



Jersey Overseas Aid Commission Disaster Response Project

FINAL REPORT

1. Project Details

Agency: Habitat for Humanity Thailand

Grant Received: £ 27,272

Project Name: Toolkits and transitional shelters for people affected by the Chiang Rai Earthquake

Location: Pan & Mae Lao Districts, Chiang Rai, Thailand

Project Duration: 6 months

Report Date: 12 December 2014

2. Background

The earthquake which hit Chaing Rai province on 5th May 2014 was the strongest ever recorded in Thailand. The province's Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Department (DDPM) announced on May 14th that around 54,000 residents in seven districts have been affected by the quake. Local civil engineering teams were sent to inspect buildings and structures in quake-hit districts. The final number of structures affected included 10,195 damaged houses and 125 destroyed houses.

The primary goal of this response was to reduce the vulnerability of families most affected by the earthquake by transitioning them from tents to temporary shelter and repairs of housing structures. The project aimed to achieve this through provision of 10 community repair kits to assist 50 families and a transitional shelter program for 30 families in Pan and Mea-Lao district, Chiang Rai province. Transitional shelters are a method of enabling disaster-affected families to replace their destroyed homes with safe and secure structures. This solution provides rapid relief, and the beneficiaries are able to incrementally regain shelter and upgrade the home as their situation improves.

3. The completeness or extent of progress of the project

The project successfully delivered the 10 toolkits and 30 transitional shelters to communities in Pan and Mae Lao districts, accompanied by technical advice on safe building techniques.

Headline Achievements:	Target	Actual Achieved
Tool Kits	10 kits	10 kits (50 beneficiary families)
Transitional Shelter	30 Units	30 beneficiary families
		80 families, approximately 400 individuals

Community toolkits contained:

Items	Quantity	Uses
Box	1	Pack the toolkit
Circular saw	1 piece	Saw the wood job such as smart board or Shera board
Measuring tape	4 pieces	Measure material such as wood steel
Electric drill	1 piece	Use for install the door, window frame and wall
Steel scissors	4 pieces	Use for cut the steel bar
Hammer	4 pieces	Dismantle and install the door, window and wall
Nail 3"	5 kilo	Use for install the door and window frame and fix the board to the wall or floor structure
Nail 2"	5 kilo	Use for install the door and window frame and fix the board to the wall or floor structure
Cutter 18 mm.	4 pieces	Cut the material such as ropes and strings
Try square	4 pieces	Use for install the door and window frame
Electric grinder	1 piece	Use for cut-off the concrete and tile
Cutting disc	3 pieces	Use for cut-off the concrete and tile

4. Comparison of the anticipated benefit outcomes and sustainability of the project with those actually achieved

Benefit outcomes:

1) Families selection

- a) HFHT coordinated with community leaders and Local Government to assess the home-owners and interviewed them to ensure that they met the target criteria:
 - i) **House damaged by disaster (flood, storm, wind, earthquake)**
 - (1) Families living in congested houses.
 - (2) Families with members over 18 years of age living with children, senior or disable relatives.
 - (3) Families must have land-ownership or are permitted to live there by the owner.
 - ii) **Willing to participate in the project according to HFH methodology**
 - (1) Families willing to accept the house designed by Habitat for Humanity.
 - (2) Families willing to provide at least 50 hours of sweat equity.
 - (3) Families committed to live permanently in the Habitat house.
 - iii) **Approved by Local government agency**
 - (1) Families that submit guarantee letter by a senior civil servant (above rank 5), district leader, etc.
 - iv) **Non-discrimination.**
 - (1) Families selected regardless of race, tribe, gender, political or religious background.
 - (2) Families living in the area for at least 1 year. (Work and children education in the province)
- b) Local Government was very helpful in facilitating the project through provision of reliable information.

2) Shelter and toolkit

- a) The shelters constructed used disaster resilient materials such as brick, shera board and steel bar that could be sourced in local markets and all of materials for construction was purchased by HFHT
- b) HFHT provided knowledge of safe building techniques and construction in disaster-prone areas. Local contractors (who were also affected people) also benefited from improved knowledge of safe construction techniques. Some home-owners chose to undertake construction themselves or assigned to the local contractors.
- c) HFHT provided toolkits to communities to enable homeowners with less damaged houses to repair by themselves. Toolkits will stay in Local Government in Sai Khao Sub-district, and can be borrowed by other homeowners for future repair jobs.

3) Beneficiaries

- a) Through the construction contractors and the knowledge of safe building techniques, HFHT indirectly many more beneficiaries in the communities, who can apply the skills and knowledge in everyday life and can convey this to others ensuring that if disaster occurs again, they will be capable of uniting to help each other.

Sustainability of the project:

- 4) In the learning workshop, the Participants received knowledge about:
 - a) The cause of earthquakes.
 - b) How to prepare when earthquake occur. (Before & After)
 - c) How to repair or rebuild that shelters have been affected. The Participants can put their knowledge to use in their daily lives.
- 5) In transitional shelter construction, HFHT repaired the affected shelter using materials and techniques that has resistance & resilience to disaster, avoiding the use of heavy materials which may endanger families when earthquakes happen in the future.



- 6) Toolkits: HFHT coordinated with Local Government in Sai Khao Sub-district to support toolkit distribution to affected people in community. The toolkits will be available to families to use in the future for other repairs.
- 7) HFHT observed how the project created improved community cohesion since the earthquake occurred; they helped each other to clean up the affected homes and when HFHT conduct the project, people in community helped home-owner to repair the house.

5. Financial Summary - Budget vs Actual

Program Intervention	Cost (Baht) per Shelter	Units	BUDGET Baht	BUDGET GBP	ACTUAL Baht	ACTUAL GBP
Tool Kit	15,000	10	150,000	2,730	148,250.00	2,705.29
Transitional Shelter	35,000	30	1,050,000	19,090	1,004,250.00	18,325.72
Other Costs						
Project monitoring and supervision			150,000	2,727	143,335.05	2,615.61
Local transportation			60,000	1,090	44,550.33	812.98
Lesson learn workshop			50,000	909	10,974	200.27
Project evaluation			40,000	726	43,709.70	797.63
Total			1,500,000	27,272	1,395,069.08	25,457.50
	Transfers Fund Bath	Transfers Fund GBP	ACTUAL Baht	ACTUAL GBP	Balance Bath	Balance GBP
Balance	1,494,505.60	27,272	1,395,069.08	25,457.50	99,436.52	1,814.50

Exchange Rate– 54.80 / 1 GBP

6. Annex 1 – Photographs

1. Mr. Arsang Archo and family in front of their completed transitional shelter



2. Mr. Song Chaiso in front of his completed transitional shelter



3. Mr. Thongkham Chantui in front of his completed transitional shelter



4. The complete toolkits and community hand-over

