

# NEW LIVES AFTER THE TSUNAMI

## *Three – Year Progress Report*

The Population and Community Development Association  
(PDA)



Year 2004 - 2007



26 December 2007

## **CONTENTS**

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Immediate Relief Activities</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.1 Cash for Work</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2.2 Boat Banks</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2.3 Educational Support</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>2.4 School Lunches</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.5 Psychological Rehabilitation Camps</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3. Longer Term Institution Building Activities</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3.1 Youth Councils</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3.2 Other Youth and School Related Activities</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3.3 Women Economic Empowerment</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3.4 Reforestation and Environmental Protection</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>3.5 Water Supply, Sanitation and Health Care</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.6 Village Development Banks</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>4. PDA Approach and Lessons Learned</b>	<b>17</b>

### **Annexes:**

- 1. List of Program Villages**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The tsunami that hit Thailand's Andaman Coast on 26 December 2004 was the Kingdom's greatest natural disaster in human memory, with almost 10,000 people killed or disappeared, and the livelihoods of millions seriously disrupted. From the beginning PDA concentrated on the more remote villages along the Bay of Phangnga in the provinces of Krabi and Phangnga that did not receive the brunt of tsunami assistance like Khao Lak, Ko Phi Phi, Patong, Kamala etc.

The Population and Community Development Association (PDA), Thailand's leading non-governmental organization founded in 1974, with your support has taken on the challenge of not only helping affected local villagers in the target area to regain their normal way of life after the tsunami but to improve community institutions and livelihoods in a sustainable way in the long run, or in Bill Clintons words 'to build back better'.

The main goal of the program renamed 'New Lives after the Tsunami' is, therefore, not only to restore pre-tsunami livelihoods but improve them.

### **Specific objectives are:**

- Generate socio-economic benefits for communities
- Support micro-finance and income-generating initiatives
- Promote environmental education, water, sanitation and health
- Create sustainable community institutions such as village development banks, youth councils and women groups for long term development of the area.

Your generosity and assistance to our relief and rehabilitation efforts is gratefully acknowledged. This report, covering the first three years after the tsunami, gives evidence how your support has contributed to secure a healthy future for those affected by the disaster. While most aid agencies have completed their tasks and left the area, PDA is still firmly rooted in Krabi and Phangnga provinces, widening the depth and breadth of support to include Trang and Phuket provinces in 2007. The program now covers almost a hundred villages with a total population of close to a hundred thousand people.

The report is divided into three parts.

- The first part gives data on disaster relief activities that were undertaken immediately after December 2004. These include 'Cash for Work', 'Boat Banks', 'Psychological Rehabilitation Camps', 'Educational Support', 'School Lunch' and 'School Farm' programs.
- The second part summarizes information on longer-term institution building efforts with regard to village development banks, youth councils, women occupational groups, special income generating activities, environmental protection, water, sanitation, health and education.
- The third part explains about PDA's approach and future plans for the program.

*Lists of program villages and of donors are given in the annex.*

## 2. IMMEDIATE RELIEF ACTIVITIES

### 2.1 Cash for Work

Right after the tsunami the 'cash for work' component helped to finance activities such as cleaning up debris and repairing infrastructure. PDA contracted villagers, mainly women and unemployed, paying them a daily wage of THB 200 in correspondence with the standard rate.



After the first clean-up efforts 'cash for work' was renamed as 'village mobilization fund' through which community members exchange labor and time for money that goes towards public projects benefiting the entire community such as school renovation, establishment of school farms, water systems etc.



*A total of 3,883 persons participated in the 'cash for work' program which brought direct economic benefits to those contracted under the program as well as highly useful improvements in damaged infrastructure and environment.*

## 2.2 Boat Banks

In the first phase of immediate disaster relief the supply of fishing equipment such as boats, nets and cages received top attention, since most were totally destroyed or badly damaged.

In contrast to many other donors PDA recommended that boats were not just given away free which led to oversupply and misuse but on a rental and/or buy-back base. A special 'boat bank' committee made sure that the community maintains ownership of the boats and set rules and regulations that serve two purposes, i.e. rental and leasing, for the benefit of villagers.

After the most urgent need of villagers with regard to the supply of new boats/engines and repair of damaged ones was satisfied, this activity is now merged with village development bank operations on a wider scale.



*A newly large built boat given to the village on behalf of the donors.*



The provision of boats with engines also slowed down in view of rapidly rising fuel costs and the worrying trends observed by many experts and specialized institutions such as FAO which ascertain an oversupply of boats and fishing gear that endangers further the already dwindling fish, crustacean and mollusk populations in the Andaman Sea.



*A total of 301 boats, 226 of them new, and 242 engines, 195 of them new, were provided under the program.*

## 2.3 Educational Support



The tsunami wiped out the sources of income of most villagers in the target area, especially those employed in fishery/aquaculture and tourism. In order to alleviate part of their financial burden, PDA stepped in to fund educational support packages for their children, i.e. provide scholarships that cover the cost of transport, uniforms,



books and other school-related materials. Primary school students received THB 6000 and secondary school students received THB 8000 per school year.

PDA encouraged the students and their parents to manage the scholarship money wisely by having them keep track of expenses in passbooks. In some cases scholarships were later given in the form of loans, and the village committee decides with the families and school the terms of payment and whether repayment should be in-kind (through student community service) or in cash.



*A total of 2,904 primary school scholarships were provided for needy students, 90% of them as grant, as well as 1,428 secondary school scholarships, 80% as grant.*

## 2.4 School Lunches

The main purpose of the school lunch program is to provide fresh food of good quality and taste with high nutritional value to school children. School lunches are often prepared by members of the local women's groups who are frequently mothers of the students.

The school lunch program is, therefore beneficial in two ways:

- by reducing the economic burden to parents of providing nourishing and tasty food to their children
- by encouraging community involvement for the future of their children.

The average school lunch cost is 12 Baht per student per day of which the largest part corresponds to meat (proteins in general) and vegetables.



Fortunately, the economic situation in the tsunami area gradually improved and PDA has reduced its support to the school lunch program, with an increasing share of the cost shouldered by local organizations, parents and school farm production.



*The school lunch program covers 49 schools and has supported 9,303 children.*

## 2.5. Psychological Rehabilitation Camps

This activity started soon after the tsunami and provided emotional and psychological support to children and youth reducing post-tsunami stress and trauma as well as establishing friendships and youth networks.



After organizing a number of rehabilitation camps, PDA realized that the psychological stress symptoms were fading, and the emphasis of the camps was shifted to vocational, environmental and life skills training. For more on this see Part 3. below on youth councils and other youth related activities.



*12 psychological rehabilitation camps were organized, with over 500 participants, half of them female.*

### 3. LONGER-TERM INSTITUTION BUILDING ACTIVITIES

#### 3.1 Youth Councils

The establishment of village youth councils (or formerly 'village youth governments') is a vital component of the program and provides start-up funds for income generating activities and a series of capacity building activities to youth in the program villages along the Andaman Sea.

The aim is to reduce migration to urban areas and to create employment opportunities and chances of self-fulfillment and leadership for young people in their local communities.

Village youth councils start with the election of 8 dynamic young people, between the age of 14 and 24 years, to the village council committee. In order to ensure fair and diverse representation half of the committee must be female, and youth must come from different educational levels and backgrounds.

The program organizes workshops/camps inviting young people to learn about small enterprise start up. Topics include business skills and planning, marketing, packaging, transport, product design, adding value-added to local products, communication, team work, most of them taught through participatory methods and role play



*52 village youth councils have so far been elected. They have a total number of 1,705 council members, 807 of them female.*

#### 3.2 Other Youth and School Related Activities



The establishment of computer and ICT centers in selected schools in the target area is of great importance.

PDA strongly believes that in order to be successful in the globalized economy our young students have to gain access to information and communications technology (ICT) and receive relevant training. That is why our organization has equipped selected

schools with computer labs and installed internet access systems. The equipment will be used for IT/computer training, exchanges by email, internet research, language and other learning.

Access to computer services and training will also be provided to villagers outside the school if there is sufficient demand.

*So far, 10 schools have been equipped with 145 computers and related ICT equipment.*

PDA has also supported the establishment of school farms in order to create a sustainable supply of nutritional food to school children. School farms produce vegetables such as morning glory, long bean, chili, cucumber, cabbage, eggplant, basil, wing beans, kale, lettuce, corn etc. They also raise fish (mainly freshwater fish like catfish and marine fish like grouper).

Any surplus of products above the needs of the school lunches is sold for a profit which can be used for school purposes (whether related to provision of food or not). In this respect the production of mushrooms is of special importance.

Since the school community is responsible for management of the school farms, they are an excellent tool of knowledge-, leadership- and skills-building for students, teachers and parents through the production and marketing of high-value products.



*Raising sea fish in floating cages*



*School farm: hydroponics*

*50 schools participate in the program. School farms provide between 25 to 100% of vegetable and protein (fish) needs for school lunches, and income from mushroom raising in many cases covers the cost of rice, oil, spices and other items.*

### 3.3 Women Economic Empowerment

Since the start of the tsunami program PDA has tried to empower women to become more active in community life and income generation for the family. Villagers – both male and female – state that since PDA's arrival more and more women have found the opportunities to organize themselves and take leadership positions. This fact is also shown by the equal representation of women in the village committees, village development banks and youth councils.

Women empowerment loans at the beginning were mainly used for fishing and aquaculture equipment like nets and cages. The loans are now increasingly used for starting-up small businesses related to non-fishing activities such as processing in order to diversify sources of income and reduce risk. The loan repayments are also benefiting the revolving funds, village development banks and the community in general.



Women in the south often play a key role in overseeing family financial matters, although according to muslim tradition they often remain in the background and socially play a subordinate role.

Women in fishery/aquaculture often do not have full time employment.

Through the program women established successful businesses, individually as well as through occupational groups. Examples are: organic rice milling, desserts/snacks, picture frame, curry paste, ornamental flowers, batik, bakery etc.

*Since the start of the tsunami program 1,089 individual loans and 41 group loans for 552 members were disbursed. The average loan size for individuals is THB 8,854, and for groups THB 70,507.*

*They benefited a total of 1,641 village women.*

*Assuming an average household size of 7, the program reached some 10,000 people.*

### 3.4. Reforestation and Environmental Protection

The program pays special attention to the reforestation of degraded areas with trees and mangroves. The tree/mangrove planting activity is often embedded in a wider coastal management and environmental protection endeavour promoting sustainable aquaculture and eco-tourism as well as green and clean village activities. Where possible mobile environmental units, using multimedia from print to audio-visuals, traveled to communities and schools to provide information and training on local systems, alternative energy and how to cultivate and preserve the local natural environment.



#### Tree Bank



PDA has long experience with this activity, first introduced in the Northeast and North of the country, but since the tsunami struck also in many program villages, using a special approach called 'tree bank'.

Tree banks combine in an ideal way environmental protection with capital formation and income generation and work as follows:

Villagers replant trees or mangroves in their communities. For each tree planted the village development bank receives a certain amount of money, e.g. 40 Baht. By planting 10,000 trees a capital of Baht 400,000 is created. The villagers can then apply for loans for income generating activities from the village development bank.

The program provides training and support for this activity which has been proven highly beneficial.

*A total of 546,188 trees were planted in the tsunami area, 460,909 of them were mangrove, 979 jatropa, and 84,300 other species. Apart from that, 4653 villagers attended environmental mobile van visits, and 189 people joined study visits to forest preservation sites.*

### 3.5 Water Supply, Sanitation and Health Care

The tsunami disaster often destroyed or polluted existing water supply systems, and not all of them were restored satisfactorily. Where local conditions and acceptance by communities were appropriate, PDA helped in the setting up of village piped water systems (VPWS) for which our organization has developed a cost-effective, demand-driven, community-based model.



Support for the installation and use of rainwater tanks and jars as well as latrines and waste water disposal were given.

Apart from that coin operated water purifying machines using the reverse osmosis method were provided so that villagers now have clean and cheap drinking water. Moreover, trainings were also organized for health related matters such as personal hygiene and life skills.



The harvesting of rainwater is a very popular source of drinking water, especially in the drier Northeast of Thailand.

Villagers there prefer it to water from wells because of taste and lack of invisible impurities or toxic substances.

The horizontally projected roof area of a villager's house of 50 square meters in the Northeast with mean annual rainfall of 1500 mm/year (in the tsunami area rainfall is considerably higher) can catch roughly 100 liters per day with a simple device that connects tubes with head valves to jars or tanks.

This amount is enough to cover the basic needs of drinking water for a normal household. The method is also propagated in the tsunami area.

*A total of 5 VPWS were constructed to which 1,162 households with 6841 people are connected. 699 water jars and 469 latrines were also provided.*



### 3.6. Village Development Banks

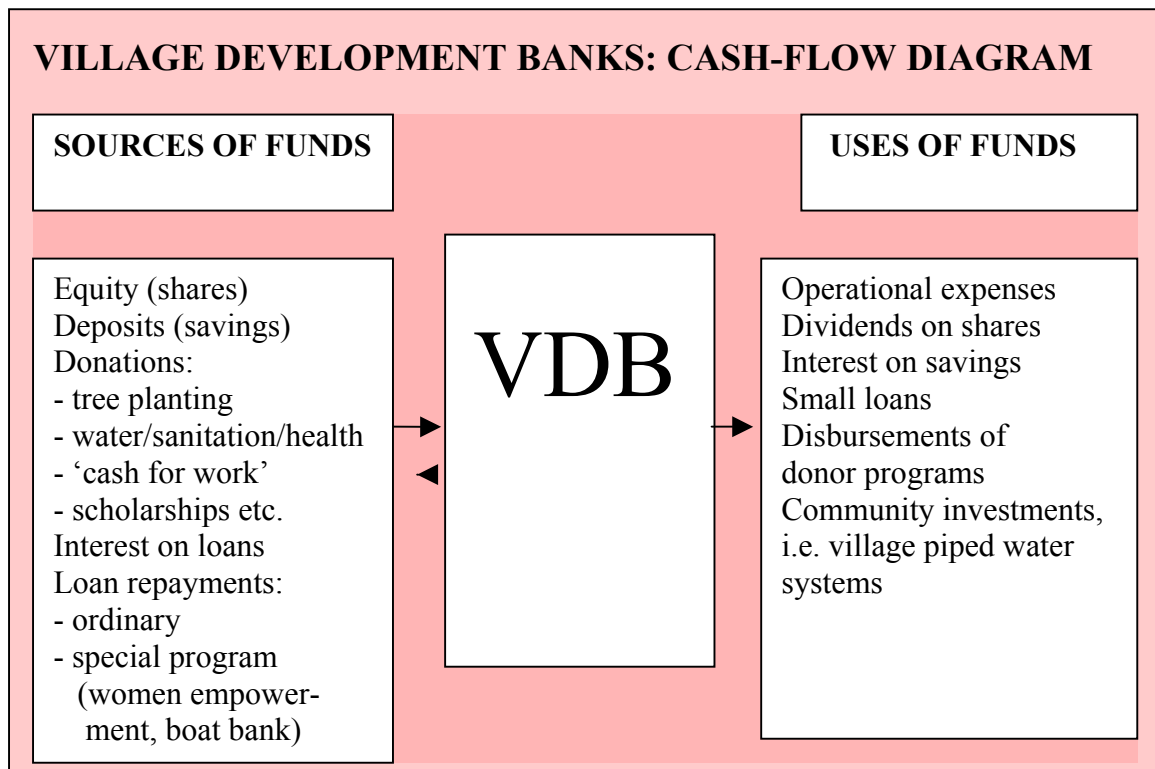
During three years of work with communities affected by the tsunami disaster our organization has gained considerable experience in setting up and



supporting village development banks which we consider a vital community institution.

Village development banks promoted by our organization have a wider scope than just savings/credit operations. They funnel donor funds towards special activities, such as women economic empowerment, replanting mangroves, provision of boats, water supply and other community

investments. The following diagram summarizes their sources and uses of funds:



PDA supports communities with regard to all steps necessary to set up and run village development banks. These include member training on household financial management, rules and regulations, duties and responsibilities of members and committees, loan appraisal and risk analysis, savings promotion, basics of financial management, leadership and other relevant subjects.



Training is also provided for treasurers and other key committee members so that bookkeeping and financial reports are complete, correct and up-to-date with internal controls to safeguard transparency and accountability.

Most trainings include study visits for first-hand experience from success cases, using the 'villager train villager' approach and establishing VDB networks of coastal communities.

Village development banks under the program mobilize savings, the absence of which made the damage of the tsunami felt even more severely by the affected families. A vital part of village development bank operations are loans to members so that they can create new businesses or rebuild destroyed ones.

The successful operation of village development banks has decreased the dependence on moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest rates and has increased the income of members.

### SELECTED INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

Fishery is one of the backbones of local economies in the tsunami affected region. In the first phase of immediate rehabilitation the supply of fishing equipments such as nets, cages and boats received top attention. But soon the focus of the program shifted to **sustainable aquaculture** in order to reduce the depletion of natural marine species in the area. Communities are encouraged to establish pilot organic aquaculture ventures, hatcheries and 'seafood banks' in line with the 'Self-Sufficiency Theory' of H.M., the King of Thailand, which propagates sustainable development with careful use of natural resources and local raw materials, applying a people-centered approach and respecting local institutions, wisdom and culture.



*Swimming crab@ crab bank*

The experience of our organization shows that **high-value niche agricultural products** such as mushrooms can generate satisfactory income for poorer villagers with limited land and other resources. Our organization already invested in a mushroom production and demonstration facility at our Krabi center which will provide training, guidance, support and high quality spores to members of occupational groups and others for this promising business.

PDA is also experimenting with **renewable energy** and small-scale community-based production of biofuel from crops such as palmoil and jatropha. Due to its high yield palmoil is considered the most advantageous crop using conventional methods of bio-diesel production. In order not to compete with nutritional uses of palmoil, the program gives preference to converting used cooking oil into bio-diesel. If trials are successful simple community-based bio-diesel plants will be established.



**Ecotourism** encourages local participation and ownership of tourism facilities and use of local transport, accommodation and food. It also promotes a conservation ethic with low impact on environment through control of emissions and waste as well as respect for social norms of the local population.

PDA, therefore, provided training and support for eco-tourism ventures such as home stay, guide service, massage, kayaking and other.



*At present there are 45 village development banks in PDA supported communities. They have a total number of 6344 members, 3,123 of them female. Committees consist of 613 members, 280 of them female. Total savings amount to more than THB 8.8 million and total assets to over THB 40 million.*



## 4. PDA APPROACH AND LESSONS LEARNED

By applying experiences gained from working in the rural development field for decades, PDA's basic principle has been to involve villagers to a maximum in all steps of a project.

### Community work in the tsunami program normally has seven steps:

#### a) Coordination with provincial and local government agencies

This includes a series of talks and meetings with government officials at provincial and district level as well as TAO other relevant community members.

#### b) Baseline survey and database

This covers information of geography, population, education, economy, societal conditions, environment, support from other organizations, current problems, challenges and needs. The resulting village profiles were crucial for the project planning process.

#### c) Community meetings

These introduce PDA, its work and the tsunami program. They also set the basis for the establishment of community committees, i.e. VDB committee, youth councils etc. Depending on the number of villagers attending and their commitment to work towards improving their conditions, several meetings were often required.

#### d) Life Indicator Assessment Scale (LIAS)

This method, more popularly called 'bamboo ladder', helps villagers to express and learn about their current situation, needs and motivate them to change their lives for the better. It makes them rank their situation in the past, present and future according to criteria such as economic, social, educational and environmental situation.

#### e) Eye-Opener Study Tour (EOT)

This is intended to help villagers as community leaders to nourish aspirations and create ideas about starting and carrying out development activities in their communities. They get the opportunity to visit successful projects in the country, learn from their peers in other communities and establish valuable networks.

#### f) Community Needs Assessment (CNA)

This is crucial in helping the villagers in how to develop and empower their community. Women, men, youth and elderly normally are invited in the event. The output is a list of activities that can be implemented by the villagers themselves, and those that need support from various outside agencies. The villagers then select individuals to take responsibility for each activity.

#### g) Action Plan

Integrating the output of the previous activities, PDA helps the villagers to trace an action plan which contains activities planned, their timing, responsible individuals/groups etc. Care is taken that needs and goals of each village are respected by the tsunami program.

Monitoring and evaluation is done through traditional means like meetings, participatory appraisal, and also novel ones such as TV programs (Channel 11) that invited villagers to give their feedback and comments on program achievements.

The community empowerment process and integrated community-based approach is essential for the longer-term success of the program and a lot of time, effort and resources are spent on it. Moreover, all project activities are accompanied by continuous advice and support.



#### Here are some lessons learnt:

a) It is essential to establish the trust of communities and make them take on an increasing part in running the program so that it can be sustainable.

#### Examples:

- *When the scholarship program was scaled down, committees of teachers, village leaders and parents set up revolving scholarship loan funds to continue educational support for the school children; they also contribute an ever increasing share in funding the school lunch program.*
- *In the case of school farms, headmasters, teachers, parents and students work together to scale up plots, ponds and sheds for higher production, to the point where some parents start vegetable growing, fish and mushroom production themselves according to model set by the school farm.*

b) The needs of the villagers have to be the prime focus program activities, respecting customs, values and knowledge of local communities.

**Examples:**

- At the beginning of the program the reforestation component used saplings that were obtained from the outside. The villagers found a simpler, more direct method to plant pods from the area directly, reducing transport costs and planting efforts considerably.
- With regard to income generation some women groups returned to traditional ways of mussel culture with good results, avoiding higher costs and risks associated with high-value species.

During the three years of implementation, the tsunami program has had considerable effects on coastal communities. Evaluations showed that villagers' economic, social, environmental and overall situation have improved considerably.

A solid groundwork for development of the program area has been laid, and communities can now progress along the path of improving their own institutions, economies and lives in the future.

***We thank you for your generous help to the tsunami-affected villagers of southern Thailand. If you have any questions please let us know.***

Population and Community Development Association

6 Sukhumvit Soi 12

Bangkok, Thailand 10110

Telephone: +66(0) 2229 4611

Fax: +66(0) 2229 4632

Email: [pda@pda.or.th](mailto:pda@pda.or.th) Website: [www.pda.or.th](http://www.pda.or.th)



## ANNEX 1: LIST OF PROGRAM VILLAGES

Name (Thai)	Name (Eng)	Tambon	District	Province
ไหนดนัง	Nai Nang	Khao Khram	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
เขาทอง	Khao Thong	Khao Thong	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
ท่าเลน	Tha Len	Khao Thong	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
ท่าทองกลาง	Tha Thonglang	Khao Thong	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
แหลมโพธิ์	Laen Pho	Sai Thai	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
หนองทะเล	Nong Thale	Nong Thale	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
คลองกำ	Khlong Kam	Khlong Prasong	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
เกาะกลาง	Ko Klang	Khlong Prasong	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
คลองประสงค์	Khlong Prasong	Khlong Prasong	Mueang Krabi	Krabi
เกาะปอ	Ko Po	Ko Lanta Yai	Ko Lanta	Krabi
รำหมาด	Ra Mard	Ko Klang	Ko Lanta	Krabi
นาทุ่งกลาง	Na Thung Klang	Ko Klang	Ko Lanta	Krabi
ลิเกี	Lee Kee	Ko Klang	Ko Lanta	Krabi
ปากคลอง	Pak Khlong	Ko Klang	Ko Lanta	Krabi
รำปู	Ra Poo	Ko Klang	Ko Lanta	Krabi
คลองย่านัด	Khlong Yanut	Ko Klang	Ko Lanta	Krabi
คลองยี่เหร์	Khlong Yee la	Khlong Pon	Khlong Thom	Krabi
มูสา	Mu Sa	Khlong Pon	Khlong Thom	Krabi
ท่ามะพร้าว	Tha Ma Phrao	Khlong Pon	Khlong Thom	Krabi
ทุ่งยอ	Thung Yor	Khlong Pon	Khlong Thom	Krabi
คลองไครใต้	Klong Khai Tai	Khlong Pon	Khlong Thom	Krabi
ทุ่งครก	Thung Klog	Khlong Pon	Khlong Thom	Krabi
บ่อมะม่วง	Bor Muang	Sai Khao	Khlong Thom	Krabi
ควนใต้	Khuan Tai	Huai Nam Khao	Khlong Thom	Krabi
ท่าประตู	Tha Pradu	Huai Nam Khao	Khlong Thom	Krabi
ทุ่งเสม็ด	Thung Samet	Huai Nam Khao	Khlong Thom	Krabi
บ่อน้ำร้อน	Nam Ron	Huai Nam Khao	Khlong Thom	Krabi
อ่าวน้ำ	Ao Nam	Laem Sak	Ao Luek	Krabi
แหลมสัก	Laem Sak	Laem Sak	Ao Luek	Krabi
บากัน	Ba Kan	Ao Luek Noi	Ao Luek	Krabi
ไสโป๊ะใต้	Sai Po Tai	Nuea Khlong	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
คลองเตาะ	Khlong Tae	Ko Si Borya	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
เกาะจำ	Ko Chum	Ko Si Borya	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
ติงไทร	Ting Hrai	Ko Si Borya	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
เกาะศรีบอยา	Ko Si Borya	Ko Si Borya	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
หลังเกาะ	Lang Ko	Ko Si Borya	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
เกาะปู	Ko Poo	Ko Si Borya	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
แหลมกรวด	Laem Kruat	Khlong Knang	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
คลองเขม้	Khlong Kamao	Khlong Kamao	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
ควนต้อ	Khuan Tor	Khlong Kamao	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
หัวนอน	Hua Non	Khlong Kamao	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
ตลิ่งชัน	Taling Chan	Taling Chan	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
คลองรั้ว	Khlong Lua	Taling Chan	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
คลองยวน	Khlong Yuan	Taling Chan	Nuea Khlong	Krabi

ปากหฺรา	Pak Lar	Taling Chan	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
หาดยว	Had Yao	Taling Chan	Nuea Khlong	Krabi
เกาะเคียม	Ko Khaim	Bang Toei	Mueang Phangnga	Phangnga
บางพัฒนา	Bang Pat	Bang Toei	Mueang Phangnga	Phangnga
เกาะเคียมใต้	Tai	Bang Toei	Mueang Phangnga	Phangnga
กลาง	Klang	Bang Toei	Mueang Phangnga	Phangnga
เกาะกลาง	Ko Klang	Kalai	Takua Thung	Phangnga
สามช่องเหนือ	Sam Chong Nuea	Kalai	Takua Thung	Phangnga
สามช่องใต้	Sam Chong Tai	Kalai	Takua Thung	Phangnga
กะไหล	Kalai	Kalai	Takua Thung	Phangnga
บากัน	Ba Kan	Lo Yung	Takua Thung	Phangnga
แหลมหิน	Laem Hin	Lo Yung	Takua Thung	Phangnga
ท่านุ่น	Tha Nun	Khok Kloi	Takua Thung	Phangnga
ท่าปากหวาง	Tha Pak Hwang	Khok Kloi	Takua Thung	Phangnga
นาใต้	Na Tai	Khok Kloi	Takua Thung	Phangnga
หารบัว	Han Bua	Khok Kloi	Takua Thung	Phangnga
เขาปีหลาย	Khao Pi Hlai	Khok Kloi	Takua Thung	Phangnga
ย่านสะบ้า	Yan Sa Ba	Khlong Khian	Takua Thung	Phangnga
อ่าวมะขาม	Ao Makham	Khlong Khian	Takua Thung	Phangnga
หาดทราย	Had Sai Pruek Hoi	Khlong Khian	Takua Thung	Phangnga
ติเต๊ะ	Ti Tai	Khlong Khian	Takua Thung	Phangnga
เจ้าขรัว	Chuo Khrua	Khlong Khian	Takua Thung	Phangnga
หินร่ม	Hin Rom	Khlong Khian	Takua Thung	Phangnga
คลองเคียน	Khlong Khian	Khlong Khian	Takua Thung	Phangnga
คลองใส	Khlong Sai	Khlong Khian	Takua Thung	Phangnga
ท่าสนุก	Tha Sanook	Ma Rui	Thap Put	Phangnga
โคกไคร	Khok Khai	Ma Rui	Thap Put	Phangnga
เกาะนก	Ko Nok	ThungMaPhrao	Thai Mueang	Phangnga
แหลมหิน	Laem Hin	KoKaeo	Mueang Phuket	Phuket
บางเหนียว	Bang Niang	KoKaeo	Mueang Phuket	Phuket
เกาะแก้ว (หัวควน)	Ko Kaeo	KoKaeo	Mueang Phuket	Phuket
เกาะมะพร้าว	Ko Ma Phrao	KoKaeo	Mueang Phuket	Phuket
บางเทา	Bang Thao	ChoengThale	Thalang	Phuket
หาดสุรินทร์	Had Surin	ChoengThale	Thalang	Phuket
บางเทานอก	Bang Thao Nok	ChoengThale	Thalang	Phuket
อ่าวปอ	Aop Por	Pa Klok	Thalang	Phuket
อ่าวกึ่ง	Ao Krung	Pa Klok	Thalang	Phuket
ฝักฉืด	Phak Chid	Pa Klok	Thalang	Phuket
ไม้ขาว	Mai Khao	Mai Khao	Thalang	Phuket
หมากปรก	Mark Prok	Mai Khao	Thalang	Phuket
สวนมะพร้าว	Suan Ma Phrao	Mai Khao	Thalang	Phuket
ท่าฉัตรไชย	Tha Chatchai	Mai Khao	Thalang	Phuket
คอเอน	Kho En	Mai Khao	Thalang	Phuket
แหลม	Laem	Wang Won	Kantang	Trang
หลังเขา	Lang Khao	KoLiBong	Kantang	Trang
หาดทรายแก้ว	Sai Daeng	KoLiBong	Kantang	Trang

บาตูปูเต๊ะ	Ba Tu Poo Teak	KoLiBong	Kantang	Trang
เกาะมุกด์	Ko Muk	KoLiBong	Kantang	Trang
มดตะนอย	Mod Tanoi	KoLiBong	Kantang	Trang
โคกสะท้อน	Khok Sathon	KoLiBong	Kantang	Trang
พรุจูด	Phru Jud	BoHin	Sikao	Trang
หัวหิน	Hua Hin	BoHin	Sikao	Trang
โต๊ะบัน	To Bun	BoHin	Sikao	Trang
ปากคลอง	Pak Khlong	BoHin	Sikao	Trang
แหลมมะขาม	Laem Makham	Khao Mai Kaeo	Sikao	Trang
แหลมไทร	Laem Sai	Khao Mai Kaeo	Sikao	Trang
บางค้ำคว	Bang Khang Khao	Khao Mai Kaeo	Sikao	Trang
ทุ่งทอง	Thung Thong	Khao Mai Kaeo	Sikao	Trang
ไม้ฝาด	Mai Fad	Mai Fad	Sikao	Trang
ฉางหลาง	Chang Lang	Mai Fad	Sikao	Trang
แหลมปอ	Leam Por	HatSamran	Hat Samran	Trang
นาทะเล	Na Thale	Tase	Hat Samran	Trang
ตะเสะ	Ta Sae	Tase	Hat Samran	Trang