



Annex 1: LIVELIHOODS - PR II Key Findings and Key PONREPP Results Framework Indicators

Call for Proposals (PHASE 1): Implementing Partners for ASEAN Volunteers Post-Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Projects

Source	PONREPP and PR 2					
OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	SUPPORT NEEDED (PONREPP)	EXPECTED OUTPUT UNTIL JUNE 2009 (PONREPP)	EXPECTED OUTPUT UNTIL DEC 2009 (PONREPP)	EXPECTED OUTPUT FROM JAN 2010 - DEC 2011 (PONREPP)	PR2 FINDINGS
CROPS	Re-establishing the livelihoods of farming communities and demand for casual agricultural labor by restoring and improving (quantitatively and qualitatively) sustainable cropping on a sound environmental basis	Provision of local seed production and the improvement of community-based storage capacities through producer groups, as well as to developing the capacity of support service providers	1) 20,000 hhs received seeds, fertilizers, and equipment 2) Community producer groups strengthened and created 3) Community farming assets and local seed production programmes initiated 4) Skills and capacity needs identified 5) Microcredit scheme for farmers initiated 6) Village extension system initiated	1) 20,000 landless hhs received vegetable seeds 2) 1,000 new producer groups established 3) 1,500 village grain silos constructed 4) More than 20,000 farmers and labourers trained in production and harvest technologies 5) 8,000 farming hhs benefit from microcredit scheme	1) 40,000 hhs received seeds, fertilizers and equipment 2) 30,000 landless hhs received vegetable seeds 3) Additional 1,300 producer groups established 4) 1,500 village silos constructed 5) More than 40,000 farmers and labourers trained in production and harvest technologies 6) 12,000 farming hhs benefit from microcredit scheme	59 per cent of the surveyed households reported agriculture-related activities in the livestock, fishing, forestry or crops subsectors, excluding casual labour, among their top three income sources.
	- Demand for casual agricultural labor					Only 7% of HH surveyed received crop-related relief items, such as agric equipment, seeds, fertilizer, draught animals, animal feed and fuel
FISHERIES & AQUACULTURE	- Restoring fisheries & aquaculture production	Provision of safer and improved boats and fishing gear which meet the different seasonal needs of fisherman, limited asset replacement for larger scale fishers which will improve their catch and job creation, adapted credit systems initiated, essential hatcheries will be replaced/rehabilitated together with ice plants, cold storage facilities & processing equipment, early restoration of HH ponds	1) More than 11,000 boats and fishing vessels, and 6,000 sets of fishing gears for subsistence use replaced 2) Some hatcheries, ponds, ice plants, cold storage facilities and processing equipment rehabilitated and replaced 3) Micro credit facility initiated for fishers 4) Resource monitoring and protection system developed, and awareness raising initiated	1) More than 25,000 boats and fishing vessels, and 17,000 set of gear for subsistence and commercial use replaced 2) More hatcheries, small scale aquaculture farms, cold storage facilities and processing equipment rehabilitated and replaced 3) US\$ 2.5 million made available in loans to fishers	1) More than 38,000 boats and fishing vessels, and 21,500 fishing gear sets for subsistence and commercial use replaced 2) More small scale aquaculture farms, cold storage facilities and processing equipment rehabilitated and replaced 3) US\$ 7.5 million made available in loans to fishers	20% of HH surveyed lost a boat because of the cyclone (Bogale: 28%, Labutta: 23% and Maw: 14%, Kyaiklat: 22% and Maubin:12%)
	- Re-establishing value-added chains					Labutta recorded the highest (28%) loss of fishing gear ownership
	- Improving the sustainable use of resources					30% of the surveyed HH in Bogale, Labutta, Maw and Pyapon townships still listed fishing gear items among their most important needs
	- Strengthening the disaster preparedness & risk reduction					11% of surveyed HH reported having received boats but still 33% of them considered a boat as a pressing need to restore their livelihood activity



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OUTCOME	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	SUPPORT NEEDED (PONREPP)	EXPECTED OUTPUT UNTIL JUNE 2009 (PONREPP)	EXPECTED OUTPUT UNTIL DEC 2009 (PONREPP)	EXPECTED OUTPUT FROM JAN 2010 - DEC 2011 (PONREPP)	PR2 FINDINGS
LIVESTOCK	- Increase livestock production and productivity	Restocking draft animals, pigs, goats & poultry to enable farming communities to resume normal cultivation, a livestock banking system, strengthen the capacity of communities & public service providers to care for reproduce and protect livestock, including expansion of vaccination production & distribution, construction of animal shelters to protect livestock and poultry from future natural disasters	1) 5,000 draft animals distributed to targeted farmers 2) 5,500 landless & other vulnerable hhs received pigs, goats, ducks and chickens 3) Vaccine for cattle, swine and poultry produced and distributed 4) Livestock management training programme developed 5) Village livestock extension system initiated	1) 5,000 additional draft animals distributed 2) 5,500 landless & other vulnerable hhs received pigs, goats, ducks and chickens 3) Vaccine for cattle, swine and poultry produced and distributed 4) 1,500 farmers & labourers trained in livestock management 5) 1,650 community-based cyclone proof livestock shelters constructed 6) Livestock banking system developed	1) 5,000 additional draft animals distributed 2) Pigs, goats, ducks and chickens distributed as part of the livestock banking system 3) Expanded production and distribution of vaccine for cattle, swine and poultry 4) 3,300 farmers & labourers trained 5) 1,500 community-based cyclone proof livestock shelters constructed 6) Animal offspring from livestock banking initiative provided to vulnerable hhs	On average the surveyed HH lost more than half of their chickens because of disaster, HH lost the most chickens were located in Bogale, Labutta, Maw & Pyapon
	- Promote adoption of environmentally sustainable practices					In some villages, the average of loss of chickens reached a high of 70%, while some HH particularly in Bogale & Labutta reported losing all their chickens
CREDIT FACILITIES AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	- increased livelihoods opportunities through improved access to credit, especially micro-finance		1) Existing financial services/ credit facilities assessed and strategy for expansion developed 2) Existing credit and banking systems (government and non-government) strengthened to benefit self-reliance groups/livelihood groups (SRGs/LGs) in 1,500 villages, and 20,000 micro finance applicants 3) 2 EDSFs established to provide technical support for skills upgrading, and marketing access assistance	1) 3,500 additional households engaged in small-scale enterprises have access to livelihoods capital assets 2) 500 additional SRGs/LGs have access to capital grants 3) 30,000 additional micro finance beneficiaries 4) 5 additional EDSFs operational	1) 4,500 additional households engaged in small-scale enterprises have access to livelihoods capital assets 2) 670 additional SRGs/LGs have access to capital grant 3) Additional 70,000 microfinance beneficiaries 4) 5 additional EDSFs operational	Overall 3% of surveyed HH had received either pigs or poultry as part of a relief package, in some parts reached 7% (Bogale, Dedaye, Kawhmu, Kungyangon, Labutta, Maw, Pyapon)
						5% of HH consider pigs or poultry as one of their three most important needs, and 8% reported pigs or poultry as a pressing needs
						HH reported planting less monsoon paddy (13% decline) and 41% cited lack of capital or credit as the main inhibitor