

Appendix

Interview Protocol

Village...Tray-kaw...

Tambon...Gumpaun.....District...Suksumran.....Province...Ranong.....

GPS Position... N 9° 22' 38.8" E 98° 24'11.4"..... Number of

houses...118.....Population...432..... Data provider...Mrs. Pranom

Rattayanenjai.....Tel. No. ...09-9711193.....Date...27/9/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

- Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

- 3,500 – 5,000 Baht per month

1.3 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Sulaiman Sa-ue
Annual Budget	500,000 Baht

1.6 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
55	131	12	74	147	13

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
54	130	8	72	145	11

1.7 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6	6	6	4		
Total 12		Total 10		Total	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survival : Ran towards higher area					

1.8 Building Damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber House	27	-	D. Swept away by the waves
2. Concrete house	27	12	Swept away by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment
Education	-
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	

1.9 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3. Pools of water which were a breeding ground for mosquitoes and they were sometimes smelly.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

a. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes 15,000 Baht per person	O No
- Local government	O Yes 3,000 Baht per person	O No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Rakthai', 'Sahathai' and 'World Vision' Baht per person	Foundation gave 2,000

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes Number 3 Units from World Vision Foundation and Local government	O No
- Permanent	O Yes from Province government Units	Number 20 O No
- Others (specifies) School	O Yes from Ministry of Education Unit	Number 1 O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

1. Rubbish and debris collections 175 Baht per person per day.
2. Building (general purpose) construction
3. English teaching
4. Boat repair and alternative occupations

2.2 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Paid compensation for lives lost 3,000 Baht per person
ONGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Vision built houses - Catholic Organization donated foods. - 'Osca' donated fishery equipments. - UNICEF provided occupational funding 100,000 Baht per group (12 people). There were 6 groups as follows: mussels-, cat fishes-, crabs-, ducks-breeding, furniture making and detergent preparation - 'IRC' donated boats. - North Andaman Friend (nafr) built general purpose building, taught English and trained alternative occupation, i.e. soap preparation. - 'We Love Thailand' Foundation built houses and repaired boats - 'Rakthai' Foundation and Care Organization supported fisheries and additional occupations
O Private sectors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation collected bodies. 2. Ranong Job Center employed villagers to clear rubbish and debris 175 Baht per day 3. Electrical company fixed poles 4. Ranong province government built permanent houses. 5. Water Resource Department built underground water tank 4,000 liters
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
O UN agencies	

**2.3 What support was promised?
(Specify)**

1. Temporary and permanent houses
2. School
3. Boats and fishery equipments

2.4 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

1. Temporary and permanent houses
2. Boats and fishery equipments (Not enough)

2.5 How were priorities established for needs?

1. Clothes, foods and medicines
2. Temporary houses
3. Permanent houses
4. Fishery Equipment
5. School

2.6 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes but school has not been built. No

2.7 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Encouraged the villagers to build boat and fishery equipments
- Training for alternative occupations
- English teaching

2.8 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set up help centers for victims and donors
- Land fill for house reconstruction

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.1 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	M	id-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) 1. Health and Mental health 2. Occupation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
• Water system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
• Roads • Markets	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
• Others	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
g. Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

3.2 What was the process of consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.2 What resources were pledged?

- Permanent houses
- Ships 20 vessels
- What resources received?
- Permanent houses
- Small boats 50 units. These boats cannot go to deep sea.

3.3 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Provision of consumable goods and shelters were well done. Villagers were very pleased. However, provision of boats was less adequate yet boats were the priority. . Note: They were received small boats which could not go to deep sea.

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy; because donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Access to financial support

Easy

Mid- to long-term assistance

Mid-term assistance, e.g. shelters, consumable goods, health care, was adequate. Long-term, e.g. occupations and mental health, was less supported.

Interview Protocol

Village...Tray-kaw...

Tambon...Gumpaun.....District...Suksumran.....Province...Ranong.....

GPS Position... N 9° 22' 38.8" E 98° 24'11.4"..... Number of

houses...118.....Population...432..... Data provider...Mrs. Pranom

Rattanyenjai.....Tel. No. ...09-9711193.....Date...27/9/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

3,500 – 5,000 Baht per month

1.3 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Sulaiman Sa-ue
Annual Budget	500,000 Baht

1.6 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
55	131	12	74	147	13

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
54	130	8	72	145	11

1.7 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

6	6	6	4		
Total 12		Total 10		Total	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survive : Ran towards higher area					

1.8 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber House	27	-	D. Swept away by the waves
2. Concrete house	27	12	Swept away by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment
Education	-
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	

1.9 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

O Yes No

1.13 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

O Yes No (specify reasons) _____

1.14 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Pines had been swept away by the waves.
- 2 Mangrove swamp were damaged
- 3 New pools appeared where they were sources of mosquitoes and smells.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

b. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes 15,000 Baht per person	O No
- Local government	O Yes 3,000 Baht per person	O No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Rakthai', 'Sahathai' and 'World VisioBaht per person	n' Foundation gave 2,000

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes Number 63 Units from World Vision Foundation and Local government	O No
- Permanent	O Yes Number 63 Units from World Vision Foundation, Royal Thai Air Force and Local government	O No
- Others (specifies)	O Yes from _____ Number _____	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- 1 Rubbish and debris clearance 175 Baht per day
- 2 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Paid compensation for lives lost 3,000 Baht per person - Land fill for house reconstruction

ONGO/International NGO	- World Vision built houses - Catholic Organization donated foods. - 'Osca' donated fishery equipments. - 'UNICEF' donated fishery equipments. - 'IRC' donated boats.
O Private sectors	1. 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation collected bodies. 2. Ranong Job Center employed villagers to clear rubbish and debris 175 Baht per day 3. Electrical company fixed poles 4. Ranong province government built permanent houses. 5. Water Resource Department built underground water tank 4,000 liters
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
O UN agencies	

2.8 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments

What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments (Not enough)

2.10 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery Equipment

2.11 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.9 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Encouraged the villagers to build boat and fishery equipments
- Training for alternative occupations
- English teaching

2.10 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

-Land fills for house reconstruction

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.5 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) 3. Health and Mental health 4. Occupation	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction • Water system • Solid waste system • Roads • Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities • Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.6 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.7 What resources were pledged?

- 1 Permanent houses
- 2 Ships
- 3 Financial support

3.8 What resources received?

- 1 Permanent houses
- 2 Small boats
- 3 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Groups of villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the

village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Help in consumable goods and shelters were well provided. Villagers were very pleased.

However, provision of boats were less and inadequate. Boats were priority to the villagers.

Note: They were received small boats which could not go to deep sea.

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy; because donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Access to financial support

Easy, but some people did not know about details of help.

Mid- to long-term assistance

Moderate

Interview Protocol

Village...Toong Nang Dum..... **Tambon**.....Kuraburi.....**District**...
 Kuraburi...**Province**...Phang Nga..... **GPS Position**... N 9° 5' 9.3" E 98° 22'6".....
Number of houses...112.....**Population**...251..... **Data provider**...Mr. Kiriya
 Mussomus.....**Tel. No.**...01-0871642.....**Date**.....28/9/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

3,000 – 4,000 Baht per month

1.4 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Kiriya Mussomus
Annual Budget	700,000 Baht

1.9 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
56	69	11	46	64	7

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
56	68	11	46	62	7

1.10 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	4	2		
Total 3		Total 6		Total	

Causes of death : : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.
Causes of Survive : Ran towards high areas, held on boats and climbed up trees

1.11 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
One storey houses	46	-	Swept by waves and hit by solid debris
Concrete houses	-	2	Swept by waves and hit by solid debris

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Beach road damages
Electricity	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Water system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to boat damages
Education	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

1.10 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specifies)
1.10 Did people be warned before the
Tsunami?

Yes No

1.15 Do the people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons) _____

1.16 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



The affected area where villagers lived used to be a cape. After the Tsunami, the area has been divided into two parts.

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Pines had been swept by the waves.
- 2 Coral reef and grass were damaged 20%.
- 3 Mangrove swamp damage

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

c. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes 15,000 Baht per person Head of the family received 25,000 Ba	O No ht per person.
- Local government	O Yes 3,000 Baht per person	O No
- Others (specifies)	ADTRS gave 20,000 Baht per family	

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes	Rakthai Foundation Number	46 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes	- Chaipattana Foundation, Red cross, and World Vision Number - Choomchonchai Foundation, Mun-kong Foundation, Patong Rotary Club Number	23 Units 23 Units	O No
- Others (specifies)	O Yes	from _____ Number		O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

1. English Teaching for villagers

2.12 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors

ONGO/International NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Worldvision built temporary houses and dug pools - Rakthai Foundation (Cae) built permanent houses and lent money (interest- free) 50,000 Baht per family, returning within three years. - North Andaman Friends gave foods, taught English and provided scholarship until high school (M 3 grade) - RAD trained villagers in Travel business, i.e. 'Home Stay', as additional occupation, and sponsored villagers to attend training courses. - Italy gave fishery equipments - UNICEF gave equipments for planting vegetables 20 blocks - FAO provided fertilizers, gypsum, cashew nut trees and coconut trees
O Private sectors	- Patong Rotary Club built permanent houses
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
OUN agencies	

2.13 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary houses
- 2 Permanent houses
- 3 Wells
- 4 Fishery equipments and boats

2.14 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary houses
- 2 Permanent houses
- 3 Wells
- 4 Fishery equipments which villagers claimed that they are not up to the standards. Also the boats have not been provided yet.

2.15 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery equipments and boats
- 5 Alternative occupations

2.16 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

O Yes O No

2.11 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

Teaching English to the community in order to promote Travel business, i.e. 'home stay'.

2.12 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.9 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifics) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction • Water system • Solid waste system • Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.10 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Firstly, villagers and their governor summarized impacts, damages and needs. Secondly, they contacted aid Sectors and Foundations in order to ask for help. Such organizations and Foundations then evaluated the damages before they provided helps.

3.11 What resources were pledged?

1. Permanent houses Fishery equipments and boats
2. Alternative occupations, i.e 'home stay' Travel business
3. A Bridge linking the port to village roads

3.12 What resources received?

Permanent houses
Fishery equipments

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Village governor and representatives contacted aid Sectors and Foundations.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Helps with consumable goods were moderately adequate. However, fishery equipments (e.g. boats, catching equipment) are inadequate. Helps in additional occupation training are not yet supported.

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Difficult

Access to financial support

It took a long time before villagers received helps. They had to contact aid Sectors by themselves.

Mid- to long-term assistance

Mid-term assistance (e.g. shelters, consumable goods and health care) was moderately supported. Long-term assistance (e.g. fishery equipments) was less supported. Additional occupation training has not been assisted.

Interview Protocol

Village...Tiam..... Tambon.....Kura.....District.....
 Kuraburi.....Province.....Phang Nga..... GPS Position... N 9° 18' 49.4" E 98°
 22'57"..... Number of houses...264.....Population...1055..... Data provider...Mr.
 Leefin Salee.....Tel. No. ...04-1841318.....Date.....26/9/2005.....

Part I Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

4,000 – 5,000 Baht per month

1.5 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Wirat Ug-somschuen
Annual Budget	800,000 Baht

1.12 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
150	400	40	100	315	50

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
150	400	40	100	315	50

1.13 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	-	20	-	-	-

Total -	Total 20	Total -
Causes of death : : -		
Causes of Survive : Ran towards high areas		

1.14 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
E. One storey	15	1	Swept by waves and hit by solid debris
Concrete houses	15	-	Swept by waves and hit by solid debris

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	-
Electricity	-
Water system	-
Drainage system	-
Waste water treatment	-

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to damage or loss of fishery equipments
Education	-
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specify)	-

1.11 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Trees had been swept by the waves.
- 2 Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

d. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No Head of the family received 25,000 Baht per person.
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes 3,000 Baht per person <input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	ADTRS, ADDA, ESSO, World Vision, Rotary club, Rakthai and Chaipattana Foundations gave 20,000 Baht per family

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes Number 25 Units - from World Vision, Rakthai and Chaipattana Foundations	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Yes Number 25 Units - from World Vision, Rakthai and Chaipattana Foundations	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes from _____ Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others Lists of programs ?

2.17 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Provided compensation during early stage
ONGO/International NGO	- World Vision, Rakthai and Chaipattana Foundations built temporary and permanent houses. - ADDA donated drinking water - Sirinthon Foundation donated water tanks and construction materials for house building. - 'UNICEF' donated 3 generators and support net vegetables plantation 20 blocks.
O Private sectors	- Rotary Club donated foods and cloths.
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
OUN agencies	

2.18 What supports were promised? (specify)

- 1 Temporary houses
- 2 Permanent houses
- 3 Fishery equipments and boats

2.19 What supports were delivered? (specifies)

- 1 Temporary houses
- 2 Permanent houses
- 3 Fishery equipments and boats

2.20 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery equipments and boats

2.21 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.13 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- 1 Help by building houses
- 2 Donated fishery equipments and boats

2.14 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.13 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify)	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
b. Shelter	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
c. Food for Work (from World Vision)	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
d. Cash for Work	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
e. School reconstruction	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
Infrastructure reconstruction	OYes	O No	OYes	O No
• Water system	OYes	O No	OYes	O No
• Solid waste system	OYes	O No	OYes	O No
• Roads	OYes	O No	OYes	O No
• Markets	OYes	O No	OYes	O No
• Health facilities				
• Others	OYes	O No		
g. Others (specify)	OYes	O No	OYes	O No

3.14 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. The village governor contacted the donors to ask for help. The donors (help sectors, Foundations) surveyed and estimated the damages before providing helps

3.15 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses Fishery equipments and boats

- 1 Alternative occupations such as Home stay for tourist.
- 2 A bridge from a harbor direct to a village

3.16 What resources received?

Permanent houses

Fishery equipments

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor and representative of villagers had to contact the donors to ask for help.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

- Moderate helps in consumable goods.
- Lack of support in fishery equipment, e.g. boats, catching equipment, etc.
- Lack of alternative occupation training.

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Difficult

Access to financial support

Villagers contacted help sectors by themselves. It took a long period of time before receiving financial support.

Mid- to long-term assistance

Mid-term assistance, e.g. shelters, consumable goods, health care were moderately adequate. Long-term, e.g. fishery equipment was less supported. Alternative occupation has not been assisted.

Interview Protocol

Village...MaungMai..... **Tambon**...Gao kor-ao.....**District**...Tagaupa....**Province**...Phang Nga..... **GPS Position**... N 8° 59' 48.2" E 98° 18'31"..... **Number of houses**...54.....**Population**...181..... **Data provider**...Mr. Prajob Ditpun.....**Tel. No.** ...07- 2712625.....**Date**.....05/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

4,000 Baht per month

1.6 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Prajob Ditpun	
Annual Budget	TH Baht	600,000

1.15 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
43	51	7	37	40	3

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
41	49	7	37	39	3

1.16 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4	1	-	1	-	-
Total 5		Total 1		Total	

Causes of death: Swept by waves and hit trees and buildings. Some were drown.
Causes of survival: Ran toward higher area. Some were at the deep sea catching fishes.

1.17 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
Thai style houses	29	-	F. Swept by the waves
Timber health Center	1	-	Swept by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	No damage
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	N/A*
Drainage system	N/A*
Waste water treatment	N/A*

* N/A = Data not available

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipments. The sea areas where there were fishes have been changed.
Education	Students had not gone to school during the first two weeks
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

1.12 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

- No Yes (specify)

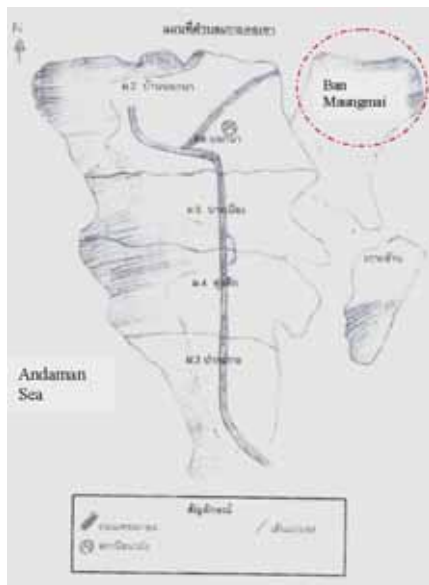
1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

O Yes No

1.19 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

- O No (specify reasons) _____

1.20 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

The most damaged things were floating basket/raft where villagers bred fishes.

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Some area of Mangrove swamp was damaged
- 2 Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.

Part 2 Response**2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami***e. Sources of compensation for lives lost*

- Thai government	O Yes 40,000 Baht per person	O No
- Local government	O Yes	O No
- Others (specifies)		

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Moderate	G. Moderate

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes	from Royal Thai Navy	Number 15 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes	from Switzerland	Number 24 Units	O No
		from ITV	Number 5 Units	
- Others(specifies) Health Center	O Yes	from Switzerland	Number 1 Units	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others**Lists of programs**

- 1 Living expenses donations
- 2 Furniture donations
- 3 Tools donations
- 4 Fishery equipments donation, i.e. each family received 42,000 Baht
- 5 Scholarships

2.22 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
ONGO/International NGO	1. Meltiser Foundation donated PVC water tanks 2,500 liters for temporary houses and water jars for permanent houses. 2. Christian Organization donated each family 500 Baht 3. Cambodian Christian Organization donated furniture. 4. 'Duang Prateep' Foundation provided scholarships for children (700 Baht a month). At present, the scholarships are still provided.
O Private sectors	- Sectors from Switzerland, France, UK and Germany, Students from Tammasart University donated foods and money - Amicafe popiers moatiers from France gave equipments, etc.
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
OUN agencies	

2.23 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments

2.24 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments (Not enough)

2.25 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery equipments
- 5 Alternative occupations

2.26 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.15 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Encouraged the villagers to build boat and fishery equipments

-Donated foods

2.16 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.17 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-	term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				

• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specify) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.18 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation. Some donors contacted the villagers personally at temporary shelters.

3.19 What resources were pledged?

- Permanent houses
- Foods
- Fishery equipments
- Financial support

3.20 What resources received?

- Permanent houses
- Foods
- Fishery equipments

3.21 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation. However, less helps were provided due to the location.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Help in foods, clothes, medicines and shelters were well provided. However, support in occupations, e.g. equipments and financial support, were less provided.

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Moderate access to financial support

Some help sectors and Foundations provided small amount of financial support for villagers at temporary houses. No sectors have offered loans.

Mid- to long-term assistance

- Mid-term assistance, such as temporary houses, from Foundations and Public sectors was effective.
- Long-term assistance in occupations still has problems with financial support and alternative occupations.

Interview Protocol

Village...Pakgao..... Tambon...Gao kor-kae.....District...Tagaupa....Province...Phang Nga..... GPS Position... N 8° 52' 26.7" E 98° 16'20"..... Number of houses...76.....Population...263..... Data provider...Mr. Niwat Song-rae.....Tel. No. ...09-5902591.....Date.....05/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

7,000 Baht per month

1.7 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Niwat Song-rae
Annual Budget	850,000 Baht

1.18 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
55	101	8	57	72	4

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
53	88	8	51	59	4

1.19 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

15	19				
Total 34		Total 1		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survival : Ran toward higher area					

1.20 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
Thai style houses	18	-	H. Swept by the waves
Timber health Center	30	-	Swept by the waves
Monk residential place at Tung Tuok	1	-	Swept by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	No damage
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fisheries equipments.
Education	The school closed for one month.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

1.13 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
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1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

- No
- Yes (specify)

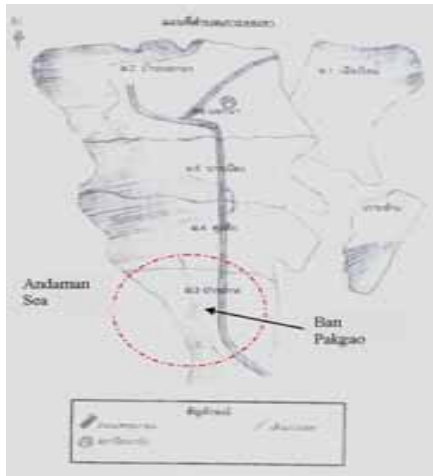
1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.21 Do the people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

- No (Specify reasons) _____

1.22 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

- Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
- Coastal areas were damaged by the waves. Such problem still exists even though the

land has been filled with soil and sand.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

f. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes 25,000 Baht per person	O No
- Local government	O Yes	O No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 8,000 Baht per person	

Goods received vs. goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Moderate number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes	from Rotal thai navy	Number 31 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes	from Pornmettra	Number 30 Units	O No
- Others(specifies)	O Yes	from _____	Number _____	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- 1 Foods donation from the British people once a week for two months
- 2 Scholarship

2.27 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Department of Religion donated 9,000,000 Baht in order to repair a temple. - Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation gave 20,000 บาท per family for house reconstruction

ONGO/International NGO	1. 'Pormmetta' Foundation built houses for villagers. 2. Interest-free loan 50,000 Baht for three years from CARE 3. UNICEF donated fishery equipments.
O Private sectors	- Many sectors built 3 water tanks. - Agricultural Co-operation trained Batik painting, fish feeding, fisheries and squid peeling.
O Own resources	At the beginning of the incident, villagers helped people evacuation to Ta-Ggua-Pa using fishing boats which had not been affected.
O UN agencies	

2.28 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments
- 3 Water tanks

1 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 2 Temporary and permanent houses
- 3 Boats and fisheries equipments (Not enough)
- 4 Water tanks

2.30 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery equipments
- 5 Build water tanks

2.31 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.17 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

-Helped by house building

2.18 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.21 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) 1. Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction • Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.22 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.23 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses
Fishery equipments and boats
Financial support

3.24 What resources received?

Permanent houses
Fishery equipments and boats (Not enough)
Financial support

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor.

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

-Received compensation only 50% by building permanent houses and the help delayed. -Asked for 30 boats but received only 10 boats

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Very difficult

Access to financial support

Very difficult

Mid- to long-term assistance

Inefficient

Interview Protocol

Village...Nokna.....Tambon...Gao
 Korkao.....District...Tagaupa.....Province...Phang Nga..... GPS Position... N 9°
 00' 7" E 98° 15'32.2"..... Number of houses...68.....Population...258..... Data
 provider...Mr. Somporn Doydee.....Tel. No.07-
 8923557.....Date...06/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries, rubber plantation

Family Income (per family)

6,000 Baht per month

1.8 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Somporn Doydee
Annual Budget	470,000 Baht

1.21 Population

- Population before Tsunami
 Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
47	80	15	37	61	18

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
40	63	15	33	75	10

1.22 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

11	4	1		
Total 15		Total 1		Total
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.				
Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area				

1.23 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber House	8	-	I. Swept by the waves
2. Concrete house	30	-	Swept by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Drainage became shallower due to sedimentation after the Tsunami
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment
Education	The school closed for 2 weeks.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

1.14 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	O Yes	O No
- Landslide	O Yes	O No
- Floods	O Yes	O No
- Drought	O Yes	O No
- Storm	O Yes	O No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

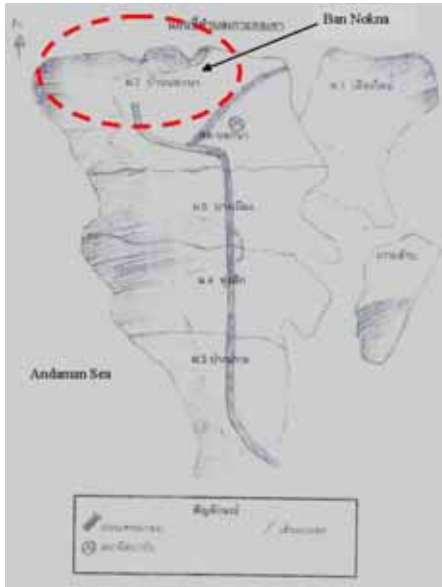
1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.23 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons) _____

1.24 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information.

The village was situated on lower area, 500 meters far from the sea.

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Pines had been swept by the waves.
- 2 Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
- 3 Mangrove swamp damaged.

Part 2 Response**2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami***g. Sources of compensation for lives lost*

- Thai government	O Yes 20,000 Baht per person O No
- Local government	O Yes O No
- Others (specifies)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 8,000 Baht per person - Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation 40,000 Baht per person

Goods received vs. goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes from Royal Thai Navy Number 30 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes Number 30 Units 'Porn Metta' Habitat and Acharn Preecha (Cannot be defined due to many sources)	O No
- Others (specify)	O Yes from _____ Number _____	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others**Lists of programs**

- 1 Funding for setting up business
- 2 Fishery equipments

2.32 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
ONGO/International NGO	1. 'Porn-Metta' built permanent houses 2. 'Raksa-Thai' donated money 18,000 Baht per person for setting up business. 3. ADRA donated foods 4. Acham Preecha donated foods, built houses and trained occupations 5. Meltiser Foundation provided tanks, drainage equipments and boats 6. Asean Disaster Aids Foundation provided foods once a week
O Private sectors	Private sectors who visited the village, donated money. Such sectors cannot be identified due to the large number
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
OUN agencies	

2.33 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats
- 3 Water tanks
- 4 Financial support

2.34 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats
- 3 Water tanks

2.35 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery Equipments
- 5 Water system

2.36 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.19 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

House building, house modification and occupational helps

2.20 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.25 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifics) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
f. Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads • Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specify) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No		

3.26 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the villagers personally. The villagers required to show evidences, e.g. disaster notifications, land deeds, photos and the governor's certifications.

3.27 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses
Financial support
Fishery Equipment

3.28 What resources received?

Permanent houses
Financial support
Fishery Equipment

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Some help sectors came at the early stage of the incident and donated foods, equipments and money. However, after that not many help sectors came due to the location of the village, i.e. on the island.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Help and support was distributed unequally. Some families received inadequate help.

Access to vital information regarding services and support.

Easy. However, not many help sectors came to the village due to the location.

Access to financial support

Good. However, not many help sectors came to the village due to the location.

Mid- to long-term assistance

Moderate assistance

Interview Protocol

Village...Namkem.....**Tambon**...Bangmaung.....**District**...Tagaupa.....**Province**...
 Phang Nga..... **GPS Position**... N 8° 51' 25.9" E 98° 16'5.4"..... **Number of**
houses...1,566.....**Population**...4,171..... **Data provider**...Mr. Satian
 Petrgiang.....**Tel. No.** ...01- 9707564.....**Date**...04/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

7,000 Baht per month

1.9 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Satian Petrgiang
Annual Budget	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.24 Population

- Population before Tsunami
 Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
575	1045	145	525	950	161

1.25 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Total 941		Total 448		Total 502	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survival : Ran toward higher area, some villagers were at sea.					

1.26 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber and concrete house	536	136	J. Swept away by the waves
2. Namkem School	-	1	Swept away by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages, sedimentation
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment. Some villagers changed occupations, i.e. trained Batik painting and hand crafting
Education	The school closed for one month.
Health	- Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks. - Good relationships among villagers reduced due to jealousy of unequal helps
Others (specify)	

1.15 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.25 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons)

The warning system has not been installed in the village yet. Villagers are not sure about their safety.

1.26 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

Before the Tsunami, villagers built houses close to each other, about 300 meters further from the sea. Most of the villagers were fishermen. Roads in the village were only 2-lanes. Hence people could not escape in time when the Tsunami hit the village. The water flew into the village as far as 1,500 meters.

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 2 Tress had been swept away by the waves.
- 3 Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
- 4 Mangrove swamps were partly damaged.
- 5 Coastal areas were swept away by waves.
- 6 High fish population areas and coral reefs were damaged.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

h. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes 25,000 Baht per person O No
- Local government	O Yes 3,000 Baht per person O No
- Others (specifies)	- Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation: Head of the family received 40,000 Baht per person. Other received 15,000 Baht per person

Goods received vs. goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

-Temporary	O Yes	Number 316 Units	O No
		From PheunPhuengPa Foundation, Word Vision and Saving Bank, From Rotary club, ITV, Everton Club and Thai Government	
- Permanent	O Yes	Number 720 Units	O No
- Others	O Yes	from Carfour Company	

1 O No

(specify)	Number	Unit
Namkem School		

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- 1 Living expense supports
- 2 Furniture providing
- 3 Additional occupations
- 4 Scholarships
- 5 Free dental care

2.37 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Pang Nga Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation supported per family, i.e. equipments 10,000 Baht, kitchenware 3,500 Baht, living expense 50 Baht per person. - Office of Social Development and Human Security in Pang Nga Province supported 1,500 Bath per family. - Office of Educational District of Pang Nga Province provided scholarships for orphans 25,000 Baht per child
ONGO/International NGO	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. World Vision built rain trays at temporary and permanent houses and provided materials and equipments for house repairs, The Foundation also provided funding for additional occupation, i.e. barber, boat repair, carpenter, etc. 2. 'Phuen Phuengpa' Foundation built temporary houses 3. ARC supported boat building 4. Australian Uniliver Foundation built Youth Development Center 5. 'Dr. Tiam Chokewattana' Foundation and 'Surathani Catholic' Foundation

	<p>supported fiber boat building.</p> <p>6. 'Chumchontai' Foundation supported wood making project</p> <p>7. 'Ban Namkem' Community Center, Cement Thai and the Committee of Social Development and Human Security Department.</p> <p>9. 'Duang Prateeb' Foundation and Japan Organization in Thailand, Smittiwech hospital and Songkhlanakarin University supported free dental care for 3 days.</p> <p>10. South East Asia Disaster Prevention and Mitigation donate foods (until present).</p>
O Private sectors	<p>1. Rotary Society supported permanent houses building</p> <p>2. Everton–Thai supported permanent houses building</p> <p>3. ITV supported permanent houses building</p> <p>4. Carrefour supported school building</p> <p>5. Toyota Motor (Thailand) company and The Siam Cement Group supported community dock.</p> <p>6. 'Raengjaihaisungkom' Foundation built a general purpose building.</p> <p>7. Dhurakij Pundit University built a general purpose building.</p> <p>8. Chiang Mai University built a general purpose building</p> <p>9. Life Insurance (Thailand) company built child development center.</p>
O Own resources	Established donate center
OUN agencies	

2.38 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats
- 3 Alternative occupation

2.39 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats
- 3 Alternative occupation

2.40 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery Equipments
- 5 Alternative occupation

2.41 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.21 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- 1 Encouraged the villagers to build boats and fishery equipment
- 2 Donated foods and rice (until present)
- 3 Additional occupation training
- 4 Occupational funding

2.22 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.29 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) - Health and Mental health	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
• Water system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
• Roads • Markets	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
• Others	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
g. Others (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

3.30 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the village at the temporary shelters personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.31 What resources were pledged?

- 1 Permanent houses
- 2 Financial support
- 3 Fishery Equipment
- 4 Alternative occupation
- 5 Foods

3.32 What resources received?

- 1 Permanent houses (There was a variation in house styles)
- 2 Financial support
- 3 Fishery Equipment
- 4 Alternative occupation
- 5 Foods

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Some donors contacted the village at the temporary shelters personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation. The village was damaged mostly and many people lost their lives. The village, therefore, received many helps.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Helps in necessities (shelters, clothes, foods and medicine) were well supported. Majority of villagers were very pleased. However, some villagers were not pleased with shelters and occupations.

B. access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy

C. access to financial support

Foundations and help sectors donated compensations and occupational funding. The villagers were producers and sellers in which profits were shared within the groups.

D. Mid- to long-term assistance

- Mid-term assistance, e.g. temporary house building, food donation and medicine from various help sectors and Foundations were well adequate.

- Long-term assistance, e.g. occupational promotion and financial support were well provided. However, there was problem with market.

Interview Protocol

Village...Bangsak Moo 7.Tambon...Bang-Maung.....District...Takaupa.....Province...Phang Nga..... GPS Position... N 8° 48' 10" E 98° 15' 50.5" ... Number of houses...240.....Population...847..... Data provider Mr. Rewat Boonrak.....Tel. No.06-2785333.....Date.....4/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Travel business, fisheries, rubber plantation

Family Income (per family)

6,000 Baht

1.10 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Warot Hosakoon
Annual Budget	100,000 Baht

1.27 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
87	289	51	87	283	50

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
80	274	48	75	261	48

1.28 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

25	36	-	-	-	-
Total 61		Total		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of survive: Ran toward higher area					

1.29 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
One storey houses and Thai style houses	97	20	Swept by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Beach roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The school was destroyed. Students traveled to distant schools and temporary education centers.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

1.16 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specifies)

1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.27 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

- No (specify reasons) _____

1.28 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

The village named 'Morgan' situated near the sea was mostly damaged. Its villagers had to move to the Foundation providing shelters where there is ongoing problem with the land owner. The 'Slum' Foundation is trying to solve this problem.

1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Pines had been swept by the waves.
2. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
3. Coral reef damaged

4. Water ways became shallower due to sand sedimentation.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

i. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes O No Head of the family received 40,000 Baht per person. Other received 20,000 Baht per person
- Local government	O Yes O No
- Others (specify)	- Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person - 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 2,000 Baht per person - Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (Phang Nga) gave 10,000 Baht per person

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes from Rakthai Foundation	Number 82 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes from - "Catholic" Foundation - "Slum" Foundation - "Malteser" and "Willey" Foundations	Number 96 Units	O No
- Others (specifies)	O Yes from	Number	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- 1 Employ villagers to build houses 175 Baht per person per day
- 2 Training alternative occupations such as Batik painting, door/window frame making and

boat building

2.42 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
ONGO/International NGO	1. "Rak-Thai" Foundation built temporary shelters 2. "Catholic" Foundation built permanent houses and employed the villagers to build the houses (175 Bath per person per day). The Foundation also provide medical center near the beach. The medical center still operates. 3. Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation supply rice and foods everyday until the present. 4. "Slum" Foundation built permanent houses and trained the villagers to make door/window frame making. 5. "Malteser" and "Willey" Foundations built permanent houses and dug two ground water wells. 6. USA Agency donated money to families in order to make furniture (tables, beds, wardrobe, etc.). Members of each family were trained and made their own furniture.
O Private sectors	1. "Por Tek Tueng" Foundation collected bodies. 2. Siam Toyota Company donated four water tanks (2000 Liter).
O Own resources	The villagers established a center of donations for 10 days
OUN agencies	

2.43 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments

2.44 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments

2.45 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery equipments
- 5 Alternative occupations

2.46 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

O Yes O No

2.23 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Encouraged the villagers to build houses
2. Occupation Training such as furniture making, Batik painting and door/window frame making
3. Health care service
4. Donated foods

2.24 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.33 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) 1. Health and Mental health 2. Alternating Occupation	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
b. Shelter	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
c. Food for Work	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
d. Cash for Work	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
e. School reconstruction	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
Infrastructure reconstruction	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
• Water system	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
• Solid Waste	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
• Roads	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
• Markets	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
• Health facilities	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
• Others (specify)	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No

3.34 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.35 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses

Alternative occupations

3.36 What resources received?

Permanent houses

Alternative occupations

What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

People's perception on

Response

-Public sectors provided efficient health care services. However, the villagers complained that they received only 20,000 Baht for partly damaged houses regardless of the magnitude of the damages

-Foundations provided efficient shelters and foods.

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Villagers received information from the help center about donations and other helps.

Access to financial support

Villagers received funding information from the help center.

Mid- to long-term assistance

-Mid-term assistance, such as temporary houses, from Foundations and Public sectors was effective.

-Long-term assistance in occupations still has problems with financial support and markets.

Interview Protocol

Village...Bangsak Moo 8. Tambon...BangMaung.....District...Takaupa...
 Province...Phang Nga..... GPS Position... N 8° 47' 13.1" E 98° 15'44.3"..... Number of
 houses...112.....Population...304..... Data provider...Mr. Nisit
 Ponklin.....Tel. No.09-5880695...Date.....01/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Travel business, rubber plantation

Family Income (per family)

5,000 – 6,000 Baht per month

1.11 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Nisit Ponklin
Annual Budget	200,000 Baht

1.30 Population

- Population before Tsunami
 Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
37	98	17	31	93	28

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
37	92	17	31	89	28

1.31 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
6	4	10	8	2	2
Total 10		Total 18		Total 4	

Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.
K. Causes of Survival : Ran toward higher area

1.32 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
L. One storey	50	4	Swept by the waves
Bangsak School	1	-	Swept by the waves
Community library	1	-	Swept by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Beach roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	M. Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The school was destroyed. Students traveled to distant schools and temporary education centers.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks
Others (specifies)	-

1.17 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.29 Do the people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons) _____

1.30 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Pines had been swept by the waves.
- 2 Water from wells became salty and cannot be used

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

j. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes - received 40,000 Baht per person	O No
- Local government	O Yes	O No
- Others (specifies)	- Province government gave 5,000 B	aht per person

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes from PhuenPhuengPa Foundation Number 3 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes from Pornmettra Foundation Number 50 Units	O No
- Others (specifies)	O Yes from _____ Number _____ -School from Bureau of Royal Household Number 1 Unit - Library from Province government Number 1 Unit	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- 1 Employ villagers to build houses 160 Baht per person per day, 5 months long
- 2 Training alternative occupations such as Batik painting

2.47 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Set help center for victims and donors

ONGO/International NGO	<p>3. “PhuenPhuengPa” Foundation built temporary shelters</p> <p>4. “Pormmettra” Foundation built permanent houses and employed the villagers to build the houses (160Bath per person per day).</p> <p>5. Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation supply foods everyday until the present.</p> <p>6. Donor from USA donated money to families in order to make furniture (tables, beds, wardrobe, etc.). Members of each family were trained and made their own furniture.</p>
O Private sectors	<p>3. “Por Tek Tueng” Foundation collected bodies. 2. Many private sectors from other provinces gave foods, medicines and necessary belongings.</p>
O Own resources	<p>1. Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims</p> <p>2. Villagers helped each other to build houses.</p>
OUN agencies	

2.48 What supports were promised? (specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments

2.49 What supports were delivered? (specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Boats and fishery equipments (But still not enough)

2.50 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Fishery equipments
- 5 School
- 6 Alternative occupations

2.51 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

O Yes, But not enough O No

2.25 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Encouraged the villagers to build houses
2. Occupation Training such as furniture making, Batik painting and door/window frame making

3. Donate foods

2.26 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.37 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-	term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) 1. Health and Mental health 2. Alternative Occupation	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others (Specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.38 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.39 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses

Water System

Alternative occupations

3.40 What resources received?

Permanent houses

Alternative occupations such as Occupation Training for Batik painting, but there are problems about market and transportation

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. The governor contacted and asked for help from donors.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

A. response efficiency

- Public sectors provided efficient health care services.
- Foundations provided efficient shelters and foods.

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Villagers received information from the help center about donations and other helps. Some foundation also contacted the villagers individually. Such contact delayed the assistance.

Access to financial support

- Government Saving Bank lent 100,000 Baht to the victims with conditions; 1) the borrower required a guarantor who was a government official (C7 or above) and 2.) The borrower had a guarantee such as property. With these conditions, the victim could not receive a loan from this bank.
- "Arda" Foundation lent 25,000 Baht (interest-free) which must be returned within a year. The victims claimed that this amount was not enough for them to start their own business.

Mid- to long-term assistance

- Mid-term assistance, such as temporary houses, from Foundations and Public sectors was effective.
- Long-term assistance in occupations still has problems with financial support and markets.

Interview Protocol

Village...Bang-nieng Moo 5... **Tambon**...Kuekkuk.....**District**...Tagaupa...**Province**
Phang Nga..... **GPS Position**... N 8° 40' 00.5" E 98° 14'53.4"..... **Number of**
houses...658.....**Population**...732..... **Data provider**...Mr. Somboon Sae-
ueng.....**Tel. No.** ...07-8923557.....**Date**...06/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Travel business, fisheries, rubber plantation

Family Income (per family)

10,000 Baht per month

1.12 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Pimnol Nawalong
Annual Budget	2,300,000 Baht

1.33 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
106	209	46	97	231	43

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
106	193	46	96	217	43

1.34 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
16	15				
Total 31		Total		Total	

Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, drowning etc.

Causes of Survive : Ran toward higher area

1.35 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Timber House	33	1	N. Swept by the waves
2. One storey concrete house	100	-	Swept by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The school closed for 2 weeks.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

1.18 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
---------	---------------------------	--------------------------

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specifies)

1.10 Were the people warned before the tsunami?

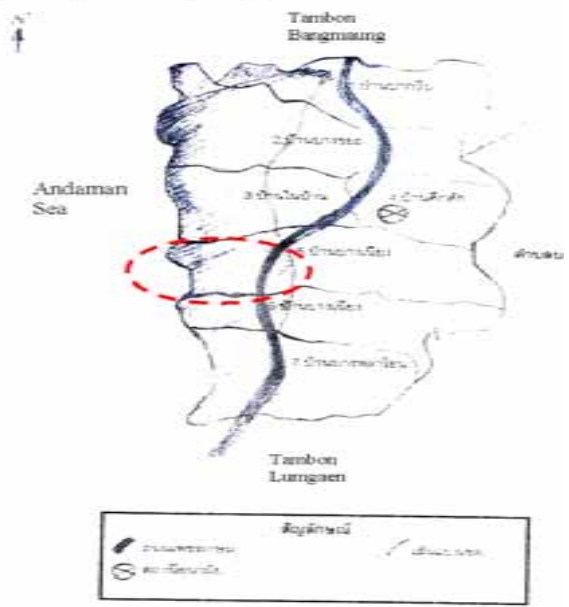
Yes No

1.31 Do the people trust the tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No

1.32 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Pines had been swept by the waves.
- 2 Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
- 3 Sand on beaches was damaged by the waves.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

k. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes 20,000 Baht per person O No
- Local government	O Yes O No - Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person
- Others (specifics)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 8,000 Baht per person - Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation 15,000 Baht per person

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes from PhuenPhuengPa Foundation	Number 30 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes from - PhuenPhuengPa Foundation Family Institute Foundation 30 units - Department of Social Security 10 units - Song Khla Province 15 units - Pattalung Council 5 units Garchoe company 6 units - Gold Quest 1 unit - Mr. Visit Limmanont 1 unit	33 Units	O No

	- Mayor of Viang Phang 1 unit - Habitat 23 units	
- Others (specifies)	O Yes from _____ Number	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- 1 Damaged area clearance
- 2 Scholarships

2.52 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
ONGO/International NGO	- ASEAN Disaster Aid Foundation donated foods - Siam care provided scholarships - Medical treatment from France - Japan and Korea helped in damaged area clearance
O Private sectors	1. 'Phuen Phueng Pa' Foundation, Christian Hospital and Sam Sung medical team provided medical attentions to villagers 2. Agricultural Co-operation trained Batik painting 3. Rangsit University designed safety escape routes
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
OUN agencies	

2.53 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Safety buildings
- 3 Warning system

2.54 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Temporary and permanent houses
- 2 Warning system

2.55 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Occupational Equipments

2.56 Did the offers respond to your priorities?
 Yes No
2.27 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

N/A (N/A = Data not available)

2.28 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**3.41 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?**

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others (Specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.42 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the village personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.43 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses
Financial support
Warning system

3.44 What resources received?

Permanent houses

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Groups of villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Received help only 80%

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy

Access to financial support

No access to financial support

Mid- to long-term assistance

Moderate

Interview Protocol

Village...Bang-niengMoo 6...**Tambon**...Kuek-kuk.....**District**... Tagaupa...
Province...Phang Nga..... **GPS Position**... N 8° 39' 47.5" E 98° 15'11.8"..... **Number of houses**...73.....**Population**...206..... **Data provider**...Mr. Chalong Chorkaew.....**Tel. No.** ...07-2774185.....**Date**...07/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Travel business such as working in resorts, rubber plantation

Family Income (per family)

5,000 Baht per month

1.13 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Chalong Chorkaew
Annual Budget	1,680,000 Baht

1.36 Population

- Population before Tsunami
 Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
32	58	23	21	53	19

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
32	58	23	21	48	19

1.37 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	5	1	2		
Total 5		Total 3		Total	

Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and buildings, drowning etc.
Causes of survival : Ran toward higher area

1.38 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
One storey concrete house	7	143	O. Swept by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	-
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The school closed for 2 weeks.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

1.19 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.33 Do the people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons) _____

1.34 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Pines had been swept by the waves.
- 2 Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
- 3 Rivers became shallower due to sedimentation

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

1. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes O No Head of the family received 40,000 Baht per person. Other received 20,000 Baht per person
- Local government	O Yes O No - Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person
- Others (specifies)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 8,000 Baht per person - Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation 15,000 Baht per person

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes from _____ Number	O No
- Permanent	O Yes from Ayuttaya Number 7 Units	O No
- Others (specifies)	O Yes from _____ Number	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- Damaged area clearance
- Scholarships

2.57 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
---------	------------

O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
ONGO/International NGO	- Asean Disaster Aid Foundation donated foods - Siam Care provided scholarships - Medical treatment from France - Japan and Korea helped in damaged area clearance
O Private sectors	1. Wachira Hospital donated 5,000 Baht to injured victims 2. Agricultural Co-operation trained Batik painting 3. Donations from private sectors who visited the villages
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
OUN agencies	

2.58 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Permanent houses
- 2 Warning system

2.59 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

Permanent houses

2.60 How were priorities established for needs?

Clothes, foods and medicines
Permanent houses
Occupational Equipments
Money for running business

2.61 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.29 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

N/A (N/A = Data not available)

2.30 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.45 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) - Health and Mental health	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
b. Shelter	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No

c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others				
g. Others (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.46 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the village personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.47 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses
Financial support
Warning system

3.48 What resources received?

Permanent houses

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Groups of villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Received help only 70%

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy

Access to financial support

No financial support

Mid- to long-term assistance

Moderate assistance

Interview Protocol

Village...Pakweep... Tambon...Kuek-kuk.....District...Tagaupa....Province...Phang
 Nga..... GPS Position... N 8° 45' 13" E 98° 15'26.2"..... Number of
 houses...244.....Population...669..... Data provider...Mr. Sawat
 Tongeng.....Tel. No. ...01-8952447.....Date...07/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Rubber plantation

Family Income (per family)

6,000 Baht per month

1.14 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Sawat Tongeng
Annual Budget	400,000 Baht

1.39 Population

- Population before Tsunami
 Population after Tsunami

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
111	171	48	116	181	42

Male			Female		
Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60	Child < 20 yrs	Age 21-60 yrs	Elderly > 60
109	159	48	113	166	42

1.40 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
14	18				
Total 32		Total		Total	
Causes of death : Swept by the waves and hit trees and					

buildings, etc.
Causes of Survival : Ran toward higher area

1.41 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
Timber House	5	1	P. Swept by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages around Aw-key
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Drainage system	N/A (N/A = Data not available)
Waste water treatment	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	-
Education	-
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

1.20 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

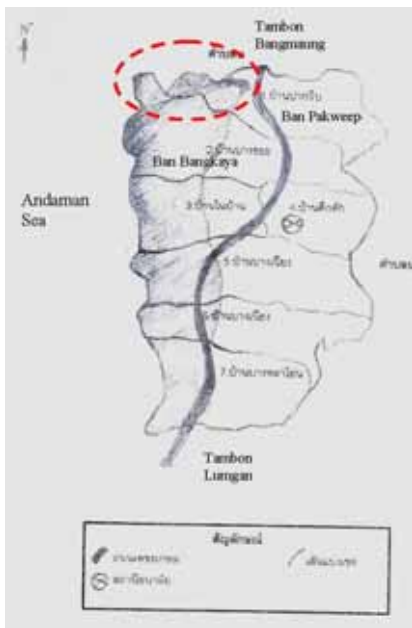
1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.35 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

- No (specify reasons) _____

1.36 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Pines had been swept by the waves.
2. Coral reef was damaged

3. Change of currents due to the disappearance of coral cape
4. Sand on beaches was swept by the waves.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

m. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes 25,000 Baht per person O No
- Local government	O Yes O No - Province government gave 5,000 Baht per person
- Others (specifies)	- Local Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation 15,000 Baht per person

Goods received vs. goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes from Patana-sungkrom Number 300 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes from Rotary club Thailand Number 50 Units. From Suratthani Province government Number 80 Units King's Asset Number 80 Units The Treasury Department Number 40 Units Remark: These houses were built not only for villagers in Pakweep Village but also for the villagers in Bangkokaya Village.	O No
- Others (specifies)	O Yes from _____ Number _____	O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- 1 Damaged areas clearance
- 2 Scholarships

2.62 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
ONGO/International NGO	- ASEAN Disaster Aid Foundation donated foods - Siam Care provided scholarships - Medical treatment from France - Japan and Korea helped in damaged area clearance
O Private sectors	1. Christian Hospital and Sam Sung medical team provided medical attentions to villagers 2. Agricultural Co-operation trained Batik painting 3. Caltex company constructed general purpose building in an area of 'Pakweeb' school.
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
OUN agencies	

2.63 What supports were promised? (Specify)

Temporary and permanent houses

2.64 What supports were delivered? (specify)

Temporary and permanent houses

2.65 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Temporary houses
- 3 Permanent houses
- 4 Occupational Equipments

2.66 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.31 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

N/A (N/A = Data not available)

2.32 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.49 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-	term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) - Health and Mental Health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction - one general purpose two-storey building - one library	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specify) _____	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.50 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the village personally, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.51 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses

3.52 What resources received?

Permanent houses

3.6 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

Groups of villagers reported the damages and their needs to the governor. Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

Response efficiency

Received help 100%

Access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy

Access to financial support

No access to financial support

Mid- to long-term assistance

Moderately supported

Interview Protocol

Village...Tublamu.....Tambon...Lamgaen.....District...Taymaung.....Province...
 Phang Nga..... GPS Position... N 8° 34' 05.1" E 98° 13'38"..... Number of
 houses...1,415.....Population...2,470.....Data provider...Mr.Akchai Kawsoo.....Tel.
 No. ...076-595062.....Date...07/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

15,000 Baht per month

1.15 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Tawee Paeyai
Annual Budget	N/A (N/A = Data not available)

1.42 Population

- Population before Tsunami
 Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
1,395	1,093
Male	Female
1,389	1,081

1.43 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4	4	-	-	2	8
Total 8		Total -		Total 10	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survival : Ran toward higher area					

1.44 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	22	140	Q. Swept away by the waves
2. Tablamu School	1	-	Swept away by the waves
3. Harbor	-	1	Swept away by the waves
4. Similan Natural Park Quarter	-	1	Swept away by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment.
Education	The school was totally damaged and the students could not go to other schools because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks. Some people do not want to run their business further because of fear.
Others (specifies)	Many people lost their houses and do not get new house until present

1.21 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

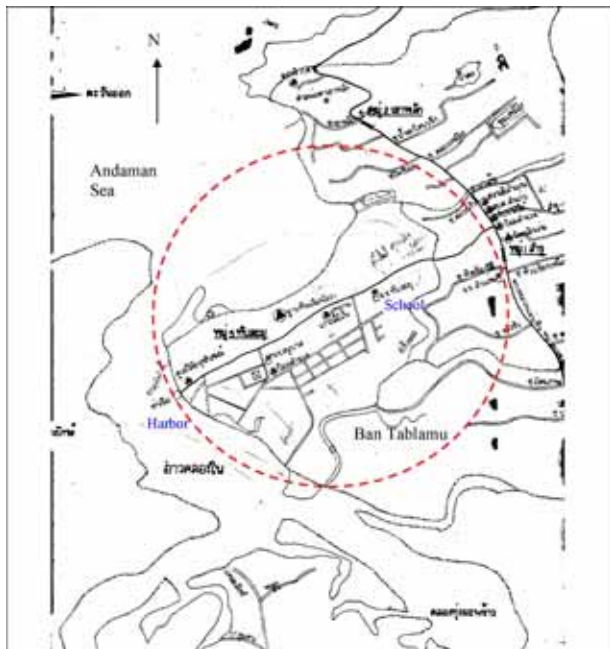
1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.37 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons)

1.38 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

- 1 Tress had been swept away by the waves.
- 2 Mangrove swamps were partly damaged

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

n. Sources of compensation for lives lost Goods received vs goods requested

hai government	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes 2,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specify)	- 'Por Tek Tueng' Foundation gave 5,000 Baht per person. - Taymaung help center gave 3,000 Baht per person. - Lopburi local government gave 2,000 Baht per person.	

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Yes from Word Vision Number 22 Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies) 1. Tablamu School 2. General purpose building	<input type="radio"/> Yes - School from Sirindthon Foundation Number 1 Unit <input type="radio"/> - General purpose building from Catholic Organization Number 1 Unit	<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- Phang Nga Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day, 5 months long

2.67 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
---------	------------

O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Landfill for house reconstruction - Gave 20,000 Baht to about 200 small-scale business entrepreneurs.
ONGO/International NGO	1. World Vision built permanent houses, donated cloths and foods. 2. Catholic Organization built one general purpose building. 3. Sirindthon Foundation built Tablamu school.
O Private sectors	Many private sectors donated money, cloths and foods.
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
OUN agencies	

2.68 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Build permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats

2.69 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats

2.70 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Permanent houses
- 3 Fishery Equipments

2.71 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.33 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- 1 Donated foods and rice
- 2 Helped by house building

2.34 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs
- Land fill for house reconstruction
- For long term, many projects had been set and asked for financial support from the central government, such as roads and bridge building, etc.

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.53 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifics) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others: Harbor reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.54 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Some donors contacted the villagers personally in order to donate cloths, foods and survival kits, and some donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.55 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses
Fishery Equipment
Financial support

3.56 What resources received?

Permanent houses
Fishery Equipment
Financial support (not enough)

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and they contacted the donor to ask for help.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

A. Response efficiency

- Help in necessities (shelters, clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami was well provided.
- Permanent houses were not enough.
- Other long-term helps were delayed and not enough.

B. access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy, because the villagers received information from the help center about donations and other help.

C. Access to financial support

By borrowing money from a bank to build a new house, 1) the borrower required a guarantor who was a government official (C7 or above) and 2.) The borrower needed a guarantee such as property. With these conditions, the victim could not receive a loan from this bank.

D. Mid- to long-term assistance

- Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. financial support was delayed and not enough.
- Project, such as Cash for work (175 Baht per day) should be extended, because many villages still have problem with their occupation (fisheries) according to loss of their equipments and change of the sea.
- The warning system is strongly required.

Interview Protocol

Village...Nairai.....Tambon...Naytey.....District...Taymaung.....Province...Phang Nga..... GPS Position... N 8° 18' 48.2" E 98° 16'41"..... Number of houses...520.....Population...1,650..... Data provider...Mr. Taworn Paha.....Tel. No. ...07-2694146.....Date....07/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

15,000 Baht per month

1.16 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Chet Traytong
Annual Budget	4,000,000 Baht (for Tambon Taymaung)

1.45 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
842	808
Male	Female
842	807

1.46 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	1	-	-	-	-
Total 1		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death : Swept away by the waves					
Causes of Survival : Ran toward higher area					

1.47 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	63	54	R. Swept away by the waves
2. School	-	1	Swept away by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads and bridge damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment.
Education	The school was damaged, and the students could not go to other schools because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	Many people lost their houses and do not get new house until present.

1.22 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.39 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons)

1.40 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Coral reef damaged
2. Coastal areas were damaged by the waves.
- 3.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

o. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input type="radio"/> Yes 25,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
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- Local government	O Yes 2,000 Baht per person O No
- Others (specifies)	

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes from World Vision	Number 110 Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes from Rotary club from Blue Canyon	Number 40 Units Number 23 Units	O No
- Others (specify)	O Yes		O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- Phang Nga Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day.
- The Thai Red Cross employed villagers 50 Baht per day.

2.72 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors - Asked for help and donation via TV 11 channel
ONGO/International NGO	1. World Vision built temporary houses, donated cloths and foods, and will
	Provide help for this area 5 years long. 2. Blue canyon built permanent houses. 3. Rotary club built permanent houses.
O Private sectors	Many private sectors donated cloths, foods and survival kits directly after Tsunami.
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims

OUN agencies	
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2.73 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Build permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats

2.74 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats

2.75 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Permanent houses
- 3 Fishery equipments

2.76 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.35 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- 1 Donated foods and rice
- 2 Helped by house building

2.36 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- Asked for help from many private sectors and foundations.

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.57 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) - Health and Mental health - Occupation	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others			<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.58 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.59 What resources were pledged?

Temporary and permanent houses

Fishery Equipment

Alternative occupation

3.60 What resources received?

Temporary and permanent houses

Fishery Equipment

What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and set projects to ask for helps from public and private sectors.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

A. response efficiency

- Help in necessities (shelters, clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami was well provided.

- Help from public sectors were delayed in comparison with helps from private sectors and foundations.

B. access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy, because the village governor had experience about an emergency case and knew how to contact and ask for help.

C. access to financial support

By borrowing money from a bank to build a new house, the borrower required a guarantor who was a government official (C7 or above) and 2.) the borrower had a guarantee such as property. With these conditions, the victim could not receive a loan from this bank.

D. Mid- to long-term assistance

-Mid-term assistance was well adequate.

- Long-term assistance, e.g. alternative occupation's training and financial support were delayed and not enough.

Interview Protocol

Village...Natai.....**Tambon**...Kokgloy.....**District**...Tagautoong.....**Province**...Phang Nga.....**GPS Position**... N 8° 17' 20.7" E 98° 16'33.3".....**Number of houses**...235.....**Population**...613.....**Data provider**...Mr. Suwit goysakul.....**Tel. No.** ...01-7872296.....**Date**....06/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Rubber plantation, Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

10,000 Baht per month

1.17 Government Structure

Village governor	Mrs. Monta Airak
Annual Budget	17,000,000 Baht (for Tambon Kokgloy)

1.48 Population

- Population before Tsunami
- Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
310	305
Male	Female
309	304

1.49 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	1	-	-	-	-
Total 2		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death: They were in a restaurant near a beach and swept away by the waves.					
Causes of Survival : Most people were not at the beach in the morning.					

1.50 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	1	-	S. Swept away by the waves
2. Restaurant	4	-	Swept away by the waves
3. Bungalow	-	3	Swept away by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment.
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

1.23 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

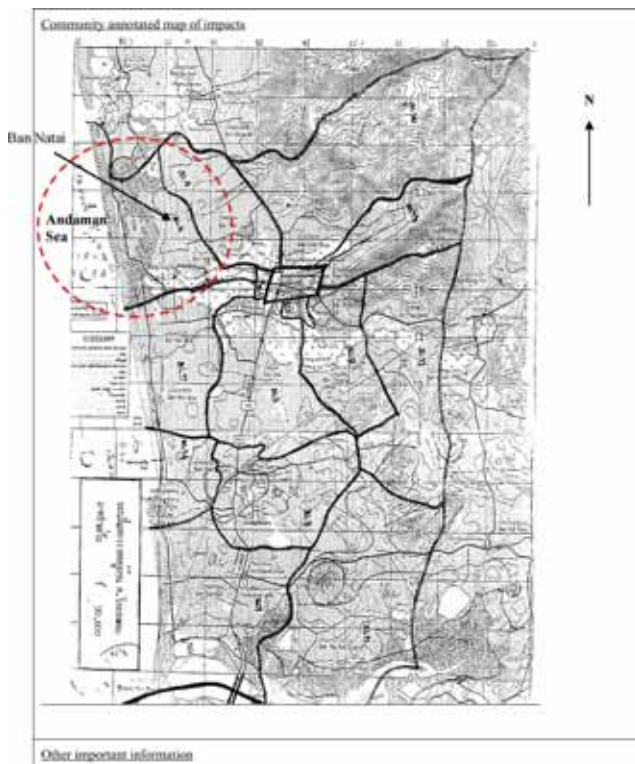
1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.41 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons)

1.42 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



1.13 Environmental impacts

1. Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.

2. Pines had been swept by the waves.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

p. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input type="radio"/> Yes 30,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

Goods received vs. goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes	Number Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Yes from Suratthani Catholic Organization	7 Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- Phang Nga Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day.
- Scholarship for students

2.77 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input type="radio"/> Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
<input type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	- Suratthani Catholic Organization built permanent houses. - Sirindthon Foundation donated fishery equipments.

O Private sectors	-Many private sectors donated cloths, foods and survival kits directly after Tsunami. - Private sector from Pattanece Province donated boats.
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
OUN agencies	

2.78 What supports were promised? (Specify)

- 1 Build permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats

2.79 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- 1 Permanent houses
- 2 Fishery equipments and boats

2.80 How were priorities established for needs?

- 1 Clothes, foods and medicines
- 2 Permanent houses
- 3 Fishery equipments

2.81 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.37 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

1. Donated foods and rice

2.38 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs.

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.61 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify) - Health and Mental health	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
b. Shelter	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
c. Food for Work	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
d. Cash for Work	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No

e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads • Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.62 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.63 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses
Fishery Equipment

3.64 What resources received?

Permanent houses
Fishery Equipment

What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and set projects to ask for helps from public sectors such as province department of fisheries, etc.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

A. response efficiency

- Help in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were well provided.
- Help from public sectors were delayed and the victims got less help (e.g. in financial support) than their real needs.

B. Access to vital information regarding services and support

Moderate

C. Access to financial support

Difficult and took too long time to get help

D. Mid- to long-term assistance

-Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. water system reconstruction was delayed. The villagers were suffered by lacking of using water.

Interview Protocol

Village...Harnbau.....Tambon...Kokgloy.....District...Tagautoong.....Province...Phang Nga..... GPS Position... N 8° 16' 16.8" E 98° 16'47.3".....Number of houses...300....Population...943.....Dataprovider...Mr.Suwit goysakul.....Tel. No. ...01-7872296.....Date....06/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Rubber plantation, Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

10,000 Baht per month

1.18 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Somsak Huttagam
Annual Budget	17,000,000 Baht (for Tambon Kokgloy)

1.51 Population

8. Population before Tsunami
9. Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
483	462
Male	Female
483	462

1.52 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death :					
Causes of Survive :					

1.53 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	

1. House	-	1	T. Swept away the waves
----------	---	---	-------------------------

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	-
Waste water treatment	-

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment.
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specify)	-

1.24 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

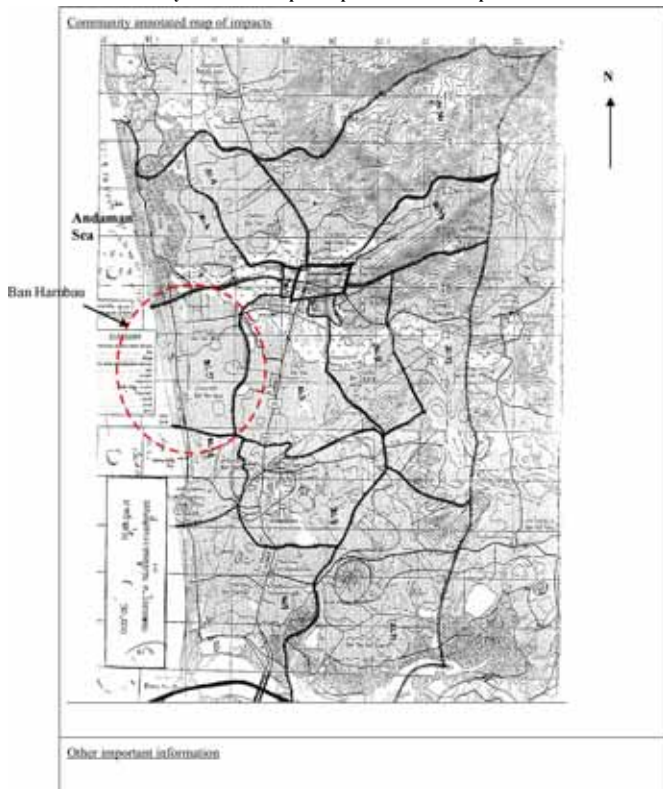
1.40 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.43 Do people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons)

1.44 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



1.13 Environmental impacts

Water from wells became salty and cannot be used.
Pines had been swept by the waves.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

q. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	O Yes	O No
- Local government	O Yes	O No
- Others (specifies)		

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes	Number	Units	O No
- Permanent	O Yes	Number	Units	O No
- Others (specifies)	O Yes			O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- Phang Nga Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day.
- Scholarship for students

2.82 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
ONGO/International NGO	- Sirindthon Foundation donated fishery equipments.
O Private sectors	-Many private sectors donated cloths, foods and survival kits directly to villagers after Tsunami. - Private sector from Pattanee Province donated boats.
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
OUN agencies	

2.83 What supports were promised? (Specify)

Fishery equipments and boats

2.84 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

Fishery equipments and boats

2.85 How were priorities established for needs?

Clothes, foods and medicines

Fishery equipments and boats

2.86 Did the offers respond to your priorities? Yes No**2.39 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs**

1. Donated foods and rice

2.40 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors

- Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs.

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction**3.65 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?**

Types of support	Mid-term		Long-term	
	O Yes	O No	O Yes	O No
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.66 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

Donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.67 What resources were pledged?

Fishery equipments and boats

Financial support

3.68 What resources received?

Fishery equipments and boats

Financial support

What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and set projects to ask for help from public sectors such as province department of fisheries, etc.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

A. Response efficiency

- Helps in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were well supported.
- Helps from public sectors were delayed and the victims got less help (e.g. in financial support) than their real needs.

B. Access to vital information regarding services and support

Moderate

C. Access to financial support

Difficult and took too long time to get help

D. Mid- to long-term assistance

- Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. water system reconstruction was delayed. The villagers were suffered by lacking of using water.

Interview Protocol

Village...Noklay.....Tambon...Kamala.....District...Kattoo.....Province...Phuket...
 GPS Position... N 7° 56' 52.8" E 98° 16'56.5"..... Number of
 houses...1,111.....Population...1,290... Data provider...Mr. Sarawuth
 Suriyawoharn.....Tel. No. ...07-2860335.....Date...28/09/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Travel business, Rubber plantation, Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

7,000 Baht per month

1.19 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Watanaporn saneh
Annual Budget	1,000,000 Baht (For Tambon Kamala)

1.54 Population

Population before Tsunami

Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
609	710
Male	Female
602	688

1.55 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7	22	-	-	-	-
Total 29		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death : Received no warning, swept away by the waves and hit trees and buildings, etc.					
Causes of Survival : Ran toward higher area after the first waves attacked. Hence, they were safe from the second waves.					

1.56 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	185	187	U. Swept away by the waves
2. Child care center	1		Swept away by the waves
3. General buildings in a park	-	5	Swept away by the waves
4. School	-	1	Swept away by the waves
5. Temple	-	1	Swept away by the waves
6. Hotels	-	21	Swept away by the waves
7. Health Center	-	1	Swept away by the waves
8. Police station and houses for policemen	-	10	Swept away by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages (around 1.5 Kilometers long)
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks. Some people don't want to run their business further because of fear.
Others (specifies)	-

1.25 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
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- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

<input type="radio"/> No
<input type="radio"/> Yes (specifies)

1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

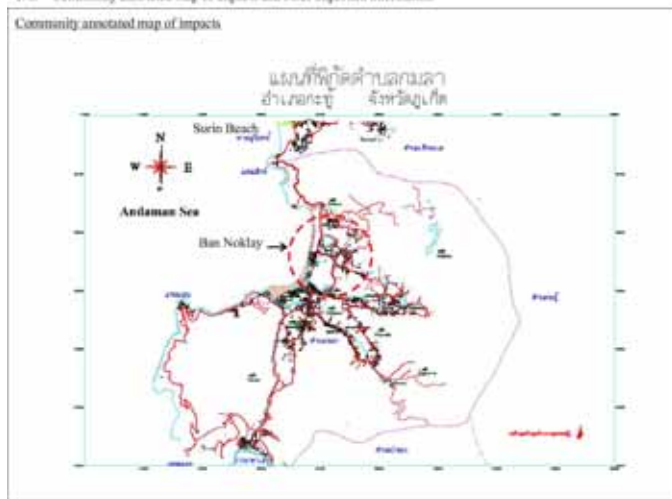
<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
---------------------------	--------------------------

1.45 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No (specifies reasons)
---------------------------	--

1.46 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information

Community annotated map of impacts



1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specifies)

1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.45 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specifies reasons)

Other important information**1.13 Environmental impacts**

Tress had been swept away by the waves.

The beach was damaged by the waves.

Part 2 Response**2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami***r. Sources of compensation for lives lost*

- Thai government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes 15,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Large number
2. Food	Large number	Large number
3. Equipments	Large number	Large number
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Large number

Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes From local government	Number N/A	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Yes From local government and Department of Public Disaster Prevention and Relief (Phuket)	Number 10 Units	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes Number _____		<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day, 3 months long

2.87 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
O Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami- Set help center for victims and donors- Provided compensation 20,000 Baht to 436 small business entrepreneurs.- Provided compensation to 7 affected persons who lost their registered boats.- Contacted Department of Public Disaster Prevention and Relief (Phuket) to ask for the compensation for the affected persons who lost their houses (both partly and totally damages).- Built temporary and permanent houses.
ONGO/International NGO	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Phuket Rotary club donated 21 boats.2. 'Soforthilfe' from Germany donated 13 boats.3. "Raorakthai" Foundation donated 12 boats.4. Prince Andrew donated 14 boats.5. International Rotary Club donated 44 boats.6. "Chaipattana" Foundation donated 4 boats.7. World Food organization donated fishery equipments.8. Sirindthon Foundation and Thai Red Cross donated foods and survival kits.9. Office of the Royal Development Project Boards donated foods and survival kits.10. Kuwait Red Cross donated 100 boats.
O Private sectors	Many private sectors and people (both thai and foreign) donated money (totally around 400,000 Baht), foods, cloths and survival kits.
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims.
OUN agencies	

2.88 What supports were promised? (Specify)

Temporary and permanent houses
Fishery equipments and boats
Financial supports

2.89 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

Permanent houses
Fishery equipments and boats
Financial supports

2.90 How were priorities established for needs?

Clothes, foods and medicines
 Temporary and permanent houses
 Fishery equipments and boats
 Financial supports

2.91 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.41 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

Donated foods and rice
 Donated money

2.42 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
 - Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs
 - Land fill for house and school reconstruction
 - For long term, many projects had been set and asked for financial support from the central government, such as roads and bridge building and etc.

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.69 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid-term	Long-term
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

- Health and Mental health		
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Roads • Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
• Others: - Retaining wall	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
reconstruction - Bridge	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
reconstruction		
g. Others (specify)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

3.70 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the

offer and use of funds?

The village governor and a local government surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs. Later, they asked for financial supports from many public sectors and foundations. Many donors donated money to help victims directly after Tsunami and a local government spent this fund as emergency-aid for the affected persons.

3.71 What resources were pledged?

Permanent houses
Fishery Equipment and boats
Financial supports

3.72 What resources received?

Permanent houses
Fishery Equipment and boats
Financial supports

3.5 What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs. After that the involved public sectors had been contacted in order to provide supports and helps. For mid-term and long-term assistance, the local government (Tambon) had set projects and asked for financial supports from involved sectors. Totally 13 projects have been accepted.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

A. response efficiency

- Helps in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) from a local government (Tambon) directly after Tsunami were well supported but helps from other public departments were delayed and not enough.
- Helps from international organizations were efficient and quickly.

B. Access to vital information regarding services and support

Easy, because the province governor provided the contact-lists of many help centers to the villagers.

C. Access to financial support

The village governor and a local government had to ask for financial supports from many public departments and foundations. Many donors donated money to help victims directly after Tsunami which was very helpful as an emergency-aid.

D. Mid- to long-term assistance

- Mid-term assistance was well adequate.
- Long-term assistance, e.g. rehabilitation and reconstruction was not efficient because of limited budget.

Interview Protocol

Village...Gaoglang.....Tambon...Klongprasong.....District...Maung.....Province...
Krabi..... GPS Position... N 8° 03' 31.1" E 98° 55'29.1"..... Number of
houses...332.....Population...2,158..... Data provider...Mr. Kittiprompatr.....Tel.
No. ...01-5351076.....Date...20/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Fisheries

Family Income (per family)

2,000 Baht per month

1.20 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Kittiprompatr
Annual Budget	4,700,000 Baht (For Tambon Klongprasong)

1.57 Population

Population before Tsunami

Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
1,063	1,096
Male	Female
1,062	1,096

1.58 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	-	-	-	-	-
Total 1		Total 4		Total -	
Causes of death : The boat of victim was swept away by the waves.					
Causes of Survival : Some villagers got warning from other areas, hence people ran away in time.					

1.59 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages	Causes of damages
-------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. House	-	2	V. Swept away by the waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	-
Electricity	-
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	-
Waste water treatment	-

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to loss of fishery equipment and boats.
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

1.26 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

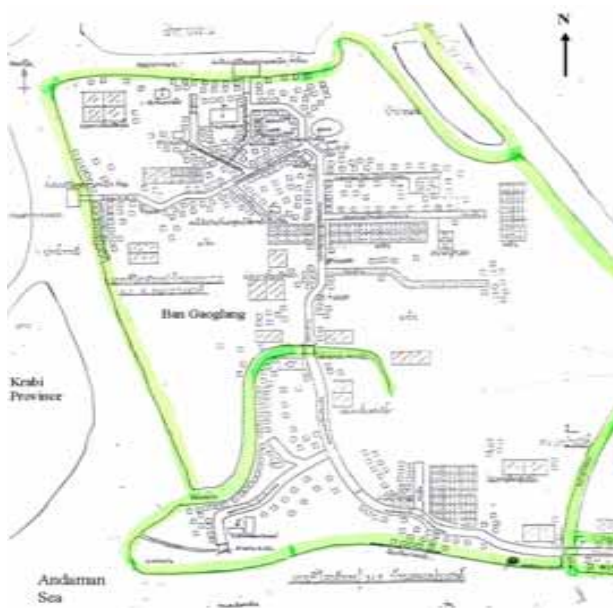
1.10 Were the people warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.47 Do the people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specify reasons)

1.48 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

34. Tress had been swept away by the waves.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

s. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input type="radio"/> Yes 25,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
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- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received
1. Clothes	Large number	Moderate
2. Food	Large number	W. Moderate
3. Equipments	Large number	Moderate
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Moderate

Shelters

- Temporary	<input type="radio"/> Yes	Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No
- Permanent	<input type="radio"/> Yes	Number _____	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes		<input type="radio"/> No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

2.92 Who offered this support?

Sectors	Activities
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Local government	- Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami - Set help center for victims and donors
	- Gave money to each affected person involved fishery business based on their damage.
<input type="radio"/> NGO/International NGO	1. World Vision donated cloths, foods and occupational equipments.
<input type="radio"/> Private sectors	Some private sectors donated foods and cloths.
<input type="radio"/> Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
<input type="radio"/> OUN agencies	

2.93 What supports were promised? (Specify)

Clothes, foods and medicines
Financial supports
Occupational equipments and boats

2.94 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

Clothes, foods and medicines
 Financial supports
 Occupational equipments and boats

2.95 How were priorities established for needs?

Clothes, foods and medicines
 Occupational equipments and boats
 Financial supports

2.96 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.43 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Donated cloths and foods 2.44 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs
 - Set help center for victims and donors
 - For long-term assistance, group of villagers (based on their occupations) had been set. The village governor asked every group about their problems and needs, in order to ask for financial support from the central government.

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.73 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.74 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and they contacted the donor to ask for help.

3.75 What resources were pledged?

Fishery Equipment and boats
Financial supports
Alternative occupation

3.76 What resources received?

Fishery Equipment and boats
Financial supports

What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

- The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs, and they contacted the donor to ask for help.
- For long-term assistance, group of villagers (based on their occupations) had been set. The village governor asked every group about their problems and needs, in order to ask for financial support from the central government.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

A. Response efficiency

- Help in necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were not enough and delayed.
- The villagers received financial supports less than their real damaged costs.

B. Access to vital information regarding services and support

Very difficult, because the villagers had to contact the district government in order to ask for information and helps.

C. Access to financial support

The local governor had to search for donations by themselves. The most villagers are poor so that they are suffered from less financial support from public sectors because it was not enough for running their own fishery business.

D. Mid- to long-term assistance

- The mid-term and long-term assistance from public departments was not enough and delayed. The village got long-term help only from World Vision.

Interview Protocol

Village...Awnang.....Tambon...Awnang.....District...Maung.....Province...
 Krabi..... GPS Position... N 8° 02' 45.1" E 98° 48'30.3"..... Number of
 houses...1,523.....Population...1,600... Data provider...Mrs. Hathaitip
 Virairat.....Tel. No. ...075-637146.....Date...21/10/2005.....

Part 1 Community Tsunami Impact Profiles

1.1 Community configuration

Majority Occupation

Travel Business

Family Income (per family)

3,000 Baht per month

1.21 Government Structure

Village governor	Mr. Sapon Watidee
Annual Budget	60,700,000 Baht (For Tambon Awnang)

1.60 Population

Population before Tsunami

Population after Tsunami

Male	Female
751	791
Male	Female
784	816

1.61 Affected population

Death (person)		Injured (person)		Missing (person)	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -		Total -		Total -	
Causes of death :					
Causes of Survive :					

1.62 Building damages

Type of buildings	Number of building damages		Causes of damages
	Totally (Unit)	Partly (Unit)	
1. Shops, Restaurants	-	18	X. Swept away by waves

1.6 Infrastructure damages

Roads	Roads damages
Electricity	Electrical poles and wires damages
Water system	Water pipes damages
Drainage system	Damages
Waste water treatment	Damages

1.7 Livelihood Impact

Occupation	Out of work due to impact on travel business
Education	The students could not go to school because their parents lost their jobs.
Health	Impacts on mental health such as fear and anxiety due to the aftershocks.
Others (specifies)	-

1.27 Did people have basic knowledge about disaster risks?

- Tsunami	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Landslide	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Floods	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Drought	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Storm	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

1.9 Did villages have risk management plans before the Tsunami?

No Yes (specify)

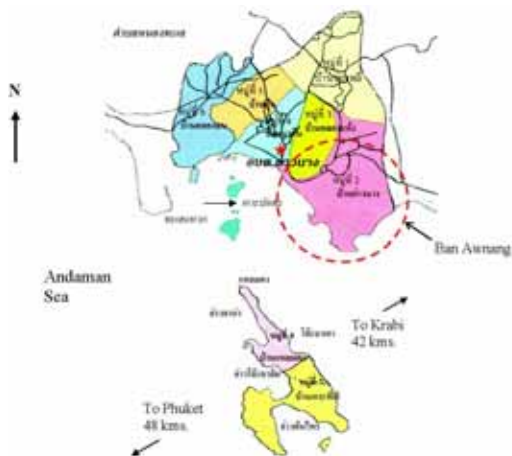
1.10 Did people be warned before the Tsunami?

Yes No

1.49 Did people trust the Tsunami warning system that has been installed?

Yes No (specifies reasons)

1.50 Community annotated map of impacts and other important information



Other important information

1.13 Environmental impacts

Tress had been swept away by the waves.

Coral reef was damaged

The beach area was damaged and narrower because of the waves.

Part 2 Response

2.1 Resources received in response to the Tsunami

t. Sources of compensation for lives lost

- Thai government	<input type="radio"/> Yes 60,000 Baht per person	<input type="radio"/> No
- Local government	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
- Others (specifies)		

Goods received vs goods requested

Types	Goods requested	Goods received

1. Clothes	Large number	Moderate
2. Food	Large number	Moderate
3. Equipments	Large number	Moderate
4. Health services/ medicines	Large number	Moderate

Shelters

- Temporary	O Yes	Number _____	O No
- Permanent	O Yes	Number _____	O No
- Others (specifies)	O Yes		O No

Programs such as Food for Work, others

Lists of programs

- Department of Employment employed villagers 175 Baht per day, 4 months long

2.97 Who offered this support?

Sectors

Activities



Supplied rice and dried food immediately after the Tsunami Local government

- Set help center for victims and donors

- Gave 20,000 Baht to each small-scale business entrepreneur.

- Department of fishery gave compensation and boats to affected persons involved the fishery business.

Sectors	Activities
ONGO/International NGO	1. World Vision donated cloths and foods.
O Private sectors	Many private sectors donated money, cloths and foods
O Own resources	Villagers who were not affected by Tsunami donated clothes and foods to victims
OUN agencies	

2.98 What supports was promised? (Specify)

Financial supports

Fishery Equipment and boats

Alternative occupations

2.99 What supports were delivered? (Specify)

- Financial supports
- Fishery Equipment and boats

2.100 How were priorities established for needs?

Clothes, foods and medicines
 Financial supports
 Fishery Equipment and boats
 Alternative occupations

2.101 Did the offers respond to your priorities?

Yes No

2.45 NGO activities in the community and perceptions of needs

Donated foods and cloths
 Donated occupational equipments

2.46 Local government activities in the community and perceptions of needs

- Set help center for victims and donors
- Surveyed, estimated the damages and asked the villagers about problems and needs
- Set projects to ask for financial supports from public sectors

Part 3 Recovery/Reconstruction

3.77 What mid-term/long-term support was offered to you for reconstruction?

Types of support	Mid	-term	Long-term	
a. Livelihoods (If yes, please specifies) - Health and Mental health	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
b. Shelter	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
c. Food for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
d. Cash for Work	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
e. School reconstruction	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
Infrastructure reconstruction				
• Water system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Solid waste system	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Roads • Markets	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Health facilities	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
• Others: Beach rehabilitation	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No
g. Others (specifies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No

3.78 What was the process of and/or consultation with the community to determine the offer and use of funds?

The donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

3.79 What resources were pledged?

Financial supports
Fishery Equipment and boats
Alternative occupations

3.80 What resources received?

Financial supports
Fishery Equipment and boats

What influence did the community have on funds allocation?

The village governor asked the villagers about problems and needs. The donors contacted the village governor to ask about problems and needs of the victims before donation.

Part 4 Roles and Responsibilities

Community perceptions of:

A. Response efficiency

- Help in basic necessities (clothes, foods and medicine) directly after Tsunami were not enough.

B. Access to vital information regarding services and support

Difficult, because the villagers had to find out the information about help themselves

C. access to financial support

Very difficult and complicate

D. Mid- to long-term assistance

- Mid-term and long-term assistance was moderate efficient even some projects which had been purposed by the village governor, had been rejected. ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~ ~~Yes~~