

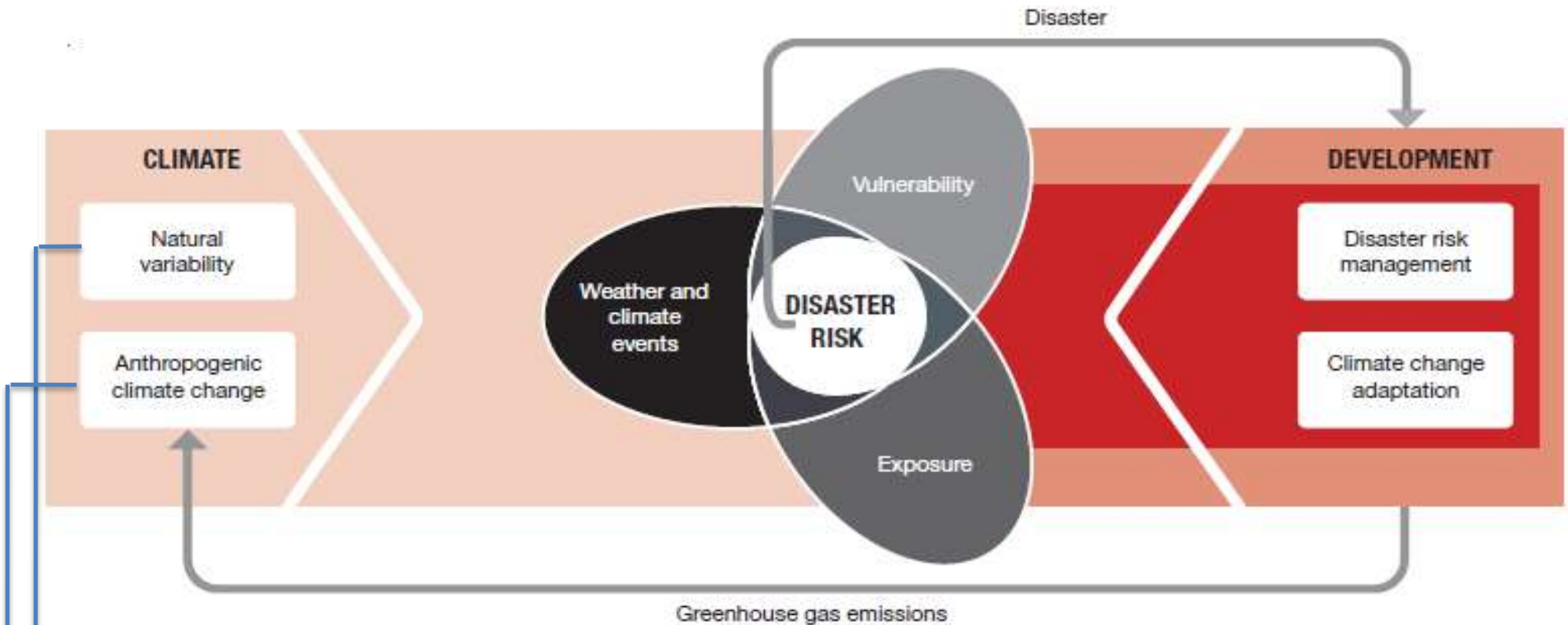
From SREX to Thailand great flood 2011 and National Plan

The IPCC Special Report on Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation

Seree Supratid (D.Eng.)

Climate Change and Disaster Center, Rangsit U., THAILAND

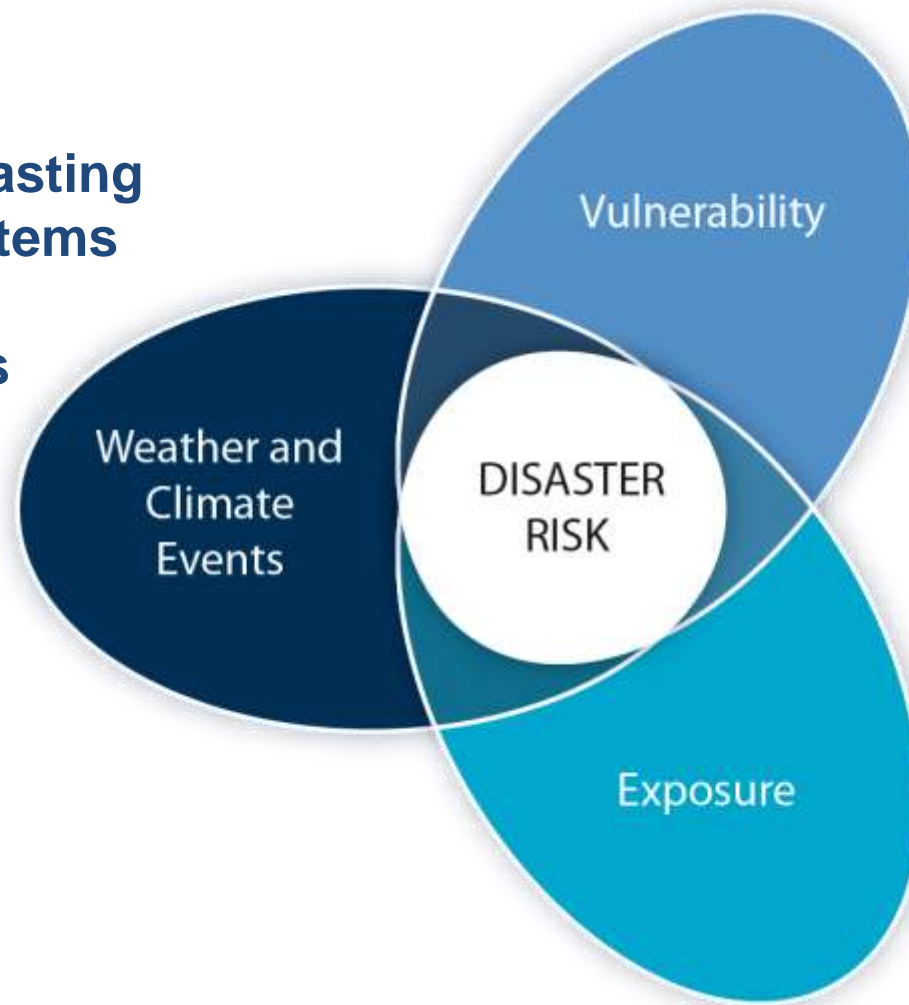
SREX core concept



More serious and frequent extremes, such as floods and droughts.....

Changes in the hydrological cycle and water balance ,SLR, high SST.....

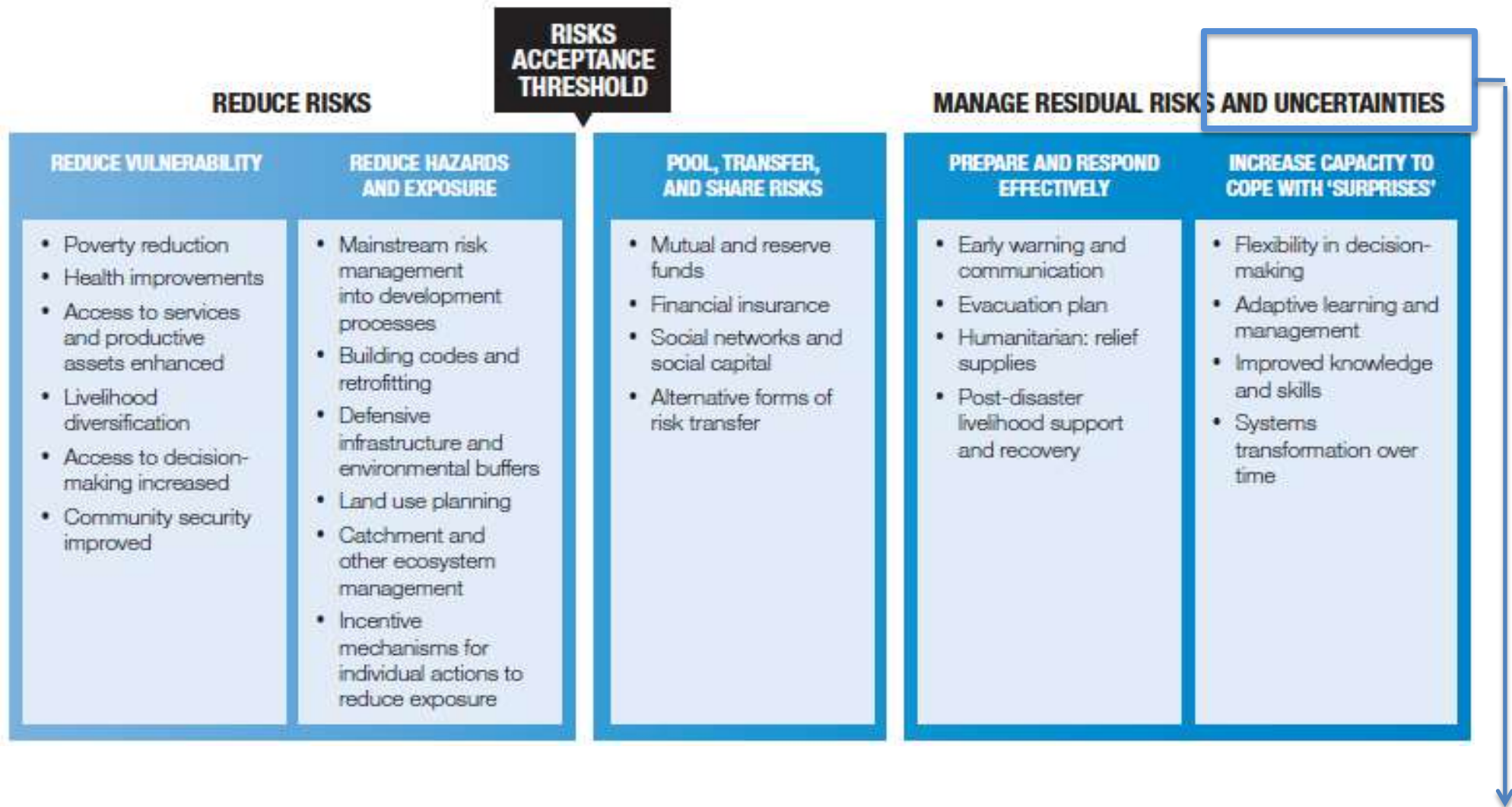
Information on vulnerability, exposure, and changing climate extremes together can inform adaptation and disaster risk management



- poverty reduction
- better education and awareness
- sustainable development

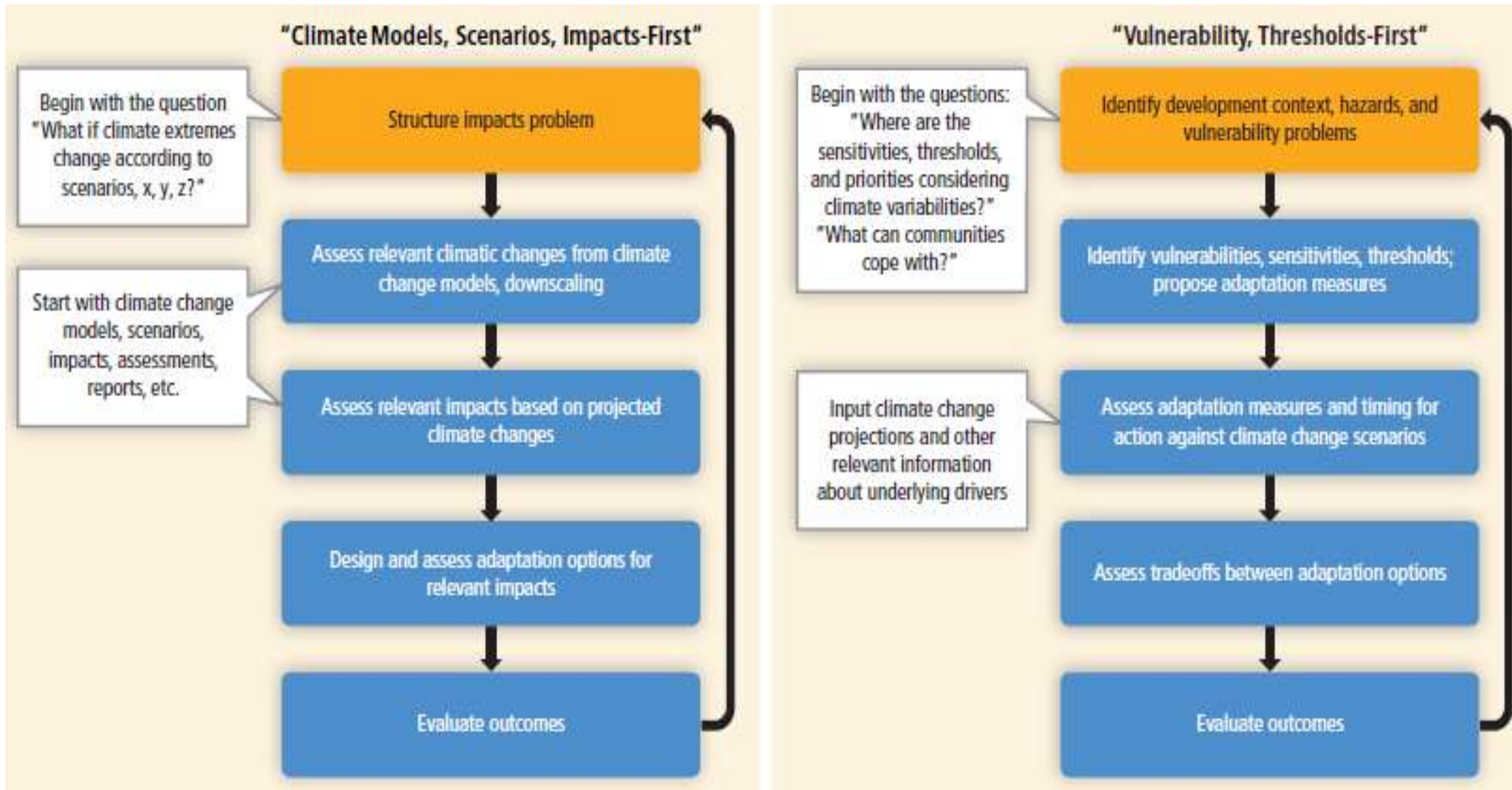
- asset relocation
- weather-proofing assets
- early warning systems

Integrating DRM and CCA for a changing Climate



Natural variability, climate model parameters, future emission

Adaptation approaches for minimizing uncertainties



Scenario-based approach

Adaptive-management approach

Effective risk management and adaptation are tailored to **local** and **regional** needs and circumstances

- changes in climate extremes vary across regions
- each region has unique vulnerabilities and exposure to hazards
- effective risk management and adaptation address the factors contributing to exposure and vulnerability



Coordination across different levels and sectors (case study : Katrina aftermath and Thailand great flood)



Recovery for whom and recovery to what, rebuilding houses but fail to provide home ? Unequality , prolonged evacuation period, physical and mental health problems, risk communication failure



Balance short-term needs and Long-term goals

Lesson learnt Thailand Great Flood 2011

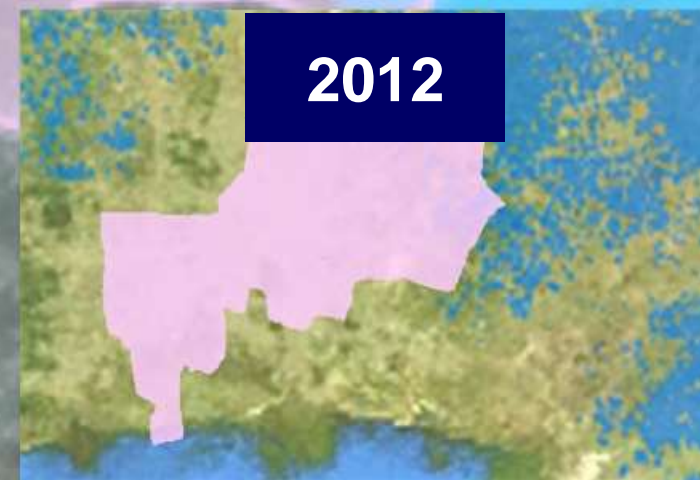
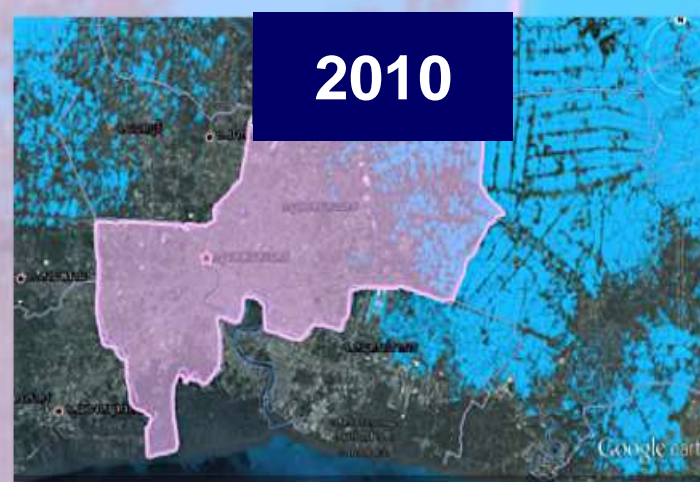
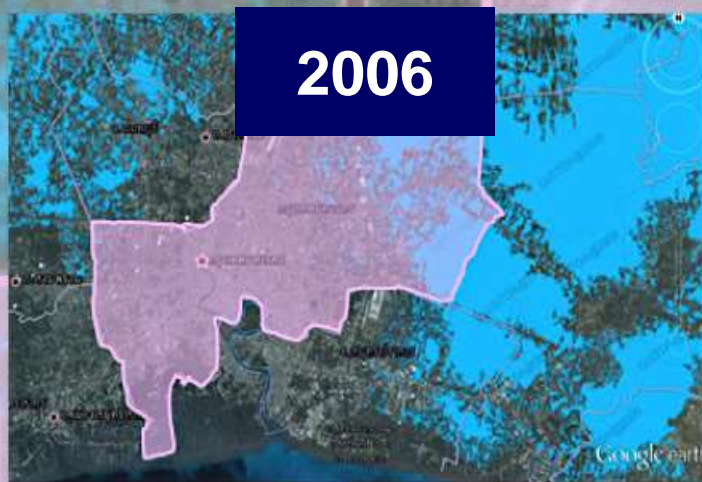


- Mixed messages
- Late released information
- Paternalistic attitudes
- Not countering rumors in real time
- Public power struggles and confusion

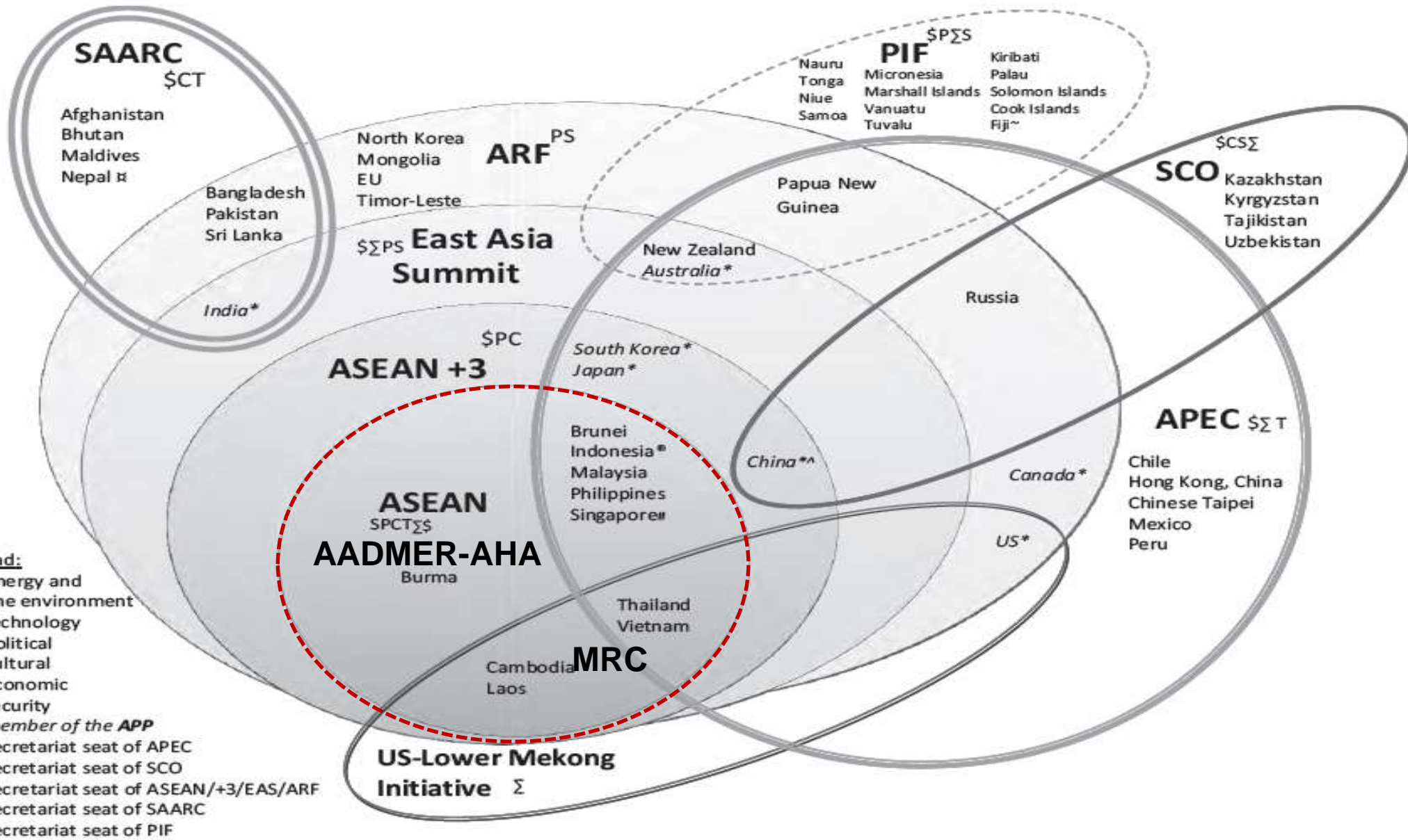


Key findings

High vulnerable and exposure are the outcome of “Skewed development”
Environmental mismanagement, Rapid unplanned urbanisation, Demographic change, Failed governance, Scarcity of livelihood



Asean regional architecture

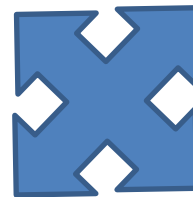


AADMER as the main regional policy backbone and coordinating platform run by AHA

From HFA to Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2005-2015

- Priority 1 : Governance and policy
- Priority 2 : Risk identification and Early Warning
- Priority 3 : Use knowledge, innovation and education
- Priority 4 : Reducing the underlying risk factors
- Priority 5 : Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response



Bangkok Declaration

2015-2030

- Priority 1 : Understanding disaster risk
- Priority 2 : Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk
- Priority 3 : Investing in disaster risk reduction for **resilience**
- Priority 4 : Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to **building back better** in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction

DDPM

SNAP(Strategic National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction (2010-2019)

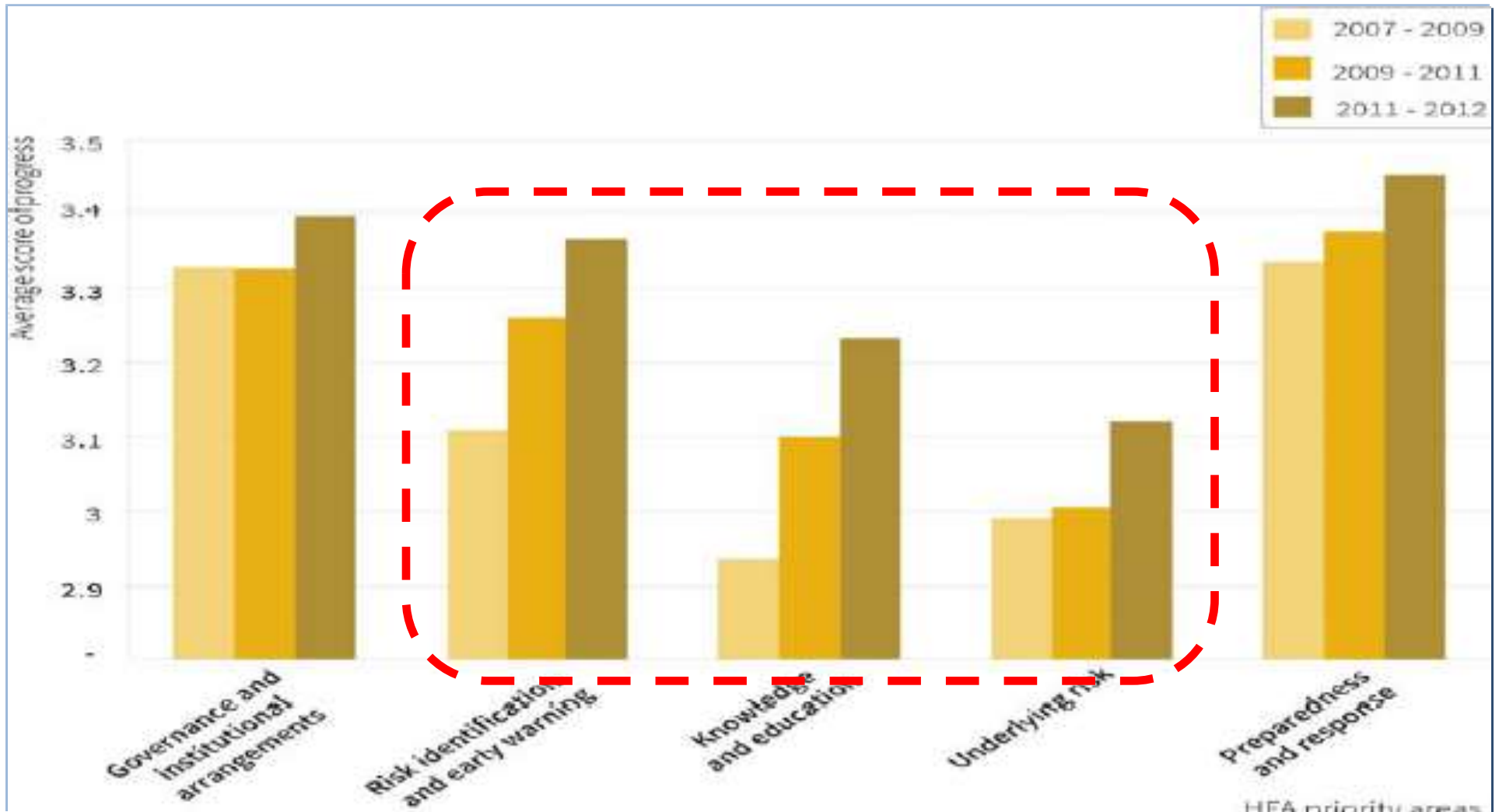
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act (2007)

National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2010-2014)

National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2015)

HFA Gaps

Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters



National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2015)

Strategies

- **Concentrate on DRR and CCA**
- **Integration during emergency**
- **Sustainable recovery**
- **International collaboration**

Conclusions

- DRM and CCA should be integral components of development planning and implementation to increase resilience & sustainability
- Not all disaster risk can be managed, so act to manage residual risk
- Coordination of DRM and CCA across different scales and sectors is necessary
- Disruption caused by disaster event often reveal development failure
- Lesson learnt from Thailand great flood 2011 force the country to be proactive