivering basic necessities such as rice, dry food, drinking water/water for household use, medicine, clothes and other necessities. In rehabilitation phase, SAN worked with the local community in collecting data on damages and losses in affected communities. Additionally, coordination was made to mobilise external assistance for the repairing of

houses, fishing boats, fishing gears and livelihoods rehabilitation.

An important principle for delivering assistance to tsunami affected people adopted by SAN Trang Province was to give assistance through community organisations, putting emphasis on participation of the affected communities. All communities affected by the tsunami were already in the operational area of the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Trang Province. In the early stage of assistance, SAN- Trang Province maintained its flexibility to ensure a fast delivery of assistance in order to respond to the emergency situation. The mechanism of the working group was then adjusted to make assistance more efficiently by grouping affected people living in villages close to each other into 7 zones with a coordinating unit for each one. Each unit had a committee whose members came from every village in that respective zone. A committee member was then selected to be the zone representative in a central working group which screened assistance to be given to affected people together with SAN -Trang. This central working group had some limitations in its work. The zone committees, however, were highly useful to the operation of SAN- Trang with SAN's field staff who were young volunteers working at coordination, reducing gaps between the affected communities and SAN Trang with satisfactory results.

To facilitate the work to repair damaged fishing boats, SAN-Trang supported the establishment of community

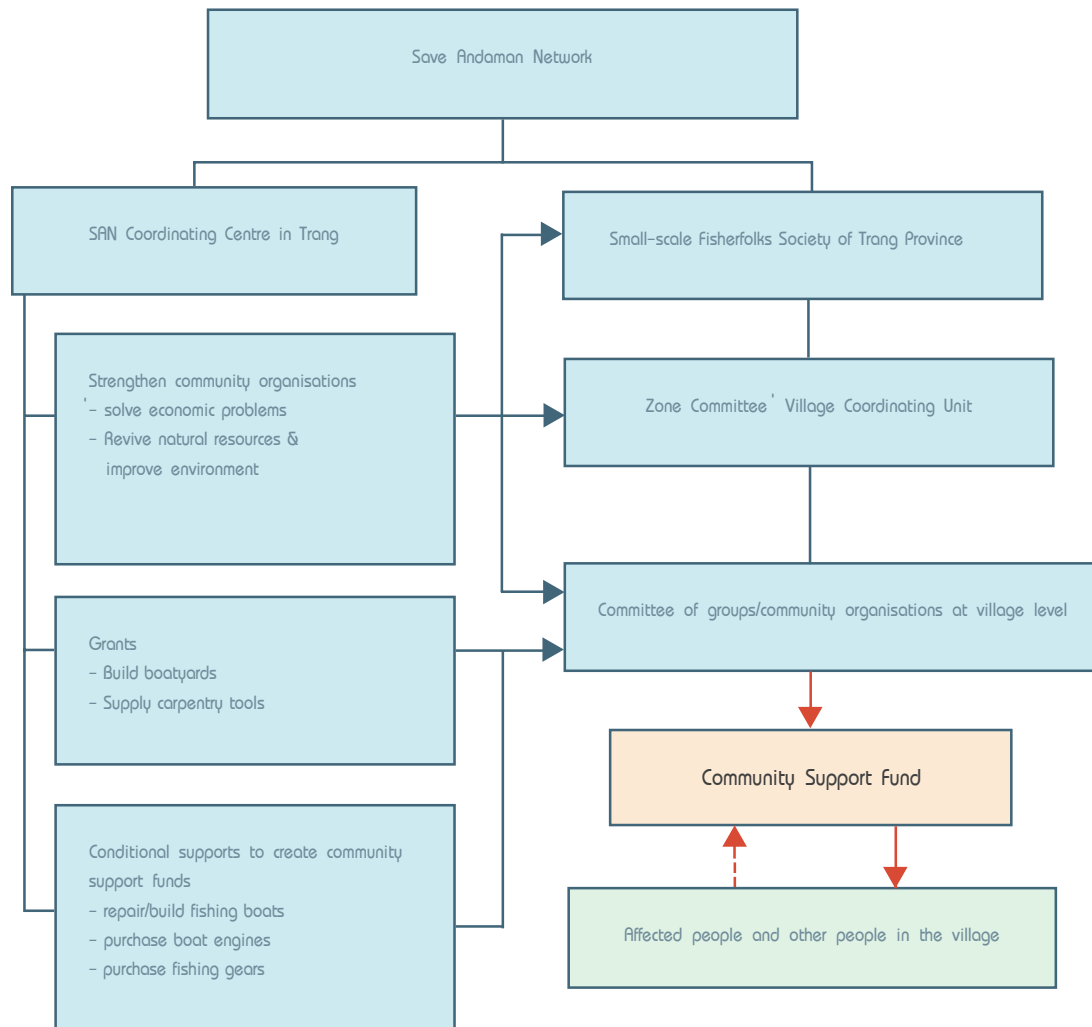
boatyards. These boatyards were a main tool to unite cooperation between the affected communities in restoring their own villages. All concerned people worked as a team from the beginning to decide location of the boatyards and construction plans, acquire carpentry tools, construct boatyard buildings, design a system for management of the boatyards and boatyard funds to sustain long-term benefits for the community. In each stage, there was division of labour/ planning and the allocation of individual's roles.

On 31st March 2006, assistance

activities that were fully completed included construction of 6 permanent boatyards – 3 on Muk Island, 1 at Ban Batu Puteh on Libong Island and 1 at Ban Laemsai, repairing of 12 damaged houses, repairing and replacing of 342 damaged fishing boats, supporting 172 boat engines, and providing fishing gears to 667 affected fisherfolks.

Planned activities that SAN Trang Province have not completely implemented and need to continue in 2006 include the construction of 1 boatyard in Ban Changlang. Also outstanding is

assistance in relocating 148 houses situated in high risk areas on the coast to higher ground areas Muk Island and the relocation of another 8 houses to places behind a mangrove forest area at Khuan Tung Goo village, altogether 156 houses. In regards to the last activity, SAN Trang Province would support materials and equipment while villagers would contribute their labour and some equipment.



SAN-Trang has cooperated with several parties to provide assistance for the rehabilitation of affected families and communities. Cash donations in particular were received from Terre des Homme Germany, Action Aid Asia, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (Germany), Heinrich Boell Foundation (Germany), Japan International Volunteer Center, Siam Cement Foundation, the Coastal Resource Management Project and members of the general public.

Working Process and Mechanisms for Sustainable Community Rehabilitation

SAN- Trang cooperated and worked together with the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Trang Province through the society’s mechanisms, such as the zone committee and village committee to collect data on damages caused by the tsunami and to screen project proposals submitted to request for financial support. SAN transferred its financial support in forms of both grants and revolving funds directly to community organisations/ groups. When affected people in the village who had received assistance in form of revolving funds repaid, this money was used to establish the village’s Community Support Fund. Finally, SAN-Trang helped build the capacity of the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Trang Province to solve economic and other problems in the communities, and to preserve natural resources and environment.

Community Support Fund

Restoring occupations and life quality of people affected by the tsunami, particularly small-scale fisherfolks, SAN-Trang used the mechanisms of savings groups and funds that had already existed in each village to receive assistance from it with an aim to create revolving funds for rehabilitation and long-term self-reliance of the communities. As for village groups that had no experiences, or village groups that were not strong enough in group management, SAN- Trang helped build their capacity through training, study visits, and sharing with groups that had experiences and clear understanding about group management. At present, every group having received assistance from SAN has its own savings group and revolving funds for various purposes as needed by the community, such as, for example, occupational development fund,

Examples of Repayment Systems for the Community Support Fund in Trang Province

Village with the fund	Systems for repayment to the Community Support fund for assistance in form of fishing boats
Ban Bang Khang Khaw	Paying back 100 per cent of the costs of materials and equipment in quarterly instalments
Ban Koh Muk	Paying back 100 per cent of the costs of materials and equipment for boat repairing, while paying back 50 per cent for new fishing boat bought at no more than 45,000 THB
Ban Khuan Tung Goo	Paying back 100 per cent of the costs of materials and equipment in monthly instalments within a 15-month period with interest at a rate of 5 per cent per year

boatyard fund and rice fund. In addition, the community support fund became a condition for the groups that were not strong yet to work harder, affecting overall operation of the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Trang Province.

To repair/build fishing boats, SAN-Trang paid labour costs of the repairers/builders for the tsunami affected fisherfolks while costs of materials and equipment were given as loans from the revolving fund of which the boat owners had to pay back in full to the community support fund in their own village. Each village decided on the regulations for repayment itself. In most cases, the boat owners would have to pay back in monthly installment over a period of 15 months to 3 years.

SAN- Trang helped contact two companies to supply boat engines. Each Kubota engine costs 29,500 THB of which receivers would have to pay 20,000 THB to the community support fund in monthly instalments of 500 THB. A Yanmar engine, on the other hand, costs 36,000 THB of which receivers would have to pay back 30,000 THB to the community support fund in monthly instalments of 700 THB.

On 31st December 2005, a total of 17 community support funds had been established. They altogether have received a total repayment of 1,324,262 THB of which has already been loaned out to members for investment in their occupations.

Implementation

Outcomes

More than 90 per cent of tsunami affected fisherfolks have got their fishing boats and fishing gear back, enabling them to catch marine resources from the sea as normal. In the beginning, they came back with good catches possibly because only a small number of fishing boats returned back to the sea. Later the quantity of catch was back to normal, that was good on some days, not so good on others. However, they noticed that times of tide, deep water channels and locations of fish have changed. Lately, because of the rising cost of petrol, some fisherfolks calculated that fishing was not worth investment anymore and subsequently shifted their attention towards reducing expenses and increase incomes from other activities, resulting in the emergence of community-based business enterprises. Some communities established a rice fund to help them buy rice at lower price, other communities set up community fish landing cooperatives to increase their incomes by selling their catches together which increased their bargaining power with middlemen traders.

In addition, a savings group was established in every community that received assistance from SAN- Trang. They still need continuous supports from SAN- Trang, especially in terms of accounting and fund management. In 6 communities, that is Ban Bang Khang Khaw, Ban Changlang, Ban Koh Muk, Ban Na Thale, Ban Koh Moo and Ban Chaomai, savings groups that had been

formed earlier, but became inactive later, were revived and strengthened to a satisfactory level. However, some existing savings groups, such as the one in Ban Taseh village, could become weaker as well because some group leaders did not manage external assistance in transparent manner. The group is now reviewing its account and trying to find a way to solve the problem. SAN- Trang has learned a lesson from this case. It has limitations in its ability to check information and understand situations in all communities in its operation area because there are so many villages that need assistance while its team was newly formed and members of the team were mostly young volunteers.

Because of the tsunami disaster, the government began to pay some attention to land problems in the affected area by appointing a working group to directly solve the problem. It was called a 'Sub-Committee to Solve Land Problems in the Six Provinces Affected by the Tsunami'. SAN -Trang coordinated and cooperated with the sub-committee and other concerned parties to collect factual data from 13 affected villages. The data was accepted by the sub-committee which recommended the government to recognise villagers' rights over their residential land in 8 villages – Ban Koh Muk, Ban Khuan Tung Goo, Ban Phra Muang, Ban Laemsai, Ban Changlang, Ban Taseh, Ban Modtanoi and Ban Haad Sai Thong. Currently, Tambon Administrative Organisations that operate in these villages are issuing collective land right documents for them and paper work is now being processed according to the procedure of related agencies. Moreover, it also made a

decision to approve demarcation of areas free of tsunami risk to be used as new locations of vulnerable houses from Ban Koh Muk and Ban Khuan Tung Goo. At present, preparation is being made for relocating houses near to the sea to higher ground allocated by the government.

Recovery of natural resources and environment had been an area that Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Trang Province had been working on for a long time before the tsunami disaster. Over the last months since the tsunami struck, SAN - Trang worked in cooperation with the fisherfolk society to carry out primary rehabilitation work. This work included planting trees to repair mangrove forest areas both directly damaged by the tsunami and those that had been degraded earlier, and in areas considered appropriate to have additional mangrove forest patch as a wind and wave break against monsoons and tropical storms. SAN- Trang has identified Ban Namrab as a model village in regards to natural resource conservation. The village began its conservation work fighting against pushed nets and trawlers, and the illegal use of destructive fishing gears/methods, and preserving mangrove forest areas continuously for along time before the tsunami disaster. Concrete results of these painstaking efforts are evident in the presence of an area that became a natural marine life nursery. Villagers of Ban Namrab, including those affected by the tsunami, can catch marine life from the canal in numbers more than enough for household consumption even without having to go farther to the sea and thus saving them from paying high petrol costs.

Goals and Future Work Direction for the Next Phase

SAN- Trang carried out an assessment of all tsunami affected villages that it had given assistance to in the past year to select a number of high potential villages as target groups for its long-term community development work. Altogether 14 villages have been selected. These are Ban Koh Muk, Ban Pak Klou, Ban Changlang, Ban Batuputeh, Ban Namrab, Baam Siammai, Ban Bang Khang Khaw and Ban Khuan Tung Goo, Ban Thing Thong, Ban Laemsai, Ban Chaomai, Ban Na Thale, Ban Na Chumhed and Ban Had Sai Thong.

SAN- Trang's main goals for community development work in these 14 villages in the next three years is to restore small-scale fisherfolk communities through development of life quality, society, religions, culture, natural resources and environment. This would be done by building the capacity of the community organisations, linking them into networks for cooperation that work towards self-reliance of the communities in long term.

SAN- Trang adopts a strategy to promote activities that are extended from savings group or occupation groups already existing in the community in order to build capacity and skills for occupational development, revolving fund management and operation of community-based business enterprises to reduce dependence on external sources for self reliance. Existing resources and social capital in the communities would be primarily used to attain optimum benefits.

It will also support forums, meetings, seminars and other forms of discussion for learning and enhancing target groups' skills with training and study visits on the matters proposed by the communities as their needs. Cooperation would be promoted within networks of the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Trang Province and between networks of allied organisations. Women and youth will be encouraged to participate more in community development activities. For management of natural resources and environment, a community forest committee will be formed and a centre for learning and transferring knowledge of the community would be created for conservation, rehabilitation and enrichment of natural resources and the environment, particularly coastal and marine resources. Beaches and mangrove forests would be made into natural protection lines against possible natural disaster. Certain coastal areas will be preserved as marine life nurseries and breeding places, and sources of sea grass - feeding stations for dugongs. Policy advocacy and monitoring would be conducted on certain policies and laws related to small-scale fisherfolks. It will work with government agencies, NGOs and the private sector to disseminate information, create correct understanding, raise awareness on importance of conservation, rehabilitation and wise use of natural resources and environment, and promote participation of fisherfolks in making policies at both local and national level consistent with small-scale fisherfolks' way of living.





Satun Province

Save Andaman Network (SAN), Satun Province, provided assistance to tsunami affected people through mechanisms of Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province, a people's organisation that had been existing long before the tsunami disaster.

Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province has 18 coastal fisherfolk communities as its members. Each of these villages had its own activities which might be different from each other, such as savings group, community mangrove forest groups at village and sub-district levels, community stores and community fish landing cooperatives. After the tsunami disaster, 9 other villages that were also affected by the tsunami have joined, resulting in the association now having 27 member villages.

SAN and Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province had two main goals in their cooperation to help tsunami affected people. The first goal is to provide immediate relief by handing out rice, dry food and tanks to contain drinking water for example. Government work to solve problems related to the tsunami disaster was also monitored, while SAN and the fisherfolks society became spokespersons for the affected people to ensure that aid was delivered evenly and fairly. The second goal was to restore the

livelihoods of tsunami affected people, enabling them to make their living as usual. In this aspect, support was given to the construction of two permanent boatyards and three mobile boatyards, purchase of carpentry tools for boat repairers / builders at the boatyards, repairing of houses and fishing boats damaged by the tsunami, and acquiring boat engines and fishing gears for tsunami affected people.

SAN- Satun supported construction of five permanent and mobile boatyards, and finding tools for boat builders/repairers working for the boatyards in order to facilitate the work to repair fishing boats damaged by the tsunami from 23 villages. A coastal fishing occupation development fund was set up for affected fisherfolks to get loans to repair the damaged boats or build new ones, and to buy boat engines and local fishing gears.

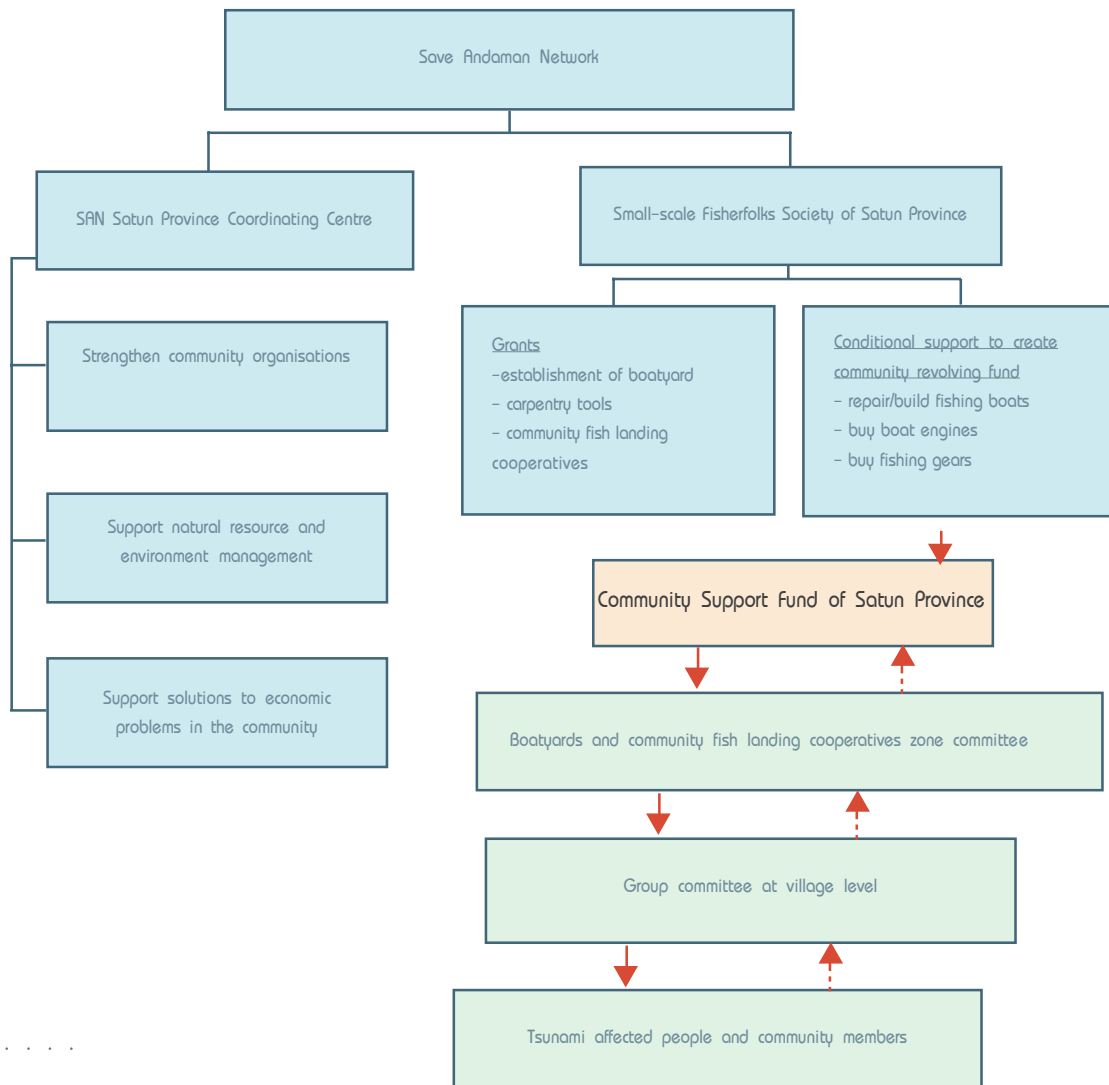
At present, tsunami affected people who sought assistance from SAN - Satun have all received assistance in forms of houses, fishing boats, boat engines and fishing gears. In all, the assistance involved 12 houses, 179 fishing boats, 72 boat engines and fishing gears for 301 persons.

Save Andaman Network has cooperated with many organisations to provide financial assistance for recovery of tsunami affected families and communities. They included the Norwegian Embassy, Terre des Homme Germany, Heinrich Boell Foundation (Germany), Action Aid Asia, Siam Cement Foundation and the Coastal Resource Management Project.

Working Process and Mechanisms for Sustainable Community Rehabilitation

To ensure sustainable community rehabilitation, SAN puts emphasis in developing of community organisations and local development organisations at provincial level whereby SAN- Satun Coordinating Centre acting as a coordinating centre. The centre was responsible for developing skills and capacity of leaders in tsunami affected communities through training, study visits, and seminars for opinion sharing and experience exchanges, and promotion of collective thinking and actions.

In order to create networks for cooperation and mutual assistance between nearby communities, the structure of Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province was then organised into a network of 5 zones of boatyards and community fish landing cooperative to decentralise power, roles and responsibilities while working together in the management of coastal fishing occupation development fund and coordination with government agencies and other partner organisations. The Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province serves as a learning centre for learning about the fisherfolks' way of life and to monitor that various rules and regulations that were respected in all zones.



Community Support Fund, Satun Province

Save Andaman Network and Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province have two long-term goals for the rehabilitation of tsunami affected communities, these are the building of strong communities based on self-sufficient economy, and the aiding of sustainable natural resource recovery and management. In order to build the capacity of communities to restore and develop themselves in long term, the working process was then focused on promoting the participation of the communities, and development of community organizations and community revolving funds.

As for assistance given to tsunami affected people to restore their occupations, the affected people beneficiaries agreed to pay back in full the financial assistance they had received to repair fishing boats and buy boat engines and fishing gears. This repayment was then used to establish a 'Community Support Fund, Satun Province' as a

revolving fund at the provincial level with an objective to enable all members in the network villages of Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province, to take loans to restore and develop their occupations, such as to repair fishing boats, boat engines and fishing gears if any damages occur because of degradation according to their lifetime or because of storms, and to develop occupations for women and youth in the villages. To obtain a loan, one has to go along with the following procedure:

1. An individual member declares their needs to the savings group or any group/community organizations in the network of Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province, such as a community store or community fish landing cooperative.

2. The group committee reviews history of the members and arranges the requests for support into groups – fishing gears and boat engines – and compiles this information for the zone committee. A person would be eligible to obtain a loan if he/she has no history of using destructive fishing gears, gambling, drug addiction, continued indebtedness with bad credit and

aggressiveness.

3. The zone committee compiles information and presents it to an Executive Committee of Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province for approval.

4. The financial section of Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province disburses cash from the Community Support Fund of Satun Province, and gives it to the zone committee to hand to the member. If the need is a fishing gear, the Executive Committee of the Small-scale Fisherfolk Society of Satun Province would buy it from a supplier in Songkhla Province with cash and transport it to the zone committee to sell to the member at market price. The member can pay for it in installments.

On 31st December 2005, the Community Support Fund of Satun Province has received a total amount of 1,375,645 THB repayment from 18 villages. This money was then used as a revolving fund to give loans to other members for purchase of boat engines and fishing gears.

Networks at zone level

Zone	Network villages in the zone
1: Bor Jed Look boatyard	Bor Jed Look, Sonmai, Thamalai, Pakbara, Bulonelay and Bulonedon
2: Hua Hin boatyard	Hua Hin, Pakbang, Bagantohthid, Lormpuen, Khok Phayom and Na Phaya
3: Khonklan Sub-District Community fish landing cooperative and boatyards	Klong Dugang community fish landing cooperative (Rawaitai village and Tanjong Lanai village), Moo 3 community fish landing cooperative Omsap Moo 3 marine lives trading place, Songphan Moo 3 community fish landing cooperative, and other villages in Khonklan Sub-District and Thung Bulang Sub-District
4: Koh Tanjong Uma boatyard	Tanjong Uma, Baganyai, Tanjong Gling and Yaratodenui
5: Sakhontai boatyard	Sakhontai

RePayment Systems for the Community Support Fund in Satun Province

* Fishing boats repair/building: For loans less than 20,000 THB, repayment can be in monthly instalments at an amount affordable by the

loanee member over a period of no more than two years. For loans between 20,000 – 60,000 THB, repayment can be in monthly instalments at an amount affordable by the loanee member over a period of no more than five years.

* Boat engine purchase: A down payment between 2,000 – 5,000 THB is required and the remaining sum can be paid in monthly instalments of the equal amount over a period of no more than two years.

* Fishing gear (net) purchase: repayment would be paid in monthly instalments of the equal amount over a period of 10 months.

Implementation

Outcomes

At present, tsunami affected people in Satun Province have their ways of living return to normal, they can go to the sea to catch marine life again. They and other people in the communities have changed their behaviour, learning about savings and proper management of incomes and expenses in the household. In some communities, they are also looking for ways to reduce exploitation by middlemen traders, such as the setting up of community fish landing cooperative and co-op stores, for example.

Apart from small-scale fisherfolks savings groups, community store groups, community marine life trading groups and natural resource concerned groups in network villages of the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province, which had been in operation before the tsunami disaster, 10 new groups / community organisations have emerged in the tsunami affected villages after the disaster happened. These comprise of 9 savings groups in the villages of Bulonelay, Bulonedon, Sonmai, Baganyai, Tanyong

Gling, Yaratodenui, Bagantohthid and Pakbara, and the Klong Gudang fish landing cooperative.

Within these groups, there were community leaders at village level and network leaders at boatyard zone level who had a certain level of experience, skill and capacity for management of revolving funds and other funds related to economy of the community. There were also leaders of the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province who have knowledge and capability to be resource persons and mentors for community / network leaders at zone level to carry out group activities for recovery of natural resources and the management of funds, savings groups, community stores, community fish landing cooperative and standard accounts. In addition, there are allies in local administrative organisations and government agencies at provincial level in Satun Province that recognised the operations of SAN Satun Province and the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province, and provided good cooperation in activity implementation.

Goals and Future Work

Direction in the Next

Phase

Save Andaman Network and Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province have carried out community development work at the same time as continuously doing activities to restore those communities affected by the tsunami throughout the past year. However, community organisations or groups newly emerged after the tsunami such as savings groups, small-scale fisherfolks groups and boatyard committees still need to gain more knowledge, develop skills and capacity to work as a team, promoting the participation of community members, managing revolving funds, accounting, and coordinating with government agencies and other organisations. Community members need to be made aware of and practise the sustainable use, preservation and management of natural resources. Additionally, new staffs of the Save Andaman Network still have only one-years experience; thus they need to continuously build their capacity for working with the communities.

Problems faced by communities of small-scale fisherfolks, on the other hand, continue to exist, including degradation of coastal resources and the sea, a decline in the amount of marine life and subsequently in fisherfolks' incomes, an increase of production cost, exploitation by middle-class traders, indebtedness in both formal and informal sectors, no land to make a living, having to buy drinking water and

water for consumption, and illegal and destructive fishing by trawlers. Most villagers' way of living is heavily influenced by consumerism. They tend to forget their traditional culture and wisdom, moreover, they become vulnerable to natural disasters, particularly the tropical storm.

To solve these problems, small-scale fisherfolks in Satun Province need to continuously carry out several activities at the same time. These activities include recovery of coastal resources, advocacy against destructive fishing gears, repair and replacement of fishing boats, boat engines and fishing gears that may be damaged again in the future, supporting occupations for unemployed women, building capacity of villagers, children and youth, development of disaster warning systems, creation of harbours that can protect boats from storm, supplying clean water, and solving health, sanitary and environmental problems.

Save Andaman Network, Satun Province, will then continue to carry out activities for the effective development of tsunami affected communities for at least three more years from April 2006 to March 2009 in 19 target villages in 6 sub-districts, these are Paknam, Laemson, La-ngu, Khonkhan, Koh Sarai and Sakhon, in 4 districts, these are La-ngu, Mueng, Thaphae and Thungwa, of Satun Province. Two overall goals of these activities are to have small-scale fisherfolks community organisations that are strong and self reliance with pride, and practising sustainable management of natural resources.

To achieve these two goals, SAN Satun Province adopts the following

strategies:

- Development of community organisations at village level and zone (network of nearby villages) level, with core villages acting as models for, and to support other villages in the same network zone, through savings groups, community economy groups, occupational development funds, and welfare system for community leaders and all members of the community, leading to self reliance of families and communities.

- Development of the Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province to manage the Community Support Fund and natural resources in Satun Province, and to become a model for civil society organisations in the province.

- Development of supplementary occupations for women such as marine catch processing and local sweet production and the promotion of community-based economic activities, such as community store and community fish landing cooperatives, to reduce expenses and increase incomes for each family, and reduce exploitation by middlemen traders.

- Promotion of participation of community organisations and other local organisations in the processes to create rules for natural resource conservation and rehabilitation, and supporting activities for natural resource management in order to increase resource conservation and rehabilitation zones and community mangrove forests along the coastal areas.

- Restoring, reviving and preserving local wisdom of small-scale fisherfolks communities in Satun Province, using the boatyards and community learning centres as the main mechanisms.

- Development of, and solving problems in, the communities in areas of health, environment, water for consumption and use in household, natural disaster warning system and safe harbour for storm protection in cooperation with other organisations.

- Advocacy on policies and laws related to small-scale fisherfolks, community rights and safety of communities from natural disasters, by providing guidance and creating groups to be responsible for this advocacy work at provincial and southern regional levels on the government's fishery policy and law, and educating members of the coastal communities to understand more about participation process and community rights.

- Developing Save Andaman Network's coordinating centre for Satun Province to become an 'Andaman Project of Satun Province', a non-governmental organisation at provincial level that would continuously work to promote and support the network of Small-scale Fisherfolks Society of Satun Province, and produce social activists.



Financial Report



Community Support Fund Save Andaman Network

Summary of SAN's Income and Expenses

(1st January 2005 – 31st March, 2006)

	THB	%
Donation Received		
General Public	4,014,292.43	2.38
Private Sector	76,477,074.75	45.33
Embassies and Civil Society Organisations	84,147,694.30	49.88
Government Agencies	3,697,504.00	2.19
Others	363,759.77	0.22
Total Donation Received	168,700,325.25	100.00

Expenditure		
Project Management and Network Development	14,418,059.75	9.88
Support Community's Rehabilitation Activities	120,814,417.55	82.79
Information System and Public Policies Development	10,694,566.52	7.33
Total Expenditure	145,927,043.82	100.00

Remaining Fund 22,773,281.43





List of SAN's Supporters (As of 31st March, 2006)

Business Sector

The Siam Cement Group

Cementthai Holding, the Siam Cement Group

- Michelin Siam Marketing and Sales Co., Ltd.
- Siam Kubota Industry Co., Ltd
- Millennium Steel Public Company Co., Ltd.
- Siam Yamato Steel Co., Ltd
- The Siam United Steel (1995) Co., Ltd
- Thai Engineering Products Co., Ltd
- The Siam Nawaloha Foundry Co., Ltd.
- The Nawaloha Industry Co., Ltd
- Siam AT Industry Co., Ltd.
- Siam Furukawa Co., Ltd.
- Aisin Takaoka Foundry Bangkok Co., Ltd.

Building Products Business, the Siam Cement Group

- The Siam Gypsum Industry Co., Ltd.

Petrochemicals Business, the Siam Cement Group

- The Siam Mitsui PTA Co., Ltd.
- Thai MMA Co., Ltd.
- SCC' Dow Group

Cementthai Sales and Marketing Co., Ltd. and Cementthai Distribution Co., Ltd

The employees of the Siam Cement Group

Other organizations

- * Cognis Thai Co., Ltd.
- * Ernst & Young Co., Ltd.
- * Phatra Security Public Co., Ltd.
- * Plan Publishing Co., Ltd.
- * Price Waterhouse Coopers FAS Ltd.
- * Private Equity (Thailand) Co., Ltd.
- * Siam Commercial Bank
- * Thai Farmers Bank Public Company Limited
- * Toyota Motor Thailand Co., Ltd.
- * Tawaraya Co., Ltd.
- * The Association of Securities Companies
- * The Federation of Thai Capital Market Organisation

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

Action Aid – International
American Jewish World Service (AJWS)
ARC International
Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)
Direct Relief International
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
Global Giving Foundation
Hawaii Association Of International Buddhist Chaminade University
Heinrich Boell Foundation (HBF)
IUCN – The World Conservation Union
Japan Foundation
Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)
Malteser Hilfsdienst e.V.
OXFAM – Great Britain
OXFAM – Solidarity
Sea-C.R Tsunami Aid Watch
Terre des Hommes Germany (TDH)
The Ambassador of France
The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Via Campesina

General Public

Anonymous Muslim Group
Ajaru Bampen Keawwan and family
Ajaru Panngam Ngaothammasarn
Ajaru Prasart Metame
Ajaru Rujapan Pakawan (Nursery School in Trang)
Ajaru Pitsamai Kittipum, Prince of Songkla University
Akinori Imai
Bangkok Patana School
Ban Kao Lom, Ban Nam Pling and Ban Nai Sai
Ban Suan Plu, Tambon Chalung, Ampur Had Yai in Songkhla Province
Bunthina Family
Chaminade Students
Dr. Boonnam Wongchaowawat
Honpa Hong Wanji Mission of Hawaii
Multifaith Leadership Forum of Honolulu Hawaii
Monk Paisarn Wisalo from Sukato Forest Temple, Ampur Kanklor Chaiyapoom Province
Mr. Chokchai Thangpoonsilapathana Mr. Terapon Niyom
Mr. Krisada Boonchai Mr. Thorung Wanich Charungkitanan
Mr. Arun Langkam Mr. Worathit and Khun Watcharee Srikalasin
Mr. Chamrean Promsikul Mr. Taworn Chanasongkarn
Mr. Charan and Khun Srijar Kuanpetch Mr. Topas Thongsamak and alumni
Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hirokawa from Arrowhead High School (USA)
Ms. Jeannette Ho Ms. Karnda Kuanpetch
Mr. Mathee Panachad Ms. Aranya Poonsuk and Khun Kong Suratham's Team
Mr. Prasit Chittra Ms. Bencharat Lerdchusakul
Mr. Sawai Chawanisakul Ms. Chanaya Thanasombat
Mr. Supod Adsawapantanakul Ms. Kanitha Chojung

Global Giving Foundation

Staff member of Hewlett Packard
GAP Foundation
Hollenbeck PTO
Gartner, Inc.
Servertech, Inc.
Wesleyan House Church Foundation
Mr. Brad Lieberman Ms. Paula Monroe
Mr. Charles Day Ms. Renate Klein
Ms. Donna Jakins Mr. R.M. Cabrera
Ms. Gina M. Torielli Ms. Rosemary T. Moran
Ms. Heidi Pennink Mr. Samuel H. Lester
Mr. Jeremy McMilleon Ms. Stefanie Tavaglione
Ms. Karen Duran Mr. Suzanne Levy
Ms. Kelsey Christoffel Mr. William G. Butler
Mr. Kim-Thu Thi Tran Mr. Valranude Indy
Ms. Kwanruan Promdeesan Ms. Veeraya K. Somvongsiri
Ms. Margaret C. Ladner Ms. Yvonne C. Naanep
Mr. Paul Ecke Ranch

Governmental Organisation

Coastal Habitats and Resources Management, Department of Fisheries
(CHARM)
Community Development Institute (CODI)
Department of Environmental Quality Promotion
National Health Security Office
Thai Health Promotion Foundation

Ms. Kemthong Keawwan
Ms. Narathip Tansakul
Ms. Nisachol Chompradchaya
Ms. Pataraporn Bowarintarapong
Ms. Pornjit Pongwarapa
Ms. Preeda Srisawat
Ms. Rungporn Pattarapanee
Ms. Supawadee Chimpree
Ms. Supawan Lerdkrai from Prince of Songkla
University
Outer Bands Brewing Station
Pongpanich Family
Staff members of Unocal Thailand Ltd.
Thai Association in Ottawa, Canada
Tholwakulpanich Family
Witarntirawat Family
Anonymous individuals/Individuals Through



List of SAN's Volunteers

(As of 31st March, 2006)

SAN's Secretariat Office

Ms. Naiyana Prapaiwong	Office Manager
Ms. Mayara Parawan	Finance Officer
Ms. Nittaya Chamnankit	Accountant
Ms. Nitinard Jailek	Village Accountant
Ms. Wanida Sasisuwan	Administration
Ms. Nittaya Umayee	Assistant Accountant and Information Officer
Mr. Wittaya Arporn	Information Officer

SAN's Trang

Mr. Somboon Kamhaeng	SAN's Trang Coordinator
Ms. Subada Yaming	Administration and Accountant
Mr. Manat Thongsuwan	Field staff in Ban Lame Sai, Bang Kang Kow, Ban Thung Thong and Ban Lame Makam
Mr. Jakrit Tingwang	Field staff in Muk Island
Mr. Somyote Waledee	Field staff in Sukorn Island, Ban Tasae, Ban Nachumhed, Ban Thung Pleaw, Hard Samran
Ms. Pathum Marem	Field staff in Ban Pak Klong and Ban Lame Sai

SAN's Kuraburi and Ranong

Mr. Nukoon Kokit	SAN's Kuraburi and Ranong Coordinator
Mrs. Ponthip Jakpong	Accountant and Finance Officer
Ms. Naowared Chaonampad	Information Officer
Mr. Songsak Inttirbsawad	Field staff in Kor Kao Island
Ms. Thipawan Kaewpitak	Field staff in Prathong Island
Ms. Patacharee Thonghame	Field staff in Ban Chee Mee and Ban Darn
Ms. Hatairat Harnarong	Field staff in Kor Kao Island
Ms. Saowanee Suttichon	Field staff in Ban Bang Kluey Nok
Mr. Winit Mardsen	Field staff in Ban Bang Kluey Nok
Mr. Adisai Raklin	Field staff in Ranong

SAN's Krabi

Mr. Jongrak Chamsri	SAN's Krabi Coordinator
Ms. Jaruan Dowkajai	Accountant and Finance (Zone level) Officer
Mr. Narit Toha	Field staff in Kor Lanta Noi Sub-district, and Kor Klang Sub-district
Ms. Krisana Saimalai	Field staff in Kor Lanta Yai Sub-district
Mr. Chanchai Yangdee	Field staff in Kor Phu and Ban Huai Nam Kao

SAN's Satun

Mr. Watchara Thipthong	SAN's Satun Coordinator
Mrs. Penapa Thipthong	Information Officer
Mr. Prawit Ladlier	Field Staff in Kor Sarai
Mr. Chaiyarat Chamsri	Field staff in Kor Bulong and Ban Pak Bara

SAN's Phang Nga

Mr. Chamnong Jittirat	Takuapar Zone Coordinator
Mr. Somyote Tolang	Overall field Coordinator
Mr. Suthiporn Kongthong	Field staff in Thaptawan
Ms. Thasane Paosuparb	Accountant in Ban Nam Kem
Ms. Supansa Merem	Information Office
Mr. Opard Charoenpod	Field staff in Ban Nai Rai Field staff in Ban Thap Tawan
Mr. Anusit Korklang	Field staff in Ban Thap Tawan
Ms. Jittima Toeykaew	Field staff in Ban Thap Tawan
Ms. Saowalak Prathumthong	Field staff in Ban Thap Tawan
Mr. Karlarn Obchaei	Field staff in Ban Thap Tawan
Mr. Sittichok Kakpathan	Field staff in Lame Pom Community
Ms. Aree Suwanchartree	Field staff in Lame Pom Community

SAN's Phuket

Mr. Thanu Nabnien	Wildlife Fund Thailand
Mr. Rachan Wanhsu	Field staff in Ban Tha Chad Chai

Land Legal Advisory Center

Mr. Prasob Samathi	Attorney and Legal Advisor
Ms. Supansa Marem	Trained attorney

Sustainable Development Foundation, Bangkok

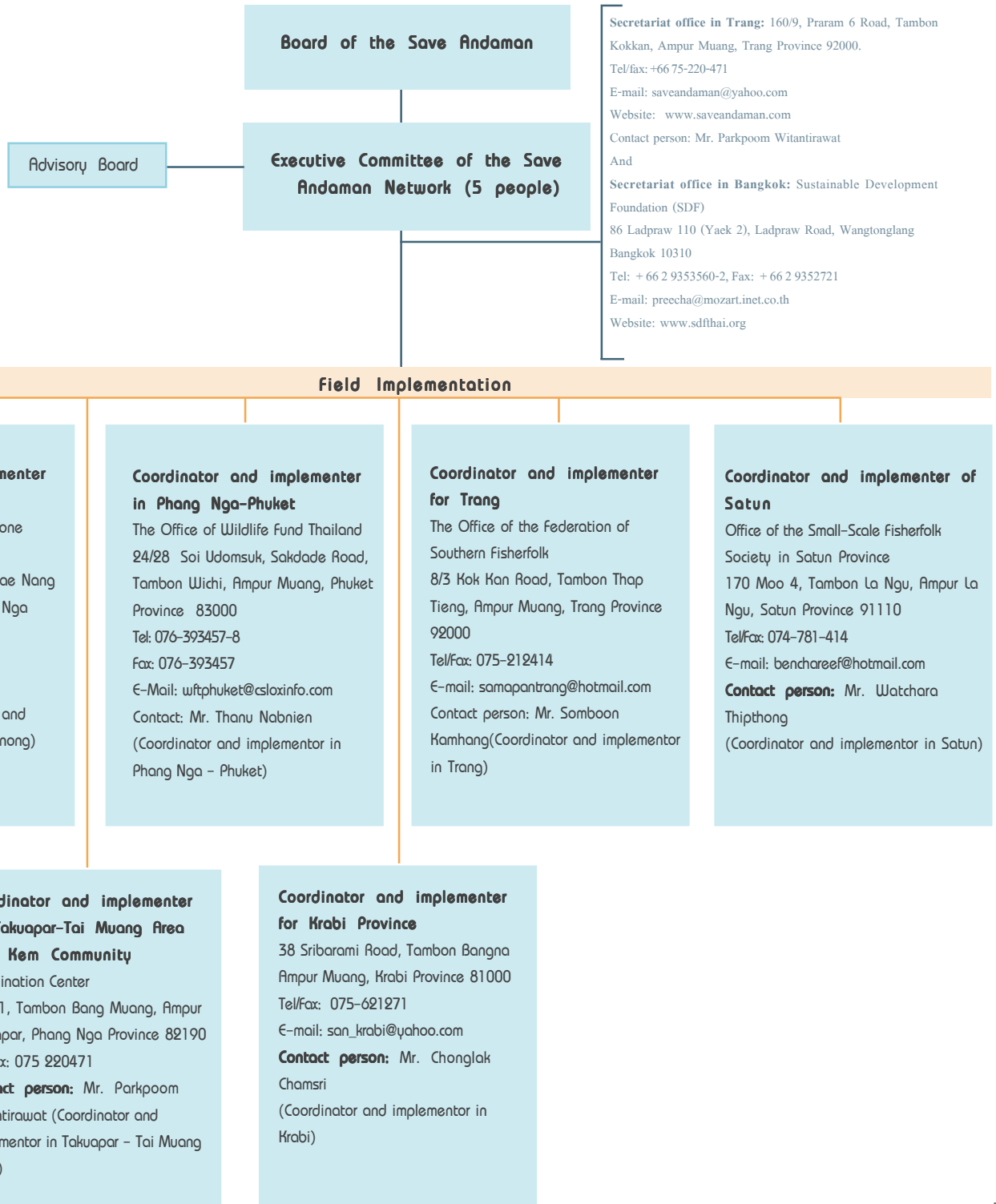
Mrs. Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk
Mr. Preecha Amornmanan
Ms. Kesinee Kwenjaroen
Mrs. Duangkamol Sirisook Weston
Ms. Ratchaneewan Chaiteerayanon
Mr. Withaya Chaiteerayanon
Mr. Johnathan Shott
Ms. Yupaporn Boontid



Annex



SAN's Administration and Management Structure



Executive Committee of the Save Andaman Network

Dr. Bunchar Pongpanich	Chairperson of Save Andaman Network
Mr. Parkpoom Witanirawat	Secretary General and Network Coordinator of Save Andaman Secretary General of the NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-South) Committee Member
Mr. Abdul Jewton	Vice General Secretary of Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
Mr. Amporn Kaewnoo	Committee Member Manager of the Community Development Institute (CODI) (Southern Office)
Mr. Mana Chuaichu	Committee Member 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 Jaemodoo	Representative from the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
2. Mr. Abdul Jewton	Representative from the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
3. Mr. Maitree Wisetsart	Representative from the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk
4. Mr. Parkpoom Witanirawat	Representative from NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD-South).
5. 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)
6. Dr. Banchar Pongpanich	Representative from Sustainable Development Foundation (SDF)
7. Mr. Mana Chuaichu	Representative from Community Development Project in Southern Thailand- Dab Ban Dab Muang-Rien Ru U Dee Tee Pak Tai Project
8. Mr. Amporn Kaewnoo	Representative Community Development Institute (CODI) (Southern Office)
9. Mr. Taweesak Sukarat	Representative Community Development Institute (CODI) (Southern Office)
10. Mrs. Suwane Samathi	Representative from Sampantrang Conservation 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 Rarueysong	Association of Securities Companies



Lists of SAN's Target Tsunami Affected Villages during Phase I Implementation

No	Name of village (Ban)	Moo.	Tambon (Sub-District)	Ampur (District)	Province
1	Kor Kiem	4	Kan Tang Tai	Kan Tang	Trang
2	Hard Sai Kaew	7	Kor Libong	Kan Tang	Trang
3	Kok Satorn	1	Kor Libong	Kan Tang	Trang
4	Kor Muuk	2	Kor Libong	Kan Tang	Trang
5	Modtanoi	3	Kor Libong	Kan Tang	Trang
6	Batu Butae	4	Kor Libong	Kan Tang	Trang
7	Chao Mai	6	Kor Libong	Kan Tang	Trang
8	Lang Kao	5	Kor Libong	Kan Tang	Trang
9	Hard Sai Thong	4	Kor Sukorn	Pa Lien	Trang
10	Thung	3	Kor Sukorn	Pa Lien	Trang
11	Lame	2	Kor Sukorn	Pa Lien	Trang
12	Siem Mai	1	Kor Sukorn	Pa Lien	Trang
13	Lame Makarm	5	Kao Mai Kaew	SiKao	Trang
14	Bang Hang Kow	4	Kao Mai Kaew	SiKao	Trang
15	Lame Sai	3	Kao Mai Kaew	SiKao	Trang
16	Thung Thong	7	Kao Mai Kaew	SiKao	Trang
17	Thun Plew	3	Tha Sae	Sub- Hard Samrang	Trang
18	Nar Chum Hed	2	Tha Sae	Sub- Hard Samrang	Trang
19	Tha Sae	4	Tha Sae	Sub- Hard Samrang	Trang
20	Nar Thalay	1	Tha Sae	Sub- Hard Samrang	Trang
21	Hard Samrang	12	Hard Samrang	Sub- Hard Samrang	Trang
22	Pramuang	4	Na Kleur	KanTang	Trang
23	To Ban	8	Bor Hin	SiKao	Trang
24	Pak Klong	9	Bor Hin	SiKao	Trang
25	Nam Rab	4	Bang Sak	Kan Tang	Trang
26	Kuan Thung Hu	3	Bang Sak	Kan Tang	Trang
27	Chang Lang	5	Mai Fard	SiKao	Trang
28	Lame (Wang Wond)	3	Wang Wond	Kan Tang	Trang

No	Name of village (Ban)	Moo.	Tambon (Sub-District)	Ampur (District)	Province
1	Yala Tod Yai	5	Kor Sarai	Muang	Satun
2	Yala Tod Nu	4	Kor Sarai	Muang	Satun
3	Tan Yong Hling	3	Kor Sarai	Muang	Satun
4	Bar Kan Yai	2	Kor Sarai	Muang	Satun
5	Tan Young Uma	1	Kor Sarai	Muang	Satun
6	Tha Lay (Ta Lo Nai)	6	Kor Sarai	Muang	Satun
7	Rawai Nuar	4	Kon Klan	Thung Wa	Satun
8	Korn Karn Tok	3	Kon Klan	Thung Wa	Satun
9	Korn Karn Tok	1	Kon Klan	Thung Wa	Satun
10	Rawai Tai	2	Kon Klan	Thung Wa	Satun
11	Kor Bulone	3	Pak Nam	La Ngu	Satun
12	Tha Malai	6	Pak Nam	La Ngu	Satun
13	Ta Lor Sai	4	Pak Nam	La Ngu	Satun
14	Pak Bara	2	Pak Nam	La Ngu	Satun
15	Bor Jed Look	1	Pak Nam	La Ngu	Satun
16	Ba Kan To Tid	7	La Ngu	La Ngu	Satun
17	Lome Puen	14	La Ngu	La Ngu	Satun
18	Pak Bang	2	La Ngu	La Ngu	Satun
19	Hua Hin	1	La Ngu	La Ngu	Satun
20	Na Paya	8	La Ngu	La Ngu	Satun
21	King Hong (Kok Payom)	18	La Ngu	La Ngu	Satun
22	Sakorn Tai	2	Sakorn	Ta Phae	Satun
23	Klong Lee dee	3	Sakorn	Ta Phae	Satun
24	Kor Tan Yong Ranai	1	lam son	La Ngu	Satun
25	Son Mai	6	lam son	La Ngu	Satun
26	Son Klong	4	lam son	La Ngu	Satun
27	Ko Tar	7	Kam Pange	La Ngu	Satun
28	Tha Hin	6	Kuan Kan	Muang	Satun
29	Ma Ngang	1	Thung Bu Lan	Thung Wa	Satun

No	Name of village (Ban)	Moo.	Tambon (Sub-District)	Ampur (District)	Province
1	Than Klong	6	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi
2	Ra Phu	1	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi
3	Ra Mard	2	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi
4	Pak Klong	3	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi
5	Likee	5	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi
6	Hua Hin	7	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi
7	Row Thong Lang	8	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi
8	Na Thung Hlang	9	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi

No	Name of village (Ban)	Moo.	Tambon (Sub-District)	Ampur (District)	Province
9	Khun Samut	10	Kor Klang	Kor Lanta	Krabi
10	Klong Nin	6	Kor Lanta Yai	Kor Lanta	Krabi
11	Klong Tobe	8	Kor Lanta Yai	Kor Lanta	Krabi
12	Sang Ga Og	7	Kor Lanta Yai	Kor Lanta	Krabi
13	Kor Po	4	Kor Lanta Yai	Kor Lanta	Krabi
14	Hua Lame	1	Kor Lanta Yai	Kor Lanta	Krabi
15	Sri Raya	2	Kor Lanta Yai	Kor Lanta	Krabi
16	Thing Rai	5	Kor Sriboyar	Nuer Klon	Krabi
17	Kor Phu	2	Kor Sriboyar	Nuer Klon	Krabi
18	Klong Tor	1	Kor Sriboyar	I Nuer Klon	Krabi
19	Kor Cham	3	Kor Sriboyar	Nuer Klon	Krabi
20	Park Lar	5	Tha Ling Chan	Nuer Klon	Krabi
21	Kor Phi Phi	7	Row Ngang	Muang	Krabi
22	Tha Pradu	4	Huai Nam Kao	Klong Tom	Krabi
23	Ja Lee		Huai Nam Kao	Klong Tom	Krabi
24	To Ba Lew		Huai Nam Kao	Klong Tom	Krabi
25	Lang Sod		Huai Nam Kao	Klong Tom	Krabi
26	Thung		Huai Nam Kao	Klong Tom	Krabi
27	Thong Libong		Huai Nam Kao	Klong Tom	Krabi
28	Lo Yai		Huai Nam Kao	Klong Tom	Krabi
29	Thung Samet		Huai Nam Kao	Klong Tom	Krabi

No	Name of village (Ban)	Moo.	Tambon (Sub-District)	Ampur (District)	Province
1	Bang Hluei Nok	3	Naka	Sub-Suk Sam Ran	Ranong
2	Kuan Sai Ngam	4	Naka	Sub-Suk Sam Ran	Ranong
3	Bang Bane	2	Muang Kluang	Kapur	Ranong
4	Row Kei	4	Muang Kluang	Kapur	Ranong
5	Ratcharud lang	2	Ratchakrud	Muang	Ranong
6	La Ong	1	Ratchakrud	Muang	Ranong
7	Kao Yuak	3	Ratchakrud	Muang	Ranong
8	Huai Nam Sai	4	Ratchakrud	Muang	Ranong
9	Nok Yang	5	Ratchakrud	Muang	Ranong
10	Klong Huang	6	Ratchakrud	Muang	Ranong
11	Kajad Pai	7	Ratchakrud	Muang	Ranong
12	Huai Pling	8	Ratchakrud	Muang	Ranong
13	Kor Hard Sai Dam	5	Ngow	Muang	Ranong
14	Chemee	8	Kapur	Kapur	Ranong
15	Tha Klang	4	Kam Puan	Sub-Suk Sam Ran	Ranong
16	Kor Lao	6	Pak Nam	Muang	Ranong
17	Darn		Kapur	Kapur	Ranong
18	Nok Nar	2	Kor Kor Kao	Takuapar	Phang Nga
19	Thung Darb	1	Kor Prathong	Huraburi	Phang Nga
20	Tha Pae Yoi	2	Kor Prathong	Huraburi	Phang Nga
21	Pak Jok	4	Kor Prathong	Huraburi	Phang Nga
22	Thung La Or	4	Bang Wan	Huraburi	Phang Nga

No	Name of village (Ban)	Moo.	Tambon (Sub-District)	Ampur (District)	Province
1	Nai Rai	7	Nar Toey	Tai Muang	Phang Nga
2	Nam Kem	2	Bang Muang	Tha Hua Par	Phang Nga
3	Thap Tawan	7	Bang Muang	Tha Hua Par	Phang Nga
4	Si Lei	2	Ratsada	Muang	Phang Nga
5	Rawai	2	Rawai	Muang	Phuket
6	Sa Pam	3	Kor Kaew	Muang	Phuket
7	Pak Bang		Pathong	Kratu	Phuket
8	Tha Chad Chai	5	Mai Kaow	Talang	Phuket
9	La yan	4	Cheang Talay	Talang	Phuket
10	Nai Yang		Saky	Talang	Phuket
11	Saku		Saky	Talang	Phuket
12	Bang Ma Lao		Saku	Talang	Phuket
13	Paktok	2	Ban Par Klok	Talang	Phuket

Phang Nga (Kuraburi) - Ranong Province

Phang Nga (Tai Muang and Takuapar) - Phuket

**REPORT OF THE AUTHORIZED AUDITOR
AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005
OF
COMMUNITY SUPPORT FUND
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

Sawanda management Co., Ltd
56/255 Moo 2, Lam Luk Ka 11 Road,
Ku-khot, Lam Luk Ka,
Pathumthani, 12130, THAILAND
Telephone (662) 987 7068, 987 7069
Fascimile (662) 904 4831


Authorized Auditor's Report

To the Executive Committee of the Sustainable Development Foundation

I have audited the statement of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions as of December 31, 2005 and the statement of revenues and expenditures summarizing from cash transactions for the year ending on the same day of The Community Support Fund. These financial statements are the responsibility of the executive committee of the Foundation as to their fair presentation and completeness of the information. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the executive committee, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the assets and liabilities, arising from cash transactions, as of December 31, 2005 and the revenues and expenditures, summarizing from cash transactions, for the year ending on the same day of The Community Support Fund, in accordance with the basis for preparation of financial statements stated in the notes to financial statements.


Mr. Tanom Vanna
Authorized Auditor No.2033

March 20, 2006

**Community Support Fund
Sustainable Development Foundation
Statements of Assets and Liabilities
Arising from Cash Transactions
As at December 31, 2005**

ASSETS

	NOTE	THB
Current assets:		
Cash in hand and at financial institutions	3	18,937,382.40
Other current assets	4	175,555.53
Total current assets		<u>19,112,937.93</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>19,112,937.93</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Other current liabilities	5	1,207,321.00
Total current liabilities		<u>1,207,321.00</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>1,207,321.00</u></u>
Fund balances:		
Excess of revenues over expenditures		17,905,616.93
TOTAL FUND BALANCES		<u>17,905,616.93</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		<u><u>19,112,937.93</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

T. Am...



(Mr. Srisuwan Kuankajorn)
Chairperson

**Community Support Fund
Sustainable Development Foundation
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
Summarizing from Cash Transactions
For the Year ended December 31, 2005**

	NOTE	THB
Revenues:		
Contribution revenues	6	78,462,877.72
Other revenues	7	<u>147,268.88</u>
Total revenues		<u>78,610,146.60</u>
Expenditures:		
Project I	8	8,555,115.11
Project II	9	2,123,326.50
Support activities:		
Collaborative Network for the Rehabilitation of the Andaman Community and Natural Resources		<u>50,026,088.06</u>
Total expenditures		<u>60,704,529.67</u>
Excess of revenues over expenditures for the period		<u>17,905,616.93</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

T. V. Amie



(Mr. Srisuwan Kuankajorn)
Chairperson

**Community Support Fund
Sustainable Development Foundation
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year ended December 31, 2005**

Note 1 - General data

The office of the Fund is located at no. 409, 3rd floor, Thai Volunteer Service Foundation Bldg., Huaykwang, Bangkok, THAILAND

The Main objectives of the Fund are as follows :

1. To promote education and to disseminate holistic approaches to bring about sustainable development.
2. To promote, support and develop the effectiveness of NGOs, POs and other groups and networks to facilitate sustainable economic, social and environmental development.
3. To strengthen and expand the coordination and to weld of NGOs networks and POs in order to develop their capacities and potential for attaining development goals.
4. To disseminate information to the public in order to raise awareness about problems of the people and to motivate public participation in problem-solving from the implementation stage all the way to the national policy level.
5. To strengthen the understanding of sustainable development and to build-up cooperation for sustainable development among the public, academic institute, government, private business, and other partnerships including cooperation among Thai and International NGOs.

Note 2 - Basis for preparation of financial statements:

1. Statement of assets and liabilities arising from cash transactions presents the assets and liabilities, arising from cash transactions, with the exclusion of fixed assets.
2. Statement of revenues and expenditures summarizing from cash transactions , presents the revenues and expenditures, summarizing from cash transactions, with the inclusion of fixed assets as an expenditure in the period which the values are paid.

**Community Support Fund
Sustainable Development Foundation
Notes to Financial Statements (Continue)
For the Year ended December 31, 2005**

Note 3	- Cash in hand and at financial institutions:	THB
	Krung Thai Bank PLC. (189-0-01626-8)	18,937,382.40
	Total	<u>18,937,382.40</u>
Note 4	- Other current assets:	THB
	Tax credit	14,726.89
	Advance receivables	160,828.64
	Total	<u>175,555.53</u>
Note 5	- Other current liabilities:	THB
	Account payable	1,207,321.00
	Total	<u>1,207,321.00</u>
Note 6	- Contribution revenue:	THB
	Civil Society Organization:	
	Terre Des Hommes (TDH)	15,000,000.00
	Japan International Volunteer Center (JVC)	1,912,576.25
	Action Aid - International	10,000,000.00
	American Jewish World Service, USA	1,521,500.00
	Oxfam-Solidarity	2,291,747.81
	Global Giving Foundation	2,832,863.02
	The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	21,621,860.89
	The Ambassador of France	3,545,000.00
	Direct Relief International	10,420,000.00
	Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)	39,180.00
	Japan Foundation	576,000.00
	Total	<u>69,760,727.97</u>
	Business Sector:	
	Phatra Securities Public Company Limited	1,000,000.00
	KASIKORNBANK	1,000,000.00
	Cognis Thai Ltd.	1,681,961.75
	Unocal Thailand Ltd. (Officer)	2,009,000.00
	Total	<u>5,690,961.75</u>
	Governmental Organisation:	
	National Health Security Office	863,500.00
	General Public	2,147,688.00
	Total	<u>78,462,877.72</u>
Note 7	- Other revenues:	THB
	Bank interest	147,268.88
	Total	<u>147,268.88</u>

**Community Support Fund
Sustainable Development Foundation
Notes to Financial Statements (Continue)
For the Year ended December 31, 2005**

Note 8 - Project I:

		THB
Act 1 Operation of information system and website		
Project expenses - act 1		
Project coordination in 6 province	109,459.00	
Field data collection in 6 areas	156,616.00	
IT technician	240,000.00	
IT procurement	369,785.00	
Project activities - act 1		
Internet training	30,907.00	
Webdesign and information system development	150,760.00	
Website and database management	<u>57,319.50</u>	1,114,846.50
Act 3 Provide alternative school and learning		
Construction and materials		471,426.25
Act 4 Participate in policy development		
Support activities - women and child	573,634.00	
Support activities - sme	500,000.00	
Support activities - natural resource	100,000.00	
Public forum policy analysis and network strategy		
International participants	449,657.00	
Community network representative from thailand	61,189.00	
Travel for resource persons, academic, staff	90,530.00	
Accommodation	263,300.00	
Food and coffee break	247,902.36	
Expenses for field visit	38,395.00	
Overall documentation	420,215.00	
Translation machines	896,700.00	
Venue preparation	91,302.00	
Stationary	29,575.00	
Coordination ; public forum policy	<u>54,293.00</u>	3,816,692.36
Act 5 Build the capacity and provide support		
Coordinate in the field in 6 province to formulate		36,000.00
Act 6 Study and monitor fund distribution		
Travelling	541,471.00	
Organise meeting	37,560.00	
Reporting	<u>365,294.00</u>	944,325.00
Act 7 Produce document to draw lesson learned		
Documentation ; book	302,003.00	
Exhibitions ; Thai and English	<u>179,214.00</u>	481,217.00
Act 8 Project management and coordination		
National coordination	360,000.00	
Project administration	200,000.00	
Volunteer based on BKK office	198,000.00	
Office supplies	43,332.00	
Project monitoring and evaluation	400,000.00	
Accountant	240,000.00	
Translation of prjct related document	157,720.00	
Coordination	<u>91,556.00</u>	1,690,608.00
Total		<u>8,555,115.11</u>

**Community Support Fund
Sustainable Development Foundation
Notes to Financial Statements (Continue)
For the Year ended December 31, 2005**

Note 9 - Project II:

		THB
Act 2 Promotion of community's land rights and housing Project coordination (telephone , travelling ect)	153,872.50	
Act 3 Enhancement of children's access to social welfare ect Job creation for migrant workers to work as children	1,372,230.00	
Act 8 Documentation Translation of project related document	<u>40,000.00</u>	1,566,102.50
Act 9 Overall project management and coordination Project administration	100,000.00	
Project coordination in 6 provinces and from BKK	280,000.00	
Volunteer based on bangkok office	50,000.00	
Office supplies	67,224.00	
Accountant	<u>60,000.00</u>	557,224.00
Total		<u><u>2,123,326.50</u></u>

SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK
AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2005



AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Committee of
SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK

I have audited the balance sheet of SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK as at December 31, 2005, the related statement of income and expenditures for the year ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Committee as to their correctness and completeness of the presentation. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits.

I conducted my audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects. The financial position of SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK as at December 31, 2005 for the year ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Office of D I A International Auditing

(Mrs. Vilairat Rojnuckarin)

C.P.A. (Thailand)

Registration No. 3104

February 21, 2006

SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2005

Assets	Note	Baht
Current assets		
Cash and deposit at financial institutions	2	43,157,758.97
Advance payment		838,770.00
Total current assets		43,996,528.97
Non-current assets		
Land	3	2,275,000.00
Total non-current assets		2,275,000.00
Total assets		46,271,528.97
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Current liabilities		
Accrued community aid activity		19,440,591.00
Accrued career development fund		13,909,212.00
Accrued aid fund		4,602,575.00
Total current liabilities		37,952,378.00
Total liabilities		37,952,378.00
Fund balance		
Revenue exceed expenditures		8,319,150.97
Total fund		8,319,150.97
Total liabilities and fund balance		46,271,528.97

Notes to financial statements are parts of these financial statements.

(Signed)..........Chair Person
 (Dr. Bunchar Pongpanich)

SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

Revenues	Baht
Donation	
From Sustainable Development Foundation	50,026,088.06
From general public	2,005,804.43
From non-private organization	68,906,113.00
From international organization	13,633,954.70
From government agencies	2,138,004.00
Other income	231,217.78
Total revenues	<u>136,941,181.97</u>
Expenditures	
Operating expenses	11,707,612.00
Rehabilitation of community activity expenses	112,165,628.00
Rehabilitation of natural resources activity expenses	4,748,791.00
Total expenditures	<u>128,622,031.00</u>
Revenue exceed expenditures	<u>8,319,150.97</u>

Notes to financial statements are parts of these financial statements.

(Signed)..........Chair Person
(Dr. Bunchar Pongpanich)

SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK
OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Baht
Trang Network	3,226,169.00
Field	1,479,001.00
Phung Nga Office	1,530,597.00
Ranong Office	516,034.00
Krabi Office	863,989.00
Trang Office	819,167.00
Satun Office	880,738.00
Phuket Office	294,200.00
Conference	1,102,976.00
Office Equipment	994,741.00
Total	<u>11,707,612.00</u>

SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK
REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITY EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Baht
Phung Nga Province	42,360,862.00
Ranong Province	11,047,025.00
Krabi Province	14,008,487.00
Trang Province	22,050,825.00
Satun Province	6,714,217.00
Phuket Province	1,350,000.00
Trang Network	725,000.00
Career Development Fund	13,909,212.00
Total	<u>112,165,628.00</u>

SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK
REHABILITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES ACTIVITY EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005

	Baht
Phung Nga Province	1,760,276.00
Krabi Province	681,581.00
Trang Province	484,290.00
Satun Province	338,790.00
Trang Network	1,233,937.00
The Federation Secretariat	177,962.00
Social Aid Activity	71,955.00
Total	<u>4,748,791.00</u>

SAVE ANDAMAN NETWORK
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2005

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- Revenues and Expenses Recognition

Revenues and expenses are recorded on an accrual basis.

2. CASH AND DEPOSIT AT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS


	Baht
Cash	63,087.00
Saving deposits	43,094,671.97
Total	<u>43,157,758.97</u>

3. LAND

The Network bought land for central coordinating center and training center for six provinces. The right ownership is not transferred to Sustainable Development Foundation Thailand.

4. OTHERS

- Registration : Sustainable Development Foundation Thailand is a juristic person, permission no. Tor. 323/2542, registration no. Kor Tor 885, issued the resolution to establish Save Andaman Network in order to rehabilitate community.
- Location : No. 160/9 Rama 6 Road, Tambol Tabtaeng, Muang, Trang
- Objectives : To aid the tsunami-affected communities.

(Signed)..........Chair Person
(Dr. Bunchar Pongpanich)

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