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Resident's satisfaction to relocated Houses after 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami, Thailand

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Abstract

After Indian Ocean tsunami of 26 December 2004, Government, NGO and private organizations provided various types of post-disaster permanent housing. This study focuses on Relocate houses in Namkem community, Phangnga after residents live long-term in this post-disaster house. Aims to analyze resident's satisfaction to Housing after lived more than a decade in the post-tsunami houses and analyze the development to physical of house regard to reconstruction, functions, or size. The relocation effect to the house adaptation and residents life style as a result shown that even self-built house that residents have participate in design and construction process themselves also need the individual renovation, according to that many of residents have change their job or need to travel in longer distance for work, The car park was one of the popular choice for space extension follow after the adding more bedrooms as number of family member increase. Residents who individually renovated and extend the house have gain more satisfy with their house so provided land-plot for self-extension may important more for recovery housing.

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1. Introduction

1.1 NamKem background

Located in the Andaman seaside, this fishing village was a previously a mining industrial area, from 1972 to 1982,

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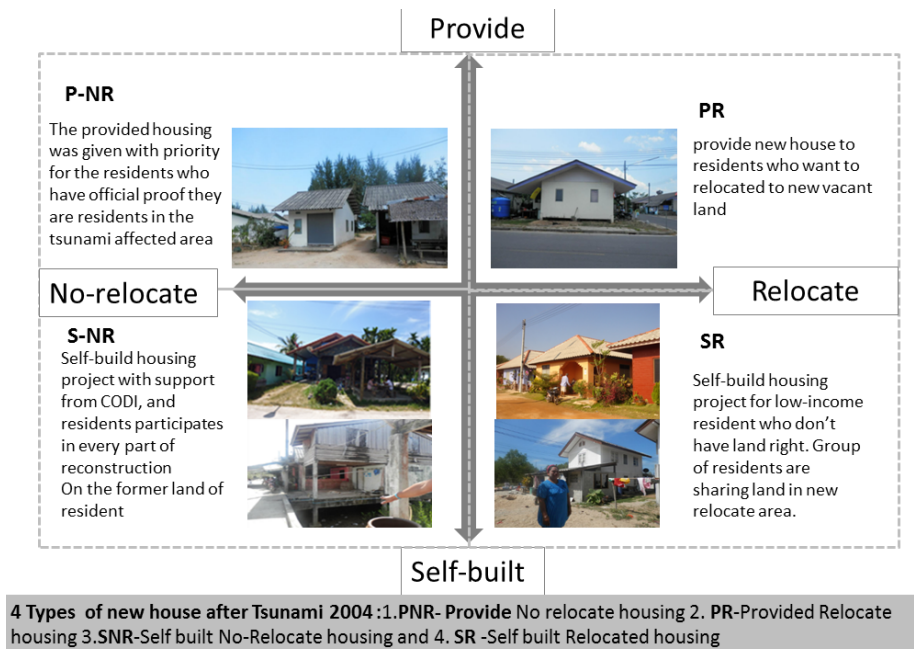
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and after that time, the village developed from small fishery village into a fishing industry village along with a flourishing tourist business and also popular as a tourist destination with beautiful resort only 2 hours by car from Phuket international airport [1]

Soon after Tsunami 2004 destroy Namkem community. Thai government and Army force got responsibility to provide the house for victim who now homeless as fast as possible 6 month after disaster the first provides house has been built. The post disaster house in Namkem community can be type in to 4 categories:

1.No relocated provide house **2.Relocated provide house** **3.Relocated self-built house** and 4.Non-relocated provided house this study will focus to the group of Relocated house only since residents have to move to new place and start their new life at the same time. This would have affected the decision for house extension more than no-relocated house that residents built their house on the former land where they still have relationship with their neighborhood [2]

Figure 1 post-disaster house in Namkem community



1.2 Relocation and Construction

Relocation project in Namkem community have device in 2 factors, the first type is “**Provided-relocated house**” to provide safer place for residents who no longer want to live nearby the shore, Local government used the decent land near by Putio Lake and give for residents who have lost their house but have land write ownership in Namkem. The second type of relocated is “**Self-built relocated house**” this is for resident who before the tsunami live informal-settlement nearby Namkem pier ,and have no land right ownership so they have support from CODI for buy the land sharing and have to pay the loan for 15 years after that the land will belong to the residents legally. [3]The 2 project move residents to new land and with new neighborhood .Most of them find it difficult to live far from the shore and from interview many of residents change from working in fisher industry to another labor job, like diver or working for resort business.

Residents admit they feel safer to live far from the sea but also they have aware that their home or business still be able to effect by future tsunami.

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