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Thailand Country Report

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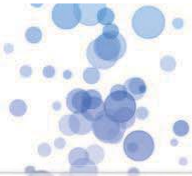
OUTLINE

01 Overview of Thailand

02 Disaster in Thailand

03 Disaster Management System in Thailand

04 Disaster Management Activities in Thailand



THAILAND



Geography



North

- mountainous
- forested areas



North-East

- Plateau



Central

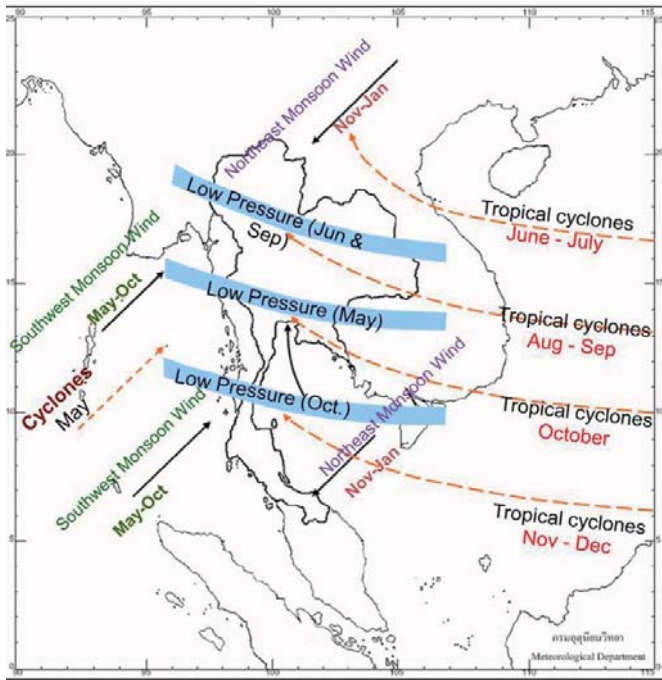
- including Eastern, & Western area
- Alluvial flat
- Plain with the Chao Phraya River Basin and some other, smaller rivers basins



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.

Recent Major Disaster



2019 Tropical Storm “PABUK”,

The storm has affected 18 provinces in southern and eastern. Now, Pabuk has lost speed and moved across land to the Andaman Sea. Damages have been reported to 4 deaths and 2 injuries.



2018 Flooding

continuous heavy rain influenced by tropical storm SON TINH and tropical storm BEBINCA have caused a widespread flooding in several provinces in northeast northern southern eastern and central region. The flood has affected 43 provinces.



Disaster Management system in Thailand

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

Core agency :

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

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 DDPM 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”

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

Disaster Risk Management Strategies



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

Operational Level

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

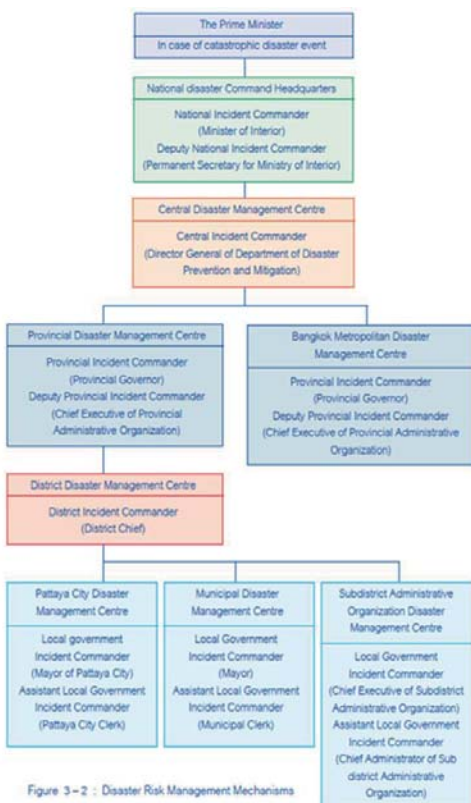
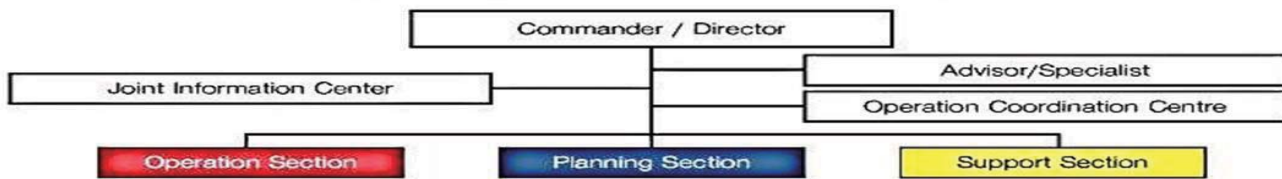


Figure 3-2 : Disaster Risk Management Mechanisms

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

Organizational Structure of National Emergency Operation Headquarter/Incident Command Centre



Emergency Support Functions (ESF)



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 within the plan



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 response officers



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

- **Business Continuity Plan in Japan**
 - Government sector
 - Private sector



Website: www.disaster.go.th

Thank you

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