

# ວິກຖນ້າທ່ວມ-ນ້າແລ້ງ :

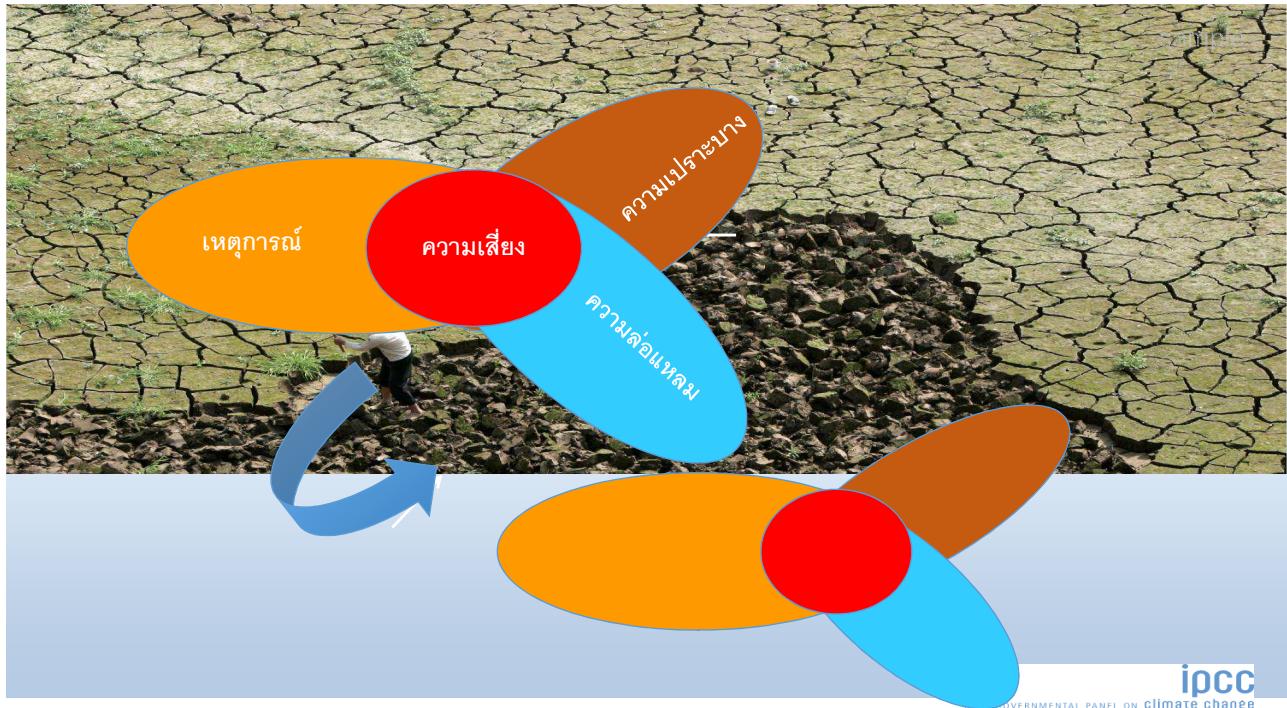
## ແນວໂນມ ແລະທາງອອກ

ຮ.ສ.ດ.ສ. ເສ. ຕຸກຣາຖິຕຍ  
ດະນະກຽມການປ້ອງກັນ ແລະບຣເທາສາຮາຣນກັຍແກ່ໜ້າທ່ວມ  
ຜູ້ອໍານວຍການສູນຍໍການປ່ອງກັນແປ່ງກົມາຄາສ ແລະກັຍພົບັດ

6 ຕຸລາດນ 2558

### ເນື້ອຫາ

- ການປ່ອງກັນແປ່ງກົມາຄາສ ແລະດວາມແປປປວນ
- ເຫີຍວໜ້າ ແລ້ວລັງ ເຫຼຸກການນ້າທ່ວມ ແລະນ້າແລ້ງ
- ທາງອອກ



## Impacts of Disasters since the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit

In 1992, the United Nations organized a conference on environment and development in Rio de Janeiro, called the Earth Summit. The purpose of the conference was to rethink economic growth, advance social equity and ensure environmental protection.

Twenty years later, the UN is organizing Rio+20, a chance to move away from business-as-usual and to end poverty, address environmental destruction and build a bridge to the future. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) plays an important part in this future of sustainable development.

Here's a look at the impact of disasters since the Earth Summit (1992-2012).



The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

<http://www.unisdr.org>

Created on 1 June 2012

DATA SOURCES

EM-DAT: <http://www.emdat.be/>; The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database. Data version: 11 April 2012. Figures are estimates of the number of people affected by the main impact index, and people requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency. It can also include displaced or evacuated people from disasters; Damage: Estimated figures; Killed: Persons confirmed as dead and persons missing and presumed dead.

UNDP: <http://hdrstats.undp.org/> UNDP Human Development Report 2010 is 6.9 billion.

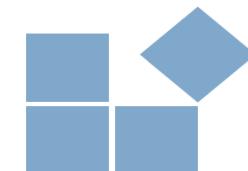
OECD: <http://stats.oecd.org/> GDA from 1980-2010 totals approximately US\$1.7 trillion.

\*Airbus: <http://www.airbus.com> A380 maximum capacity is 853.



**4.4 BILLION AFFECTED**

Roughly 64% of the world's population<sup>1</sup>.



**\$ 2.0 TRILLION DAMAGE (USD)**

Approximately 25 years of total Overseas Development Aid<sup>2</sup>.



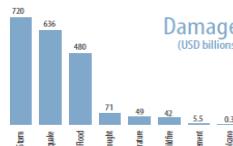
**1.3 MILLION KILLED**

Comparable to over 1500 airplane<sup>3</sup> crashes.

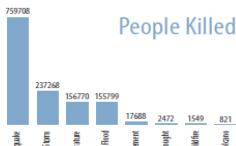
### Impact by disasters



People Affected (millions)



Damage (USD billions)



People Killed

### Impact by top 10 countries

**China  
2.5 BILLION**  
people affected

India  
928 million  
Bangladesh  
136 million  
Philippines  
103 million  
Thailand  
72 million  
Pakistan  
64 million  
Ethiopia  
46 million  
Kenya  
44 million  
Iran Islam Rep.  
40 million  
Viet Nam  
39 million

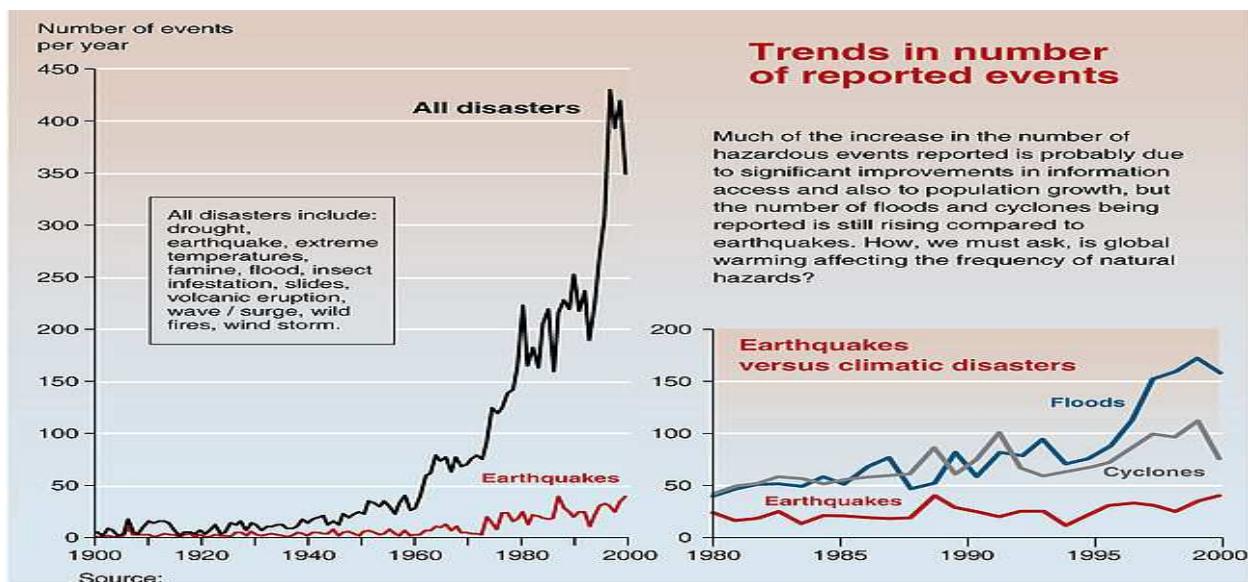
**USA  
560 BILLION**  
in damage (USD)

Japan  
402 billion  
China P Rep.  
331 billion  
United States  
45 billion  
India  
43 billion  
Italy  
36 billion  
Germany  
31 billion  
United Kingdom  
27 billion  
Chile  
21 billion  
Australia  
28 billion

**Haiti  
230675**  
people killed

Indonesia  
185152  
Myanmar  
139351  
Côte d'Ivoire  
122989  
India  
101382  
Pakistan  
85332  
Russia  
61152  
Algeria  
36000  
Iran Islam Rep.  
32680  
Venezuela  
30463

## Disaster trend



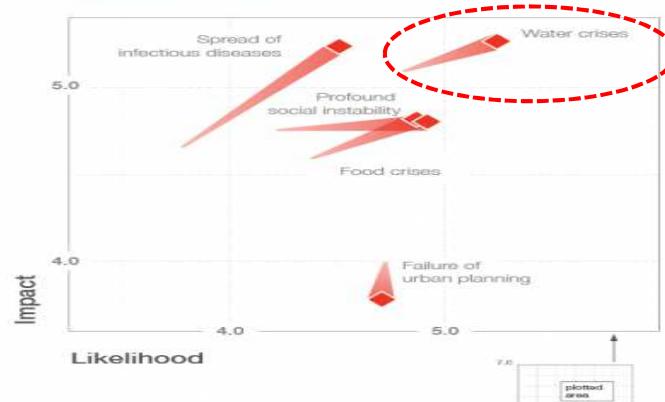
## The Global Risks 2015 Report

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM  
COMMITTED TO IMPROVING THE STATE OF THE WORLD

### The Changing Global Risks Landscape

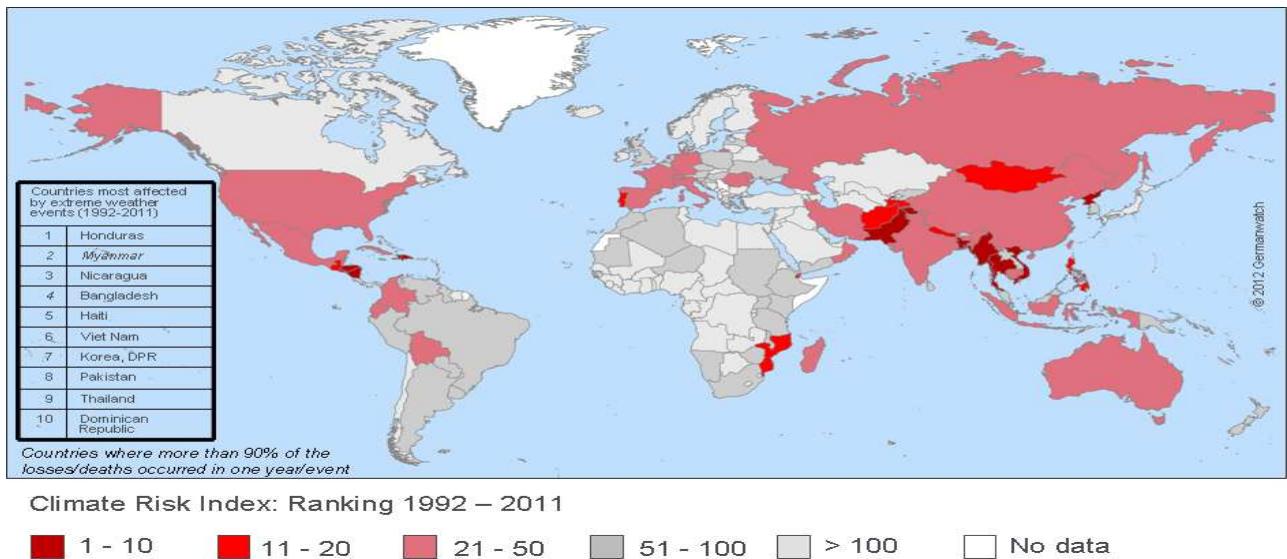
#### Societal Risks

2014 → 2015



Global risk no. 1 "Water crises"

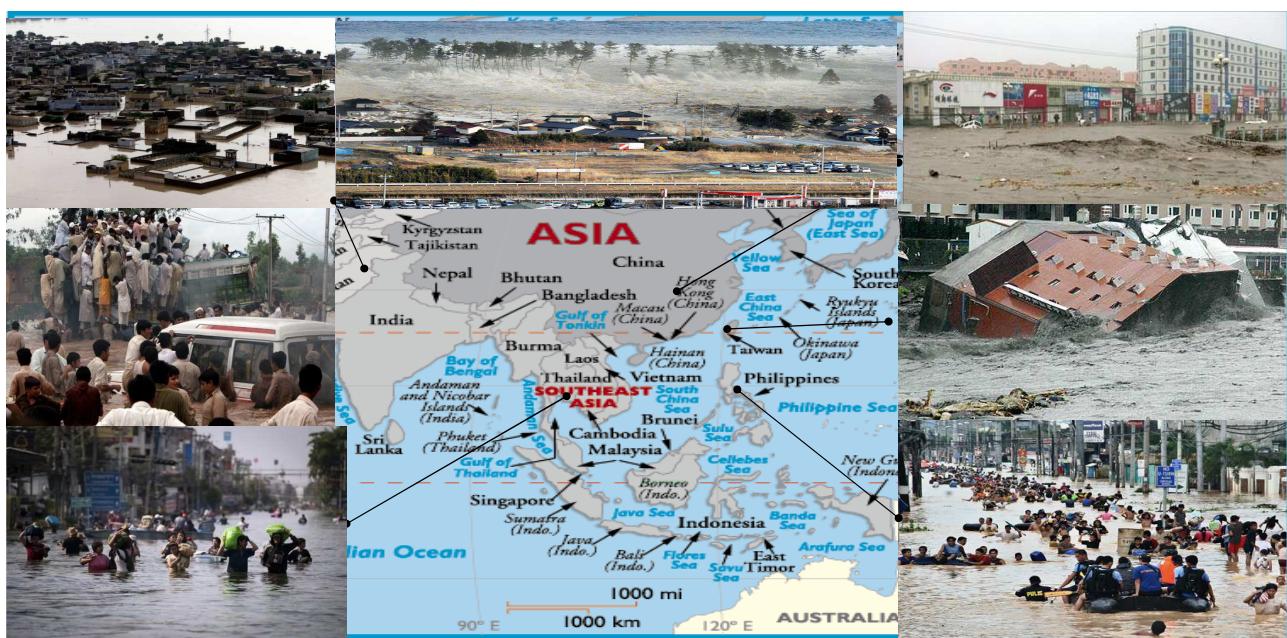
## High vulnerability from CC



Climate Risk Index: Ranking 1992 – 2011

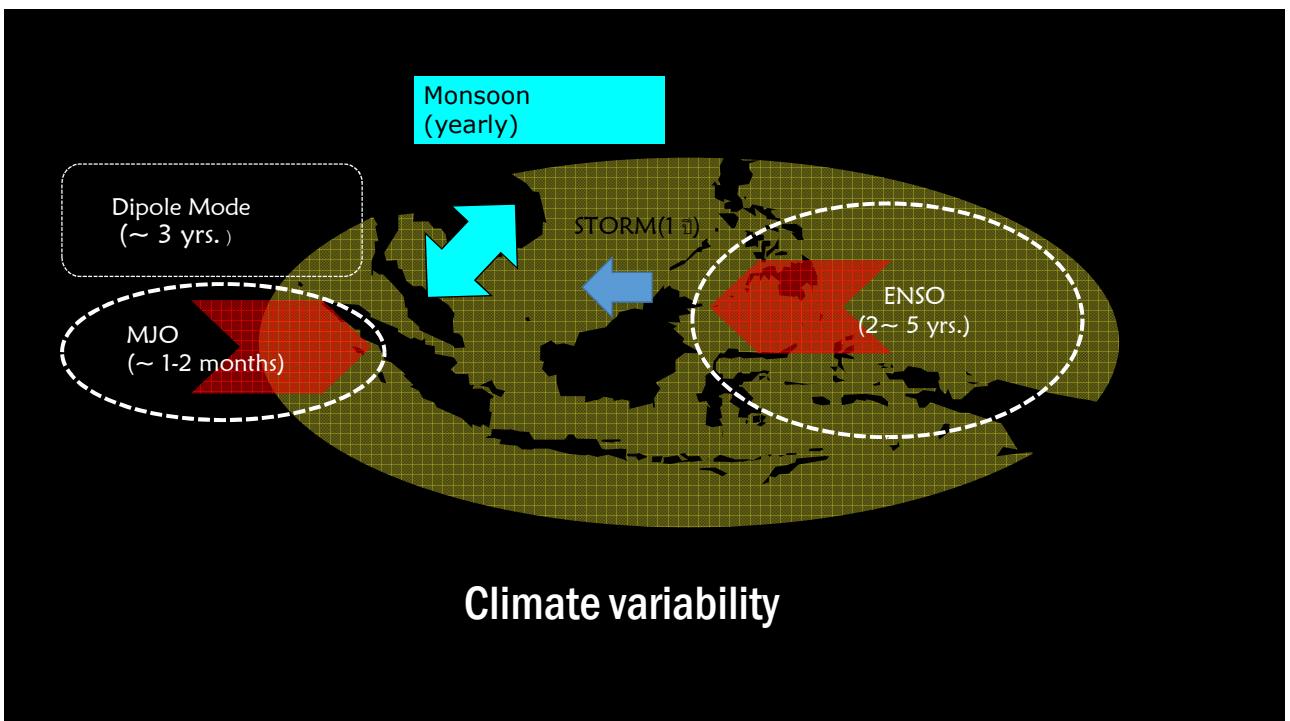
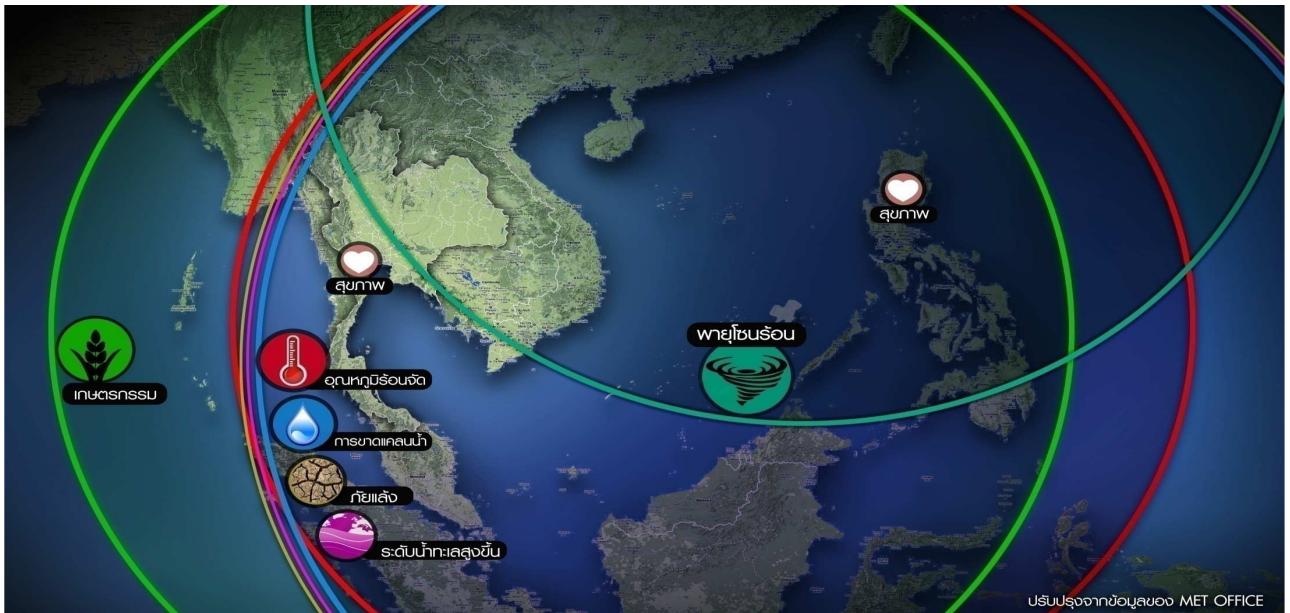
■ 1 - 10 ■ 11 - 20 ■ 21 - 50 ■ 51 - 100 ■ > 100 □ No data

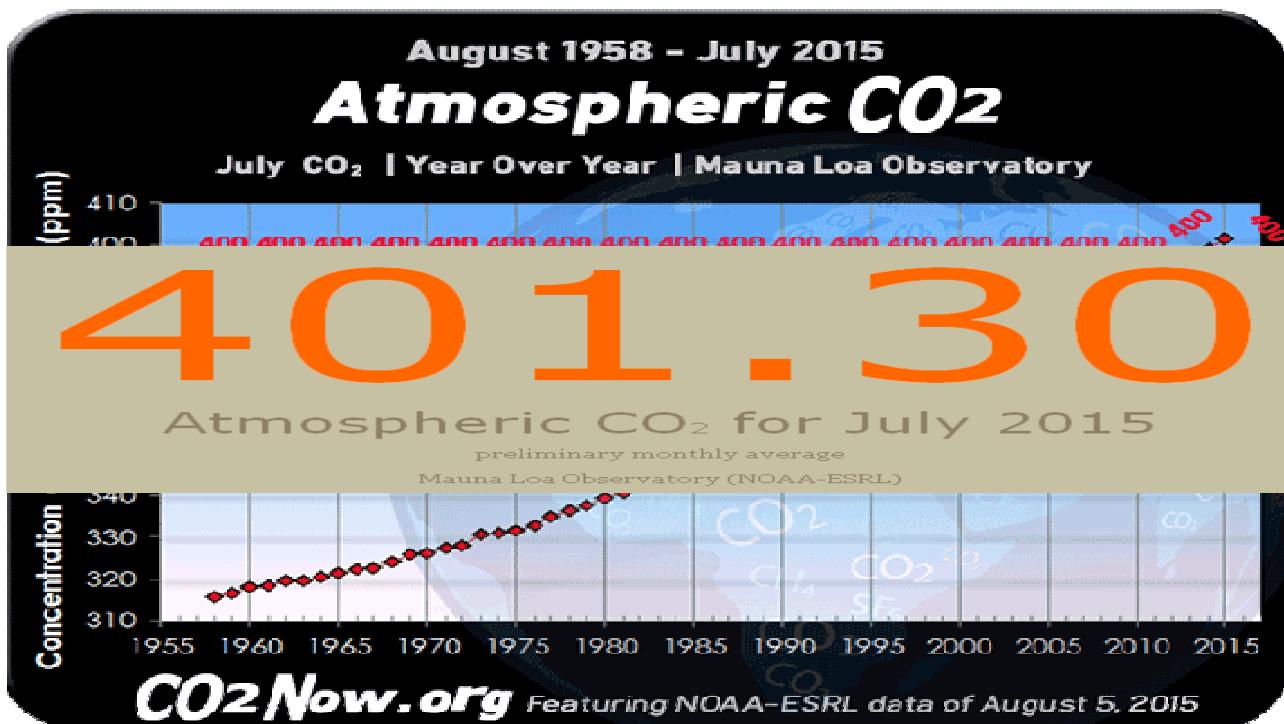
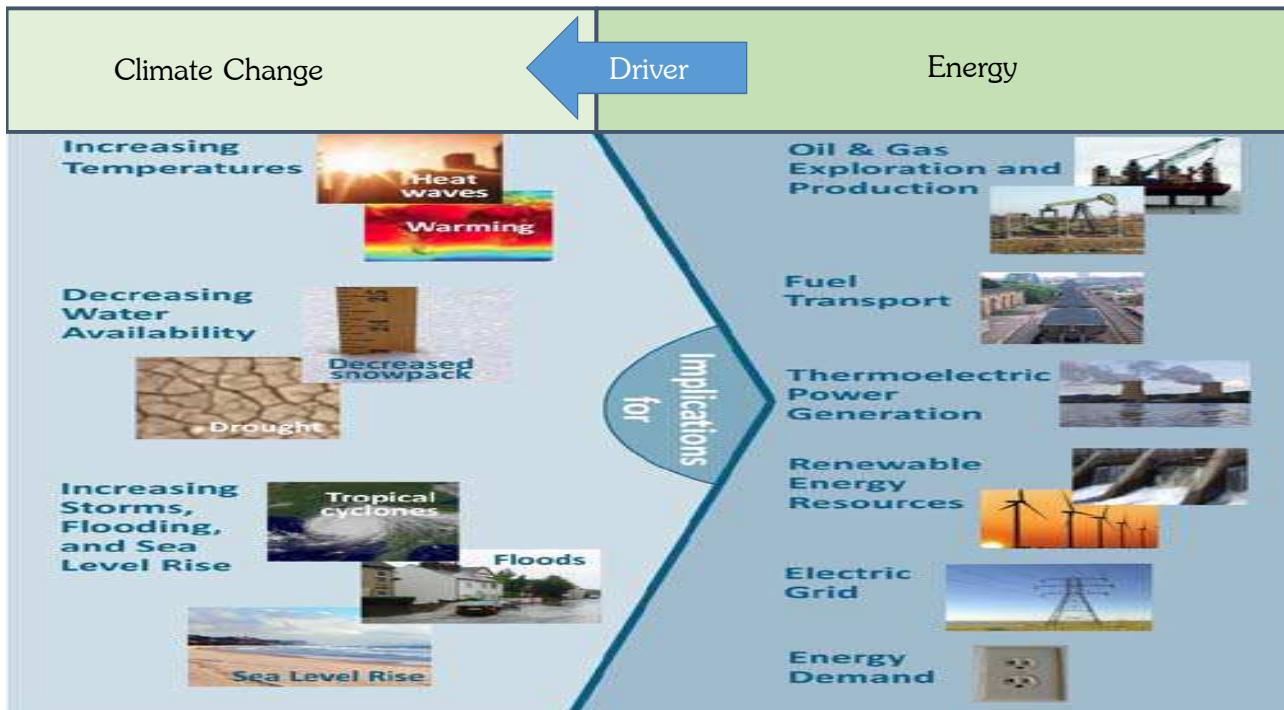
## Climate change & Climate variability



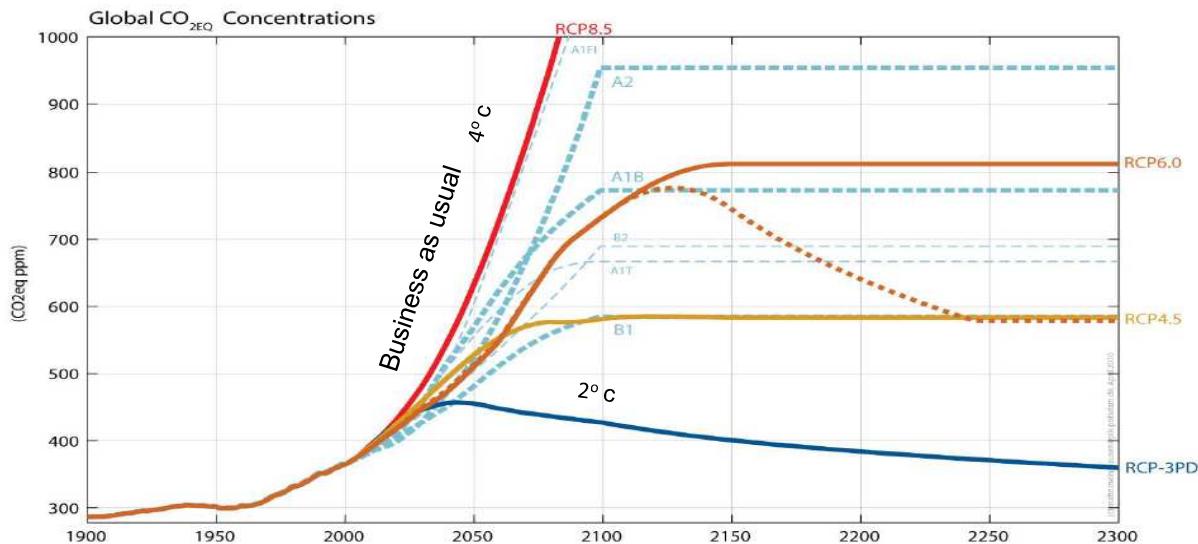


## Climate Change vulnerable circle





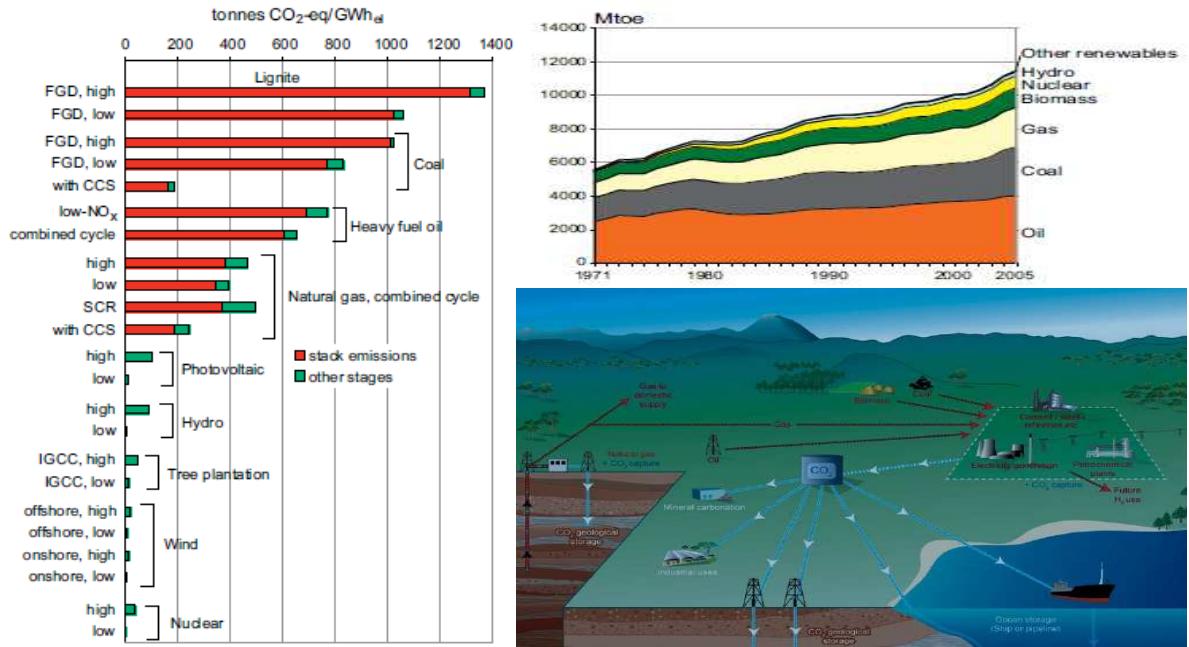
## Projection of GHGs



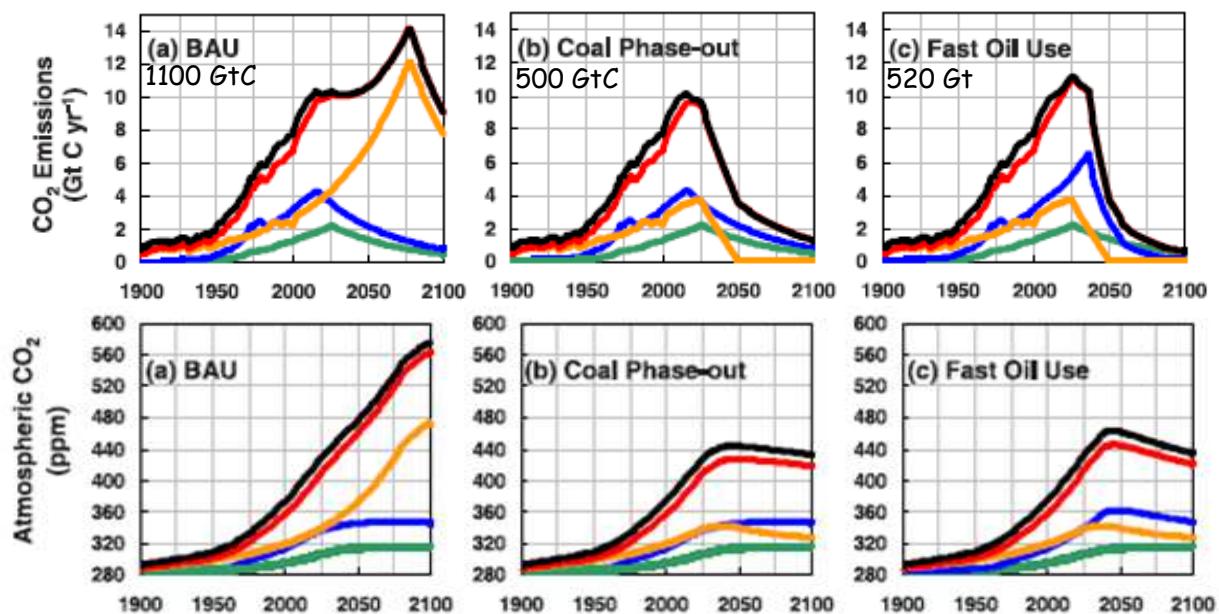
" If humanity wishes to preserve a planet similar to that upon which civilization developed and to which life on Earth is accustomed, ongoing climate change suggest that CO<sub>2</sub> will need to be reduced from its current 385 ppm to at most 350 ppm, but likely less than that. An initial 350 ppm CO<sub>2</sub> target may be achieved by phasing out coal use except where CO<sub>2</sub> is captured, adopting agricultural and forestry practices that sequester carbon. If the present overshoot of this target CO<sub>2</sub> is not brief, there is a possibility of seeding irreversible catastrophe."

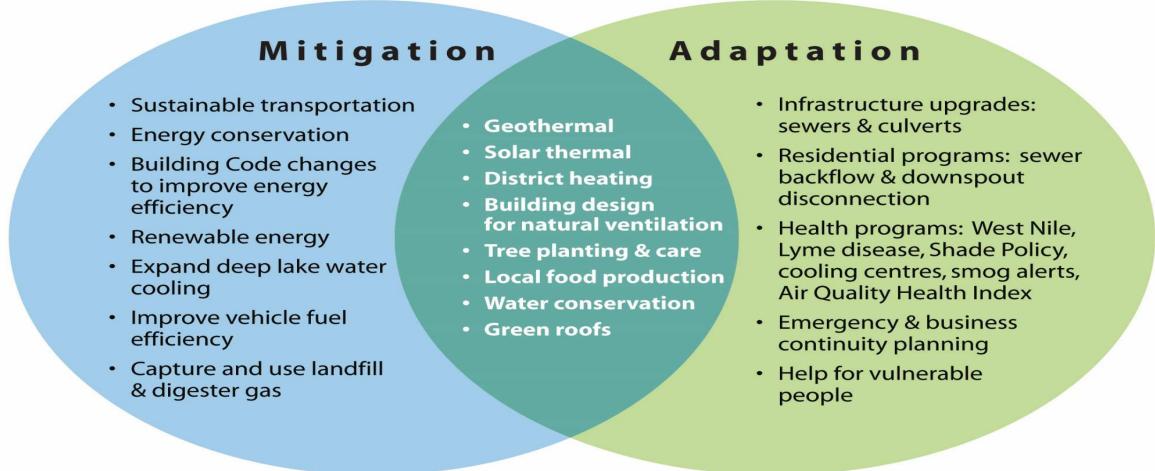
*Dangerous anthropogenic interference*

NASA/Goddard Institute for Space Studies



## Mitigation (NASA, IPCC)





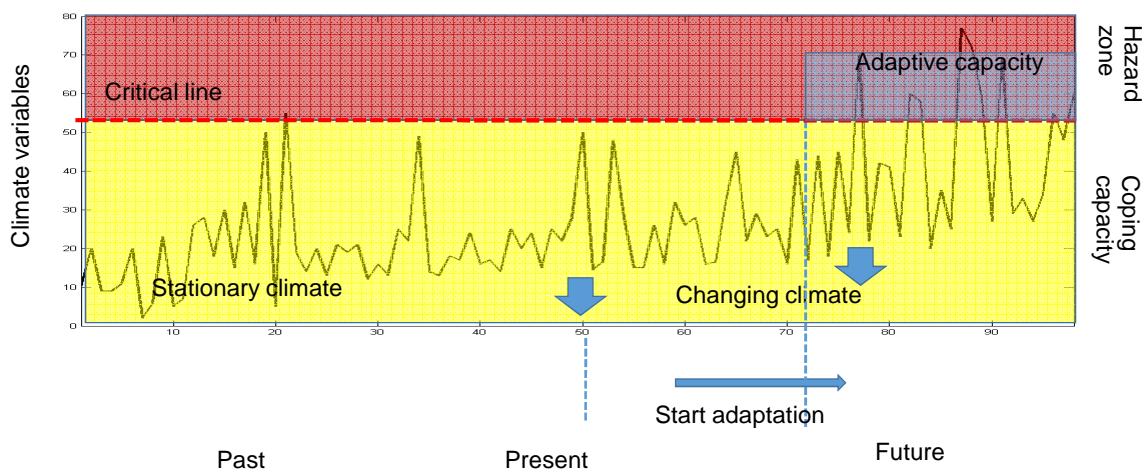
**Mitigation:** the globally responsible thing to do

Actions that reduce the emissions that contribute to climate change.

**Adaptation:** the locally responsible thing to do

Actions that minimize or prevent the negative impacts of climate change.

## Adaptive capacity



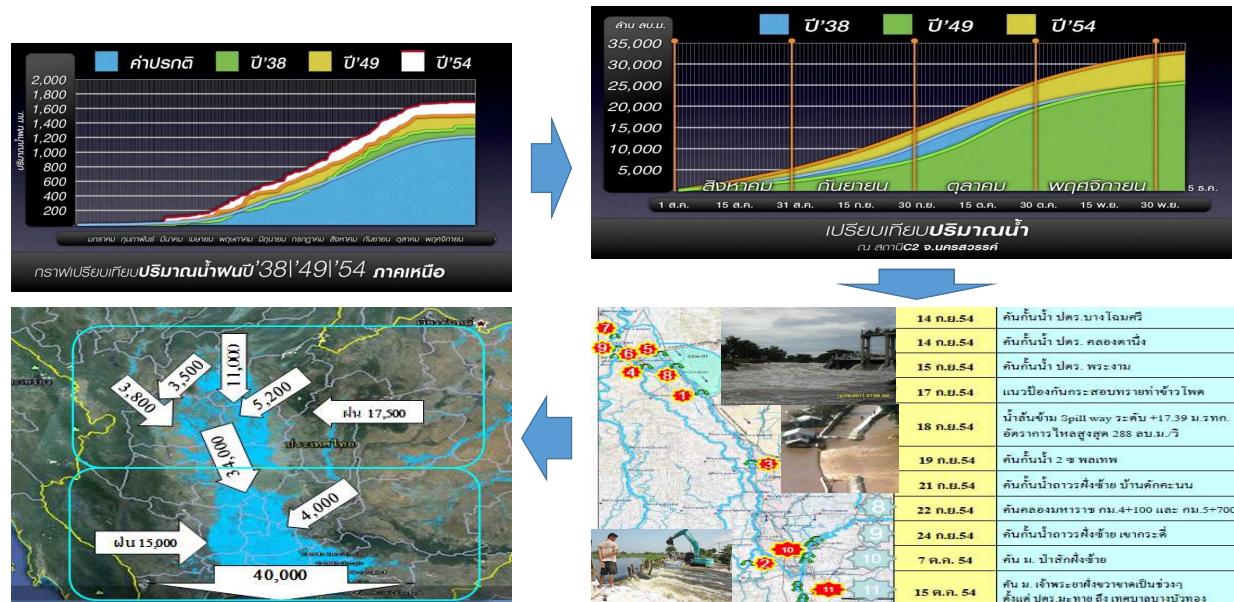
## Looking back & Looking forward Extreme events



### 2011 Thailand Great flood



## Flood behavior



สื่อสาร จะเข้าใจ ศปภ. ได้อย่างไร!? นวนครเออยู่ 100 %



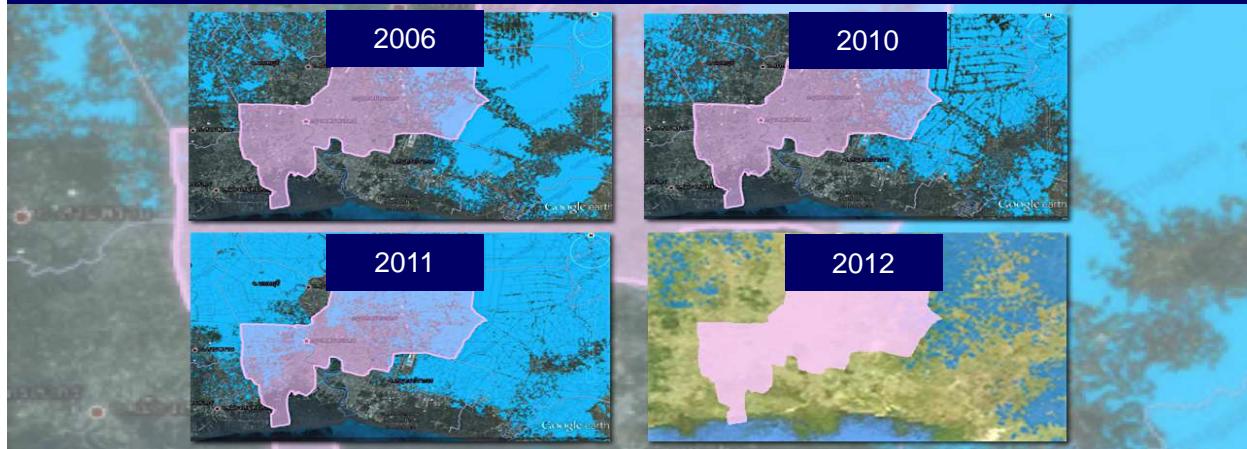
## Lesson learnt Thailand Great Flood 2011

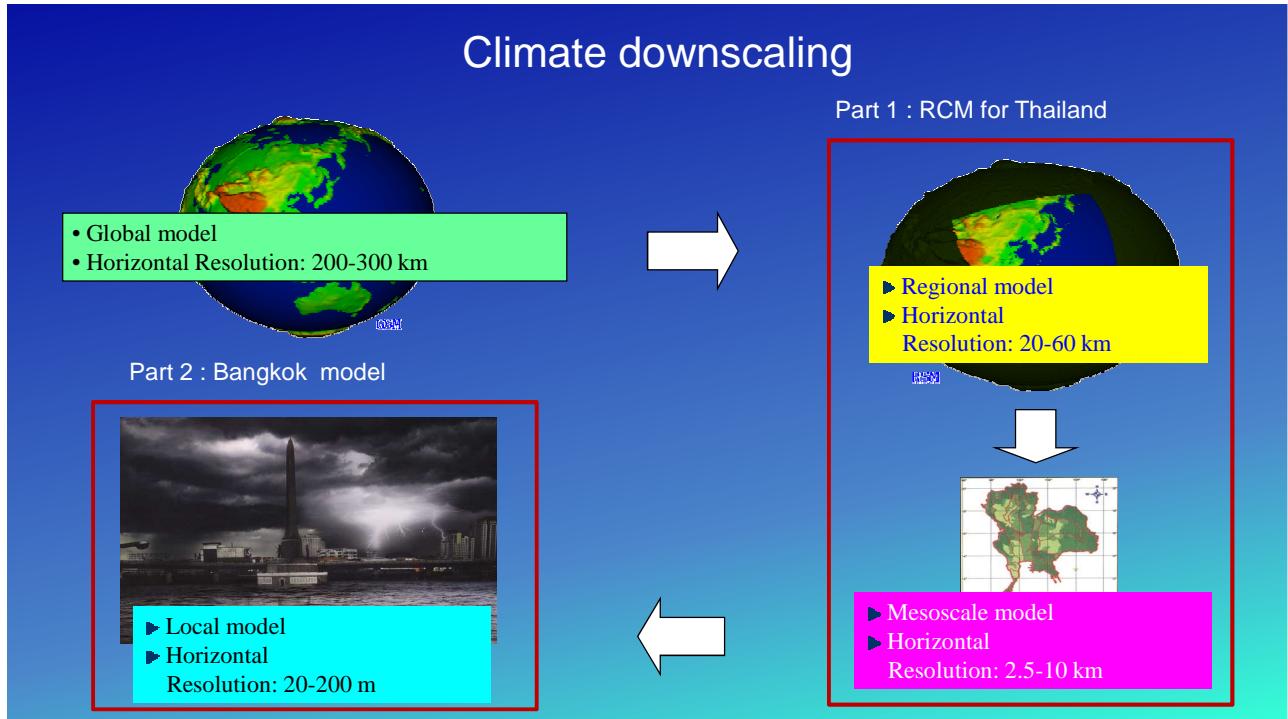


- Mixed messages
- Late released information
- Paternalistic attitudes
- Not countering rumors in real time
- Public power struggles and confusion

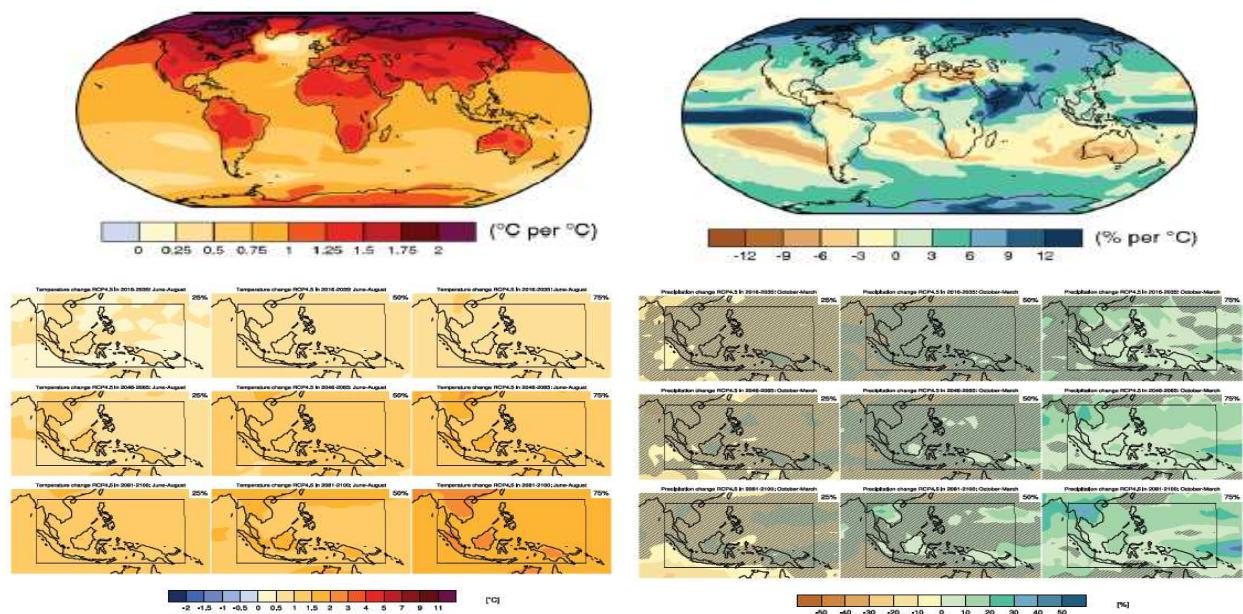
## Key findings

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

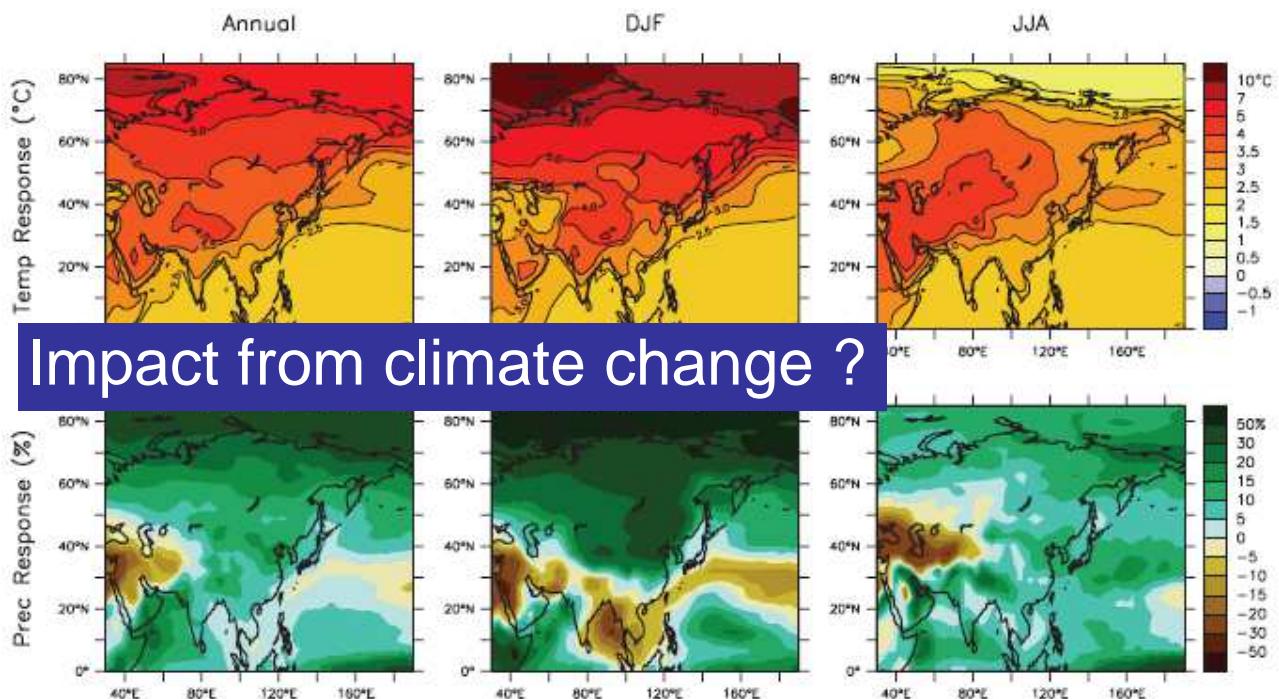
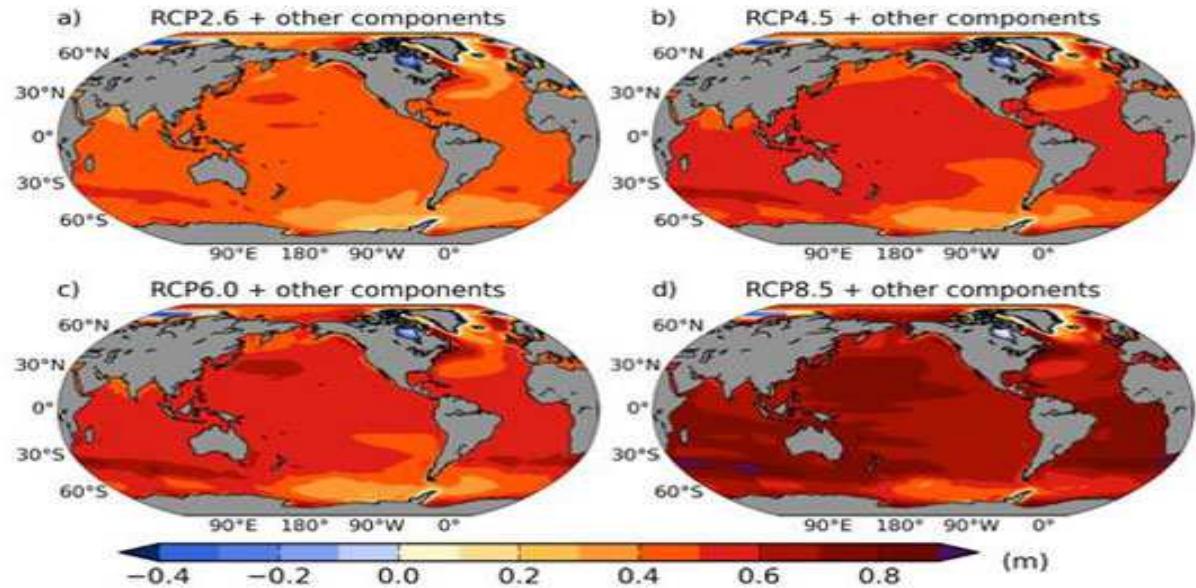




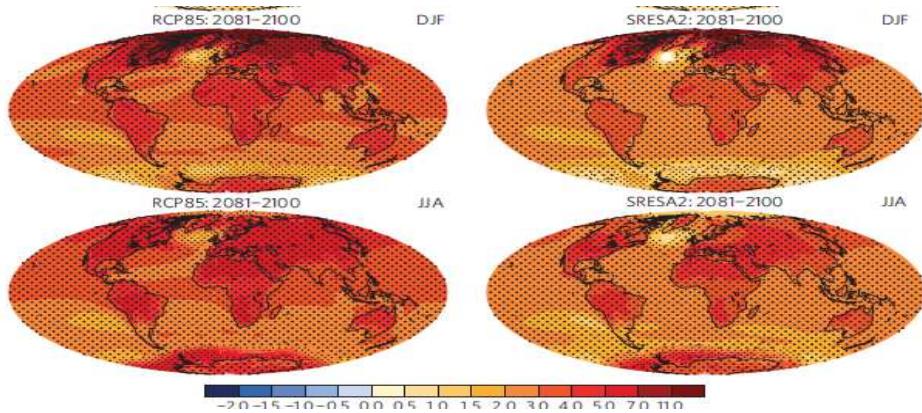
Southeast Asia (AR5, 2014)



## SLR (IPCC, AR5)

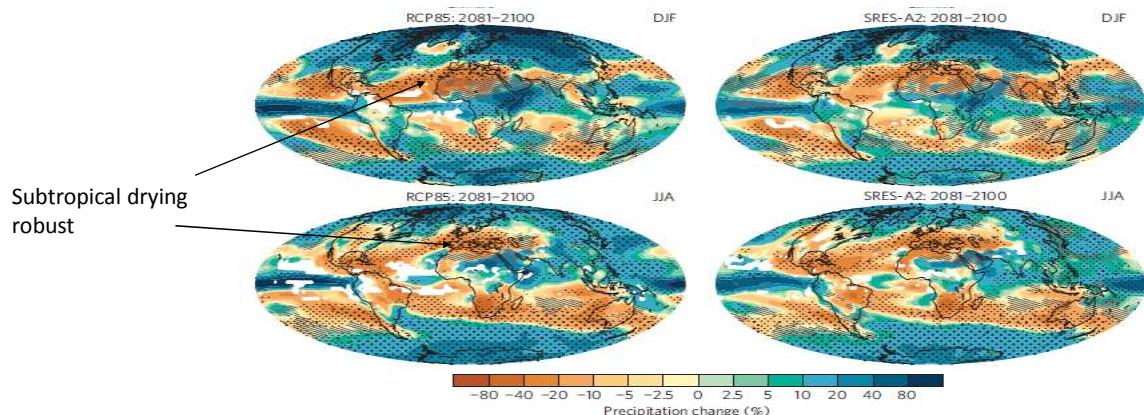


**How does CMIP5 projections compare with CMIP3?**  
**Global Surface Temperature change distribution by 2081-2100 minus 1981-2000 (Knutti et al. 2008)**



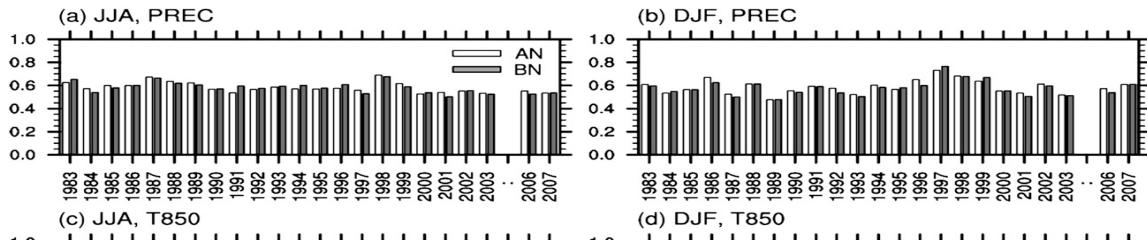
Global warming is a robust projection also regionally

**How does CMIP5 projections compare with CMIP3?**  
**Global precipitation change distribution by 2081-2100 minus 1981-2000 (Knutti et al. 2008)**

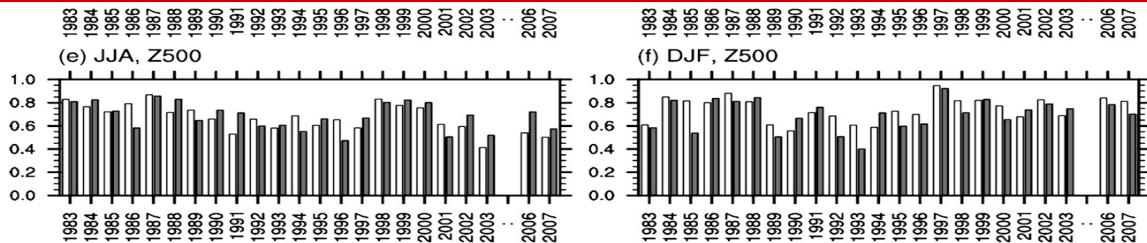


Precipitation changes are less robust regionally

## Relative operating characteristic score (ROCS, APCC)



Low skill score for precipitation !



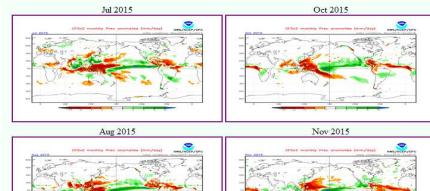
## Seasonal climate outlook 2015

### WEATHER OUTLOOK FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 2015

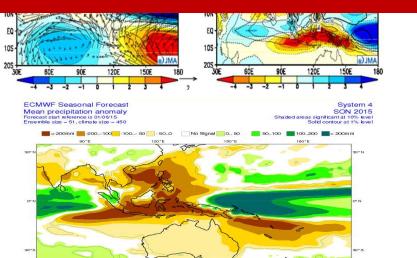
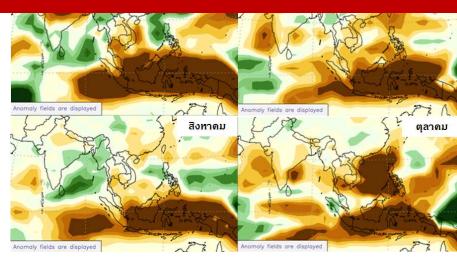
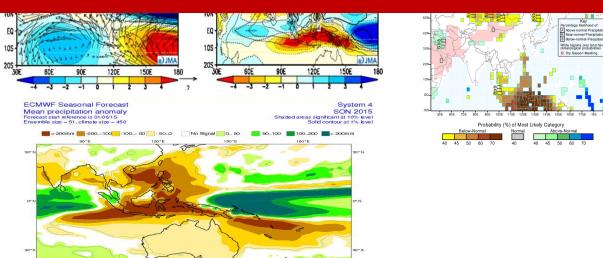
The seasonal prediction for the period of July to December were conducted based on discussion among meteorological officers in Malaysian Meteorological Department (MetMalaysia) and the combination of selected climate models outputs of NCEP Coupled Forecast System Model Version 2 (CFSv2), JMA Ensemble Prediction System (Tokyo Climate Centre), European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast (ECMWF) and Seasonal Climate Forecast, International Research Institute for Climate Society (IRI).

### CFSv2 forecast monthly Prec anomalies

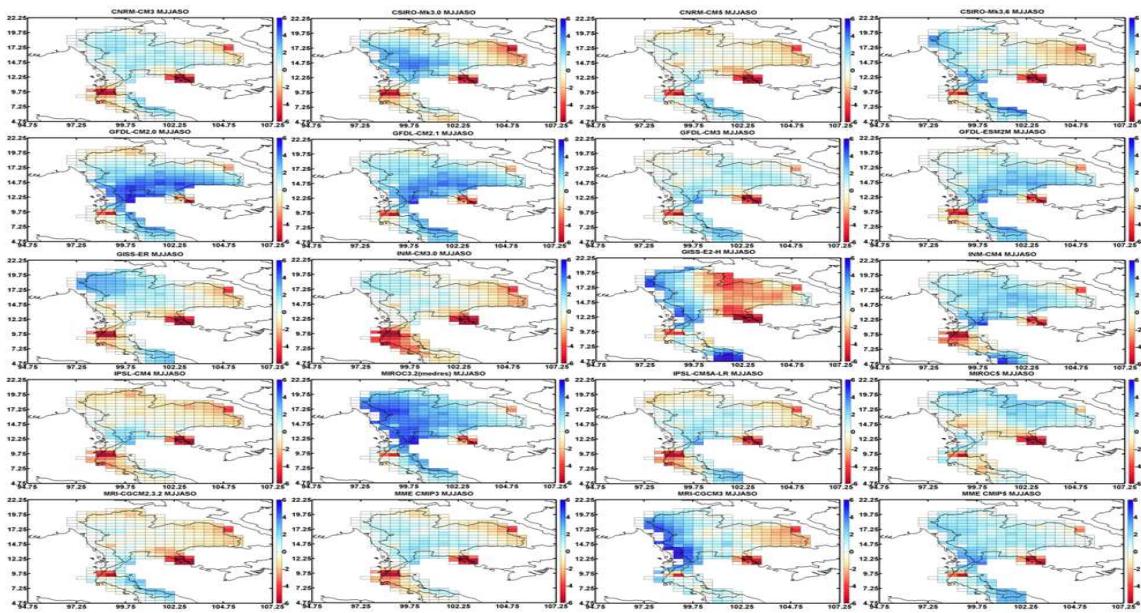
ICs: 20150629 - 20150709



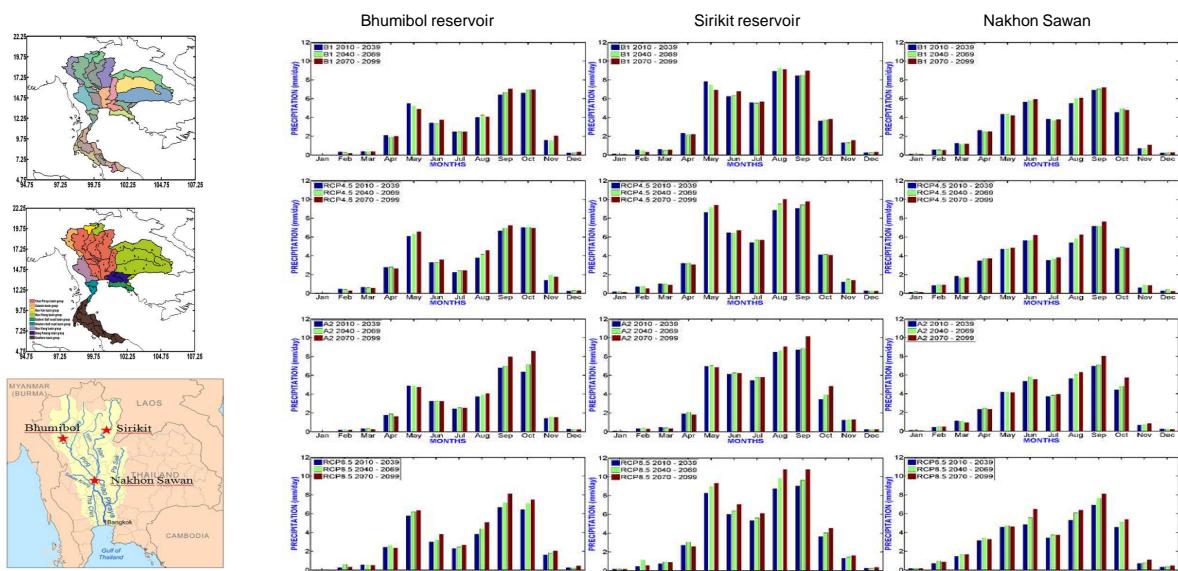
## What GCMs are most suitable ?



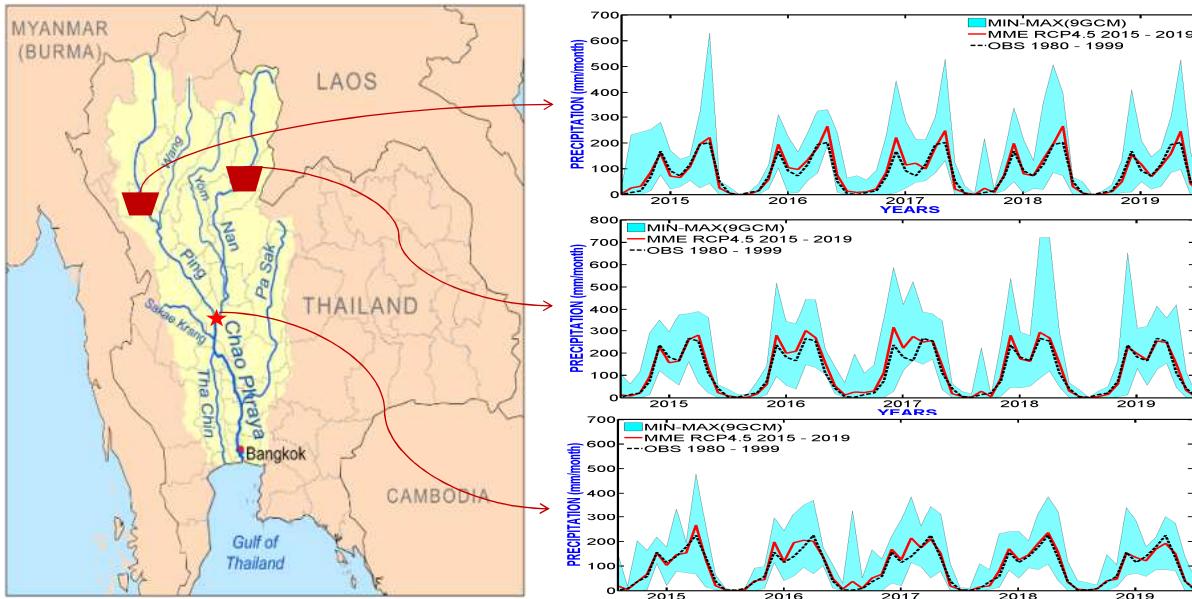
CMIP3-CMIP5 downscaling for Thailand



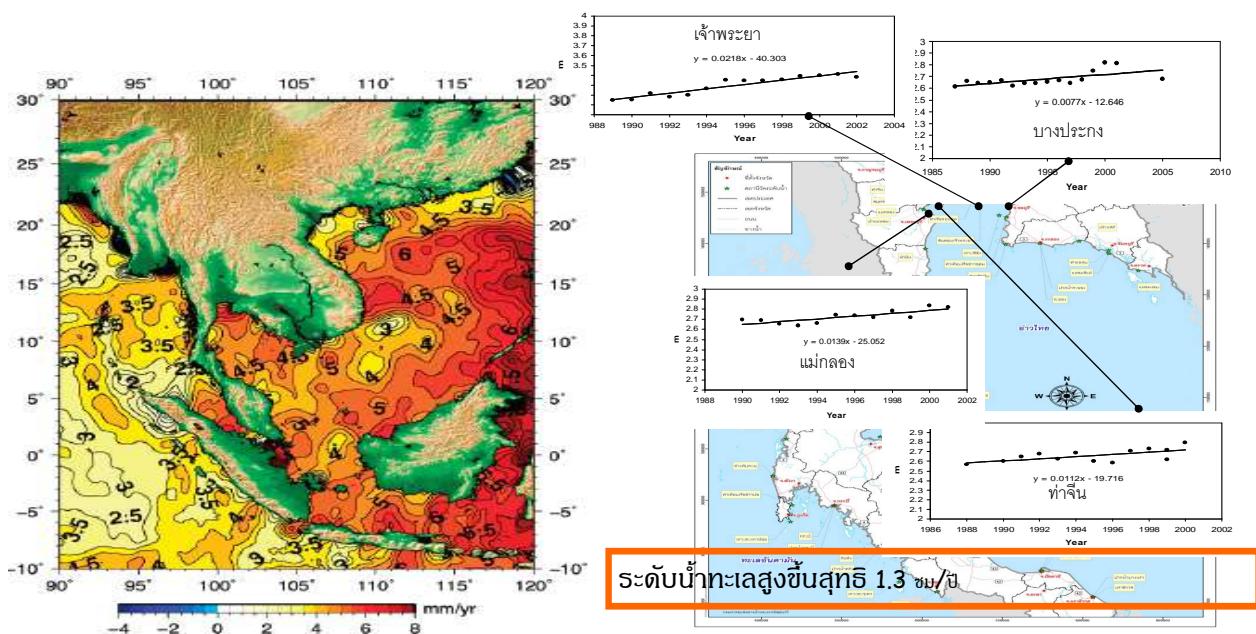
CMIP3-CMIP5 downscaling for Thailand



## การคาดการณ์ปริมาณฝนล่วงหน้า (ดูอัตราการเปลี่ยนแปลงภูมิอากาศ และกัยพืชต์ ม.รังสิต)



## SLR for Thailand

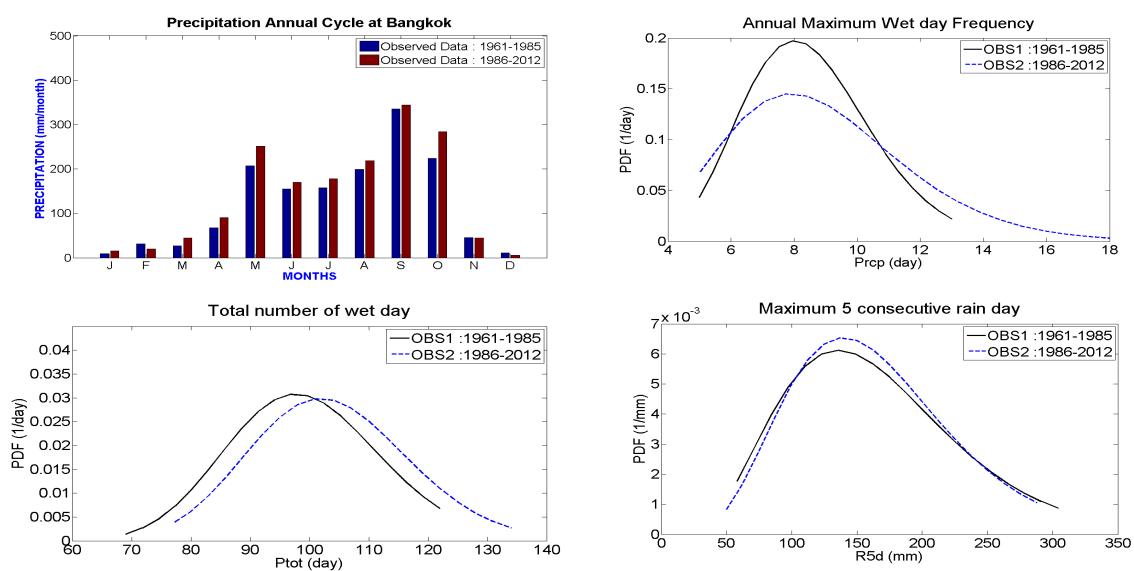


## 10 coastal flood cities (OECD, 2007)

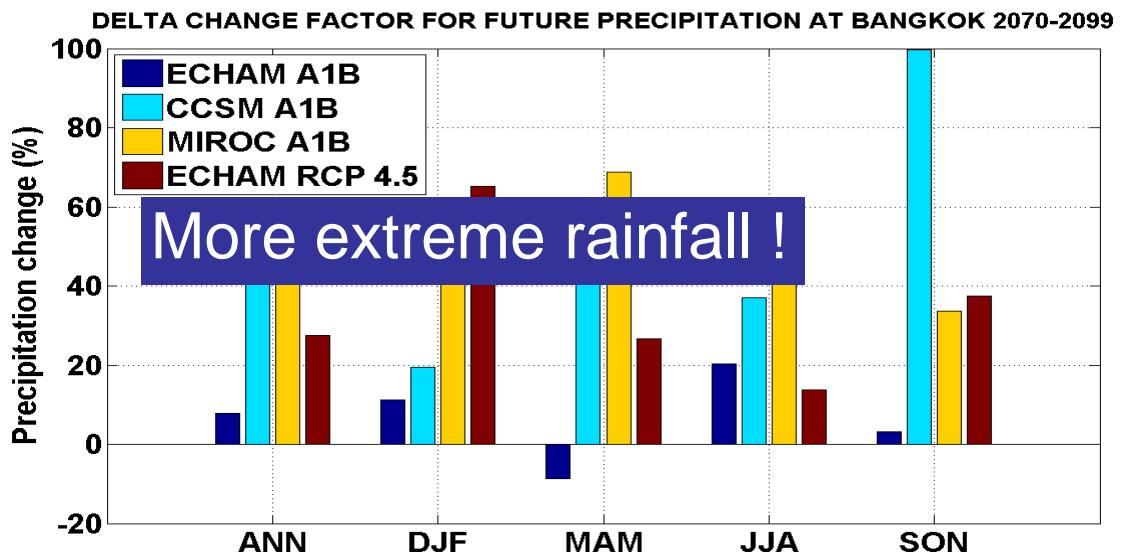


Climate Change Impact and Adaptation Study for Bangkok Metropolitan region, World Bank(2009)

Monthly mean precipitation



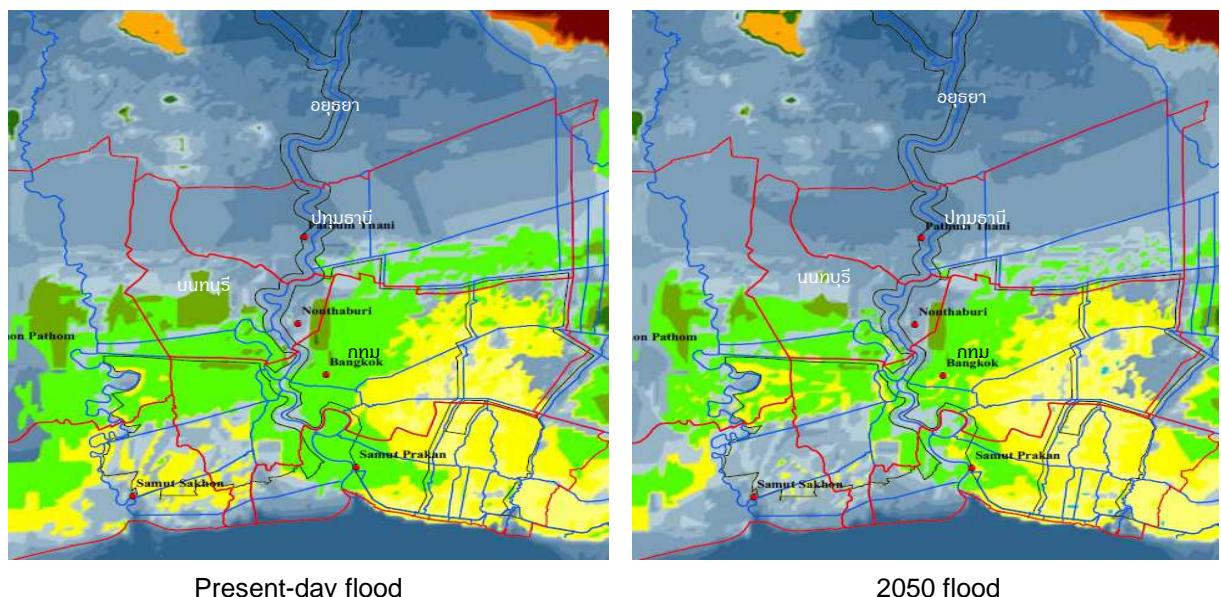
RESULTS: GCM FU (CCDC, Rangsit U., 2014)



## Main drivers



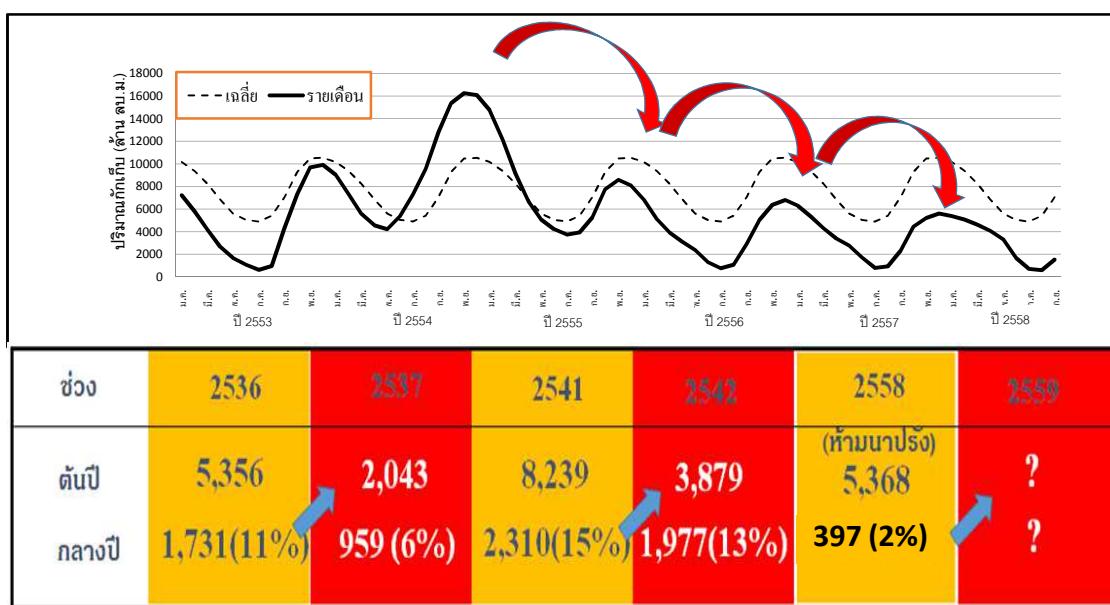
Flood map with CC impact



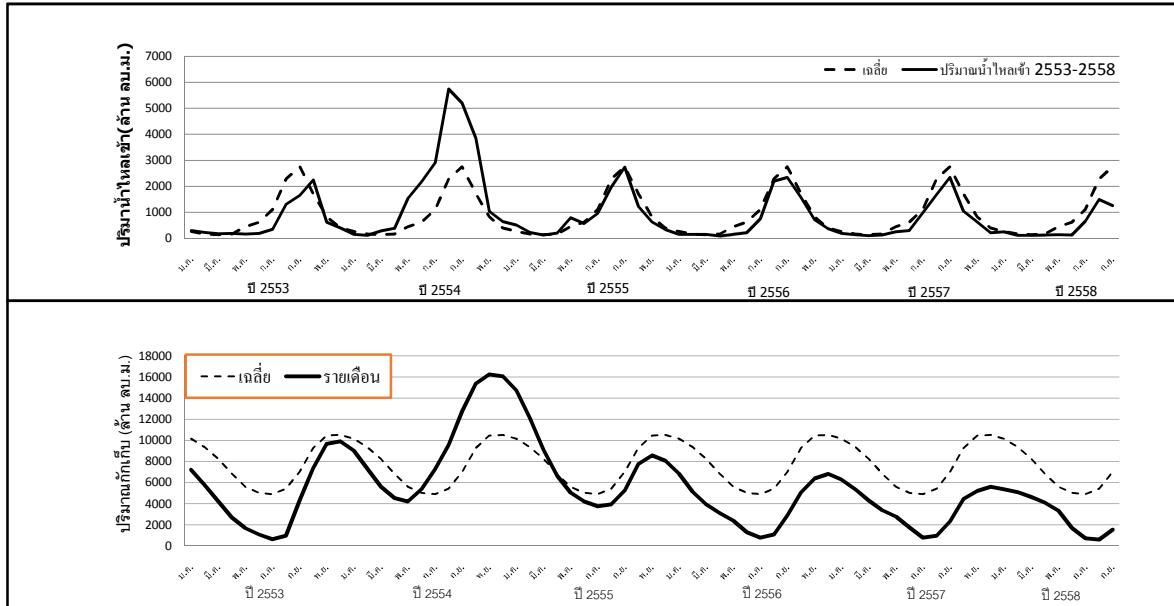
## 2015-2016 Thailand drought



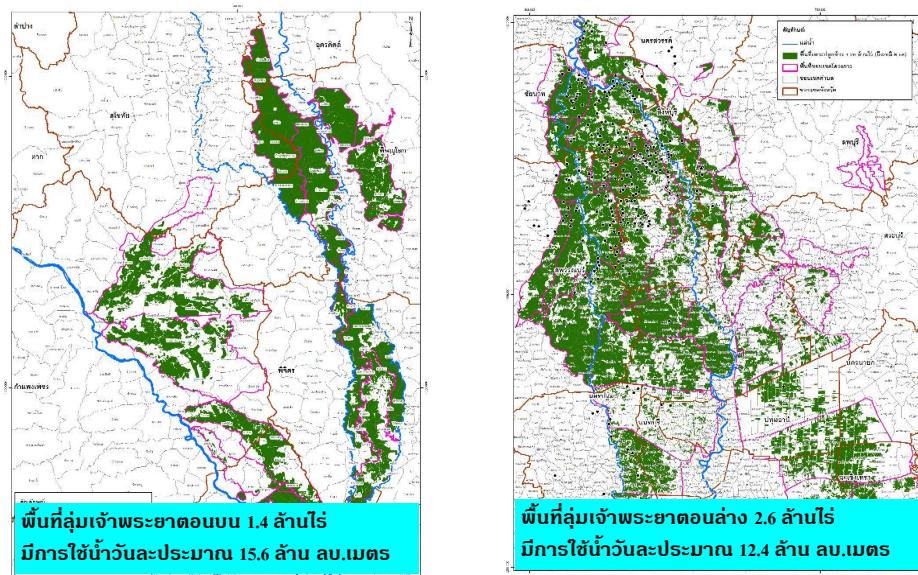
### ปริมาณน้ำใช้การปีวิกฤตภัยแล้ง



## ปริมาณไอล์เซ้าอ่างฯ และปริมาณน้ำใช้การเขื่อนกูมิพล และเขื่อนสิริกิติ์(กฟผ.)

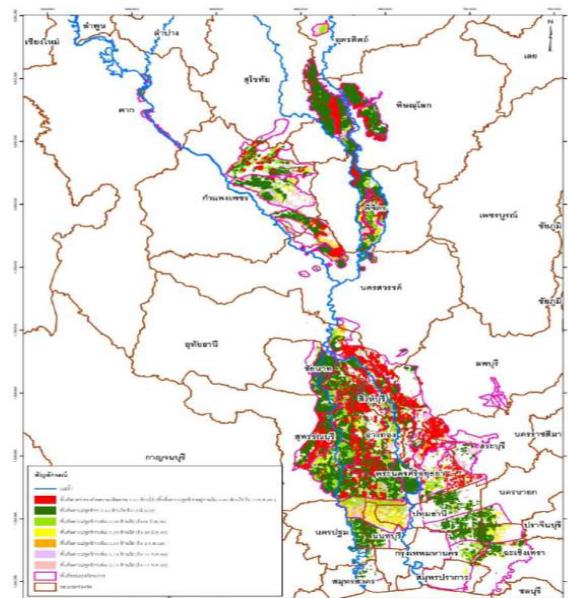


## ปริมาณน้ำใช้พื้นที่ต่างๆ(กรมชลประทาน)

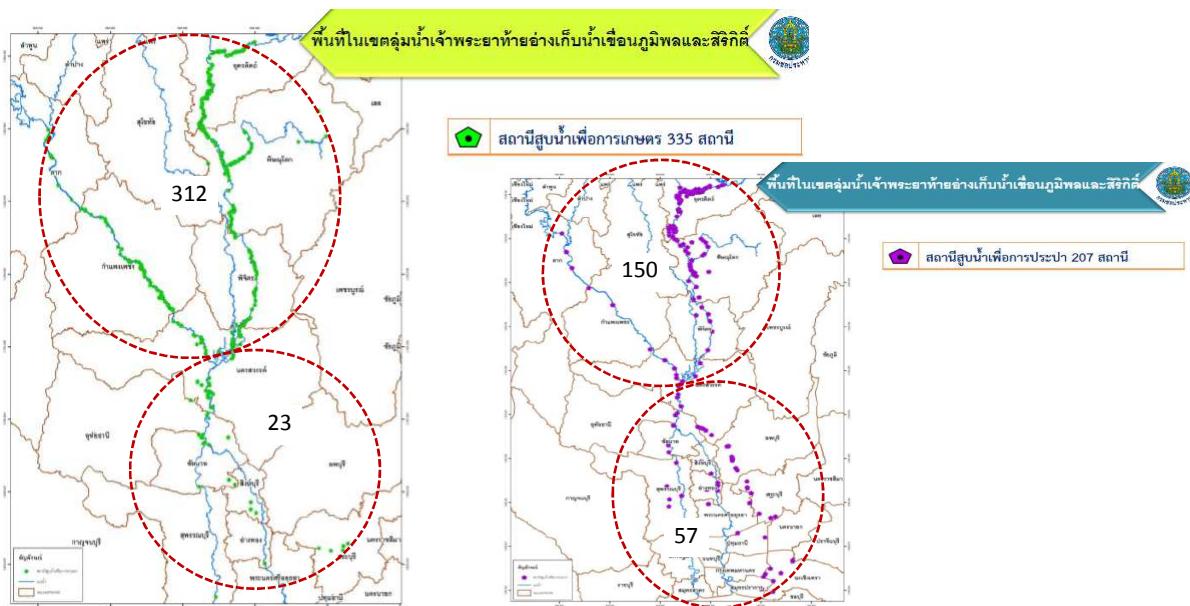


## พื้นที่ปลูกข้าวนาปี(กรมชลประทาน)

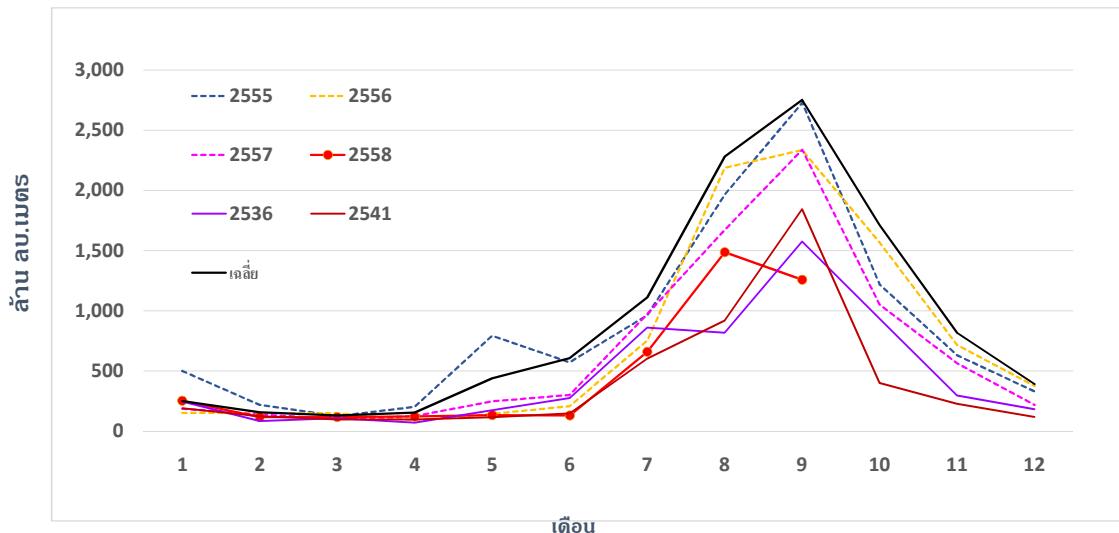
<span style="color:red;">■</span>	พื้นที่คาดว่าจะเกิดความเสียหาย 1.51 ล้านไร่ (พื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าวอยู่ภายใน 4.84 ล้านไร่ ถึง 17 ก.ค. 58 )
<span style="color:green;">■</span>	พื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าว 3.44 ล้านไร่ ถึง 12 มิ.ย. 58)
<span style="color:lightgreen;">■</span>	พื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าวเพิ่ม 0.56 ล้านไร่ (ถึง 19 มิ.ย. 58)
<span style="color:yellow;">■</span>	พื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าวเพิ่ม 0.29 ล้านไร่ (ถึง 26 มิ.ย. 58)
<span style="color:orange;">■</span>	พื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าวเพิ่ม 0.31 ล้านไร่ (ถึง 3 ก.ค. 58)
<span style="color:pink;">■</span>	พื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าวเพิ่ม 0.13 ล้านไร่ (ถึง 10 ก.ค. 58)
<span style="color:lightpink;">■</span>	พื้นที่เพาะปลูกข้าวเพิ่ม 0.11 ล้านไร่ (ถึง 17 ก.ค. 58)



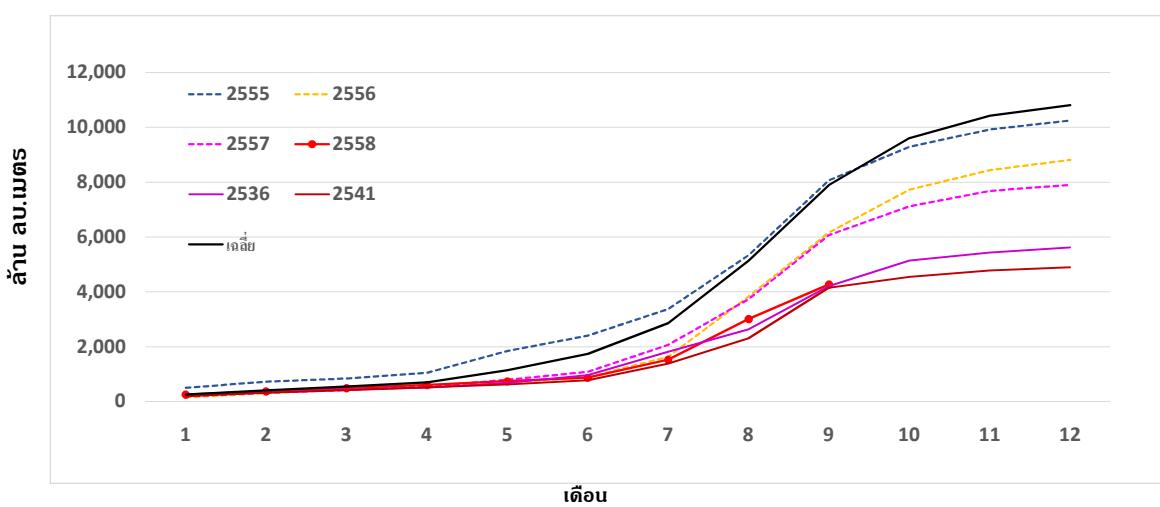
## สถานีสูบน้ำ (เพื่อการเกษตร และ การประปา)



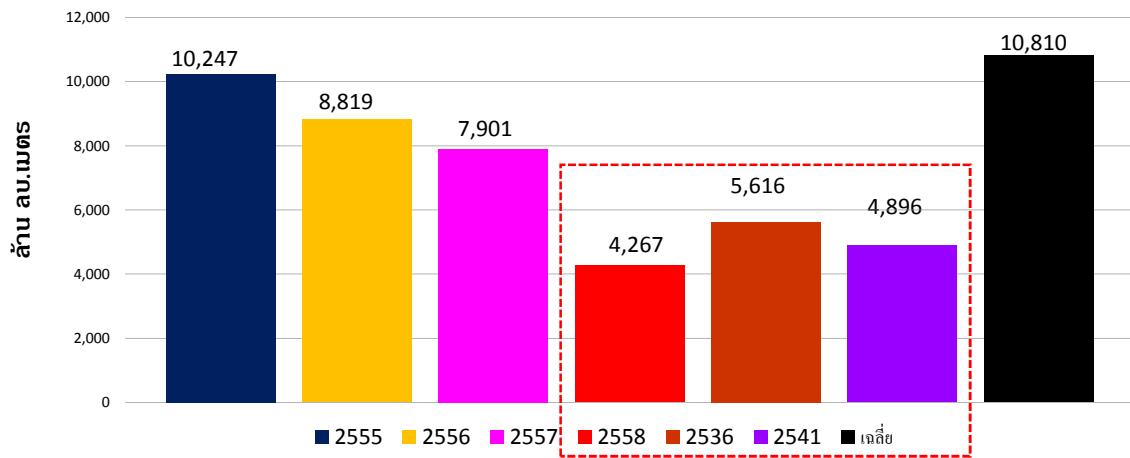
## ปริมาณไฟลเข้าอ่างฯ(กฟผ.)



## ปริมาณไฟลเข้าอ่างฯสะสม(กฟผ.)



## ปริมาณน้ำไหลเข้าอ่างฯ สะสม (กฟผ.)

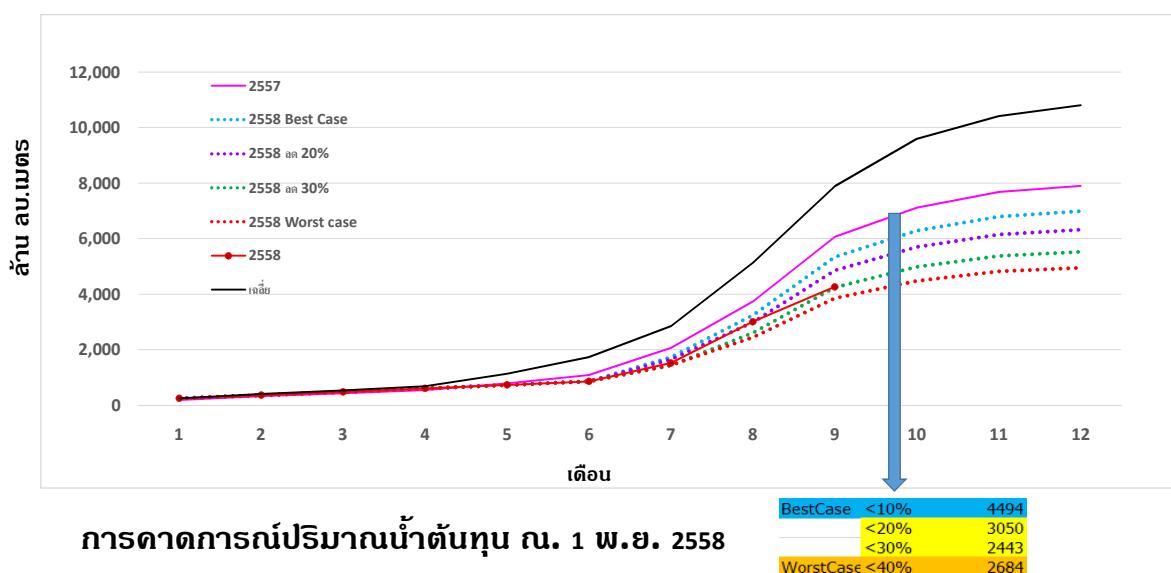


ปริมาณน้ำตันทุน (1 พย)

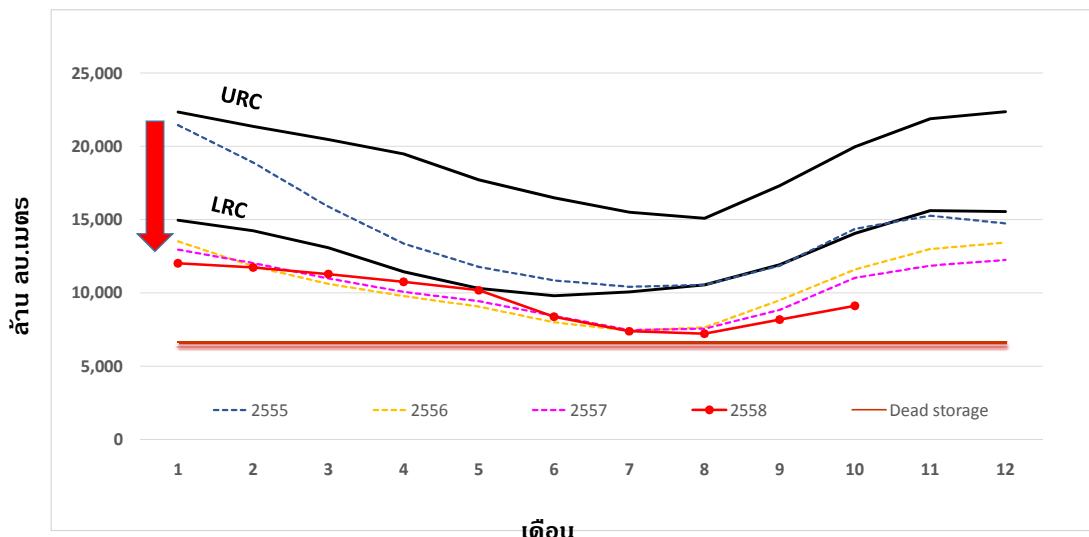
2,467

ล้าน ลบ.เมตร

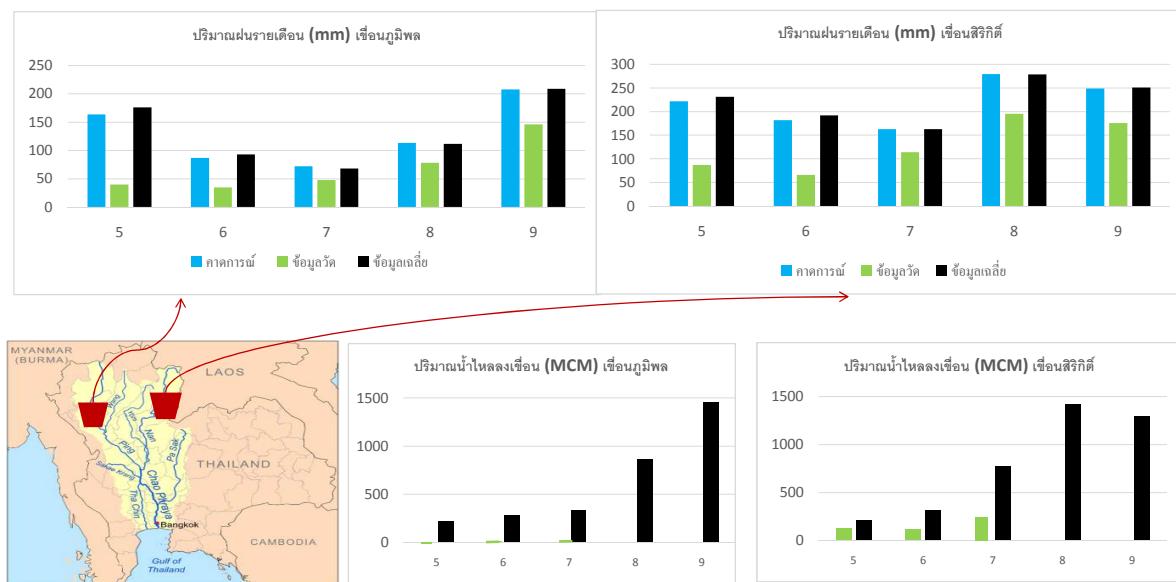
## การคาดการณ์ปริมาณน้ำไหลลงเขื่อนฯ



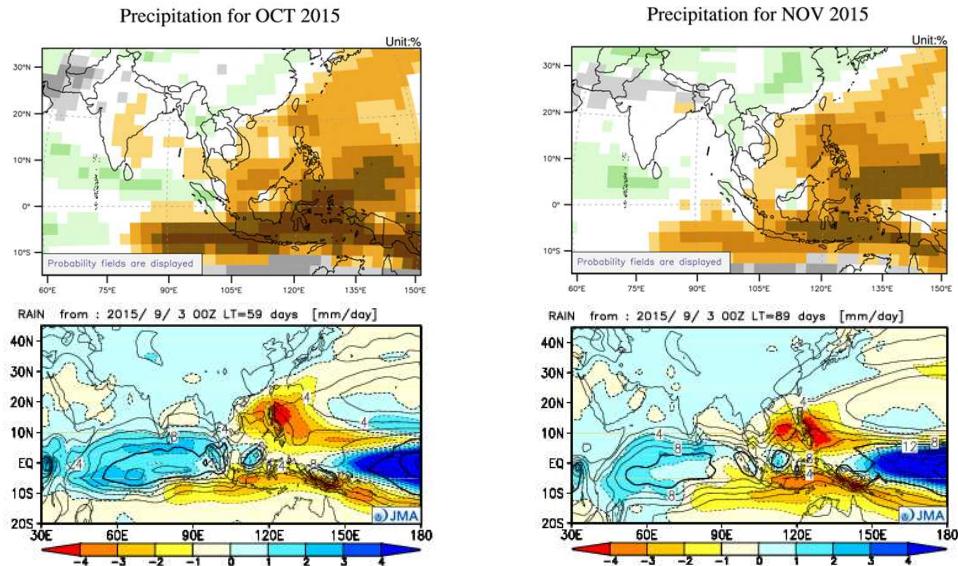
## ปริมาณน้ำกักเก็บเทียบกับ Rule curve



## การคาดการณ์ปริมาณฝน และปริมาณน้ำไหลลงเขื่อนฯลฯ ของหน้า



## การคาดการณ์ฝนเดือน ตุลาคม-พฤศจิกายน 2558 (APCC, TCC)



## ปริมาณน้ำจัดสรรฤดูกาลแล้ง 2559

ปริมาณน้ำจัดสรร	ปีเฉลี่ย		ปี 2559	
	ปริมาณน้ำ	มาตรการ	ปริมาณน้ำ	มาตรการ
ปริมาณน้ำดันทุน 1 พย.	9,288		2,100-6,100 2,600-4,500	ฐานคิดปี ELNino 0 ตด ฐานคิดปี ELNino 2557
1) อุปโภค บริโภค			675	ลดการใช้น้ำลง 25%
1.1) กgn และปริมาณกgn	900		70	
1.2) ชุมชนเจ้าพระยาตอนบน	90		135	
1.3) ชุมชนเจ้าพระยาตอนล่าง	180			
2) รักษาระบบนิเวศน์	600		600	ลดการปล่อยน้ำเสีย
3) การเกษตร	4,500	ควบคุมนาปรัง 3 ล้านไร่	-	งดนาปรัง
4) อื่น ๆ (เตบเรือ อุตสาหกรรม)	500		-	งดเตบเรือ ใช้น้ำได้ดี
รวม	6,770		1,480	

## Still big gaps : IWRM

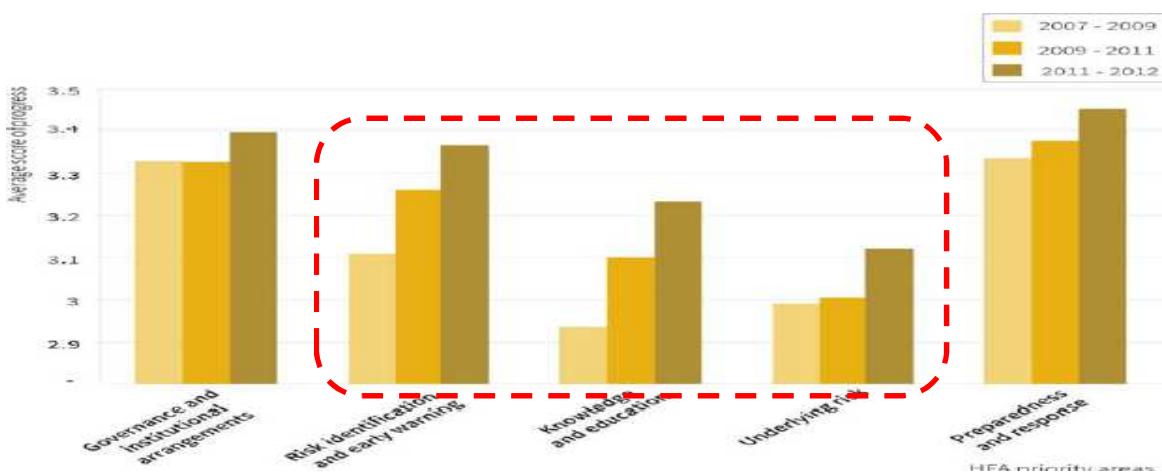
Good practice for floods	Good practice for droughts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk management</li> <li>• Room for the river</li> <li>• Protection of Economic zone</li> <li>• FEW</li> <li>• Strengthening protection system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supply management</li> <li>• Demand management</li> <li>• Impact mitigation</li> </ul>

DRR & CCA

No regret, Low regret, Win-Win

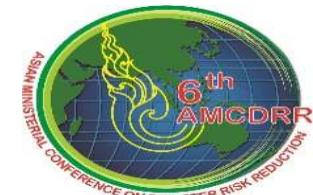
DRR (HFA, 2005-2015) → CCA (SENDIA, 2015-2030)

Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters



## From HFA to Sendai Framework for DRR

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



### Bangkok Declaration

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

