

Recovery Experiences with regard to the integration of environment and climate change concerns

Presentation by

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Disaster Situation in Thailand

1. Natural Disasters







- a. Tropical Wind
- b. Land Slide, Mudflow
- c. Flood, Flash Flood
- d. Drought
- e. Wildfire, Forest-fire
- f. Earthquake
- g. Tsunami
- h. Cold Spell

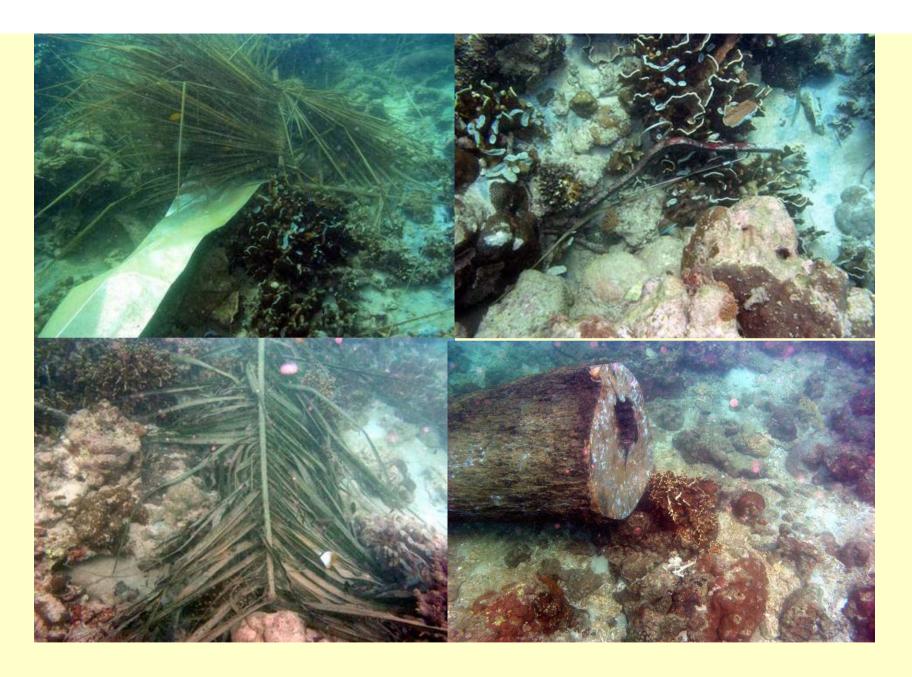




Sea water intrusion brought impacts on 30,000 hectares of land, including vegetation cover and medium to long term fertility of the soil.



About 20 per cent of coral reefs, 10 per cent of sea grass beds, and 1 per cent of mangrove forests were severely damaged.



This is also at Patong beach, one of our most famous beaches of Thailand.



This is the underwater condition of Patong beach, Phuket after the tsunami.















This is the volunteer divers helping to save the coral reefs in Similan Island of Phuket province.







The volunteer divers also helped to remove all the debris in Similan Island



Another artificial coral reefs beds in Satun sea to promote the newborn coral reefs and tourism.

The recovery activities include

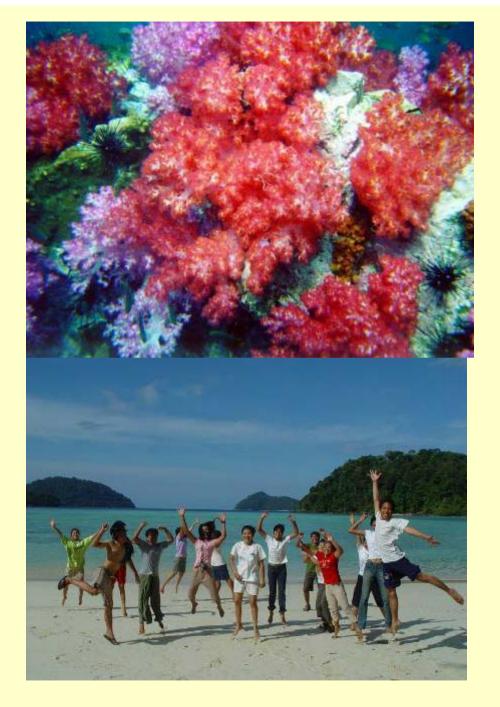
- -Re-landscaping the beaches,
- -Enforcement of building code,
- -Restoration of coral reefs,
- -Restoration of mangrove forests and sea grass

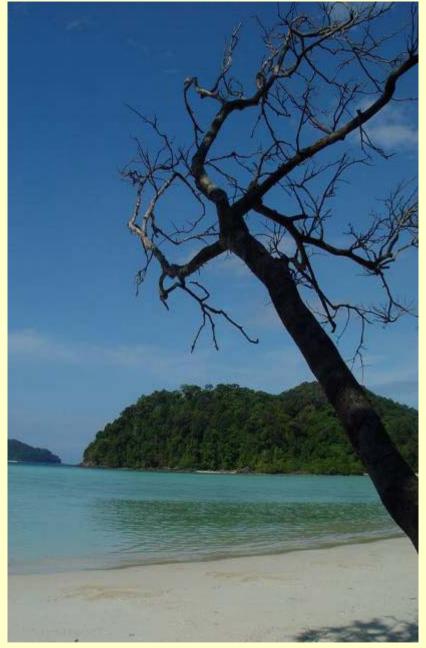


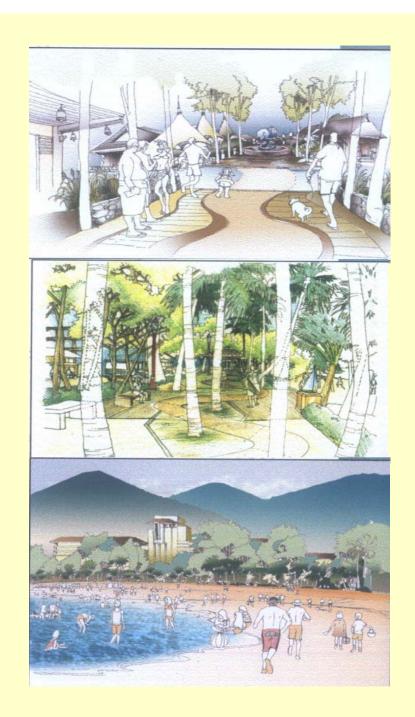




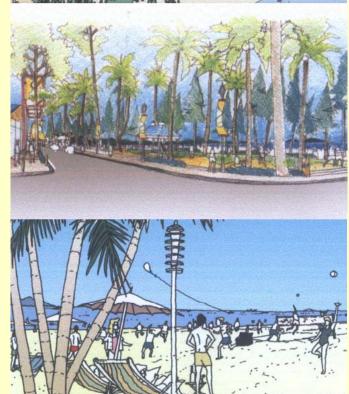












- The plan comprises 6 strategies, that is,
- 1. Capacity building on adaptation;
- 2. Reduction of greenhouse gas;
- 3. Research and development;
- 4. Public awareness;
- 5. Training; and
- 6.International cooperation.



This picture is Phi Phi Island, Krabi province before and after the Tsunami















Another livelihood at the beach of ท้ายเหมือง National Park after the Tsunami









