Presentation on Progress of Implementation of the Hygo Framework for action and Recovery from Tsunami and Earthquake at International Forum on Tsunami and Earthquake 15 – 16 January 2007, Kobe, Japan

by

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1. Overview of Tsunami Impact in Thailand
**Affected Areas**

Six Provinces
- Phuket
- Phang Nga
- Krabi
- Ra Nong
- Satun
- Trang

**Devastated Area**
6 provinces 25 districts/sub – districts, 95 Tambons and 407 villages.

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<th>Number of Death, Injured and Missing</th>
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2. Rehabilitation and Recovery: Livelihoods Recovery

- Handing over of 2,983 houses to those who requested to be constructed by government agencies (516 are under construction)
- 544 affected persons preferred to receive cash compensation to construct on their own
Support to Recovery Fisheries

• Immediate launch of both short and long term recovery by providing fishing vessels and fishing gears to acceleration and ensure their rapid restoration of livelihoods
• 7,640 fishing vessels, 1,212 tourist vessels, 7,724 aquaculture farmers, 60 fishery gears to 7,850 fish farmers. Total number of 24,486 fishing farmers received compensation of various kinds)
• Establishing more than 30 grass root credit schemes and community revolving fund for tsunami affected small – scale fishing farmers to enhance the accessibility of petty fishermen to the capital for livelihoods restoration
• Arranging the training course on “Maintenance of Fiberglass Fishing Vessel” for the petty fishermen who received the compensated fishing vessel from Chaipatana Foundation and Thai Red Cross.

This training at familiarizing with the know – how to repair and the maintenance their vessels. (560 fiberglass fishing vessels were built and handed over to the tsunami affected fish farmers)
Construction of indigenous fishing vessel building and repairing shops. The aims of this project are to provide supplementary source of income, to conserve the local wisdom and to serve as the training center for the youth in fishing communities. More than 37 shops were completed and handed over to local communities to operate.
• Setting up and supporting a range of community building initiatives aimed at improving participation in local government decision-making and rehabilitation initiatives

• Promoting cultural heritage, environmental awareness and eco-tourism in several tsunami-affected tourist locations
Support to Recovery of Tourism

• Many of the worst affected areas in Thailand were busy tourist destinations. Tourism in this area was the most important source of revenue and the biggest provider of livelihoods, both in the formal and informal sectors. Thus, Thailand has immediately implemented diversified initiatives to assist all stakeholders in both sectors to get back on their feet and to attack the rebound of the tourists.

• Provision of compensation of relief fund for 53,740 tsunami induced unemployed while searching for new employment
• Setting up community-based alternative livelihood training and income generating activities which attacked hundreds of ill-fated persons such as the tourism related laid off workers, members of fishing folk families and many other marginalized groups. (basketry, Thai traditional massage, batik cloth paintings, handicraft, aquaculture, sea products processing, hairdressings, etc.)

• Set-up of more than hundreds of vocational group such as Morgan basketry group, Tsunami batik group etc. These vocational groups have received the financial support as revolving fund in producing and marketing their products
Rehabilitation Programme for the orphan and children and other vulnerable people

- The total number of 8 permanent childcare centers were established to physically and mentally take care of the children, particularly those orphaned by the tsunami.
- Provision of scholarship to 222 orphans (25,000 THB or approx. 685 USD) per head per annum. Besides, Disaster Victim Relief Fund has additionally supported these orphans until they finished their first degree.
- Government agencies concerned has conducted the census of the tsunami affected elders, the disable persons and the orphans so as to facilitate the long-term assistance.
Environment Restoration Programme

- Damaged beaches and surrounding landscaped in all world renown are completely rehabilitated and beautified. The restricted zoning of these beached for various purposes have as well completed. Consequently, all these beaches look more beautiful and cleaner than ever.
The in-depth assessment of mangroves and other coastal forests affected by tsunami was completed. This project has served as the stepping stone for government agencies and international organization in launching various environmental rehabilitation of affected coastal forests and economic tree plantation, as well as establishing effective buffer zones along the coastal areas for longer-term livelihood security of local communities.
- Integrated coastal zone management and ecosystem restoration: Implementing the guiding principals for post-tsunami rehabilitation and construction in coastal zones. A pilot project is underway to engage the local communities and the private sector in the restoration and management of the national park and its natural resources.
• Conducted the clean up of the fragmented coral reefs in collaboration with more than 975 volunteers from local schools, communities and local government agencies in 26 sites of 4 provinces Krabi, Phang Nga, Phuket and Trang. The Total of 97.20 tons of fragmented coral reefs were removed.

• Rehabilitation of coral reefs and coral fragment transplantation in two experimental sites, of which 3,360 coral fragments were transplanted.
• Protection of coral reefs under the “Friend of the Sea” campaign: The coral reef protection mobile unit had educated the students and generated the environmental awareness in schools. There were 32 schools in 6 provinces with 3,554 students participated in the campaign.

• Installation of artificial coral reef: The pilot project of artificial coral reef installation was carried out in Ranong province under the financial support of Chai Patana Foundation.
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, ADPC, UN/ISDR and UNDP.
• 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

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