

# ***20 Years Ago***

Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami

**On December 26<sup>th</sup>**

**the Earth heaved,**

**the Sea rose**

**and**

**The World Changed**

# December 26, 2004

Indian Ocean **Tsunami**, affected 14 countries, more than **220,000** people died and many more missing.

**Asia has seen such events before ....**

## November, 1970

The greatest tropical **Cyclone** this century occurred in Bangladesh in November 1970. Winds coupled with a storm surge killed between **300,000- 500,000** people..

## July 28, 1976

A M7.8 **Earthquake** occurred in Tangshan, Hebei Province, China, **255000** Died and **164000** people were seriously injured.





**.....But  
never in  
living  
memory in  
the blink of  
an eye**

**We Lost So Much So Soon**

***Ibrahim Rahmat was out fishing at sea when the tsunami hit his village of Kampung Baru in the coastal sub district of Peukan Bada in Indonesia. Two days later when he returned home, only two of the more than 800 people in the village that day were still alive.***

# This is not new

The paroxysmal explosion and collapse of the volcano of **Krakatoa in 1883** generated formidable tsunami waves that were up to 37 m in height.



These waves destroyed 295 towns and villages in the Sunda Strait in Western and Southern Sumatra. A total of **36417** people were drowned. The tsunami, volcanic origin (a point source) was only destructive locally in Indonesia.

We commemorated the 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2003

**But we did not  
really remember.....**

# Since 20 Years

ADPC has been offering to the world the Readiness for **Resilient Recovery** with better post-disaster institutional arrangements and capacities, recovery can take place both more quickly and effectively



To help realize this goal, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center is supporting countries to prepare for post-disaster needs assessment and recovery:

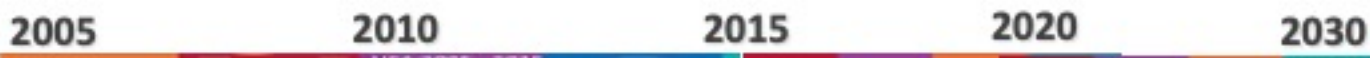
Adapting agreed international methodologies to country requirements

Supporting processes with practical tools and technical guidelines

Building national and sub-national human and organizational capacities

Providing technical assistance to conduct assessment and recovery

Collaborating with development partners and regional bodies



Hyogo Framework for Action 2005– 2015

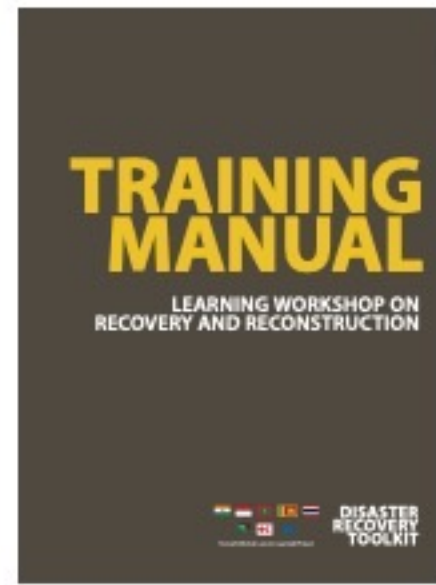
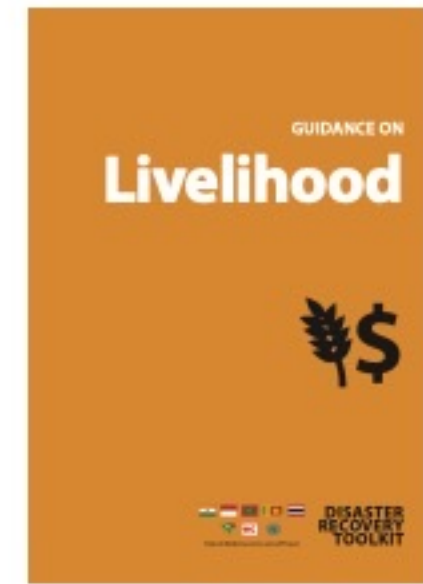
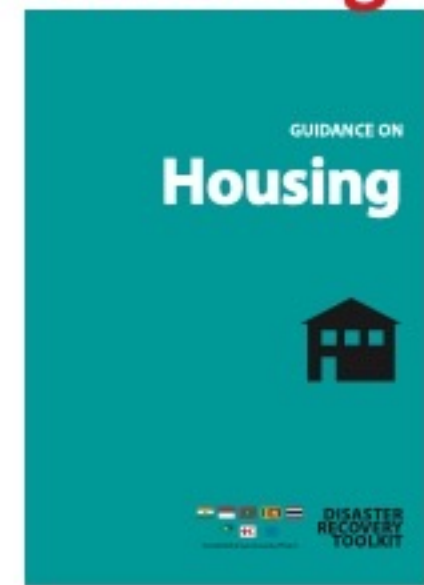
Sendai Framework for DRR 2015– 2030  
The Paris Agreement on Climate  
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Goals

# ADPC Services

## Documented Tsunami global lessons learned

# HANDBOOK

FOR DISASTER RECOVERY PRACTITIONERS



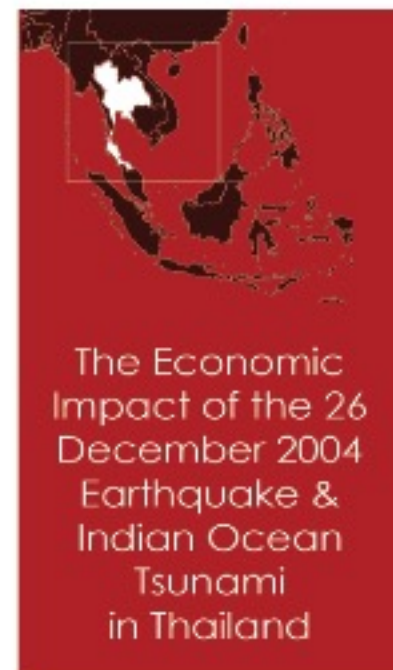
DISASTER RECOVERY TOOLKIT

Tsunami Global Lessons Learned Project



## Regional Analysis of Socio-Economic Impacts of the December 2004 Earthquake and Indian Ocean Tsunami

October 2005



## Good Governance and Post-Tsunami Recovery in Patong

The Indian Ocean disaster resulted in human losses, destruction and severe damage to the social fabric and economy of the affected countries, and has brought to light not only the vulnerabilities of communities in coastal areas but their diverse and complex nature. The event also suggested that this type of disaster event poses a serious challenge to existing governance structures, as it stressed the need for advocacy to promote good governance policies as an effective step in providing disaster management at the local level to ensure human security. No longer should it remain as a discretionary function of the central government where it may or may not be taken seriously. The tsunami stressed the need to recognize the discipline of disaster risk management as a mandatory responsibility of any level of government.

### Introduction

In the 1980s Patong was a fishing village in Phuket, an island of Southern Thailand's Andaman coast, largely comprised of sea gypsy coastal hamlets and a sparsely populated inland rural agricultural community. The 4-kilometer beach was not known to outsiders except for the sea gypsies who were the sole user of the coast for their livelihood. However, the beach attracted 'Back Packers' and budget tourists, the momentum from which gathered rapidly attracting 'High end' tourists with large-scale investors opening the tourism trade towards the beginning of 1990s.

The growing tourism industry elevated the fishing village of Patong from its 'Tambon' status to 'Thesaban Tambon' (Town Municipality) in 1994. It was further elevated to a 'Thesaban Muang' (City Municipality) in 2002.

Patong Municipality has an area of 16.4 km<sup>2</sup> with a 4 km-long beach front. It is located in Kathu District (Amphur) of Phuket Province. The population in the Municipality was 15,705 as of 22 February 2005, of which 7,966 (50.7%) are female. The population density is 957.62 per km<sup>2</sup>. The registered number of households with the Municipality was 3,288 in 2005. However, the municipality records a large migrant population as high as 35,000 to 45,000. In addition the Municipality attracts an average 20,000 tourists per day in the peak season running from November to March. This implies a population density of 4,311 per km<sup>2</sup> within the municipality during this period.

The conversion of Patong Municipality from a Thesaban Tambon to Thesaban Muang progressively enhanced the institutional capacity of the municipality. It acquired the necessary engineering and technical skills and competencies to manage its key services, particularly for wastewater treatment and civil works. The policy of the Municipality to attract highly skilled workers into its administrative departments and units, and its concerted effort to retain educated citizens may have contributed to this achievement.



### Abstract

The Patong municipality in Phuket province of Thailand was devastated on 26 December 2004 by the Indian Ocean Tsunami event. This case study presents how the Municipality of Patong converted the tragedy into an opportunity and stood up to the challenges posed by the event in clearing the destruction and re-launching itself in less than two years. The underlying theme of this story is the execution of good urban governance policies by the Patong Municipality.

### What's inside

- ▢ Functions of Local Authorities for Emergency Response
- ▢ Policies and Strategies
- ▢ The tsunami and its impact on Patong Municipality
- ▢ Taking care of the future
- ▢ Ensuring the security of life and property
- ▢ Good governance attributes in the tsunami recovery
- ▢ Conclusions

June 2007

# ADPC Services

## Post-Tsunami Community Strengthening

adpc  
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
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# Asian Disaster Management News

## Disaster recovery

The governance, economics and social impacts

Building Resilience through Innovation and Partnerships

# ADPC Services

## Preparing for Resilient Recovery



- **The processes are country-specific and aim to high efficacy**
- **Guidelines are easy to understand and easily accessible**
- **Guidelines are practical at the sub-national levels**
- **Capacities are built based on country-specific processes**
- **Pools of trained officials are established and engaged in each country**

# ***20 Years Later***

***Putting People First and  
Ensuring No One Left Behind***



## **Focus on CHILDREN**

***Thousands of Children being witness to the death of their parents, high levels of loss, human suffering, injury and mistreatment.***

## **Focus on WOMEN**



***Female-headed households present a particular vulnerability as the women have to deal with their own psycho-social distress, loss of livelihood and the care of their dependents.***

## Focus on AGED



**Older persons (OPs) are more vulnerable to disasters compared to other population groups.**



## **ADPC promotes**

- **Disaster resilient (“safer”)**
- **At peace (“unifying”)**
- **Ecologically sound (“greener”)**
- **Respectfully diverse (“inclusive”)**
- **Gender sensitive (“empowering women”)**
- **Restorative of livelihoods (“access to services”)**
- **Poverty reducing (“Quality in Life”)**
- **Reducing social vulnerability (“right based”)**
- **Restorative of childhood (“child friendly”)**
- **Hopeful for the future (“life enhancing”)**



## **ADPC Recognizes**

- **Disasters are not only Tsunamis – *escalating risks and uncertainties***
- **More to Disaster Risk Reduction – *innovation and collaboration***
- **Focus on all Hazards – *leave nothing behind***
- **Preparedness and Projection systems - *make Early Warning useful***

## **What ADPC Does**

- Support Risk Reduction in all threatened communities**
- Support Implementation of SFDRR 2030 to advance in achieving Sustainable Resilience**
- Learn and Let You know how people cope with disaster risks of unimaginable proportions**
- Contribute staff time, professional skills and personally humble convictions to community at risk**

## Things To Know: **Resilient Recovery in ADPC**

