



**COMPONENT 4:
FLOOD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STRENGTHENING (FEMS)
July 2008-May 2011**

**FLOOD MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION PROGRAM (FMMP)
Mekong River Commission Secretariat**

**COUNTRY PROGRESS REPORT
THAILAND**

**SUBMITTED BY
ASIAN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS CENTER**

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ACRONYMS

ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CDP	Commune Development Plan
DDPM	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
DM	Disaster Management
DPM	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EKM	Emergency Kindergarten
FEMS	Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (Component 4 of the MRC FMMP)
FMMP	Flood Management and Mitigation Programme (of MRC)
FPP	Flood Preparedness Program
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
MoE	Ministry of Education
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MRCS	Mekong River Commission Secretariat
NDIP	National Detailed Implementation Plan
NESDB	National Economic Social Development Board
NMC	National Mekong Committee
PDDPM	Provincial Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
PPR	Project Progress Review
RBM	Result-Based Monitoring
RBO	River Basin Organization
RFMMC	Regional Flood Management and Mitigation Center
STE	Short-term Expert
TAO	Tambon (Sub-district) Administrative Office
TNA	Training Need Assessment
ToT	Training of Trainers
TRC	Thai Red Cross
TNMC	Thai National Mekong Committee
TNMCS	Thai National Mekong Committee Secretariat

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1. PROJECT BRIEF

GTZ-MRC-ADPC Cooperation on Flood Emergency Management Strengthening– Component 4 of MRC’s Flood Management and Mitigation Program (FMMP) - Phase 2

Project Duration: May 2008-December 2010

Project Processing No: 07.2125.8-002.00

Agreement No: 81075161

Date of submission: 14 June 2011

The German Government’s contribution to FMMP Component 4 “Flood Emergency Management Strengthening” contributes to the FMMP objective “The civil and socio-economic losses due to floods and flooding are prevented, minimized or mitigated, while preserving the environmental benefits of floods” and more specifically to the overall objective of “Emergency management systems in the Riparian countries are more effectively dealing with Mekong floods”.

The project focuses on the relevant authorities (district, province and national level) and other stakeholders and supports them to have enhanced capacities in flood preparedness and emergency management with overall objective “Competence of civil authorities at various levels, emergency managers, and communities in flood preparedness and emergency management is strengthened”. The core areas of intervention are;

1. Flood Awareness and Education
2. Flood Preparedness Program Development and Priority Activity Implementation
3. Integration of Flood Risk Reduction into local development planning process
4. Enhance practical knowledge in flood preparedness and emergency management
5. Standardize Training Curriculum and Capacity Building for Flood Risk Reduction
6. Flood Knowledge Sharing and Documentation
7. Trans-Boundary (Province to Province) Joint Planning and Information Exchange
8. Assessment of Flood Preparedness and Emergency Management within national framework of Flood Risk Reduction

Different from the first phase (2004-2008), the focus is more on the relevant line ministries/department and officials at different levels to enhance their capacities to mainstream of flood preparedness and emergency management measures in each of the four Member Country.

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FMMP Component 4 project on Flood Emergency Management Strengthening (FEMS) Phase II has reached to end point of its 3 years implementation in the Mekong River Basin countries. In Thailand, the project has been implemented by the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) and its Nakhon Phanom provincial office with technical support from the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) and the Department of Water Resources through the Thai National Mekong Committees as cooperation and coordination partner. The target area in Thailand is 2 target sub-districts (Tha Khor of Muang Nakhon Phanom district and None Tan of Tha Uthen district) in Nakhon Phanom province.

Through the project implementation in Thailand, the core activities of the project have not been the Flood Preparedness Plans and integration since government already has well-functioning Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plans which are integrated into development planning process. Component 4 has only given some technical inputs to these plans but not actually organized planning processes.

The main focuses were therefore to support national level on capacity building for local governments, particularly on public awareness, awareness-raising campaigns for the local population in target districts of Nakorn Phanom province, and facilitation of the trans-boundary cooperation between neighbour provinces (Khammouane-Nakhon Phanom) based on previous discussion on possible cooperation.

IEC materials in the country were compiled from various sources in the country and re-published. The training manual on public awareness was developed based in the training need assessment and pre-tested at a training conducted for local government officials, school teachers, Civil Defence Volunteers and villagers. Set of public awareness activities were decided and got the support from the Component 4 projects for implementation based on the plan using IEC materials i.e. public awareness campaigns organized in 4 schools; village meeting, trainings for school children, drill exercises, etc. The 8 flood information boards installed in target communities and schools in partnership with the TAOs can also help transferring flood safety messages to school children and communities. The training manual on public awareness was finalized based on the pre-test and handed over to DDPM and used as a normal training in the country.

The trans-boundary joint plan on flood preparedness and emergency assistance was drafted and used discussion for further formal cooperation between Nakhon Phanom and Khammouane province at a trans-boundary meeting between the two provinces. Anyway, due to and uncertainty of the government of Thailand and country security issue, the draft joint plan was not been signed by both provinces.

At the end of the project, the national framework assessment was conducted in Thailand. The report gives a short overview over the national frame-conditions of Flood Management, give an abstract over what has been done and what have been the outcomes and impacts of Component 4 and drag all of this together in chapters with recommendations on what can be done by government organizations and other actors to ensure as much sustainability as possible.

3. STATUS REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

Output 1

Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders raised public awareness and enhanced people's capacities in dealing with floods in Cambodia, Vietnam and Lao PDR and are enabled to continue doing it without external support.

Indicator 1:

3 months after the end of phase II, 50% of the population in 18 districts* in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods. *Cambodia 4 old+2 new districts, Lao: 4 new districts, Thailand: 2 new districts, Vietnam: 4 old+2 new districts.

Key Activity 1:

Train and support authorities and other stakeholders in developing and conducting measures to raise awareness and enhance people's capacities on dealing with floods

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 1.1 - Train and support district authorities to organize public awareness activities using the information, education and communication (IEC) materials developed in two districts in Thailand

The Provincial Training on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction was conducted in Nakhon Phanom (24-25 Jun 2010) by DDPM and Nakhon Phanom Provincial DPM as a pre-test of draft Public Awareness training modules and attended by TAO officials, Civil Defence Volunteers, school teachers and villagers. Based on the training, following activities were designed and conducted in 2 target districts:

- School flood safety campaigns organized in 4 target schools (participated by school children and parents) in Tha Khor and None Tan sub-districts in Nakhon Phanom including Ban Tha Khor school (20 Jul 2010), Ban Tan school (21 Jul 2010), Ban Nong Chan (22 Jul 2010) and Ban Noy Tuay school (23 Jul 2010) using IEC materials developed. Awareness activities organized included lecture by teachers on flood risk reduction, stage shows, competitions (painting, drawing, writing (mottos/ stories), parents meeting, question & answer, rally by school children in the community, radio broadcasting using IEC materials, etc.);
- Community meeting on flood risk reduction in Moo 12, None Tan, Tha Uthen district led by Villages Head who attended the Public Awareness Training (20 Jul 2010);
- Two Half day training on flood risk reduction by provincial DPM for school children held at None Tan and (22 Jul 2010) Tha Khor TAOs (23 Jul 2010).
- Two Evacuation drills (also identified as priority activity for both districts) conducted back-to-back with the half day training on flood risk reduction for school children in participation of Civil Defence Volunteers, school children and teachers and villagers (22-23 Jul 2010).

A training of trainer on public awareness for flood risk reduction was organized as a need based training in Khon Kaen (15-16 Dec 2010). The training was organized by DDPM Academy, its regional academy in Khon Kaen, Khon Kaen University and

Activity 1.2 - Where additional IEC material is needed, develop it in cooperation with the responsible authorities in Thailand

Existing IEC and training materials were collected and reviewed by DDPM, Save the Children Australia, Thai Red Cross, Chulalongkorn University, DWR and ADPC. First draft of the Public Awareness training manual was developed and pre-tested during the Training on Public Awareness in Nakhon Phanom (24-25 Jun 2010) by DDPM and DPM Nakhon Phanom in participation of TAO officials, village heads, school teachers, Civil Defence Volunteers and villagers. The IEC materials selected to be re-published were used at the training.

The 1,000 sets of IEC materials including flood poster, flood diseases posters, flood handbook, flood, storm and mudslide handbook, leaflet and radio spots and radio documentary on flood diseases were published in cooperation with DDPM, DWR, Ministry of Public Health, ADPC and MRC with support from GIZ.

The 400 sets of the IEC materials were distributed in Nakhon Phanom i.e. at provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DPM) office, schools, libraries, community centers, Tambon Administrative Offices (TAOs) of Tha Khor and None Tan, and line departments in Nakhon Phanom province (2nd week of Jul 2010).

The 200 sets of the IEC were distributed during the Disaster Prevention Day organized by DDPM at Dusit Zoo in Bangkok (13 August 2010). In addition, 60 sets of IEC materials were distributed during International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangkok (13 Oct 2010).

Sets of IEC materials were used and disseminated to participants during the training of trainer on public awareness for flood risk reduction in Khon Kaen (15-16 Dec 2010).

Activity 1.3 - Institutionalize in one selected school the flood safety programs as need basis, and discuss with the responsible national authorities their integration into school curricula in Thailand

In Thailand, DDPM and Ministry of Education (MoE) has its on-going project (Phase II) to integrate DRR into school curriculum with the support from JICA. One of the activities is to develop a National curriculum for disaster education in schools by linking with various subjects (social studies, Science, and Health Education) and learner development activities (community and school survey, hazard mapping, evacuation drill, and voluntary services). At the project launch meeting of the JICA project phase II, the ADPC project team and DDPM were invited to participate in the meeting. The meeting also discussed how each project could contribute to each other.

Thailand has policy on natural disaster preparedness in school to i) promote system for disaster education in all schools, ii) production and dissemination textbooks teacher's guidebooks for disaster education, and iii) training school teachers in 5 regions to conduct teaching programs on disaster education in schools. The project has its future plan to provide guideline documents for disaster education in all schools in Thailand, promote implementation of disaster management for

whole schools, promote integration of disaster preparedness programs and awareness activities in school curriculum and school networks among DDPM, disaster experts and relevant agencies.

Under the FEMS project, a national consultative meeting on public awareness for flood risk reduction was organised in Bangkok, Thailand on 1st September 2010. The meeting discussed the public awareness on flood risk reduction in Thailand and launched the training manual on public awareness on flood risk reduction.

Discussion on linking DRR activities into school curricular that Ministry of Education (MoE) and DDPM developed under JICA project was done during the writeshop to review the draft Public Awareness training manual (10 Jun 2010), the national consultative meeting (1 Sep 2010). In addition, during the International Workshop on People Centered Approach in Flood and Land Management in the Mekong Basin: Sustained Implementation and Planning for Future Challenges at the Sub-National Levels, the MoE of Thailand also shared experiences and lessons learnt on education for natural disaster preparedness in the context of education for sustainable development with other countries during the special session 3 on Flood Education and Awareness through Schools in the Lower Mekong Basin (24 Feb 2011).

In addition, the DDPM also has MoU with the MoE to provide resource persons on DRR trainings to schools children (upon request from schools).

Activity 1.4 - Support district authorities to install and maintain Flood Information Boards at suitable locations in all communes

In Thailand, DDPM decided 2 type of information boards to be installed in the target communities; i) flood hazard maps of the 2 target sub-districts, and ii) flood preparedness: what to do before, during and after floods.

The DDPM developed flood hazard maps and conducted field survey to identify locations of flood information boards (10 Nov 2009). The Field survey to verify flood hazard maps in the target communities was done during 29 March-2 April 2010.

Eight billboards (4 boards on flood preparedness: what to do before, during and after and 4 boards on hazard maps) were installed in target communities in Tha Khor and None Tan sub-districts (Oct-Nov 2010) by Nakhon Phanom DPM office and TAOs.

No.	Description	Item
<i>Tha Khor Sub-District, Muang District, Nakhon Phanom Province</i>		
1	Tambon Administrative Office (hazard map and flood preparedness)	2
2	Ban Tha Khor School (flood preparedness)	1
3	Ban Nong Chan School (hazard map)	1
<i>Nontan Sub-District, Tha Uthen District, Nakhon Phanom Province</i>		
4	None Tan Administrative Office (hazard map and flood preparedness)	2
5	Ban Noy Tuay School (hazard map and flood preparedness)	2
	Total	8

Activity 1.6 - Facilitate partnership with private/ commercial sectors for the implementation of public awareness raising initiatives in at least 1 country to take over awareness campaigns in the long run.

Discussion on the partnership with public and private sectors for implementation of public awareness raising initiatives was done in Nakhon Phanom in participation of DDMC and local authorities on 19th November 2009 and during the national consultative meeting on public awareness for flood risk reduction in Bangkok (1 Sep 2010). Some of the recommendations on public private partnership include:

- DDPM and ASEAN to jointly launch the manual in ASEAN Day for Disaster Management (ADDM) and mobilize some partners i.e. Siam Commercial Bank (SCB) to produce more IEC materials and release in partnership with ASEAN.
- Public awareness campaign on Cities Resilience by Bangkok Governor (links with ACCCRN and UDRM team); promoting One Tambon One Search & Rescue Team (OTOS) and bring in public private partnership.
- DDPM to take lead (Public relation Information Division) in scaling up IEC materials and bring in public private partnership into it.
- Regional Program on Public Private Partnership; Thailand to take lead on enhancing private-public partnership in DRR in 4 countries (Thai, Lao, Cambodia, Vietnam) and budget to mobilize through public-private partnership with private company such as Nestle.

In addition, Dr. Bhichit Rattakul, ADPC Executive Director and project team participated and shared project experiences on Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the workshop of Emergency preparedness working group on Public-Private Partnerships & Disaster Resilience organized by DDPM and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) on 25-27 August 2010. Based on the meeting, it was found that private sectors are now giving a lot of support and cooperation with the government on disaster response. The DDPM and Red Cross are now trying to get more support on disaster preparedness and this attempt is still going on in the country.

Output 2:

Selected provincial and district authorities developed and implemented flood preparedness programs in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand and are enabled to up-date them continuously without external support.

Indicator 2:

By the end of phase II, flood preparedness programs have been or are being developed and/or implemented by the responsible authorities in at least 18 districts* in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries. *Same as in indicator 1

Key Activity 2:

Provide support to selected provincial and district authorities in developing and/or implementing flood preparedness programs.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 2.1 - Support the district authorities and other relevant stakeholders of 1 district to review existing plans related to flood preparedness programs.

Existing disaster prevention and mitigation plans in Thailand and Nakhon Phanom were collected and reviewed.

Name of the plan	Prepared by
National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (new, draft updated by Jun 09)	DDPM
Template of Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation plan (new, Feb 09)	DDPM
Nakhon Phanom Civil Defence Plan (2007)	DPM Nakhon Phanom
Nakhon Phanom Provincial Strategic Plan (2008-2011)	Nakhon Phanom Province
Civil Defence Plan at District Level, 2007 - Tha Uthen district (2007)	District Administrative Office
Three-Year Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan at Tambon (Sub-district) Level - Tha Khor TAO (2010-2012)	TAO
Development Plan at TAO level - None Tan TAO (2008-2010) - Tha Khor TAO (2009-2011)	TAOs
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan at Community Level (each community plan is inserted as part of the TAO plan)	Community

Anyway, in Thailand, the DDPM is responsible to prepare the national plan and draft provincial and district DPM plan in line with the national plan. The DDPM also develop guideline on DPM planning development and provide trainings to their officials at regional and provincial offices. Comments from project team on the plan were provided to DDPM during the public hearing process for developing National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2010-2014) on 29 May 2009. The trainings on provincial DPM planning development and integration into provincial and provincial cluster development planning were conducted by DDPM and its Academy for DPM officials at regional and provincial levels.

Thailand has its own system on DPM planning development. Based on National DPM plan developed at national level, the provincial DPM office, Secretariat of the province to develop the provincial PDM plan, will work with line departments and stakeholders in the province to develop provincial DPM plan based on the standard template provided by DDPM. The provincial DPM office will also assist districts and TAOs to develop the DPM plans at district and sub-district levels. The community plans will be developed through CBDRM process which was facilitated by provincial DPM office and TAOs.

Activity 2.2 - Support authorities and other stakeholders also in the implementation of one or two priority activities identified under the flood preparedness programs (e.g. safe area development, community early warning system, emergency kindergarten, critical facilities, etc.).

Based on the public awareness training held in Nakhon Phanom (24-25 Jun 2010) by DDPM and Nakhon Phanom Provincial DPM and attended by TAO officials, Civil Defence Volunteers, school teachers and villagers, list of activities on public awareness raising were designed and planned by the participants.

The evacuation drill was identified as a priority activity which was conducted back-to-back with the flood risk reduction training for school children in both target districts (22-23 Jul 2010) by the Provincial DPM and TAO offices. The drills were led by trained Civil Defence Volunteers of both TAOs and provincial DPM in participation of school children and teachers. The drill had exercises

on early warning system and command, steps to evacuate people to the safe areas by boat and first aids.

Activity 2.4 - Support the responsible line agencies at national level to review a validated template for flood preparedness programs adapted to each country's specific conditions (such as legal frame and administrative structure).

In Thailand, the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), Ministry of Interior, is a central government agency to carry out the task and responsibility of disaster prevention and mitigation in the country. Therefore, DDPM is responsible for formulating Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan in 2 part as followings:

1. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan of Thailand legally divided in 3 levels :
 - National Level
 - Provincial Level
 - Bangkok Metropolitan Level
2. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan specified to disaster types

During the public hearing process for developing National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2010-2014), project team including ADPC and DDPM participated and gave inputs to add DRR integration into development planning process in the plan at all levels (29 May 2009). The national Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan (2010-2014) which is in line with National Socio-economic plan was launched on 17 Nov 2009 by the government followed by trainings for DPM officials at regional and provincial levels on DPM planning development (Jan-Feb 2010).

The DDPM provides template and guideline of provincial DPM in order that all plans meet the same standard. The Provincial DPM plan of Nakhon was finalized and approved by Provincial Governor in April 2010. The district and sub-district DPM plans were prepared by district and TAO offices with the support from DPM provincial office.

Output 3:

Selected provincial, district and commune authorities in all riparian countries are regularly integrating flood preparedness and emergency management in their development planning

Indicator 3:

By the end of phase II, flood preparedness and emergency management have been significantly integrated in at least 1 provincial development plan per country and 2 district development plans in each of these provinces by the responsible authorities in all four riparian countries.

Overall Activity 3:

Provide technical support to selected national, provincial and district authorities in integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into development plans.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 3.1 - Facilitate the dialogues with planning, development and micro-finance institutions at national and provincial levels for integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into existing local development planning practices at province, district and commune level.

Link to Activity 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5

Activity 3.2 - Provide technical support to selected provincial and district authorities in integrating flood preparedness and emergency management into their development plans.

Based on the new template approved by the government in November 2009, the Provincial and District Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plans comprises of:

- Substantial accords to National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan
- Establishment of Ad-Hoc Center when disaster occurs
- Plan/process of Local Administration Agencies to provide materials, equipments and tools
- Plan/process of Local Administration Agencies on public warning
- Operation plan of Local Administration Agencies
- Coordination plan of Public Charity Agencies.

The Provincial DPM is responsible to assist districts and TAOs to develop DPM plan. The provincial DPM plan will be linked with provincial and provincial cluster development plans, while the district DPM plan will be linked with the district development plan. Since the TAO has their own budget, the DPM plan at sub-district level will be linked with the TAO development plan and TAO can provide budget support directly to the DRR priority activities identified in the DPM plan. The provincial DPM and districts can also find budget support for DRR activities at community levels from TAOs.

In Nakhon Phanom, the new provincial DPM plan including the integration part finalized and launched in May 2010. The Nakhon Phanom assisted districts and TAOs to develop the disaster prevention and mitigation plans for districts and sub-district levels. The CBDRM training would facilitate DPM planning development at community level in the country.

Activity 3.3 - In cooperation with the responsible authorities at national level prepare guidelines on flood preparedness and emergency management integration into local development planning.

Guideline manual on integrating disaster prevention and mitigation into provincial and provincial cluster was developed by DDPM (Policy Planning Bureau) in August 2009 and training courses were conducted by DDPM and its Academy for DPM officials at regional and provincial levels throughout the country (Jan-Feb 2010) to know how to mobilize budget and resources for implementing DRR activities from provincial and provincial cluster development plans and other sources (Area and Function Budget).

Activity 3.4 - Initiate a discussion on the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management measures in selected sectors (e.g. agriculture, health, education, and women affairs).

In the DPM plans at all levels, roles and responsibilities of relevant agencies involved in DRR are indentified in the country. Based on the National DPM plan and DPM Act (2007), all sectors would need to consider DRR issues in their plans and activities which will automatically linked to the socio-economic development plans at all levels.

Activity 3.5 - Support the responsible line agencies at national level in all four riparian countries to develop a validated template for the integration of flood related issues into

development planning adapted to each country's *specific conditions (such as legal frame and administrative structure)*.

In Thailand, national government already issued integration guideline integrating DRR into national, provincial and district development plans. The DRR integration into development planning process was also written in the national DPM Plan (2010-2014).

The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan comprises of:

- Guidelines, measures and essential budget for disaster management
- Guideline for offhand disaster mitigation, suppression and relief operation in long term
- Responsible agencies and budget
- Guideline for well prepared on personals, materials, equipments and operation system as well as training courses
- Guideline for assisting the victims after disaster and rehabilitation, repairing public utilities

DRR integration concept in Thailand was presented by DDPM during the Regional Consultative Committee for Disaster Management (RCC) training course (21-25 Jun 2010) on Mainstreaming DRR into National and Sectoral Development Process (session - Financing Options on Mainstreaming DRR) and the International Workshop on People Centered Approach in Flood and Land Management in the Lower Mekong Basin: Sustained Implementation and Planning for Future Challenges at the Sub-National Levels was organized in Laung Prabang, Lao PDR (23-25 February 2011).

Output 4:

Selected relevant authorities and other stakeholders in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand have enhanced practical knowledge in flood preparedness and emergency management (trainings linked to output 1, 2 and 3).

Indicator 4:

By the end of phase II, 50% of the relevant staff of relevant institutions in 18 districts (district and commune level) and at least 7 provinces (provincial level) of all riparian countries gained additional practical knowledge in at least one field related to disaster risk reduction or emergency management.

Key Activity 4:

Build capacity at provincial, district and commune level based on documented needs assessments.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 4.1 - Develop an approach on how to identify training needs (knowledge, skills and attitudes) while working with authorities and other stakeholders.

Link to Activity 4.2

Activity 4.2 - Conduct and document training needs assessment.

The training need assessment questionnaire was developed and reviewed by DDPM and TNMC to understand training needs of the local authorities on the development and implementation of flood preparedness program, integration into development planning and awareness training.

Questionnaires were distributed to provincial line departments in Nakhon Phanom province and local government official in the target Tambon Administrative Organizations (TAOs) in Muang Nakhon Phanom and Tha Uthen districts. Although questionnaires were distributed twice to be filled by the target group, there were only 14 collected questionnaires which could be used for assessment. The results of the assessment shows that capacity building on emergency preparedness, disaster response, GIS on planning, use of hazard maps, community preparedness, flood response exercise/drill, and flood early warning were required.

Most of the respondents have never attended any training on **Public Awareness Raising** and Training of Trainer before, but still have confident to be a trainer.

Based on the results, the information received might be too limited and not cover the whole target group and needs. Anyway, the respondents are representatives from local government officials and communities which know well the needs of the target areas so that information received was reliable at certain level. Therefore, aside from the questionnaires, the information additional discussions with national and local authorities were further analyzed together with additional consultation in the target areas for the best results of the assessment.

Regarding the discussion with DDPM and Provincial DPM of Nakhon Phanom concerning the training needs, it was suggested that capacity building of community on disaster prevention and mitigation would help the community to be able to prepare and protect themselves and their neighbour communities from disasters and minimize lost of their lives and properties. In addition, the provincial DPM helped TAOs to develop new Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan at sub-district level based on the new template. The training would also support the 2 target TAOs of Tha Khor and None Tan to finalize new Tambon Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plans and raised awareness of the communities on flood risk reduction.

Therefore, there were training needs identified for Nakhon Phanom; i) the training on public awareness raising, and ii) community based training on disaster prevention and mitigation.

Activity 4.3 - Based on needs assessments, develop training courses on the development and implementation of flood preparedness programs, the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management into development planning, creating and implementing awareness campaigns, and on enhancing people's capacities for authorities and practitioner's organizations from all target districts in the four target countries.

Based on the training need assessment and additional discussions with national and local authorities, it was found that in Thailand, the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Academy of DDPM has its own capacity to develop training courses related to disaster management in the country. The Academy also has resource persons, equipments and facilities and its branches at regional level so that it was identified as a training institute in Thailand. The DDPM and its Academy organized trainings for provincial clusters and provincial DPM offices to develop the PDM plan (as per the standard template issued by the government) and the trainings to mobilize resources and funding from province and provincial cluster development plans. Therefore, the trainings and manuals on flood preparedness program and integration into development planning were already existed and facilitated by the government, only trainings related to awareness raising was required.

Based on the results of training need assessment and recommendation from local authorities, Tambon level trainings for community on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation were conducted

during 26-27 and 28-29 April 2010 in the 2 target TAOs in Nakhon Phanom as need based trainings. The trainings were participated by Community leaders and villagers from None Tan and Tha Khor TAOs and facilitated by training team from Nakhon Phanom provincial DPM using existing CBDRM standard modules developed by DDPM.

Regarding the Training Need Assessment (TNA), it was found that most of the respondents in the target areas have never participated in any training related to public awareness raising. Anyway, only training mentioned in the questionnaire under this topic was on CBDRM which was conducted by provincial DPM. Moreover, most of the correspondents has never led and facilitated the public awareness raising on flood risk reduction or else before. This results of the assessment matches with some discussion with provincial DPM of Nakhon Phanom, DDPM (Disaster Prevention Measures and Disaster Prevention Promotion Divisions), the DDPM Academy, Thai Red Cross, Save the Children Sweden and Chulalongkorn University that there was no training manual on public awareness available.

When asking about Training of Trainers (ToT) needs, the TNA also found that even most of the respondents had not been participated in the ToT training, they were confident to be a trainer. Based on further discussion with DDPM and DPM Nakhon Phanom to double check on the requirement of ToT, it was suggested that the ToT was not required since at the Central Level, DDPM and its Training Academy have capacity and course on ToT. DDPM also has 18 regional centers which serve as training center for the provinces nearby. The DDPM and its Academy delivered the course to regional center and provincial periodically which make the regional and provincial officials have training capacity on DM.

Regarding the above information, DDPM identified that training on public awareness was required. The Trainer Manual to conduct training on public awareness was then developed to be used widely for DDPM officials, DM organization and NGOs working on DM in Thailand.

The Training manual development process has been initiated by compiling IEC materials and training manuals from various organizations and NGOS working in Thailand. The project team met and discussed with DDPM, DDPM Academy, Save the Children Sweden, Thai Red Cross, Chulalongkorn University to seek information and their view on the initial drafts. The writeshop to review the 1st full draft document was organize on Thursday, 10th June 2010 at ADPC Office in participating of 12 representatives from TNMC, DDPM, DDPM Training Academy, DPM Nakhon Phanom, Save the Children Sweden, Thai Red Cross and ADPC Training Support Unit. The 5 Chapters of the draft manual was reviewed session by session, from title, objectives, time, training materials, expected outcomes, process, and content for trainers. Most of the participants gave technical comments which make the manual suitable for the users. All the comments were noted and used for revising the training manual and pilot tested in the training in Nakhon Phanom. The manual was then revised based on the pre-test and launched during the National Consultative Meeting on Flood Risk Reduction in Bangkok (1 Sep 2010).

The training manual covers subjects including:

Chapter 1: Disasters and Warning System

1.1 What is disaster? Types and effects of disasters to community

1.2 Community Risk Map

1.3 Monitoring and Early warning system

Chapter 2: Flood Preparedness

2.1 Cause and affects of flood

2.2 Preparedness: before, during and after floods

Chapter 3: Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction

1.1 Definitions and processes of public awareness

1.2 IEC material development for public awareness raising

Chapter 4 Networking and planning on public awareness for flood risk reduction

4.1 Public awareness planning for flood risk reduction in community

The manual and its curriculum was handed over to DDPM and used as one of training

Activity 4.4 - Conduct need-based trainings (on the job training and training courses) for relevant participants from provincial/district and commune levels based on priority needs arising from the implementation of flood preparedness programs, the integration of flood preparedness and emergency management into development planning, creating and implementing awareness campaigns, enhancing people's capacities etc.

Based on the results of training need assessment and recommendation from local authorities, the 1st need based training for community on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation were conducted during 26-27 and 28-29 April 2010 in the 2 target TAOs in Nakhon Phanom as need based trainings. The trainings were participated by Community leaders and villagers from None Tan and Tha Khor TAOs and facilitated by training team from Nakhon Phanom provincial DPM using existing CBDRM standard modules developed by DDPM.

The Provincial Training on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction was conducted in Nakhon Phanom as a pre-test of draft Public Awareness training modules (24-25 Jun 2010). The final version of the Public Awareness Training Manual was improved and finalized based on the pre-test and launched during the National Consultative Meeting on Flood Risk Reduction in Bangkok (1 Sep 2010).

The manual was handed over to DDPM. One thousand manuals were published and 500 delivered to DDPM and distributed internally and to its Academy and regional and provincial offices throughout the country. A National Training of Trainers (ToT) on Public Awareness was conducted by DPM Academy and Universities in Khon Kean province for DPM officials from 30 provinces along Mekong River and flood prone using Public Awareness manual and IEC materials developed under the project (15-16 Dec 2010).

Output 5:

A training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders has been developed in Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand – where sustainable organisations to do the training are available – a core group of trainers has been trained.

Indicator 5:

Each of the four riparian countries disposes of a training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders. After having identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained.

Key Activity 5:

Develop training manuals on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for relevant authorities and other stakeholders and train trainers in those countries where sustainable organisations to do the training are available.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 5.1 - Prepare and publish training manuals that are adapted to the specific situation in each of the four countries.

Link to and reported under Activity 4.3

Activity 5.2 - Develop ToT training curriculum

Link to and reported under Activity 4.3

Activity 5.3 - Identify at least one sustainable organization in each country to take over the training/capacity building.

From various sources, information of training institute and trainer database were compiled and documented. Link to and reported under Activity 5.4.

Activity 5.4 - Discuss the possible options for national training institutions with FMMP programme coordinator and chief technical advisor and jointly select one institution in each country.

Three Training institutes on DRR in Thailand were identified. The DDPM and its Academy were identified as the sustainable organizations in the country since they take care of DRR works and capacity building in Thailand.

Secondly, the Thai Red Cross (TRC) was also identified as a training institute in the country since its Relief and Community Health Bureau also has mandate to provide assistance on preparedness, response and relief to disaster victims and the underprivileged, offered community health services, First Aid, Health, and Relief Training and build capacity of the community.

Lastly, the Bureau of Resource Development and Hydrology is identified as a training institution under the control of Department of Water Resources (DWR) which responsible for management in the Early Warning System for flood prone and land slide prone area especially in the steep and plateau area. The bureau provides training and practical practice in monitoring, supporting information, and raising awareness related to flood prone and landslide prone to key persons of DWR both national and provincial level as well as relevant local people. Additionally, the bureau also focuses on the application of an innovation and contemporary technology in order to monitoring current situation and maximizing benefit for preventing and reducing in disaster.

Activity 5.5 - Conduct ToT trainings for relevant authorities and stakeholders.

Based on the training need assessment, Training Manual and modules on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction was developed and reviewed in consultation with DDPM, DDPM Academy, Save the Children Sweden, Thai Red Cross, Chulalongkorn University and Ministry of Public Health and pre-tested during the Provincial Training on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction in Nakhon Phanom province (24-25 Jun 2010). Thousand copies of the Training Manual on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction with DVD were published and 500 copies were handed over to DDPM for widely distribution in Thailand (Sep 2010). The training curriculum on FPP development and integration were already existed at DDPM.

A National Training of Trainers (ToT) on Public Awareness was conducted by DPM Academy and Universities in Khon Kean province for DPM officials from 30 provinces along Mekong River and flood prone using Public Awareness manual and IEC materials developed under the project (15-16 Dec 2010).

Output 6:

Relevant authorities and other stakeholders of all four riparian countries exchanged their knowledge and experience in flood preparedness and emergency management.

Indicator 6:

At least 4 national and 1 regional workshops on knowledge sharing have been conducted, and 8 additional good practice documents produced and disseminated.

Key Activity 6:

Facilitate the organization of national and regional workshops and to produce and disseminate good practice documents in all four riparian countries.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 6.1 - Organize in cooperation with the National Mekong Committees one regional workshop on flood preparedness and emergency management involving MRC member countries and GMS countries.

International Workshop on People Centered Approach in Flood and Land Management in the Lower Mekong Basin: Sustained Implementation and Planning for Future Challenges at the Sub-National Levels was organized in Luang Prabang, Lao PDR (23-25 February 2011).

Activity 6.2 - Support the riparian countries to organize national workshops.

The National Workshops of all countries were combined with the International Workshop held in Luang Prabang (23-25 Feb 2011).

Activity 6.3 - Identify, document and disseminate good practices on flood preparedness and emergency management in the Mekong Delta.

The 7 Safer Communities good practice document (vol. 9-16) were published (May 2011).

Activity 6.4 - Produce and distribute film/VCD on the key project activities, experiences and good practices.

Film , 'When the Mekong Rises' was updated by adding contents from Thailand and Lao PDR and translated into 4 country languages.

The FMMP Component 4 webpage was improved. Documents and project implementation details are available at www.adpc.net/FPP.

Output 7:

Trans-boundary province to province cooperation in flood preparedness and emergency management has been deepened.

Indicator 7:

2 joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness have been developed, discussed and agreed upon between neighbouring trans-boundary provinces (Lao PDR-Thailand and Cambodia-Vietnam).

Key Activity 7:

Facilitate the development of joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness (addressing among others village to village and district to district cooperation as well as gender issues) in neighbouring trans-boundary provinces.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 7.1 - Facilitate the development of joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness in neighboring provinces in Lao PDR and Thailand.

Activity 7.2: In both cases, ensure that trans-boundary village to village as well as district to district measures will be included in the emergency plan.

Activity 7.3: Ensure that the development of the joint plans is based on a gender analysis and that the contents (measures) reflect the gender situation on the ground

Activity 7.4: Encourage and facilitate the dissemination of the developed/established procedure to other trans-boundary areas.

Internal meeting of relevant offices of Nakhon Phanom to discuss trans-boundary cooperation with Khammoaune province was organized in Nakhon Phanom (19 Jul 2010).

Draft of the Joint Plan Template between Nakhon Phanom and Khammouane was prepared in English, Thai and Lao and shared with both countries for comments.

The bilateral Trans-boundary Cooperation meeting on Flood Preparedness and Emergency Assistance between Provincial Disaster Management Committee, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR and Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Office and Team, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand was held on 10th November 2010 at Thakek, Khammaoune province. The two provinces which has limited institutional setup for trans boundary assistance (although they cooperate each other) have reviewed the joint cooperation plan with following key cooperation areas:

- *Establishment of the information sharing and coordination center,*
- *Training of Trainers,*
- *Field trip or education tour and*
- *Disaster drill.*

Due to limitation of budget on the above areas of cooperation and the concern of country security, both provinces agreed not to sign on the draft joint plan. Anyway, both sides found opportunity on possible cooperation which could be proceeded without signing the joint plan includes;

- 1) Continuing information exchange which has been shared so far;
- 2) Setting up Provincial Information Sharing and Coordination Team and focal points (Khammouane Provincial Labour & Social Welfare Office and Nakorn Phanom Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Office as focal points);
- 3) Sharing information on early warning; and
- 4) Sharing information on tributary water discharge in case of exceeding maximum storage level

The cooperation on training of trainers and field trips/education tour could be implemented in case budget is available so that both sides agreed to discuss in detail in case of available budget case by case.

For the disaster drill, concerning country security and relevant laws which needs to be careful and it is beyond the provincial governors decision, MRC and ADPC proposed that both provinces should consider conducting the table top exercise instead of disaster drill and volunteered for technical assistance support and training and finding budget.

Both sides agreed to report the trans-boundary cooperation on flood preparedness and emergency assistance to provincial governors and bring this issue for discussion as an agenda of the regular border committee meeting which is conducted once every three years.

Specific concept notes (Joint Evacuation Drill and Study Tour) as part of the trans-boundary cooperation between Khammouane and Nakhon Phanom were developed and shared with TNMC to find funding support opportunity from various sources.

Output 8:

In each of the three riparian countries Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Thailand an assessment of the national framework of awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, flood preparedness programs, and development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management,

Indicator 8:

Assessments and recommendations for improvement of the national framework of awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, flood preparedness programs, and development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in all member states.

Key Activity 8:

Develop and conduct assessment of existing capacities and need to mainstream the flood risk reduction activities in the three countries

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Activity 8.1 - In each member state assesses the national framework of:

- **Awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods,**
- **Flood preparedness programs, and by using the experience from phase I (where applicable) and II, lessons learnt discussed at national and regional meetings and by doing additional analysis.**

Activity 8.2 - Propose recommendations on how to improve the national framework to further enhance the mainstreaming of the said activities.

The National Framework Assessment has its aim to give a short overview over the national frame-conditions of Flood Management, give an abstract over what has been done and what have been the outcomes and impacts of Component 4 and drag all of this together in chapters with recommendations on what can be done by government organizations and other actors to ensure as much sustainability as possible.

National framework assessment in Thailand was conducted by a National Consultant by interviewing ADPC project team to understand nature of the project and implementation activities in the target areas and the interviewing with DDPM to understand the planning policy in Thailand, existing mechanism and system of the country related to flood and disaster management and impacts of project as well as comments. VDO clips interviewed the stakeholders and beneficiaries in Thailand (derived from film updating process) were shared with the Consultant for more information. The report consists of assessment and recommendations of the general institutional framework of the country, flood preparedness plans, cross-boarder cooperations, training of trainers and public awareness raising. The national framework assessment report was reviewed by ADPC, DDPM, TNMC and MRC.

4. EVALUATION OF ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The FMMP objective of component 4 (flood emergency management strengthening) is: Emergency management systems in the Riparian countries are more effectively dealing with Mekong floods. The objective of the Project promoted by the financial contribution is *"Relevant authorities and other stakeholders in all riparian countries have enhanced capacities in flood preparedness and emergency management"*.

In Thailand, achievement against the 8 main outputs as per its indicators is summarized as follows:

Indicator of Output 1:

3 Months after the end of phase II, 50% of the population in 2 districts in Nakhon Phanom province is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods.

The IEC materials related to flood preparedness and emergency management were collected from various sources. Set of IEC materials were reviewed, re-published and distributed for schools and communities in the target areas as well as distributed widely during the national and global campaigns in the country to raise awareness.

The public awareness activities decided by participants who attended the public awareness training for flood risk reduction in Nakhon Phanom (as a pre-test of the draft public awareness manual and

its training modules) including school flood safety campaigns, meeting, trainings for school children and evacuation drills were conducted by local authorities at province and sub-district levels, in schools and in communities using IEC materials produced, which helped raising awareness of teachers, children, community as well as the local authorities to aware of flood risks and have basic understanding on what to do before, during and after floods.

The 8 flood information boards installed in target communities and schools in partnership with the TAOs can also help transferring flood safety messages to school children and communities.

The training of trainers on public awareness for flood risk reduction organized the DPM Academy and universities also helped building capacity of provincial authorities in 30 flood prone provinces to involve awareness raising issue into their existing work and replicate the activities in their provinces.

The launch of the training manual on public awareness on flood risk reduction (FRR) in Bangkok, Thailand has drawn a huge attention from the DDPM leadership. The manual symbolized multi-stakeholder consultation and cooperation on public awareness on flood risk reduction. Wider outreach and institutionalization of the manual is being done through the public awareness activities of the DDPM and the Ministry of Education.

Indicator of Output 2:

By the end of phase II, flood preparedness programs have been developed and/or implemented by the responsible authorities in at least 2 districts in Nakhon Phanom province, Same as indicator 1

In Thailand the disaster/flood risk reduction planning mechanism is well in place. Provincial DDM has capacity and resources in DRR.

Since the flood preparedness planning (as part of the disaster prevention and mitigation (multi-hazard) plan) and implementation has been done and led by DDPM, Component 4 project only gave technical inputs along the planning development processes when national and Nakhon Phanom provincial plans were developed.

The new national disaster prevention and mitigation plan (2010-2014) was developed and launched in November 2009. Template and guideline for DPM planning development at provincial level were developed and used as standard format for the country. Trainings for DPM officials at regional and provincial levels were conducted by DDPM and its Academy to prepare the new plan in line with the new national plan using the new template.

The provincial disaster prevention and mitigation plan of Nakhon Phanom was developed based on the new PDM plan template provided by DDPM and launched in April 2010. The new DPM template (similar to province template) was provided to districts and TAOs and the provincial DPM office of Nakhon Phanom has its roles to assist DPM planning development process at district and tambon levels. At community level, the CBDRM plan of each village will be developed through CBDRM process and facilitated by provincial DPM and TAOs.

The inputs from project team during the public hearing of the new national plan and provincial DPM planning development were incorporated in the new plans. In addition, the need based training for community on disaster prevention and mitigation in 2 target TAOs also support both sub-districts and communities to prepare the new plans as well as its implementation in the areas.

Based on the assessment from the field visits and consultation with local authorities a “Living with Floods” concept would be appropriate approach in dealing with complex situation of floods in the areas.

However, while the provincial DPM is strong, further capacity building at the district and sub-district level have been identified for further strengthening. Existing provincial training capacity needs to be tapped.

Indicator of Output 3:

By the end of phase II, flood preparedness and emergency management have been significantly integrated in at least 1 provincial development plan per country and 2 district development plans in each of these provinces by the responsible authorities

At the beginning of the FEMS project, the importance of DRR integration into development planning at national and local levels was discussed with DDPM, especially the Policy Planning Bureau who has roles and responsibilities on DRR policy and planning and developing the DPM plans at national and local levels. Therefore, during the public hearing workshop for developing the national disaster prevention and mitigation plan (2010-2014), ADPC and DDPM project team were invited to participate in the meeting and provided comments on integration issues. The comments were incorporated in the new national plan and template of the DPM plans at all level.

Guideline manual on integrating disaster prevention and mitigation into provincial and provincial cluster was developed and issued by DDPM (Policy Planning Bureau) in August 2009 and training courses were conducted to DPM officials at regional and provincial levels throughout the country (Jan-Feb 2010). During the planning development period, the project team and provincial DPM also discussed the integration issue and make sure that the new plans at all levels should be integrated into the local development plans.

All the progress as well as related documents of DRR integration was discussed and shared with the project team.

Indicator of Output 4:

By the end of phase II, 50% of the relevant staff of relevant institutions in 2 districts (district and commune level) in Nakhon Phanom province gained additional practical knowledge in at least one field related to disaster risk reduction or emergency management.

Indicator of Output 5:

A training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders. After having identified sustainable organizations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers in Thailand has been trained.

Since DDPM and its Academy has their own capacity (resource persons, modules, training courses and facilities) at national, regional and provincial levels, the specific ToT on trainer skills were not

required. The DDPM also developed new national DPM plan and template of the provincial plan as well as guideline on integration of DRR into provincial and provincial cluster development planning and use as standard format throughout the country. Therefore, only training manual on public awareness was required in Thailand.

The training manual was developed and reviewed with important inputs from DRR agencies in Thailand including DDPM, DWR, TRC, Save the Children Sweden, Chulalongkorn University, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education and ADPC training Unit. The manual was pre-tested in Nakhon Phanom and improved accordingly. The training manual was handed over to DDPM to be used as one of the normal trainings at national, regional and provincial levels.

After the handover of the training manual, the DDPM and its regional Academy in Khon Kaen organized ToT training for provincial DPM officials in 30 flood prone provinces. The regional Academy also invited resource persons from local universities to deliver the sessions.

Indicator of Output 6:

At least 1 national and 1 regional workshops on knowledge sharing have been conducted, and 1-2 additional good practice documents produced and disseminated.

National workshops were combined with the regional workshop due to budget limit. International Workshop on People Centered Approach in Flood and Land Management in the Lower Mekong Basin: Sustained Implementation and Planning for Future Challenges at the Sub-National Levels was organized in Laung Prabang, Lao PDR (23-25 February 2011) in participation of the Mekong River Basin countries,

The 7 Safer Communities good practice document (vol. 9-16) were published (May 2011).

Film , ‘When the Mekong Rises’ was updated by adding contents from Thailand and Lao PDR and translated into 4 country languages.

The FMMP Component 4 webpage was improved. Documents and project implementation details are available at www.adpc.net/FPP.

Indicator of Output 7:

1 joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness have been developed, discussed and agreed upon between neighbouring trans-boundary provinces (Lao PDR-Thailand)

Trans-boundary meeting between Khammouane and Nakhorn Phanom has been conducted with broad participation from both provinces and also lower level administrations in October 2010. It has been agreed that “through this cooperation both sides aim to jointly prevent potential damage and loss and minimize any adverse impacts from flood and other related disasters that will directly contribute to the advancement of socio-economic development of both provinces and the regions as a whole. This will be a good example of trans-boundary cooperation for the border provinces between Lao PDR and Thailand.”

The joint plan on cross-boarder cooperation between the two countries were draft and captured fields of future cooperation including:

- Information and coordination sharing (especially on water-levels, information on release of water from dams and weather forecasting)
- Training of Trainers
- Academic seminars
- Study tours /field trips
- Disaster drill

Anyway, there have been some institutional difficulties for both sides cooperation. There is some uncertainty by governors to sign any treaties which could entail longer-term responsibilities due to currently the Thai constitution is facing some changes. In addition, the nature of cross-border cooperation is sensitive area for the national security.

While in the current set-up the cooperation is solely between the provinces, some of the agreed areas of cooperation (e.g. disaster drills) fall within the area of responsibility of various ministries. The International Agreement is therefore beyond provincial governors' decision and should be submitted for consideration and decided by Ministerial level and approved by Parliament. For these reasons there has not yet been signed a plan (only minutes of meeting are available). Also the implementation has hardly started, which is partly because of lack of budget on both sides.

Indicator of Output 8:

Assessments and recommendations for improvement of the national framework of

a) awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods,

b) flood preparedness programs, and

c) development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in Thailand

In Thailand, the core activities of the project have not been the Flood Preparedness Plans and integration. The government already has well-functioning Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plans which are integrated into development planning process. Component 4 has only given some technical inputs to these plans but not actually organized planning processes.

The main focus was therefore to support national level on capacity building for local governments and awareness-raising campaigns for the local population in target districts of Nakorn Phanom province, and facilitation of the trans-boundary cooperation between neighbour provinces (Khammouane-Nakhon Phanom) based on previous discussion on possible cooperation.

The national framework assessment was done through a series of interviews with project team, national and local partners and beneficiaries. Assessment and recommendations for improvement of the national framework of each topic are provided in the report.

5. INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENT

Indicator (1)	Status quo achievement (in words) (2)	Findings from the monitoring (in words) (3)	Achievement (In %) (4)	Corrective action/ necessary measures (5)
<p>1. 50% of the population in 18 districts in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries is aware of risks caused by floods and has a basic understanding of how to react at household level before, during and after floods.</p>	<p>The public awareness activities were successfully implemented. This included the Provincial Training on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction, school flood safety campaigns in the target schools, evacuation drills, publication and distribution of IEC materials, linking DRR activities into school curricular developed by MoE and DDPM, installation of bill boards and promotion of public and private partnership.</p> <p>The activity has an impact on people awareness at household level in the target areas.</p>	<p>RBM was not conducted at the time of completing the public awareness activities.</p>	<p>The RBM could only be conducted twice in October 2009 and in March 2010. The RBM was conducted in selected numbers of villages and exact percentage of people's awareness was not therefore determined. From the project perspective it is certain that the activities contributed significantly to the increase of awareness of core number of the population in the most vulnerable villages.</p> <p>A good and innovative approaches have</p>	<p>Promote more initiatives in innovative approaches in public awareness by fully utilizing local traditions and wisdom to quickly reach the communities with better and understandable messages.</p> <p>Continue to geographically expand the activity as permanent non-structural measure of the district DMP Plan implementation. Conduct the activity in a culturally sound and cost-effective manner.</p>

			been practiced which formed a firm basis for future public awareness activity which would be included in the respective district annual FPP.	
2. By the end of phase II, flood preparedness programs have been developed and/or implemented by the responsible authorities in at least 18 districts [same as in indicator 1] in at least 7 provinces of all riparian countries.	The provincial and district DPM plans of Nakorn Phanom and the respective target districts are already existed. Identified priority activities were implemented.	RBM was not conducted at the time of completing the activity.	100% achievement	The DRR plan to further contextualise to local specific hazards.
3. By the end of phase II, flood preparedness and emergency management have been significantly integrated in at least 1 provincial development plan per country and 2 district development plans in each of these provinces by the responsible authorities in all four riparian countries.	The new provincial DPM plan included the integration The Nakorn Phanom assisted districts and TAOs to develop the disaster prevention and mitigation plans for districts and sub-district levels. The CBDRM training facilitates DPM planning development at community level in the country. The national government already issued integration guideline integrating DRR into national, provincial and district development plans. The DRR integration into development planning process was	RBM was not conducted at the time of completing the activity.	100% achievement	

	also written in the national DPM Plan (2010-2014).			
4. By the end of phase II, at least 50% of the relevant staff of relevant institutions in 18 districts (district and commune level) and at least 7 provinces (provincial level) of all riparian countries gained additional practical knowledge in at least one field related to disaster risk reduction or emergency management.	The TNA was conducted at provincial and district levels, participated by TAO leaders. The subjects are on FRR public awareness and CBDRR.	RBM was not conducted at the time of completing the activity.	Completed.	To further expand the activities in other needed communities.
5. Each of the four riparian countries disposes of a training manual on flood preparedness and emergency management adapted to national conditions for all relevant authorities and other stakeholders. After having identified sustainable organisations to do the training, a core group of 5 trainers per country has been trained.	<p>Training Manual and modules on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction was developed and reviewed in consultation with DDPM, DDPM Academy, Save the Children Sweden, Thai Red Cross, Chulalongkorn University and Ministry of Public Health and pre-tested during the Provincial Training on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction in Nakorn Phanom province.</p> <p>The Training Manual on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction with DVD were published and handed over to DDPM for widely distribution in Thailand. The training curriculum</p>	Findings from the monitoring (in words) (3)	Achievement (In %) (4)	Corrective action/ necessary measures (5)

	<p>on FPP development and integration were already existed at DDPM.</p> <p>A National Training of Trainers (ToT) on Public Awareness was conducted by DPM Academy and Universities in Khon Kean province for DPM officials from 30 provinces along Mekong River and flood prone using Public Awareness manual and IEC materials developed under the project</p> <p>the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Academy of DDPM has its own capacity to develop training courses related to disaster management in the country. The Academy also has resource persons, equipments and facilities and its branches at regional level so that it was identified as a training institute in Thailand.</p>			
6. At least 4 national and 1 regional workshops on knowledge sharing have been conducted, and 8 additional good practice documents produced and disseminated.	Reported in the regional activities	Reported in the regional activities	Reported in the regional activities	Reported in the regional activities
7. 2 joint plans for flood emergency assistance and improved flood preparedness have been developed, discussed and agreed upon	Trans-boundary meetings between Nakorn Phanom and Khammouane provinces were held with participations of high ranking officials from the two provinces and the TNMCS and LNMCS.	No evaluation done because of the absence of RBM.	The trans-boundary meetings were held and agreed minutes of the meetings showed their commitments to	Both, PDDPM of Nakorn Phanom and PDMC of Khammouane to explore the legal framework that could make practical trans-boundary cooperation

<p>between neighbouring trans-boundary provinces (Lao PDR-Thailand and Cambodia-Vietnam).</p>	<p>Due to legal requirements and limitations of the relevant provincial DM authorities a proposed joint plan could not be endorsed. Instead the key cooperation areas will be proposed by PDDPM of Nakorn Phanom and PDMC of Khammouane to the provincial authorities for including in future cooperation agenda.</p> <p>In addition, a draft joint plan has been prepared and shared with both provinces.</p> <p>In order to prepare a basis for immediate cooperation several concept documents were prepared and submitted to the NMCs for seeking funding for implementation, i.e. concept documents on simulation exercise training, exchange of visit, etc.</p>		<p>continue and pursuit the cooperation at the highest level of provincial authorities in the future.</p> <p>The cooperation areas have been refined and better understanding of trans-boundary cooperation has been reached which formed a good basis for including the flood preparedness and emergency management into regular agenda of the provincial cooperation.</p>	<p>possible focusing on provincial cooperation context.</p> <p>This can start with a downscale cooperation at lower level such as district where informal collaboration is much practical and easy to pursuit. This good example of district cooperation does already exist between That Phanom and Nongbok districts.</p>
<p>8. Assessments and recommendations for improvement of the national framework of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, - flood preparedness programs, and 	<p>An assessment for the improvement of the national framework was conducted which identified key strengths to be maintained and challenges in the future implementation of the three key activities initiated by the projects namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - awareness-raising and enhancing of people's capacities in dealing with floods, 	<p>No evaluation done because of the absence of RBM.</p>	<p>The assessment report was completed. The assessment process involved key stakeholders who were involved in the project implementation and are in charge in the</p>	<p>For the sustainability and outreach of the FEMS's work it should however be analyzed how to advertise the approach to places outside of the target-areas and in ideal to the whole of Thailand. A limiting factor to this is certainly the availability of funds. One crucial idea to</p>

<p>- development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in all member states.</p>	<p>- flood preparedness programs, and - development plans containing flood preparedness and emergency management have been done/provided in Lao PDR.</p>		<p>maintenance of the future activities initiated by the project.</p>	<p>raise the availability of such funds might be to combine the responsibilities for compensation payments and awareness-raising at one single institution.</p>
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6. STATUS OF INDICATOR ACHIEVEMENT AND RESULTS PER COUNTRY, PROVINCE AND DISTRICT

Area	Status of cooperation	Biggest challenge	Corrective action
1. Thailand			
National	Cooperation and coordination between DWR and DDPM went well. The TNMC and DWR provides coordination and facilitation support in implementing project activities at national level and sometimes with province. TNMC also provides useful comments on project work plans and activities. DDPM played lead roles to give guidance to the DPM provincial office on project activity implementation and participated in all events in the field. Both DWR and DDPM provided inputs to all documents developed under the project (IEC materials, training manual, etc). DDPM worked with its Academy to coordinate with local universities and organize the training of trainers in Khon Kean.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Execution started behind the initial schedule due to the delay in signing Partnership Framework Agreement and - Since the project activities were related to mandate of various bureaus and division in DDPM, DDPM focal points tried to call for internal meeting among DDPM bureau to set up project implementation committee, but it was no happened - Long process in issuing letters from national level to start implementing some activities in the field 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work closely with Nakhon Phanom provincial DPM office - DPM provincial office to take lead in implementing the project - Sent invitation letters to both DDPM and Provincial Governors to fasten the process
Provincial	The Nakhon Phanom provincial DPM office takes the lead roles in planning and implementing the project in the field. It has resource persons and capacity to conduct trainings. DPM provincial office also provided coordination roles at the provincial, sub-district and commune levels and schools and assisted them to conduct all the activities in the field. It also has good relationship with the TAOs and line departments which ease the activity implementation. The Provincial DPM office and the Provincial Governor also helped fasten the implementation and progress in the field.		
Sub-district (Tambon)	The 2 target sub-districts of Tha Khor (Muang district) and None Tan (Tha Uthen district) played very important roles when implemented any activities		

	<p>in the field. TAOs helped inviting Civil Defence Volunteers, village heads, villagers to participate in the trainings/meetings and provide free venues and equipments for any trainings/meetings. The Head of TAOs always participated actively in the trainings. Schools, Civil Defense Volunteers and villagers in the target sub-districts are also active and have good cooperation in participating in the activities.</p>		
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7. STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS RENDERED

7.1 Contributions by the MRCS/FMMP

Target:

- To ensure coordination between FMMP components.
- To facilitate information sharing and smooth communications and coordination with NMCs in the four MRC member countries
- To provide support in project implementation
- To participate in meetings and workshops at local levels

Actual:

- Regular FMMP Program Coordination Committee (PCC) Meeting held
- The quarterly reports shared with the NMCs

7.2 Contributions by TNMC and DDPM

For TNMC

Target:

- Ensure that project implementation in the four MRC member countries are effectively coordinated.
- Support/participate in provincial/district activities/workshops.
- Coordinate the project implementation with concerned line agencies
- Ensure the smooth and cooperative implementation of the FMMP Component 4
- Work closely with the project to organize the national and regional knowledge, experiences and lesson learnt workshop
- Assist with the coordination and participate in the Results Based Monitoring (RBM) processes.
- National FMMP Coordinator will serve as Focal point for coordination and facilitation

Actual:

- Provide guidance and comments on project activities planning and implementation
- Support and participate in meetings/workshops at national and regional levels
- National FMMP Coordinator provide coordination and facilitation with MRCS, other NMCs and DDPM and its provincial office in implementing project activities
- Work closely with the project to organize International Workshop to share knowledge, lessons learnt and experiences

For DDPM

Target:

- To ensure the project implementation in the four MRC member countries are effectively implemented.
- To co-operate and conduct meetings and workshops at different levels.

Actual:

- Take the lead role as key implementer of the project
- Provide guidance and instruction well as technical support to provincial office and local authorities in the ground implementation of the project
- Take the lead role in associating the line ministries to integrate flood preparedness and flood emergency management into development planning processes and framework
- Take the lead role in working closely with line ministries, DRR partners to develop the national guideline for integration flood preparedness and emergency management into development plan

- Assist Provincial DPM to develop and validate the provincial PDM plan templates
- Take a lead role in developing training curriculum, planning and delivery of training
- Assist with the coordination and participate in the Result Based Monitoring (RBM) processes.

7.3 Contributions by GTZ

Target: To maintain the mechanism of conducting regular information sharing process between GTZ, MRC and ADPC.

Actual: Regular information sharing is being facilitated. The RBM system has been organized and initial monitoring information has been collected.

8. RECOMMENDED ACTION (REFERRING TO SECTION 7)

8.1 Consequences and action required by the Recipient – ADPC

- Together with the FMMP, NMCs and NDMOs and its sub-national authorities and other partners, to implement the ground activities and mobilise resources for.
- To apply a monitoring mechanism to systematically monitor the progress of implementation in accordance with the RBM requirement and to participate in the RBM monitoring.

8.2 Consequences and action required by the GTZ

- To maintain the mechanism to conduct regular information sharing process between GTZ, MRC and ADPC.

8.3 Consequences and action required by MRCS/FMMP

- To ensure coordination between FMMP components, MRCS, NMCs, NDMOs and ADPC.
- To facilitate information sharing with NMCs.
- To provide support in project implementation.
- To participate in the project implementation events at different levels.

8.4 Consequences and action required by the TNMC

- To provide coordination support to the project implementation
- To support/participate in flood preparedness program implementation.
- To participate in project events as required.

8.5 Consequences and action required by the DDPM

- To coordinate and implement the project activities
- To provide technical and political support and guidance to provincial DPM office in the ground implementation
- To play the key roles in coordinating with other line ministries

ANNEXES

- Annex 01: Partnership Framework Statement for Thailand
- Annex 02: Amendment of Partnership Framework Statement for Thailand
- Annex 03: Letter of Agreement between ADPC and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Academy – Training on Trainer on Public Awareness for Flood Risk Reduction in Khon Kaen
- Annex 04: Public Awareness Training in Nakhon Phanom
- Annex 05: Concept Note on Transboundary Cooperation between Khammouane and Nakhon Phanom
- Annex 06: Concept Note on Capacity Building for Community on Disaster Prevention
- Annex 07: Concept Note on Joint Evacuation Drill As part of the Trans-boundary
- Annex 08: Concept Note on Training of Trainer on Public Awareness
- Annex 09: Concept Note on Field Visit and Study Tour As part of the Trans-boundary
- Annex 10: Flood Information Billboard in Nakhon Phanom under FEMS II Project
- Annex 11: Trans-boundary Joint Plan on Flood Preparedness and Emergency Assistance between Khammouane Province, Lao PDR and Nakhon Phanom Province, Thailand
- Annex 12: ADPC Meeting Notes
- Annex 13: ADPC Meeting with DDPM
- Annex 14: Minutes Of Meeting on International Workshop on People Centered Approach in Flood and Land Management in the Mekong Basin, Luang Prabang Province, Lao PDR
- Annex 15: National Consultative Meeting On Public Awareness For Flood Risk Reduction In Thailand
- Annex 16: Minutes Of Meeting On Trans-Boundary Cooperation On Flood Preparedness And Emergency Assistance Between Provincial Disaster Mangement Committee, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR And Provincial Disaster Prevention An Mitigation Office And Team, Nakhon Phanom, Thailand
- Annex 17: Mission Report-Nakhon Phanom RBM
- Annex 18: Mission Report-Nakhon Phanom
- Annex 19: Mission Report-SFSP campaign PPP meeting
- Annex 20: Need based training Report in Nakhon Phanom
- Annex 21: List of Potential Training Institution in Thailand
- Annex 22: Public Awareness campaigns & internal meeting on trans-boundary in Nakhon Phanom
- Annex 23: Meeting Report on Training Manual Review
- Annex 24: Beneficiary List for Thailand