

Building National Resilience in the Context of Recovery from Thailand Flood 2011



Ladawan Kumpa
Deputy Secretary General
Office of National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)

United Nations Conference Centre
27 November 2013

Presentation Outline

1

Causes and Impacts of Flood

2

Rationales in Solving Flood Problems

3

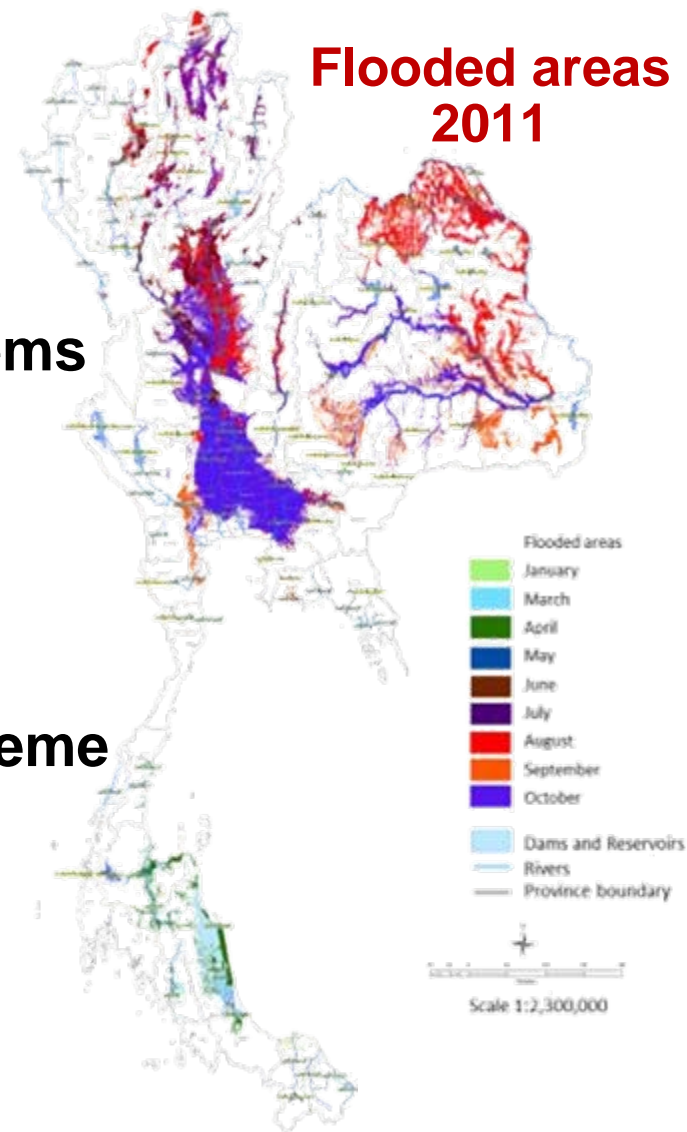
Flood Recovery Mechanisms

4

Flood and Water Management Scheme

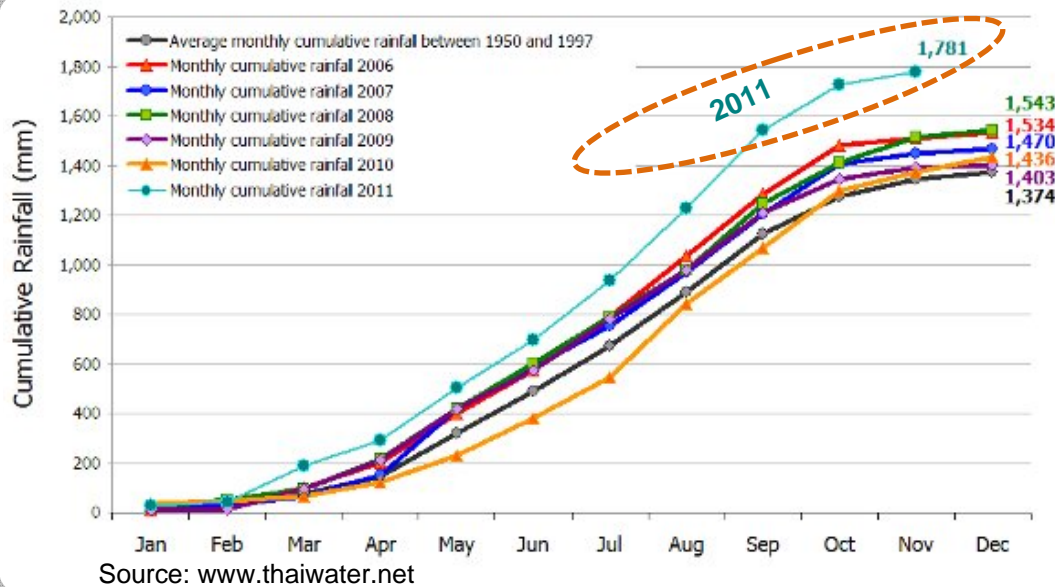
5

Next Steps



Causes and Impacts of Flood

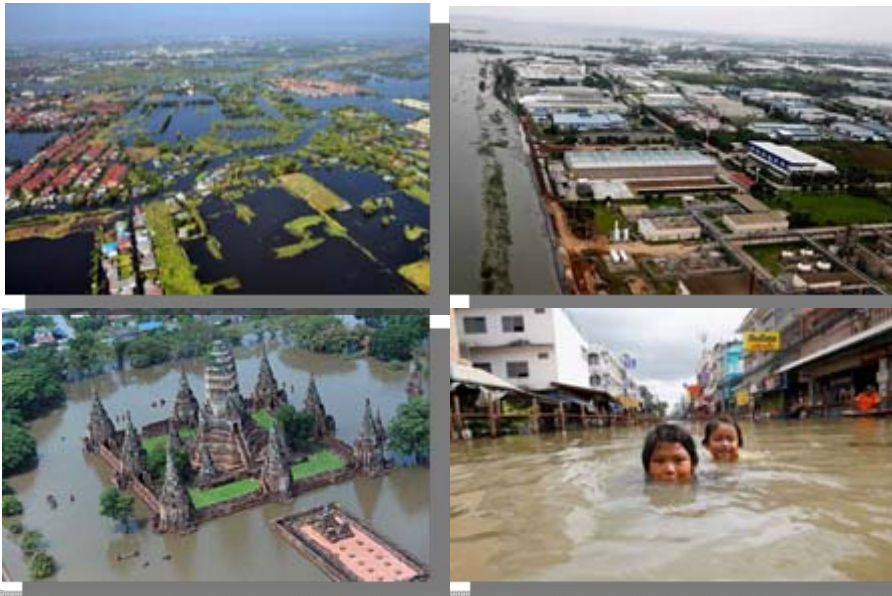
CAUSES



Unusually High Accumulated Rainfall

- The accumulated precipitation from January to October 2011 was **35% higher than average** as a consequence of La Niña, which brought five heavy tropical storms and monsoons.
- Consequently, the peak flows of rivers exceeded their capacity

IMPACTS



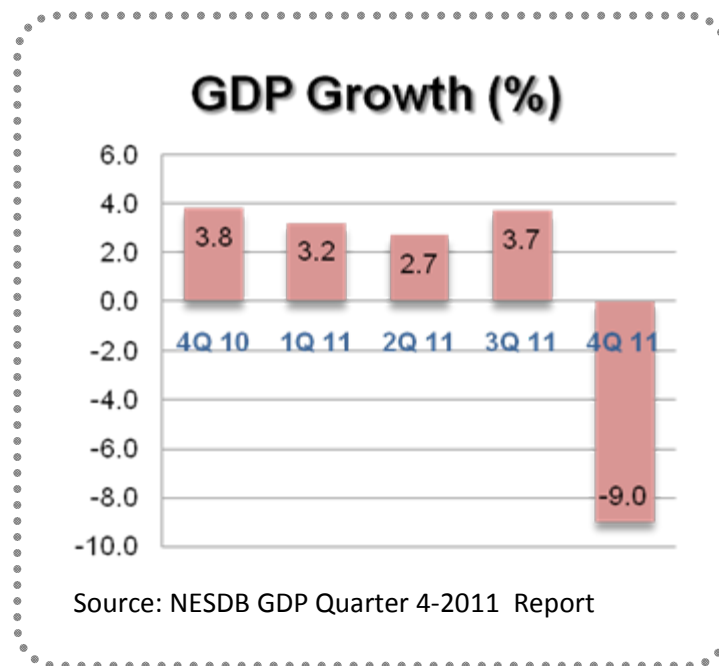
- 67 out of 77 provinces were affected.
- 3.8 million people were suffered.
- 4.5 million acres of agricultural land and 7 industrial estates were flooded.

Flood Impact on 2011 GDP

(Million Baht)

Sectors	Impact on GDP Current Prices	Impact on GDP Constant Prices
1. Agriculture	28,927	7,336
- Crops	27,191	6,440
- Livestock	823	420
- Fishery	913	476
2. Manufacturing	158,727	77,456
3. Wholesale and Retail Trade	49,894	23,034
4. Public Utility	604	421
5. Tourism	10,234	3,696
6. Total Impacts (sum of 1-5)	248,386	111,942
7. Impact on GDP (%)		2.3

Source: * Projection by NESDB



❑ Economic damages resulted in 111,942 million baht (or 2.3%) decrease in GDP at constant prices.

❑ In the fourth quarter of 2011, Thai economy contracted by 9.0 percent compared to a 3.7% rise in the third quarter.

Obstacles in Water Management Prior to 2011

Management Issues

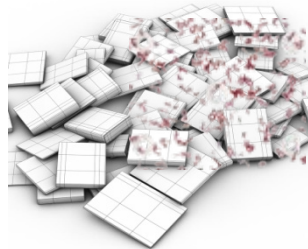
Incoherence of more than 30 agencies concerned with water management



Lack of long term plan and financial support



Scattered and insufficient data on water resources



Physical Issues

Degradation of watershed forests



Encroached or deteriorated waterways



Insufficient infrastructure and equipments for water control



Rationales in Solving Flood Problems

The government's framework to cope with the aftermath of flood and preventing future floods:

Immediate Phase

- Relief ongoing floods
- Assist flood victims to regain their livelihoods
- Repair damaged infrastructure



Short Term Phase

- Recover economic stability and confidence of population and investors
- Prevent losses and damages from possible floods in 2012

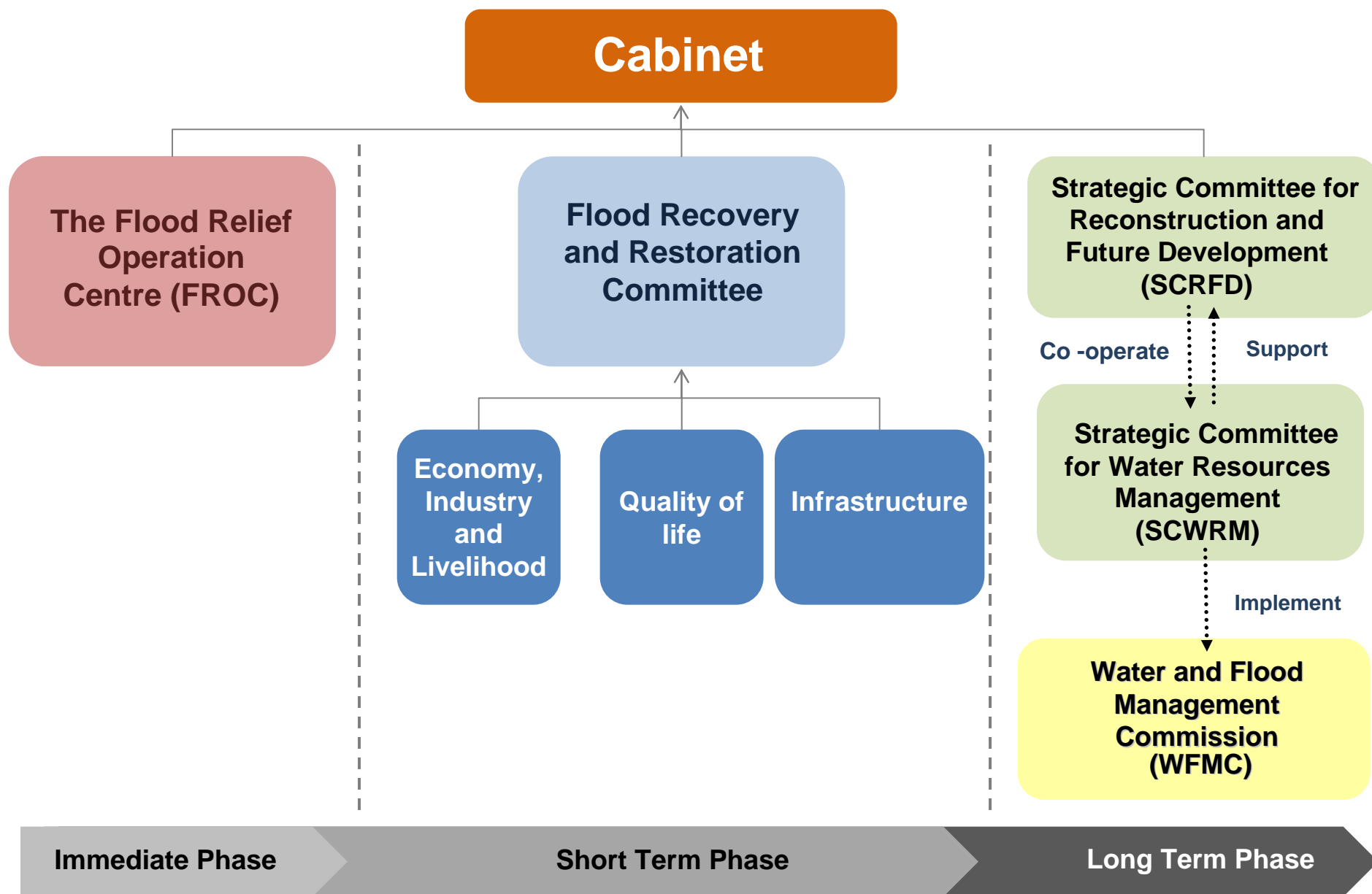


Long Term Phase

- Reform flood management system to enhance unity and integration
- Improve capacity of flood control and warning systems



Flood Recovery Mechanisms



Command Authority for Water Management



Roles/ Responsibilities

- 1) Specify policy and action plan on water resources management, prevent and resolve national flood disaster
- 2) Provide recommendation to the Cabinet on flood prevention and mitigation system / budget in the important areas

Roles/ Responsibilities

- 1) Formulate water resources management action plan according to WFPC's specification
- 2) Specify methodology for concerned agencies on water resources management action plan
- 3) Approve project/ program and source of financing
- 4) Command and monitor concerned agencies on implementation of action plan

Roles/ Responsibilities

- 1) Analyze data/information from concerned agencies and provide the recommendations to the WFMC and WFMC
- 2) Coordinate/manage action plan according to WFMC's command
- 3) Command, control, and give the advice to concerned agencies

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_5839

