



Senior Security Studies Program



Strategic Studies Center ,
National Defence Studies Institute
and
Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific
Center For Security Studies

Workshop 2

กลุ่ม 4

“Responding to Climate Change and
Environment Security”





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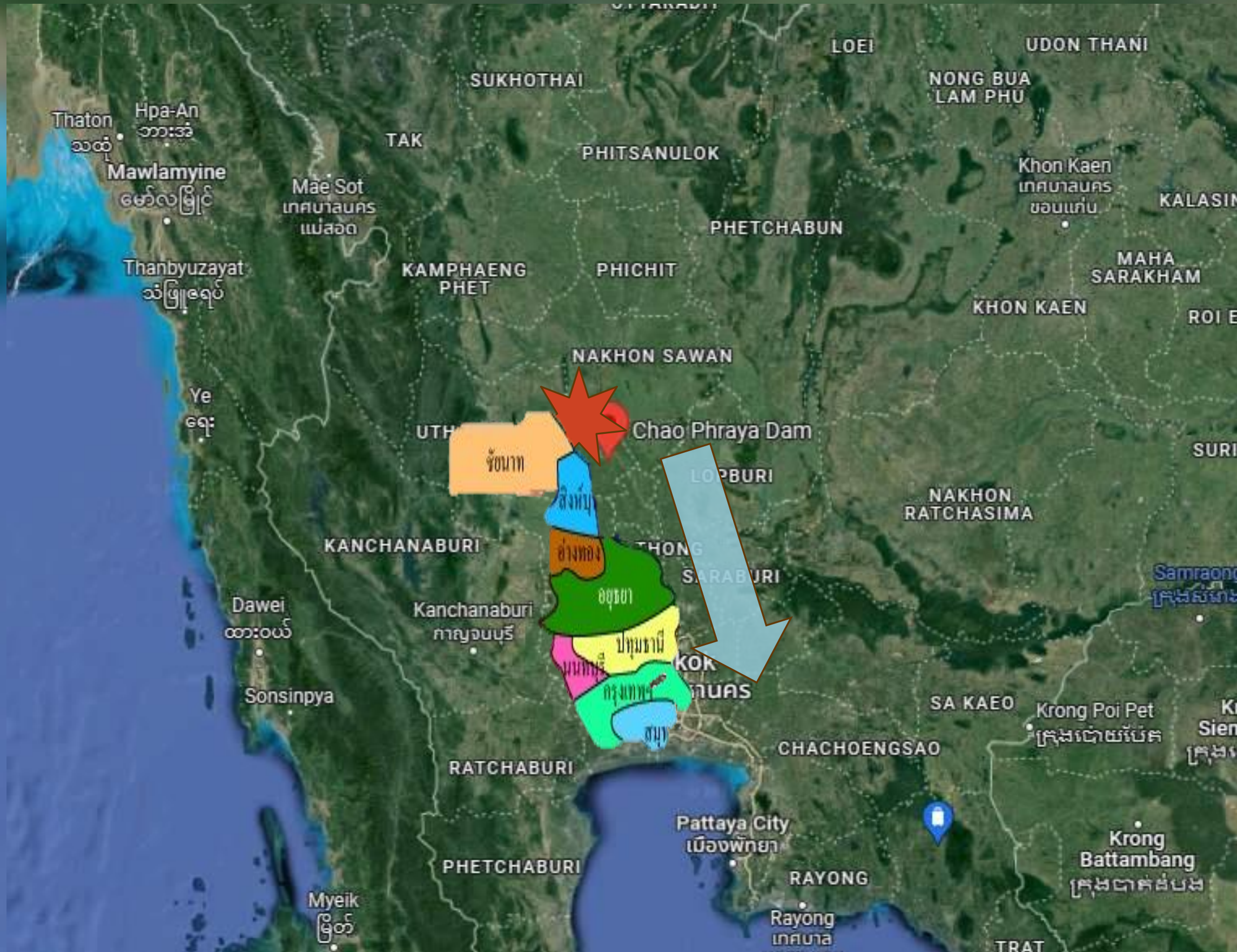
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N'Gift

Outline

- 1. Situation Background*
- 2. Analysis of impact : Immediate and Long-Term*
- 3. Prioritization of Problems*
- 4. Strategic Plan : Immediate and Long-Term Plan*
- 5. Stakeholder Analysis*
- 6. Communication Strategy*
- 7. Policy Recommendation to the Prime Minister*



- Asia in many countries including Thailand is at risk of facing "Extreme Weather"
- Thailand is ranked 9th out of 180 countries around the world that are most at risk of disasters from global warming and unstable weather conditions.
- Due to climate change, Typhoon "Cami" moves from the Taiwan Strait area. Enter Thailand make it rain heavily and the dam can't handle the water. As a result, the Chao Phraya Dam broke.
- More than 3 million people in 8 provinces are homeless, lacking electricity throughout the system. More than 5,000 industrial plants received great damage.



Problem: Chao Phraya Dam Broke due to heavy rain from Typhoon Cami (Climate Change Issue)

Immediate	Social	Technology	Economic	Environm ent	Political	Military
1. Homeless Over 3 million people are homeless in 8 provinces (+Temporary Shelter Requirement)						
2. Public Heath <ul style="list-style-type: none">Panic and Mental Problem/Physical HealthMedicine Supply						
3. Infrastructure Damage <ul style="list-style-type: none">Transportation was cut offLack of electricity throughout the systemTelecommunicationDam Repair						
4. Local Area Damage <ul style="list-style-type: none">Agricultural areas a total of 7.5 rai in the lower Chao Phraya Basin , were damagedMore than 5000 industrial plants were damagedAncient sites were damaged						
5. Inefficient flood management and Emergency Response Plan						

Problem: Chao Phraya Dam Broke due to heavy rain from Typhoon Cami (Climate Change Issue)

Long-Term	Social	Technology	Economic	Environment	Political	Military
1. Long-Term Climate Change Threat						
2. Inadequate infrastructure protection (Dam, Road, IT Infra)						
3. Inadequate flood management						
4. Inefficient Response Plan for disaster and crisis management						
5. Inefficient networking and cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• International /regional level						



Immediate Plan : Rescue & Remedy

“Relocate 3 million people to safe places and to quickly return to their domicile to ensure safety and remedy for affected people”

Mechanisms

1. Declare Martial law to operate rescue mission
2. Setting up command and communication center (ex. Instant warning message)
3. Create ad-hoc operation guideline (budget, transportation guideline, food&water supply)
4. Collaborate across agencies with government units and private sector for sharing resources (manpower, infrastructure, transportation, temporary shelters)
5. Setting up areas of relocation to adjacent areas (Nakornsawan, Petchaboon, Chaiyapoom, Pichit, Nakornratchasima, Konkaen)
6. Return people to their domicile within 6 months.



Long-Term Plan : Recovery and Resilience

To enhance Thailand's resilience and adaptive capacity to major flooding events by 2030, through comprehensive disaster risk management, improved infrastructure, and community engagement, ensuring minimal loss of life, reduced economic impact, and swift recovery

Mechanisms

1. Revise national Thai Water Plan
2. Strengthen early warning system
3. Create plan for disaster and crisis management (budget, transportation, cooperation among agencies)
4. Improve resilience infrastructures (dam, road, communication system etc.)
5. Promote awareness on responsive action to natural disaster and climate change.
(Lesson-learnt and proactive)
6. International collaboration for preventive and proactive action.

Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholders Analysis

Policy level

- Prime Minister
- Relevant Ministries and Department such as the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation under MOI, Budgeting Bureau under MOF, Department of Disease Control under MOPH, Office of National water resources, military and police
- International Organization

Regional level (Provincial)

- Governor of incident area and nearby areas
- Local government unit
- Community leaders
- NGOs and local aid organizations
- Military camp
- Provincial Public Health Center
- Provincial Disaster Prevention Unit

Area level (District and subdistrict)

- Mayor of incident area and nearby areas
- Chief of district
- Public Health Volunteers
- Affected people

Communication Strategy : Daily Situation Report

*Centre for Resolution of
Emergency Situation*

*Affected People and
Local Communities*

*International
Communities*

*Spokesperson
communicate daily via*

- *TV and radio
broadcast (for indirect
affected people)*
- *Online Channel :
Facebook, TikTok, X*





Policy Recommendation

1. *PM/related government units provide instant public communication to avoid confusion and create trust.*
2. To initiate master plan for disaster and crisis management (budget, transportation, cooperation among agencies)
3. Embed an awareness on responsive action to natural disaster and climate change in education system.
4. Increase investment in research and development on climate change mitigation and adaptation