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Thailand Country Report



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THAILAND



Thailand

- Totaling 513,120 square kilometers
- Population 68 million people
- 76 provinces
- 4 regions
- Capital : Bangkok



Geography



North

- mountainous
- forested areas

Central

- including Eastern ,& Western area
- Alluvial flat
- Plain with the Chao Phraya River Basin and some other, smaller rivers basins

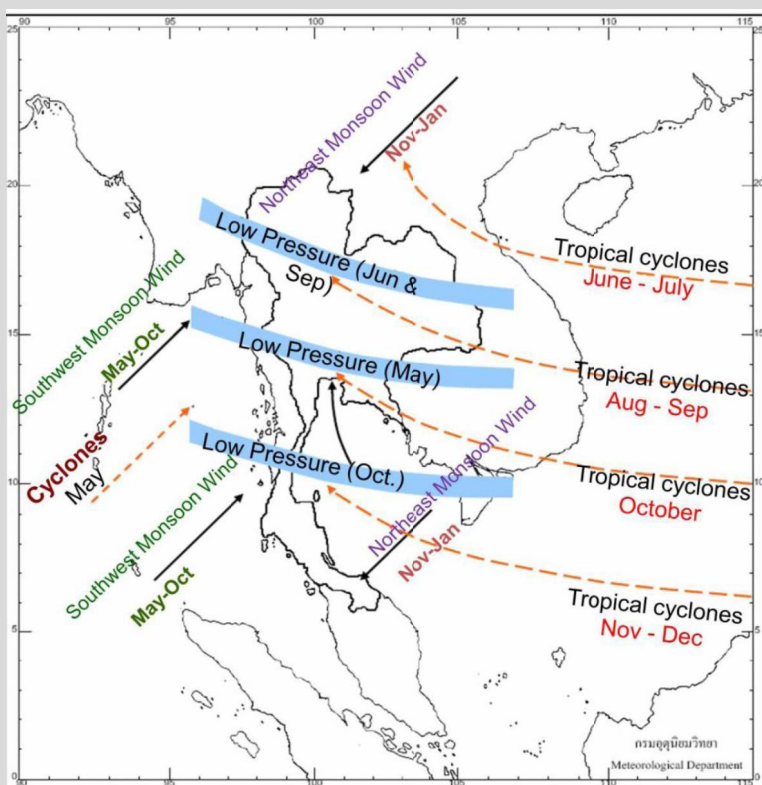
North-East

- plateau

South

- Narrow peninsular

Climate



3 seasons ☐

- Hot (March-May)
- Rain with plenty of sunshine (June-September)
- Cool (October-February)
- Temperature during the time of the Congress is approximately 28°C (80°F)

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Central Government

- Ministries
- Bureaus
- Department

Provincial Government

- 76 provinces
- 878 districts (amphoe)
- 7,255 subdistricts (Tambon)
- 75,032 villages (mooban)

Local Government

- Ordinary local government
: municipalities
- Special local government
: Bangkok and Pattaya

Thailand : Disaster Profile

Key points

- Thailand is exposed to a variety of hazards, but the ones affecting the most amount of people are drought and floods
- Disasters in Thailand are unpredictable. Although seasonal flooding occurs every year, some years are far worse than others.



Disaster Profile

Typhoon Harriet in Surat Thani Province

Typhoon Gay in Chumporn Province

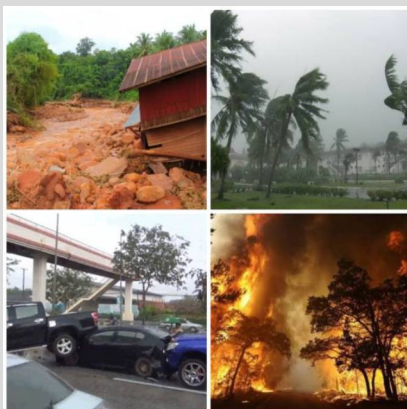
Major Landslides in Northern and Southern parts of Thailand

The Indian Ocean Tsunami

Disaster Profile

The 2011 Mega Flood :
(2011 – 2012, Death: 815, 13.6 M people in 65 out of 77

Severe Drought



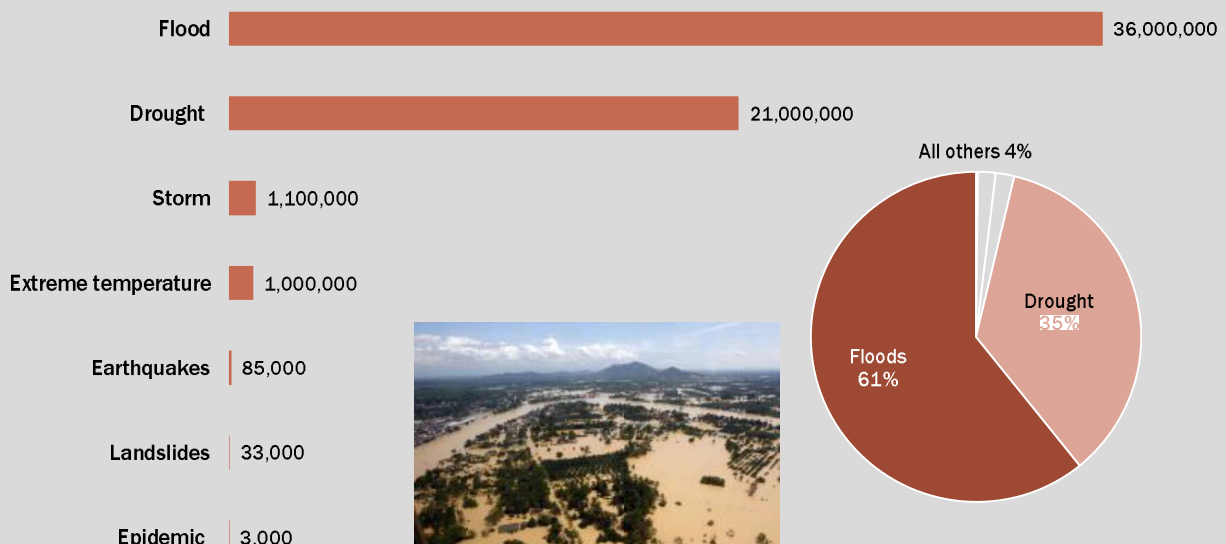
Recent Major Disaster

- 2016 Flooding in southern region
- 2017 Flooding in eastern region



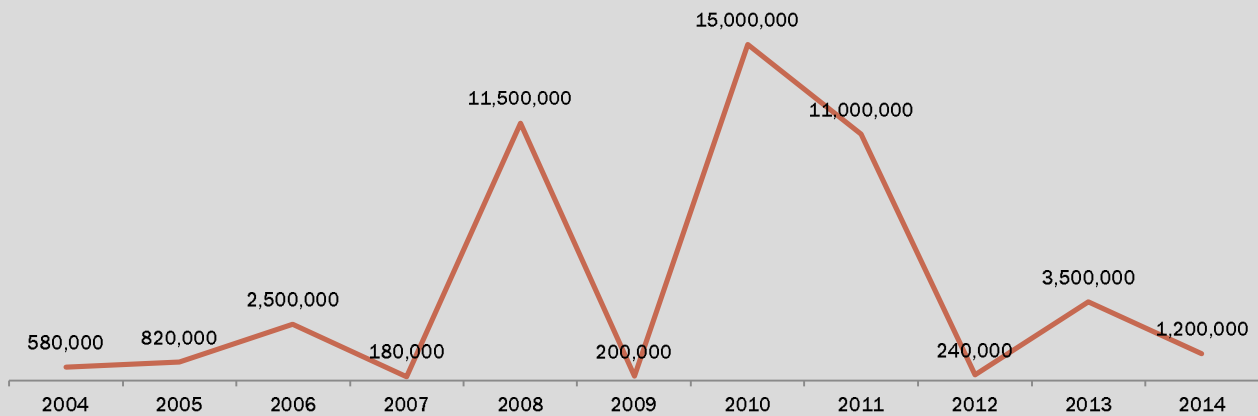
Thailand: Disaster Profile

Types of disasters affecting Thailand
(number of people affected by disaster type 2004-2015)



Thailand: Disaster Profile

number of people affected by year 2004-2015



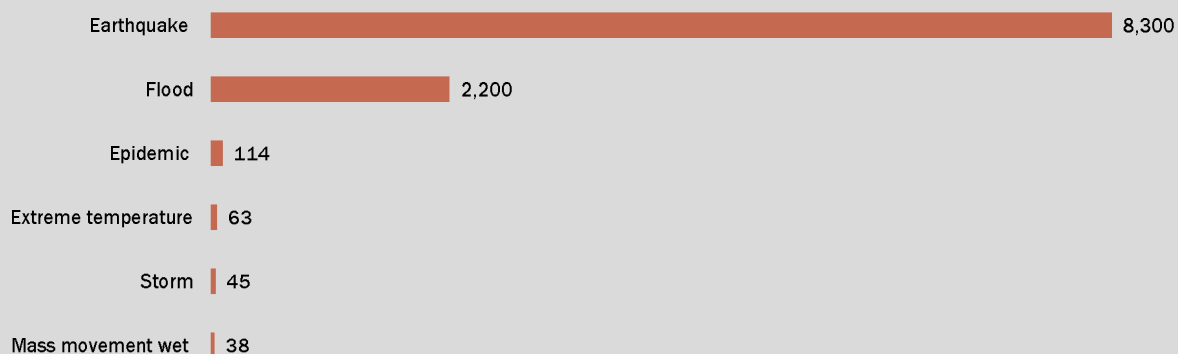
The number of people affected by disaster is erratic. In some years relatively few people are affected, but in some years, drought (2008, 2010) and floods (2010, 2011) can affect millions of people. The floods in 2011 affected 16% of the entire population.

Data source: EMDAT-

Disaster Statistical Data

Types of disasters affecting Thailand

(number of people killed by disaster type 2004-2015)



Not including the huge number of people killed by the Indian Ocean Tsunami in 2004, floods are responsible for the most deaths of any type of disaster.

Data source: EMDAT-CRED

Disaster Management System in Thailand



Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation



Core agency :
DDPM as the central government
agency to operate any related
activities on national disaster
prevention and mitigation



Mission

1. Create and develop disaster management system of Thailand in all phase including before, during and after disaster happen
2. Building disaster management education and awareness
3. Run an effective disaster management work to help save people's life and property
4. Assist disaster victims and develop effective disaster victim assistance
5. Assist in disaster recovery to bring back livelihoods of the people to normalcy



Roles

DDPM plays its role in the following areas :

1. Serve as Secretariat of the National Committee on Disaster Prevention and mitigation
2. Serve as the coordination center for disaster management
3. Provide operational support to local and provincial

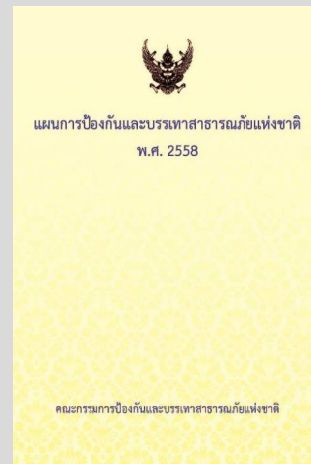
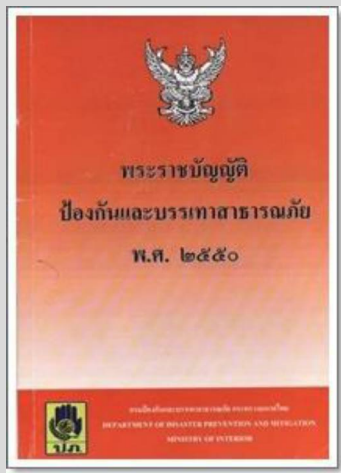
Department of disaster prevention and mitigation (DDPM)



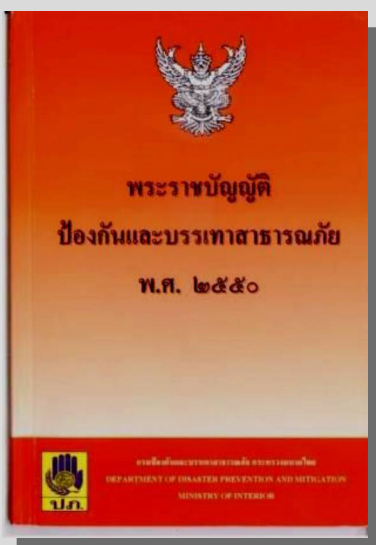
- Headquarter in Bangkok
- 18 Regional Centers
- 76 Provincial Offices
- 30 District Offices (only in large provinces)
- 1 Training Institute
- 6 training campuses

Legal Framework :

- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 (B.E.2550)
- National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2015



Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 (B.E.2550)



Section 4 :
Definition of "Disaster"

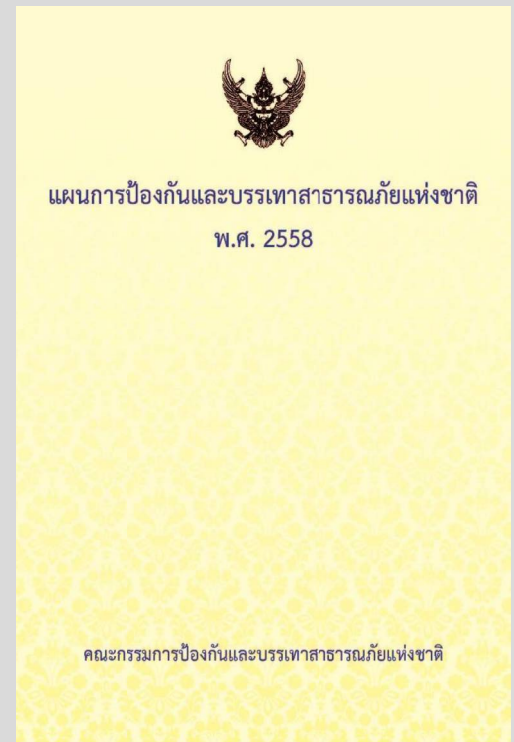
Section 6 :
Appointed National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee

Section 11 :
Designate DDDPM as National Focal Point to carry out disaster management activities of the country

Section 12 :
Formulate National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan

Section 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 :
Designate Authorized person in charge of Management as Incident Command Director from National Level to Local Level

National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2015



- Participatory Process
- From “disaster management” to “*disaster risk management*”
- Concept of Operation: Framework and providing guidelines
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015
- Toward building “resilience”

Content of Disaster Risk Management Plan 2015

- **Chapter 1** : Country Risk Profile and Future Projection
- **Chapter 2** : National Policy Framework and its Strategies
- **Chapter 3** : Principle of Disaster Risk Management
- **Chapter 4** : Disaster Risk Reduction
- **Chapter 5** : Emergency Management
- **Chapter 6** : Recovery
- **Chapter 7** : International Cooperation for disaster risk management
- **Chapter 8** : Translation Plan into action

National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2015



Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan



Local Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan



Mater Plans

- Tsunami
- Earthquake and Collapsed building
- Flooding Windstorm and Landslide
- Drought

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Disaster Risk Management Strategy

- Strategy 1 Focusing on disaster risk reduction
- Strategy 2 Applying integrated emergency management system
- Strategy 3 Strengthening and enhancing the efficiency of sustainable disaster recovery
- Strategy 4 Promoting and strengthening international cooperation on disaster



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Strategy 1 Focusing on disaster risk reduction

$$\text{Risk} = \frac{\text{Hazard} \downarrow \times \text{Exposure} \downarrow \times \text{Vulnerability} \downarrow}{\text{Capacity} \uparrow}$$



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Strategy 2 Applying integrated emergency management system



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Strategy 3 Strengthening and enhancing the efficiency of sustainable disaster recovery



Build Back Better and Safer



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Strategy 4 Promoting and strengthening international cooperation on disaster



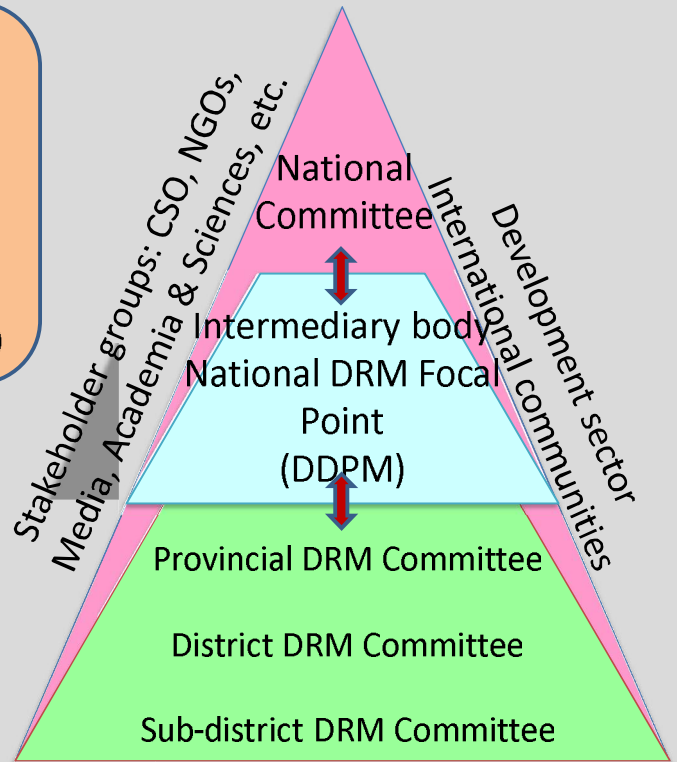
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Disaster Risk Management Mechanisms

Policy level

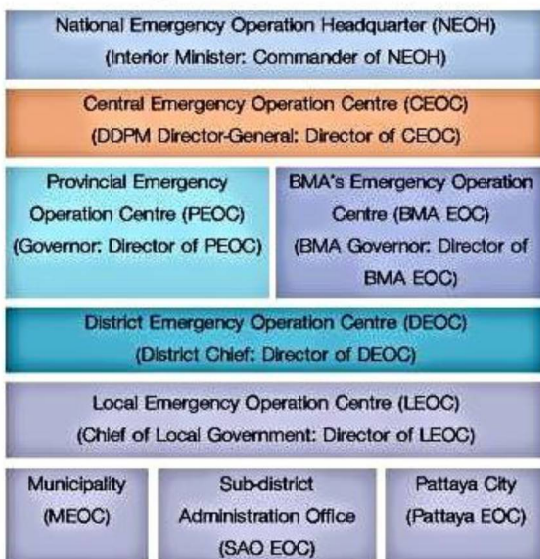
1. National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee (NDPMC)
2. National Safety Council (NSC)

- Policy making
- Policy translating/regulating
- Policy implementing



Operational level

Operational level



- Different level of mechanisms during disaster will be activated according to the level of emergencies

Disaster Management Scale

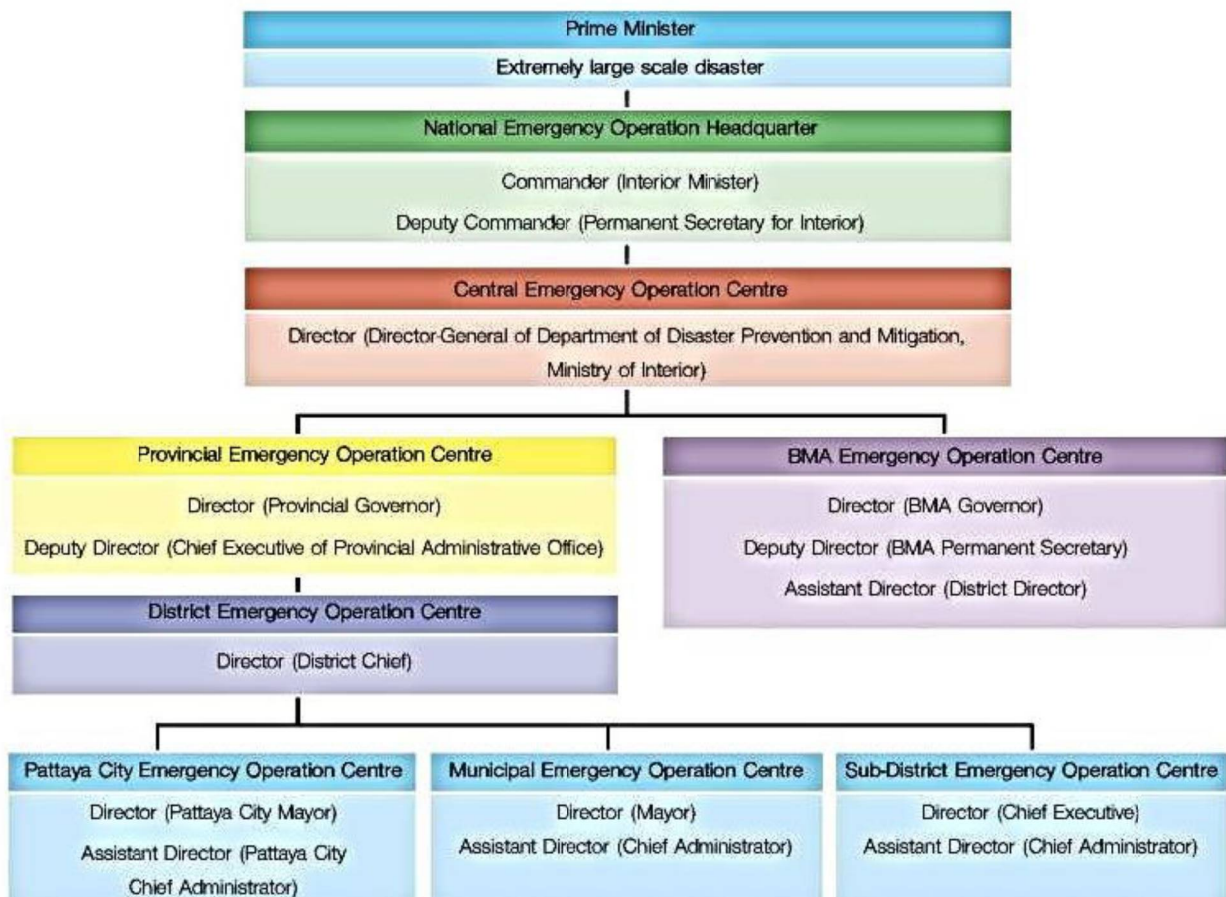
Level	Management scale	Authority in charge
1	Small scale disaster	District Director, Local Director and/or BMA Assistant Director commands and controls
2	Medium scale disaster	Provincial Director or BMA Director controls, directs and commands
3	Large scale disaster	Commander of National Emergency Operation Headquarter controls, directs and commands
4	Extremely large scale disaster	Prime Minister or assigned Deputy Prime Minister controls, directs and commands

Scale of Disaster and Disaster Management System

Level	Management scale	Authority in charge
1	Small scale disaster	District Director, Local Director and/or BMA Assistant Director commands and controls
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Incident command system: ICS

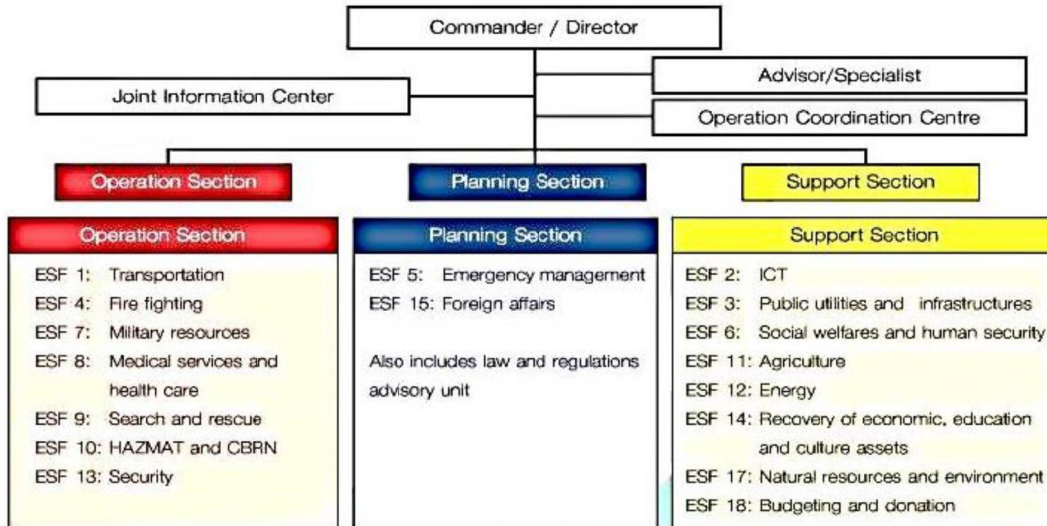
Mechanisms for Disaster Risk Management



Organizational Structure of National Emergency Operation Headquarter/Incident Command Centre



Emergency Support Functions (ESF)



Emergency management tools: Emergency support function (ESF)



ESF 1: Transportation



ESF 2: ICT



ESF 3: Public Utilities & Infrastructure



ESF 4: Fire fighting



ESF 5: Emergency Management



ESF 6: Social Welfare and human security

Emergency management tools: Emergency support function (ESF)



ESF 7: Military Resources



ESF 8: Medical Service and Health care



ESF 9: Search and Rescue



ESF 10: HAZMAT and CBRN



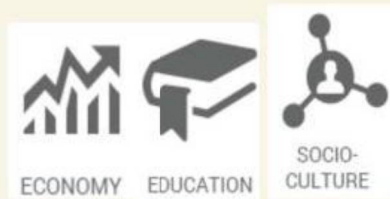
ESF 11: Agriculture



Emergency management tools: Emergency support function (ESF)



ESF 13: Security



ESF 14: Recovery of economic, education, & culture assets



ESF 15: Foreign Affairs



ESF 16: Public Relations and Information Management



ESF 17: Natural Resources and environment



ESF 18: Budgeting and donations

National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2015

- DDPM as the central government agency responsible for disaster management in Thailand
- The Plan provided guideline and organization structure as well as roles and responsibility of each government agencies involve in disaster management.
- DDPM provides guideline for each agencies in drafting their own action plan which in accordance with the national plan
- Emergency Support Functions (ESF): 18 ESFs will be established to provide support by function to the decision maker during the emergencies.
- The concept of “Build Back Better and Safer” is corporate

Partnerships with International bodies/agencies

1. The ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM) and ACDM Working Groups.
2. Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)
3. Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)
4. The Typhoon Committee (TC)'s Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction
5. APEC's Emergency Preparedness Working Group (EPWG)
6. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
7. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Japan
8. USAID & USFS

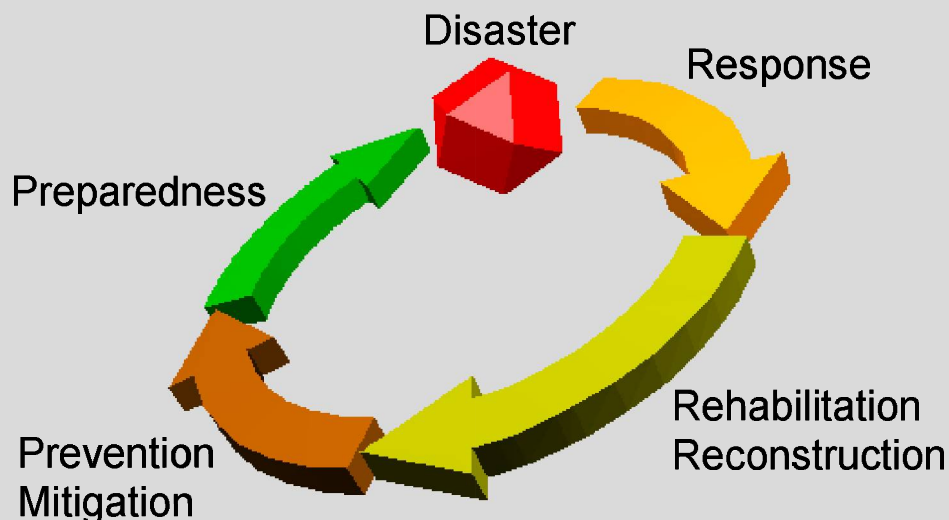
9. GIZ

International Frameworks and Guidelines

1. The ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) and the AADMER Work Program 2016 - 2020
2. The ASEAN Declaration on One ASEAN One Response (OAOR)
3. The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015 - 2030
4. Bangkok Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction (The outcome of the 6th AMCDRR)
5. UNDAC/INSARAG Guidelines (UN-OCHA)
6. APC MADRO (UN-OCHA)
7. ASEAN SASOP and ERAT Guidelines (AHA Centre)
8. East Asia Summit (EAS) Disaster Management Tool Kits
9. IFRC's Guideline for International Disaster Relief Laws

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Disaster Management Activities in Thailand



Disaster Risk Management Cycle

DDPM Program and Activities



Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior

Before Disaster :

- **Flood Prevention**
: Improve the efficiency of flood water drainage
- **Community – Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)**
: Helps community understand disaster risk faced and be prepared for disaster strike through workshop and training
- **Disaster Response Simulation Exercise**
: Ensures that the disaster management manager and the people know what to do when hit by disaster
- **Disaster risk education and awareness promotion**
: Remind people of disaster threats through educational campaigns and educational means

During Disaster :

- **Disaster Early Warning System**
: Put in place disaster early warning in disaster prone areas including tsunami and flood. This is also assisted by “Mr. Disaster Warning” project
- **One Tambon One Rescue (OTOS)**
: Make sure that in each of the sub – district (or tambon) is equipped with search and rescue team
- **Emergency Response Team (ERT)**
: Support provincial and local governments in disaster response by this well trained disaster

After Disaster :

- **The Disaster Emergency Relief Fund**
: Empower provincial governors and DDPM with fund to assist disaster victims
- **Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA)**
: Support disaster relief and early recovery through PDNA
- **Building Back Better Disaster Recovery**
: Adopt this principle which is under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015 - 2030

Research Theme

- Safety Culture
- Volunteer
- Local Government
- Local communities

Thank you

- Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
- Ministry of Interior
- Thailand



- Website: www.disaster.go.th