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Thailand Country Report

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Out Line

• General Information of Thailand
• Overview of Disaster Situation
• Disaster Management: Strategy/Policy/Plan
• Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
Country Profile

Population: 69.4 million
Area: 513,115 sq km
Capital: Bangkok (City of Angels)
Major language: Thai
Major religion: Buddhism
Life expectancy: 71 Years (Men), 79 Years (Women)
Currency: Baht
Flag:

Organization of the government

Central Government
- Ministries
- Bureaus
- Departments

Provincial Government
- 76 Provinces
- 878 Districts
- 7,255 SubDistricts
- 75032 Villages

Local Government
- Ordinary local government
  2,442 municipalities
- Special local government
  Bangkok Metropolitan Administration
  Pattaya Town
Thailand has three seasons: **Cool Season** (November to February), **Hot Season** (March to June), and **Rainy Season** (July to October).
Disaster Profile: Drought

Disaster Profile: Storm
**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 and 19:** Designate Authorized person in charge of Management as Incident Command Director from National Level to Local Level

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**1st level: 20-year National strategy (2018-2037)**

**Thailand’s Vision (2037)**

*“a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”*

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**Security**

- The nation enjoys solidarity and is resilient to both internal and external threats and changes, with established social, economic, environmental, and political security.
- National sovereignty is secured.
- People live in harmony and unity. Their lives are secured in terms of occupations, income, housing, as well as safety of life and property.
- The country has food, energy, and water resources security.

**Prosperity**

- The country enjoys constant economic growth and becomes a high-income economy with decreased development disparity. Citizens benefit from development on an equal basis.
- The country has considerable economic competitive capacity and develops the economy and society of the future to promote regional connectivity in terms of transport and logistics, production, trade, and investment.
- The country has all of the necessary capital for continuous development including human capital, intellectual capital, financial capital, and so forth.

**Sustainability**

- Development should promote constant growth in terms of people’s income and quality of life in an eco-friendly manner without exploitation of natural resources.
- Production and consumption are conducted on an environmentally friendly basis and in line with regulations recognized by the global community.
- People embrace social responsibility with a focus on sustainable public interest. All sectors uphold and follow the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.
23 Master Plans
1. Security
2. Foreign issue
3. Agriculture
4. Manufacturing
5. Tourism
6. City
7. Logistic and digital
8. Business
9. Sufficiency economy
10. Culture
11. Lifelong learning
12. Education
13. Health issue
14. Sport
15. Social power
16. Local business
17. Social welfare
18. Sustainable development
19. Water management
20. Government
21. Corruption issue
22. Laws
23. Innovation

2nd level: Master plans under national strategy (2018-2037)

3rd level: Disaster Risk Management Plan 2015

National Policy Framework

1. Implementing and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction
2. Ensuring multi-sectorial cooperation in emergency management
3. Enhancing an inclusive measure for Build Back Better and Safer in recover, rehabilitation and reconstruction
4. Strengthening and standardizing international cooperation and coordination in disaster risk management
(Draft) Disaster Risk Management Plan 2020

International and National Framework

1. Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030 (SDGs)
2. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR)
3. Paris Agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
4. New Urban Agenda under UN-HABITAT
5. ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response: AADMER
6. Bangkok Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia and the Pacific 2014
7. The 20-year National strategy (2018-2037)
8. The 12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2017-2021)
9. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act 2007 (B.E.2550)
10. Smart DRM for 3's: SEP-SDGs-SFDRR

Smart DRM for 3’s: SEP-SDGs-SFDRR

Understanding Disaster Risk
Using Analytics for Better Decision-Making
Investing in DRR
Enhancing Research & Innovation
Preparedness for effective response
Build Back Better
International Partnership
**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. **Build** 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

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**Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)**

- Headquarter in Bangkok
- 18 Regional Centers
- 76 Provincial Offices
- 30 District Offices (in 16 provinces)
- 1 Training Institute
- 6 training campuses
Operational Level

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

Water Management for Flood and Drought
Recovery

Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA)
Proposed Research: Stakeholder and engagement strategy in disaster risk reduction

**Background and Significance of the Research:**
Disaster risk management is based upon partnerships among multi-stakeholders including the nation and local governments, NGOs, UN agencies, voluntary groups, private businesses, academia and the most important element that is people, which have to work collaboratively to ensure the effective coordination of planning, services, information and resources necessary for comprehensive disaster management.

**Expected Results:**
To gain the knowledge, best practice and the governance system in Japan on disaster risk reduction and stakeholder and engagement strategy for adapting to Thailand’s context;
Public-private-people relationship stakeholder model for disaster risk reduction
Pathways to raising disaster risk reduction awareness among stakeholders

Thank you