

## 5-4. Report on Tsunami Questionnaire Survey in Maldives

### 5-4-1. Survey period

June 18 to July 6, 2005

### 5-4-2. Types of respondents and numbers of collected samples

- (1) Ordinary residents (in Laamu Atoll, Kaafu Atoll (including the capital city of Malé), Meemu Atoll)

Total number of samples: 1,061

Note) These atolls were selected because they had sustained more serious damage from the Indian Ocean Tsunami Disaster than the other atolls.

- (2) Administrators (Ministry of Atoll Development (including Island Offices), Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Environment and Construction, Ministry of National Development and Planning, Ministry of Health, Maldives Police Services, Ministry of Gender Family Development and Social Security, and Malé Municipal Office)

Total number of samples: 182

### 5-4-3. Summary of the Survey Results (in comparison with those of Sri Lanka)

<Ordinary residents>

No.	Maldives	Sri Lanka
1	83% of the respondents ignorant of tsunami. 69% consider that proper knowledge about tsunami would have reduced the damage from the last tsunami disaster.	94% of the respondents ignorant of tsunami. 90% consider that proper knowledge about tsunami would have reduced the damage from the last tsunami disaster.
2	Most useful source of information after the occurrence of the tsunami: (1) Television (52%) (2) Radio (17%) (3) Words of mouth from families and neighbors (4%)	Most useful source of information after the occurrence of the tsunami: (1) Words of mouth from families and neighbors (40%) (2) Television (21%) (3) Radio (19%)
3	More than 50% of the respondents consider mosques as appropriate tsunami shelters.	Approx. 40% of the respondents consider temples and mosques as appropriate tsunami shelters.
4	Many respondents (62%) answered that school education would be effective for disaster awareness raising.	Many respondents answered that school education (77%) and tsunami warning signs (68%) would be effective for disaster awareness raising.
5	Measures against future tsunami damage: (1) Establishment of early warning system (75%) (2) More efficient communication network (52%) (3) Promotion of disaster prevention projects including installation of breakwaters (46%) (4) Tree planting along coastlines (34%) (5) Disaster awareness education at schools (28%)	Measures against future tsunami damage: (1) Establishment of early warning system (77%) (2) More efficient communication network (68%) (3) Promotion of disaster prevention projects including installation of breakwaters (24%) (4) Disaster awareness education at schools (23%) (5) Improvement of rescue and emergency medical services (22%)

No.	Maldives	Sri Lanka
6	An overwhelming majority (85%) of the respondents want to continue living where they are now.	54% of the respondents want to continue living where they are now, while 35% do not.
		<Comparison by age> A high proportion (66%) of respondents aged 60 and older want to continue living where they are now.
		<Comparison by distance between dwelling location and coastline> Proportions of respondents willing to continue living where they are now: 0 to 100 m: Yes 44%, No 46% 100 to 500 m: Yes 61%, No 28% 500 m and over: Yes more than 80%, No about 10%
7	67% of respondents living within 500 m from the coastline had their dwellings and contents damaged (distances below 100 m from the coastline did not seem to significantly increase the degree of damage). About 40% of those living 500 km or more from the coastline did not.	An overwhelming majority (93%) of the respondents living within 100 m from the coastline had their dwellings and contents damaged. 60% of those living 1 km or more from the coastline did not.
8	The older, the more prone to tsunami: 19 and younger: 54% affected 50 to 59: 75% affected	The older, the more prone to tsunami: 19 and younger: 35% affected 60 and older: 52% affected

<Administrators>

No.	Maldives	Sri Lanka
1	Only some of the staff of the Ministry of Defense and the police are trained for natural disasters. Some of the staff of the MoD and Island Offices participate in drills.	Only some of the naval and police staff are trained and drilled for natural disasters.
2	95% of administrators recognize the need of joint evacuation drills between the government and communities.	90% of administrators recognize the need of joint evacuation drills between the government and communities.
3	93% of administrators recognize the need of measures for protecting tourists from tsunami hazards. Many (34%) consider that hotels should maintain an adequate stock of multilingual leaflets.	96% of administrators recognize the need of measures for protecting tourists from tsunami hazards. Many (42%) gave as an example installation of multilingual warning signs in downtown tourist areas.

No.	Maldives	Sri Lanka
4	<p>Measures against future tsunami damage: &lt;All respondents&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Establishment of an early warning system (90%)</li> <li>(2) Improvement of rescue and emergency medical services (62%)</li> <li>(3) Improvement of communication network (53%)</li> <li>(4) Enhancement of disaster response capabilities of the government (51%)</li> <li>(5) Promotion of disaster prevention projects including installation of breakwaters (44%)</li> </ol> <p>&lt;Island Office administrators&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Establishment of an early warning system (94%)</li> <li>(2) Improvement of communication network (64%)</li> <li>(3) Improvement of rescue and emergency medical services (62%)</li> <li>(4) Promotion of disaster prevention projects including installation of breakwaters (49%)</li> <li>(5) Improvement of evacuation shelters and evacuation routes (43%)</li> </ol> <p>&lt;Central government administrators&gt;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Establishment of an early warning system (85%)</li> <li>(2) Enhancement of disaster response capabilities of the government (64%)</li> <li>(3) Improvement of rescue and emergency medical services (62%)</li> <li>(4) Raising of disaster preparedness awareness among community populations (48%)</li> <li>(5) Improvement of evacuation shelters and evacuation routes (44%)</li> </ol>	<p>Measures against future tsunami damage:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Establishment of an early warning system (89%)</li> <li>(2) Improvement of communication network (77%)</li> <li>(3) Improvement of rescue and emergency medical services (64%)</li> <li>(4) Improvement of public information materials such as hazard maps (58%)</li> <li>(5) Raising of disaster preparedness awareness among community populations (58%)</li> </ol>
5	<p>Effective means of warning residents of disasters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Radio: 82%</li> <li>(2) Television: 79%</li> <li>(3) Sirens and fire bells: 51%</li> </ol>	<p>Effective means of warning residents of disasters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Sirens and fire bells: 67%</li> <li>(2) Radio: 66%</li> <li>(3) Television: 59%</li> </ol>

No.	Maldives	Sri Lanka
6	<p>Appropriate tsunami shelters: &lt;All respondents&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Buildings designated as evacuation shelters (35%)</li> <li>(2) Mosques (27%)</li> <li>(3) Schools (19%)</li> </ul>	<p>Appropriate tsunami shelters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Buildings designated as evacuation shelters (71%)</li> <li>(2) Others (14%)</li> <li>(3) Privately-owned 3-story or taller buildings (10%)</li> </ul>
	<p>&lt;Island Office administrators&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Mosques (40%)</li> <li>(2) Buildings designated as evacuation shelters (33%)</li> <li>(3) Parks (9%)</li> <li>(4) Privately-owned 3-story or taller buildings (9%)</li> </ul>	
	<p>&lt;Central government administrators&gt;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Schools (37%)</li> <li>(2) Buildings designated as evacuation shelters (37%)</li> <li>(3) Mosques (12%)</li> </ul>	