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SAFETY CULTURE NETWORKING IN THAILAND

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2. DISASTER MANAGEMENT IN THAILAND

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5. SAFTY CULTURE NETWORKING IN THAILAND

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SAFETY CULTURE NETWORKING IN THAILAND

- **BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE**

- Now, Thailand is driving agenda on SAFETY THAILAND related with Safety Culture in Thailand
- Effective networks are critical to cultivating and increasing Safety Culture in community

- **QUESTION**

- How to cultivate and increase Safety Culture in Thailand
- How to strengthen networking in Thailand for cultivating and increasing Safety Culture in their community.

- **SPECIFIC AIMS**

- To understand the Disaster Management in Japan.
- To understand concept and experiences of Safety Culture Networking in Japan.
- To develop Safety Culture Networking in Thailand toward building community resilience to disaster.

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THAILAND'S COUNTRY PROFILE



Government	Constitutional monarchy
Capital	Bangkok
Population	68.8 million
Ethnic groups	Thai 75%, Chinese 14%, other 11%
Religion	Buddhist 94.6%, Muslim 4.6%, Christian 0.7%, other 0.1%
Language	Thai, English (secondary language of the elite), ethnic and regional dialects
GDP per capita	US\$ 5,977.4
Poverty: % of population living on less than US\$2 a day	25
Infant mortality rate	18.23 deaths/1,000 live births
Major infectious diseases (high degree of risk)	bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, dengue fever, Japanese encephalitis, malaria, leptospirosis

Source: The World Bank, IMF, EIU

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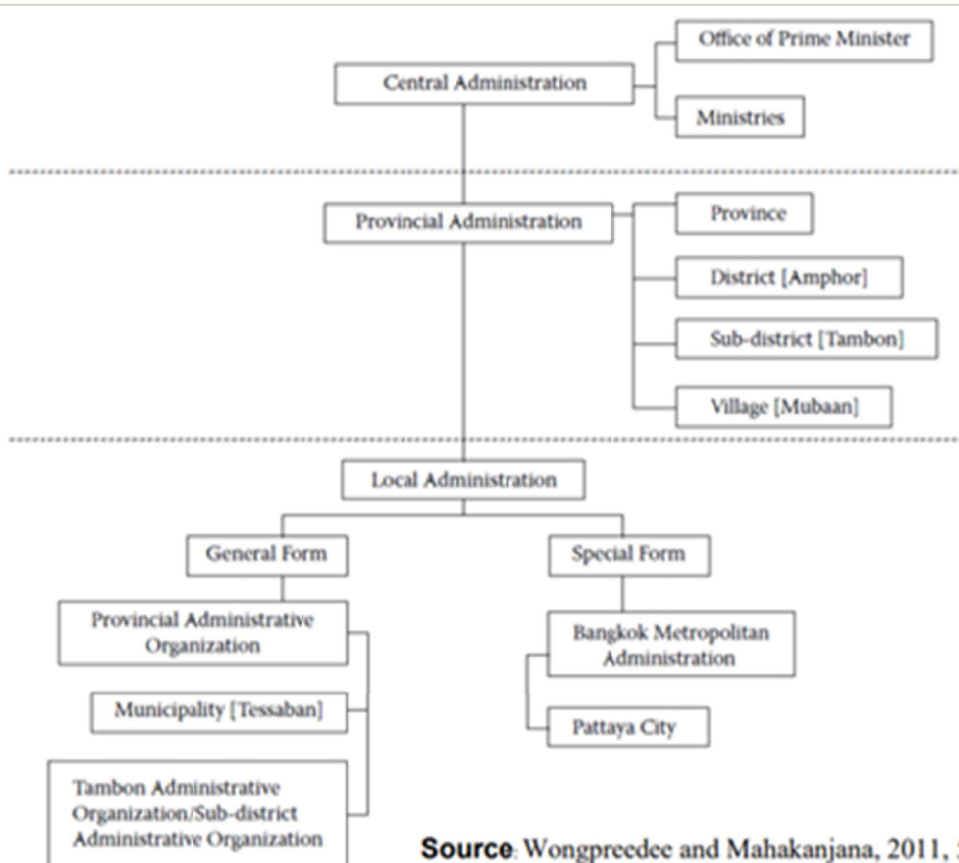
THAILAND ADMINISTRATION

1. Centralization

2. Decentralization

3. Deconcentration

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Source: Wongpreedee and Mahakanjana, 2011, 55

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THAILAND: DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

▶ Legal Framework:

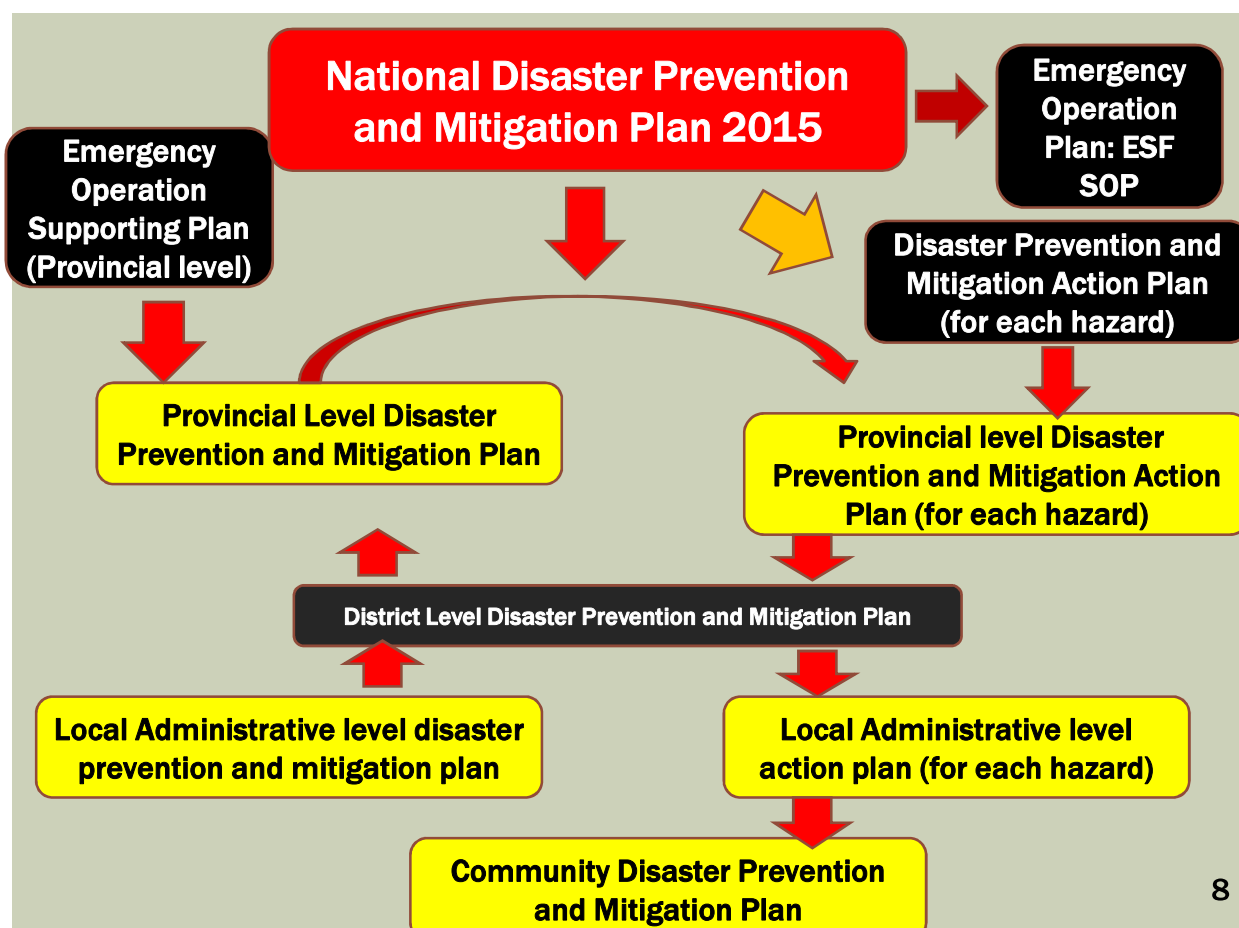
- ▶ The Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 (B.E. 2550)
- ▶ National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2015

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

▶ Mechanisms to ensure the implementation of disaster management system:

- ▶ National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee (NDPMC)
- ▶ Disaster Management Committee (National, Provincial and District level)
- ▶ Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan

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THAILAND NATIONAL DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION PLAN 2015

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

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DEFINITION OF SAFETY CULTURE

- Defining “Safety Culture” is not clear
- The term safety culture can be traced back to the 1986 nuclear explosion at Chernobyl

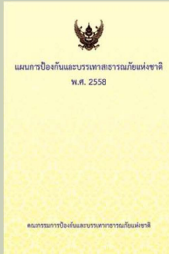
INSAG defined as

*“Safety culture is that assembly of characteristics and attitudes in **organizations** and **individuals** which establishes that, as an overriding priority, (nuclear plant) safety issues receive the attention warranted by their significance.”*

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SAFETY CULTURE IN THAILAND

National Disaster Risk Management Plan 2015



GOALS

1. An effective disaster risk management system is in place to tackle unprecedented emergencies.
- 2: Thai society is regarded as the Learning Community and capable of managing disaster risk
- 3: Thai people are more safety minded, through which proper knowledge, risk awareness, safety culture and ultimately resilience are developed

the one Disaster Risk Management **Target** is “to **increase public safety awareness through** highlighting the creation of body of knowledge, awareness, and **safety culture** as well as developing local and community capacity gearing towards **building community resilience to disasters**”

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SAFETY CULTURE IN THAILAND



Agenda on SAFETY THAILAND Policy

Driving SAFTY THAILAND has related sections as follow:

- 1) Agriculture
- 2) Tourism industry
- 3) Industry, trade and investment
- 4) Infrastructural
- 5) Education
- 6) Public health
- 7) Housing

GOALS:

- 1) Short-term goal :
To decrease loss of life and property
- 2) Medium - term goal :
To increase amount of sectors certified by international safety standards.
- 3) Long - term goal :
People are satisfied. Thailand has a sustainable development in line with the SDGs.

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AGENDA ON SAFETY THAILAND

- **Driving by PRACHA RAT Mechanism;**
 - people-centered development
 - from four sections as : Government sector , Public Sector, Private sector and Local government
- **Driving Scheme;**
 1. To Develop Safety Standard
 - 1.1 International Standards
 - 1.2 Thailand's Standard
 2. To Promote **SAFETY CULTURE**

Definition by DDPM ;

“SAFETY CULTURE means the behavior of people in society that shows the nature and attitude about safety. The important factor of strengthening Safety Culture is raising a sense of safety (Safety Mind) that means creating incentive and inspiration to people in safety living as well as creating consciousness and behavior in safety living without force.”

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TO PROMOTE SAFETY CULTURE

Agenda on SAFETY THAILAND

There are two methods to drive “SAFTY CULTURE” in Thailand;

1. To educate Thai people to understand for raising awareness and changing behavior to safety culture
2. To formulate regulations rules and orders for encouraging people to change behavior and society

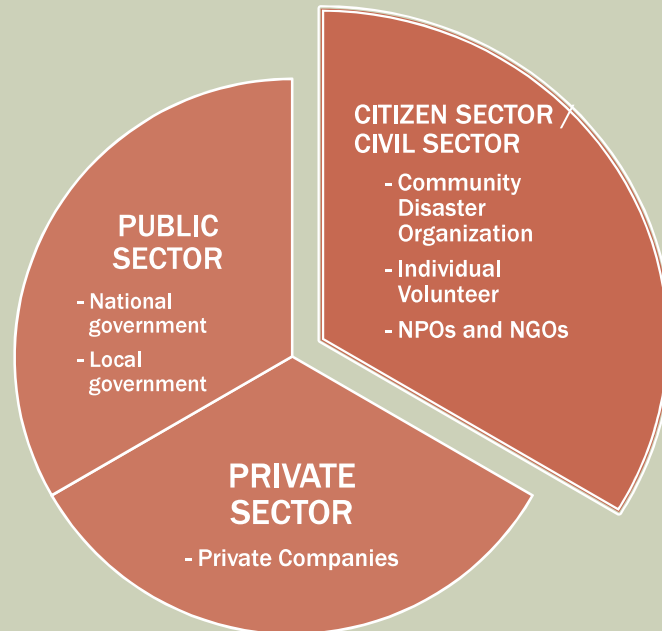
■ **Key word:**

cannot be created or cultivated in a short period of time. But it is molded with a personality for a long time to create a consciousness and behavior since a child born and educated by parenting, school, various media and workplace

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NETWORKING IN JAPAN

Main stakeholders in Japan disaster management divided into 3 sectors as;



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NETWORKING IN JAPAN

1. Community Disaster Organization

1.1 Community Fire Fighting Team

1.2 Community Flood Prevention Team

1.3 Local Voluntary Organization

/Voluntary DRR Organization

2. Individual Volunteer

3. NPOs and NGOs

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COMMUNITY DISASTER ORGANIZATION

1. Community Fire Fighting Team

- under Fire and Disaster Management Organization Act.

Status of Volunteer Fire Corps members

- ✓ Part-time local civil servants
- ✓ Having authority and duty to carry out fire defense activity in the region
- ✓ Engaged in their own occupations under normal conditions and acting as fire organization during disasters
- ✓ Turning up depending on the types of disasters. Functional volunteer fire corps members will be introduced.



http://www.kaigai-shobo.jp/pdf/1Fire_Service_eng.pdf

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Rewards, etc.

- a specific salary every year
- compensation in disaster relief activities and training

Official duty subsidies

- Compensation for injured and damages during official duty

Awards

- According to their merits and achievements by the director-general of the TFD and the governor of Tokyo can give awards

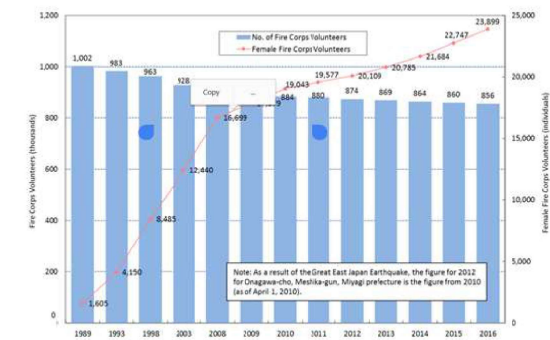
Retirement allowance

- after leaving the volunteer fire corps

Source : Tokyo Metropolitan Government

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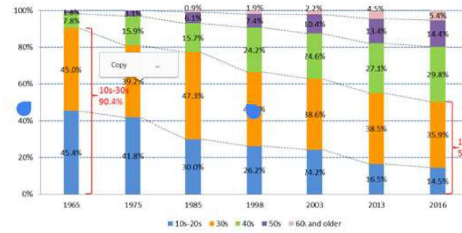
Trends in Numbers of Fire Corps Volunteers



Source: Produced by the Cabinet Office based on the Survey on the Current Status of Fire and Earthquake Disaster Management Measures of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency

Source: White Paper Disaster Management in Japan 2017

Trends in Age Composition Ratios among Fire Corps Volunteers



Source: Produced by the Cabinet Office based on the Survey on the Current Status of Fire and Earthquake Disaster Management Measures of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency

Source: White Paper Disaster Management in Japan 2017

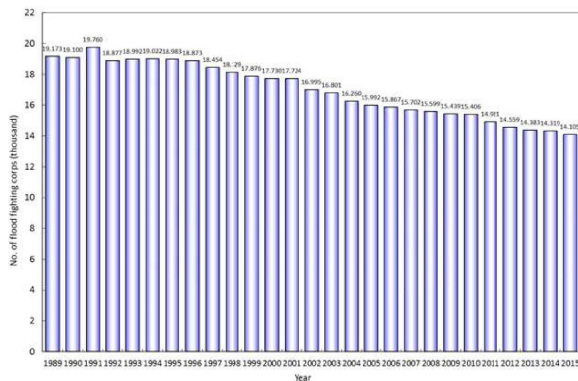
: 856 thousands members

: Female Fire Corp Volunteers : 23,899 members (2016)

COMMUNITY DISASTER ORGANIZATION

2. Community Flood Prevention Team

Trends in Numbers of Flood Fighting Corps Personnel



*Number of full-time flood fighting corps personnel
Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT)

Source: White Paper Disaster Management in Japan 2017

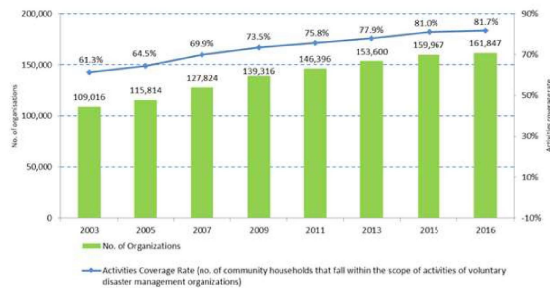
: 14.105 thousands members

- under Law on Flood Control.
- established within the municipalities
- receive salary and compensation

COMMUNITY DISASTER ORGANIZATION

3. Local Voluntary Organization/ Voluntary DRR Organization

Trends in Voluntary Disaster Management Organizations



Source: Produced by the Cabinet Office based on the Survey on the Current Status of Fire and Earthquake Disaster Management Measures of the Fire and Disaster Management Agency. Figures as of April 1 each year.

Source: White Paper Disaster Management in Japan 2017

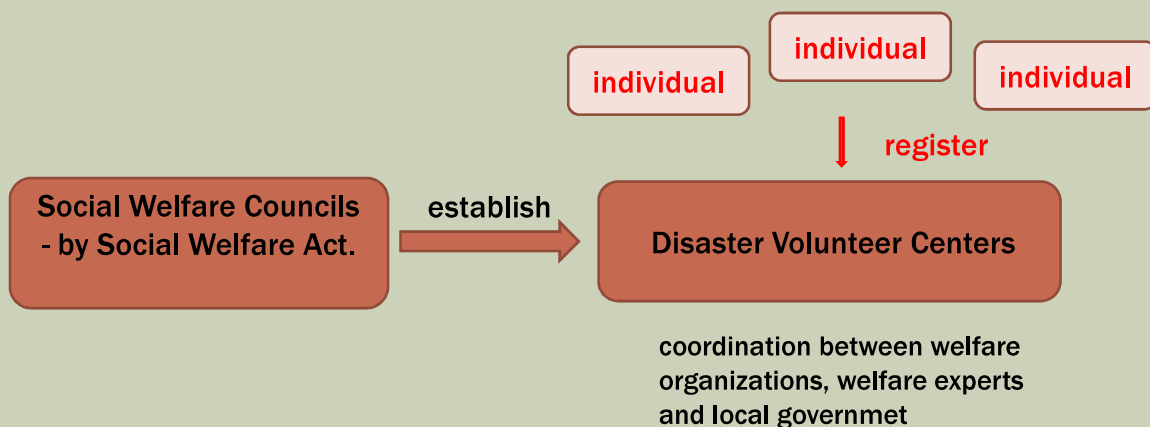
: 161,847 organizations (2016)

- community based and established by residents and community organizations etc.
- guidebooks and subsidy

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INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTEER

- : 161,847 organizations (2016)
- individuals who go to affected areas at their own initiative to provide those affected by the disaster with support, without being affiliated to an organization of some kind are referred to here as individual volunteers



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NPOs AND NGOs

- NPOs and NGOs can visit and support immediately, because they have experience and strong back up system.
- Important role to support affected people in stead of damage municipality

**In 1995, the Great Hanshin Earthquake
is the key momentum**



Non – Profitable Organization Law

- legal status
- tax issues

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NPOs AND NGOs

**the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011
is the key momentum**



**The Japan Voluntary Organizations Actives in Disaster
(JVOAD)**

- Established in 2016
- To coordinates assistance between supply from NPO/NGO and demand of survivors in disasters, and between local governments and NPO/NGO.

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LESSONS LEARNED FROM JAPAN

1. Japan provides environment for cultivating Safety Culture.

1.1 There are many museums related to disaster for visitors.

1.2 Japan provides disaster information to public.

2. Japan focuses on transmission of Safety culture from generation to generation

3. Japan focuses on cultivating safety culture in childhood.



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LESSONS LEARNED FROM JAPAN

4. Japan focusing on changing lesson learned to practice is significant

5. Japan communicates to public with strong and attractive content.

6. Japan focuses on systematic management for effective operation.



Source: From left, Fire and Disaster Management Agency (FDMA), Ishikawa Prefecture and Setouchi City



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NETWORKING IN THAILAND

These partnership networks as follows:

- 1) Civil defense volunteer : 1,241,718 people
- 2) OTOS : 76,772 people
- 3) Rescue Volunteer in Charitable Organization :
55,000 people / 400 organizations
- 4) Mr. Waning : 29,281 people
- 5) Communities Based Disaster Risk Management
(CBDRM) : 12,095 community / village
- 6) Student Network : 10,650 people
- 7) Disaster Resilient Community : 350 community/
village

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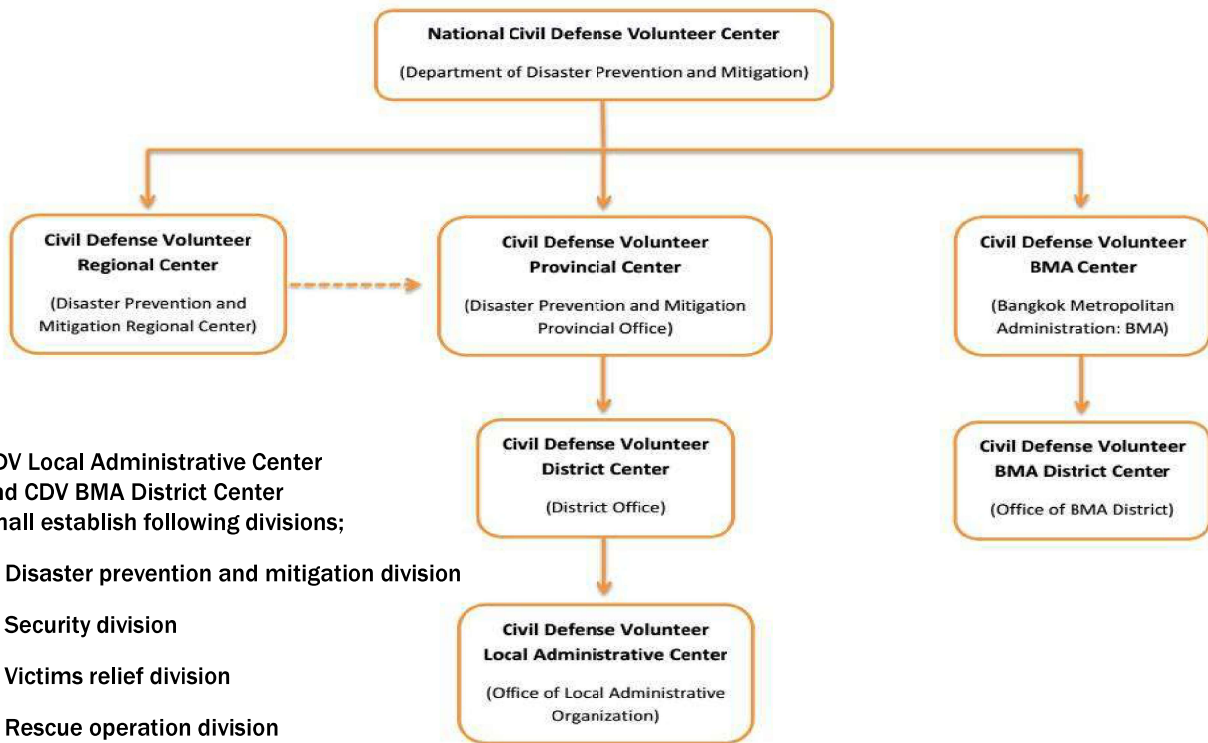
CIVIL DEFENSE VOLUNTEER

- 1,241,718 people
- Providing the assistance to the official in disaster prevention and mitigation operation
- under Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 and Ministry's Regulation of Interior on Civil Defense Volunteer B.E. 2553
- a member in at DDPM , Provincial or local government level
- can receive money as expense for working
- Annual Honor Award



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Organization Structure



CDV Local Administrative Center and CDV BMA District Center shall establish following divisions;

1. Disaster prevention and mitigation division
2. Security division
3. Victims relief division
4. Rescue operation division
5. Other divisions as necessary

OTOS

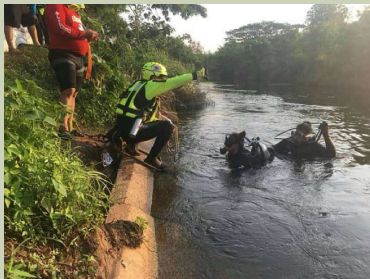
: ONE TAMBON ONE SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM

- 76,772 people
- OTOS members comprise civil defense volunteers who have been trained by DDPM to carry out the initial search and rescue operations at the incident site in a rapid, efficient and technically correct manner as well as in accordance with EMS system standards.



RESCUE VOLUNTEER IN CHARITABLE ORGANIZATION

- 55,000 people / 400 organizations
- Section 42 of the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act, BE 2550 (2007):
“in cases where any charitable organization or person shall approach to assists the official in performing the duties whilst a disaster occurs, the Director or the officer whom entrusted by the Director shall be empowered to assign the task which or arrange a place where the aforesaid charitable organization or person be able to perform and provide the assistance as deemed appropriate for such charitable organization and person. To provide assistance as it deems appropriate.”



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MR. WARNING

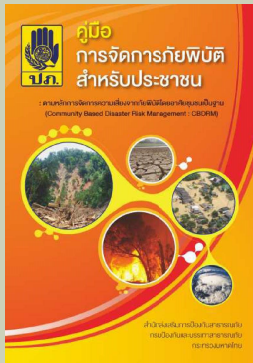
- 29,281 people
- DDPM has implemented a community-based volunteer training program which aims at creating a disaster warning network in the flashflood and mud slide prone villages.
- responsible for monitoring, warning and evacuation coordination



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COMMUNITIES BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM)

- 12,095 community / village
- DDPM promotes communities to be center in disaster management as planning, preparing for emergency response, prevention, management, mitigation and recovery in community as well as enhancing their capacity to deal with disaster preceding the arrival of the external assistance.



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STUDENT NETWORK

- 10,650 people
- DDPM provides Disaster Volunteer Youth Camp Project for training youth to understand disaster and increasing their disaster awareness. DDPM educates them how to self - help and help friend, family and community when disaster occurs such as basic disaster management, first aid, how to use of fire extinguishers, how to prevent drowning and how to rescue an active drowning victim etc.



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DISASTER RESILIENT COMMUNITY

- 350 community / village
- DDPM sets up the center for Disaster Resilient Center in community for providing spaces and opportunities for individuals, communities, civil society and other stakeholders to participate in disaster risk management practices toward building community resilience to disaster such as community meeting, equipment warehouse, and gathering information of the community in accordance with the community disaster such as hazard map, evacuation routes, safety areas. The communities trained in CBDRM already can attend this project.



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CONCLUSION

■ Strength of Safety Culture Networking in Thailand:

1) “SAFETY THAILAND” Policy is a significant agenda of government.

2) Most members of network are social leaders and play important role in the community. They can transfer Safety Culture to the people in community better than official because they are a resident in community and people trust in their leaders and open mind to learn new things.

3) There are networks in various functions of disaster operation in Thailand such as early warning, rescue team, etc.

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CONCLUSION

■ Strength of Safety Culture Networking in Thailand:

4) Networking is flexible for Disaster management.

- Some overseen by DDPM

- Some controlled by DDPM

5) DDPM has policy to promote network by specific training. So, training programs are update and modern.

6) Civil defense volunteer Organization

-under Ministry's Regulation of Interior on Civil Defense Volunteer B.E. 2553 (2010)

- awards for morale that encourage them to work continuously

-money as expense according to the Regulation

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CONCLUSION

■ Strength of Safety Culture Networking in Thailand:

7) Some of Volunteers in Charitable Organizations have medical team and they are well trained by the National Institute for Emergency Medicine (NIEM) established under the Emergency Medical Act B.E.2551 (2008) before performing their duties

8) DDPM has E-Volunteer Project Development

■ Weakness of Safety Culture Networking in Thailand:

1) Thailand cannot provide environment for creating safety culture enough.

2) Thai people hardly get public disaster information.

3) Disaster information and instruction media for public are not attractive and easy to understand.

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CONCLUSION

■ Weakness of Safety Culture Networking in Thailand:

4) Providing budget is limit because building safety culture projects are difficult to measure the results such as whether people in community have knowledge from training project or not.

5) It depends on the policy of each local administrative organization whether safety culture are important or not.

6) Thailand lacks of know – how regarding cooperation between volunteers and affected community and cannot manage assistance teams well.

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RECOMMENDATIONS

1) To provide environment for raising safety awareness such as public museum or exhibition related the phenomena of disaster

2) To provide disaster information in public place and without requested.

3) To provide disaster information and instruction media which are easy to understand in short and concise content and attractive

4) To provide space and opportunities for variety networks such as resident in a condominium, student in a school or school zone

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RECOMMENDATIONS

5) To provide system or concept for guideline and supporting network management such as guidebooks in each network. These are not for controlling them but overseeing.

6) To establish organization to manage and coordinate network system and sharing information in affected area for supporting when disaster occurs same as Disaster Volunteer Centers and Japan Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (JVOAD).



THANK YOU
FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION
ANY QUESTION ?