Moving Towards a Sustainable Water and Climate Change Management After COVID-19































26 - 28 January 2022



(GMT+7 Bangkok)

APPLYING PRONE FIELDS FOR FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN CHAO PRAYA RIVER BASIN

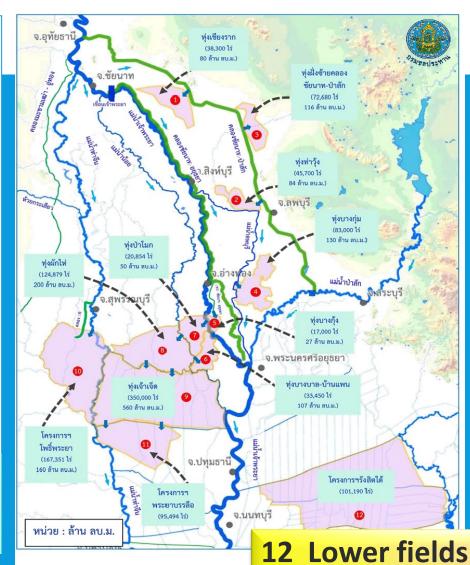


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 - The Royal Irrigation Department
 - Bangkok, Thailand
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13 PRONE FIELDS IN THE CHAO PRAYA RIVER BASIN

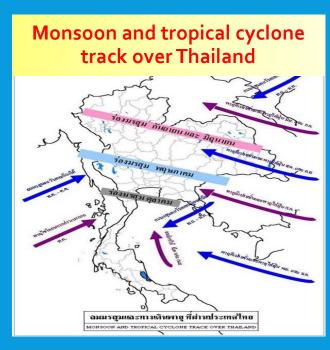


Total capacity to divert amount of water of 1,454 million m3 to 13 prone fields

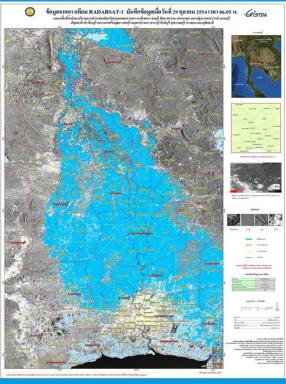


TWO FACTORS CAUSE THE FLOOD PROBLEMS

- 1. The characteristic of the land is a low terrain of more than 224,000 ha (1.4 million rai)
- 2. The average rainfalls is 1,374 mm. per year influenced by monsoons during rainy season each year.







OBJECTIVES

To alleviate flooding in the Chao Phraya River Basin by using the concept of water retention in the flood-prone fields.

To reduce the amount of water in the Chao Phraya River Basin.

To earlier shift the crop calendar, normally started around May to June while the harvesting period begins from late August to September.

CAPACITY OF THE 13 PRONE FIELDS

No	Fields	Provinces	Area (Ha)	water volume (million m3)
1	Chiang Rak	Chainat, Nakorn Sawan, Singha buri	6128	80
2	Tha Wung	Lop buri	7312	84
3	Left Chainat-Pasak	Lop buri	11628.80	116
4	Bang Kum	Ayutthaya, Saraburi, Lop buri	13280	130
5	Bang Kung	Ayutthaya	2720	27

6

Bang Ban-Baan Pan 5352 107 Ayutthaya 50 **Pamok** Ayutthaya 3336.64

Pakhai Ayutthaya, Suphan buri 19980.64 200 8 9 Chaochet Ayutthaya, Suphan buri 56000 500 Suphan buri 26776.16 160 **10** Pho Praya

Praya Banlue Nakorn Prathom, Nonthaburi, Pathumthani, Ayutthaya 15279.04 100 m3/sec 11 **South Rangsit** Pathumthani 16190.4 80 m3/sec 12 **Bang Rakam** Phitsanulok, Sukhothai 42,400 400 13

226,383.68

1900

Total

THE CHAO PHRAYA RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN IN THE DRY SEASON OF 2021

ผลการเพาะปลูกพื้นที่ลุ่มต่ำ 13 ทุ่ง ณ วันที่ 15 ก.ย.64

ที	พื้นที่สุ่มต่ำ	พื้นที่รับน้ำ (ไร่)	เพาะปลูกแล้ว (ไร่)	% เพาะปลูก	เก็บเกี่ยว (ใร่)	% เก็บเกี่ยว (จากผลการปลูก)
1	ทุ่งบางระกำ	265,000	265,000	100.00%	265,000	100.00%
2	ทุ่งเชียงราก	38,300	37,961	99.11%	28,740	75.71%
3	ทุ่งท่ารุ้ง	45,700	42,181	92.30%	13,989	33.16%
4	ทุ่งฝั่งข้ายคลองชัยนาท- บำสัก	72,680	72,590	99.88%	17,553	24.18%
5	ทุ่งบางกุ่ม	83,000	73,978	89.13%	59,023	79.78%
6	ทุ่งบางกุ้ง	17,000	13,000	76,47%	6,700	51.54%
7	ทุ่งบางบาล - บ้านแพน	33,450	24,602	73.55%	22,367	90.92%
8	ทุ่งป่าโมก	20,854	20,854	100.00%	20,442	98.02%
9	ทุ่งผักให่	120,248	113,972	94.78%	113,839	99.88%
10	ทุ่งเจ้าเจ็ด	350,000	302,034	86.30%	286,456	94.84%
11	โครงการๆโพธิ์พระยา	167,351	154,243	92.17%	135,622	87.93%
12	โครงการฯพระยาบรรสือ	95,494	83,348	87.28%	71,197	85.42%
13	โครงการๆรังสิตใต้	101,190	85,450	100.00%	85,45	100.00%
าวม 1,410,267		1,289,213	91.42%	1,126,378	87.37%	



FLOOD SITUATION IN CHAO PRAYA RIVER BASIN YEAR 2021

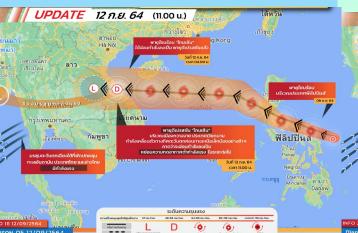
Problems

- 1. Depression "Conson" (12 Sept. 21)
- 2. Depression "Tien Mu" (24-25 Sept. 21)
- 3. Depression "Kompasu" (14-15 Oct. 21)

Strom	Rainfalls (mm)
Conson	2,400-2,500
Tien Mu	
Kompasu	1,100-1,200
Total	3,500-3,700

Infrastructure	Capacity (m3/sec.)	
Pasak	1,207	

Conson (as 12/9/21)



Tien Mu (as of 24/9/21)



Kompasu (as of 15/10/21)



Pasak Reservoir

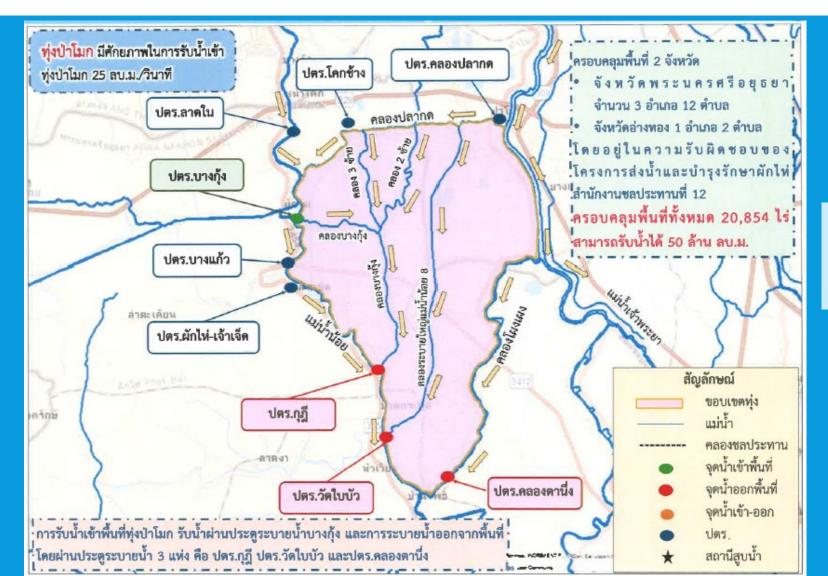


TWO MAJOR PROTESTS

- 1. Bang Kung field: to open the water regulating gates draining to a prone-field in Chao Praya river basin.
- 2. Chao Chet prone-field: to open the regulating gates to lower flood level in.



BANG KUNG FIELD



Bang Kung Field covers 3336.64 Ha.

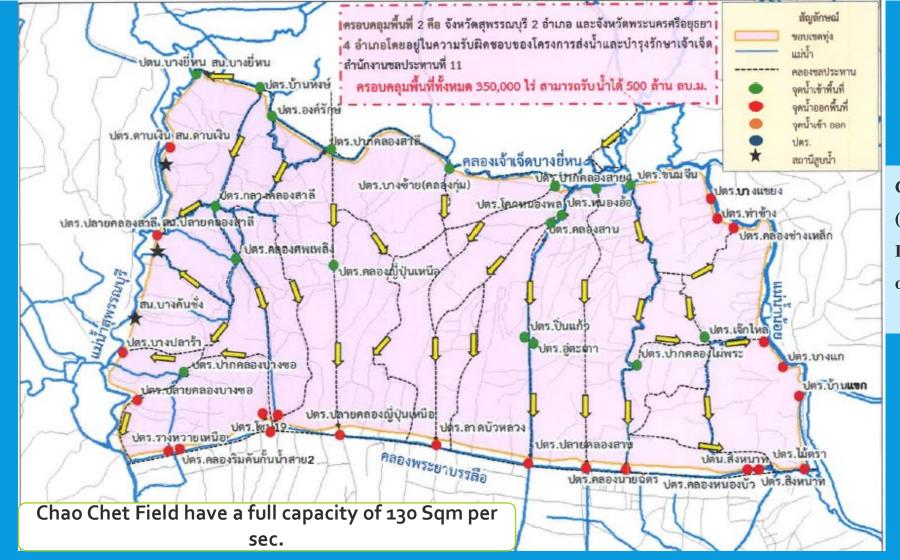
(20,854 Rai)

It can retain 50 million m3 of water.

TWO MAJOR PROTESTS



CHAO CHET FIELD



Chao Chet Field covers 56,000 Ha. (350,000 Rai)

It can retain 500 million m3 of water.

TWO MAJOR PROTESTS



THREE LESSONS FROM FLOOD-PRONE FIELDS MANAGEMENT IN 2021

- 1. Increase water storage by diverting from another reservoir and supplying to the 13 fields via a closed water supply system to start planting in late dry season of April.
- 2. Negotiation is required with community leaders between the upper and lower fields to optimize the equality
- 3. The compensation criteria should be reviewed to reflect the real cost. The compensation rate, at 251.5 USD per ha (1,331 THB per rai), does not cover the investment cost.



RID HEALING THE IMPACTS





























Moving Towards a Sustainable Water and Climate Change Management After COVID-19





26 - 28 January 2022 🕒 09.00 - 16.30 hrs. (GMT+7 Bangkok)

RID HEALING THE IMPACTS





THANKYOU

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