

Building the Resilience of Nation and Communities to Disaster : A Case of Thailand

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Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction
15 -17 March 2006, Seoul , Republic of Korea



- Trend of natural disaster in Thailand is on rise
- The financial impact of 26 December 2004 disaster is estimate at USD 2 billion
- Thailand was the second most affected in financial term



- Despite its negative impact this calamity has shed the light on weaknesses of our disaster
- Also has served as the wake up call to be more aware and more well prepared



- Consequently, Thailand has continuously launched various disaster risk reduction activities in line with Hyogo Framework for Action



1. Materializing the early warning systems

- ✦ National Disaster Warning Center (NDWC)
- ✦ Construction of warning towers in all disaster prone areas
- ✦ Launching end-to-end early warning system.



2. Public Awareness and Evacuation

- To cultivate “culture of prevention” and create the awareness among all section of the society
- launching “CBDRM” to attract the intervention of the people to participate in disaster all phases of disaster management



3. Creation of Local and International Disaster Management Net Work

- To transfer and share of disaster management know-how, lessons-learned experiences and information
- Bilaterally and multilaterally links in the ADPC, ADRC, ACDM, UNDP, ESCAP, OCHA, ISDR, JICA, KfW



- At national level DDPM acts as intermediary in networking with all government agencies, local authorities, private sector and NGOs



4. Focus on Human Resource Development

- Key factor for disaster management
- to enhance capacity of all stakeholder in interpreting disaster management
- establishment of DPMA and regional campuses



5. The Focus on Disaster Prevention and Preparedness

- Shift to more focus on prevention approach than “assistance” or “relief”
- risk reduction has vigorously taken into account



6. The Amendment of Key Legislative Mechanism (Civil Defence Act 1979)

- To facilitate the devolution of more authority in disaster prevention mitigation and rehabilitation to local government of all levels



- To increase the unity of incident commanding of national and locals
- To facilitate the application of National Civil Defence Master Plan as the guideline in disaster management
- Etc



7. Enhancement the Capacity of Local Authority

- developing know-how and skills of local government staffs
- equipping local authorities with equipment and tools
- allocating central budgets for disaster management



- Increasing the number of community-based Civil Defence volunteers

- launching “One tambon One s” search rescue Team Scheme scheme (72,550) tank on SAR team member upon completion” upon completion in 2008



8. Provincial Evacuation Plan and drill

- Formulation of provincial Civil Defence Plan and Provincial Evacuation Plan
- Conduct of evacuation drill twice a year



9. Hazard Mapping and Disaster Risk Area Identification

- Thailand has launched multi-hazard mapping scheme to be used in formulation on disaster risk reduction on strategy and town planning



10. Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) in Disaster Risk Reduction

- UNISDR and DDPM will collaboratively conduct a national workshop which will further develop a SNAP for Thai government
- Task force, a core group of key national player in disaster risk reduction has already been set up

11. Installation of Simple Rain-gauge and Manual Warning Siren

- DDPM has produced and installed simple rain-gauge and manual warning sirens in 3,750 remote flood prone villages
- villagers have been trained to read and record the daily amount of rainfall

