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Thailand on disaster risk management 2012

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Visiting Researcher 2012 B



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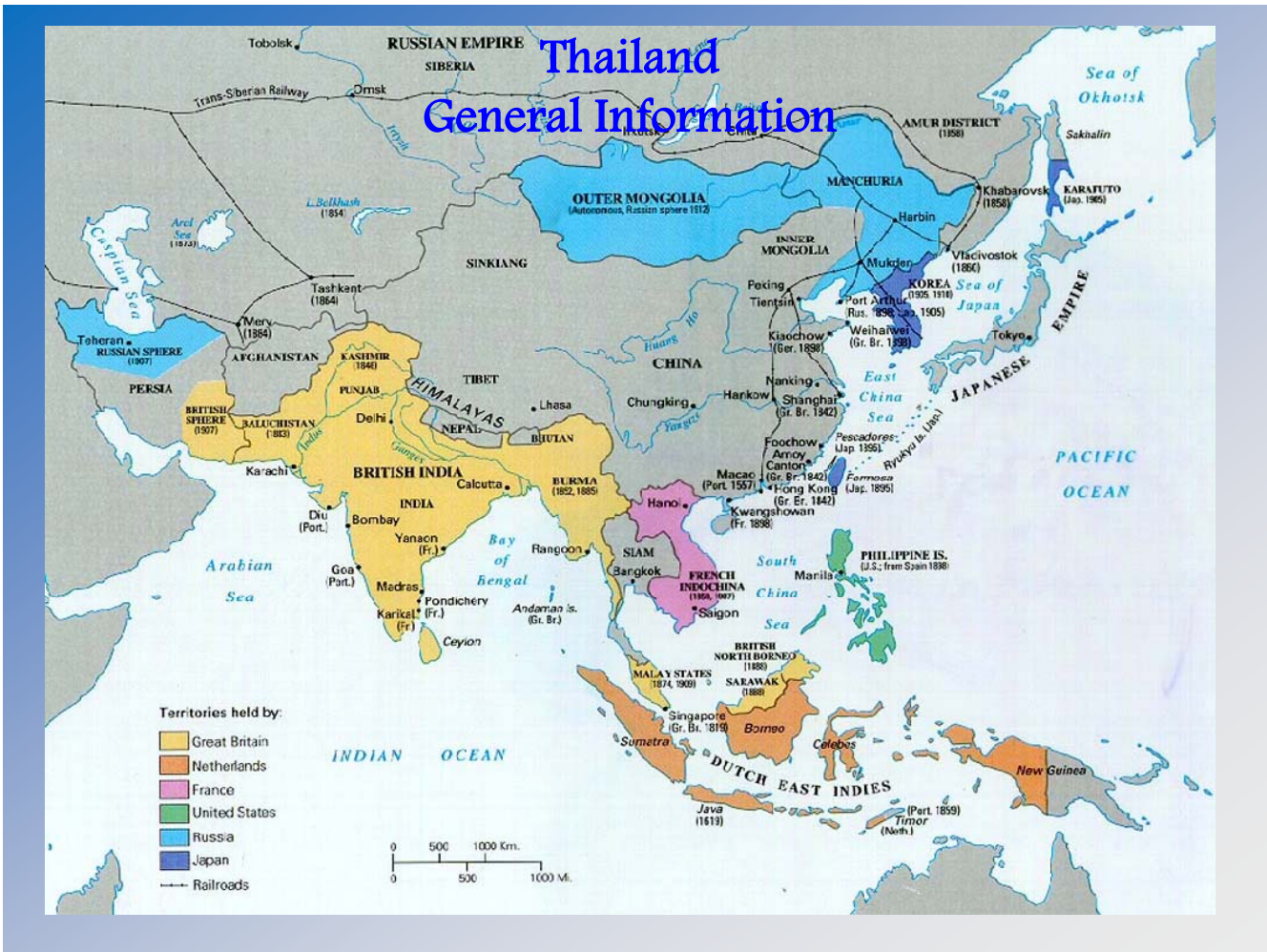


Presentation Outline

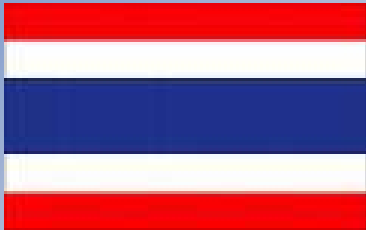
Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior

1. Thailand : general Information
2. Natural Hazards
3. Disaster Management System
4. Disaster management Strategy, Policy & Plan
5. Budget Size on National Level
6. Progress of the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
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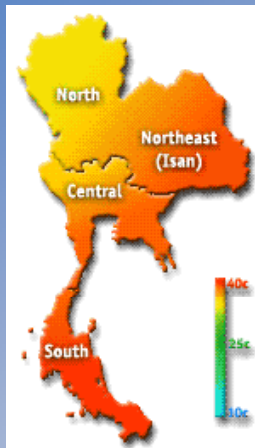
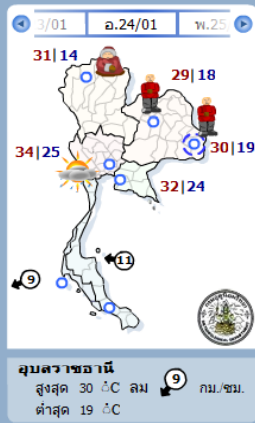
General Information



Flag of Thailand

5° and 21° N latitude
 97° and 106° E longitude,
 Bordered by Laos, Myanmar,
 Cambodia,
 Gulf of Thailand Malaysia, and
 Andaman
 513,115 square kilometres.
 Main 4 regions
 Average height temperature of 34°c
 and the low of 23 °c.

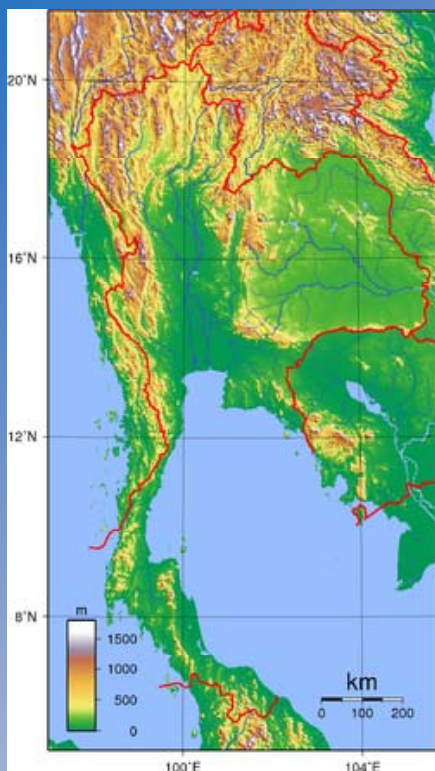
Climate



- A tropical country, Thailand has three distinct seasons. The first is a hot and dry season from February to May, with an average temperature of 34 ° C and 75 percent relative humidity.
- This season is followed by a rainy, cooler season brought by the southwest monsoon from June to September, with an average daily temperature of 29 ° C and 87 percent relative humidity. A cooler, dry season, caused by the northeast monsoon, lasts from November to January, with temperatures ranging from 32 ° C to less than 20 ° C and lower relative humidity.. The lightest rainfall is in the northeast. Temperatures in Bangkok range between 20 ° C and 35 ° C.

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Geography



Four regions are distinguished:

North; mountainous ,forested areas.

Central Plain with the Chao Phraya River Basin and some other, smaller rivers basins; including Eastern ,& Western area

North-East, also known as the Khorat Plateau;

South on the northern half of the Malay Peninsula.

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State System

Government Type: Constitutional monarchy

Independence: Never colonized

Executive : King (chief of state),

Prime Minister (head of government).

Religions: Buddhist 93%–94%, Muslim 5%–6%,
Christian 1%, Hindu, Brahmin, other.

Languages: Thai (official language); English is
the second language of the elite; Malay and
regional dialects.

Literacy : 95.9% male, 92.6% female.

Life expectancy : 69.9male, 74.9 female (source,
Report on The 1995–1996 Survey of Population Change, National Statistical Office)

Currency : Baht (30.65 ; 1 USD and 38.42 : 100
JPN as of 26 Feb. 2012)

Population : 65.9 million.

(source : National Statistical Office, Ministry of
Information and Communication
Technology: 2010)

Head of state



King, Bhumibol adulyadej,
assumed the throne in June 1946 ,
And is the world's longest-reigning
monarch.

Capital City : Bangkok

Climate: Tropical monsoon.

Average temp. : 27 °C

Nationality: Thai.

Ethnic groups: Thai 89%, other
11%;

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Currency and Exchange Rate



Thailand's currency is the baht.

**On February 23, 2012, one U.S. dollar was
equivalent to 30.70 Thai baht.**

**Currency is issued in 20, 50, 100, 500,
and 1,000 baht notes. Coins are minted in
25 and 50 satang and 1, 5, and 10 baht
denominations.**

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Administrative Divisions



Thailand has 76 provinces (changwat), with Bangkok Municipality.

The provinces are divided into 998 districts (amphoe), 8,860 rural administrative subdistricts (tambon).

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Provincial and Local Government

Local government is based on the principles of decentralization and self-government when certain legal conditions are met. Under the 1997 constitution, elected local assemblies and elected or appointed local administrative committees were allowed four-year terms. Central government officials could not serve as local officials. Bangkok is a provincial-level entity with an elected governor and the legislative Metropolitan Administration Council. Supervision of provincial and local government takes place through the Department of Local Administration of the Ministry of Interior.

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Natural Disaster

The Level of Disaster Intensity, Vulnerability, Managing Competency and Risk Level of Thailand

Disaster	Severity	Vulnerability	Management	Tendency
Flood	High	Medium	Medium	High
Landslide / Mudflow	High	Medium	Poor	High
Windstorm	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
Drought	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Fire	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Explosive	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Earthquake	Low	Low	Poor	Medium
Accident	High	Medium	Poor	High
Tsunami	High	Medium	Medium	Medium

Source: DDPM Adjust in 2010

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Disaster Seasoning Calendar

The occurrences of natural disaster in Thailand are subject to seasonal cycle such as cold spell, drought, flood, landslide and storm.

Type of Disaster	Disaster/Event	Periods of Time (month)	
Natural	1. Cold spell	October – January	
	2. Drought	January – May	
	3. Flood	October – November and June – September	
	4. Landslide	October – November and June – September	
	5. Tropical Cyclone	March – May	
Natural/human induced	6. Earthquake	Year – round surveillance	
	7. Storm surge	October – November	
	1. Forest fire	Year – round surveillance	
		Northern region	April – May
		Northeastern region	November – May
		Central region	
		Eastern region	March – May
Southern region			

Source : Implementation Handbook 2009, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

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Thailand's Disaster Situation Summary in 2010

Disaster type	Frequency	People Killed	Total affected people	Damaged (USD)
Flood	7	266	13,485,963	533,075,769
hailstorm	19	n/a	31,935	184,552
Drought	1	n/a	15,740,824	n/a
Cold Spell	1	n/a	10,609,301	n/a
Fire	1,903	29	8,912	41,885,385
Storm	2,192	30	407,271	6,487,612
Thunderbolt-induced disaster	230	45	817	90,401
Forest Fire	6,763	n/a	n/a	n/a

Recently Major Disasters

Flood 2011



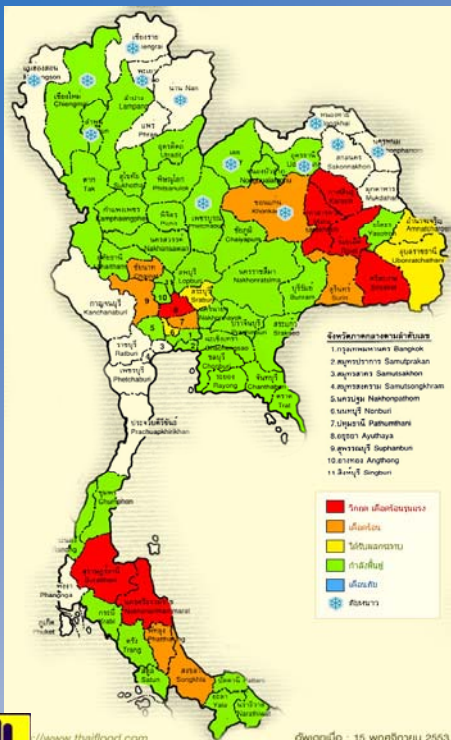
- Flood Effects (July 25,2011 – The arrival of Nock-Ten)
- Effected people : 13.6 million in 4 regions
- Loss of Life 813 (as of JAN. 8 , 2012)
- Economic Damage : 43,253.60 million USD (source : Thai Chamber of Commerce)



- The World Bank has estimated 1,425 billion baht (US\$ 45.7 Bn) in economic damages and losses due to flooding, as of 1 December 2011. Most of this was to the manufacturing industry, as seven major industrial estates were inundated by as much 3 meters (10 feet) during the floods. Disruptions to manufacturing supply chains affected regional automobile production and caused a global shortage of hard disk drives, which is expected to last throughout 2012.

Flood in 2010

Flooding flows down to BKK through 51 provinces by southwest monsoon season, takes places annually between June until October; then in November affected to the South.



www.thaiflood.com

เมื่อวันที่ : 15 พฤศจิกายน 2553

Flood 2010

Economic damage 32-54 Billion baht



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NAMHO Land Slide & Mud Flow

10 August 2001



Worst landslide disaster since 1988. More than **131** people perished. Two villages were completely destroyed.



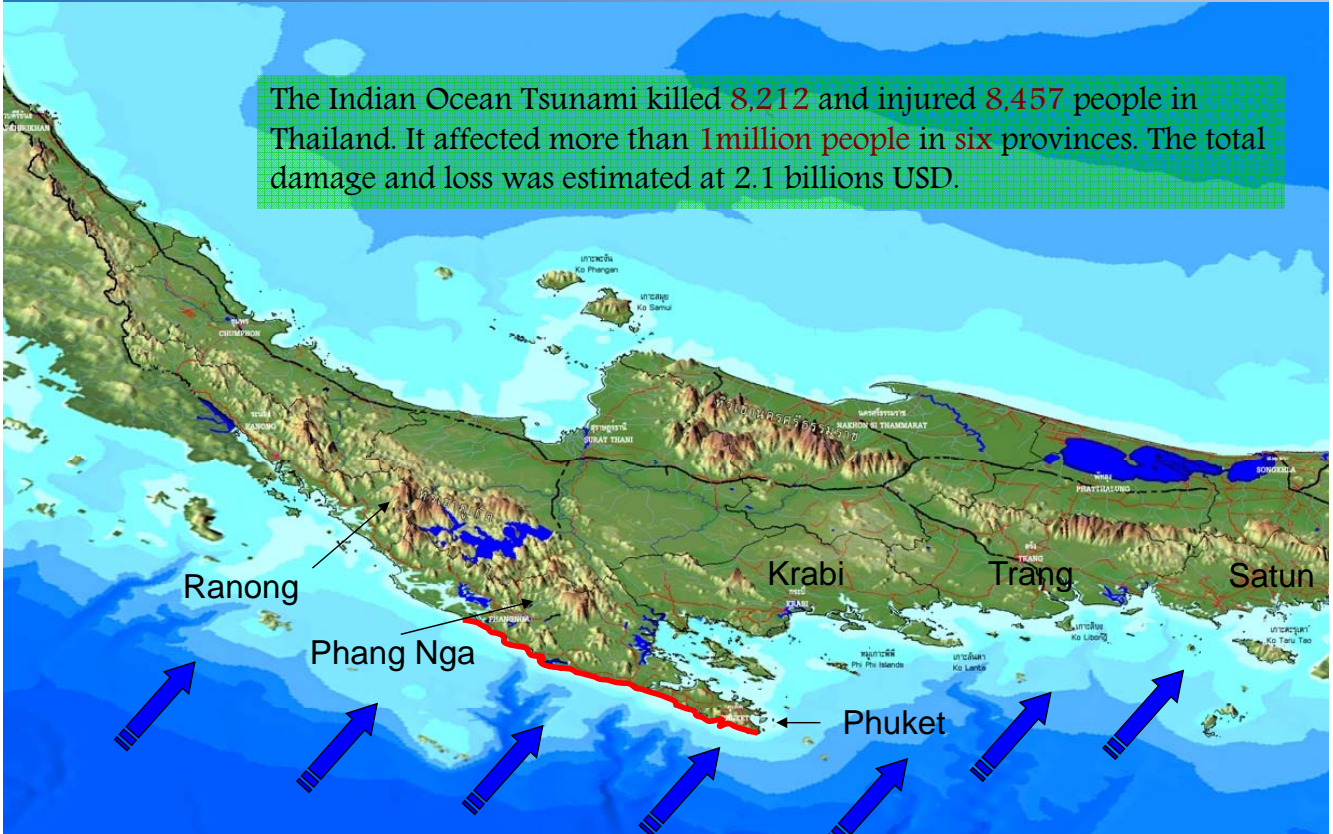
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The Indian Ocean Tsunami

9 a.m. December 26, 2004

The Indian Ocean Tsunami killed 8,212 and injured 8,457 people in Thailand. It affected more than 1 million people in six provinces. The total damage and loss was estimated at 2.1 billions USD.



The Indian Ocean Tsunami 26 Dec. 2004 in Thailand

total loss 399.78 M. USD



Disaster Management System

based on

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007

Come into force on 6 November 2007

Institutional arrangement

1. National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee (NDPMC)

2. **The Commander in chief.**

3. **The Secretariat of NDPMC.**

4. **The Directors in the Incident Commander**

All D.M. activities are directed and controlled by the Directors at 3 levels:

(a) National (b) Provincial and (c) Local

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Structure of Disaster Management System

The structure of disaster prevention and mitigation system in Thailand was divided into 3 levels as follows

1. Policy Level:

The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee is the policy maker body. The national disaster prevention and mitigation plan will be the tool to drive the disaster management.

2. Command Level:

Minister of Interior as Commander in Chief has authority to control and supervise the situation throughout the country. However, in the catastrophe event, Prime Minister or Designate Prime Minister will be Chief of Commander.

3. Operation Level:

DDPM Director General as Central Director has the duties to prevent and mitigate disaster throughout the country and supervise the Provincial and Local Director, staffs and civil defence volunteers.



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Structure of Disaster Management System

- **3. Operation Level:**
- **Provincial Governor** as Provincial Director has the duties to cope with the disaster prevention and mitigation in the province.
- **Chief of District** as District Director has the duties to carry out the disaster prevention and mitigation in the district. Head of Local Administration Agencies as the Local Director have the duties to carry out the disaster prevention and mitigation in their local areas.
- **Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) Governor** as BMA Director has the duties to carry out the disaster prevention and mitigation in Bangkok



Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007

Disaster classified into 3 categories

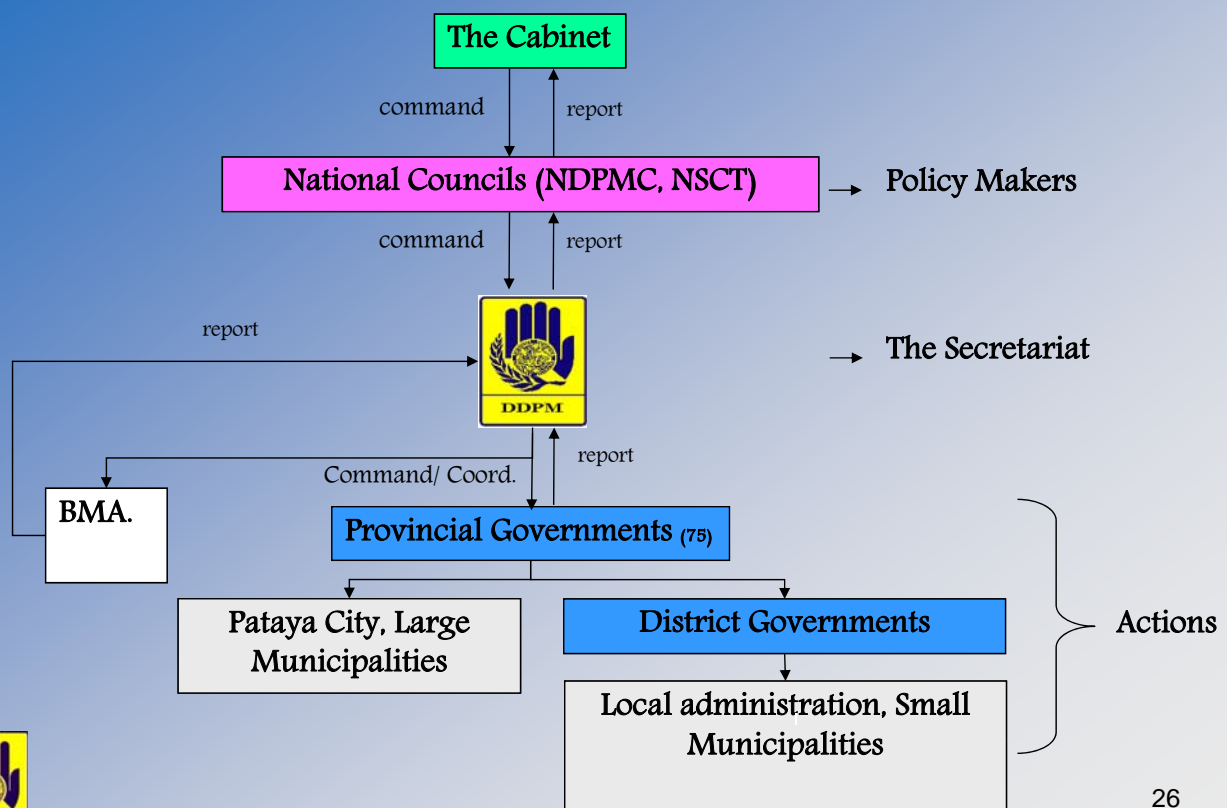
- 1) Man-made and natural disasters;
- 2) Disaster resulted from air raid during wartime; and
- 3) Disaster resulted from sabotage or terrorist attack



National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan

- devised by National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee
- the master plan for establishing provincial and Bangkok Metropolitan plan , and other related government agencies and local administrations' operational plan.
- 3 levels- national, provincial, and Bangkok provinces
- reviewed every 3 years by DDPM

Disaster Management System



NDPMC

National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee

- Based on the DPM Act 2007
- NDPMC is a policy maker, chaired by Prime Minister or designated Deputy Prime Minister and DG. of DDPM is the Secretary
- 34 members, and various sub-committee
- Minister of Interior is the Commander in - chef; in large - scale of emergency response.



National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee

Members

Chairperson - PM
 V Chairperson 1 – Minister of Interior
 V Chairperson 2 – Permanent Sec of Min. of Interior

Permanent sec. of Min of Defense
 Permanent sec. of Min of Social Dev.
 Permanent sec. of Min of Agriculture etc.
 Experts & Military Commanders

Member&Secretary – DDPM's DG



To set up Sub-Committee (s)

Duties

- Formulate the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan
- Approve the National Plan before submitting to the cabinet
- Integrated the development of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation System among all concerned sectors
- give recommendations, consultation, and support to concerned agencies
- propose regulation on remuneration, recompense and so on.

Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee

Members

Chairperson – Governor
Vice Chairperson – Deputy Governor/
Military Commander/
Chairman of Provincial
Administration
Organization
–Representatives from Provincial
Government Services, Local
Administration Organization,
Private Sector/NGO's
**Member & Secretary –
DDPM's Provincial Chief**

Duties

- Formulate the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan
- Oversee and provide training for volunteer
- Oversee & investigate local admins. of preparing equipment
- Operate as government service unit at local admins. level to assist the disaster affected and other activities

Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee

Members

Chairperson – Governor
Vice Chairperson – Deputy Governor/
Military Commander/
Chairman of Provincial
Administration
Organization
–Representatives from Provincial
Government Services, Local
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Private Sector/NGO's
**Member & Secretary –
DDPM's Provincial Chief**

Duties

- Formulate the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan
- Oversee and provide training for volunteer
- Oversee & investigate local admins. of preparing equipment
- Operate as government service unit at local admins. level to assist the disaster affected and other activities

BMA's Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee

Members

Chairperson – BMA Governor
Vice Chairperson – BMA Permanent Secretary

Government Agencies Reps.

DDPM's Reps. Private sector/
NGO's Reps. Community Reps.
Military Reps.
Education Institution
Reps.

Duties

- Formulate the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan for Bangkok
- Oversee and train volunteer in BK
- Procure material, equipment, tools, vehicles and others
- Support and assist local admins. and the neighboring in disaster prevention

National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan

- devised by National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee
- the master plan for establishing provincial and Bangkok Metropolitan plan, and other related government agencies and local administrations' operational plan.
- 3 levels – national, provincial, and Bangkok provinces
- reviewed every 3 years by DDPM

Substantial Part of 3-level Plan

National plan	Provincial Plan	Bangkok Plan
(1) Guide lines, measures and budget to support disaster prevention and mitigation operations	(1) The setting up of Special Command Center when ever disasters strike	(1) establish command center where disaster occurred
(2) Guide lines and methods for providing aids and mitigate the impacts of disasters	(2) Plan and procedures for local administrations for procuring tools, equipments, materials, hardware and vehicles in disaster prevention and mitigation operations	(2) plan and process to procure materials , tools , equipment, and vehicle for disaster prevention and mitigation

National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (cont.)

National plan	Provincial Plan	Bangkok Plan
(3) Relevant government agencies and local administrations shall proceed operations under (1) and (2), and shall seek for availability and mobility of fund	(3) Plan and procedures for local administrations for procuring an early warning system and other equipments	(3) plan and process to procure signaling devices for notifying the occurrence of a disaster
(4) Preparedness perspectives on support personnel, equipments and other materials	(4) Operation plan for disaster prevention and mitigation at local administrations	(4) Bangkok Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Action Operation Plan
(5) Guide line on fixing, recovery and restoration to community right after disaster	(5) Cooperation plan to other relevant public charities.	(5) Coordination Plan with Public Charity Organizations in Bangkok

NSCT

National Safety Council of Thailand

- NSCT is a policy maker body in **technological disaster management**
- NSCT is chaired by **Prime Minister** or designated Deputy Prime Minister
- NSCT comprises 34 members from a wide range of sectors



Budget Size 2003 –2011

Year	THB	USD	JPN
2003	1,066,412,900	34.7	2775
2004	1,312,578,500	42.8	3416
2005	1,685,362,700	54.9	4386
2006	2,437,850,700	79.5	6345
2007	1,948,805,800	63.6	5072
2008	2,184,972,800	71.3	5687
2009	2,315,783,900	75.5	6027
2010	2,541,163,000	82.9	6614
2011	2,541,163,300	82.9	6614



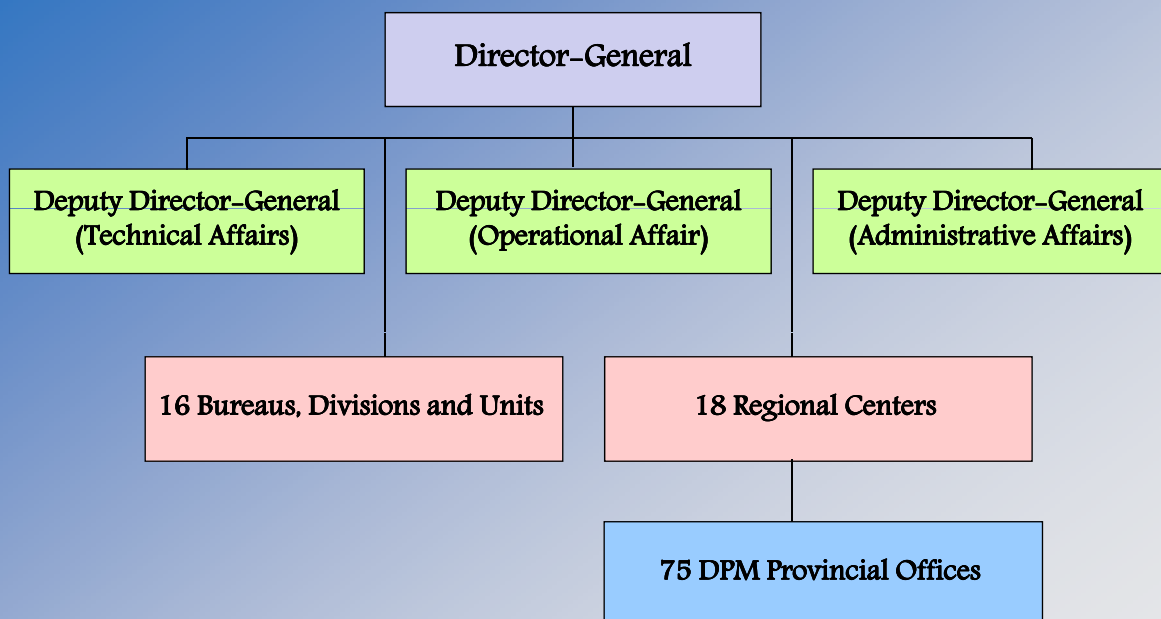
Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)

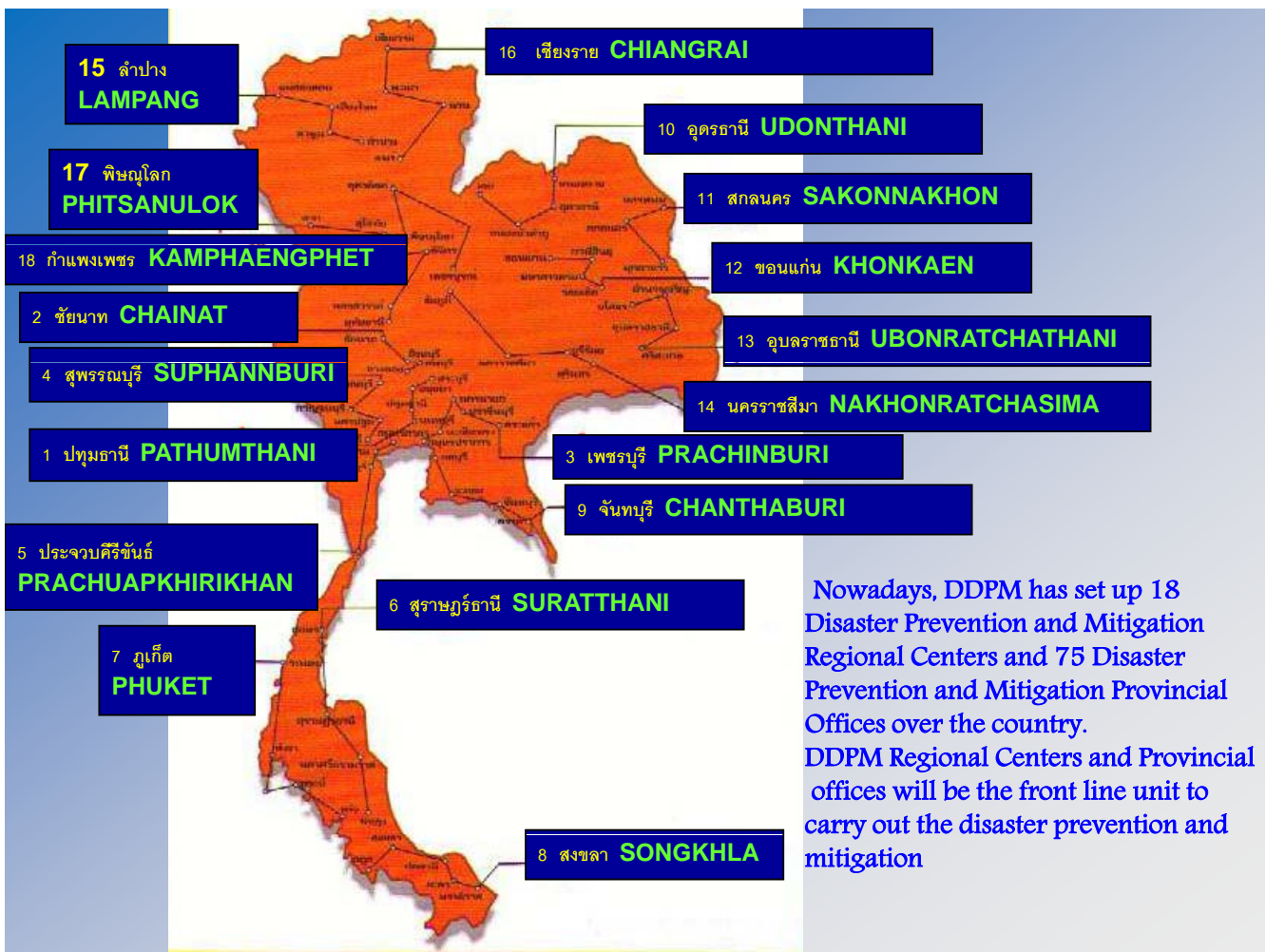


- Established in 2002, under Ministry of Interior.
- Performs the Secretariat Tasks for NDPMC and NSCT
- Has over 4,000 Staffs, with 18 branch in regional offices
- And having staffs in 75 provinces throughout the country



DDPM ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE





Nowadays, DDPM has set up 18 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Regional Centers and 75 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Provincial Offices over the country. DDPM Regional Centers and Provincial offices will be the front line unit to carry out the disaster prevention and mitigation



DDPM responsibilities :

- 1) formulates the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan for the committee
- 2) Organizes and researches on procedures and measures
- 3) Operates, cooperates, supports and assists all relevant agencies
- 4) Guides, and provides consultancy, and train all concerned sectors
- 5) Follow-up, assesses and evaluates all activities

DDPM's Preparedness

DDPM has supported the provinces to carry out preparedness related activities as follow;

- Formulating disaster prevention plan.
- Training the officials and Civil Defense Volunteer.
- Educating the public.
- Procuring equipments, vehicles and other amenities for safety
- Providing temporary shelters.
- Conducting annual exercise & drills.



DDPM in Preparedness' s activity



Equipment practice



Community Drill



Official training



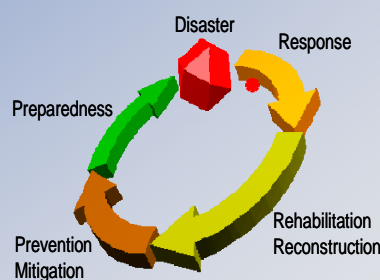
Search & Rescue training



Civil Defense Volunteer



Drill in school



Enhancement the capacity of local authorities in disaster management:

- develop know – how and skills of local government staffs in disaster management through training.
- equip local authorities with disaster management related equipments and tools



Provide efficient One Tambon One Search and Rescue Team (OTOS)



Emergency Response Team (ERT)



Evacuation Plan and Response Drill



Projects on disaster reduction

1. The One Tambon–One–Search and Rescue Team (OTOS)



Projects on disaster reduction

2. Disaster Management Training for Managers, Practitioners, Local Government Officers and Others .The Prevention and Mitigation Academy (DPMA) established by Ministry of Interior, DPMA is now a principle educational institution in disaster management field.



Projects on disaster reduction

- 3. Education for Disaster-Preparedness in Primary School
- 4. Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) Program
- 5. "Mr. Warning" Training Program



Projects on disaster reduction

6. Emergency Response Team Development project (ERT)



International Disaster Reduction Cooperation

- member of ASEAN cooperation in D.M.
- member of ADRC since 2004.
- member of Typhoon Committee in 1968.
- partners with a number of Inter.Org. in disaster reduction programs and activities such as ADPC,GTZ, UNDP and JICA.
- Other cooperation: ARF, ASEAN DIALOGUE PARTNERS etc.



6. Progress of the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Outcomes for 2007–2009:

Disaster risk reduction is being adopted and integrated into national development plans. The DRR is being incorporated in the strategy of managing natural resources and environment towards sustainability under the 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan 2012–2016, which is going to be the framework for medium term national development towards the vision of “A Happy Society with Equity, Fairness, and Resilience”. The plan provides guideline for natural disaster preparedness, including hazard mapping at national, regional, and provincial level and prioritization of identified hazards, in order to develop proper preventive and mitigating structural and non-structural measures with the emphasis on both social and economic aspects.

6. Progress of the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Outcomes for 2007–2009:

Existing mechanisms stated in the national disaster prevention and mitigation plan 2010–2014 are being adopted and executed in a more integrated and holistic fashion in order to create and strengthen disaster warning and assessment networks, as well as to encourage people’s participation in disaster reduction activities at all levels. In the mean time, the new frameworks and mechanisms are going to support capacity development of the existing mechanisms on a regular basis. This is to ensure the creation of “A Happy Society with Equity, Fairness, and Resilience”.

6. Progress of the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Outcomes for 2007–2009:

National risk reduction and risk management frameworks are translated into action at provincial and local level through a series of planning training, and a periodical plan monitoring and evaluation. In parallel with plan translation at local level, every risk prone village are being educated and trained using community-based disaster risk management approach (CBDRM) to enhance those villagers' capacity in properly handling with local hazards and disasters before outside assistance arrives. Based on each community's cultural, social, and economic structure, the risk prone community is going to have its own disaster prevention and mitigation action plan which includes its hazards map, risks assessment, organizational structure, warning system and protocols, and drill procedures.

Priority for action 1 : *Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.*

Core Indicator	Level of Progress achieved	
1. <i>National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
2. <i>Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels</i>	3	Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
3. <i>Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
4. <i>A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Priority for action 2 : *Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning*

Core Indicator	Level of Progress achieved	
1. <i>National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.</i>	3	Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
2. <i>Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities</i>	3	Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
3. <i>Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.</i>	3	Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
4. <i>National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.</i>	3	Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Priority for action 3 : *Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels*

Core Indicator	Level of Progress achieved	
1. <i>Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
2. <i>School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.</i>	3	Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
3. <i>Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
4. <i>Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Priority for action 4 : *Reduce the underlying risk factors*

Core Indicator	Level of Progress achieved	
<i>1. Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
<i>2. Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.</i>	3	Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
<i>3. Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities</i>	2	Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment
<i>4. Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

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Priority for action 4 : *Reduce the underlying risk factors*

Core Indicator	Level of Progress achieved	
<i>5. Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes</i>	3	Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial
<i>6. Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

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Priority for action 5 . *Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels*

Core Indicator	Level of Progress achieved	
<i>1. Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
<i>2. Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities
<i>3. Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.</i>	5	Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels
<i>4. Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews</i>	4	Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

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7. ADRC COUNTERPART

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Position : Director General

Organization : Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation ,
Ministry of Interior

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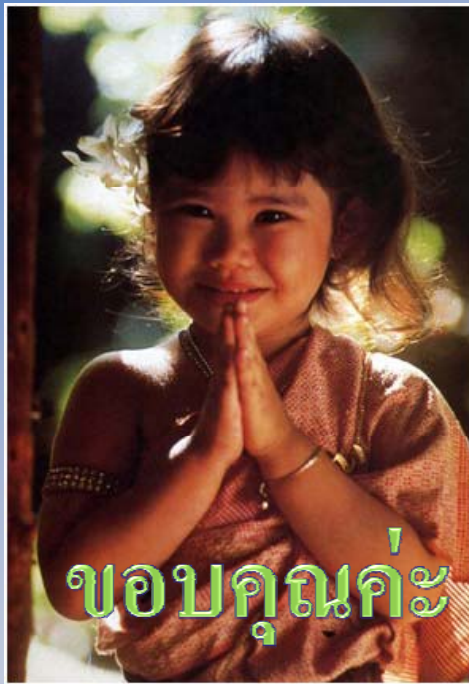
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ありがとうございます



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