



## Presentation on Progress of Implementation of the Hygo Framework

by

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## Disaster Prevention and Preparedness

- Installation and development of early warning system : (UNDP + ADPC + DDPM)
  - (1.1) Two sea level gauge stations had already been installed as a part of the minimum five sea level gauge stations required to implement a regional tsunami observation and monitoring network.
  - (1.2) Provide Royal Thai Navy with sea level gauge operation and maintenance skills to ensure their continuous use and upkeep

- Thailand installed the first tsunami warning system in the Indian Ocean on November 28, 2006, in the Joint effort between National Disaster Warning Centre (NDWC) and the US National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration. It is called the "Deep Sea Tsunami Detection Equipment – 2" which consists of sensors and buoys.



- In this connection, Thailand has launched the "Three - phased Warning Tower Construction Project" which is elaborated as follows : (Phase I, installation of 79 towers in 6 tsunami affected provinces which had been already completed ; Phase II , 48 more of towers will be constructed in the North, the East and along the eastern coast (under contracting), and Phase III, 144 more towers will be constructed in various vulnerable areas nation wide.

- Public awareness and education : Thailand has introduced and applied "Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)" approach to generate the awareness and to implant the culture of safety for the people among the people in risk prone areas. Since 2004 DDPM has continuously launched CBDRM training in 1,316 at risk communities, and in this 2007 fiscal year, 360 more communities at risk, with the particular of flashflood and mudslide prone areas will be targeted.

- Enhancing the capacity of local authorities : This endeavor has been translated into action by (1) developing know – how and skills of local staffs in disaster management through training; (2) equipping local authority with disaster management related equipments and tools; (3) allocating the annual central budget to local authority for disaster management; (4) more empowering to local authorities in regard to disaster management



- increasing the number of community – based trained and registered civil defence volunteers. Currently, there are approximately 854,4000 civil defence volunteers based in various communities nationwide. Local authorities have played the crucial role in financing the cost of training and supervising civil defence volunteers



- DDPM has launched “One Tambon One Search and Rescue Team” project in October 2005. It has been targeted that within the next three years, every tambon will have its own search and rescue team. Phase 1; training of 435 provincial SAR team number to be SAR instructors (completed) DDPM has simultaneously implemented the second and third phases (at district and tambon levels). In 2006 SAR team member that have been trained at these two levels reached 5,622 persons.

- The most recent initiative or brainchild of DDPM is the programme entitled "Flashflood and Mudslide Warning Programme". Under this programme "Mr. Disaster Warning" will be assigned and tasked upon the completion of training course. Since the inception of the programme, approximately 6,455 villagers were trained and assigned to be "Mr. Disaster Warning" basing in their respective villages.



- Provincial Evacuation Plan and Drill : Since Minister of Interior, in a capacity of National Civil Defence Committee Chairman, has encouraged every province to formulate Provincial Evacuation Plan since 2005, currently every province has come up with such a plan. Concurrently, each province is obliged to conduct evacuated drill twice a year.



- As the Office of National Defence Committee, DDPM has been developing master plan (5 – year plan) of most frequented and catastrophic disaster, for instance “Master Plan for Flood”, “Master Plan for Tropical Cyclone”, and “Master Plan for Mudslide”. These 5 – year master plan will serve as the bedrock for all agencies to formulate the respective action plan.

- The Focus on Prevention and Preparedness : Thailand has stepped forward to adopt proactive disaster management approach which can reduce the damage and the impact of disaster substantially.
- Adoption of Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) for Risk Reduction : In collaboration with ADPC and UN/ISDR DDPM has set up special task force to develop SNAP for Thailand. The members of this task force comprise the representatives from diversified government agencies, A



- Creation of More Regional and International Network : More networking with well experienced countries and international organization will benefit local and national government in terms gaining experiences and technical know – how and sharing the information. In this regard, DDPM has been networking with more and more countries and international organizations both in forms of bilateral and multilateral



Thank You

