



TSUNAMI THAILAND

One Year Later

*National Response and Contribution
of International Partners*





Thousands of fishing boats, boat engines and fishing gear important to local livelihoods have been replaced through various programmes. Photo shows repaired boats in the Chao Lay village of Hin Look Dieu, Phuket. Photo: UNDP

PREFACE

The tragedy of the tsunami that struck Thailand's Andaman coast on 26 December 2004, and the devastation and misery it left in its wake, is unprecedented in recent history. This disaster also brought forth an extraordinary response. Thailand, under the strong leadership of the Royal Thai Government (RTG), provided effective, efficient and comprehensive relief and humanitarian assistance to the Thai people, as well as to the large number of foreigners affected by the disaster.

The scale of the disaster was matched by the generosity of the Thai people, who came forward to assist the victims of the tragedy in an extraordinary display of humanity. The Thai private sector and local NGOs also played a major role in the relief and recovery effort. Organizations and individuals from around the world contributed money and resources in support of Thailand's response to the tsunami, and the world gratefully acknowledged the role of the RTG in dealing with the tragedy and its aftermath.

Given its capacity and resources, Thailand did not appeal for international financial assistance. The international community has therefore played a relatively small but strategic role in Thailand's tsunami recovery. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT), bilateral development agencies, and international NGOs have contributed structured support to the Royal Thai Government's recovery efforts in areas where the RTG welcomed support from international partners: providing technical support, equipment, and direct support to the affected communities.

Thailand has provided valuable lessons in dealing with the disaster, which we hope will be disseminated and shared, especially with other countries in the region, enabling them to benefit from this experience.

This report is a powerful tribute to Thailand's effective response to the tsunami. It is also an acknowledgement of the challenges that remain in ensuring a sustainable and equitable recovery. Finally, it is a reaffirmation of the commitment of the United Nations Country Team, bilateral development agencies, and international NGOs to support the RTG in addressing the challenges in the rebuilding effort. And, as former United States President Bill Clinton, the Special Envoy of the UN for tsunami relief has insisted, to ensuring that the rebuilding abide by the principle of "build back better."



Joana Merlin - Scholtes
UN Resident Coordinator in Thailand



Ian C. Porter
Country Director, The World Bank

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is a joint publication by the United Nations Country Team, with lead support from UNDP and the World Bank.

We are grateful to all organizations and agencies that have contributed to this report, and provided comments and guidance. This report has benefited from the reports, information and consultations from a large number of organizations and agencies. While all efforts have been made to obtain and present the contribution of all agencies to the relief and recovery effort, it is possible that the contribution of some agencies could not be obtained or adequately shown in this report. We welcome any supplementary information that allows us to more accurately reflect the contribution of the partners in Thailand's relief and recovery efforts.

Government Agencies

Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Community Organizations Development Institute; Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Information and Communications Technology; Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment; Ministry of Public Health; Office of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security; Ministry of Tourism and Sports; Office of the Prime Minister; Marketing Intelligence Division, Tourism Authority of Thailand.

United Nations Country Team in Thailand

Asian Development Bank (ADB), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Office of the United Nations High

Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank.

Bilateral Agencies

Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Austrian Embassy, Embassy of Belgium, British Embassy, Canadian Embassy, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Royal Danish Embassy, Delegation of the European Commission, French Embassy, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, German Aid Agency for International Development (GTZ), Embassy of the Republic of Hungary, Embassy of Italy, Embassy of Japan, Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Royal Netherlands Embassy, Royal Norwegian Embassy, Embassy of the Republic of Poland, Embassy of Portugal, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), Embassy of the Republic of South Africa, Embassy of Switzerland, and US Agency for International Development (USAID).

Non Governmental Organizations

Care, HelpAge, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), The World Conservation Union (IUCN), Oxfam, Plan International, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, the Asia Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, Friedrich Neumann Stiftung, Save the Children Alliance, World Vision Foundation of Thailand.

Drafting and Research Team

Håkan Björkman (UNDP), Sirisupa Kulthanan (UNDP), Ryratana Suwanraks (UNDP), Amanda Pitt (UNRCO), Alexandra Laddon Irving (Georgetown University), Barbara Orlandini (UNRCO), Poonyanuch Chockanapitaksa (WB), Patchamuthu Illangovan (WB), Tanyathon Phetmanee (WB), Nat Pinnoi (WB), Sirinporn Pongsurapipat (UNDP), Pamornrat Tansanguanwong (WB), Waraporn Hirunwatsiri (WB), Achira Leawphairat (WB), Kirida Bhaopichitr (WB).

Production Team

Poonyanuch Chockanapitaksa (WB), Tanyathon Phetmanee (WB)

Principal Writer

Dipa Singh Bagai

Design and Printing

Rywin Nuntarapepat

Chutinun Mora

Focal Image Printing Group Co., Ltd

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On the cover: Perd Le-Ke Reau (Boat Launching) Ceremony marks the one-year commemoration of post-tsunami livelihood recovery for the people of Lanta Island. Photo shows Urak Lawoi, Muslim and Buddhist fishermen with long-tail fishing boats adorned with bright banners in a show of unity for the future of Lanta Island. Photo: UNDP

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre
ARC	American Refugee Committee
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BAPPENAS	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (Indonesia's Central Planning Agency)
BOT	Bank of Thailand
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CODI	Community Organizations Development Institute
CONSRN	Consortium to Restore Shattered Livelihoods in Tsunami-Devastated Nations
DAD	Donor Assistance Database
DDPM	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
DNP	Department of National Parks
DMCR	Department of Marine and Coastal Resources
DMT	Disaster Management Team
DMH	Department of Mental Health
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DLD	Department of Livestock Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPP	Gross Provincial Product
GTZ	German Aid Agency for International Development
HREIB	Human Rights Education Institution of Burma
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ILO	International Labour Organization
IUCN	The World Conservation Union

JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MHC	Mental Health Centre
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOL	Ministry of Labour
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOS	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security
MAP	Migrant Assistance Program
NDWC	National Disaster Warning Centre
NESDB	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NGO-COD	Non Governmental Organization-Coordinating Committee on Development
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONEP	Office of National Resources and Environment Policies and Planning
OPM	Office of Prime Minister
PAP	Phuket Action Plan
PMBC	Phuket Marine Biologist Centre
RTG	Royal Thai Government
SAN	Save Andaman Network
SAR	Search and Rescue
SEM	Spirit in Education Movement
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
TAT	Tourism Authority of Thailand
TAF	The Asia Foundation

TAG	Tsunami Action Group
TTVI	Thai Tsunami Victim Identification
TICA	Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	UN Disaster and Assessment Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNOHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USAID	US Agency International Development
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The tsunami that struck Thailand on 26 December 2004 was the greatest natural disaster in the country's history. It left in its wake unprecedented damage and destruction. A year after the tsunami, this report looks at the impact of the disaster, Thailand's response, and the role of international partners in relief and recovery efforts.

Impact

The tsunami affected six provinces along the Andaman Coast of Thailand, leaving more than 8,000 dead, a third of them foreigners. It impacted 407 villages, and completely destroyed 47, including well-known tourist destinations. Vulnerable fishing communities, ethnic groups, migrant workers and workers in the tourism industry bore the brunt of the disaster; communities were destroyed and livelihoods lost. Children suffered the loss of parents or guardians, and survivors were left to cope with the psychological trauma of the disaster. The impact on the environment included damage to coral reefs and marine and coastal habitats. The intrusion of sea water affected water quality and agricultural land. The total financial impact of the tsunami is estimated at more than USD 2 billion. This makes Thailand the second most affected country in financial terms. It is estimated that the tsunami reduced overall GDP growth by 0.4 %. The sectors most affected were tourism, fisheries and agriculture.

Thailand's Response

It is widely acknowledged that the Royal Thai Government (RTG) led an effective emergency response to the disaster including a massive forensic operation to identify the bodies of thousands of foreign visitors and Thai citizens. The basic humanitarian needs of the affected communities were addressed within days. One of the striking features of the relief operations was the contribution of the Thai public, the Thai private sector and local NGOs. The RTG put in place special assistance programmes and compensation schemes for the victims through eight national Sub-Committees, which had provided assistance to 285,000 people by November, 2005.

The longer-term recovery of the affected communities and the local economy are now the focus of the national response. The RTG, with support from NGOs and the private sector, is assisting in the recovery of livelihoods in the fisheries, tourism, business and agricultural sectors. The RTG has put in place social protection measures for children, especially orphans, and is providing psychosocial support for survivors of the disaster. The RTG, in association with national and international technical institutions and NGOs, is working to restore the environmental damage caused by the tsunami. This includes legislation to protect and rehabilitate natural resources in the affected region. The RTG has focused considerable attention and resources on the establishment of an early warning system and putting in place a national disaster preparedness plan.

Relief and recovery operations on this unprecedented scale have called for strong and effective coordination mechanisms. The RTG, led by the Prime Minister, has been at the helm of the relief and recovery operations, coordinating the national and international effort. NGO networking and coordination has been an important feature of Thailand's response to the disaster.

As of November 2005, the RTG has provided upwards of USD 1 billion in direct and indirect assistance to 442,460 affected people. This has been strongly reinforced by the contribution of the Thai private sector and NGOs, which can hardly be overstated.

The Contribution of International Partners

Given its capacity, resources and institutions, Thailand did not appeal for international financial assistance but welcomed technical support from international partners, including know-how, equipment, and direct support to the affected communities.

Financial and in-kind contributions also came from foundations, the private sector and individuals from around the world, in support of Thailand's response to the tsunami. The United Nations Country Team, bilateral agencies, and international NGOs contributed more structured technical support, with allocations of USD 69 million for the immediate and longer-term recovery effort.

Challenges

One year after the tsunami, as Thailand moves forward to ensure sustainable recovery for the communities and areas affected by the disaster, it is faced with a number of challenges. These include the need to solve land disputes, address the housing situation, the livelihood recovery of poor and vulnerable communities, rights of migrant workers, the rights of children and long-term social protection, improved local governance and community participation, environmental rehabilitation, and community-based disaster preparedness.

It is important that Thailand adequately addresses these challenges in the rebuilding effort, and as former United States President, Bill Clinton, the Special Envoy of the UN for tsunami relief has insisted, ensures that the rebuilding abide by the principle of "build back better."



Programmes have been initiated to assist almost 30,000 households reliant on the fishing industry that lost their livelihoods. Photo shows the smashed fishing community of Ban Nam Khem. Photo: UNDP

ATM | EXCHANGE

MoneyGram
International Money Transfer

PHI PHI
PHARMACY

Phi Phi Hotel

Phi Phi Hotel
The Phi Phi
16 "Phi Phi & Friends"

Hotel

ATM

KUNSTONE
SILVER & JEWELRY

Programmes have been initiated to assist more than 100,000 people that lost their livelihoods in Thailand's tourism industry. Photo shows the devastated tourist paradise of Phi Phi Island. Photo: UNDP

ONE YEAR LATER

Thailand's Response to the Tsunami & the Contribution of International Partners

PART 1 THE IMPACT OF THE TSUNAMI

On 26 December 2004, Thailand was hit by the greatest natural disaster in its history. A massive earthquake measuring 9.0 on the Richter scale occurred off the west coast of Northern Sumatra, creating giant tsunami waves that devastated the shores of India, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Its impact was felt as far away as Africa, 8,000 kilometers away from the epicentre. The waves ravaged the Andaman Coast of Thailand causing unprecedented death and destruction in six coastal provinces with a combined population of 1.9 million. The tsunami affected 25 districts, 95 tambons and 407 villages, of which 47 were almost completely destroyed.

Table 1: Affected Areas

Province	Number of	
	Districts	Tambons
Krabi	5	19
Phang Nga	6	14
Phuket	3	14
Ranong	3	9
Satun	3	9
Trang	5	9

Source: DDPM website, October 2005

Visible on television screens across the world, the waves devastated the resorts of Khao Lak, Phi Phi Island and Phuket, which were teeming with international visitors at the height of the tourist season.

But beyond the glare of the media and away from the tourist areas, the tsunami also had a devastating impact on over 400 local fishing communities along the Thai coast, many poor and struggling to make ends meet even before the tsunami. As a result of tsunami, over 100,000 local people whose livelihoods depended on the tourism industry were suddenly without employment. Many returned to their home villages, relying on traditional coping mechanisms in times of hardship. The tsunami destroyed lives, houses and livelihoods on a scale never before seen in Thailand.

Human Impact

It is estimated that the number of people who lost a family member or home reached 100,000.

Death Toll and Injuries

The death toll from the tsunami in Thailand ran into thousands. The total reached 8,212 persons (counting

both dead and missing), including 2,448 foreigners from 37 countries.¹ As of October, 2005, the process of the identification and removal of bodies was still underway, as 1,247 bodies remained to be identified, and 111 identified bodies had yet to be claimed. A large number of the unidentified dead could be migrants, although no accurate figures are available.

the death of family and community members; being rendered homeless and having to live in temporary shelters; losing livelihoods and self-reliance, and having to depend on others for survival. The disruption to family and community structures - some survivors experienced the death of village leaders or religious leaders - contributed to further psychological stress. In some

Table 2: Death Toll

Province	Dead				Injured			Missing		
	Thai	Foreigner	Unidentified	Total	Thai	Foreigner	Total	Thai	Foreigner	Total
Krabi	357	203	161	721	808	568	1376	314	230	544
Phang Nga	1389	2114	722	4225	4344	1253	5597	1352	303	1655
Phuket	151	111	17	279	591	520	1111	245	363	608
Ranong	153	6		159	215	31	246	9		9
Satun	6			6	15		15			
Trang	3	2		5	92	20	112	1		1
Total	2059	2436	900	5395	6065	2392	8457	1921	896	2817

Source: DDPM website, October 2005

Psychological Trauma

The trauma of living through the tsunami resulted in psychosocial problems for those who survived the tragedy. They were left to face a number of psychosocial 'stresses.'² These came from experiencing the disaster personally - in many cases witnessing, or coping with,

cases, the anxiety and trauma came from fears - of more tsunamis, of returning to the sea to fish again, of an uncertain future, and from a lost sense of safety and security.

Some of the particularly vulnerable groups were widows, orphans, and the elderly, as were the relatives of the

Table 3: Estimated Damage to the Housing Sector

Province	Number of housing units		Value of damage (USD) ³			
	Destroyed	Damaged	Reconstruction	Repair	Household Goods	Total
Krabi	396	262	1,446,311	445,581	282,445	2,174,336
Phang Nga	1,904	604	8,112,978	1,249,087	2,247,383	11,609,447
Phuket	742	291	3,703,433	708,546	1,102,995	5,514,974
Ranong	224	111	818,115	189,920	150,962	1,158,997
Satun	2	80	7,305	136,353	21,914	165,571
Trang	34	156	124,178	265,401	58,437	448,016
Total	3,302	1,504	14,212,320	2,994,887	3,864,134	21,071,342

Source: DDPM website, October 2005; ADPC Report, August 2005

¹ Foreigners from 37 countries include 543 Swedes, 468 Germans, 158 Finns, 83 Swiss, 79 Norwegians, 79 Britons, 69 Austrians; DDPM report, October 2005

² Post-Tsunami Rapid Psychosocial Needs Assessment, Ranong and Phang Nga Provinces, Thailand American Refugee Committee (ARC) International, 25 January 2005

³ Damage estimates from the ADPC report - "Comprehensive Estimation of Damage and Losses in Thailand", August 2005

missing, coping with grief and uncertainty while attending to the gruesome task of searching morgues for their family members.

The Department of Mental Health estimated that 10,000 people suffered psychological trauma resulting from the disaster. Survivors in the areas that experienced maximum damage in the aftermath of the tsunami experienced the highest incidence of trauma related symptoms.

Houses

Thousands were rendered homeless by the tsunami. The waves destroyed 3,000 homes and damaged 2,000 other homes.

Details of destroyed and damaged houses, as well as the cost of the damage, are given in Table 3.

Six months after the disaster approximately 7,000 people were living in temporary shelters,⁴ and the figures for September showed 2,900 persons still living in shelters.⁵

Schools

Around 20% of schools, serving 50,000 children in twenty districts, were affected by the tsunami.⁶ Five schools were destroyed, and 19 more were damaged. Others suffered the death of students or teachers. Many schools lost furniture and equipment. Damage to school buildings and furniture was estimated at USD 0.8 Million.⁷ Quite remarkably, however, all schools had reopened by January 10, 2005, with the majority having already begun their school year on January 4, and 75% of children were back in school during the first week.

Children

In the aftermath of the disaster, Thailand was left with 1,449 orphans – children who had lost one or both parents or their immediate guardian.⁸ In the most devastated districts 50,000 children underwent the trauma of their normal lives and community anchors being severely disrupted.⁹

Table 4: State of Tsunami Affected Children

Province	Children without one or both parents
Krabi	136
Phang Nga	587
Phuket	195
Ranong	100
Satun	13
Trang	23
Other	287
Total	1,449

Source: Ministry of Social Development and Human Security

Traditional Fishing Communities and Ethnic Groups

Over 400 fishing communities were affected by the tsunami. Many already poor, struggling to make ends meet, were particularly affected by the disaster. Nearly 6,000 fishing boats were damaged or destroyed, and nearly 7,000 sets of fishing gear lost. Virtually all fish hatcheries along the entire coast were washed away. Despite relatively rapid compensation schemes and support, these communities bore the brunt of the economic impact of the tsunami.

Among the vulnerable groups hardest hit by the tsunami were the ethnic groups and fishing communities living along the coast. Of the approximately 1,750 sea gypsy households, nearly 1,000 households were affected by the tsunami.¹⁰

The Moken, Moklen and Urak Lawoi ethnic groups (sometimes referred to as ‘Sea Gypsies’ or Chao Lay) are a distinctive group of people whose lifestyles, languages and cultures differ from the rest of Thai society. Even though their name implies that some of these communities are nomadic, most are now based in semi-permanent settlements along the Andaman Coast. While these groups and fishing communities have

⁴ The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, June 2005

⁵ The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, September 2005

⁶ UNICEF Contribution to Tsunami One Year Later Report, November 2005

⁷ Damage estimate from the ADPC report – “Comprehensive Estimation of Damage and Losses in Thailand,” August 2005

⁸ The Ministry of Education, August 2005

⁹ UNICEF Contribution to Tsunami One Year Later Report, November 2005

¹⁰ Community Organizations Development Institute estimates

been living for decades on “public” land they have not had secure tenure and access to basic services. The complex problems of their land rights and resettlement made their rehabilitation and recovery much harder.

Migrant Workers

While the tsunami made no distinction between its victims, its effects were magnified for those most vulnerable. One of these groups was migrant workers, the majority of whom were from Myanmar. Rough estimates show that at least 7,000 migrant workers and their dependents were affected by the tsunami.¹¹ This estimate is based on the number of registered migrants who were employed in sectors that were most damaged: fishing, construction, and tourism. However, given that for every registered migrant there were an estimated two or more unregistered migrant, the true number impacted by the tsunami might indeed be much higher.

In the aftermath of the disaster, migrant workers and their families became particularly vulnerable because of their uncertain immigration status. Along with their personal belongings, employment, and income, the tsunami waves swallowed crucial identification and employment papers. Without these documents, migrant workers were left in a worrisome legal limbo. Instances of arrests and deportation created concern within the migrant community, causing many to hide or flee inland, further depriving them of much needed humanitarian and medical aid. For others, the fear was so great that it kept them from going to official mortuaries to identify their relatives.¹²

II Environmental Impact

The area affected by the tsunami was home to pristine beaches and spectacular coral reefs, a great attraction for tourists, a provider of livelihoods to thousands, and a unique and precious natural resource. Thus, one of the greatest concerns in the aftermath of the tsunami was the damage inflicted upon the environment.

Debris and Hazardous Materials

A consequence of the extensive damage and destruction of the built up environment was the large amount of debris and hazardous materials generated. With the powerful action of the receding waves, debris was scattered across the coastal zone to the beaches and into the coral reefs and sea grass meadows. It is difficult to know the exact amount of debris - the preliminary estimate for Phi Phi Island itself was 30,000 to 35,000 tonnes.¹³

Coral Reefs and Marine and Coastal Habitats

The area affected by the tsunami is home to some of the world's most diverse coral reef ecosystems, particularly from Ranong to Northern Phuket, including the Similan, Surin and Phra Thong Islands. Approximately 13% of the total reef area was significantly impacted by the tsunami,¹⁴ with some reefs on the islands' western coast suffering up to 80% damage. The reefs were also damaged by debris swept away from land by the waves. Some coral heads were removed or dislocated.

Seagrass beds, an important food source for many threatened animals like the green turtle and dugong, were impacted by the siltation and sand sedimentation caused by the tsunami, but only a small area suffered total habitat loss.

The mangrove forest along the Andaman coast did not suffer extensive damage, though mangrove forests in Phang Nga and Ranong were impacted.

Salt Water Intrusion and Land Subsidence

The tsunami flooded coastal areas up to 3 kilometers inland and surface water was contaminated significantly by seawater. There was some infiltration of seawater into ground water as well. The problem of groundwater quality was further compounded by the potential contamination from sewage and the large amount of waste generated by the tsunami.

¹¹ IOM/UNHCR/UNIFEM/WB Technical Assessment Mission report, 20-25 January 2005

¹² International Organization for Migration Contribution to Tsunami One Year Later Report, November 2005

¹³ UNEP National Rapid Environment Assessment -Thailand, February 2005

¹⁴ Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Table 5a: Damage to Natural Resources

Province	Coral	Beach	Mangrove Forest	Beach Forest	Waste Disposal/Waste	Saline Soil Area (unchange)
Krabi	Minimal damage: 5,653 rais	77 rais	No damage	8,369 rais	No damage	Minimal damage about 23.5 rais
Phang Nga	Substantial damage: 2,880 rais Minimal damage: 7,360 rais	925 rais	1,900 rais	59,235 rais	No damage	3,500 rais
Phuket	Minimal damage: 8,300 rais	212 rais	5-6 rais	9,726 rais	2 municipal waste water treatment plants, already fix	Damage 22 rais
Ranong	Substantial damage: 932 rais	230 rais	100-200 rais	7,961 rais	No damage	Substantial damage about 412 rais
Satun	Minimal damage: 8,591 rais	8 rais	10 rais	30 rais	No damage	No damage
Trang	Minimal damage: 2,109 rais	33 rais	No damage	4,772 rais	No damage	No damage
Total	Minimal damage: 32,013 Substantial damage: 3,812	1,485 rais	Around 2,300 rais	90,093 rais	2 sites in Phuket	Saline soil area about 3,957.5 rais

Source: DDPM report, January 2005
1 rai = 6.25 hectares

Table 5b: Damage to Water Sources

Province	Surface water ponds	Shallow wells	Ground water ponds or wells
Krabi	0	325	33
Phang Nga	82	1,395	82
Phuket	16	173	156
Ranong	3	144	145
Satun	1	186	174
Trang	0	101	147
Total	102	2,324	737

Source: Tsunami Mitigation Centre, Chulalongkorn University, March 2005

Land subsidence, in particular the formation of sink holes, was reported from the tsunami affected areas, and while they did not cause any casualties, they did cause damage to infrastructure.

In the area flooded by the seawater, salt deposits affected the vegetation and the fertility of the soil. Approximately 1,500 hectares of agricultural land were severely impacted. The details of the damage to these natural resources can be seen in the following tables.

National Parks Infrastructure

Of the fourteen Marine National Parks on the Andaman coast, six were badly damaged by the tsunami. These were Laem Son (Ranong), Sirinath (Phuket), Mu Koh Surin, Mu Koh Similan and Tan Bok Korani (Phang Nga), and Hat Noppharat Thara (Phi Phi Islands, Krabi). Besides harm to their marine and coastal habitats, they suffered losses of infrastructure and equipment. The tsunami also significantly affected four sea turtle conservation projects. The Turtle Conservation Project (Phang Nga) lost two of their project staff and the project camp was totally destroyed. Three Marine National Park rangers also lost their lives.

III Economic Impact

Overall Impact in Financial Terms

The total financial impact of the tsunami in Thailand, measured in terms of the amount of damage and losses, is estimated at USD 2.09 billion.¹⁵ This makes Thailand the second most affected country in financial terms, compared with the economic impact of the tsunami in other affected countries.

It must be noted that the above estimate includes both direct damage and indirect losses that are estimated as a consequence of the disaster.

The primary estimate of the damage (not including losses) in the fisheries, livestock, agriculture and business sectors stands at USD 363.62 million, and this is excluding the damage to houses and residential areas as shown in the table below.

Table 6: Total Financial Impact to Tsunami Affected Countries

Country	Damage and Losses (Billion USD)		
	Damage	Losses	Total
Indonesia ¹⁶	2.92	1.53	4.45
Thailand ¹⁷	0.48	1.61	2.09
Sri Lanka ¹⁸	1.00	0.33	1.33
India ¹⁹	0.57	0.49	1.02
Maldives ²⁰	0.3	0.17	0.47

Source: as per footnotes 17-21

Table 7: Impact on Livelihoods

Province	Fisheries (USD)	Livestock (USD)	Agriculture (USD)	Business Enterprises (USD)	Total (USD)
Krabi	4,667,556	7,919	8,349	65,343,360	70,027,184
Phang Nga	22,235,658	332,617	59,858	157,197,103	179,825,236
Phuket	8,398,129	7,393	4,484	85,484,535	93,894,541
Ranong	4,157,243	74,242	15,487	20,209	4,267,183
Satun	2,907,079	5,931	28,366		2,941,376
Trang	1,678,451	1,054	44,770	160,701	1,884,977
Total	44,044,117	429,158	161,314	308,205,908	363,626,959

Source: DDPM website, November 2005

Macro Economic Impact

The impact of the tsunami reduced overall Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth by about 0.4 percentage-points. The economic impact of the tsunami was hardest on people in the six provinces as tourism and fishing/fisheries, the main revenue sources, were severely affected. However, relief funds helped mitigate the negative impacts of the tsunami on these sectors.

Tourism revenues dropped dramatically in the first quarter and then started to slowly recover. However, they are expected to pick up in the last quarter of the year (the high tourist season in Thailand). Given the slow recovery of the tourism sector in the first three quarters of the year, tourism revenues will be reduced by around USD 1.4 billion, or 0.8 percent of GDP, compared to the initial target for this year.

¹⁵ Regional Analysis of the Socio Economic Impacts of the Indian Ocean Tsunami, August 2005

¹⁶ BAPPENAS & The International Donor Community report, "Indonesia: Preliminary Damage and Loss Assessment," 19-20 January 2005

¹⁷ ADPC report, "Comprehensive Estimation of Damage and Losses in Thailand," August 2005

¹⁸ ADB, Japan Bank for International Cooperation & World Bank report, "Sri Lanka 2005 Post-Tsunami Recovery Program Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment," 10-28 January 2005

¹⁹ ADB, UN & WB report, "India Post Tsunami Recovery Program, Preliminary Damage and Needs Assessment," 8 March 2005

²⁰ ADB, UN & WB report, "Maldives Tsunami: Impact and Recovery," 8 February 2005

Table 8: Tourism Earnings & Growth

Unit: Million USD

	2004				2005			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3e	Q4p
Tourism Earnings	2,745	2,109	2,374	2,829	2,575	2,202	2,421	3,090
Percentage change of tourism earnings: year on year	25.1	68	26.5	11.9	-6.2	4.4	2	9.2

Source: Balance of Payments, Bank of Thailand
e = estimated
p = projection

While the loss in tourism-related income is estimated to be around USD 15 million, about USD 267.8 million of income from fishing and fisheries were also lost due to the damage to fishing boats and hatcheries. These losses add up to roughly 0.15 percent of GDP.

Almost USD 1.1 billion of tsunami relief funds have been provided so far and have helped to mitigate the above impacts. As of October 2005, the RTG had provided

assistance of USD 146.1 million to tsunami-affected households and businesses. In addition, bank loans of USD 925.8 million have been extended to businesses. These add up to around 0.6 percent of GDP. This helped to offset the negative impacts of the tsunami to around 0.4 percent of GDP.

Considering the sectoral impact, both in terms of damage to assets, and production losses, the tourism sector is the most affected, followed by fisheries and aquaculture, and housing.²¹

Considering the spatial impact for the entire affected region, the magnitude is equivalent to one half of the combined Gross Provincial Product (GPP), a very high ratio overall, but especially so in the case of Phuket, where the magnitude of damage and losses equals 90% of GPP, and Krabi and Phang Nga, where the magnitude is around 70%.²²

Tourism

The tourism sector was the most affected by the tsunami in pure economic terms, given that the six affected provinces generated 17% of total tourism revenue for Thailand in 2004. The tsunami destroyed or damaged 25% of total room capacity in the six provinces. Year on year comparison of tourism figures from January to June showed a 53% drop in tourist arrivals in the affected provinces.²³

Latest figures show revenue losses from tourism at USD 1.4 billion,²⁴ as the recovery in the tourism sector

Table 9: Summary of Net Impact of the Tsunami on Thailand's 2005 GDP Growth

	USD	As % GDP
I Negative Impact (1+2)	1,729,315,802	1,729,315,802
1. Tourism Losses	1,446,871,196	1,446,871,196
2. Decline in individual's income / consumption from	282,444,607	282,444,607
(a) Loss in tourism-related incomes	14,609,204	14,609,204
(b) Loss in fishing / fisheries income	267,835,403	267,835,403
II Mitigation Impact - Reconstruction & Relief	1,068,176,284	1,068,176,284
(a) Assistance from Government	147,601,656	147,601,656
(b) Bank credits	920,574,629	920,574,629
III Net impact	661,139,518	661,139,518

Source: Bank of Thailand, Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, DDPM, World Bank staff estimations

Assumptions:

1. Assume 20,000 people lost jobs for 3 months. Average income for each is USD 243.5.
2. Assume fishing revenues are reduced by half this year from the damages on fishing boats and hatcheries.

²¹ ADPC report, August 2005

²² ADPC report, August 2005

²³ Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT), January 2005

²⁴ Table 9

has been slower than anticipated. When adding these losses to the damage sustained by tourism infrastructure estimated at USD 340.9 million,²⁵ the impact on the tourism sector is approximately USD 1.8 billion.

Fisheries

The tsunami caused heavy damage to fishing boats and gear as well as to the aquaculture infrastructure located in the Andaman Sea, and consequently affected the livelihood of large numbers of fisher folk in the coastal areas of the tsunami affected provinces.

The assessment of the damage to the fisheries sector is shown in Table 10 below.

Agriculture and Livestock

The tsunami washed away existing crops or damaged them through the salt water it deposited in the soil. It also damaged oil palm and coconut plantations as trees were uprooted by the action of the waves. The total agricultural land affected by seawater intrusion was estimated at about 2,000 hectares and approximately 1,200 farming families were affected by the tsunami. The agriculture sector sustained damages of around USD 0.2 million.²⁸ Production losses based on loss of standing crops, reduction in productivity for the following two years and the cost of reinstating the plantations were estimated at USD 2.4 million.²⁹ Thus,

Table 10: Damage to the Fisheries Sector

Province	Hatcheries (persons)	Fishing boats (boats)	Fishing gear (per person)	Total (USD)
Krabi	892	1,044	1,390	4,667,556
Phang Nga	1,807	1,876	991	22,235,658
Phuket	740	1,441	721	8,398,129
Ranong	1,229	776	845	4,157,243
Satun	1,127	31	1,438	2,907,079
Trang	480	817	1,283	1,678,451
Total	6,275	5,985	6,668	44,044,117

Source: DDPM report, July 2005

The projected losses of catch in the fisheries sector and production losses in aquaculture were assessed at USD 94.5 million.²⁶

In addition, there was extensive damage to cage aquaculture and to other fish farming, causing damages valued at USD 26 million.²⁷

Thus, on adding the projected losses to the damage, the total estimated impact of the tsunami in the fishery and aquaculture sector is estimated to be USD 138.6 million.

the economic impact of the tsunami on the agriculture sector amounts to USD 2.5 million.

Over 5,000 cattle/buffaloes, 8,600 sheep/goats/pigs and 521,000 poultry were affected by the tsunami, of which over 420 cattle/buffaloes, 2,600 sheep/goats/pigs and 7,700 poultry birds perished. The shortage of feed for the surviving animals was also a critical problem for the 5,000 livestock farmers affected by the tsunami.³⁰ The tsunami caused loss of livestock estimated around USD 0.4 million.³¹

Infrastructure

Physical infrastructure and utility systems were destroyed or damaged by the tsunami in the six affected provinces. Electricity, water supply, transport and communication systems were estimated to have sustained damages of USD 25.9 million, and revenue losses of USD 20.9 million.³²

²⁵ ADPC report, August 2005

²⁶ ADPC report, August 2005

²⁷ Report of Joint FAO/MOAC Detailed Technical Damages and Needs assessment Mission in Fisheries and Agriculture Sectors in Tsunami Affected Six provinces in Thailand, 11-24 January 2005

²⁸ DDPM report, July 2005

²⁹ ADPC report, August 2005

³⁰ DLD/MOAC, January 2005

³¹ DDPM report, July 2005

³² ADPC report, August 2005



Loss of tourism industry livelihoods has meant the need to learn new skills. These women in Ban Talay Nok, Ranong province, are generating income for their families and community through an ILO-assisted soap-making initiative. Photo: ILO



Important coastal infrastructures such as roads, canals and boat piers have been rebuilt. Photo shows the rebuilding of Sriraya Pier, Lanta Island. Photo: UNDP

PART 2 THAILAND'S RESPONSE TO THE TSUNAMI

The Royal Thai Government led an effective emergency response to the largest natural disaster in Thailand's history, including a massive forensic operation for identifying the bodies of thousands of foreign visitors and Thai citizens. Basic humanitarian needs of local communities were addressed within days. Most of the reconstruction and rehabilitation has been completed and the longer-term recovery of the local economy and communities is now the major focus of the national response.

One year after the tsunami, Thailand is now faced with a number of longer-term challenges to ensure the sustainable recovery of affected communities. Issues of key concern include the need for solving land disputes, addressing the housing situation, livelihood recovery of poorer and vulnerable communities, rights of migrant workers, long-term social protection, improved local governance and community participation, environmental rehabilitation, and community-based disaster preparedness.

■ I Emergency Response

Thailand adopted a three-phase response strategy to the disaster. Phase one focused on search and rescue

(SAR) of survivors and the recovery and identification of human remains; phase two on preventing infectious diseases and secondary losses amongst those who survived the tragedy; and phase three on reconstruction and longer-term rehabilitation of those affected.

Search for Survivors

The entire civil and military apparatus of the RTG was mobilized to cope with the massive emergency response. The foremost priority was clearly the search and rescue operations. Thousands of people, including many foreign tourists, were stranded on small islands and remote beaches.

Helicopters of the Royal Navy were pressed into service to search for and evacuate survivors and to deliver essential supplies. The Royal Navy aircraft carrier was stationed outside Phuket to support SAR operations. The Third Fleet stationed in Phuket, the Phang Nga naval base and the Air Coastal Defence Command sent ships for search and rescue missions on Surin and Phra Thong Islands and to other affected areas. Military personnel were also deployed to search for survivors in the Khao Lak area in Phang Nga. More than 5,000 soldiers joined 20,000 local officials and volunteers

in the rescue operation in the affected provinces. The Army and private telecommunication enterprises deployed satellite vehicles to support the communication system. Thai volunteers provided extraordinary assistance in the SAR operations.

The government set up a crisis coordination centre in Phuket. Immediately thereafter, all the affected provinces set up crisis centres at provincial city halls to provide assistance to the thousands of victims and their families, including foreign tourists needing to be evacuated and repatriated. Twenty four hour call centres were set up to provide information on the dead and missing. To coordinate information on the missing, a special communication system was set up to link relief operation centres in Phuket, Krabi and Phang Nga.

Many countries sent in search and rescue workers, and military deployments with specialized boats, helicopters and equipment. Divers from several countries assisted in the search for survivors and bodies. More than 2,900 survivors were rescued and over 100 dead bodies were recovered from the sea during this time.

Coping with the Large Number of Fatalities

An immediate priority was to deal with the large number of dead bodies, more than half of them of foreigners. The RTG launched the most extensive forensic operation in history to identify the bodies of the tsunami victims. Six forensic teams were immediately mobilised. Police teams were established to facilitate the collection of DNA data to help identify the dead bodies. The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation announced guidelines for the Thai Police and Provincial Governors on repatriation procedures for the bodies of foreigners, and the issuing of death certificates.

The temple of Wat Yanyao in Phang Nga was transformed into a massive makeshift morgue, with Dr. Khunying Porntip, the foremost forensic specialist of Thailand, heading a corpse clearing centre established there to identify the bodies, supported by volunteers and NGOs. Another makeshift morgue was set up at Wat Ban Muang, also in Phang Nga.

The Government issued an appeal to individuals and organizations for help in retrieving victims' bodies. DNA samples, fingerprints, and dental records were obtained from each corpse to enable identification,

including records of the bodies' condition and descriptions, accessories, etc., so that relatives could check and claim them. A DNA search and matching centre was established to enable matching of DNA from relatives with that collected from corpses. The Ministry of Information and Communication Technology also set up an official website to make available DNA information on tsunami victims to help identify them. Authorities even installed microchips in about 1,000 bodies pending claim by relatives to facilitate identification.

4,148 bodies had been identified by October 2005; 1,247 bodies still remained to be identified.

Box 1 An Insider's Account of Work in the Morgue at Wat Yanyao

Many foreign tourists who survived the disaster spoke highly of the compassion and hospitality that the Thai people showed after the killer waves struck. Tributes were also paid to many Thai volunteers who worked tirelessly on the difficult task of identification of bodies. After several days of work they were still touching corpses only after a "Wai" (paying respect with folded hands) and saying "Khaw Thot" (sorry) to express how deep was their respect for the victims. In the midst of this enormous tragedy they remained very human. As one foreign volunteer who worked alongside on identification of bodies at Wat Yanyao said on leaving "We thank you, our Thai friends, for your politeness and humanity and for the expertise that you put at the disposal of the victims. Cremating them would have been easier, but you accepted our strange requests not to."

Source: The Nation, 15 January 2005

Assistance to Foreign Tourists

Within 10 days of the disaster the Immigration Bureau had assisted almost 5,000 victims, mostly foreigners, to return home, helping thousands of tourists who had lost all their belongings, including their passports. The Immigration Bureau also set up centres at airport arrival halls to assist the foreigners arriving to check on their families and friends killed, injured or missing. The RTG waived visa extension fees for foreigners who needed to overstay as a result of the disaster and paid tourists' airfare in case they needed assistance to return home. The RTG provided emergency assistance of USD 243 for each foreign tourist, as well as accommodation,

food and transport. Emergency assistance of USD 1.84 million had been given to 3,607 tourists by October 2005³³. The Ministry of Tourism arranged to cover the expenses incurred by foreigners who came to Thailand in search of their relatives, as well as funeral expenses for the foreign tourists who died in the tragedy. The Ministry of Public Health covered the medical expenses incurred by the foreign tourists who sustained injuries and provided assistance of USD 243 to each of the injured. The RTG also set up a website showing details of belongings of tourists who died in the tsunami so that relatives could claim the recovered items.

Relief Operations -provision of shelter, food, water, medical services

Despite the scale of the disaster, the RTG is widely acknowledged to have led an effective emergency response, including prompt provision of relief supplies and health services. One of the most striking features of the relief operations was the extensive efforts of Thai volunteers in providing emergency relief. The Thai public contributed generously with relief supplies, donating clothing, blood and bottled water and providing meals at crisis centres. Extensive efforts were made to reach relief supplies to the affected areas. The Thai Red Cross played a critical role in coordinating the delivery of public donations to affected communities.

The tsunami had left thousands of people homeless; they crowded into provincial rescue centres. Temporary shelters were set up in town halls, schools, district

Box 3 Tsunami Aftermath: Shocked World Bands Together

Scores of students worked as interpreters and volunteers at relief camps for foreign tourists. At camps such as the one at Thammasat University in Bangkok, more than 600 survivors from 25 countries took shelter and received free medical care, food, transportation, long distance calls and even internet services.

Source: The Nation, 29 December 2005

offices and on vacant lands, many organised and run by Thai community organizations and volunteers.

The Ministry of Public Health mobilized more than 200 doctors who immediately moved to the affected areas. The health system responded effectively, with clean water being distributed, children being immunized and disease surveillance systems in place. The Ministry of Public Health set up a command centre in Phuket led by the Deputy Permanent Secretary to coordinate health services, epidemic surveillance and emergency medical response for the affected areas. Preventing the spread of communicable diseases and the outbreaks of dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid, food poisoning and hepatitis were the main priorities of the Ministry of Public Health at this stage. There was no outbreak of epidemics reported after the disaster, and secondary loss of life was limited as a result of the effective emergency

Box 2 The Relief Camp at Bang Muang

One of the largest camps was the one at Bang Muang. Though originally planned for 400, the camp eventually provided shelter to 850 families (3,500 people), most from nearby Ban Nam Kem, Thailand's worst-hit village, where over 2000 people died and 1,300 houses were destroyed. What made the Bang Muang camp unusual was that the tsunami victims themselves managed it. Community Planning Network leaders and organizers from CODI and NGOs worked with the tsunami survivors to organize the camp. Committees were set up to manage cooking, camp hygiene, water supply, medical care, visitors, children's activities, lost people, registration of newcomers and temporary house construction. Camp-wide meetings were held every evening to discuss practical aspects of camp management to make announcements and to give the committees a chance to report on the day's work.....helping the survivors get into the active mode of taking care of things themselves.

Source: Housing by People in Asia, Newsletter of Asian Coalition for Housing Rights Number 16, August 2005

³³ DDPM report, October 2005

health care and psychosocial support provided to the victims.

In general, relief supplies were more than adequate. By December 31 2004, the Governor of Phang Nga had actually appealed to people to stop sending relief items.

Compensation Schemes for Victims

In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, the RTG put in place several special assistance programmes and compensation schemes to mitigate the plight of the disaster victims.

According to data available from the Prime Minister's Office, over 285,000 people had been provided assistance by the RTG up to November 2005. Eight national Sub-Committees focusing on different categories of victims coordinated this support. (see Table 11).

The Ministry of Interior paid compensation of USD 974 to each family which suffered the loss of the head of the family and the principal breadwinner; USD 365 each was paid as compensation for those who lost their lives. The Ministry of Interior compensated the injured, paying USD 730 each for those who sustained critical injuries, USD 243 each for persons disabled by the disaster, and USD 49 each for those with minor injuries. A provision of USD 487 each was made for funeral expenses.

In addition, USD 243 was provided to each victim to procure essential tools or equipment for reclaiming

Table 11: Number of Tsunami-Affected People Assisted by the RTG

Sub-Committee on	Number (persons)
1. Assisting foreign tourists	3,607
2. Assisting tsunami affected people	162,569
3. Assisting tsunami affected fishermen	24,486
4. Assisting unemployed people	53,740
5. Assessing assistance to small vendors	7,048
6. Assessing assistance to large business entrepreneurs	7,232
7. Providing accommodation for tsunami affected people	1,945
8. Assisting tsunami affected students	24,701
Total	285,328

Source: Office of Prime Minister website, November 2005

livelihoods. The Ministry of Interior provided emergency compensation of USD 85 to each household for kitchenware, utensils etc., USD 7 per household to obtain toilet items, USD 24 per person for clothing, USD 24 per schoolchild for school uniform and USD 12 per person for bedclothes.³⁴

The Ministry of Labour (MOL) provided compensation for loss of livelihoods. Those who lost their jobs were paid USD 4 per day for a period of 30 days. Small vendors who lost their businesses were paid USD 487 each as compensation.³⁵

Table 12: Government Support to Fisheries

Province	Small fishing boat		Large fishing boat		Fishing tools		Hatcheries		Others		Total	
	(persons)	(USD)	(persons)	(USD)	(persons)	(USD)	(persons)	(USD)	(persons)	(USD)	(persons)	(USD)
Krabi	1,741	1,327,365	42	188,436	1,561	289,574	1,184	392,402	23	6,580	3,643	2,204,357
Phang Nga	2,070	2,078,615	102	359,848	235	91,173	1,526	907,897	608	174,997	3,650	3,612,529
Phuket	1,141	667,571	140	344,623	11	3,786	9	4,870	824	484,725	1,995	1,505,574
Ranong	516	152,262	297	420,199	124	58,021	1,037	410,720	404	126,617	2,091	1,167,819
Satun	1,031	226,592	49	64,628	2,523	378,854	1,656	960,732	6	1,315	4,716	1,632,560
Trang	852	245,364	4	7,012	1,608	79,717	613	262,152	46	38,736	2,591	632,982
Total	7,351	4,697,769	634	1,384,746	6,062	901,126	6,025	2,938,772	1,911	832,970	18,686	10,755,822

Source: DDPM website, October 2005

³⁴ Office of Prime Minister website, November 2005

³⁵ Office of Prime Minister website, November 2005

Compensation was also paid to teachers and students through the Ministry of Education, which provided USD 609 to each orphan student and USD 365 to each student affected by the disaster.³⁶

II Long Term Recovery

Livelihoods Recovery

Support to Recovery of Fisheries

The tsunami affected over 400 fishing communities along Thailand's Andaman coast. The waves washed away fishing boats and gear, and with them the livelihoods of 30,000 fishing households. The RTG compensation scheme promised USD 1,500 for fishermen who lost small boats and USD 5,000 for the big ones. However, thousands of the boats lost were not registered. The RTG agreed to pay compensation equivalent to 70% of the actual damage to fishermen who lost unregistered boats or fishing equipment. The RTG had provided assistance of USD 11 million by November 2005.

In many cases, especially for unregistered boats, the compensation from the RTG was not sufficient to repair and rebuild fishing boats and replace lost fishing gear; fishermen were unable to go out to sea

and earn a living again. The efforts of the RTG were supplemented by a large number of national and international agencies and aid groups that joined in to help fisherfolk. A number of organizations came together under the umbrella of the Save Andaman Network³⁷ and provided USD 1 million³⁸ to support fishing communities in building boatyards, building and repairing boats, and providing boat engines and fishing gear to support the livelihood recovery of the affected communities. International agencies such as the FAO are working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives on in-depth technical assessment for determining the level of fishing capacity and the promotion of community-based coastal natural resource management, in close collaboration with NGOs.

The RTG recognized five key challenges in rehabilitation of the fisheries sector. These included the provision of fishing boats and gear; impact on natural resources and fishing grounds; damage mitigation plans; safety at sea; and sustainable fisheries development. It also enunciated three principles for rehabilitation - an integrated rehabilitation plan, management for sustainable development and human resource development.³⁹ The capacity building needs identified for the medium-and long-term included training in

Table 13: Government Support to Small Businesses

Province	Support for restarting businesses		Livelihood tools		Others		Total	
	(persons)	(USD)	(persons)	(USD)	(persons)	(USD)	(persons)	(USD)
Krabi	949	278,208	949	185,099	7	3,409	950	466,715
Phang Nga	640	186,900	640	124,763	-	-	640	311,663
Phuket	3,411	923,886	3,411	737,083	-	-	3,411	1,660,969
Ranong	49	14,317	49	9,545	12	5,235	50	29,097
Satun	2	584	2	390	-	-	2	974
Trang	96	24,056	14	2,727	-	-	96	26,784
Total	5,147	1,427,952	5,065	1,059,606	19	8,644	5,149	2,496,202

Source: DDPM website, November 2005

³⁶ Office of Prime Minister website, November 2005

³⁷ Save Andaman Network (SAN) is the network of community organizations, private sector, and public sector formed on the 28th December, 2004 to provide immediate and long-term relief for the tsunami-affected communities along the Andaman Coast of Thailand. The members of SAN include the Federation of Southern Fisherfolk, NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD -South), Community Organizations Development Institute -Southern region, Rakpaktai Projects: Dab Ban Dab Muang and Rian Ru Yu Dee Tee Pak Tai, Four regions Slum Network, Foundation for Children, Thai Volunteer Service, Wildlife Fund Thailand (under the Royal Patronage of H.M. The Queen), San Saeng Arun Foundation, etc. Sustainable Development Foundation, NGO-Coordinating Committee on Development (NGO-COD), Thai Cement Foundation are the secretariat and serve as a coordination unit. Additionally, SAN also works closely with Chumchon Thai Foundation and the Community Development Institute

³⁸ Rebuilding Lives, Reviving Communities After the Tsunami, Save Andaman Network, 9 month progress report, January-September, 2005

³⁹ Report of the CONSRN Regional workshop- The rehabilitation of fisheries and aquaculture in coastal communities of tsunami affected countries in Asia, 28 February - 1 March 2005, Bangkok, Thailand

fishing boat building and repair, micro credit and revolving fund management training for village level fishing organizations, and training in alternative marine-based livelihoods such as sea farming and off-shore cage culture.⁴⁰ Meanwhile in the short term, as the fishermen try to rebuild their livelihoods with the help of these initiatives, fuel prices have risen by an unprecedented 40%,⁴¹ stifling their recovery. Some fishing communities have set up petrol funds to cope with this additional challenge.⁴²

Support to Recovery of Small Businesses

The RTG supported small businesses in order for them to restart their livelihoods, and had provided USD 2.5 million by November 2005.

The Ministry of Labour provided USD 5 million for creating jobs and upgrading skills for workers who were rendered jobless by the tsunami.

Support to Recovery of Tourism

Many of the worst affected areas in Thailand were busy tourist destinations. Tourism in the region was the most important source of revenue and the biggest provider of livelihoods, both in the formal and informal sectors. A key priority of the RTG was therefore the rehabilitation of the tourism infrastructure, and initiatives to get the tourists to return to these destinations.

In February 2005, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) convened a meeting of tourism experts from 42 countries, the private sector and several international organizations. The meeting produced the Phuket Action Plan (PAP) to speed recovery in the affected destinations and to restore travellers' confidence. The PAP focused on the "human element," developing assistance to unemployed tourism workers, "saving jobs, re-launching small tourism-related businesses and recovering the visitor flow that makes these

Table 14: Government Support to Unemployed Workers

	Province						Department of Labour Protection and Welfare
	Krabi	Phang Nga	Phuket	Ranong	Satun	Trang	
Employment project							
Budget (USD)	772,389	1,261,700	643,657	128,731	1,290	1,290	-
Number of beneficiaries	6,000	9,800	5,000	1,000	100	100	-
Job provision							
Budget (USD)	1,826	2,435	1,826	1,522	1,217	1,217	-
Number of beneficiaries	6,000	10,000	5,000	1,000	500	500	-
Labour transferring service							
Budget (USD)	2,191	2,557	1,461	1,461	365	730	-
Number of beneficiaries	300	350	200	200	50	100	-
Job creation project							
Budget (USD)	46,769	46,769	52,615	35,077	17,538	23,384	-
Number of beneficiaries	160	160	180	120	60	80	-
Job training project							
Budget (USD)	87,655	136,742	718,733	50,840	50,840	50,840	-
Number of beneficiaries	800	1,248	6,560	464	464	464	-
Investment project							
Budget (USD)	-	-	-	-	-	-	980,286
Number of beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,340
Total							
Budget (USD)	911,007	1,450,488	1,418,623	217,674	82,892	89,105	980,286
Number of beneficiaries	13,260	21,558	16,940	2,784	1,174	1,244	28,340

Source: DDPM website, November 2005

⁴⁰ Report of Joint FAO/MOAC Detailed Technical Damages and Needs Assessment Mission in Fisheries and Agriculture Sectors in Tsunami Affected Six Provinces in Thailand, 11-24 January 2005

⁴¹ World Bank, December, 2005

⁴² Rebuilding Lives, Reviving Communities After the Tsunami, Save Andaman Network, 9 month progress report, January-September, 2005

economies work." There was criticism, however, that the PAP was not being followed nor monitored in a systematic, transparent manner that involved all the relevant stakeholders, including local communities.⁴³

The slower than expected rebound of the tourism sector affected the recovery of more than 100,000 tourism livelihoods affected by the tsunami⁴⁴, which continue to suffer the impact of the so called "second wave."⁴⁵ The lower number of tourist arrivals is continuing to hurt workers in the formal tourism sector - as a result, many jobs have been lost, or incomes significantly reduced, especially in some of the worst affected areas. Livelihoods dependent on the tourism related informal economy - the masseur, handicraft seller, beachfront vendor etc. - have also been affected. Many of those who lost jobs in the formal sector have had to join the informal economy for survival. They continue to need support in regaining their livelihoods, enhancing and diversifying their skills, developing new products and services and getting access to new markets. Facilitating access to adequate financial services for micro and small businesses is also needed to assist in the rehabilitation process.

Meanwhile the RTG continues to support measures to speed up the recovery of the tourism sector, with special packages and incentives to stimulate tourism in the affected areas. The Cabinet approved a budget of USD 93.7 million to revive tourism in the tsunami-affected provinces, including incentives to stimulate domestic tourism by supporting low-priced fares and room rates, encouraging civil servants and state enterprise employees to take vacations in the area, and to establish duty-free shops. The RTG also approved tax relief to businesses, and the Bank of Thailand provided soft loans through commercial banks to assist entrepreneurs affected by the disaster, and established the Tsunami SME Fund and the Tsunami Recovery Fund to assist the rebuilding of affected businesses.⁴⁶

An extra USD 19.5 million was added to the marketing and promotion budget for tourism, with a post-disaster strategy focusing on new markets and new products.

The Tourism Restoration Committee was mandated to oversee and execute the restoration strategy for tourism in the tsunami-affected region. The measures for recovery and development of tourism in the area included reviving Patong and Kamala Beaches in Phuket and redeveloping the hardest hit areas of Khao Lak and Phi Phi Island. It was also decided that new facilities and tourist amenities would be built in accordance with stringent safety regulations, set back from the beach, and the areas planned and re-zoned in line with the principles of sustainable tourism.

It will be important to embrace the opportunity to go beyond the immediate recovery needs of affected communities, and address the wider issues of their longer term sustainable development, especially the most marginalized, including women, children, migrants and minorities.

Social Recovery

Social Protection Measures for Children

The tsunami resulted in the temporary erosion of a protective environment for an estimated 50,000 children. The weakening or break down of normal child protection mechanisms increased their vulnerability. The immediate national response to ensure adequate protection for these children was strong and effective. Almost all children who lost parents were cared for by their extended families; a strong psychological recovery programme for 150,000 children was quickly put into place. Crucial to children's psychological well being was their return to school. The school buildings that were damaged by the disaster were urgently repaired and temporary classrooms were erected. In some cases, arrangements were made for children to attend nearby schools. In one case, children attended school at their teacher's house. As a result more than 75 percent of schoolchildren in tsunami-affected areas were able to return to school two weeks after the disaster⁴⁷. Expansion of the psychosocial recovery programme, with a focus on schools and the involvement of teachers, helped children cope with fear and stress, promoting full attendance by the second month.

⁴³ Post-tsunami reconstruction and tourism: a second disaster, Report by Tourism Concern, October 2005

⁴⁴ Tsunami: the Country Team Response (UNCT)

⁴⁵ ILO Contribution to Tsunami One Year Later Report, November 2005

⁴⁶ New strategy for the recovery of tourism after tsunami, Tourism Authority of Thailand, March 11, 2005

⁴⁷ UNICEF tsunami report for UNCT, November 2005

Box 4 Trauma of Thai Child Survivors

Prajak Changreua, the director of education services for Krabi, said after the disaster that he wanted to make sure that all the region's children could still go to school. "It's important to keep children in school right now, because their school is like their second home. They know people and feel safe," he said. "It also gives us a clearer picture of who is still missing, and who is in need of our help."

Source: BBC News World Edition, 9 January 2005; news.bbc.co.uk

This was a major success for the RTG and its partners particularly UNICEF, and Thai and international NGOs which supported this effort.

There was a great deal of concern also for orphans. Those not cared for by families were put under the care of state-run orphanages or at boarding schools where they received free meals and education until transferred to two special boarding schools being built for the children orphaned by the tsunami disaster. His Majesty the King of Thailand donated USD 767,000 for building the two schools.

Following the disaster, the Mental Health Department (DOMH) mapped out a strategic plan focusing on four different types of affected children: those orphaned by the tsunami, those who witnessed the catastrophe, those whose parents lost their jobs and homes, and those who had poor living standards even before the tsunami struck. These children are supported by a two-year mental relief programme. In Takua Pa District, a mental health care centre was established to conduct surveillance on children's mental health and to evaluate their psychological conditions after the tsunami. A team of 500 psychologists was mobilised in the affected areas to provide advice to teachers and relatives in caring for the affected children.

The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security continues to provide assistance for the rehabilitation of tsunami orphans and children affected by the tsunami, by taking care of and supporting the education of 2,182 children. The Ministry has established centres to care for mothers and young children, where activities include health check-ups, child development, and art therapy as a mean of psychosocial recovery. They are

also responsible for the safety and security of children - ensuring the prevention of child trafficking, coordinating the search for missing children, and providing scholarships through the Ministry of Education. The Ministry plans to establish ten centres for early childhood care and development - seven in Phang Nga and one each in Ranong, Phuket and Krabi⁴⁸.

Measures for Psychosocial Support and Coping with Trauma

The tsunami tragedy took a psychological toll on both adults and children. Post-disaster trauma made it difficult for affected people to get back to a normal life; disruption and lack of livelihoods and employment compounded the problem. The Department of Mental Health launched a sustained effort to support those who were affected in dealing with the trauma and stress of having lived through the disaster⁴⁹.

It mobilised staff response teams with psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, nurses and pharmacists covering each affected district. These teams provided individual and group counselling as well as medication for those in need. Home visits are currently conducted on a weekly basis, and the programme is scheduled to continue with monthly visits for two years. Relatives

Box 5 Trauma Risk for Tsunami Survivors

Somchai Chakrabhand, head of the Mental Health Department, said that about 30% of people in tsunami-hit areas showed signs of moderate post-traumatic stress disorder, such as being unable to sleep or look at the sea. Another 20% were "very significantly affected," he added displaying symptoms such as an obsession with waiting for the return of their loved ones. "Without the necessary help to deal with this mental trauma and the issues surrounding the mental health fallout of the disaster, the long-term effects could be as devastating as the tsunami itself... a second tsunami."

Source: BBC News World Edition, 2 February 2005; news.bbc.co.uk

⁴⁸ Ministry of Social Development and Human Security report, 28 November 2005

⁴⁹ The Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health, November 2005; www.dmh.go.th/english

Box 6 Volunteers Show the Way

The quick, effective Thai mental health response to the tsunami was seen as a model of how a response should be organised and delivered. One reason for this was the existence of Village Health Volunteers-ordinary people, nominated by the community, whose role is to serve as the conduit between the community and the hospital. They are provided basic training on psychological support. These volunteers -some 700,000 in all- are from all walks of life, and even in normal times, are a source of support for those in their community who need it. After the tsunami, these volunteers were mobilised from all over Thailand, and played a key role in the recovery process of those affected people who needed a shoulder to cry on rather than clinical interventions.

Source: Moving Beyond the tsunami, the WHO Story, WHO, 2005

of the missing or deceased who need follow up services, even in provinces not affected by the tsunami, are referred for follow-up in their home province.

A Mental Health Centre was opened near Khao Lak in March 2005. Response teams based at this centre deliver interventions and rehabilitation support and monitor tsunami survivors, particularly in the worst affected areas.⁵⁰

DOMH also arranged outreach to schools to expand psychological education to assist in coping with trauma. Counselling, drugs and treatment have been provided to victims as per the following table.

Table 15: Psychological Support to Victims

Province	No. of Services	Types of Services		
		Psychiatric Drugs	Counselling	Medical Treatment
Krabi	3664	839	3799	1114
Phang Nga	9136	2795	9160	2674
Phuket	2600	634	2669	833
Ranong	1484	178	1364	316
Satun	704	273	226	458
Trang	614	6	594	156
Total	18,202	4,725	17,812	5,551

Comments: one patient may receive more than one service and more than once

Source: The Mental Health Centre (MHC) for Thai Tsunami Disaster, November 2005

Support to Migrant Workers

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) made available clothes and medicines received in donations for distribution amongst the migrant communities with help from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and national and international NGOs. The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) is working in collaboration with NGOs and international organizations to provide migrants with humanitarian assistance and access to health services in the tsunami-affected provinces.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and IOM, employers, labour groups and NGOs have supported the re-registration of migrants to enable them to obtain work permits. Several Thai NGOs and Myanmar community-based organizations have helped tsunami survivors under a coalition called Tsunami Action Group (TAG)⁵¹. There is a need, however, to improve coordination to minimize overlapping approaches, activities and coverage areas, and channel these efforts into sustainable public service delivery mechanisms in the long term.⁵²

Environmental Recovery⁵³

The area affected by the tsunami is home to some spectacular natural resources and ecosystems, precious not only in themselves but also because of their critical interlinkages with life and livelihoods of affected communities. The rehabilitation of this area was thus a matter of concern not only for environmentalists and conservationists all over the world, but also for its impact on related sectors. The Department of Marine and Coastal Resources (DMCR) under the Ministry of Natural

⁵⁰ Project of continuous provision of mental intervention and rehabilitation for tsunami victims, the Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health, January 2005

⁵¹ TAG is a coalition of Thai NGOs and Myanmar-based community organizations including the MAP foundations, the Human Rights Education Institution of Burma (HREIB), grassroots human rights education and development committee and the Spirit in Education Movement (SEM)

⁵² IOM Interim Report to the WHO; 16 November 2005

⁵³ Based on information provided by Dr. Chechinda Chotiyaputta, DMCR, August 2005

Resource and Environment (MONRE) worked closely with the Department of National Parks (DNP) and the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), in collaboration with national and international partners, volunteers and academia to assess the impact, repair the damage, and promote longer term rehabilitation. The immediate task in the aftermath of the disaster was the assessment of damage to coral reefs, the removal of debris, and the restoration of damaged coral reefs to prevent them from suffering long-term damage. Supported by UNDP and UNOPS, the Phuket Marine Biologist Centre (PMBC), in collaboration with DMCR, volunteer divers, the Royal Navy, Prince of Songkla University and Kasetsart University, successfully undertook these tasks. MONRE collaborated with FAO and UNDP on the technical assessment of tsunami affected mangroves and other coastal forests to assist integrated coastal land use planning and forest ecosystem management.

The DMCR also worked closely with Chulalongkorn University to evaluate different aspects of environmental impact, and develop policies and plans to restore and protect natural resources and the environment. In the longer term, the environmental rehabilitation plans include regular monitoring of corals and maintaining them in healthy condition, protection of endangered species such as sea turtles and dugongs, preserving mangrove forests, and devising suitable policies and measures to implement rehabilitation plans in the tsunami-impacted provinces. Thailand is also now positioning itself as a knowledge centre for natural resources management, particularly of coral reefs, to share this knowledge with other countries in the region.

Table 16: Government Agencies Responsible for House Construction

Province	Government agencies responsible for construction of houses
Krabi	Defense Ministry
Phang Nga	Army and Navy
Phuket	Private Companies / contractors
Ranong	Air Force
Satun	Provincial
Trang	National Housing Authority

Source: Department of Social Development and Welfare, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, January 2005

The MONRE, in collaboration with the Asian Institute of Technology, World Wild Life Fund for Nature and IUCN, is being supported by UNEP in mainstreaming and integration of environmental concerns in reconstruction and rehabilitation activities, as well as supporting Integrated Coastal Zone Management and ecosystem restoration. The MONRE, with support from UNEP, is developing a series of digital maps to help rehabilitation of damaged mangrove formations.

The Office of National Resources and Environment Policies and Planning (ONEP) under MONRE is putting in place legislation to protect the environment and assist in the rehabilitation of natural resources in the affected provinces. The legislation would (i) prohibit illegal fishing gear such as trawl nets and push nets to be used in coastal zones 3,000 meters away from the shorelines; (ii) specify regulations to avoid any activities that lead to environmental degradation such as mangrove encroachment, deforestation, waste discharge, and coral damage; (iii) adopt the Building Control act to control the infrastructure and buildings to be developed in coastal areas; (iv) and ensure that land use is environment friendly.

Provision of Shelter

As a measure of immediate relief, families whose houses had been destroyed or damaged were provided emergency shelter in relief camps. As a next step towards the recovery effort, temporary and permanent shelters were built to house the affected families. The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security was assigned the task of coordinating with various government agencies efforts to provide shelter to those made homeless by the tsunami. A number of agencies, including the military, the Ministry of Defence, National Housing Authority, provincial government, and private companies and contractors, were assigned the responsibilities of rebuilding the houses. For the 3,361 people who sought government assistance in housing, 2,688 houses had been built by November 2005. The design and building of houses according to the needs of beneficiaries, as well as in regard to better land use, management, and adherence to building codes and regulations is a continuing challenge.

Disaster Preparedness and Early Warning Systems

Since the tsunami, the RTG has focused considerable attention and resources on the establishment of an

early warning system and putting in place a national disaster preparedness plan, not only to address the safety and security concerns of the Thai people, but also to establish Thailand as a safe destination for international travellers, and thus restore the confidence of tourists and tourism revenues.

At the 29 January 2005 Ministerial Meeting on Tsunami Early Warning Arrangements, the RTG advocated for the establishment of a regional tsunami early warning arrangement and established a Voluntary Trust Fund of USD 10 million to contribute towards the strengthening of national and regional capacities for early warning. To make the tsunami early warning system sustainable, the RTG has endeavoured to move towards the establishment of an end-to-end multi-hazard early warning system.

The end-to-end warning system encompasses technical elements ranging from geophysical observation to issuing of warnings, and preparedness elements that include building the capacities of institutions (national down to local) to respond and undertake mitigation measures, with a feedback mechanism that allows post-event assessment to provide guidance to the managers and operators of the system. While the technical system is being developed and integrated into operation, efforts are being undertaken to build capacities of the relevant authorities and vulnerable communities.

The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), the principal government agency for disaster management, supported by the UNDP, is working on the enhancement of emergency management, development of community networks for community-based early warning systems, and public education and awareness. DDPM has also initiated the development of a comprehensive and integrated disaster database system, which would be a national clearing-house of disaster risk management information.

One of the key steps in this initiative was the establishment of the National Disaster Warning Centre (NDWC), which opened in May 2005 to function as a centralized unit receiving, monitoring, processing and relaying critical information on impending natural disasters and issuing public warnings in such an event. The RTG also plans to install sixty-two warning towers fitted with signal receivers. Twenty-four towers are

expected to be ready by year-end, and the remaining thirty-eight towers by March next year.

Evacuation drills have been organised in the affected provinces to test technology and community response. The Ministry of Education has prepared handbooks on natural disaster response procedures for school administrators, teachers, fishermen and other coastal communities.

III Coordination Mechanisms

Relief and rescue operations at this unprecedented scale called for strong and effective coordination mechanisms. The RTG, led by the Prime Minister, was at the helm of this operation.

Government Coordination Mechanisms

Deputy Prime Ministers and Ministers were assigned to be in charge of the four most affected provinces, Phang Nga, Krabi, Phuket, and Ranong. A coordination centre was immediately established in Phuket, and the Interior Minister was directed to coordinate the search and rescue and relief operations in all affected provinces.

Even though no national preparedness plan was in existence, the legal framework and resulting structural arrangements for disaster management were relatively clear, national disaster management being under the direct authority of the Prime Minister, who directs various bodies of the administration through the Minister of Interior and the National Civil Defense Council. This structure, replicated at provincial and district levels, under the authority of the Governor and of the District Civil Defense Director, coordinated the implementation of the national response.

Given this clear line of control, no ad hoc structures were created; the Royal Thai Armed Forces and other Ministries being brought into the response framework through the National Defense Council. The Thai Red Cross was integrated into the response at provincial level. The system, well supported by resources available from the national budget, generally worked effectively.

The involvement of the Royal Thai Armed forces in the relief operation during the first week provided much needed support at the local level. Line Ministries and

Departments also deployed staff and resources to the region in support of local authorities.

Three Deputy Prime Ministers were assigned responsibilities for long-term coordination of the recovery work - overseeing the recovery of the environmental sector, the recovery of livelihoods and the establishment of a tsunami early warning system, respectively.

In January 2005, RTG agencies were given the responsibility for recovery work. Provincial governments were made responsible for the cleaning up of affected beaches and streets; the Public Works Department for infrastructure repair and maintenance; the Ministry of Natural Resources for clean water sources and monitoring water quality and supply; the Agricultural Ministry and the Thai Military for assisting fishermen in repair and building of fishing boats; the Finance Ministry for assisting businesses obtain loans for business recovery initiatives; the Education Ministry for rehabilitating schools and ensuring that all orphans were provided free board and education. The Interior Ministry was assigned to oversee the establishment of temporary and permanent housing in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and the Thai Military.

Coordination of International Assistance

Coordination of Forensic Operations

Coordination issues impacted on the difficult and painstaking task of victim identification. Lack of coordination between the many international forensic teams caused delays in the work of repatriation of bodies of the tsunami victims. Initially, each country team was using its own DNA methods, and overlapping identification efforts by governments were slowing down DNA testing. The Thai Tsunami Victim Identification (TTVI) Committee was set up under the Interior Minister, comprising representatives from the Police, and Interior, Justice, Foreign Affairs and Public Health Ministries, to ensure better coordination and resolve disputes arising between different agencies dealing with the sensitive and delicate task of victim identification. The Committee also ensured that forensic officials from all agencies used TTVI standards on recovered bodies. Interpol and at least 20 other national police forces took part in the forensic operation.

Mechanisms for Coordination of International Assistance

On December 27 2004, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established an "Ad Hoc Task Force on Tidal Wave Disaster" to coordinate foreign assistance and appointed a Humanitarian Relief Coordinator. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs appointed a three-person team to liaise with the UN.

On January 14 2005, with support from the World Bank and UNDP, the Prime Minister established a Sub-committee for the Coordination of International Assistance, with three task forces on (i) Coastal and marine environmental restoration efforts, with UNDP as the lead support agency; (ii) Geophysical hazards including seismic activity, sink-holes, landslides and saline incursion, with FAO as the lead support agency; and (iii) Livelihood restoration issues, with the World Bank and UNDP as the lead support agencies.

This process resulted in a useful mapping of roles, responsibilities and activities, and of matching donor offers with government needs. The UN Thailand website provided a platform for assessment reports, updates, and other relevant information. The Sub-committee and its Task Forces dissolved in March, and the rehabilitation efforts were integrated into the regular coordination mechanisms of the responsible agencies and line ministries. In March 2005, the Thai International Cooperation Agency (TICA) was assigned the role of coordinating international assistance for the longer-term recovery effort in collaboration with the DDPM, and the UN system, to track and manage donor support. In October 2005, the Donor Assistance Database (DAD) was installed in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the assistance of UNDP to aid tracking of tsunami assistance to Thailand. The database provides a record of all tsunami related projects, their funding, their status and the international partners involved. It identifies and highlights for key decision makers in government, NGOs and the private sector, as well as for members of the general public, what progress has been made and where there is still a continuing need for more assistance.

NGO Coordination and Networking

NGO networking and coordination was an important feature of the relief and recovery effort. Immediately after the disaster, the Community Organizations Devel-

⁵⁴ Chumchon Thai Foundation

opment Institute (CODI) and the Thai Community Foundation⁵⁴ met with NGOs, civic groups, community networks and government organizations operating in the southern part of the country to see how they could work jointly to assist the victims in the tsunami-affected provinces. Since providing quick and effective relief was clearly beyond the scope of any one government or organization alone, it called for the combined support, skills and resources of many groups, individuals, relief agencies and community networks. The Save the Andaman Fishing Communities Network was quickly established. The network set up six working teams, one for each province, to (i) survey the damage and begin building a common data-base on affected communities; and (ii) begin providing relief assistance to people in tsunami-hit villages, and (iii) subsequently helping the longer-term task of setting up temporary housing in relief camps and working with people to rebuild their lives and livelihoods.

As of 30 September 2005, SAN had received USD 3.6 million in donations from the public sector, private sector and NGOs, of which a total of USD 2.2 million has already been spent to provide support to 121 tsunami-affected villages in the six provinces⁵⁵.

The RTG set up a special committee led by a Deputy Prime Minister to coordinate and look after the donation of funds as money poured into countless bank accounts set up by public and private sector organizations and NGOs for assisting tsunami victims.

Box 7 People-to-People Support

The Community Planning Network, which is very active in southern Thailand, has been a key ally in tsunami rehabilitation. In the first days, the network's leader, a rubber farmer named Pooyai Gomet, mobilized men to help set up the Bang Muang camp and build temporary houses. The network helped several communities to negotiate against eviction, and organised many of the exchange visits between tsunami-affected communities. Supporting this kind of horizontal learning helped to build new networks among affected communities, and helped them tackle common problems as a combined force.

Source: Housing by People in Asia, Newsletter of Asian Coalition for Housing Rights Number 16, August 2005

IV Public Expenditure on the Tsunami Response

As of November 2005, the RTG had provided assistance to 442,460 tsunami victims to the tune of USD 1 billion, including emergency relief and reconstruction expenditure, as detailed in the tables below:

Table 17: Financial Assistance Provided to Tsunami-Affected People by the RTG

Sub-Committee on	PM Office Assistance Fund and Central Budget for fiscal year 2005 (USD)	Amount disbursed (USD)	% Disbursement
1. Assisting foreign tourists	4,654,849	1,837,315	39
2. Assisting tsunami affected people	19,926,712	18,954,543	95
3. Assisting tsunami affected fishermen	19,992,269	12,551,605	63
4. Assisting unemployed people	5,254,677	4,177,762	80
5. Assessing assistance to small vendors	3,406,866	3,360,540	99
7. Providing accommodation for tsunami affected people	2,479,182	1,158,602	47
8. Assisting tsunami affected students	9,487,698	9,373,697	99
Total	65,202,253	51,414,064	79

Source: Office of Prime Minister website, November 2005

⁵⁵ Rebuilding Lives, Reviving Communities After the Tsunami, Save Andaman Network, 9 month progress report, January-September, 2005

The RTG also provided assistance to the tune of USD 920 million to large business enterprises in the form of bank credit, USD 39 million for rehabilitation of the public sector, and USD 4.1 million for the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure.

Table 18: Financial Assistance Provided

Source of Fund	Financial assistance provided (USD million)
Central Budget (through Relief Sub-Committees)	140.98
PM Office	9.44
Bank Credit	926.67
Total	1077.09

Source: DDPM report, October 2005

V Private Sector and NGO Support

Effective engagement of civil society and the private sector was a striking feature of the relief effort. The contribution of Thai civil society and the private sector, both nationally and in the affected areas, can hardly be overstated. Major areas of contribution included transport, telecommunications, food and water. Emergency needs such as those related to bottled water, were entirely covered by private and NGO contributions. The RTG had received USD 32 million in public donations by December 2005.⁵⁶

Box 8 Boat-Building Friends in the Private Sector

Alliances between communities, NGOs and businesses have gone a long way in solving villagers' real needs. "Our company was looking for ways to help the tsunami victims and to ensure the assistance really reached them," said Prayong Hirunyanich, CEO of Michelin Siam, one corporate supporter of the community boatyards. They learnt through SAN about the fishermen's needs for community boat yards and decided to help. Michelin is supporting 12 community boatyards in 5 provinces, where 304 boats had been repaired by mid-May.

Source: Housing by People in Asia, Newsletter of Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Number 16, August 2005

Although, the total value of financial and in-kind contributions from the private sector and NGOs is difficult to estimate, it has been a pillar of solidarity and support for the reconstruction effort. The Thai private sector has generously provided funds and resources to the support the long-term recovery especially as regards the provision of housing, and support to livelihoods. Business and employer associations have provided vocational training and skills upgrading. The private sector has worked alongside NGOs to support the provision of boats and income generating assets.

VI Lessons Learnt from the Initial Emergency Response⁵⁷

It is widely acknowledged that the RTG led an effective emergency response. However, given the magnitude of the operation, it was almost inevitable that certain limitations be revealed at different levels.

While the direction and line of control from the top was clear, problems emerged at the local level, often relating to distribution of compensation and relief items. Many of those looking for compensation complained of staff shortages, insufficient guidance and "unsystematic" work procedures.⁵⁸

Another set of problems relates to the management of contributions. The disaster triggered an unprecedented outpouring of national and international generosity. The scale of the disaster and the attention generated by media brought contributions from national and international actors. However, large quantities of inappropriate in-kind donations could not be utilized. Managing these placed a considerable and unnecessary strain on already over-burdened disaster management authorities. The arrival of large numbers of inexperienced volunteers and well wishers added to the burden on the system.

⁵⁶ Prime Minister Office website, December 2005

⁵⁷ Based on the Report and Summary of Main Conclusions, National Workshop on Tsunami Lessons Learned and Best Practices in Thailand, Bangkok 30 - 31 May 2005; and Newspaper articles from January to June 2005

⁵⁸ Bangkok Post, 2 January 2005

Box 9 'Tsunami of Mercy' Swamps Villagers

A relief camp organizer explained, "one day we had 800 earthen stoves piling up in front of our centre, almost blocking the entire street."

"We are thankful for all donations, but often supplies do not respond to actual needs."

Professor Anuchart Puangsamlee from Mahidol University said. "The locals are now getting hit by a second tidal wave which we might call the "Tsunami of Mercy," and advised that residents in each affected province pull together and work out what kind of help they need, when and how, and petition the government with concrete proposals.

Source: The Nation, 18 January 2005

There was clearly a need to improve communication to potential providers of assistance regarding assessed needs and to find an acceptable method of declining or redirecting unneeded contributions.

The fact that the Government did not formally request international assistance, while welcoming spontaneous gestures of generosity also created room for misunderstanding, especially at the local level. It would have considerably eased the situation if clear-cut administrative instructions had been issued at the outset.

Another important lesson was that in the aftermath of future disasters, greater attention should be given to vulnerable groups and protection of vulnerable children against possible exposure to sexual exploitation, trafficking, and abuse. Substantially more attention was required to adequately address the needs of ethnic groups and unregistered migrant workers who may have been largely overlooked during the tsunami response operation.

Emergency communication was another area which called for improvement. A backup emergency communications system, including local radio operators, would have been helpful.

VII Key Issues and Challenges for Longer-Term Recovery

The tsunami raised certain issues and challenges which, while always being present in the public consciousness, had not till then been the focus of public attention and policy debate. These included the issues of land tenure and title, the special needs of vulnerable communities, better management of natural resources and environment and better preparedness in the face of disasters.

1. Local Governance and Community Participation

One year after the tsunami, it is now clear that the recovery has been hampered by an inadequate level of community consultation and participation. People have not had enough say in the building of housing, in the planning of compensation schemes and in the formulation of disaster preparedness plans. It is now a top priority to give communities a strong voice, promote community empowerment and strengthen social capital as a means to sustainable and longer-term development of affected communities.

Local administrative organizations are mandated to take the lead in many of the tsunami rehabilitation efforts, ranging from repair of infrastructure to livelihood restoration and promotion of the local economy. A key priority being addressed by the RTG is the enhancement of the technical capacity of local administrative organizations in planning and implementation, as well as improving community consultation and participation in decision-making.

In many cases, communities are not involved in local administrative organizations' decision making in tsunami recovery efforts. This is evident in the more marginalized communities such as Chao Lay and Muslim communities. In fact, these communities have been excluded from local government affairs even prior to the tsunami, both because of their lack of understanding of their rights, and because of the passive approach of some local administrative organizations in reaching out to these communities.

To ensure sustainable recovery from the tsunami, it is essential that local governance becomes more inclusive, that communities are empowered and understand their rights and the significance of their involvement in local administrative affairs. At the same time, a new

partnership between communities and local administrative organizations needs to emerge to ensure that people's needs and priorities are taken into account.

2. Livelihood Recovery of Poorer Communities

Poorer communities were disproportionately hard hit by the tsunami and continue to need support to recover from the disaster. Many fishing villages, mainly Muslim and Chao Lay communities, still struggle to make ends meet. Charity hand-outs have helped but their impact is not sustainable. What is needed is a longer-term vision of strengthening the capacity of communities to organise themselves, to manage community-based revolving funds and cooperatives, to gain access to credit, and to find alternative sources of income.

However, the recovery of livelihoods remains an uphill battle. In the worst-affected areas, tourism has not recovered, many people are still out of work and smaller tourism businesses find it difficult to survive. To compound the problem, a 40% rise in the price of fuel since January 2005 has further undermined the viability of small-scale fishing using small boats with engines.

3. Land Rights

The tsunami impact has led to land disputes between local communities, private developers and local governments. This has become an obstacle to the recovery process. Of the 412 villages affected by the tsunami, 83 villages are facing problems related to insecure land tenure. Ethnic groups who live on "prime real estate" along the coast are especially affected.

Villages facing insecure land tenure are mostly fishing communities, having lived and relied on resources from the sea for many decades. These include Chao Lay, Muslim, and Buddhist communities who have their own cultural heritage and self-sufficient way of living. They settled on pieces of land along the Andaman coast, long before these became valuable due to the growing tourism industry. These pieces of land either belong to public agencies, such as the Forestry Department (for mangrove areas), the National Parks Department and the Treasury Department, or private owners.

Communities claim that they settled on the land long before title deeds were issued to either private or public entities, some citing the fact that their burial grounds

in the community (Kubor for Muslim communities) houses ancestors from two to three generations back. When the tsunami hit, many of these communities were not allowed to return to their original settlements and risked being moved further inland, to live in houses away from the sea, the source of their livelihoods.

Table 19: Villages with Insecure Land Tenure by Province

Province	Villages affected by the Tsunami	Villages with Insecure Land Tenure
Krabi	112	13
Phang Nga	69	14
Phuket	63	12
Ranong	47	6
Satun	70	23
Trang	70	23
Total	412	83

Source: CODI, October 2005

Box 10 Land Rights - Key Concern for Longer-Term Recovery

One of the most intractable and complex challenges that the tsunami reconstruction and rehabilitation plans brought centre-stage is the issue of land rights. Land rights had been a problem issue, albeit dormant, even before the disaster. The tsunami exacerbated it by displacing and devastating the communities who had been living for years along the Andaman coast, on what is prime land for tourism and other commercial development. The status of most of the communities living on these lands was precarious to begin with; some of these communities lived on public land (under the control of many different ministries and government agencies and subject to many different policies), some on national park land, while others were on land being fought over or claimed by private businessmen. Though these communities had lived here for decades, they typically had no title deeds or lease contracts, and therefore could be considered by some as illegal squatters. The tenure situation in these villages was mired in a tangle of unclear tenure rights, conflicting claims of ownership, spurious land titles and a plethora of land disputes.

Under Thai law squatters can apply for a legal title to a plot of land after 10 years of continuous occupation. Few succeed in acquiring this title and hundreds of people continue to live on what technically is public land in a kind of legal limbo, without papers and without clear rights. When the tsunami wiped away the homes of these communities, it opened up and aggravated the conflicts and disputes regarding ownership of the land and who had the rights to use it. Testimony to this is provided by the fact that of the 47 villages destroyed by the tsunami, at least 32 are now embroiled in serious land conflicts, about half in the province of Phang Nga. In the village of Ban Nam Kem alone, more than 80 court cases over disputed lands have been filed since the tsunami⁵⁹.

Soon after the disaster, the RTG announced a policy of providing free housing to tsunami affected communities which had no land ownership papers or titles, on resettlement sites about 4-5 km inland from their original seafront locations. The RTG's effort to deliver quick relief and rehabilitation did not allow for extensive community participation, and the well intended compromise did not deliver the anticipated result as a large number of affected people, mostly fishing communities, were not prepared to move to the inland sites, away from the sea. In some cases, the displaced communities decided to simply leave the relief camps, go back to their old lands, and start rebuilding. This led to bitter conflicts and protests as they got in the way of proposed civic projects, zoning plans, commercial exploitation and vested interests.

In January 2005, a special high-level committee was set up to deal with the more serious land conflicts which had risen in tsunami-hit areas. This 30-member committee under the leadership of Deputy Prime Minister, Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, includes officials from all the key departments and ministries relating to land, social development, natural resources and environment, including CODI⁶⁰. The idea was that only such a high-level committee would have the necessary clout to negotiate possible solutions with all the district and provincial authorities, government departments and powerful private and public land-owners who were parties in these land conflicts. After gathering information and studying the extremely complicated land ownership and tenure situations in the communities affected by the tsunami, the subcommittee came up with a list of 30 of the most complex cases, where communities were facing the most serious land-ownership conflicts. After intense, behind-the-scenes negotiating, involving a variety of actors at community, district, provincial and national levels, several of these cases have now been resolved. This Sub-Committee has now finalized the land right issues for 13 communities comprising 1,156 households⁶¹. This Committee has become an effective tool in finding pragmatic solutions to serious land conflict cases which allow the people to redevelop their communities on the same land - or on land very close by.

⁵⁹ Tsunami special issue: Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Number 16, August 2005

⁶⁰ Community Organizations Development Institute is the government funded organization guiding the government on social policy, land tenure, and poverty alleviation

⁶¹ Community Organizations Development Institute website, November 2005

In some cases, the communities have been relocated to nearby government lands with long-term individual leases at nominal rent⁶². In other cases, they have been allowed to rebuild on the same public land they occupied earlier, as part of an integrated redevelopment plan, with these traditional fishing communities seen as a "feature" of the area⁶³. In certain cases, the communities have relocated from their old sites which were destroyed, to nearby private land, collectively purchasing "user rights" to public land to which they will be given a community land title from the Land Department⁶⁴.

In some cases the land conflict has been solved through "land sharing" where landowners with title deeds have agreed to share the land with the people who have lived there for years, and had considered the land their own. This has involved setting aside some portion of the land for people to rebuild their houses with legal secured rights, giving the rest back to the land owner to develop commercially, such that the disputed land is shared by both parties, and both parties benefit. This has required intense negotiations and sensitive mediation, often provided by the Tsunami Land Tenure Committee.⁶⁵

Source: Housing by People in Asia, Newsletter of Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Number 16, August 2005

Box 11 Relocation to Collectively Purchased Private Land

A Muslim fishing community of 33 families in Ban Pak Triem lost their homes and belongings when the tsunami hit their island and ripped it into two. CODI provided an interest-free loan to help them buy as a collective the 'user rights' to a new piece of land in nearby mangroves. With donations and volunteers from various organizations, they built new boats and fishing gear and have set up income generating projects such as ecotours and carving, furniture-making and tie-dye batik for tourist souvenirs.

Secure Tenure Planning in Partnership with District

One example of long term renewable land lease to the community cooperative through the local district administration can be seen in Ban Hualam village in Koh Lanta, which has become almost a test case for an unconventional kind of participatory, post-disaster coastal planning process. CODI, along with a special planning team and with support from the UNDP, facilitated a process in which all the local groups (fishing communities, civic groups, district officials, local businessmen and NGOs) sat down together, talked about what they would like to do, and developed a collective master plan for the island.

Land Sharing Compromise

Ban Tung Wah is a village of indigenous Moken in Khao Lak, Phang Nga, located on prime real estate

which the tsunami washed away completely. The original village occupied 4.16 hectares of land. After considerable negotiations, it was agreed that the villages would keep 2.56 hectares and give 1.6 hectares to the province. In this way, Tung Wah has become an important model on how to resolve land-conflict cases.

Source: Housing by People in Asia, Newsletter of Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Number 16, August 2005

4. Housing Design -getting it right

Another challenge facing the RTG relates to the building of permanent houses for tsunami survivors. The RTG adopted a target of providing 3,349 houses, of which 2,685 had been completed by November 2005⁶⁶. These houses are being built according to standardized and conventional house designs, which in several instances have not been found suitable by the beneficiaries. According to critics there has been little consultation in design, planning, construction and allotment of these houses.

⁶² Ban Ta Chatchai, Phuket

⁶³ Klong Pak Bang, Phuket

⁶⁴ Ban Pak Triem, Phang Nga

⁶⁵ Ban Tung Wah, Phang Nga

⁶⁶ Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, November 2005

CODI is working with local governments, NGOs and international agencies to support local communities developing plans for rebuilding their houses and settlements, with the help of architects, planners, design students, professors and architecture associations from around Thailand.

5. Protecting Children

Dealing with the increased vulnerability of children is another challenge that needs to be addressed. Although the immediate national response to provide protection for affected children was swift, much remains to be done. Strengthening of local structures - family and community protective mechanisms - is needed. Around 100,000 people remain without an adequate family income. This fragile economic situation of families exposes children to the risks of deterioration in health and nutritional status, of dropping out of school, and of sexual exploitation and trafficking. Another challenge is to ensure that the most vulnerable children and women benefit from the tsunami-assistance.⁶⁷

Box 12 People's Involvement in Designing Their Own Houses

According to architect Acharn Muk ("Professor Ink"), who is working on the CODI communities upgrading projects, "we have to begin by asking what these people want. Our role is to sit with them, help adjust their ideas to circumstances which have changed after the tragedy, and then formalize their ideas, in the form of drawings, models, plans." Like all aspects of rehabilitation, a little sensitive intervention is making the process of planning the rebuilding of their houses and settlements an opportunity to strengthen and rebuild these traumatized communities. At the same time, people's involvement in this planning is making it better, more comprehensive, more appropriate, more responsive to their real needs.

Source: Housing by People in Asia, Newsletter of Asian Coalition for Housing Rights, Number 16, August 2005

⁶⁷ UNICEF Contribution to Tsunami One Year Later Report, November 2005

⁶⁸ Ministry of Interior Registration Figure for Migrants, July 2004

Tsunami assessments have revealed that some children in affected areas had never attended school nor had access to health services, even before the tsunami. This includes children of ethnic minority families living on islands and children of the large number of migrant workers in the area. Improving the situation of these children, who were already lagging behind in Thailand's development, also remains a key challenge. There is thus a need for the government, NGOs and international organizations to work in a coordinated manner to overcome these challenges.

6. The Rights of Migrant Workers

The situation of migrant workers in Thailand was precarious even before the tsunami; the disaster compounded their problems. The six provinces affected by the tsunami host approximately 127,282 migrants⁶⁸ of which 98% are from Myanmar. In addition to these are the unregistered migrants, who are not accounted for. As a result of the tsunami, they were displaced, lost family members, employment and suffered damaging psychological effects. Due to their uncertain legal status, they found themselves excluded from the relief loop. Many migrant labourers from the Northeast of Thailand (Isan) working in the tsunami-hit areas have also found themselves being passed over by government agencies in the aid process because they were not from the affected areas. Support to the rehabilitation of migrant communities remains a challenge which was not adequately addressed in the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

Given the large number of illegal migrants working in the affected areas, there was sensitivity surrounding the issue of migrants' access to basic services. The lack or loss of identity papers made it difficult to identify the bodies of deceased migrants and for the relatives to secure the bodies. The TTVI and local NGOs are collaborating to find ways of having the identified bodies released.

The health and wellbeing of migrant workers affected by the tsunami continue to be a concern and more support is required as an integral part of longer-term recovery efforts.

7. Ethnic Groups - voice and identity

The rehabilitation of coastal-dwelling ethnic groups (Moken, Moklen, Urak and Lawoi) poses a particular

challenge due to their unique and special characteristics. Given their semi-nomadic lifestyles and substantial differences in culture, language, and traditions, many communities have not actively participated or been involved with relevant local government organizations in the planning and sustainable development of their settlements or livelihoods. They are now facing stark choices in the aftermath of the disaster, and pressure to assimilate into mainstream Thai society.

What this vulnerable community now requires is culturally sensitive and appropriate rehabilitation, which allows them to retain their distinct identity and culture while affording access to basic social services. Outside pressures, including from faith-based aid groups could, according to French anthropologist Jacques Ivanoff, an authority on Chao Lay, "threaten their way of life more than any number of tsunamis."⁶⁹

8. Environmental Rehabilitation – lost opportunity?

The tsunami helped to highlight the unsustainable, environmentally damaging, and at times chaotic development of the tourism industry along the Andaman Coast. Many environmentalists, government

Box 13 Savants of the Sea Engulfed by Politics

Some of the Moken living in Koh Surin National Park took refuge on the mainland after the disaster when their homes and boats were washed away. They found themselves pressured by power brokers, NGOs and politicians to stay on the mainland and assimilate, but have since returned to the Park. Dr. Narumon Hinshiranan, an expert on the Moken at Chulalongkorn University and partner of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's Andaman Pilot Project - aimed at helping these people help themselves, backed the Moken's plan to return to Surin. Like Narumon, the Koh Surin National Park authorities also wanted the Moken to remain on Koh Surin, where they have become part of the working infrastructure.

Source: Asia Times, 23 April 2005; www.atime.com

officials and experts see the tsunami recovery as an opportunity to get things right, by improving coastal zone planning, and strengthening measures to protect the environment.

One year after the tsunami, some worry that this opportunity may have at least partly been missed. The tourism sector is being re-built back in the way it was before the tsunami, with inadequate attention given to waste management, mitigation to coastal erosion, and protecting marine habitats.

The RTG is now adopting a long-term vision and planning framework for the Andaman Coast as the key to the sustainable development of this region. A sound framework for Integrated Coastal Zones Management and Longer-Term Environment Rehabilitation and Protection needs to be put in place to prevent uncoordinated over exploitation of this area.

9. Community-Based Disaster Preparedness

The RTG rightly gives great priority to the development of early warning systems and to improve disaster preparedness to protect the coastal communities in case of another tsunami. These efforts also have an important psychological dimension in that an effective early warning system will calm fears among local communities and reassure tourists that it is safe to visit Thailand.

It is clear that effective tsunami early warning depends just as much, if not more, on strong community involvement and awareness as it does on regional cooperation and high-tech solutions. For an early warning system to work, community consultation and dialogue is essential in order to give everybody — villagers, community leaders and local government officials — the opportunity to give inputs and express their views. This will ensure community-by-community and household-by-household disaster preparedness plans that are grounded in reality and have the necessary buy-in and trust of the communities.

Looking ahead, the focus on tsunami early warning is providing a good opportunity for establishing a sustainable multi-hazard, community-based disaster risk reduction system in Thailand. In the end, the communities along the Andaman Coast and elsewhere will emerge more resilient and better prepared in case of future disasters, be they tsunamis, severe weather, flash floods, accidents, or fires.

⁶⁹ www.cbsnews.com/stories/60minutes; 20 March 2005



The reproductive health needs of local people and migrant workers in the affected provinces are being supported by UNFPA programmes, particularly focusing on access to information, counselling and services, and developing the capacity of health service providers and community volunteer groups. Photo: UNFPA



A massive coral reef clean-up and rehabilitation effort was led by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, supported by UNDP and partners. Volunteer diver at Koh Similan National Park repairing fragile sea fan coral. Photo: UNDP

PART 3 THE CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

Thailand's effective response to the tsunami is well recognized. With strong leadership, robust institutions, experienced staff and adequate emergency financing from the national budget, Thailand was able to mobilize a quick and efficient response to the disaster. But most impressive of all was the solidarity shown by Thai people themselves, doing their best to help their fellow citizens and foreign victims alike, volunteering their time and generously giving to local charities.

Recognising Thailand's status as a middle-income country and its capacity to respond to natural disasters on its own, the international community played a relatively small, but strategic role in Thailand's tsunami recovery. Thailand did not appeal for international financial assistance, but in view of the sheer magnitude of the disaster the Government very much welcomed support from international partners in the form of technical support, equipment, and direct support to the affected communities.

Like in other tsunami affected countries, a great deal of international solidarity was mobilized in support of Thailand's response to the tsunami, and large amounts of financial and in-kind contributions came from charities, private companies, and individuals from around the world. It is yet too early to take stock of the magnitude

and impact of this spontaneous form of giving, and many charity projects are still on-going in the affected areas.

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT), bilateral development agencies and international NGOs contributed more structured support to the RTG's recovery efforts, providing technical support in various sectors, including child protection, psycho-social support, livelihood recovery, support to migrant workers, environmental rehabilitation, disaster preparedness, and support to coordination.

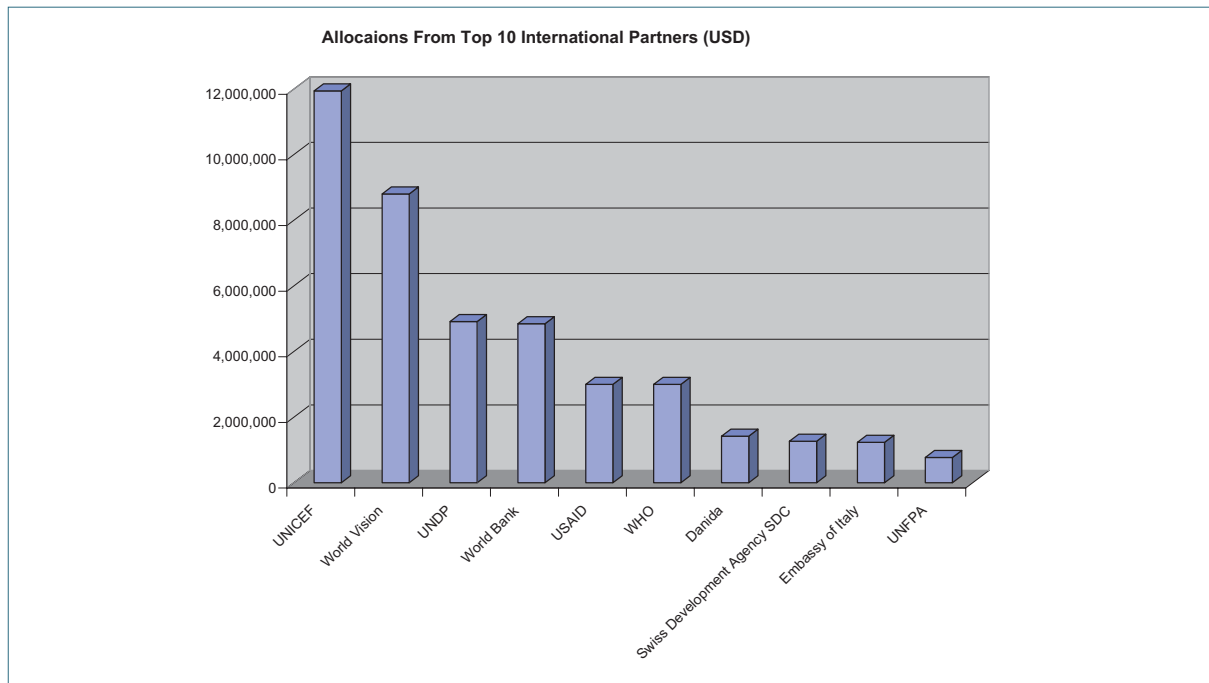
It is estimated that the total value of technical cooperation and support given to Thailand for the immediate and longer-term recovery amounts USD 69 million in allocations to implementing partners. This support is being provided by some 45 international partners through nearly 200 projects - in support of a wide range of government and community led initiatives to rehabilitate the tsunami-affected areas of Southern Thailand.

The United Nations Country Team accounts for the largest portion of technical support managed in Thailand, with USD 23.4 million in disbursements. Agencies having disbursed the highest amounts of funds for technical cooperation in support of Thailand's tsunami recovery

include the United Nations Children's Fund (USD11.9 million), World vision (USD 8.2 million), United Nations Development Programme (USD 6.09 million), the World Bank (USD 4.84 million), USAID (USD \$3 million) and the World Health Organization (USD 3 million).

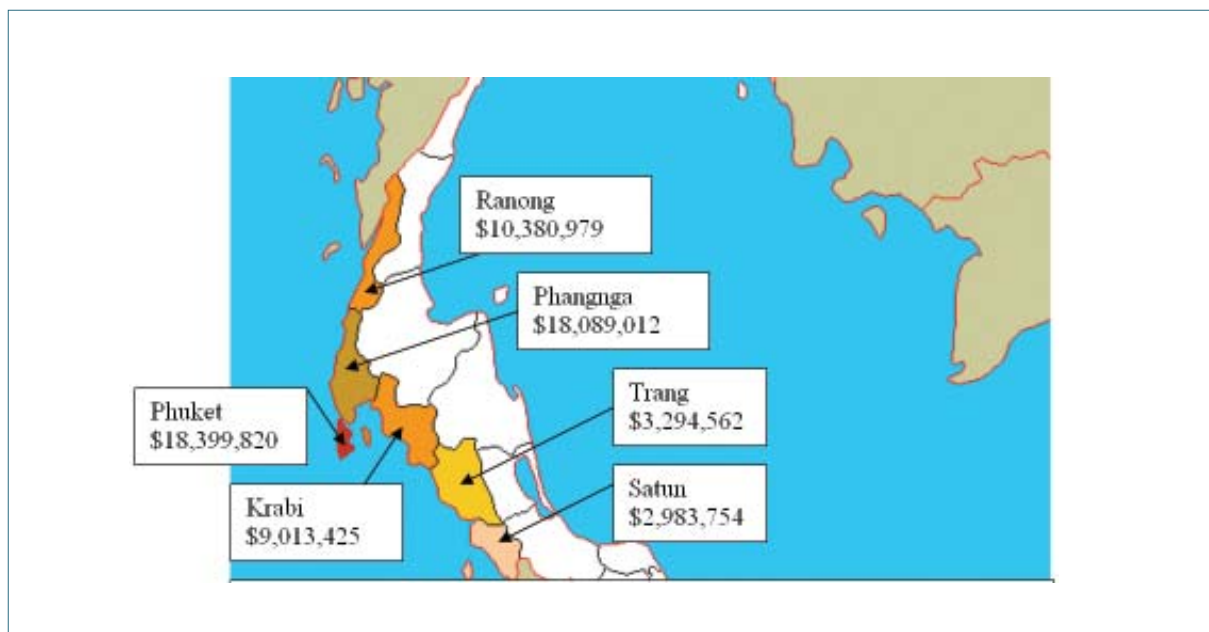
The following table shows the amounts allocated by international partners for implementation of projects in support of the post-tsunami recovery effort.

Figure 1: Top Ten International Partners - allocations as of 1 December 2005



Source: TICA Tsunami Development Assistance Database, December 2005

Figure 2: Support from International Partners by Province - allocations as of 1 December 2005



Source: TICA Tsunami Development Assistance Database, December 2005

I UN Support - Emergency Phase

Within 24 hours, after consulting with Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the morning of 27 December 2004, the United Nations immediately mobilized support to the emergency response, transferring funds for relief and providing support in coordination and logistics.

Within 48 hours, initial support to emergency interventions included an immediate contribution of USD 100,000 from UNDP to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for logistics and coordination; from UNICEF, water supply and sanitation upgraded for 12 temporary schools and for 2,000 families in 22 temporary shelters, including purification equipment, latrines and drainage; from UNFPA, first-aid

Table 20: Initial Emergency Support by the UNCT in Thailand

UN agency	Emergency phase relief
FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 USD was contributed to the MFA tsunami assistance fund • 1,183 farmers (of a targeted 1,500) and 501 of 4,900 affected livestock farmers received agricultural inputs to ensure subsistence • 1,420 fisherfolk of 10,000 affected aquaculture farmers and small boat owners received fisheries inputs
UNAIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,000 troops assisting in disaster relief received IEC materials and condoms, thus engaging in lower-risk sexual behaviour
UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency relief items procured and delivered (generators, water purifiers, body bags, formalin, etc) in partnership with OCHA • Immediate contribution of 100,000 USD to Ministry of Foreign Affairs for logistics and coordination • Support to donor coordination efforts led by the PM's Office
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50,000 USD was donated in immediate support to the Thai Government; • First-aid and survival kits distributed to 60,000 beneficiaries • 692 Myanmar migrant workers voluntarily repatriated
UNHCR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR made a contribution of 50,000 USD to the MFA tsunami assistance account, for emergency shelter
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate contribution of 100,000 USD to Ministry of Foreign Affairs for logistics and coordination • Essential "Facts For Life" health and nutrition information distributed to 300,000 people, including 50,000 children • Psychosocial counselling by teams of experts for thousands of children • School attendance protected for 2,000 children through temporary classrooms, education grants, transport for children living in shelters, school repairs and school clean up campaigns • Water supply and sanitation upgraded for 12 temporary schools and for 2,000 families in 22 temporary shelters, including purification equipment, latrines and drainage • Emergency support to 15 districts for multi-sector action in shelter, food, health, nutrition, education, HIV/AIDS and child care practices/information, such as assessment and monitoring visits to vulnerable children and families
WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11,255 schoolchildren in 767 schools provided with lunch support, across the six affected provinces • More than 3,000 vulnerable families (15,000 people) received basic rations
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the Ministry of Public Health, in conducting rapid health and needs assessment • Support was requested in technical information and guidelines in forensic operations, psychological and mental health, sanitation and water safety, health promotion, outbreaks monitoring and reporting.

Source: UNDP, July 2005

and survival kits distributed to 60,000 beneficiaries; and from UNHCR a contribution of 50,000 USD to the MFA Tsunami Assistance Account, for emergency shelter.

Within 72 hours, a UN Disaster and Assessment Coordination (UNDAC) mission from the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Geneva was in place in Phuket, accompanied the first two days by the UN Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator in Thailand. The UNDAC team stayed for three weeks and assisted local authorities in the coordination of international support, provided an informal clearing house function for international partners, undertook initial needs assessments, and provided daily status reports to the UNCT and OCHA.

In order to ensure a coordinated and joint response by the UN agencies in Thailand, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator immediately set up a Disaster Management Team (DMT), bringing together the Heads of UNCT agencies to meet on a regular basis to coordinate support to Thailand.

Within a week, the UNCT started to plan for the longer-term recovery and initiated a number of needs assessments focusing on social protection, livelihood recovery, environmental rehabilitation, shelter, migrant workers, and health care needs. Joint UN missions visited the areas to minimize the burden on local partners.

■ II UN Support - Longer Term Recovery

Working together, the UNCT in Thailand has played, and continues to play, a strategic and crucial role in supporting the RTG and local NGOs in the longer-term recovery of the tsunami-affected areas along the Andaman Coast.

In the spirit of partnership, the joint UNCT engagement in Thailand is focused at two levels. Firstly, policy advice and technical cooperation for Government agencies on strategic issues related to local governance, coordination, livelihood recovery, social protection, land rights, coastal zone environmental management, and disaster preparedness and early warning. Secondly, direct support to local government and non-governmental and community-based organizations to facilitate community mobilization and empowerment, strengthen communities' capacity for self-organization, and enhance the interface between communities and local government.

Thematically, the main areas of UNCT engagement in Thailand's longer-term recovery are the following:

- Livelihood recovery in fishing, agriculture and tourism sectors
- Social protection for children and vulnerable groups, including migrant workers
- Environmental rehabilitation (land subsidence, mangrove and other coastal forestry, coral reef clean-up, improved coastal zone management)
- Disaster preparedness and early warning system development
- Coordination of international support

Although Thailand did not officially appeal for financial support, the Government welcomed support from the UNCT in the form of strategic technical support and direct assistance to local governments and local NGOs working in the affected areas. As agreed with the RTG, the UN Agencies in Thailand included project proposals in the "regional component" of the UN Flash Appeal issued on 6 January, thus allowing the UNCT to access funding mobilized globally for the tsunami recovery.

To date, the UNCT mobilized USD 30 million through UN flash appeal, and an additional USD 10 million through other channels or from agencies' core resources. Implementation of flash appeal projects is on track and most of the funds will be spent by the end of 2005 or early 2006, and the remainder by the flash appeal deadline of 30 June 2006.

Throughout the year, the UNCT provided strategic support to the RTG in its efforts to coordinate the inflow of international support for the longer-term recovery. As already detailed in the earlier discussion on coordination of international assistance, from January to March 2005, the UNCT provided support in the areas of environmental rehabilitation, geophysical hazards and livelihood restoration through sub-committees established by the Prime Minister. Later, the DAD provided a useful platform for tracking donor support and monitoring of tsunami related projects.

Table 21: Longer-Term Recovery - UNCT Strategy in Thailand

Objectives	UN Agencies
A. Community livelihood recovery and empowerment	
1. Longer-term livelihoods of small-scale fishing, agriculture and tourism sectors, with special priority given to vulnerable and traditional communities, recovered and diversified in a sustainable manner;	FAO, ILO, UNDP, World Bank
2. Communities empowered to participate in local governance and their capacity for self-organization strengthened	UNDP, UNHABITAT, World Bank
3. Traditional cultures and traditions protected and promoted, with special focus on Muslim and Sea Gypsy communities	UNDP, UNESCO
4. Access to legal services improved and participatory approach to the resolution of land disputes in the interest of vulnerable communities strengthened	UNDP, UNHABITAT, World Bank
B. Social services for vulnerable groups	
1. National and local capacity for the protection of vulnerable children from exploitation and abuse strengthened	UNICEF
2. Access to quality health and education services for vulnerable women, children and youth and increased opportunities for their increased participation in community level activities.	UNFPA, UNICEF, World Bank
3. Increased availability of social and health services, including reproductive health services, to migrant communities and other mobile populations.	IOM, UNFPA
C. Environmental rehabilitation	
1. Protection and rehabilitation of coastal environment and resources ensured, including buffer-zone development	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank
2. Integrated approach to coastal resource management strategic planning and implementation strengthened	UNDP, UNEP, World Bank
3. Capacity at provincial and local level for coastal rehabilitation and longer-term management strengthened	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, ADB
D. Disaster preparedness	
1. Capacity at local and provincial level for disaster preparedness and effective implementation of early warning systems strengthened	UNDP
2. Community-based disaster preparedness plans for tsunami and other natural hazards formulated	UNDP
3. Disaster preparedness priorities and actions integrated into national, provincial and local level development planning and budgeting	UNDP, UNISDR
E. Coordination of international support	
1. Mechanisms and capacity of the Government to coordinate public and private international support to the longer-term recovery of tsunami affected areas strengthened	UNDP

Source: CODI, October 2005

III Contribution of Bilateral Partners

The tragedy of the tsunami resonated far beyond the borders of the countries it affected directly. In Thailand, a third of the dead and missing were foreign tourists from almost 40 countries. The loss of their citizens brought all these countries far closer to the tragedy

than the geographical distance that separated them. Their involvement took the form of immediate support to the RTG's efforts in the search and rescue of survivors, the identification and repatriation of bodies of the victims, humanitarian assistance and long term support to the post tsunami recovery and rehabilitation efforts.

Search and Rescue

Military personnel from many countries, professional SAR teams, volunteers, divers, and many others supported the SAR operations. The US Navy and the USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) worked closely with Thai military units to support the search and rescue operations using their special flat-bottomed riverine boats to search for bodies in estuaries, mangrove swamps, and island coves.⁷⁰ Units of the Japan Self Defence Force dispatched three vessels – two Destroyers and one supply ship – with shipboard helicopters and personnel; SAR missions with experts from Japan's Fire and Disaster Management Agency (FDMA), Police, MOFA and JICA conducted SAR operations in the affected area with helicopters, and provided transportation assistance.⁷¹

Disaster Victim Identification

The massive post disaster forensic operation was supported by a number of DVI teams from more than 30 countries. On the request of the RTG, the Australian Federal Police (AFP) took a leading role in coordinating the Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) process. A Forward Command Post was established in Phuket and three mortuary sites set up. The Australian Government engaged the services of Kenyon International, a disaster management company, to support the efforts of the Australian Federal Police DVI team on the ground in Phuket, and the repatriation of remains of victims. Kenyon's role was expanded to support the entire international DVI effort in Thailand at a cost of USD12.2 million. Many countries agreed to contribute to the costs. Three hundred and nine AFP officers have been deployed to Phuket since the tsunami. As of 31 October 2005, 11 still remained in Phuket, assisting with the TTVI process.⁷² Teams made up of medical specialists from the Centre for Disease Control (CDC), and US Armed Forces experts were also deployed to Thailand to assist with victim identification. A US forensic anthropologist led the scientific committee, providing advice on DNA collection and other technical matters.

The unprecedented DVI response to the tsunami has assisted the International DVI community in improving

disaster response. The operation has provided an opportunity for all countries involved to enhance technical data, identification methods, and learn from each other. The lessons relating to the resource implications and procedural requirements will prove invaluable should a similar need present itself in the future. The international DVI response has led to other longer-term cooperation agreements. The Royal Thai Police and the Australian Federal Police have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Transnational Crime and Developing Police Cooperation. This agreement will allow law enforcement cooperation in humanitarian circumstances. The U.S. Government and the RTG have signed a grant agreement for USD1.5 million on 30 September 2005, to support the TTVI operations.

Humanitarian Assistance

The RTG did not appeal for assistance, unlike the other countries in the region struck by the tsunami. Relief supplies poured in, notwithstanding. Thailand's rapid and helpful decision to allow the use of U-Tapao military base as the hub for relief supplies bound for Sri Lanka and Indonesia, in addition to Thailand, saved thousands of lives in the tsunami-affected countries.

The Centre for Disease Control (CDC), as well as emergency medical teams from many countries, assisted the RTG in dealing with the medical needs of the survivors, surveillance for communicable diseases, and health assessments.

Reconstruction Support to Livelihoods, Housing, Childcare and Education

Countries provided assistance to affected communities, complementing the efforts of the RTG. Several countries including Canada, France, the Netherlands, Austria and USA, provided help in the repair and construction of boats and building boatyards, furniture making, aqua farming, and internships with national institutions to train students in boat- and house-building.

The EC, under the ongoing Coastal Habitats and Resources Management (CHARM) project in Southern

⁷⁰ USA Contribution to Tsunami One Year Later Report, November, 2005

⁷¹ Japan Contribution to Tsunami One Year Later Report, November, 2005

⁷² Australia Contribution to Tsunami One Year Later Report, November, 2005

Thailand, in cooperation with the Department of Fisheries, re-directed funds to focus on initiatives in the field of environment and sustainable livelihoods. USAID is funding a USD 3 million Sustainable Coastal Livelihood Project to restart and diversify livelihoods in Ranong, so that they are more resilient to both economic and environmental shocks, in partnership with the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT). Additional initiatives include cash-for-work programmes and provision of micro finance.

The Andaman Forum⁷³, set up as a coordination mechanism under the European Commission's CHARM project, played a key role by functioning as a clearing house for community needs and donor support in the area of livelihood rehabilitation, helping EU Member States to identify projects and channel support to the affected populations.

Support in the housing sector has been provided, among others, by France, Canada, Italy, and Denmark, - in collaboration with CODI and CTF, with provision of housing and improving the urban environment and living conditions of the affected communities.

Education and childcare is another area supported by a number of countries. Canada, France, Italy, Hungary, and the Netherlands, with financial and implementation support from foundations, charities, local governments and NGOs from their home countries, are helping build and repair schools, playgrounds, and childcare centres. They have provided scholarships, school uniforms and computers for the affected children. They are also supporting RTG efforts in the areas of child protection, counselling services, and care for orphans as well as other child development activities.

Support for Environmental Rehabilitation

A large number of countries are supplementing the efforts of the RTG in the area of environmental rehabilitation. Japan (JICA) has assisted the coral reef recovery programme, while Denmark and France are supporting the rehabilitation of the biodiversity and ecosystems in the National Parks. Germany (GTZ) is helping to

build capacity of national institutions in the environmental fields such as the PMBC. Australia is providing support for strengthening the RTG's capacity in the environmentally sustainable management of Thailand's Andaman Sea Coastal Zone. The EU is also supporting capacity building through transfer of European know how and best practices in the field of coastal environment management.

Support for Early Warning Systems and Disaster Preparedness

The RTG sought support from the international community in strengthening its disaster preparedness capacity and support for Early Warning Systems.

The USA is supporting technical assistance on systems integration and capacity development for the National Disaster Warning Centre (NDWC). USAID launched the regional Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System Program in September 2005, which will provide technical assistance to the region through an integrated, "end-to-end" approach—addressing all stages of early warning from initial hazard detection and warning to community-level responses to warning messages. This program directly supports ongoing international efforts to develop a regional warning system under UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). Donor coordination in this area remains critical, and joint consultations with the UN organizations, Germany, Japan and Australia are being undertaken.

IV Contribution of NGOs

NGOs supported the efforts of the RTG in the relief and recovery operations.

The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) played a leading role in emergency response and relief in the affected six southern provinces by mobilizing money, materials, personnel and volunteers for the emergency relief operations.

Coordination of donations was a critical management function that was taken on by the TRCS, as the outpouring

⁷³ The Andaman Forum was launched at a post- tsunami workshop in Phuket (14-15 February 2005), to provide a facility to link donors to fishing communities who might require assistance in recovering from the tsunami. www.andamanforum.org

of generosity needed to be matched by organized collection and distribution of relief. To respond to the mounting needs of essential supplies for the tsunami victims, TRCS set up a Donation Centre the day after the disaster to receive money and provisions. The days which followed saw overwhelming goodwill from the general public, both Thais and foreigners, donating basic necessities in the form of food, clothes, blankets, mattresses, etc., and almost USD 5 million in cash. Around 10,000 volunteers from the public joined in the TRCS's relief efforts and assisted in sorting out, making records, transporting provisions, laundering donated clothes, and translating inquiries from foreigners.

The TRCS National Blood Centre also sent blood supplies to the hospitals in affected areas. A great number of people from the public, both Thais and foreigners, lined up at the TRCS National Blood Centre to donate blood totalling 27,909 units, of which 13,208 units were dispensed for tsunami victims.

During this initial emergency phase, the RTG asked TRCS to be the lead agency in food distribution. Red Cross volunteers also assisted families in settling into the temporary shelters established by the government. TRCS disaster relief teams that included doctors and nurses provided medical and psychosocial care as well as essential supplies.

To complement the above TRCS projects, a number of Participating National Societies (PNSs) of the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement have been supporting tsunami recovery efforts, including the American, French, Swedish, Finnish Red Cross and the Hong Kong branch of the Chinese Red Cross, in the areas of health care, livelihood recovery, reconstruction, and community based disaster management.

The international NGO community has been working in cooperation with local partners to bring relief assistance to the victims of the disaster, sometimes working in areas and with communities whose needs have not been adequately addressed by the machinery of the government.

Livelihoods

This is an area where World Vision, Oxfam, and others have been providing support, especially with boats, fishing gear, boat engines, and boat-building skills.

Oxfam has been working to provide outreach to these vulnerable groups of fishermen, to rebuild their capacity in traditional fishing practices, with long-term goals focused on the security of their livelihoods with the Save Andaman Network (SAN). They have used community-based revolving funds as the strategic approach to secure participation of community members, and to ensure equal access to resources and sustainability over the long-term. World Vision has been working with women to help upgrade their skills equipping them with options to change livelihoods. Fishing used to be the primary source of income and expertise of some groups that World Vision is working with, but the destruction of boats and fishing equipment, combined with a newfound fear of the sea and the possibility of a second tsunami, has pushed them in new directions. World Vision and others are assisting these victims adapt to the traumatic changes they have gone through.

Migrants and other vulnerable communities

The work of the NGOs with migrants has filled a critical gap, providing them relief and solace. Plan International, Oxfam and others have been working with vulnerable people, partnering with groups such as TAG, in channelling more resources to these communities, providing much needed relief and assistance. The TAF is supporting legal assistance to migrant workers through the Cross Cultural Foundation, an affiliate of the Law Society of Thailand.

Childcare, Education and Youth

Several NGOs are engaged in responding to the needs of children and in enhancing the education facilities and opportunities for children and youth. World Vision, Plan International, The Asia Foundation and others have provided psychosocial support, health and nutrition support, and care and security to children living in temporary shelters.

Plan International worked to enhance the capacity of teachers, including strategies for care and monitoring of trauma affected children, and training for youth in vocational skills, disaster management and environmental conservation. In addition, the Asia Foundation, World Vision and others supported construction and repair of schools and day care centres, as well as provision of teaching materials, school equipment and facilities.

Housing

The NGOs working to assist victims in the provision of housing include World Vision and TAF, working with Hands on Thailand, building homes, water systems, and permanent shelters, filling gaps where government support has been inadequate or inappropriate. While the construction of permanent housing was underway, the issue of improving conditions in temporary shelters was addressed to ensure that the living environment of communities in these temporary shelters was habitable.

Environment

The IUCN is a key organization supporting environmental rehabilitation and recovery in the disaster affected areas. Working with UNEP, one of their key interventions has been evaluating tsunami-related economic damage to natural resources in Thailand to enable 'greening' of reconstruction. The goal is to influence decision-makers and planners by providing convincing arguments (especially economic ones) on the importance of the environment in post-tsunami reconstruction, and of the importance of factoring ecosystems into coastal zone development and rebuilding. IUCN is also working with the AFD, WWF for Nature and the DNP on the rehabilitation of national parks and sustainable tourism initiatives. Supporting ecosystem based livelihoods reconstruction, rehabilitating coastal ecosystems after the tsunami, and restoration of mangroves are some of the other areas where IUCN is providing expertise and inputs.

Legal Aid

The Asia Foundation is working through the Women Lawyers Association of Thailand (WLAT), providing legal aid and rights protection for victims in Ranong, Phang Nga, and Phuket, primarily to those who have not received appropriate and reasonable compensation and services, and to help them obtain legal assistance.

The challenge of sustainability and continuity is one that NGO operations are now facing. Many of the relief organizations that worked with affected communities in the immediate aftermath of the tsunami have departed, leaving half accomplished work for the organizations left on the ground. Some NGOs have tried to integrate the tsunami related projects into their long-term programmes more fully, thus providing continued support for the victims in their recovery efforts.



Psychological recovery programmes for 150,000 children led by the Thai government and UNICEF have been put into place. Photo shows Chao Lay children in the battered village of Rawai, Phuket. Photo: UNDP

ANNEXES

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ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

GOAL

Following the devastation of the Andaman coast caused by the tsunami of 26 December 2004, the Fiscal Policy Office of the Ministry of Finance, supported by the Asian Development Bank, instigated actions to prepare a sub-regional development plan (SRDP) for three of the most affected provinces: Krabi, Phang Nga and Phuket.

The long-term vision of the SRDP is no less than to turn the Andaman region into a unique environment that is unrivalled in South-East and Eastern Asia and is internationally recognized as a quality destination to visit, work and live. This would present a new window for investment in Thailand, one in which greater added-value products and services can be offered within an outstanding and well-managed natural environment, not only in tourism but also in the leisure, health and wellness, and knowledge economy and, where appropriate, the agro-industrial sector.

PARTNERS

- Ministry of Finance, Fiscal Policy Office

PROJECTS

An initial technical mission and concept paper, prepared in February 2005, concluded that a Sub-Regional Development Plan (SRDP) would bring important benefits for the future well-being and prosperity of the Andaman sub-region. It identified a clear need for a long-term, comprehensive plan to integrate the various plans and specialist programmes being carried out in the sub-region (most notably those set up for the recovery of the Andaman region) as carried out by Government, international donors and Non-Government Agencies (NGOs).

Following positive comments by Government, a small Technical Assistance was commissioned on 1st March 2005 to prepare conceptual recommendations for the

sub-region upon which it was decided to commission a full-scale study of nine months duration by international and national consultants to prepare a comprehensive SRDP for the three provinces.

LOCATION

- Krabi, Phang Nga and Phuket provinces.

PROJECT DURATION

This study began in September 2005 and will now develop a robust, practical and fully comprehensive sub-regional plan over the short-, medium- and long-term to 2020.

DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

Specifically the plan will:

- create a coherent framework under which the various recovery aid programmes and plans by Government, international donor agencies and NGOs can be integrated as part of a common sub-regional strategy, thus avoiding duplication and diseconomies of scale;
- provide a long term vision for the Andaman Coast to which Government, civil society, the community and the private sector can relate, co-operate and contribute towards;
- support the plan's implementation through recommendations for new institutional mechanisms that are both transparent and effective in initiating and controlling development, helping reinforce awareness among the public and strengthen investor confidence.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

In the immediate aftermath of the tsunami disaster, FAO began implementing three emergency phase projects; later four new projects for medium-term rehabilitation were approved. The Organization's key objectives have been to assist affected fishing and farming communities to restore their livelihoods, both through emergency measures and then through assessment of the longer-term situation in sustainable coastal resource management and introduction of new technologies, in the spirit of 'Build Back Better'.

PARTNERS

- Government: Department of Fisheries
- UN agencies: UNDP

DONORS

FAO's three emergency phase projects were funded from FAOTCP resources and by Japanese Government trust funds - total budget of USD 659,000. The four medium-term rehabilitation projects are worth USD 1,300,000. Of the total approved budget of approximately USD 2 million, FAO has so far spent approximately USD 1.5 million.

PROGRAMMES

- **Emergency phase**
Restoration of livelihoods of tsunami-affected fisher folk and farmers through the provision (or rehabilitation) of production assets and means of income generation such as fishing gear, seeds and fertilizers, among others.
- **Rehabilitation phase (Medium- to long-term)**
 - a) Assistance to fishing and farming communities
 - b) Technical assessment for determining the level of fishing capacity and the promotion of community-based sustainable coastal resource management
 - c) Promotion of the coordination capacity of the Department of Fisheries
 - d) Technical assessment of mangroves and other coastal forests affected by the tsunami
 - e) In-depth assessment of tsunami-affected soil and land rehabilitation planning

- f) Introduction of new technologies such as hydroponics and net-house vegetable production to tsunami-affected farmers under the 'Build Back Better' concept.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Emergency phase:

Distributed to over 3,000 farming families in fisheries and agriculture:

- 800 fish cages, 180,000 fish fingerlings, 18,000 fish traps, 3,320 sets of shrimp gill nets, 408 pieces of wood for boat repair, 328 fish cage nets, 15,000 fruit seedlings;
- 247 tons of gypsum for soil reclamation, 1,052 tonnes of organic fertilizer, 177 tonnes of animal feeds and 1,500 pieces of mineral blocks for livestock.

Rehabilitation Phase:

- **430 boat engines** for small scale fishing boats have been distributed on loan to 430 fisher folk through 28 fisher folk groups
- The fishing groups are being **empowered** through capacity building and promotion of **community revolving funds** for their self-help activities.
- **Hydroponic and net-house vegetable production systems** were introduced with the distribution of 80 and 30 units respectively, to tsunami-affected farmers.
- **Six in-depth technical studies/surveys** including fisheries, agriculture, mangroves and coastal forestry have started which would facilitate the formulation of and sustainable coastal natural resource management plans.
- The **coordination capacity** of Department of Fisheries (DOF) in post-tsunami rehabilitation is being promoted through the establishment of a DOF/FAO Post-tsunami Rehabilitation Coordination Unit within DOF.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

After the successful emergency response to the tsunami, the so-called "second wave" unfolded in the tourist areas of southern Thailand. The tourism industry - which had been the principal economic motor in this area - was heavily damaged. In areas such as Khao Lak (Phang Nga province), most hotels and tourist-related businesses were either wiped out or forced to close for renovations or lack of clientele. Consequently, thousands of workers were retrenched or had their income significantly reduced.

In addition to the damage to the formal tourism sector, the informal economy was also seriously disrupted. Because the tourists were no longer coming in, informal economy workers such as masseuses and handicraft sellers also lost their customers. At the same time the thousands of people who lost their formal tourism economy work moved into the informal economy for survival. Hence, there has been an urgent need to help informal economy operators develop new products and services and get access to new markets.

Four key areas of work were identified for assistance: capacity building for workers and employers in the formal tourism sector; technical assistance to the growing informal economy; technical assistance to help small businesses get access to small loans; and HIV prevention in the tourism sector.

PARTNERS

ILO encourages its nine partners to network amongst themselves and to help each other within their areas of expertise. This brings added value to their individual projects and enriches certain of their components. The nine partners are:

- NGOs: Phuket Federation of Hotels and Service Labour, Phuket Chamber of Commerce, Employers Confederation of Thailand (ECOT), Phuket Tourist Association (PTA), EMPOWER Foundation, Phang Nga Tourist Association, Thaicraft Association, Disabled Peoples' International (DPI), Responsible Ecological Social Tours (REST), Krabi Tourist Association

ILO is also partnering with:

- *Government:* Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (TICA)
- *UN agencies:* UNDP

PROGRAMMES

The project aims to assist workers and employers affected by the tsunami to increase their employability and ability to generate income, as well as helping specific organizations servicing them to be better able to meet their needs. The project focuses on activities in the following areas:

- 1) Training of employers and workers in the formal tourism related sector
- 2) Access to commercial financial services for micro and small businesses
- 3) Support to informal economy/self-employment
- 4) HIV/AIDS prevention

The project activities in **Phang Nga** and **Ranong** provinces are primarily (but not only) with the informal economy since this is where the tsunami hit hardest and where most jobs in the formal economy were lost. Many retrenched workers are now involved in informal economy activities to earn money. In addition, former informal economy workers who were earning a living from tourism have had to redefine their activities since tourists have not yet returned.

Activities:

Phuket Federation of Hotel and Labour Services (PFHLS) Immediately after the tsunami two Mobile Assistance Centres (MAC) were set up to provide information and assistance to workers on their rights and immediate needs. Retrenched workers were helped to organize themselves into a Labour Club.

The Federation's project aims to:

- 1) continue to provide information to workers and help them find jobs;
- 2) help give Labour Club members new skills. The club consists of 300 workers from the hotel/tourism industry who lost their jobs after the tsunami.

These workers are mainly women from the province of Phang Nga. The Federation consulted the Labour Club members on their needs and desires before submitting its proposal to ILO.

Phang Nga Tourist Association (PNTA)

The Association's priority is to train retrenched workers and other members of the community in the Khao Lak area, to provide local manpower for the tourist season as well as revenues for Khao Lak area residents.

Responsible Ecological Social Tours (REST)

The work has included surveying and selecting three coastal communities hit by the tsunami as project sites. The project has covered community preparation, training needs assessment, professional guide training and workshop and training for home stays.

The Thaicraft Association

Thaicraft has two part-time professionals working with 80 women in tsunami-affected communities. They have trained the women in producing quality handicrafts and in addition five have been trained as production group leaders learning management and supervisory skills. Their activities include product quality and design, skills development, production enhancement and marketing.

Disabled Peoples' International (DPI)

Their mandate includes a survey and needs assessment of persons with disabilities in Phang Nga, peer counselling, skills training, self-help and advocacy, independent living training. They have also held a seminar on barrier-free tourism and methods of hotel and restaurant reconstruction that allow universal access.

In **Phuket** and **Krabi** provinces, project activities are mainly with the formal economy since the tsunami damaged only 10 to 15 per cent of the facilities, allowing for a quicker return of tourists.

Examples include working with *Employers Confederation of Thailand (ECOT)* on emergency response training for

beach front and coastal businesses in Phuket. One of the key areas identified by workers in initial meetings organized to discover their needs, was the ability to respond to emergencies, both for their own sake and for their ability to assist tourists. It is thought that the display of certificates would also reassure the tourists and show that the establishment is serious about dealing properly with emergencies.

The Phuket Tourist Association (PTA) opened a Small Business Recovery Centre giving advice to small businesses affected by the tsunami. It built a database of 200 small businesses affected by the tsunami, identifying problems and issues. The PTA project consists of upgrading skills and/or offering new skills to the staff of member and non-member organizations who have been hard hit financially in the post-tsunami economic slowdown.

The *EMPOWER* project focuses on providing legal advice, functional English literacy, sexual and emotional health education and HIV/AIDS prevention.

LOCATION

Most of the project's activities are in Phuket and Phang Nga, with some activities extending into Ranong. Following a request from the Ministry of Labour the project added a small programme in Krabi.

PROGRAMME PERIOD

The project was originally envisaged as six months (July to December 2005) but this has been extended until February 2006.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Here are a few examples of the many quantifiable achievements recorded by ILO and its partners, as of mid-November 2005:

Phuket Federation of Hotel and Labor Services (PFHLS)

- A group of women have been trained in how to produce batik products and artificial flowers. A workshop has been rented, providing a workplace for the production of batik and artificial flowers;

Organizational and business arrangements have been made within the groups and they are now producing good quality products, with coaching from an expert.

- The batik group has received quite a few orders for shirts, shawls and other clothing, as well as ornamental pieces. They are very motivated and the president of the Federation is also very enthusiastic. Consequently, the Federation has been a very effective partner in this project. The group is presently working on "the longest piece of batik" depicting the tsunami and it will be ready in time to be exhibited at upcoming tsunami anniversary events.
- One of the Federation's members has been trained as a 'Get Ahead Trainer'.

Responsible Ecological Social Tours (REST)

Approximately 60 people are involved in the Community Based Tourism in Baan Talay Nok. The community benefits from networking between four projects within its territory: as well as the REST project on community-based tourism there is a Thaicraft supported micro-enterprise of women producing soap, a North Andaman Tsunami Relief (NATR) project which works

on community empowerment and teaches English to villagers, and a Wildlife Animal Rescue (WAR) project on rehabilitating wild animals.

Thaicraft Association

A group of women in Baan Talay Nok had been trained in soap-making in a post-tsunami government skills training programme and further assisted by NATR, but they lacked the entrepreneurship skills required to turn their training into a micro-enterprise. Through the project some of the women have benefited from the Get Ahead entrepreneurship training, others have benefited from an exchange visit with the community of Kiriwong, which is a good example of resilience and entrepreneurship, having been hit by disaster ten years ago. A professional is now teaching the group how to be competitive in business, how to package their products, market and sell them.

EMPOWER in Patong has produced information materials, doing monthly community radio broadcasting on "safe work", undertaking bi-weekly outreach visits to bars and entertainment venues and holding focus group discussions on health. The group is also active in networking with members in other regions in Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

In line with the recommendations of the UN Country Team strategy on assistance to vulnerable migrant groups affected by the tsunami, and the Royal Thai Government's aim of ensuring that migrants have easy access to basic services including health care services, particularly in the tsunami affected areas, the project aims to improve access of migrants to primary health care, communicable disease control, reproductive and mental/psychosocial health services, and basic humanitarian assistance, which are prerequisite for restoring livelihoods.

PARTNERS

- Government: Thai Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
- UN agencies: World Health Organization

DONORS

Funding has been confirmed as:

UNOCHA	USD 550,000
WHO	USD 100,000
Ireland	USD 130,719

PROGRAMMES

IOM is working with the Royal Thai Government's Ministry of Public Health at the provincial and district levels to coordinate, facilitate and provide preventive and basic health care focusing on primary care, communicable disease control (CDC), reproductive and mental health and distribute necessary humanitarian assistance to migrant communities. These activities will enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Public Health to deliver health services to migrant communities.

The project's interventions include:

- Stakeholder coordination;
- Training of migrant community health workers and volunteers (CHWs and CHVs);
- Migrant health assessments;
- Delivery of health services to migrant communities;
- Supply medical equipments/medicine for hospitals/health centres with large populations of migrant clients;
- Distribution of humanitarian relief items to migrant workers;

- Disaster victim identification (DVI) for deceased migrants;
- Support to migrant worker registration 2005.

LOCATION

Ranong, Phang Nga and Phuket provinces of Thailand

PROGRAMME PERIOD

15 March to 31 December 2005 (expected to be extended)

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(As of end September 2005)

- **Migrant Health Coordination Centres and a project office established** and fully functional in the Provincial Health Office Compound of Ranong Province, and Ban Nam Khem Health Centre in Takuapa District of Phang Nga Province by May 2005
- **Fifteen migrant CHWs (13 in Phang Nga and two in Ranong) employed and trained** on primary health care and on selected topics on communicable disease control, while 120 migrant CHVs, i.e. 60 in Phang Nga and 60 in Ranong provinces trained to assist the health authorities in Ranong and Phang Nga provinces
- **Assessments of health status and service needs among migrant communities conducted** and utilized in the planning of activities and interventions in the targeted provinces:

In Phang Nga Province, census surveys of migrant communities and registration of migrants in the family folders of the health centres were completed in all four participating districts. In collaboration with the Mental Health Recovery Centre (MHRC) and Phang Nga Provincial Health Office (PHO), a mental health assessment for migrants affected by the tsunami has been devised.

In Ranong Province, census surveys in three districts were completed in July 2005 with participation of the PHO identifying 23,000 migrants.

-
- **Active and passive health services provided to migrants** by targeted health facilities supported by the project:

In Phang Nga Province, a provincial migrant health committee has been established and a mobile clinic has been actively providing preventive and primary care services to targeted communities on a monthly basis.

In Ranong Province, vaccination services and CDC screening has begun and mobile clinics are scheduled to start in the coming month. Evaluation of focus group of migrants regarding basic CDC knowledge and health access has been completed.

- **Essential medical equipments and medicines distributed** to hospitals/health centres with large migrant communities:

Essential medical equipments and medicine have been distributed by IOM to local NGOs and government health facilities throughout Phang Nga Province.

- **Over 4,000 packs of humanitarian relief goods distributed to migrants** in Phang Nga, Phuket and Ranong:

Each pack contained donated and newly purchased clothes (such as long sleeve shirts, sarongs and underwear), mosquito nets, sanitary items and

dry/canned food. These items were selected after consulting various organizations that were already providing relief to migrant communities.

- **Disaster victim identification assistance identified 75 claims/petitions for missing or deceased migrants.** IOM in collaboration with NGOs is assisting migrants in claiming bodies of relatives if recovered by the authority.

Reports of 93 missing persons received by IOM coordination centre and 75 cases have been submitted to the authority. DNA screening was conducted for these cases. As of September 2005, 30 victims have been identified and are pending release.

- **Thirty employers counselled on the benefits and process of migrant worker registration in Phang Nga, and 900 migrants benefited from grants⁷⁵,** which enabled migrants to register for the national health insurance scheme in Phang Nga, Phuket and Ranong provinces

Among the 900 grants distributed, 500 grants were provided to migrants in Ranong and Phuket through the ILO and its partner. In Phang Nga, a total of 400 migrants received registration grants through the IOM/PHO/WHO Migrant Coordination Centre.

⁷⁵ Each grant is worth THB 1900 representing the cost of health check up (THB 600) and annual insurance fee (THB 1300).

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

As in many other natural and man-made emergency settings, the tsunami's impact on Thailand has helped to increase the vulnerability of the affected areas and populations to HIV/AIDS in the following four key ways, however slight those effects may prove to be:

- Reduced social stability and support through a disruption of social order, stable relationships, social and cultural mores and structures.
- In the immediate aftermath, interrupted access to essential public and community services in many affected areas.
- Increased potential for personal insecurity and the risk of sexual- and gender-based violence and assault in a number of affected areas.
- Perhaps most importantly for longer-term vulnerabilities to HIV infection, the tsunami also effectively destroyed incomes, assets and livelihoods for thousands of people.

In this process of post-tsunami recovery, rehabilitation and rebuilding in Thailand, the UN System is working to ensure that our long-term responses to this tragedy will promote the sustainable social and material preparedness that will help these communities cope with HIV and AIDS for years to come.

PARTNERS

- Government: Ministry of Public Health
- NGOs: Population & Community Development Association, Thai Red Cross, World Vision
- UN agencies: ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF

DONORS

Total funding from UNAIDS resources amounts to USD 15,000, of which 75 per cent had been expended as of 31 October 2005; it is anticipated that the balance will be expended before 31 January 2006.

PROGRAMMES

The direct contribution of UNAIDS Thailand to the tsunami response and recovery effort in Thailand has concentrated on three primary efforts:

- Provision of Emergency Response HIV Prevention

supporting materials to the military units responding to the immediate post-tsunami crisis

- Translation into Thai and dissemination of pre- and post-emergency HIV and AIDS guidelines, good practices and lessons learned
- Promotion of the importance of developing and integrating responses to HIV and AIDS risks and vulnerabilities in the Tsunami recovery and rehabilitation initiatives.

LOCATION

UNAIDS initiatives cover all tsunami-affected provinces and key actors.

PROGRAMME PERIOD

All programmes are expected to have been completed by the end of January 2006.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- **5,000 reusable plastic condom promotion "pockets"** with condom promotion and use information in Thai, in addition to condoms supplied for the pockets. These materials, distributed through AFRIMS, were made available to military units serving throughout the tsunami-affected provinces.
- It is expected that **5,000 copies** of pre- and post-emergency HIV and AIDS guidelines, good practices and lessons learned will have been translated into Thai and disseminated to emergency response partners throughout the country by 31 January 2006. This effort will help to improve the on-going national emergency preparedness and recovery responses in the post-Tsunami period. These documents include the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's guidelines for the integration of HIV and AIDS into the emergency preparedness, emergency response, and recovery phases of any emergency.
- UNAIDS Thailand has worked with UN System, governmental and non-governmental partners to ensure that responses to the tsunami integrate appropriate HIV and AIDS programming where possible and relevant, including most particularly reproductive health and livelihoods programming.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

'Build Back Better'

As part of a coordinated effort by the United Nations Country Team in Thailand, UNDP plays a pivotal role in supporting the Royal Thai Government's longer-term tsunami recovery and rehabilitation efforts, with special emphasis placed on marginalized groups such as Sea Gypsies and Muslim fishing communities. UNDP's support is focused in four areas: Coordination, Community-based Livelihood Recovery, Environmental Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation.

PARTNERS

- Government: Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI), Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Department of Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation, Department of Fisheries, Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Department of Skills Development and Thai Geotechnical and Meteorological Departments.
- NGOs: Thai Fund Foundation, Phuket Federation of Trade Unions, Phuket Chamber of Commerce, Phuket Tourism Association, Thaicraft Association, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre and IFRC-Thai Red Cross.
- Private Sector: Rolls Royce, Coca-Cola.
- UN agencies: FAO, ILO, UNHABITAT, UNESCO and UNOPS

DONORS

UNDP, UNOG, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, Portugal, Rolls-Royce, Coca-Cola

PROGRAMMES

a) Community-based Livelihood Recovery

UNDP is supporting the Royal Thai Government and local NGOs in a longer-term effort to help communities get back on their feet. Priority is given to the more vulnerable Sea Gypsy and Muslim communities affected by the disaster in a manner that protects and promotes their cultural heritage. Key to programming is the promotion of redevelopment dialogue between affected communities and government. Livelihood recovery activities

take into consideration the need for environmentally sound and sustainable economic activities in both the fishery and tourism industries.

b) Environmental Rehabilitation

UNDP is supporting the clean-up and rehabilitation of coral reefs damaged by the tsunami that are of utmost importance to both the local tourism and fisheries sectors. At policy level, UNDP is working with the Royal Thai Government in supporting the development process of a strategic plan for the integrated coastal management of the Andaman Coast, focusing on key issues such as zoning, jurisdiction and legislation, community involvement in conservation efforts.

c) Support to the Coordination of International Assistance

UNDP provides strategic support to the Royal Thai Government in the coordination of international technical assistance to the ongoing tsunami relief and recovery effort. A key step has been the launch of the Development Assistance Database (DAD) set up to track international assistance: <http://dadthailand.mfa.go.th/dad/>, launched on 25 November 2005

d) Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

UNDP is supporting the Royal Thai Government in its efforts to strengthen disaster preparedness at local levels and to develop a national tsunami early warning system. Integrated into a regional early warning system, now under development, it will be grounded in a multi-hazard, community-based approach. The project works in cooperation with local authorities, education institutions, community-level preparedness NGOs, the media and the private sector to establish a multi-hazard, community-level public awareness component designed to ensure long-term sustainability.

LOCATION

All UNDP programmes are spread across five of the six southwestern tsunami-affected provinces: Phuket, Krabi, Phang Nga, Satun and Ranong.

PROGRAMME PERIOD

All programmes are long-term and are being implemented between January 2005 and June 2006.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Community-based Livelihood Recovery

- > Longer-term community recovery programmes have been formulated that are benefiting 20,000 households in tsunami-devastated areas.
- > 29 Grassroots Credit schemes and revolving funds have been set up to finance the recouping of lost assets such as fishing boats, tackle, houses, docks and public markets. Some 470 boat engines, 223 boats and 171 houses have been replaced or repaired. Some 300 fishing gears such as nets and traps have been replaced.
- > Support has been given to relief centres and communities with alternative livelihood training and income-generating activities such as seafood processing, textiles, handicrafts, carpentry and herbal medicines.
- > Activities to promote cultural heritage, environmental awareness and eco-tourism have been launched in Krabi, Phang Nga and Phuket provinces.
- > People Mapping workshops are underway to catalogue local culture and wisdom.
- > Dozens of community groups have been formed in order to improve participation in local government decision-making and rehabilitation initiatives.
- > Multi-stakeholder consultations between local government, communities, NGOs, and the private sector have been organized to plan for future development that is sustainable.
- > Training selected government organizations in participatory planning to promote community has been initiated.
- > Networking and sharing of best practices between communities affected by the tsunami is underway.
- > Needy people not affected directly by tsunami benefiting from project spin offs.

Environmental Rehabilitation

- > 95% of targeted coral reefs have been cleared of hundreds of tonnes of debris washed out onto the reefs by the tsunami. Underwater cleanup around Krabi resuming through December.
- > 17 coral reefs sites have been rehabilitated, including sea fan coral repair and stag horn coral replantation. Walking trails through tidal-exposed reefs in Koh

Yai Noi established.

- > Education and awareness campaigns about coral reef protection and conservation are ongoing. Underwater reef trails, sign boards, floating fences, mooring buoys established in protected areas.
- > Coastal reforestation of mangrove and pine trees is underway to reduce the future tsunami impacts.
- > Krabi Province chosen as the pilot site for a strategic planning model for the Andaman Coastline. A bottom-up participatory decision making process will determine an overall plan that is environmentally, economically and culturally sustainable.
- > Community-initiated projects that manage natural resources and the environment using traditional and cultural methods initiated.
- > Coastal eco-system tsunami impact assessments underway with universities.

Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

- > Training has been provided for 550 local and federal government leaders in crisis management, first aid and search and rescue initiatives.
- > Community-based disaster risk management planning well underway in target communities. Town hall meetings to discuss and finalise plans initiated.
- > Tidal gauges installed at Phuket and Similan Islands linked to regional and national tsunami early-warning networks.

Coordination of International Assistance

- > Assistance to the Government's "Sub-Committee on the Coordination of International Assistance", a forum bringing together government agencies, donors, UN Agencies and NGOs.
- > UNDP acted as lead international agency in support of two task forces set up by the Sub-Committee: one on the rehabilitation of coral reefs and marine resources and one on community livelihood recovery.
- > UNDP provided support to the Thailand International Development Cooperation Agency (TICA), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to develop a Donor Assistance Database (DAD) to track international assistance launched on November 25, 2005. It can be found online at <http://dadthailand.mfa.go.th/dad/>

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMME (UNEP)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

Immediately after the tsunami occurred, UNEP established the Asian Tsunami Disaster Task Force, and assisted the environmental authorities in Thailand in assessing the damage to natural resources and the needs for environmental recovery and reconstruction. Experts were deployed to conduct and facilitate rapid environmental assessments and help coordinate environmental recovery programmes in partnership with national authorities, UN agencies and the international community. In February 2005, UNEP presented a regional Rapid Environmental Assessment report on the environmental damages caused by the tsunami. A number of priority areas of assistance were identified by Thailand's Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE).

PARTNERS

- Government: Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE)
- NGOs: Asian Institute of Technology, World Wide Fund for Nature (Thailand) and IUCN
- UN agencies: UNDP

DONORS

The Rapid Environmental Assessment report was funded from UNEP resources and it is estimated that for the Thailand chapter, approximately USD 15,000 was committed. The remaining activities are funded by Flash Appeal funds through OCHA and UNDP. The total expenditure budget for the project is USD 267,022.

PROGRAMMES

The key priority areas can be categorized into the following:

- **Mainstreaming and Integration**
 - > An assessment is being undertaken of the economic value of tsunami-related damages to natural resources in four selected sites (Trang, Krabi, Phang Nga and Ranong) to assist MONRE to promote the integration of environmental concerns in reconstruction and rehabilitation activities.
- **Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Ecosystem Restoration**

- > Implementing the guiding principles for post-tsunami rehabilitation and construction in coastal zones.
- > A pilot project in Had Thuai Muang Marine National park is underway to engage the local communities and the private sector in the restoration and management of the national park and its natural resources.

- **Institutional Strengthening**

- > Development of a unified GIS-based data base at the National Coastal and Marine Information Centre on key components of marine and coastal resources in the six affected provinces;
- > A series of sub-regional dialogues on rehabilitation and recovery activities will be organized, to re-assess local priority needs and further develop effective implementation mechanisms.
- > Information dissemination, through preparation and publication of a number of leaflets on the importance of natural resources in protecting lives and livelihoods.

- **Environment Assessment**

- > The development of a series of digital maps indicating the current status of mangrove forests, including the data on the principal species. The mapping will facilitate the process of planning for the rehabilitation of damaged mangrove formations and the creation of mangrove plantations in other suitable areas. The mapping will cover all six affected provinces.

LOCATION

UNEP projects cover communities and environmental resources in all affected provinces.

PROGRAMME PERIOD

All programmes are expected to be completed by the end of March 2006.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- A regional Rapid Environmental Assessment report on the environmental damages caused by the tsunami was completed in February 2005, with

chapters on all the affected countries, including Thailand

- Two national workshops have been completed on the implementation of the guiding principles for post-tsunami rehabilitation and construction in coastal zones.
- Sub-regional dialogues on rehabilitation and recovery activities were organized to re-assess local priority needs and further develop effective implementation mechanisms.
- Initial studies on economic loss of environmental damaged caused by the tsunami were conducted in Trang, Krabi and Phang-Nga and Ranong.
- Training and a workshop on GIS database development and mapping capacity were successfully conducted and the second training on Remote Sensing and ground truth exercise is planned for early January 2006.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE (UNESCO)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

UNESCO aims to document and disseminate best practices and lessons learnt among these communities, aiming to strengthen local government capacity; promote indigenous cultures; and reduce vulnerability to future disasters and ensure sustainable recovery.

PARTNERS

- Government: Ministry of Education (MOE)
- NGOs: CODI, APPAN (Asia-Pacific Performing Arts Network), CUSRI, Chulalongkorn University
- UN agencies: UNDP

DONORS

UNESCO is an implementing partner for UNDP in the 'Support to Rehabilitation of Traditional Communities in Tsunami-Affected Areas in Thailand' project.

PROGRAMMES

Rehabilitation of Traditional Communities and Municipalities in Tsunami Affected areas in Thailand will promote cultural heritage and build capacity of indigenous people to actively participate in the post-tsunami development of conservation regulation.

Living along the Andaman sea coast, the sea gypsy communities (Moken, Moklen and Urak Lawoi) are distinctive groups of people whose lifestyle, languages and cultures differ markedly from the rest of Thai Society. Approximately 1,000 sea gypsy households were affected by the tsunami. Various activities will be carried out including:

- Constructing of traditional boats and nature trails to transfer sea gypsy knowledge and skills and for community use.
- Rebuilding huts exhibiting on traditional culture of Moken people.
- Workshops with relevant stakeholders to explore options and provide recommendations for co-management in protected areas.
- Developing booklets for tourists on indigenous people and their natural resources.
- Developing local school curricula materials with an emphasis on sea gypsy traditional cultures.

- GIS mapping of part of the Surin Islands and Adang Archipelago.
- Collecting household data of Lhao Island to prepare personal documents for the development of human security.

Education for Natural Disaster Preparedness in Asia-Pacific is an initiative that aims to inform education and policy formulation through communication and information dissemination, as well as production of locally relevant education materials for disaster prevention, recognition and preparedness adaptable to various stakeholders and sectors.

LOCATION

The 'Support to Rehabilitation of Traditional Communities in Tsunami-Affected Areas' project covers Phang Nga, Ranong, Phuket and Satun provinces, involving two sea gypsy groups: the Moken in the Surin Islands and Lhao Island; and the Urak Lawoi in Lipe Island, Rawai and Sirey.

PROGRAMME PERIOD

- July 2005 - March 2006

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

By the end of October 2005, the following key achievements can be noted:

- The Surin Islands have been surveyed and data collected for GIS mapping.
- A stakeholder Meeting was held at Khuraburi Hospital on the Moken and the Surin Islands; Representatives from Government and NGOs shared ideas about development and conservation as well as suitable ways to preserve the Moken culture, compatible with environmental conservation.
- The cultural nature trail has been developed to revive ethno-botanical knowledge of the Moken people.
- The Moken finished building their traditional boats and will use them to take tourists around the Moken village.
- All household data on the Lhao Islands has been collected and keyed into a database.

-
- The school booklet for Moken communities has been created.
 - A meeting among the Moken representatives to discuss the problems faced by their own community, and the issues that they would like to learn from the other communities.
 - A local curriculum manual has been produced, as a result of training for teachers from Ban Ko Adang School, Lipe Island.
 - The interpretive centre to provide information for visitors at Moken village has been built by involving the Moken, especially children and teenagers.
 - The school curriculum development integrating Urak Lawoi traditional and local knowledge has been created and used at Ban Ko Adang School, Adang Archipelago.
 - Educational materials (for both local people and visitors), including GIS maps on Urak Lawoi sense of places; books, posters, and pamphlets in Thai and English on Urak Lawoi culture; and video materials on Urak Lawoi loi rua festival are now being developed.

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

In the initial response to the crisis, UNFPA Thailand provided immediate relief assistance to the local people and migrant workers affected by the tsunami through mobile clinics under the existing UNFPA-funded project being implemented by World Vision Foundation of Thailand (WVFT) in Ranong and Phuket. In addition, UNFPA Headquarters has provided USD 500,000 in response to the emergencies.

Based on recommendations from a key needs assessment mission carried out in four of the worst-affected provinces, two recovery projects were formulated and approved. These aimed to address the reproductive health needs of the local population and the migrants focusing safe motherhood, family planning, gender equality, HIV prevention and adolescent reproductive health, including behavioural change communication and counseling.

PARTNERS

- Government: Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), Department of Health (DOH),
- NGOs: World Vision Foundation of Thailand, the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University (MU)

DONORS

As of October 2005, the UNFPA Country Office has received a total amount of USD 996,759 (USD 500,000 from UNFPA Headquarters, USD 400,000 from OCHA through UNRCCO/HC and 96,759 from OCHA second round of un-earmarked tsunami funds).

PROGRAMMES

UNFPA conducted a field-based needs assessment in four of the worst affected provinces in collaboration with the Department of Health (DOH), Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University (MU) and the World Vision Foundation of Thailand (WVFT). The mission identified several areas needing immediate action, with medium to longer-term relief and reproductive health (RH) care objectives.

Two tsunami projects were approved following the recommendations from the Need Assessment Mission conducted in January 2005. Both projects are providing similar services, but to different target communities: a) Thai communities affected by the tsunami; b) migrant workers communities:

- The **Reproductive Health Care Services in Tsunami Affected Areas in Thailand** project addresses two of the most urgent and needy areas: (1) improved access to reproductive health information, counseling and services for women, men, and adolescents and older persons in the newly developed communities; and (2) capacity development of health service providers and community volunteer groups. The project covers: provision of basic needs and sanitation; emergency obstetric care; involvement of community/youth health volunteers including women and girls, trauma related counseling, through existing or new one-stop health service centres and mobile clinics among other activities.
- A Rapid Assessment and Baseline Survey was conducted by the College of Public Health (CPH), Chulalongkorn University (CU) and the research findings were published and disseminated to implementing agencies, stakeholders and the public in September 2005. The project intervention has been since refined to best meet the needs of target groups.
- The **Expanding Reproductive Health Care Services to Tsunami Affected Areas** project has two components, covering: a) migrant workers and their families, and b) local populations in Phang Nga, Ranong, Phuket and Krabi provinces.

a) About 5,000 migrant workers and their families and 4,000 local population have been reached by the project for provision of general and RH care services through the existing service delivery points and the UNFPA-funded mobile clinics for the hard to reach clients. The IPSR/MU conducted a Baseline Survey among tsunami-affected migrant workers in Phang Nga and Ranong.

b) The project targeting local communities started recently with cooperation from the Provincial Public Health Offices in the respective provinces and the Tambon Administration Offices (TAO) in the target areas. It aims to involve, mobilize and empower the community to run their reproductive health programmes focusing on prevention of HIV/AIDS, STIs and unintended pregnancy by applying community-based participatory needs assessment and social marketing for effective and sustainable interventions during and after project completion.

LOCATION

UNFPA projects are being carried out in Phang Nga, Ranong, Phuket and Krabi provinces.

PROGRAMME PERIOD

Project THATE206 - **Reproductive Health Care Services in Tsunami Affected Areas in Thailand**, duration: March 2005 - December 2006; Project THA8R206 - **Expanding Reproductive Health Care Services to Tsunami Affected Areas**, component a) duration March - December 2005; component b) September - June 2006.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Reproductive Health Care Services in Tsunami Affected Areas in Thailand

To date, more than 12,000 people have been covered by the project. At the end of October 2005, 85.71% of the funds for activities this year have been implemented.

- Over 80% of service delivery points (SDPs) are operational, providing integrated, gender-sensitive and age-specific reproductive health, family planning, HIV information, counseling and services according to the established Standards of Care.
- More than 90% of the target group of service providers has been trained in providing quality, integrated, gender-sensitive, age-specific service provision, counseling and interpersonal skills, especially youth-friendly communication skills; RH needs of the older persons.
- 100% of selected SPDs are providing emergency obstetric services to approved standards.

- At least 90% of pregnant women attending selected SDPs receiving four or more ANC contacts according to the approved standards.
- At least 80% of both female and male clients are satisfied with RH services including choice of birth spacing method offered, Ante-natal Care (ANC) and STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and counseling.
- A referral system for RH care and service between the communities and the government-run health service centres has been established.

Expanding Reproductive Health Care Services to Tsunami Affected Areas

The project interventions which have been designed based on the evidence and recommendations from the needs assessment and the baseline survey have proved to be on the right track and have achieved most of the indicators despite constraints such as enforcing the deadline for migrant worker registration and a shortage of Burmese-speaking staff and volunteers, among others.

Lessons learned: Close collaboration and communications among implementing agencies, donors, stakeholders and concerned authorities should be improved to avoid duplication of work and ensure the effectiveness of the assistance.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

CONTRIBUTION TO TSUNAMI RELIEF AND RECOVERY

UNHCR made a contribution of 50,000 USD to the tsunami assistance account established by the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the suggestion that the funds be used for emergency shelter.

No further activity has been carried out by UNHCR in Thailand in tsunami response.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

As part of a coordinated effort by the United Nations Country Team in Thailand, UNICEF plays a pivotal role in supporting the Royal Thai Government's longer-term tsunami recovery and rehabilitation effort.

UNICEF's support covers: water and sanitation (making sure schools have safe drinking water and a healthy environment); child protection (providing expert psychosocial counselling, monitoring the situation of orphans and other vulnerable children and keeping children safe from abuse, neglect and exploitation); education (getting all children into school and improving quality of education); monitoring and evaluation (assessing the situation of children, including minority and migrant children, and advocating for their rights); health (integrated maternal and child health and nutrition services for vulnerable communities and monitoring child nutrition); information for families and communities (promoting positive behaviours towards children), and HIV/AIDS (working with young people to prevent new infections and providing care, support, counselling, vocational training and other services for parents and children living with or affected by HIV/AIDS).

PARTNERS

Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Education, Office of Basic Education Commission, Ministry of Public Health, Department of Health, Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Interior, MOI Department of Local Administration, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Education Service Area Offices, Provincial Public Health and Education Offices, Provincial and District Local Administration Offices, District Public Health Offices and Hospitals, Government of Thailand's Public Relations Department, National and Provincial Statistics Offices, Office of Decentralization to Local Government Organization Committee, Queen Sirikit National Institute of Child Health, National Institute for Child and Family Development, Thai Breastfeeding Centre, Knowledge Network Institute, Pattanak Foundation, WHO, UN HIV/AIDS Theme Group Partners, World Vision Foundation of Thailand, Save the Children UK, Muslim Youth Association, Institute of Nutrition and Faculty of Public Health, Mahidol University, Centre for

the Protection of Children's Rights, Khon Kaen University, Prince of Songkla University, Walailak University, Kanjanapisak Home, Rajanukul Institute, Community Organizations Development Institute, Thai Youth News Association, Radio Thailand

DONORS

These programmes are funded by UNICEF global thematic emergency funds, with contributions from UNICEF National Committees, private individuals and governments, as well as private companies and individuals in Thailand, through local fundraising.

PROGRAMMES

Child Protection

The tsunami has resulted in the weakening and breakdown of the normal family and community mechanisms that protect children. Around 50,000 children in the six affected provinces are now more vulnerable. The loss of incomes for around 35,000 families has further increased the risk of children dropping out of school, of being trafficked, abused or sexually exploited.

Priorities at the outset of the emergency were to accelerate the return to normalcy for affected children as quickly as possible, to provide psychological support through a broad community-based psychosocial recovery programme, and to take special measures to ensure adequate protection for the most vulnerable children - including those children without parents.

Key objectives:

- Strengthen capacities for psychosocial care and support to children and their families and make available specialised psychosocial care and support.
- Provide psychosocial support to teachers and health and community workers, provide training and orientation for these groups on child care and support.
- Identify separated and/or unaccompanied children and ensure that systems are in place to reunite them with their immediate or extended families.
- Ensure that all children return to school (see Education Sector).

- Strengthening child protection systems in all tsunami-affected areas.

Education

Around 20 per cent of schools, for 50,000 children, in 20 districts, were affected by the tsunami in some way. Twenty six schools were directly damaged or destroyed and others lost students or teachers. Alternative arrangements were quickly made to ensure that children continued their learning without interruption, including for example, repair to damaged school buildings, school materials purchased or borrowed, and erecting temporary classrooms .

Priorities at the outset of the emergency were to ensure that children were able to return to school. This is one of the single most important contributions to helping children's lives return to normal. Children in school benefit from the protective support of teachers, friends and the school environment.

Key objectives:

- All children are back to school for the January 4 opening, or as close as possible to this date, and attendance is sustained as a contribution to the return to normalcy
- Ensure opportunities for play and recreation in schools as part of the psychosocial recovery programme
- All children in school (including those who never attended school pre-tsunami), receiving a high-quality education

Water and Environmental Sanitation

The tsunami resulted in interrupted water supply and sanitation for an estimated 50,000 people. In most cases this was caused by seawater contamination of almost 500 shallow wells, the source of drinking water for most villagers in tsunami-affected areas. In other cases, piped water systems and sanitation systems were damaged along with physical damage to houses and roads.

Priorities at the outset of the emergency were to ensure adequate drinking water and sanitation - particularly for vulnerable families - to prevent outbreaks of diarrhea or other infectious diseases that would be life-threatening for children.

Key objectives:

- All families and children in temporary camps / shelters children with adequate water for drinking and for household use as well as with adequate sanitation facilities
- All early childhood centres and primary schools with adequate water and sanitation

Direct multi-sectoral support (food, water, shelter, health and nutrition)

Over 8,000 people lost their homes and were living in temporary shelters while awaiting the rebuilding of their houses. Families were relocated from outlying islands to the mainland. Some 35,000 families lost their incomes.

Key objectives:

- Strengthen emergency response for multi-sectoral support and preparedness for disease outbreaks. In close collaboration with districts, monitor the response to this emergency, and provide cash, supplies, technical and logistics support where needed in the areas of health, nutrition, food, education and shelter
- Ensuring primary healthy and nutrition services for vulnerable children through outreach

HIV/AIDS

The risks of HIV transmission have increased in tsunami-affected areas as a result of economic stress, the break up of family units and increased mobility of workers due to the construction industry.

Key objectives:

- All young people are aware of HIV/AIDS and to protect themselves
- Care and support for children infected and affected

LOCATION

UNICEF projects are being carried out in all six affected provinces.

PROGRAMME PERIOD

UNICEF programmes are mid- to long-term in perspective and are expected to continue through 2008.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Child Protection

Major successes:

- The strong psychosocial recovery programme for

150,000 children. Some 140,000 children in 800 schools and young child development centres are now receiving sports and play equipment to encourage recreational activities - very important aspects to help children's psychosocial recovery.

Key results attributable to UNICEF action:

- Psychosocial recovery programme launched for 150,000 children in six provinces
- 500 Government social workers, teachers and early childhood care givers trained in psychosocial recovery activities for children
- Families, teachers and social workers with improved knowledge on "helping children cope with grief" (16,000 printed materials disseminated)
- 50,000 children with essential psychosocial reading materials (back-pack kits)
- 141,000 children in 550 schools and 250 young child development centres with opportunities for play and recreation (joint funding with Education project)

Education

Major successes:

- Current school attendance is near to pre-tsunami levels. Three months after the tsunami almost all of the 300,000 children in tsunami affected areas have returned to school.

Key results largely attributable to UNICEF action:

- School attendance protected for 700 children who lost parents through emergency education grants
- Tsunami damaged schools rehabilitated (hire of 15 temporary teachers and 12 temporary school cleaners, water and sanitation and electricity restored in 12 temporary schools)
- School attendance protected for 200 children living in temporary shelters (transport costs to / from school for 200 children)
- 141,000 children in 550 schools and 250 young child development centres with opportunities for play and recreation (sports equipment and reading books - linked to psychosocial recovery programme)

Water and Environmental Sanitation

Major successes:

- No outbreaks of water borne disease among affected populations

Key results largely attributable to UNICEF action:

- Water supply and sanitation for 2,000 families in 18 temporary shelters
- Water supply and sanitation for 12 temporary schools
- Water tanks, purification equipment for shelters
- Assessments in 800 schools with improvements planned for 500

Direct multi-sectoral support (food, water, shelter, health and nutrition)

Major successes:

- Adequacy of food, shelter and water for all temporarily displaced families.
- No major issues in health and nutrition emerged
- The rapid nature of the response to provide multi-sectoral support to local administrations for their relief operations

Key results largely attributable to UNICEF action:

- Emergency support for 15 districts for action in shelter, food, health, nutrition, education, HIV/AIDS, child care practices / information including;
- Transport and communications costs for 15 district teams assessment and monitoring visits to vulnerable families
- Stipends for government staff in data collection and data entry
- Hire of 4 temporary teachers for ethnic minority children living on islands
- Classroom equipment replaced, school uniforms provided and emergency lunch support for 30 schools
- School clean-up campaigns in 12 schools
- Facts for life printed materials for families, schools - 300,000 people, 50,000 children
- Emergency food supply for 1,000 children under five
- Young people activities through young people networks
- Temporary housing and repair for 1,200 displaced and ethnic minority families
- Small scale funding for restoration of livelihoods in 7 districts
- Emergency short term grants for 500 vulnerable families and orphaned children to protect education

HIV/AIDS

Major successes:

- Programmes are in the early implementation phase

OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)

CONTRIBUTION TO TSUNAMI RELIEF AND RECOVERY

As aid workers and military personnel from the Indian Ocean region and around the world deployed in response to the 26 December 2004 earthquake and tsunami, bringing with them vast quantities of aid, OCHA worked to facilitate the delivery of relief by supporting Resident/Humanitarian Coordinators, UN Country Teams and local authorities. This work included managing information, facilitating contributions to relief projects, and resolving logistical bottlenecks at a regional level.

In Thailand, OCHA's support for emergency efforts began with the immediate deployment of a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Team to Bangkok and the affected areas. This team was able to liaise with relevant government and military authorities, help organize inter-agency assessments to establish humanitarian needs, and facilitate coordination at various levels. The UNDAC Team, which consisted of seven international disaster response experts, remained in place throughout the initial phase of the response.

Drawing upon its Emergency Cash Grant facility, OCHA was also able to quickly provide financial support, in the amount of USD 50,000, to cover limited priority needs linked to the first response. Thereafter, OCHA worked locally, regionally and at international level to consolidate the financial requirements of the international community and to advocate vis-a-vis donors for the coverage of outstanding needs. Through its Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Bangkok, OCHA also ensured a continuous flow of information to the world media on the tsunami's impact and the priority humanitarian needs.

Five months after the tsunami, OCHA organized national lessons learned exercises in the worst-affected countries with the participation of key actors from the Government, United Nations system, and NGO sector. These local exercises were followed, in June 2005, by a regional lessons learned and best practices workshop held in Indonesia, at which national delegations could

exchange experiences and build partnerships for increased regional response preparedness. The national workshop in Thailand was held on 30-31 May 2005 and helped to highlight areas of successful response and ways of improving emergency preparedness. Specifically, participants agreed that the response of the Royal Thai Government to the tsunami had been effective, as highlighted by the fact that very limited secondary loss of life was experienced in the affected areas. Main findings also called for the development of a comprehensive national preparedness and response plan, improved utilization and management of resources in emergencies, and the protection of vulnerable groups.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific is supporting drug prevention campaigns through sports activities, run by an NGO in tsunami-affected villages, in partnership with the Embassy of Germany in Thailand.

PARTNERS

- Government: Embassy of Germany
- NGOs: Duang Prateep Foundation (DPF)

DONORS

- Germany, 10,000 Euros

PROGRAMMES

The project supported focuses on sports to promote drug prevention awareness among children and youth who have suffered from post-traumatic stress during the aftermath of the tsunami, in three affected villages in Phang Nga province.

The project supports local communities in the villages of Puteo, Bangmuang and Bangsak to engage 200 children and young people in sports as a means of relieving mental health and emotional difficulties and to prevent them from developing a potential problem -- drug abuse.

LOCATION

Three villages in Phang Nga province

PROGRAMME PERIOD

The project began in August 2005 for a period of one year

GOAL

Through its tsunami recovery programmes, The World Bank aims to provide support to tsunami-affected communities and vulnerable groups, to help rebuild their social, cultural and environmental assets and restore their livelihood as well as to help them recover economic means of survival and access to services.

Encouraging the testing of innovative methods and building ownership, capacity, and participation of local communities, non-governmental organizations and other civil society groups are also key to 'Build Back Better' in Thailand.

DONORS

- Government of Japan's Japan Social Development Fund

PARTNERS

- The World Bank's partners include the Chumchon Thai Foundation, the Local Development Institute, Population Community Development Association (PDA), the Royal Government of Thailand, World Vision and The Asia Foundation

LOCATION

Krabi, Phang Nga, Ranong, and Satun provinces

PROJECT DURATION

September 2005 through April 2007

TOTAL FUNDING AND EXPENDITURE

Nearly USD 4.85 Million

PROJECT GOALS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- The three grants will be administered through the World Bank
- Response to the Tsunami Affected Communities in Southern Thailand, focused on working with community groups to strengthen their abilities to provide support and leadership in traumatized communities, and support sustainable management of the coastal and marine ecosystem. Sub-grants will be provided to communities to fund specific

and unique needs not met from other sources, and identified by the community themselves.

- Post-Emergency Response to the Effects of the Tsunami on Vulnerable Populations in Southern Thailand to assist vulnerable populations (migrant workers, ethnic minorities, the disabled, elderly, orphans and vulnerable children, extremely poor households, injecting drug users and other potentially marginalized groups) and help them recover economic means of survival, access services which they are eligible for, and cope with psychological trauma.
- Provide legal aid services for poor and vulnerable survivors of the tsunami to help them rebuild their lives through the establishment of a Tsunami Legal Aid Referral Centre to serve as a hub to bring together vulnerable people and the appropriate Service Providers and to enable them to access legal and related support services.
- Outreach and capacity building through case referral training and identification workshops; development of data bases; and public information programme; civic participation training and sub-grantee financial management training
- International Finance Corporation (IFC) has also established a tsunami facility to provide grants to private sector companies for clean up and reconstruction. Two companies have utilized this so far.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

Based on the needs assessment carried out with the UNDAC mission in cooperation with the Thai Government, a few days after the disaster, a two-pronged approach was identified by WFP for emergency food assistance:

- supporting the ongoing school food programme
- assisting vulnerable families in the six affected provinces

No further assistance was required, so WFP has not provided further tsunami-related inputs in Thailand.

PARTNERS

Royal Thai Government, UNICEF, and others

DONORS

USD 500,000 of emergency food assistance was provided for Thailand from the WFP central emergency fund for the Indian Ocean region (Immediate Response Account)

PROGRAMMES

School feeding programme:

- An estimated 8,000 students were either directly or indirectly affected by the tsunami in the above-mentioned six provinces; some lost their parents, many lost their homes, and many children's parents were without jobs. Despite the fact that schools had an on-going school lunch programme, funds were only usually available for some 30% of the students, at the average allowance of 6 baht per child (equivalent of one to two dishes of rice). WFP used food commodities of rice, canned fish and vegetable cooking oil to complement the government's existing school lunch programme and enabled most schools in the tsunami-affected areas to provide a nutritious lunch for all the pupils who needed it. WFP's school lunch programme ended up reaching more than the anticipated number of students

Affected vulnerable families:

- WFP assistance provided basic food supplies to the most vulnerable families in the tsunami-affected areas for a three-month period. Food commodities were made available through various temporary reception centres, villages that had been badly hit

by the tsunami, as well as vulnerable individuals identified by local NGOs and government bodies. WFP assistance came in the form of rice, canned fish and vegetable cooking oil

LOCATION

WFP assisted individuals, families and communities in the six provinces most affected by the tsunami: Phuket, Phang Nga, Ranong, Krabi, Trang and Satun

PROGRAMME PERIOD

The school lunch programme lasted one full school year (200 days); food assistance to vulnerable families was provided for a three-month period

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Approximately 11,255 students in 767 schools in the six affected provinces received WFP assistance
- WFP assistance was provided for more than 3,000 affected vulnerable families (reaching approximately 15,000 people)

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

GOALS FOR TSUNAMI RECOVERY

Within hours of the tsunami, a WHO Tsunami Task Force was established and a 24-hour Operations Room activated in the regional Office (New Delhi). WHO facilitated logistics, restored medical supply chains, and help set up surveillance systems to monitor any possible outbreak of disease. One of WHO's most important roles was assisting the health authorities in coordination of the work of hundreds of health agencies and nongovernmental organization involved in tsunami relief.

WHO Thailand has since worked closely with the MOPH with the development, implementation, monitoring and coordination of disaster relief from the emergency phase to the rehabilitation phase.

PARTNERS

- Government: Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)

PROGRAMMES

Based on assessments carried out in collaboration with the government, the Ministry of Public Health developed a work plan for the Tsunami Recovery process. In this context, WHO has funded over 30 projects, including:

- Strengthening expertise in disaster preparedness including engineering aspects in building hospitals and health settings
- Strengthening disease surveillance and response
- Psychological care and mental health support (particularly in the long-term psychological effects of disaster on children)
- Development of environmental health, health promotion, care and treatment services
- Documentation and sharing of experience.

RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

- Prevention of disease epidemic
- Establishment of the Mental Health Centre and training programmes for health volunteers
- Revised Guidelines for emergency health management and preparedness in Thailand
- Strengthened public health infrastructure
- Improved information systems
- Increased capacity building of technical specialists in all facets of emergency preparedness

- Increased technical capacity in areas of forensic medicine, psycho-social care, epidemiology, and migrant health and disaster preparedness and response.

Lessons Learnt: WHO's Experience

It was recognized at various country level meetings and at an international meeting to discuss health aspects of the tsunami in Phuket, Thailand, that the lessons from the tsunami, and their implementation, could lead to significant changes in emergency response systems in the future. Several key areas were identified improvement in health sector response to disasters.

- The first was to undertake a prompt assessment of people's health situation and their needs when a disaster strikes. National governments expressed the desire to strengthen their capacity to address health issues in disaster risk management and vulnerability reduction.
- Increased funding is also needed to support the health elements of disaster preparedness and vulnerability reduction.
- Application of standardized methods was another important area.
- The need for a single, integrated response system, and the importance of coordination, was also emphasized.
- Updated and evidence-based guidance, and well functioning professional networks to help improve response to specific problems faced by crisis-affected populations, was also considered important.
- The clear message that came out is that to respond effectively to any disaster, preparedness is essential. Countries that had a better health infrastructure were able to respond better.

The experiences in Thailand underscore the value of written and rehearsed disaster plans, capacity for rapid mobilization, local coordination of relief activities, and active public health surveillance.

DONORS

- The Australian Government.

PARTNERS

AUSAID partners include Australian Federal Police (AFP), Federal Agent Karl Kent, Forensic Operations Manager Julian Slater, Kenyon International, Australian Department of Industry Tourism and Resources, Thai Ministry of Tourism and Sport, Australian Department of Education, Science and Training, Thailand Ministry of Education, Office of Vocational Education Commission, Victorian Government Department of Human Services, Chief of Emergency Medicine, Rajavithi Hospital, Bangkok and the director of Narenthorn Centre of the Ministry of Public Health.

PROJECTS

AUSAID projects can be divided between those undertaken as part of the initial response and those in the post emergency period:

- Closely coordinated with the national capacities of local authorities, initial response aid surrounded relief, assessment and identification efforts.
- Post emergency period efforts included Disaster Victim Identification and Repatriation, Sustainable Tourism, Coastal Reef Rehabilitation, Asia Public Sector Linkages Program and Emergency Medical Training.

LOCATION

Tsunami affected provinces.

PROJECT PERIOD

26 December 2004 - ongoing.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

On past and current projects, AUSAID has already expended USD Million 1.54. Expected future efforts have a projected cost of USD Million 1.57. The total funding by AUSAID on tsunami-related projects in Thailand is USD Million 16.95.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- " Initial response projects included deployment of an AusAID officer in the UNDAC team; sending of

medical teams and supplies to Phuket; Australian Federal Police (AFP) leadership in the coordination of the Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) process; an AFP DVI team of 37 specialists for the identification process of the tsunami victims; establishment of a Forward Command Post and three mortuary sites; Australian NGO assistance; and an assessment mission team.

- The largest of post emergency period AUSAID efforts is the Disaster Victim Identification and Repatriation project. With the support of Kenyon International, a disaster management company, AFP officers, the Royal Thai Police and the International DVI community has improved disaster response capacity tremendously. The operation has provided an opportunity for all countries involved to enhance technical data, methods, and to learn from each other. In light of this, the RTP and the AFP recently re-signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Transnational Crime and Developing Police Cooperation.
- The Sustainable Tourism project aims at reviving tsunami-affected southern coastal regions through the encouragement of sustained tourism in the Andaman Coastal zone. Through a framework of improved planning and capacity building, it will help the Thai government to deliver sustainable outcomes in tourism reconstruction and development for affected communities.
- Also part of post emergency period projects, is Coastal Reef Rehabilitation, which aims to develop guidelines for sustainable development of coastal resources. It focuses on partnership development in Similan in Phang Nga Province and Hat Chao Mai and adjacent coastal areas in Trang Province. Expected outputs include: shared databases with major elements of coastal zone resource management for the two areas; an improved collaborative coastal zone management decision-making structure; concepts of collaborative and integrated coastal management adopted by provincial governments; and sustained networks of Thai and Australian counterparts in coastal resource management.
- The Asia Public Sector Linkages Program for Thailand (PSLP) is used for continued tsunami-related assistance.

It offers departments and agencies of Australian federal, state and territory governments, as well as Australian public universities, the opportunity to compete for grant funding. These funds will allow them to transfer capacity-building skills and expertise to their public sector counterpart institutions in partner countries and will support strengthening of sustainable development-focused public sector bilateral and regional linkages.

- The Emergency Medical Training project is developing systems for training of emergency medicine doctors. It aims to build organizational capacity within the Bangkok hospitals and emergency management system to establish training in specialist emergency medicine, and to enhance future disaster management capacity, and emergency health responses.

AusAID's future tsunami activities:

- The Disaster Preparedness efforts will focus on implementation of a risk management strategy for Phuket. It will provide for integrated management of government and industry responses to risk events, rapid acquisition and dissemination of government and industry responses to risk events, rapid acquisition and dissemination of event-critical information, coordinated and fast-tracked consideration of policy response, and real-time linking with national and provincial security, disaster relief and economic agencies. In this, Thailand will gain the ability to maintain this strategy and replicate it in other areas of the country from within its own resources.
- A Thai-Australian Hospitality and Tourism Training Centre will be established to enhance the capacity of Thai vocational training instructors in hospitality and tourism at affected vocational, technical and community colleges through the use of Australian vocational training expertise.

THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSY

PARTNERS

For its humanitarian aid efforts, the Austrian Government partnered with the Austrian NGOs Caritas, Rotes Kreuz, Car, Hilfswerk, and Arbeiter Samariter Bund. The Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour, the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce, the Austrian NGO "Hilfswerk Austria," the Phuket Provincial Administration Organization, and the local Fishery Office all contributed to reconstruction aid efforts in Thailand.

PROJECTS

There are two reconstruction projects in Thailand financed by Austrian public and private funds. These are: Construction of an Austria-Phuket Community Centre on Kho Siray in Phuket and a Boat Substitution project.

LOCATION

Four tsunami affected provinces: Phuket, Krabi, Phang Nga, and Ranong.

PROJECT PERIOD

- Work on the Community Centre began in March 2005 and is expected to be completed in December 2007.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

- The total cost of the Austria-Phuket Community Centre is USD Thousand 586.22. Both projects are funded by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour as well as the Austrian Federal Chamber of Commerce.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- Both projects are carried out by the Austrian NGO "Hilfswerk Austria."
- The Austria-Phuket Community Centre will comprise three main buildings 1) Nursery, kid care centre, health care centre 2) community library 3) training centre, handicraft centre. The basic health care centre will include a general practitioner, an eye specialist, and a gynaecologist. The public library will be open to the local community in order to offer them a meaningful source of information and education. The handicraft centre will be

closely linked to the OTOP-initiative of the Thai Government called "One Tambon, One Product" project aimed at improving incomes in village communities to help alleviate rural poverty. The Austrian-Thai Community Centre will offer the necessary support in the training centre. In training courses skills for exporting OTOP products will be taught as well. Local women have the possibility to participate in these seminars and training course, and they can bring their children to the nursery during the day.

- The Boat Substitution project aims to support local fishermen in four provinces (Phuket, Krabi, Phang Nga, and Ranong). Partnered with the local Fishery Office to make inspections and keep contact with the boat makers in each province.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- In total, 18 fishing boats, engines and fishing tools have been produced.

THE EMBASSY OF BELGIUM

PROJECTS

The Belgian government contributed significantly to general immediate humanitarian aid measures to the affected countries. In Thailand it supported a DVI-team.

PROJECT PERIOD

The team's work lasted for a period of one and a half months.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

General humanitarian aid aside, Belgium's contribution to the DVI-team is valued at USD Thousand 58.63.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

The 33 person DVI-team has assisted with the international effort of victim identification during a period of one and a half months.

THE CANADIAN EMBASSY

GOAL

The projects aim to address a wide range of needs among Tsunami victims and provide help for those most affected by the Tsunami so that they can rebuild their lives and livelihoods in the aftermath of the tragedy.

PARTNERS

The Canadian Embassy chose to partner primarily with established groups who had a demonstrated presence in Thailand prior to the Tsunami. These include the Adventist Relief and Development Agency, Canadian Food for the Hungry, Knill Memorial Foundation, and World Vision Canada. Local community groups were also involved as they were supported in a variety of projects.

PROJECTS

Projects covered several areas, including child support, environment, healthcare, humanitarian aid, income generation, and livelihood support.

LOCATION

Four affected provinces of Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi and Ranong

PROJECT PERIOD

Response began within days of the disaster and continues today.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

The total funding provided to small scale projects was USD Thousand 282.11. Larger scale projects and donor agencies received an additional USD Thousand 2,155.04. The combined total as of 31 October 2005 is USD Thousand 2,437.15.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- Small scale projects addressed a wide range of issues as indicated below:
 - > Improving the lives of affected children: these projects include the provision of educational scholarships, the development of a children's book on the Tsunami to be used by trained facilitators in counseling children, the provision of a school boat for the children of the Krabi

school district, construction of a daycare in Phru Tiew displacement camp and construction of the Khuk Kheuk School.

- > Income generating activities: boat rebuilding, and furniture making as a secondary income opportunity, and the creation of a revolving loan project for small businesses.
- > Reconstruction of the Buddhist temple in Baan Kamala Beach
- > An environmental project which will help local leaders incorporate principles of sustainable development and environmental management in the rebuilding of their communities
- A water system replacement project
- Provision of professional medical staff, basic health care and disease prevention, a mobile medical clinic, and trauma counseling for women and children
- Efforts were made to meet basic human needs to enable the transition from immediate relief to rehabilitation. Emergency items such as mats, blankets, clothing, kitchen utensils, plastic water tanks and tents, temporary shelters were provided through this support.
- As a result of a direct request by the Royal Thai Government to Prime Minister Martin, a multi-sector team consisting of an environmentalist, costal and marine area management expert, and a specialist in the use of remote sensing for the mapping and monitoring of costal areas was deployed to Thailand. The aim was to provide technical assistance on environmental rehabilitation. Following this assessment, Thailand was able to implement the large scale requirements for integrated costal management through other donors.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

As a result of this support, approximately 85,906 children and 10,294 adults in 4 provinces have received needed assistance.

More specifically:

- The 70,354 school children and 3,117 teachers of Krabi school district have access to a school boat for transportation of students and for use in the rebuilding of schools

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- 10 families have a new boat complete with supplies needed to be fully functioning and able to earn income once again
 - 15,000 children have access to counseling resources to help them deal with the emotional aftermath of the Tsunami
 - 70 children received an educational scholarship which has allowed them to continue with their education despite their parent's loss of income
 - The community of Kamala beach has had their Buddhist temple rebuilt so that it can be the centre for religious and community affairs once again
 - 3,000 people on the Tap La Mu navy base have the means to rebuild their small businesses and earn a supplementary income for the family
 - 3,000 families who have lost their homes and belongings have been trained in building their own furniture for their homes, and have had an opportunity to learn skills that can be used to generate income
 - 452 children have a new school building
 - 30 children have a child friendly safe space where they are provided with educational support and nutritious meals every day
 - Local leaders in the four tsunami-affected provinces of Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi and Ranong have access to the support they need to rebuild their communities using principles of sustainable development

THE ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY

GOAL

To support the rehabilitation efforts following the tsunami catastrophe.

DONORS

The Danish Government as part of the Thai-Danish cooperation programme on environment and sustainable development.

PARTNERS

- The needs for projects in the southern Thai provinces were identified through joint coordination efforts involving the Thai Government, international organizations, bilateral donors and local stakeholders.
- The Danish Government's projects are implemented through Danida (Danish International Development Assistance) at the Danish Embassy in Bangkok. Other partners include the Chumchon Thai Foundation (CTF); the Community Organization Development Institute (CODI); a Danish consultancy company; local authorities; the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and; the Wastewater Management Authority (WMA) of Thailand.

PROJECTS

- Rehabilitation of Wastewater Treatment Facilities
- Re-housing & Community Activities and
- Rehabilitation of Protected Areas.

LOCATION

Project activities take place in Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, and Ranong Provinces.

PROJECT PERIOD

Initiated in February 2005-ongoing.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

USD Thousand 3,461.60 was approved for rehabilitation efforts. Total disbursements as of 31 October 2005 amounted to USD Thousand 1,396.22.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- The Rehabilitation of Wastewater Treatment Facilities project is designed to ensure that damaged wastewater systems in the affected areas will be re-established and makes use of the management structure established through the existing Danida-funded project on capacity development for WMA. The overall objective of the project is to ensure that WMA and affected municipalities have sufficient capacity, through implementation of selected priority projects, to improve water quality in areas affected by the tsunami. By the end of the project it is expected that the existing wastewater plant in Patong is rehabilitated and the cleaning capacity expanded through the construction of a nature-based wastewater plant; that the damaged wastewater plant on Phi-Phi Island is rehabilitated as a nature-based wastewater plant; and that wastewater from rehabilitated housing areas in Phang-Nga can be cleaned through local solutions established by the citizens themselves.
- The Re-housing and Community Activities project was designed to help people in the affected areas re-establish housing facilities and livelihoods. The project builds on former Danida activities in the area of urban community environmental activities. The overall objective of the project is the promotion of decentralised community driven rehabilitation and environmental management in low-income areas affected by the tsunami. The Danish support is based on assistance to empowerment of local communities to make them able to quickly build new housing areas, where environmental problems can be solved in an efficient and sustainable manner. By the end of the project, it is expected that 3 communities that were destroyed by the Tsunami will have been re-habilitated and involved in environmental management of the urban areas. For another 20 affected housing areas it is expected that solutions to specific environmental and housing problems will be established. Furthermore, networking among the communities and other stakeholders will have been established and supported.

An extra contribution was provided as assistance to the badly affected Baan Nam Khem fishermen community. The objective of the grant was to support low-income communities affected by the tsunami to re-establish their housing areas and ensure future livelihoods. It is expected that housing and environmental facilities will be re-established for at least 80 families with the inhabitants having the capacity to improve their own environment and living conditions.

- As an integrated part of an existing Danida project on joint stakeholder management of protected nature areas, the Rehabilitation of Protected Areas project has been developed. The overall objective is rehabilitation of biodiversity and ecosystem functions of protected areas affected by the tsunami with responsibilities and outcomes of sustainable management shared among all stakeholders. The area of focus is Laemson National Park, Ranong Province. Towards the end of project it is expected that physical infrastructure will be reconstructed in a sustainable way, and that dissemination techniques to foster knowledge exchange and encourage replication will be developed and applied.
- Assistance to community mobilization, re-establishment of permanent housing, replacement of fishing equipment, improvement of livelihoods, environmental community activities and sharing of lessons learned has been provided to 25 local communities in Phang-Nga, Phuket, Krabi and Ranong Provinces.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Following design, public hearings and tendering among local companies the works related to the constructed wetland and systems on Phi-Phi Island, in Patong and in Baan Pru Teau (Phang-Nga) were initiated in October 2005. Provision of decentralised septic tanks for treatment of grey wastewater at Baan Nam Khem (Phang Nga) has been completed, 700 septic tanks installed as of end September 2005.
- In Baan Nam Khem (Phang-Nga) two plots of land have been purchased and following a community-led planning process construction of 112 houses for disadvantaged families without permanent housing has been initiated in close cooperation with other donors.

DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

DONORS

- The Dutch Government.

PARTNERS

In the following projects, the EC partnered with the Department of Fisheries, EU member states' embassies, the Terre des Hommes (Italy), and the UNDP. A future collaboration with the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) is also planned.

PROJECTS

The EC played an important coordination role among its member states and also made the following projects possible: DG ECHO; Coastal Habitats and Resources Management (CHARM); Small Grants Programme for Operations to Promote Tropical Forests in Thailand (Tsunami component); Social Support Project (SSP); EU-Asia Pro Eco II B - Post-Tsunami Programme; Disaster Preparedness and Early Warning Arrangements; and Information Society Technologies Programme under the Sixth Framework Programme.

LOCATION

There are EC projects in Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, Ranong, Satun, and Trang.

PROJECT PERIOD

Most projects occur during 2005-2006. Accordingly, some projects are already completed while others are still being planned.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

Total Thailand-specific EC funding and expenditure for tsunami aid during 2005-2006 is USD Million 5.30. Another USD Million 8.20 has been allocated for general disaster preparedness and early warning arrangements.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- A proposed extension of the Social Support Project (SSP) would make funds available for the implementation of long-term economic rehabilitation activities in tsunami-affected areas. Interventions would be implemented in close collaboration with the BAAC, which would administer the distribution of grants to NGOs after a Call for Proposals. These

grants could be used for strengthening livelihoods and the creation of income-generating activities in coastal areas.

- The EU-Asia Pro Eco II B - Post-tsunami Programme aims to foster recovery and rehabilitation through cooperation between Europe and Asia. Joint projects will support capacity-building and provide technical solutions to affected countries in order to tackle environmental problems by transferring European know-how and best practices in conjunction with the management. The two selected projects in Thailand are: 1) "Monitoring and managing the marine resources of Laem Son National Park following the tsunami" and 2) "Contributing to sustainable reconstruction and development in the tsunami-hit regions of Thailand by designing, implementing and disseminating pilot technologies for energy-efficient housing and water management."
- DG ECHO supports UN-ISDR to facilitate the agency's task to coordinate and support the implementation of an early warning system in the Indian Ocean. This complements the support of the DIPECHO programme in South East Asia for preparedness activities and regional exchange of information and good practices.
- Future activities are possible under the EC's Information Society Technologies programme. The aim would be to develop, validate and demonstrate advanced systems and services to manage geophysical risks, with a focus on developing an early warning and alert capacity for improved disaster prevention and preparedness in coastal zones. The objective would be to establish operational prototypes for tsunami detection, early warning and alert relevant to the main tsunami-prone regions.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- The EC took part in the Joint Sub-Committee, set up by the Thai Government to coordinate incoming foreign technical assistance for rehabilitation and reconstruction in Thailand. The EC Delegation in Bangkok had been requested by the EU Member States to function as an interface between the Thai government's coordination efforts and the Member States.

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- The EC Delegation, in cooperation with UNDP, has encouraged Member States' embassies to ensure data quality and completeness by using the Development Assistance Database (DAD) and updating it regularly.
 - Through DG ECHO the EC was able to provide humanitarian aid to 2,000 vulnerable fishermen and women in small scale, coastal fishing communities in Phang Nga and Ranong provinces. The fishermen were provided with means to resume basic fishing activities and to restart their livelihoods.
 - Medium and long-term recovery processes focused on redirecting on-going projects towards contributing to post-tsunami rehabilitation and reconstruction. This included the Coastal Habitats and Resources Management (CHARM) program. Funds were readdressed towards Pilot and Demonstration Activities focusing on activities and initiatives in the field of environment and sustainable livelihoods. A stakeholder workshop with NGOs, fishing communities, local authorities and donors resulted in a detailed needs assessment as well as the establishment of the Andaman Forum. It has assumed a key coordination role by functioning as a clearing house for community needs and donor assistance in the area of livelihood rehabilitation. Several EU Member States' embassies have commended the work of the Andaman Forum in helping them to identify projects and channel support to the affected populations in Thailand.
 - The Small Grants Programme for Operations to Promote Tropical Forests in Thailand (Tsunami component) tackles various issues pertaining to mangrove reforestation and conservation, training in the field of coastal resources protection and alternative livelihood development.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY

PARTNERS

Joining the French Republic in its activities were Accor; Air France; the Association of Children and Development ("Enfants et Developpement"); the Association of Children of the Mekong ("the Enfants du Mekong"); the Association of Sailors without Frontiers ("Marins sans Frontieres"); Bouygues; the Carrefour Consumer Association; the Carrefour Foundation; CIRAD; the Chaipattana Foundation; Club Mediterranean; the Department of Coastal Resources; the Department of Fisheries; Dextra; the Dr. Tiam Chokwatana Foundation; EDF; Entraide et Solidarite; Essilor; the Foundation for Sustainable Development; the French Agency for Development ("Agence Francaise du Developpement"); the French community in Thailand; French companies such as Total and Michelin; the French Embassy in Bangkok; the French Foundation ("Foundation de France"); the French Fund for Global Environment ("Fonds Francais pour l'Environnement Mondialm"); the French military and the Gendarmerie Unit; the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; French municipalities such as Issy Les Moulineaux, Sucy en Brie, Nice; French police frogmen, the Franco-Thai Solidarity Committee ("Comite de Solidarite Franco-Thaie"); the French Red Cross; GISTDA; the IFREMER Institute; IRD; the Lamberet Company; MAE; the Marseilles Lyons Club; ONG FORSI; the Phuket Sun Shine Village Foundation; RAID; the "Save Andaman Network"; Secours Populaire; the SNR Company; Thales; the Thai Red Cross; the Thai Vocational Education Commission and; Wild Life Fund.

PROJECTS

Action taken falls into four areas according to objective: environment, prevention and management of natural risks, support for communities, and child assistance.

LOCATION

Tsunami affected provinces in Thailand.

PROJECT PERIOD

Assistance began 26 December 2004 and continues today.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

A total of USD Thousand 7808.34 was spent on the projects. Another USD Thousand 23418.55 to 46837.71 was loaned.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

Projects include humanitarian aid for the victims, disaster victim identification, community projects, financial support, and rehabilitation projects.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Rehabilitation of national marine parks and development of environment-friendly economic activities by local communities.
- Sea bed and coral reefs cleaning conducted in Koh Phi Phi.
- Training session for police frogmen in Krabi and volunteers in Koh Phi Phi.
- Mangrove cleaning at Lana Bay in Koh Phi Phi.
- Project to support the rehabilitation of the Kasetsart University research station on marine and coastal management with the support of research institutes.
- Five Thai experts trained on the modeling techniques of seismic data at the geophysical laboratory of the Tsunami Warning Centre in Tahiti.
- Seminar and workshops on the prevention of natural risks by remote sensing.
- Cartography on pilot sites on the Thai coastline on the Andaman Sea.
- Operational capacity building for the Thai Red Cross through first-aid training sessions and provision of software for the management of blood donations.
- Financial aid for fishing communities for the purchase of fishing equipments.
- Assistance for 40 displaced families in camps at Thap Tawan and Khukkhak.
- Action taken in child counseling and protection (67 orphans and 200 children in precarious conditions) in 12 villages in Ranong.
- Support for projects launched by the Save Andaman Network for Baan Chee Chee, Baan Bang Kluei Nok and Ratchakrud district. This included

rebuilding boats, building of shipyards, provision of fishing equipment, fundraising for the organization of procurement cooperatives and cooperative fish markets.

- Repairing and construction of boats, building of a shipyard at Bang Ben: 39 boats already finished, with support for the building of another 160 boats.
- Setting up of two shipyards using glass fiber at Baan Thung Rak, district of Khuraburi, Baan Na Toey, Bor Daan district, Tai Mueng district.
- Six-month internship for engineering students from the Institut National Polytechnique de Toulouse at the Technical Colleges of Phang Nga, Phuket and Krabi to supervise and train students in house building and boat repairing.
- Bass aqua farming development for a group of 50 fishermen in Baan Nam Kem.
- Reconstruction of 20 houses in Pak Jok village, province of Phang Nga.
- Reconstruction of 10 houses as well as 8 new ones at Kamala Village.
- Training course for 40 faculty members and hotel staff to set up course modules and advanced courses for 300 staff in hotel management and catering.
- Camps for children in Kura Buri district.
- Building a water treatment unit in a village for displaced persons in Takuapa District and a project to create a workshop for vocational training.
- Purchase of four ambulances for three public hospitals in Phuket.
- Support of 74 orphans or underprivileged children for a nine-year period.
- Rebuilding of the Baan Nam Kem School.
- Rebuilding schools in Phuket and Khao Lak.
- Scholarships given to 20 children in Phuket for a five-year period.
- Building a children care centre at Koh Si Rae, Province of Phuket.
- Financial support for equipment of intensive care units of Ban Khun Pum Children's Hospital on the compound of Vajira Hospital in Phuket.

PARTNERS

Partners include The Community Development Department; the DDPM of the Thai Ministry of Interior; the Department of Local Administration Promotion; the Department of Meteorology; German scientists; the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ); Koh Lanta District in Krabi Province; the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment; the Phuket Marine Biological Centre (PMBC); the Red Cross Association; Than Bok Khorani National Park (Mu Ko Hong Islands) in Krabi Province; and Thai scientists.

PROJECTS

GTZ's two projects in Thailand are "Environmentally Compatible Rehabilitation of the Tsunami-affected Region" and "Disaster Risk Management."

LOCATION

Tsunami affected areas in Thailand, specifically islands within Krabi province.

PROJECT PERIOD

Both projects started in April 2005 and will last for approximately 12 months.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

The total funding of the two projects amounts to USD Thousand 936.76 of which USD Thousand 526.97 had been spent as of 31 October 2005.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- The project "Environmentally Compatible Rehabilitation of the Tsunami-affected Region" aims to build capacity of relevant national institutions and to assist the implementation of pilot projects within the Tsunami affected regions. This includes support for initiatives for a more sustainable development in the tsunami-effected regions. As a part of the project, GTZ and PMBC are cooperating on the following:
 - > Capacity building, training and scientific cooperation
 - > Measures strengthening and raising of environmental awareness
 - > Construction works, interior and exterior designs of the PMBC

- > Public Private Partnerships (PPP)
- > Public relations (PR) und marketing

- In another project GTZ provides advisory services to the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) of the Thai Ministry of Interior in the area of disaster risk management. The overall goal is to improve the living conditions of the residents in disaster-prone, largely rural regions, with emphasis on the southern provinces affected by the Tsunami. The project assists in strengthening the potential and competence of the DDPM in establishing and performing a decentralized disaster prevention scheme and overall disaster management system. By project end DDPM will be qualified to develop and carry out an active role in disaster prevention in Thailand. There are three major components:
 - > Component I includes measures to assist the residents of two pilot communities planning and organizing their own disaster prevention system, based on the principles of CBDRM (community-based disaster risk management), in which they concern on compiling several aspects of emergency planning, such as early warning, evacuation, search and rescue followed by practical simulations. Those plans shall later be included in regional/local community development plans.
 - > Under Component II DDPM shall adopt the concept of decentralized disaster risk management and insert it into the curricula of DDPM's training and teaching activities designed for different target groups.
 - > DDPM cooperates with other government agencies and NGOs to introduce and implement the concept of CBDRM with local communities. On national and regional levels cooperation and coordination with additional organizations should be imposed.

Results & Achievements

- Cooperation activities between GTZ and PMBC have included training and consulting for aquarium technicians, a study trip to Langkawi for PMBC aquarium staff as well as research cooperation between German and Thai scientists on the late

effects of the Tsunami on coral ecosystem. The building of a mangrove and nature trail as well as exhibitions on marine ecosystems and environmental issues are in process. Further capacity building activities, construction as well as restoration works of the aquarium and PMBC are planned.

- Objectives of GTZ activities are to increase environment awareness on Ko Lanta, reduction of waste volume as well as setting up a proper way of disposal on the landfill. Importance will be given to the participation of a wide public in a 3-R (Reuse, Recycle, Reduce) - waste campaign. Further focus will be placed on the restoration of the landfill and the enhancement of the recycling sector.
- In close cooperation with the Department of National Park, international GTZ experts work within the Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme in the following fields:
 - o Surveying the current situation of Ko Hong (Assessing Tsunami damages, analyzing studies about Ko Hong, inspecting comparable day-trip destinations and interviewing all involved stakeholders)
 - o Setting up a concept for disaster management and an environmentally sound concept for the Island (Conduct an environmental study including landscape maps, a carrying capacity study as well as a concept for an escape route for emergency using the restored nature trail.)
 - o Training and qualification in the field of security, first aid, English literacy and awareness raising courses for the rangers based on the Island
 - o Promoting Ko Hong to be a sustainable ecotourism destination

THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

PARTNERS

In the following projects, the EC partnered with the Department of Fisheries, EU member states' embassies, the Terre des Hommes (Italy), and the UNDP. A future collaboration with the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) is planned as well.

PROJECTS

While most of Hungary's tsunami aid went to the victims in Sri Lanka and Indonesia, one project was sponsored in Thailand as well.

LOCATION

The project was carried out at Bangmuang School, Khao Lak District, Phang Nga Province.

PROJECT PERIOD

The project was completed on 7 November 2005.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

Total Hungarian contribution towards Bangmuang School was USD Thousand 37.00.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- Besides providing emergency relief aid, Hungary has sent a shipment of medical goods, participated in the work of the International Disaster Victim Identification Teams.
- Financial assistance has been allocated by the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support the livelihood of the communities seriously affected in the natural catastrophe: a project to build and fully equip a computing classroom in Bangmuang School, Khao Lak District, Phang Nga Province has been approved and carried out by the Hungarian Interchurch Aid.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

A computing classroom at Bangmuang School was constructed and equipped.

THE EMBASSY OF ITALY

GOAL

The post-emergency activities of the Italian Cooperation in Thailand aim at contributing to the rehabilitation and the improvement of living conditions of vulnerable children and their families in tsunami affected areas.

PARTNERS

In their projects the Italian Government partnered with the Department of Education, Ecpat International, Iscos, ILO, the Italian Embassy, Koh Lao School management, Kho Phi Phi School management, Provincial Departments, the Stigmatini Congregation of the Catholic Dioceses of Surat Thani, and Terre des Hommes Italia.

PROJECTS

The activities focus on children and are directed to the enhancement and improvement of social services, in particular in the field of education, psycho-social and health; the rehabilitation and construction of houses, schools and community buildings; the promotion of child rights and the protection and prevention from child abuses and exploitation; the recovery of small-scale economic activities, especially the fishery sector.

LOCATION

Provinces of Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, and Ranong.

PROJECT PERIOD

The implementation period is from 1 June 2005 to 31 May 2006.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

The Italian Government has provided USD Million 1.17 for the following projects.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- The "Rehabilitation of the Services for Children and Community Livelihood in Coastal Communities in Phang Nga" works at the training and awareness building of local communities, officers and educators on child rights, needs and social services. In 14 schools, structures and services are being improved. There is also the recovering of economic activities in the fishery sector.
- The main activities of the "Rehabilitation of Houses and Environmental Upgrading in Pha Maprao" are the rehabilitation of 74 houses through the provision of building material and the assistance of specialized manpower to the beneficiaries; construction of sanitation facilities and; establishment of a children playground and performance of psycho-social activities.
- The "Rehabilitation of Koh Lao School" has four goals: 1) construction of kitchen and refectory, 2) minor rehabilitation works for the school building, 3) provision of equipments, school furniture and educational material and 4) establishment of a children playground.
- As part of "Support to Kho Phi Phi School" there is rehabilitation of the electric system of the school, provision of 60 chair and desk sets for the classrooms and the establishment of a laboratory for psycho-social activities.
- "Protection of Children from the Most Vulnerable Groups Affected by Tsunami in Phang Nga e Ranong Provinces" builds awareness and capacity for children, communities, employers and operators on national and international legislation on children and youth rights, in particular related to labour exploitation. It also is establishing basic education classes for marginalized children and provides support for the rehabilitation of income generating activities.
- "Regional Technical Consultation on Protecting Children in Disaster and Emergency" focuses on the "Lessons Learned from the Asian Tsunami Experience." It provides for the organization of a technical seminar involving Thailand, Sri Lanka and Indonesia officers and operators. Starting from the tsunami experiences, an analysis of children vulnerability and risks in emergency contexts will be carried out. This will reveal the best practices and methodologies to assure their protection, with particular attention given to sexual abuse. A related technical manual will also be produced.

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- The following projects have yet to be implemented:
 - o "Construction of a Child Centre in Krabi Province in Collaboration with the Foundation of Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn"
 - o "Capacity Building and Formative Activities on Psychosocial Support, in Collaboration with the Mental Health Department of the Ministry of Public Health"

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

There are 4,200 children directly benefiting from the on-going activities.

THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN

PARTNERS

The Embassy of Japan in Thailand and various NGOs.

PROJECTS

Japan provided assistance in three ways: financial resources, knowledge and expertise, and human resources. They also extended the maximum assistance possible for rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster-stricken countries.

While the Government of Thailand had made every effort to rescue the victims, the Government made a request for assistance to the Government of Japan, as there still were a number of people missing and a shortage of goods. Therefore, the Government of Japan decided to offer emergency assistance, considering the significance of the disaster, the friendly relationship between Japan and Thailand, and the fact that many Japanese nationals were affected by the disaster.

In this light, the GOJ provided the below-mentioned emergency assistance and Grant Aid for the NGOs in Thailand which suffered from the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and the tsunami in the Indian Ocean.

LOCATION

Projects were undertaken in Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, and Ranong provinces.

PROJECT PERIOD

The Japan Disaster Relief Team worked for differing periods between 28 December 2004 and 18 January 2004. Emergency assistance arrived in Phuket on 1 January 2005 and 4 January 2005. The long-term NGO assistance projects are ongoing.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

Japan's emergency assistance and grant aid totals more than USD Thousand 546.01. However, this total does not include the cost of The Japan Disaster Relief Team, for which figures were not provided.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

In addition to already completed projects, the Japanese Government is continuing to provide grant aid for grassroots human security projects. Currently underway are:

- Comprehensive Support for Tidal Wave Victims, which aims to improve the living conditions of villagers in the affected area in Ranong, Phang Nga, Phuket, and Krabi provinces. Support efforts include the supply temporary shelters, fishing gears, and other necessities.
- Capacity Building for Rehabilitation of fisher folk in Phang Nga Province, which provides fishing gear and equipment for villagers engaged in fishery on a small to medium scale in Nam Khem Village and Ko Yao Islands, Phang Nga Province.
- Rehabilitation Support for Tidal Wave Victims, which establishes a counseling centre in Khura Buri District and Takua Pa District, Phang Nga Province for the people who were mentally hurt by the disaster.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- The Units of Japan Self Defense Force dispatched units which consisted of three vessels (Destroyers "KIRISHIMA", "TAKANAMI" and the supply ship "HAMANA") with shipboard helicopters and 592 members, all within five days. They recovered 57 bodies in the areas around the coast of Phuket and also transported the personnel and equipment of the Japan Disaster Relief Search and Rescue Team.
- The first unit of the Search and Rescue Team (49 members from Fire and Disaster Management Agency, Police, MOFA, JICA) and the second unit Team (helicopter unit of FDMA, 27 members) conducted search and rescue operations in the affected area with 2 helicopters of the FDMA.
- The Japan Disaster Relief Medical team comprised 22 persons including doctors and nurses and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The team engaged in medical activities, mainly in Takuapa District.
- A Japan Disaster Relief Expert Team was dispatched for extraction and examination of DNA specimens

to identify the disaster victims in the affected areas in cooperation with local organizations concerned. In addition, another unit comprising 4 persons from the Police Agency and JICA experts for disaster victim identification (DVI) started operation in Krabi and Phuket.

- A Japan Disaster Relief Search and Rescue team comprising officials of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, National Police Agency, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and staff members of the Japan Coast Guard and JICA started activities in Takuapa District and Phi Phi Island. A second team (a helicopter unit of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency) started transportation assistance activities by helicopter with another Japan Disaster Relief Expert.
- The decision to extend emergency assistance in kind, including tents, blankets, water purifiers, electric generators and medicines, was taken on 31 December 2004. The medicine arrived in Phuket on 1 January 2005 and the other goods arrived on 4 January 2005.

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

DONORS

- The Japanese Government.

PARTNERS

Partners included government organizations, universities, NGOs and donor agencies.

PROJECTS

- After the Tsunami disaster, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) worked on victim identification, social rehabilitation, environmental rehabilitation, and capacity development for early warning systems and disaster management.
- By utilizing the Japanese experience and know-how on disaster prevention and management, JICA has been conducting several workshops and training courses both in Thailand and Japan. JICA will continue to contribute to Thailand by focusing on capacity development in this field.

LOCATION

A survey was undertaken in the Ao Patong region (Phuket), Khao Lak, Ko Kho Khao. Some specific sites were selected including small bays, stretches of open coast, estuaries and beaches along ca 80 km of the Andaman Sea coast, varying in natural conditions (morphology, vegetation) and human activity (agriculture, fishery, tourism).

PROJECT PERIOD

Some JICA Tsunami Activities began in December 2004 and some will not be completed until March 2006.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

As of 31 October 2005, contribution on international cooperation for post-tsunami recovery efforts came to USD Million 13.93.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

For the Advisor to Director-General of Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) JICA dispatched one short-term expert who has been working for the DDPM and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Academy (DPMA). The expert will give advice on disaster management, management of DPMA and

development of training curriculums, especially for the search and rescue operation for the authorities concerned.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Coral Reef (sea fan) Recovery after the Tsunami at Similan Marine National Park, Phang Nga Province was undertaken by a Japanese expert who transferred coral reef recovery technology to Prince of Songkla University by financing and accompanying a recovery trip with by Thai experts on coral reef and volunteer divers. The outcome of the technical transfer will be presented at a seminar to be held in December.
- The Workshop for Sharing Japan's and Thailand's Experience of Social Recovery from Natural Disasters was held in April 2005. This one day workshop provided information on (1) experience and lessons learnt in Japan, (2) situation and efforts/difficulties in affected sites, and (3) cooperation for strong social recovery for 85 participants from government organizations, universities, NGOs and donor agencies.
- Within the Fire Service and Disaster Management Administration for the Kingdom of Thailand project a Top Managers' Seminar was organized, inviting five Ministry of Interior executive officials, in particular from the DDPM, to Japan for one week to exchange opinions and information on current issues related to fire service and disaster management administration.
- As part of the Project Formulation Study on Disaster Prevention and Management the JICA Project Formulation Team discussed the possibility of technical cooperation opportunities mainly in the fields of capacity building and raising public awareness. The team developed a mid-term plan for technical cooperation for disaster relief and reconstruction (post-tsunami) in order to promote safety and security in communities through enhancement of system for disaster prevention and mitigation. JICA is now planning to implement the technical cooperation project with the DDPM.

STATUS

While ten activities have already been completed, four more tsunami activities are now ongoing and will be completed by March 2006.

THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS EMBASSY

PARTNERS

The Dutch government partnered with the ADPC, the Australian embassy, international DVI teams, the International School Bangkok (ISB), the Lions Club of Phuket Andaman Sea, the local government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the New Zealand Embassy, the Rajprachanukroh Foundation, the Royal Thai Police, the Thai forensic team.

PROJECTS

Dutch humanitarian aid projects focused on victim identification, reconstruction and rehabilitation projects.

LOCATION

Krabi, Phang Nga, and Phuket provinces.

PROJECT PERIOD

2005-2006

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

Total Dutch government funding and expenditure for tsunami aid during 2005-2006 is USD Thousand 99.68.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- The Dutch government has also committed to provide a new school building in the Takuapa district with furniture and equipment in 2006, which was swept away by the tsunami.
- In Krabi, the Embassy has funded a project of the community and Population Development Association (PDA) in three Muslim villages that did not receive any external assistance. The project provides new fishing boats and fishing equipment, school lunches, etc.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- As part of immediate aid, a Dutch DVI team joined the Thai forensic team and the DVI team from other countries. A coordination office in Phuket was also set up to provide assistance to the Dutch victims and relatives, as well as to help coordinating between the DVI team and the Thai authorities. In addition, in its role of acting EU Presidency at that time (on behalf of Luxembourg), the Embassy sent

EU Coordination teams to Krabi and Pang-Nga respectively to assist citizens of EU countries. It also chaired the regular EU coordination meetings in Phuket.

- The Embassy has participated in several meetings relating to Thailand's response to the tsunami and the coordination with the international community.
- It has regularly participated in the meetings of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC).
- Together with the Australian and the New Zealand embassies, the Dutch Embassy has funded the renovation of the Yan Yao Temple in Takuapa district, which was used as a site for the tsunami victims' identification.
- In Phuket, the Embassy has funded the construction of a home for orphans, which is part of the Child Care Centre Project implement by the Lions Club of Phuket Andaman Sea.

THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

PARTNERS

A survey was conducted by a joint team from the Institute of Paleogeography and Geoecology and the Institute of Geology of Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland in cooperation with the Department of Mineral Resources of Thailand.

PROJECTS

The Polish Government's efforts in Thailand addressed the geology and environment sector through a post-tsunami field survey.

LOCATION

The survey was undertaken in the Ao Patong region (Phuket), Khao Lak, Ko Kho Khao. For the studies some specific sites were selected including small bays, stretches of open coast, estuaries and beaches along ca 80 km of the coast of the Andaman Sea, varying in natural conditions (morphology, vegetation) and human activity (agriculture, fishery, tourism).

PROJECT PERIOD

February 2005-ongoing.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

The main objective of the survey was to document morphological, sedimentological and environmental evidence of the tsunami in Thailand and its effects in the spheres concerned.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- The following research tasks were undertaken:
 - > detailed topographical mapping with DGPS, focused on coastal morphology changes, tsunami wave inundation and run-up;
 - > documentation of coastal erosion and, along with investigation of tsunami deposits, sediment budget calculation for tsunami affected coastal zone;
 - > detailed studies of tsunami sediments with the aim to assess possible environmental threat (organic and inorganic contaminants, salt content);
 - > search for paleotsunami deposits;
 - > testing surface waters and groundwater (in search for salt contamination);

- > recommendations for future development of the coastal zone and possible steps that could be taken to decrease possible losses from tsunami wave; assessment of coastal hazard zones;
 - > preparation of data in GIS-friendly format and construction of database, which can be used for post-tsunami management.
- Following the field work, further extensive laboratory testing was conducted in Poland on the basis of samples collected during the survey in Thailand.

STATUS

Cooperation is expected to continue.

THE EMBASSY OF PORTUGAL

PROJECTS

Reconstruction projects.

LOCATION

Tsunami affected areas in Thailand.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

The Portuguese Government has offered USD Thousand 585.43 to finance projects in Thailand. The National Association of Portuguese Municipalities has made available grants in the amount of USD Thousand 117.09 to the same end.

THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PARTNERS

The projects were undertaken in cooperation with the South African Embassy, the Kamala Local Administration Organization and the Kamala Sub-District authorities in Kratie District, Phuket Province.

PROJECTS

Creation of an emergency early warning radio network.

LOCATION

Project activities take place in Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, and Ranong Provinces.

PROJECT PERIOD

Initiated in February 2005-ongoing.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

An amount of USD Thousand 4.87 was donated by the South African Embassy. The Kamala Local Administration Organization and the local community of Kamala Sub-District also raised USD Thousand 0.41 as a contribution towards the local cost of the project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

As a tribute to the selfless assistance rendered to some of our nationals by local Thai communities and in memory of those South Africans who have lost their lives in the Tsunami as well as those who were affected, the South African Embassy has decided to donate funds for the setting up of an emergency early warning radio network. The funds will come from those typically used for the annual celebration of the Republic of South Africa's Freedom Day (27 April) at the South African Embassy.

DONORS

- Direct funding from the United States Government. Indirect funding from the U.S. military, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. Embassy/Department of State, Centre for Disease Control (CDC).

PARTNERS

Key U.S. partners include the American Refugee Committee (ARC), the Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Science, the Army Corps of Engineers, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC), the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), the Bechtel Corporation, CDC, civilian agencies, Coca-Cola (Thailand), IOC's Intergovernmental Coordination Group (ICG) for the Indian Ocean, the Joint Prisoner of War/Missing in Action (POW/MIA) Accounting Command (JPAC), National Disaster Warning Centre (NDWC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), NGOs, the Rotary Club of Thailand, the Royal Thai Government (RTG), Thai Military Units, Thai Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), Thai Red Cross, USAID, U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDA/FS), U.S. Embassy/Department of State, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. military including the Combined Support Force (CSF) 536, U.S. Navy, U.S. Peace Corps, U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), and the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Centre (URI/CRC).

PROJECTS

Aside from humanitarian aid, the Post-Tsunami Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Project, Support for Establishing Thailand Tsunami Victims Identification Centre (TTVI), Peace Corps Support and US Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System (IOTWS) Program (regional program) were undertaken.

LOCATION

Projects were undertaken in tsunami-affected areas.

PROJECT PERIOD

26 December 2004 - ongoing. Projects will be implemented over several years.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

The U.S. Government provided a total of USD Thousand 318.87 in direct funding. However, a significant degree of indirectly-funded support was provided to Thailand and the region. Projects funded with or by partners total more than USD Thousand 8,409.00. Funding data for some projects was not provided.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- The Sustainable Coastal Livelihood Project aims to restart and diversify livelihoods in five villages, and to demonstrate a model program of coastal communities that are resilient to both economic and environmental shocks.
- The US IOTWS program will provide technical assistance to the region through an integrated, "end-to-end" approach-addressing all stages of early warning. U.S. expertise will help countries to make decisions concerning strategic technology deployment, and support extensive training and capacity building to augment detection, prediction, warning, and communication systems. In addition to providing regional-level technical assistance in developing a warning system, the program will involve targeted assistance for building capacity at the national and local levels in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, the Maldives, and Thailand.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Humanitarian aid began with efforts to ensure that requests for assistance were promptly addressed and to assist coordination of relief. Supplies were also immediately distributed. There were regular delivery runs for time-sensitive supplies, and bulk shipments by land. There were also search and rescue missions. Teams of medical specialists assisted with victim identification. They worked to meet the emerging needs of the mortuary processing site with tents, lights, refrigerated containers, etc. Partners worked to search for the remains of American and other victims. Teams conducted environmental engineering assessments and surveys.

Partners also coordinated to deliver bulldozers and back-hoes. Utapo was used as the essential hub for U.S. relief efforts bound for Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Thailand. Physicians led the identification of victims and survivors, conducted medical care facility assessments, set up active surveillance for communicable diseases, assisted wound injury investigations, served as public health liaisons, and conducted joint environmental health and occupational health assessments as well as follow-up mental health surveys.

- The Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods Project has had several significant achievements in restoring livelihoods. Boats were constructed and delivered, equipped with engines and gears for affected fisherfolk. Local villagers were engaged in several cash-for-work programs, including programs to pay villagers to collect mangrove seeds and plant them in tsunami-affected areas and to clean up the village sewer line. A micro-finance initiative was launched under the project. Freshwater aquaculture entrepreneurs received training in fish seedling production using artificial breeding techniques. Through a public-private partnership a green learning centre is being supported, along with a revolving micro-finance loan program, and a water treatment project. Two Crisis Corps Volunteers (CCVs) also arrived in the project communities and have been supporting the micro-finance program and a village greening initiative.
- As a result of the US IOTWS program: experts from NOAA and USGS participated in IOC-sponsored national assessments; program design was completed and a contract was awarded to a Program Integrator contractor to support regional coordination and technical assistance; a program implementation plan (work plan) is being developed based on outcomes of IOC national assessments; the IOTWS program implementation team held a 'launch' meeting, followed by missions to meet with officials of national governments.

STATUS

As these are ongoing projects, much remains to be seen. Emerging projects include the deployment of ten U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in tsunami-affected areas and TTVI-associated proposals for an extended license for (or purchase of) software to match Ante Mortem and Post Mortem data (including DNA), the transfer of the TTVI from Phuket to Bangkok, and the excavation of a large sea wall where bodies may be trapped.

THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF THE RED CROSS (IFRC)

DONORS

- The International Federation of the Red Cross.

PARTNERS

Partners on the ground included the governors of Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, Ranong, Satun and Trang. However, bilateral support also came from the American Red Cross, the Finnish Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Norwegian Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross.

PROJECTS

The Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) played a leading role in emergency response and relief by mobilizing money, materials, personnel and volunteers for the emergency relief operations

LOCATION

Their support covers the six affected provinces of Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, Ranong, Satun and Trang.

PROJECT PERIOD

Assistance began 26 December 2004 and continues today.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

While the IFRC has a 2005-2010 budget of USD Thousand 33,651.03, as of 31 October, 2005 it had spent only USD Thousand 1,206.44.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- Emergency response efforts focused on medical care and assistance, and nationwide relief efforts in receiving, transporting and distributing relief items.
- Early recovery and reconstruction projects included support to restore damaged water and sanitation systems and providing potable water in affected communities. Assistance was also provided in building temporary shelters and housing and in supporting affected communities to restore livelihoods. Educational and financial aid went to affected children and schools as well.

- Recovery and rehabilitation projects concentrated on four areas. Assistance went to improve access to health and child care services in the affected communities. There was also support to improve the disaster management and response capacity of the Thai Red Cross, particularly of its six tsunami-affected provincial chapters. Support to restore coastal livelihoods for both fishing and non-fishing communities as well as to support women's alternative livelihood activities was also significant. Other projects aimed at strengthening the organizational and operational capacities of TRCS' provincial chapters.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Emergency medical aid was undertaken by TRCS medical teams, specialists with medicines and medical equipments, ambulances with nurses and a first-aid centre. Patients were also transported to Bangkok King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital. The TRCS National Blood Centre received blood donations totalling 27,909 units, 13,208 units of which went to tsunami victims.
- TRCS emergency relief operations included daily transportation of food, medicine, and other essentials, a Red Cross mobile kitchen and the efforts of the TRCS disaster relief team. They provided medical and psychosocial care as well as food and other supplies. Five villages also received relief items for three months.
- Early recovery of water and sanitation facilities included restoration of water systems, provision of drinking water for schools and supply of water tanks.
- As part of housing recovery and reconstruction, 120 houses were constructed.
- Early activities for the recovery and reconstruction of livelihoods provided fishing boats and fishing equipment. Affected families also received sewing machines, related equipment and carpentry tools. A pier was built. Elderly people, some with chronic

illnesses, received assistance. Donated clothes were laundered. Relief items for five villages were provided, and the families of deceased policemen were also given aid.

- Support to children as part of early recovery and reconstruction activities included scholarships, repair of schools and provision of student uniforms, computers, etc. Child Development Centres were created. School children participated in a lunch programme. A scholarship for orphans was also developed and some schools received playgrounds.
- Due to efforts in the recovery and rehabilitation of health care, an assessment of psycho-social needs in affected areas was produced, the first psychosocial support programme (PSP) training was undertaken and a water sanitation needs survey of schools in need was taken. TRCS compiled a list of equipment needed for a health centre, hospital and mobile operation theatre. Ambulances, radio communication equipment, mosquito spray guns, pesticide, and other medical equipment were provided along with repeaters and hand sets for hospitals, ambulances and TRCS. Provincial health authorities received fibreglass boats for transporting patients from the islands to the mainland. Hospitals were given double coolers for dead bodies. Materials for day care centres were provided. First-aid and emergency training was undertaken with participants from the Thai government sector.
- " Thus far, long-term disaster management activities have resulted in a preliminary assessment to determine the IT and telecommunication needs of TRCS. Community-based Disaster Management training course modules are being developed and a sea rescue and water safety training-of-trainers workshop involved many participants.
- " Recovery efforts involved rebuilding of fishing boats and cooperation for village rehabilitation. Arrangements were also made for the care of tsunami

orphans. Other children will receive financial aid to continue their schooling. Funding has been provided for some kindergarten teachers as well.

- " Long-term organizational development activities have identified schools and teachers-in-charge to establish Red Cross Youth (RCY) volunteer programme. Teachers-in-charge Training for RCY programme were also held and job descriptions of branch officers were developed. Four people have been appointed to strengthen the chapters' capacity. Chapter assessment plans were also developed.

IUCN - THE WORLD CONSERVATION UNION

GOALS

Recognizing the immense importance and value of coastal ecosystems both for biodiversity and coastal livelihoods, IUCN strives to bring coastal ecosystem conservation and sustainable management into the development agenda to justify economic investment in ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation.

DONORS

- Partnering with IUCN to finance their projects were AFD, NOVIB, OAPN, SDC, UNEP EA, UNEP GIS and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

PARTNERS

Partnering with the IUCN and the above donors in the following projects are: The Agence Francaise de Development (French Development Agency, AFD), Both ENDS and the Department of National Parks and Plant Conservation, Wetlands International Thailand, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), and national experts from Chulalongkorn University and the Department of Marine Coastal Resources.

PROJECTS

IUCN projects cover: 'Counting the Environmental Costs of Natural Disasters: Evaluating Tsunami-Related Damages to Natural Resources in Thailand'; 'Feasibility Study for the Rehabilitation of Marine Parks and Support to Sustainable Tourism in Southern Thailand'; 'Green Coast Recovery Project'; 'Rehabilitating Coastal Ecosystems in a Post Tsunami Context: Restoration of Mangroves in Sri Lanka and Thailand'; 'Emergency Rehabilitation of Koh Phra Thong'; 'Counting the Environmental Costs of Natural Disaster: Evaluating Tsunami-Related Damages to Natural Resources in Thailand' and; 'Mapping the Distribution of Mangrove Forests Along the Coasts of Six Tsunami Affected Provinces of Thailand'.

LOCATION

Projects are in the affected provinces, especially, Trang, Krabi, Phang Nga and Ranong.

PROJECT PERIOD

All the projects fall within the period between April 2005 and February 2006.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

Funding for IUCN involved projects totals USD Thousand 308.46. This does not include costs incurred for some projects because figures were not provided. It is also important to the financial contributions of other groups, including: Autonomous Organization for National Parks, Spain, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and UNEP.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- 'Counting the Environmental Costs of Natural Disasters' aims to economically value the costs of natural resource loss and damage caused by the tsunami, including ecosystem goods and services. It also aims to convey study results to various government and non-government agencies and sectors involved in post-tsunami reconstruction and coastal management so as to increase awareness and motivate informed decision-making.
- 'The Feasibility Study for the Rehabilitation of Marine Parks' and 'Support to Sustainable Tourism' will result in development of a project proposal to the French GEF to establish links between environmental protection and economic development and to enhance sustainable tourism through public-private commitments to biodiversity conservation.
- 'The Green Coast Recovery Project' aims to secure the future of nature and people after the tsunami. This project focuses on ecosystem-based livelihood reconstruction, through the implementation of a small grants facility. Through the involvement of local experts and representatives the grant process will ensure participation, priority attention for gender issues and needs of disadvantaged groups and informed decision making.

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- 'Rehabilitating Coastal Ecosystems in a Post Tsunami Context' will support and facilitate mangrove and coastal forest restoration and document and share policy and technical information and lessons learned in order to promote the integration of mangrove conservation and restoration into post-tsunami reconstruction and coastal management processes. Activities will lead to the restoration and extension of mangrove forests through raising local awareness, promoting information-sharing activities and facilitating the development of participatory strategies. A rapid assessment of the environmental and socio-economic value of mangrove ecosystems in the area will also take place.
 - The IUCN partnership in the SDC Project: 'Emergency Rehabilitation of Koh Phra Thong' has primarily taken the form of technical support. IUCN aims to enable SDC's rehabilitation activities to incorporate environmental and socio-economic information in development activities. These have been carried out through a rapid environmental assessment to identify the critical habitats and land use patterns on the island to influence the decision making process. IUCN has also been involved in a rapid socio-economic and needs assessment necessary to provide a strategy for livelihoods improvements on the island.
 - 'Counting the Environmental Costs of Natural Disaster' addresses the use and articulation of the economic values of natural resources. The project aims to convince policy-makers of the need to invest in natural resource rehabilitation and management as an integral part of the development agenda. The goal of this project is to economically evaluate and articulate tsunami-related damage to natural resources in selected sites within Thailand's affected provinces and increase awareness and inform decision-making on coastal zone natural resource rehabilitation and management in tsunami-affected areas.
 - 'Mapping the Distribution of Mangrove Forests' will create digital maps of the principal species of mangroves. Through GIS technologies, the assessment

would facilitate the process of planning for the rehabilitation of damaged mangrove formations and the creation of mangrove plantations in other suitable areas by the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources that incorporates information on species and extent. The major outputs from this project will be a report on methods (survey and classification) and mapping results (map accuracies) that will contribute to the standardization of methodologies used to assess mangroves using GIS and a set of mangrove status maps in digital form describing the post-tsunami status of mangroves.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Since all projects are still, to some extent, in progress, results and achievements cannot yet be identified.

PROJECTS

Livelihood Rehabilitation for Small-Scale Fishermen and Emergency Relief for Myanmar Migrant Workers.

LOCATION

Andaman coastline in Southern Thailand.

PROJECT PERIOD

26 December 2005 - ongoing.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

Oxfam's total grant contribution for tsunami-aftermath response for 2005 is USD 380,000. This has been fully disbursed. In 2006 and 2007 Oxfam plans to continue support with USD 130,000 pledged per annum to partners in order to ensure the long-term livelihood security of small-scale fisherfolk.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION & GOALS

- Oxfam's tsunami-relief effort has given highest priority to the marginalized groups of small-scale fisherfolk and Myanmar migrant workers in this area who generally lack ready access to relief and assistance.
- Oxfam's short-term goal is to provide outreach to these vulnerable fishing communities, to rebuild their capacity in traditional fishing practices, with long-term goals focused on the security of their livelihoods.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Livelihood Rehabilitation for Small-Scale Fisherfolk

- To this end, Oxfam has worked with the Save Andaman Network (SAN) to deliver assistance to 121 small-scale fishing communities on remote islands and along the coastline in Ranong, Phang Nga, Phuket, Krabi, Trang and Satun provinces. The employment of a community-based revolving fund is the strategic approach used to secure participation of community members, ensure equal access to resources, as well as to ensure sustainability over the long-term.
- The revolving funds have been established to support the repair and building costs of boats, fishing gear and repair/replacement of boat engines, as well

as occupational-development activities. The revolving funds are organized and managed by village committees under the supervision of (and with technical support from) NGOs working with SAN. In the long run, the revolving fund will remain with each community as a funding source for further development activities such as fishing, occupational training, marine/coastal resources rehabilitation and conservation, implementation of a community-based tsunami warning system, small-scale fisherfolk empowerment, etc. By the end of September 2005, 2,920 sets of fishing gear had been distributed, 1,460 boats had been repaired or rebuilt, and the remaining 226 boats were under repair or being built, enabling 70% of the tsunami-affected communities in the programme to regain livelihood capacity at levels equivalent to those before the tsunami.

Emergency Relief for Myanmar Migrant Workers

- " Over 200,000 migrant workers, mainly from Myanmar, were working in areas affected by the tsunami, with over 30,000 working in the worst affected area of Phang Nga province. Access to relief services was particularly difficult for these migrant workers due to their fear of being arrested and deported to Myanmar. The majority had come from the Mon and Tavoy areas, and were working in the fishing industry, on rubber and coconut plantations, on construction sites, in guest houses and restaurants, as domestic employees or sex workers.
- " Oxfam has worked with the Tsunami Action Group (TAG) to deliver emergency relief and assistance to Myanmar migrant workers in Phang Nga, Phuket and Ranong provinces. From January-August 2005, emergency relief in the form of food, cooking equipment and basic necessities were distributed to 4,792 migrants (30% women and 9% children). Oxfam and TAG also funded 31 funeral ceremonies for migrants. In collaboration with Medecins Sans Frontieres/Belgium, medical assistance was given to 5,704 Myanmar migrants (45% women) in the form of basic medical care, transportation, language interpreting services at the hospital, and financial

support. The health problems that these migrant workers were suffering from included: tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, malaria, work-related injuries as well as various other injuries or conditions directly or indirectly related to the tsunami. In addition, 76 latrines and sufficient clean water were provided to these sites; 1,100 migrants (40% women) now have access to water and sanitation. TAG was able to facilitate the process for 320 migrants (184 men, 116 women, 12 boys and 8 girls) to obtain a new or re-issued temporary ID card, as well as to obtain birth certificates for 27 newborns.

PARTNERS

Plan partners include district community development offices, Education Service Area (ESA) offices of Phuket and Phang Nga, the Empower Foundation, IOM, MAP, the Nursing Faculty and Education faculty of Khon Kaen University, the Phuket Rajabhat University, Puenkaew Association (Childline Thailand), the Save Andaman and Grassroots for Human Rights and Education (GRHRE), the Sonkhla University Phuket, Tambon Administrative Offices, and the Thai Fund Foundation.

PROJECTS

Plan Thailand's Tsunami Project.

LOCATION

Plan's work in three of the six affected provinces includes: ten villages in Phuket (two districts & four sub-districts), six villages in Phang Nga (three districts & five sub-districts) and affected schools and communities in Krabi.

PROJECT PERIOD

This report covers the period from the date of the disaster to December 2005.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

The projected total through March 2007 is USD Thousand 1,000. As of October 2005 USD Thousand 251.35 had been spent.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION & GOALS

Plan is working on learning & education and child protection related initiatives.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

Learning/Education Related Initiatives

- A workshop was organized for senior officials from provincial education offices, local universities, school directors and NGO partners. The aim of the workshop was to introduce Plan and its programme in the tsunami affected areas, as well as to provide the participants a forum to share their needs and priorities.
- ATOT training course on 'School Board Development', for teachers and school board members, was completed. The main topics covered were the role and responsibilities of the school board and the relationship between the board members and teachers.
- A teacher training on 'the strategy to strengthen the monitoring and follow-up system on children' for participants from Phuket schools, was conducted. Key content covered strategies for psychosocial support of children, how to monitor affected children, how to prevent stress, and the systematization of safety and welfare support for children.
- A workshop on participatory action learning (PAL) and local curriculum development was held for teachers and Education Area Service Office (EASO) staff from Phuket and Phang Nga. Additional PAL workshops are scheduled.
- Teacher training on information computer technology training (ICT) in computer assisted instruction (CAI) used in the development of local curriculum and basic computer training for teachers and school directors were conducted.
- An initial ECCD Training was conducted by Khon Kaen University for participants employed by Tambon Administrative Offices (sub-districts) Phuket and Phang Nga.
- A Youth Camp on environmental and natural resources conservation for youth was held. It covered the roles and responsibilities of youth in a disaster and roles they can play in environment preservation. The camp aimed to link to development of local curriculum.
- Pre-school construction and repair contracts were signed for work on schools in Phang Nga. The construction of pre-school buildings, playground and repairs has started.
- A Youth Centre at Ban Nam Khem was opened to provide vocational training for youth affected by the tsunami. A batik-training course was attended by youth.
- A Women's Skill Development workshop in Phang Nga was scheduled. A Moken Women's Group (youth and women), in Phuket, will be trained in bakery, boat model building, massage and spa skills.
- 3,392 pre-school students are expected to benefit from school reconstruction efforts.

- Teachers and school board members who were trained in PAL are expected to develop their local curricula based on the concept and techniques gained.

Child Protection Related Initiatives

- The mobile Psychosocial Support Project (Saidek Caravan) was officially launched. Three vans staffed with professionally trained psychosocial personnel were scheduled to visit schools in the Phuket, Phang Nga and Krabi tsunami-affected areas.
- As a part of Plan's regional research on children's participation in disaster, Plan Thailand conducted consultations with 49 children in two age ranges (7-12 years old, 13-18 years old in school and out-of-school youths). In addition, agencies were interviewed to learn about their children participation policies.
- A 'Children and Media' project is being prepared and expected to be complete. Training on media production for children and young people from the target areas is planned.

STATUS

Learning/Education Related Initiatives

- The teachers who were trained in TOT School Board Development workshop have conducted School Board Development Training in their respective schools. Plan, with ESAO staff and trainers, is carrying out periodic follow-up and monitoring activities.
- The children's consultation showed the need for a youth camp during school holidays.
- Regular/periodic follow-up and field monitoring done by Plan and the ESAO staff after each training session is completed. More refresher courses may be needed after actual implementation by teachers and participants.

Child Protection Related Initiatives

- The Psychosocial support project by Childline Thailand found cases where a referral system was

needed. The van team, together with the teachers and communities, are dealing with the simpler cases while the more complex ones are being referred to concerned ministries and organizations that have specific technical capacities.

- Networking with Myanmar and Moken communities as well as organizations working with these communities (MAP, IOM, Save Andaman and Grassroots for Human Rights and Education (GRHRE) is taking place with the aim of channelling more resources to these minority communities.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

DONORS

- The primary donor is The Asia Foundation/Thailand (TAF/TH). However, Give2Asia (G2A) grants made some of the projects possible.

PARTNERS

TAF's partners include the Cross Cultural Foundation (CRCF), an affiliate of the Law Society of Thailand, Foundation Management Programme Activity (FMPPA), especially Ms. Ticha Na Nakorn, Hands on Thailand, the Holt Sahathai Foundation, the Mirror Art Foundation, the Office of Legal Aid Planning, the Office of the Attorney General, The Rajapranugroh Foundation, the Roong-Aroon School Foundation and the Women Lawyers Association of Thailand (WLAT).

PROJECTS

'Tsunami Civic Participation in Local Governance (CPLG) Project'; 'Legal Assistance to Migrant Workers'; 'Legal Aid and Rights Protection for Tsunami Victims'; 'Legal Assistance Database System'; the 'Tsunami Volunteer Website'; 'The Tsunami Relief Project'; the 'Recovery of the Andaman Project' and 'Fishing Boat Reconstruction Project'; the 'Tsunami Reconstruction Project'; 'Rehabilitation Programme for the Restoration of Family Life for Children and Families Affected by the Tsunami' and; 'Tsunami Relief Project'.

LOCATION

TAF projects were distributed among Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket, and Ranong provinces.

PROJECT PERIOD

Most projects will be implemented between March 2005 and May 2006.

TOTAL FUNDING & EXPENDITURE

The total funding amounts to USD Thousand 517.75. However, funding for individual projects varies significantly, from USD Thousand 0.45 to USD Thousand 3,800.00.

PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS & GOALS

- The Tsunami Civic Participation in Local Governance (CPLG) Project has three components: 1) an Inception Workshop to identify issues to address in the

project training curriculum and to identify potential partners; 2) two CPLG White Papers to catalogue the problems arising during tsunami recovery, especially the lack of access for disadvantaged groups to assistance and the inequality/inequity of services due to a lack of public participation in the decision making processes and; 3) Training of Tsunami CPLG Trainers (TOT) to financially support new trainers to develop training curriculum. Training will centre on land disputes, rehabilitation and re-design of housing and city plans, and capacity-building of affected groups to secure fair assistance and services.

- The Legal Assistance to Migrant Workers Project works to provide assistance to affected migrant workers through a legal aid centre and legal aid in court proceedings.
- The Legal Assistance Database System is intended for use by tsunami victims.
- For the Tsunami Volunteer Website, software was developed to operate a database of tsunami recovery volunteers. Accessible at www.tsunamivolunteer.net, it provides information to match volunteers with the needs of local communities. It maintains contact with 3,500 past and current volunteers through monthly newsletters.
- The Tsunami Relief Project centres on providing air tickets for Ms. Ticha Na Nakorn to travel to the South for recovery activities focused on youth. Working for the Holt Sahathai Foundation, Ms. Ticha's responsibilities are to provide mental and psychological recovery assistance to provide life-skill development training for youth.
- Initially, the Rehabilitation Programme for the Restoration of Family Life for Children and Families Affected by the Tsunami provided emergency assistance. However, it now focuses on activities and services meant to restore a sense of family life for victims. This includes scholarships and planning with families to provide appropriate assistance.
- The Tsunami Relief Project aims to extend TAF assistance to tsunami orphans.

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- At present, the CPLG project has seen success: 1) through the workshop TAF/TH gained knowledge regarding problems and issue areas that should be targeted in the CPLG curriculum; 2) Consultants have been contracted and; 3) TAF managed and organized a training programme for organizations and partners committed to participation.
- After educating the general public and concerned agencies, the Legal Assistance to Migrant Workers project found that migrant workers have begun to receive their fair share of legal assistance. The project also resulted in the preparation and submission of post-seminar reports with recommendations to concerned agencies to stimulate the resolution of problems for migrant workers and the establishment of a monitoring group, which continues to function, to follow up on assistance provided to affected migrant workers.
- The Legal Aid and Rights Protection for Tsunami Victims project's Legal Aid Centre provides legal consultants primarily to victims who believe they have not received appropriate and reasonable compensation and services. WLAT secured appropriate compensation and services for their clients. WLAT provided legal aid information to citizens in the three provinces, as well as legal aid in court proceedings.
- As a result of the Tsunami Volunteer Website project there is now a continual flow of volunteers and the problem of data tracking and data management has been solved.
- So far, the Recovery of the Andaman Project and Fishing Boat Reconstruction Project has helped in the repair and construction of boats, the completion of research on types of waste in the project area and the construction of a child care centre.
- The Tsunami Reconstruction Project has been successful in all three areas of work. Funds have been used to purchase supplies needed for the Muk Island water system, and the construction of homes in Kama and Thad Chat Chai.

STATUS

While many of the projects are in progress, some status reports were available: The Office of Legal Aid Planning is currently completing collecting data and filing it online; the Rehabilitation Programme for the Restoration of Family Life is preparing to expand to new areas; WLAT has concluded half of its target cases; the Recovery of the Andaman Project and Fishing Boat Reconstruction Project is developing a management process with local communities that will result in the establishment of a community-appropriate waste management culture.

WORLD VISION FOUNDATION OF THAILAND

GOAL

World Vision Thailand Tsunami Response Programme aims to sustain the lives and dignity of surviving children, their families and communities. The operational plan has been developed with the consideration of eight sectoral initiatives: emergency response, shelter development, health development (including psychosocial health), water and sanitation, education, infrastructure, economic development, and disaster mitigation.

PROJECTS

Thailand Tsunami Response Programme, THA-21-180242.

LOCATION

Provinces of Phuket, Phang Nga, Krabi, Ranong, and Trang.

PROJECT PERIOD

A one-year operational plan is currently in place, but this assessment only focuses on accomplishments as of September 2005.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION & GOALS

The Emergency Response initiative aims to meet the basic human and survival needs of affected people; the Shelter Development initiative aims to secure and protect lives of affected people from climatic and human-induced hazards; the Health Development initiative aims to improve the health and well being of affected people; the Water & Sanitation initiative aims for good access to water and appropriate community hygiene practices; the Education initiative aims for quality education and learning opportunities for children; the Infrastructure initiative aims to restore community social life activities and access to health facilities; the Economic Development initiative aims to promote sustainable livelihoods and food security and; the Disaster Mitigation initiative aims to reduce vulnerabilities of communities and the effects of disasters

RESULTS & ACHIEVEMENTS

- Having approached the end of the emergency response period, emergency response activities were limited to distribution of GIKs and non-food

items to affected families who still lacked basic necessities. Food distribution had subsided in most of the areas since people have begun earning income whether through recently established livelihood programme or through replacement of assets. Nonetheless, rice and food items were distributed to 864 families; GIK's were distributed to 251 families; over 1925 families received non-food items and; 1,482 families participated in the food-for-work programme.

- A few construction projects saw completion but the majority of shelter development clustered around design, planning and preparation of construction. 32 permanent shelters were either being constructed or completed and 53 homes were completed.
- Health programme continued to provide valuable services. Students received care through oral hygiene lessons, exercise activities, and awareness training, among others. Children participated in activities implemented by local child care centres. Indeed, the lunch and milk distribution programme served 77 children; the day care /child-family-friendly-centre benefited more than 2,530; the aerobics programme had 40 participants; "children's activities" involved more than 585 children; sports equipment was distributed to 329 children; 8 schools benefited from the oral hygiene programme; smoke machines were distributed to 25 people as well as six health centres; 1,105 children were covered by the health check-up programme; 144 volunteers were trained in basic health awareness and prevention; 97 students participated in HIV/AIDS and drug awareness camps, and; more than 1,525 students are now enjoying new playground equipment.
- Assistance was provided to villagers through distribution of water containers, water filters, and provision of materials for toilet facilities. These activities ensured villagers access to water in a quantity and quality above standard. Accordingly, drinking water was distributed to 60 families; more than 175 people participated in and benefited from trash clean-up activities; 34 toilet facilities were provided; powdered milk was distributed to 688 preschool children at 12 schools and 4 day care centres; toilet

facilities continue to be constructed for 900 people; water containers were distributed to 3,921 families; the digging of a water pond was completed; newly installed water filters now benefit more than 240 families, and a newly constructed water system serves 1,731 families.

- Development of school facilities moved into focus. Initiation of computer laboratory, science laboratory, and library development programmes saw establishment of these facilities in sample schools. Programmes focused on utilization facilities to foster quality learning. School supplies and teaching materials were purchased for more than 4,835 children; school lunch programmes and vocational training for students was initiated at 3 target schools; 15 schools gained improved facilities; school bus fares were provided to 45 students, and a field trip was organized for 44 students from 11 target schools.
- Progress continued on construction of basic infrastructure in schools and communities. Several daycare centres were completed and will pave the way for increased focus on child development and protection activities throughout the provinces. The land for a child-family-friendly-centre was prepared, construction and repair of buildings at five schools continued, benefiting more than 742 students and more than 756 families; two daycare centres were completed, and the digging of ditches at Baan Pru Tiew began.
- Livelihood groups continued to receive support through enhancement of skills and group capacity, and distribution of supplies. Replacement of assets was arranged, with boats and engines distributed in several affected areas. More than 21 livelihood groups were supported, benefiting more than 408 people); fishing equipment was distributed to more than 366 families in 10 villages; 167 families received new and repaired boats and boat parts, and; 27 tricycles went to families in three villages.
- Several community broadcast centres were constructed this month to provide vulnerable communities with access to local warning systems and to reassure community members of their

safety. Villagers will have the opportunity to participate in activities that will increase their knowledge of and capacity to handle evacuation procedures.

STATUS

- The programme faced significant challenges during the month of September, including issues with shelter development and the integration of current programmes.

**United Nations Country Team in Thailand
Office of the UN Resident Coordinator**

12th floor, UN Building
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200 Thailand

Tel: (66-2) 288-1881

Fax: (66-2) 280-0556

Website: www.un.or.th