THE **NATION PREPAREDNESS** PLAN

(2017-2021)

Office of the National Security Council

Nation Preparedness Plan

(2017-2021)

Content

Message from the Prime Minister

These days, Thailand faces a wide range of threats and disasters, caused by either nature or man - made which have a negative impact on people's life, both physically and mentally. Also, these threats and their effects could harmfully affect Thailand national security and interests which the Royal Thai Government shall not compromise. Consequently, it is therefore necessary to have a system to handle such threats. The Government, then, emphasizes, that Thailand must have a development of a national preparedness system to increase the efficiency and the potential of the national defense as stated in the National Strategy for the next 20 years (2018 - 2037).

The National Preparedness Plan, B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022), is formulated responsively to the National Strategy for the next 20 years and the National Policies and Plans on national security through the considerations of the National Preparedness Committee, the Policy Committee of Office of the National Security Council (ONSC) and the National

Security Council (NSC). The main goal for all sectors is to join forces to create a national preparedness system that allows to handle threats effectively and reduce losses to a minimum. To complete its goal, the Plan was contempleted by assessing the situation of natural disasters, warfare's effects and security crisis at the national level, regional level and global level as well as analyzing and collecting the best practices at the international level and applying them as a complete and appropriate practice blueprints for operations in Thailand. Such process did provide opportunities for all sectors to growing a security and safety awareness and to participate in learning together with understanding the risk management approach by preparing the nation under normal conditions.

I sincerely hope that the National Preparedness Plan B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022) will be the main guideline for the government agencies and the related sectors to implement it and produce concrete results. It has the ability to harmonize, integrate and promote unity, timeliness and sustainability as well as the ability to support and reduce the risks

of various forms of threats. This will truly benefit the stability of the people, the society, and the nation.

General

(Prayut Chan-o-cha)

Prime Minister

Chairman of the National Security Council

Foreword

Thailand is likely going to encounter various forms of security threats that are both complex and interlinked which will affect the life, the property and the security of the nation. Being prepared to deal with such threats is of paramount importance.

The National Security Council has therefore designed a National Preparedness Plan, B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022) to manage the risk of threats in a systematic and efficient manner, in line with the relevant international cooperation framework.

The success of the National Preparedness Plan, B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022) depends upon the cooperation from all sectors to implement the plan and their training. It is important to continuously work side by side within and between the departments, from the operational level to the national level to be able to promptly respond to all situations and in appropriate manner.

I believe that if all the relevant sectors are aware, confident and join their forces in prevention and prepared-

ness with the best proactive comprehensive management in response, recovery, reduction of impact, along with adaptation and risk reduction of threats, this will strengthen and develop the capability of national preparedness system which could enhance national stability and make people happy eternally.

General

(Prawit Wongsuwon)

Deputy Prime Minister

Deputy Chairman of the National Security Council

Preface

The National Policy and the Plan for National Security, B.E. 2560-2564 (2017 - 2021) give priority to the development of the National Preparedness System with the goal to strengthen the national security and improve the potential of the national defense. It is required coordination from all sectors to assist the operations of the military with a National Preparedness Plan working as a specific security plan to support the country's preparation for dealing with various threats: natural and man-made. In this regard, a national preparedness plan has been established since 1974, followed by the National Preparedness Plan, 1977, the National Prepared-ness Plan, 1992, the National Preparedness Policy, 2003 and the National Preparedness Strategy, B.E. 2557-2561 (2014 - 2018) which focused on three main areas: disaster, warfare's effects, and security crisis.

These days, threats are complex, varied, delicate, interlinked and have a higher degree of violence that directly affects the national interests and security. Since the framework

and the international rules change according to the dynamics of the world, the National Security Council has therefore reviewed and prepared a new National Preparedness Plan to keep pace with the current situations and more in line with the changing domestic and international context. The National Preparedness Plan, B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022) will be the framework and the main direction of the country for the national preparation.

This National Preparedness Plan has been reviewed by the National Preparedness Committee on 5 September 2016, by Policy Committee of the National Security Council on 7 July 2017 and by the National Security Council on 26 July 2017. The vision is: "The National Preparedness System of which all sectors are integratedly aware, well - prepared and confident in threat response through risk management". The key conceptual framework will focus on a strategic partnership management system, on the joint forces of the civil state, on stronger cooperation with foreign countries and risk management by applying the National preparation since under normal conditions and the implementation of the plan under the coordination mechanism that is consistent, integrated, and promoting unity.

The content of the plan is divided into 4 strategic areas:

1) Developing the national preparedness system to be ready to face unusual conditions and manage their risks;

2) Strengthening the confidence, immunity and potential of all sectors to have mutual awareness and shared strength in the manner of Public State;

3) Reinforcing the cooperation and preparedness for international threats;

4) Planning management, integration and collaboration in strategic partnerships to be able to propel the plan into practice. Therefore, the linkage must be in accordance with the policies / strategies / plans relevant at all levels along with having a strategic supervisory unit that acts as a central agency for integrating the knowledge of the main departments and supporting units in each strategy.

The Office of the National Security Council sincerely hopes that all the relevant agencies, as the strategic partners, will jointly push forward the National Preparedness Plan (2017 - 2022) to achieve concrete results implementing the project

plan, financing its support, all in the same direction, to develop the country's preparation system, strengthening unity, enhancing immunity, reducing risks and losses in an effective and sustainable way.

General

(Wanlop Ragsanaoh)

Secretary-General of the National Security Council

The National Preparedness Plan

B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022)

1. Introduction

Thailand has prepared the nation to cope with various threats caused by natural and man - made disasters through the Nation Preparedness Plans since 1974 which was the first plan. Respectively, there were many of them, for examples, the 1977 National Preparedness Plan, the 1992 National Preparedness Plan, the 2005 National Preparedness Policy. And, recently the National Preparedness Strategy, B.E. 2557 - 2561 (2014 - 2018) emphasized three aspects of threats or/and calamity, including disasters, effects from warfare and security crises.

Apparently, Thailand is likely to face complex, comprehensive and multidimensional threats which have affected people's lives and properties. Many related agencies have, therefore, developed and improved their plans in order to handle with those aforementioned threats, namely 1) Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior, has set the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation,

B.E. 2558 (2015) to be mainly used to prevent and mitigate disasters, 2) Defense Mobilization Department, Ministry of Defense, has established the synergy of forces and resources plan for national defense to be mainly used for defending the country, and 3) Other agencies as assigned by the Royal Thai Government have to respond quickly to security crises including transnational crimes, marine security and emerging infectious diseases. In addition, the 20-year National Strategy, B.E. 2560 - 2579 (2017 - 2036) has importantly highlighted the national preparedness system on the topic of the Efficiency Development of National Preparedness System and National Defense Potential.

Furthermore, the national preparedness has still required to comply with relevant international cooperation frameworks, for example, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the 21st United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, B.E. 2558 - 2573 (2015 - 2030), ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response, and Nansen Initiative Framework on Disaster - Induced Cross – Border Displacement. It is necessary for Thailand to carry out cooperation and

adjustment of policies, strategies, plans and measures in consistent with such cooperation frameworks.

As the Office of National Security Council is the main agency at the policy and strategy level in solving security problems and being responsible directly for the National Preparedness Strategy, B.E. 2557 - 2561(2014 - 2018), its strategy has been reviewed to keep up with the domestic and international situation. As a result, the National Preparedness Plan, B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022) was set up to be the framework and direction of the country in national preparedness in order that all relevant agencies are able to create plans, projects and budgets. This has enabled the development of national preparedness systems with the unification of all sectors as well as the enhancement of protective capabilities and reduction of risk, loss and impacts.

2. The National Preparedness Implementation

To execute the National Preparedness Strategy, B.E. 2557 - 2561 (2014 - 2018), it was put into implementation at the ministry and department levels by setting up the three flagship projects in correspondence with the security operation

plans under the government policy. The projects included 1) Development of the Incident Command System, 2) Preparation of support and driving plans of disaster and defense agencies, and 3) Enhancement of cooperation with foreign countries along with driving the strategy into practice at the local level, focusing on participation of the people and private sectors as well as incorporating the strategy content in the development plans of provinces and provincial clusters.

The successive strategy's output was the Crisis Management Exercise: C - MEX which started operating in 2007, involving the integration of all types of threats response by combining with various agencies. This enabled all the private and people sectors participating in the training to gain knowledge, understanding, expertise, skills and to be able to comply with the training goals as well as to improve the country preparedness for greater efficiency.

Nevertheless, it was found that there were problems and obstacles in advocating the National Preparedness Strategy as follows; 1) Management – It involved coordinating problems of all - level agencies both within and

between agencies as well as with the private and people sectors due to lack of real integration of plans/projects to support the strategy.

In addition, the provincial agencies were unable to form strategic plans to specifically support and link to the National Preparedness Strategy. 2) Legal issues – Some problems and obstacles were found in integrating and complying with the hierarchy of Laws, rules and regulations of the agencies in each level, resulting in confusion in practice. 3) Budget – It was discovered that problems and obstacles on the multiple - step budget disbursement procedure caused slow problem solving, and a request for the preparedness budget did not seem to be considered a top priority.

3. Assessment of Situations, Problems, Impacts and Trends of Threats Related to the National Preparedness System

The world as well as its regions and countries are facing connected and complex threats, affecting the life and property of humanity in a wide range, and this tends to be increasing. The preparation of the National Preparedness Plan,

B.E.2560-2564 (2017-2021) is, therefore, emphasized the assessment of situations, problems, impacts, and threat trends that are connected to the international cooperation frameworks and related to the national preparedness system, as classified into 3 main aspects as follows:

3.1   Disasters

Situation overview

Climate change has caused extreme weather in a more intense and frequent manner, resulting in rising sea level and large disasters, for instance, violently cold winter, extremely dry summer, the occurrence of circular storms, coastal erosion, flash flood, large flood, landslides, and so forth. Besides, unpredictable disasters including earthquakes, tsunami, volcanic eruption, forest fires, and smog are all incidents that humanity are facing today and more likely to increase in the future.

Impact overview

Such situations have resulted in widespread damage to society and community, both in quantity and quality. According to the quantitative data, it has been indicated that the global temperature will increase by 1.1 - 6.4 Celsius

degree during 2001 - 2020, causing variable and adverse climate more frequently. Furthermore, these changes have had a broad impact on economy, society, natural resources and the environment and caused damage to various countries worth billions of baht.

With regard to qualitative data, there have been a shortage of water in some regions, higher sea water level, changes in agricultural products, enormous economic damage, increased mortality rate resulting in mental problems, extinction of certain species as well as mutation and increasing spread of new pathogens. More importantly, it has been unable to clearly predict how different each global region will be suffering from disasters.

Thus, all countries require to cooperate with each other in coming up with measures for risk reduction, prevention, mitigation, and adaptation under the core cooperation frameworks, including 1) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: UNFCCC), 3) Kyoto Protocol Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030: SFDRR, 4) The Bangkok

Declaration on disaster Risk Reduction in the Asia – Pacific 2014, 5) ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response: AADMER, and 6) Global Health Security.

Trend overview

An overview of disaster trends will be more complex and intensifying as a result of the continuously rising temperature, causing the opportunity for disasters due to climate change to remain high.

In addition, the United Nations has anticipated that, in the year 2050, the world population will increase by more than double the number of 7,200 million people today. This situation will result in the use of resources to meet the limitless consumption demand of human beings and lead to rapid destruction of the ecological system. These phenomena will affect national security such as an increase in international resource competition, evacuation of large number of people from the most affected area and challenges from the integration of important countries due to higher sea level, and the consequences of such factors can risk fighting.

Moreover, certain unpredictable disasters are issues that need the development of concise preparedness systems to respond such situations as well as disaster management before and during the incident together with further rehabilitation and healing both physical and mental conditions after the incident.

Case of Thailand

According the situational impacts and the overall trends, Thailand has inevitably faced disasters frequently. Over the past decade, Thailand suffered tremendous damage to life and property, which became an obstacle to economic and social development as well as overall quality of life.

In particular, the 2004 tsunami incident causing 5,395 deaths, the great flood in 2011 with damage of 1.44 trillion baht, and the 2013 drought with damage of up to 3 billion baht have triggered an alert for government policy, public awareness, volunteer systems, disaster management systems, and development of the emergency response system of the country.

Nonetheless, since the disaster tendency in the days ahead will be riskier, it is necessary to develop the disaster response system to become more efficiency. Especially, the development of all related agencies' work systems needs unified integration along with knowledge development, management of disaster database system and creation of awareness and cooperation of all sectors in preparation for disaster response.

3.2   Effects from Warfare

Situation overview

Although warfare and its effects are likely to decrease, they still remain and have risks to occur anytime due to the historical, political, social and cultural factors as well as boundary disputes between states over land boundaries and overlapping maritime claims.

Additionally, geopolitical issues can be conflict causes such as the nuclear development of the People's Republic of Korea, and the Announcement of Air Defense Identification Zone: ADIZ over the East China Sea of the People's Republic of China covering the disputed area

between China and Japan. The other examples include the case of Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands and North Korea's research station areas as well as a dispute in case of ownership claims of sovereignty by all other countries over Spratly and Paracel Islands. Such cases have caused major disputes and international conflicts which will become more severe due to advances in science and technology in producing weapons of mass destruction.

Impact overview

The war perils have both direct and indirect impact. The direct impacts include death, property damage, international relations issues, refugee problems, immigration across borders which will lead to displaced people problems in the destination countries. On the contrary, the indirect impacts due to warfare involve political unrest, chaos in social activities, social crime, economic disruption due to lack of public and investor confidence as well as poverty and long-term mental suffering.

Trend overview

The world and its regions still have to be confronted with the factors leading to warfare, for instance, production and collection of weapons with mass destruction,

provision of weapons to show military power to protect national interests of each country, and economic competition that leads to vying for limited resources. Other factors are competition and expansion of the superpowers' influence in each region of the world and conflict of faith and ideology. However, the occurrence of war and its impacts is relatively low but up to this time has high risks; it is therefore an unreliable situation.

Case of Thailand

The major risk factor bringing about conflict and triggering battles is border disputes with neighboring countries, which can lead to controversy and friction. So far, there have been some battles, but the problems have been solved with the international relations principles, legal provision, humanitarian principles and compromise. Thailand, however, still faces the problem of fugitives who escape from fighting in the surrounding countries.

3.3   Security Crises

Situation overview

Changes in the world of globalization into the digital age have caused a variety of new threats which are complex, cross - border and more intense problems, and

the phenomena cover both state and non - state actors. The examples include expansion of weapons of mass destruction, global terrorism network, transnational crime organizations, sabotage and rioting. Moreover, some security threats include marine security, cyber security, space security, energy security, food security, economic security with regard to theft of financial and government information. Besides, other forms of threats involve response to emerging infectious diseases that challenge development of a laboratory analysis method, production of drugs or vaccines to find, prevent, control and cure the diseases, as well as other related threats causing a security crisis in many dimensions at the global, regional and national levels.

Impact overview

The security crises due to new forms of threats have both direct and indirect impacts at all levels. The direct impacts consist of death and property damage as well as loss of rights and freedom of people, while the indirect impacts include individuals' paranoia and insecurity, loss of confidence in all sectors, as well as regression in social and economic development and the world security.

Trend overview

The global, regional and national crises tend to increase in quantity with complex and varied forms. In particular, the crises caused by terrorism and sabotage through a cross - border operating network and emerging infectious diseases together with the rapidly developed information technology system as well as internet networks have caused the crises, spreading even widely and fast, and make them complicated and difficult to follow.

Case of Thailand

Thailand is facing several new threats that can lead to crises in many aspects. There have been some cases of violence due to sabotage and terrorism, cyber - attacks, human trafficking, foreign labor issues, drug trafficking, money laundering, emerging infectious diseases and political differences that may lead to conflict and ferocity, and so on. Additionally, according to a geopolitical characteristic, Thailand is a hub for land, water and air transportation of Southeast Asia, it is thus at risk of being a passage, a source, a shelter, or a command base for criminals to commit crimes in other countries.

4. Conceptual Framework

According to the impacts of national preparedness operations, situation assessments, and problems of the preparedness system, it has been indicated that Thailand requires a conceptual framework to be the main direction of implementation by adhering to the philosophy of sufficiency economy as a significant basis.

The purpose of the framework is to create logical integration of national preparedness with modesty, an immune system, and good risk management. In order to use it as a core concept to solve the past problems and obstacles as well as to get ready for handling threat trends and their impacts promptly and efficiently, the conceptual framework needs the following factors.

4.1   Management of the national preparedness system requires participation of all sectors as a strategic partnership.

4.2   Creation of synergy of all sectors for national preparedness in a civil state feature where collaboration of the public, private, and people sectors exists.

4.3   Enhancement of bilateral and multilateral international cooperation in national preparedness particularly

with neighboring countries within the ASEAN Community Framework and the International Cooperation Framework.

4.4 Management of risk with national preparedness even in normal conditions by preventing and responding to all kinds of threats as well as reducing their impacts.

4.5 Implementation of the plan in a timely and sustainable manner under harmonized and integrated mechanisms that are supportive of each other with unity.

5. The National Preparedness Plan, B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022)

5.1 Vision

"**The National Preparedness System of which all sectors are integratedly aware, well - prepared and confident in threat response through risk management**"

5.2 Objectives

5.2.1 To develop the national preparedness system's potential of to become the main direction and guidelines for responding to unusual conditions and managing risks in an integrative manner in response to all forms of threats.

5.2.2 To strengthen confidence, immunity and the potential of all sectors in order to be aware, strengthen, and support for the national preparedness together as a civil state.

5.2.3 To enhance cooperation with foreign countries in preparing for threat response.

5.2.4 To integrate management plans and synergize all sectors to feature a strategic partnership with unity and efficiency

5.3   Goals

All sectors shall have awareness, immunity, and confidence, then they are equipped to join forces in prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation and threat risk reduction under the proactive comprehensive management with efficiency, promptness and sustainability.

5.4   Strategic Issues

In response to above vision, objectives and goals, the four strategic issues have been formulated in the National Preparedness Plan including; 1) Development of potential of the national preparedness system in response to unconventional conditions with integrated risk management, 2) Strengthening confidence, immunity and potential of all sectors to become aware and strong together as a civil state, 3) Enhancement of cooperation with foreign countries in preparing for threat response, and 4) Integration of management plans and synergy of strength like a strategic partnership.

5.4.1 Strategic Issue 1: Development of potential of the national preparedness system in response to unconventional conditions with integrated risk management

1) Goals

(1) The central, regional and local agencies as well as relevant sectors shall give priority to potentiate development of the national preparedness system continuously in the same direction.

(2) The central, regional and local agencies shall be well - prepared for information, resources and accounts of public sector's personnel and volunteers in correspondence with disasters arising in the area for mutual use.

(3) Guidelines for integration of databases and networks of security information for national preparedness and national disaster data system shall be developed to support the administration and coordination of disaster management and exchange data for mutual use of various agencies.

(4) Courses and manuals shall be prepared for government agencies, the private and people sectors.

(5) Training courses and exercises shall be arranged within and between the agencies at the ministry, department, provincial and local administrative organization levels to prepare for threat response with participation of the private and people sectors.

2) **Indicators**

(1) The number of central, regional and local agencies that haveset plans, action plans, projects and budget clearly to support the National Preparedness Plan shall be done accordingly to the national preparedness plan

(2) The number of central, regional and local agencies that have prepared information, resources, personnel accounts of the public sector and volunteers in consistent with the type of disaster in the area shall be presented when it is needed.

(3) The frequency of relevant agencies' participation in exchanging and updating informa-tion to integrate security databases and networks for national preparedness as well as the national disaster data system shall be rise

(4) The number of central, regional and local agencies that have created courses and manuals for threat response shall be conducted

(5) The achievement of the integration of the national crisis management training between core agencies under the National Preparedness Plan shall be manifested.

3) Strategies

(1) Develop, review and improve policies, strategies, plans, emergency plans, incident response plans, operational guidelines, courses and manuals to respond to unusual conditions as well as carry out integratedly risk management. This includes determining risk decrease, prevention, impact reduction, reaction, and physical and mental rehabilitation in order to enable coordinative action plans between related agencies and sectors at all levels before, during and after the incident.

In addition, the core agencies that are responsible for the emergency support plan, the preparedness plan under the synergy of forces and resources plan for national defense, together with the relevant agen-

cies, the private and people sectors are required to coordinate and prepare resources, tools, laws, rules, regulations, and personnel to get ready for threat response.

(2) Develop and link warning systems as along with land, marine and air monitoring systems by setting its systems to early warn people and communities, especially in the risky areas, the border areas which are land , sea, air, and the metropolitan zones. Moreover, the information has to be disseminated regularly and thoroughly. With advanced science and technology will be of assistance in trailing the warning and monitoring system.

(3) Promote and develop the central national communication system, both main and back - up systems by having relevant databases and a communication resource account. Not only set up only one emergency call which shall apply throughout the country but also encourage the use of the medium frequency radio band in all situations in case of national crises, particularly for the government and Heads of the central, regional and local agencies to coordinate the whole system before, during and after the incident.

(4) Develop and enhance communication, public relations, and news management in order to obtain accurate news and to suspend rumor; disseminate knowledge to people even in normal conditions in order for them to support government agencies' operations; allow, in particular, relevant agencies, mass media, community leaders, local administrative organizations, and educational institutions to play a role in enhancing knowledge and understanding for the general public and residents in the security - risk and disaster-risk areas; provide the joint communication system and joint information center: JIC in correspondence with the emergency support plan, as well as public relations and news management.

(5) Promote, develop and encourage the government and private agencies together with all sectors to join with each other in normal conditions; allow particularly the government agencies to prepare an ad-hoc operation unit for situation response and to assist the agencies and victims instantly in each category of disasters and each level of severity. Such units include Emergency Response

Team: ERT, HazMat Team: MERT, Field Medical Team, Field Hospital Unit, Field Kitchen Trailer, Individual Identification Unit, Crowd Control Team, Peace and Order Maintenance Team that also control traffic routes in unconventional conditions together with satellite and geoinformatics data, and so forth.

(6) Promote Military Operation other than War particularly disaster prevention and mitigation as well as maintaining internal security through appropriate preparation of resources and military forces without affecting the missions in accordance with the National Defense Plan.

(7) Develop and promote integration of security databases and networks for national preparedness in order to create the central database to support threat management and to encourage all related sectors; promote preparation of memorandum of understanding to exchange security information for national preparedness as well as encourage the National Disaster Data to be a channel for coordinating and exchanging information and resources between disaster agencies.

(8) Develop and promote an arrange-ment of teaching and learning with regard to national preparedness in educational institutions as well as develop courses and manuals for agencies in the public, private and people sectors; arrange meetings, training, seminars and activities to provide knowledge and understanding in working together with joining forces in reducing all kinds of threat risks before, during and after the incident.

(9) Promote and support course training and exercises for testing plans and operational guidelines of the incident command system for field government staff and the command center staff in each simulation. Realizing the importance of training, the top executives have participated in training courses continuously. Moreover, they have encouraged related agencies and organizations to pay attention to the national crisis management training that requires constant integration of security and disaster plans. This will be carried out within related agencies, between agencies from various levels including local agencies, district agencies, provincial and

provincial cluster agencies, ministry and department agencies as well as national agencies. In addition, preparation of training courses and manuals (central, provincial, local/ community manuals) and clear operational guidelines needs to be carried out.

5.4.2 Strategy Issue 2: Strengthening confidence, immunity and the potential of all sectors to become aware and strong together as a civil state

1) Goals

(1) The public, private and people sectors work together in a civil state manner using integrated work systems in risk management as well as preventing, mitigating and strengthening immunity in order to cope with all forms of threats.

(2) All sectors are confident of the national preparedness system on the basis of security and safety mind.

(3) Executives and personnel of the public, private and people sectors have knowledge, awareness and understanding in the warning and monitoring systems as well as the incident command system in handling all threats.

(4) The public, private and people sectors at all levels are able to access information regarding preparedness and risk reduction of threats in a timely manner.

2) Indicators

(1) The number of local administrative organizations which have joint plans with government agencies, associations, foundations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and charitable organizations in managing risks, strengthening immunity, preventing and solving problems affecting national security shall be counted.

(2) The number of participants who have joined the training courses regarding national preparedness in order for them to have knowledge, understanding and awareness of security and safety shall be more participated.

(3) The level of knowledge, awareness and understanding of executives and personnel in the public, private, and people sectors with regard to the monitoring, warning and incident command systems for threat crisis response shall be increased.

(4) The number of channels for public relations and dissemination of national preparedness information to the public, private and people sectors at all levels shall be expanded.

3) Strategies

(1) Promote and support prepared-ness and risk reduction management of all threats carried out in a civil-state manner, which focuses on participation in the formulation of strategies and management plans as well as development and expansion of cooperation networks and mechanisms for coordinating and driving collaboration with mutual confidence at all levels.

(2) Support a feasibility study on establishment of a community or subdistrict disaster fund, or a fund for monitoring disaster and security threats in order to create immunity for all sectors to have confidence in responding to arising disasters.

(3) Promote learning, perception and awareness processes as well as the security and safety mind of all sectors through a forum to exchange knowledge and experience in between the public, private and people sectors

as well as academic and political sectors along with local administrative organizations comprehensively and continuously.

(4) Promote and support training for executives and personnel of the public, private and people sectors primarily the kids and youth inside and outside educational institutions, community and local leaders, charitable organizations' personnel as well as civil defense volunteers, village security teams, Thai national defense volunteers, border guard villages, members of the Volunteer Defense Corps, Public Health Volunteers, Reserve Forces and others in order that they have knowledge, awareness and understanding of the monitoring and warning systems as well as the incident command system in response to all threats continuously.

(5) Promote and develop channels for public relations and disseminating a variety of national preparedness information by applying digital technology to develop the public, private and people sectors at all levels to be able to access the information instantly, and link the channel to disaster databases of the district and provincial

levels with establishment of an area warning center; preparation of risk area maps, refuge areas, evacuation areas, land and marine evacuation plans.

5.4.3 Strategic Issue 3: Enhancement of preparedness cooperation with foreign countries to threats response

1) Goals

(1) Thailand cooperates interna-tionally in the information management, as well as accounts of resources, personnel, tools and equipment for problem prevention and resolution of all threats.

(2) Thailand exchanges knowledge and experience with the foreign countries that have expertise in preparedness for threat response continuously.

(3) Thailand participates in threat response simulation exercise with foreign countries in both bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

2) Indicators

(1) The percentage of plans/projects of government and private agencies that cooperate with foreign countries in information management, accounts of

resources, tools, and equipment for preventing and solving problems caused by all forms of threats shall be elevated.

(2) The percentage of government and private agencies that exchange knowledge and experience with the foreign countries with expertise in threat response preparedness continuously shall be heightened.

(3) The number of threat response exercises between Thailand and foreign countries is not less than twice a year.

3) Strategies

(1) Promote and support coopera-tion with foreign countries in developing preparedness systems upon bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms, particularly with neighboring countries, ASEAN Community (ASEAN + 3 and ASEAN + 6), and other regional clusters inside and outside Asian Region. The examples include the ASEAN Community Cooperation Framework, ASEAN Regional Forum: ARF, ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting: ADMM), ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response: AADMER, and ASEAN Center of Military Medicine: ACMM. The international cooperation will be able to increase potential and support from those friendly countries in preventing and

solving all threat problems as well as promote Confidence Building Measures: CMBs and Preventive Diplomacy: PD.

(2) Enhance international relationships and cooperation in all-level in order to cooperate in disaster preparedness such as the ASEAN Coordinating Center for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Center), ASEAN Community, and related international cooperation frameworks not only to support disaster prevention and mitigation but also deliver humanitarian assistance in case of large disasters as approved by the government.

(3) Strengthen cooperation in preparedness with international nations to mitigating the effects caused by battling in accordance with the government policy, the national security and defense policy and plan upon national interests.

(4) Strengthen international relationships and cooperation in security crises, for instance, sabotage, terrorism, cyber security threats, space security threats and emerging infection diseases in accordance with the government

policy, the national policy and plan on national security and security plans for particular aspects.

(5) Develop and establish prepared evacuation   plans for Thai people living internationally in case of atrocity   which may affect life and property by coordinating the Ministry of Defense in support with transport aircrafts as stipulated guidelines and the private sectors involved in the evacuation of Thai people abroad.

(6) Promote and support an knowl-edge and experience exchange with the foreign countries that have expertise in responding to all threats continuously through conducting studies, research and development of academic cooperation, seminars, training as well as enhancement of skills, techniques, and expertise.

(7) Promote and support bilateral and multilateral cooperation in training exercises with foreign countries for threat response, for examples, ASEAN Regional Disaster Emergency Response Simulation Exercises (ARDEX) and ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF DiREx), as well as other exercises under related international cooperation frameworks.

5.4.4 Strategy Issue 4: Integrated management plan and strategic partnership synergy

1) Goal

(1) Having an integrated manage ment plan and a strategic partnership synergy that enable problem prevention and resolution of all threats.

(2) The related agencies have knowledge and understanding of the incident command system, and they are able to effectively command the incident in each severity level of each disaster category.

(3) The ministry-level and department-level agencies create plans to support the National Preparedness Plan clearly defined in the action plan of each agency.

(4) Each province defines the provincial preparedness plan's issues under the National Preparedness Plan framework in the provincial/provincial cluster strategy, the provincial/provincial cluster plan, and the integrated plans/projects/budget that are prepared in correspondence with the local plan.

2) Indicators

(1) The level of acceptance to the plan management system of the directly responsible agencies in the National Preparedness Plan framework shall be more generated.

(2) The percentage of government staff of the agencies in charge of threat management under the National Preparedness Plan framework, who have passed the training program on the incident command system regarding each level of disaster severity of each category of disasters, and have applied it in a national crisis management drill on a trial basis shall be numbered.

(3) The number of ministry and department-level agencies that have prepared, reviewed, improved, and developed plans/projects in the action plan of each agency to support the nation preparedness plan shall be accumulated.

(4) The percentage of provinces that have defined strategic issues of national preparedness under the National Preparedness Plan framework in the provincial/provincial cluster strategy and the provincial/provincial clus-

ter development plan which are supported by plans/projects/ budget and integrated with local-level plans shall be increased.

3) Strategies

(1) Develop national preparedness systems on policies/strategies/plans, guidelines, measures, mechanisms, human resource management, and budget systems. In this regard, Office of the National Security Council, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defense, and Office of Public Sector Development Commission are assigned to direct, coordinate, monitor, evaluate as well as review the National Preparedness Plan at the right time.

(2) Promote and develop a clear coordinating manual for preventing and responding each category of disasters by allowing government agencies to prepare coordinating manuals and operational guidelines for the private and people sectors and the people in risk areas in particular.

(3) Support operating budget and have the agencies directly in charge of the National Preparedness Plan Framework put the plan into practice in a concrete manner by preparing plans/projects and budget according to each agency's missions. Besides, encourage

Office of the Decentralization Committee for Local Administrative Organizations, Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and Department of Local administration to set guidelines, criteria and proportional budgets for the Local Administrative Organizations to create plans/projects to support the National Preparedness System.

(4) Support and promote the synergy of network partners in a strategic partnership, and get agencies of the public, private, and people sectors to formulate plans, guidelines and standard operating procedure: SOP together in threat response preparedness.

(5) Support incident management by having all agencies to support the operations of National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Headquarters, Central Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division, Area Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division (Districts/Provinces/Bangkok) in normal conditions to get ready to transform into an incident command center when disaster occurs. In addition, this can be modified to use in a mission to support the operation of Military Mobilization Center, Ministry of Defense, and the Military Command Center in case of fighting or war as requested by the military.

(6) Promote and support preparation of courses and manuals about the Incident Command System and applying them for training the government agencies' staff who are responsible for threat management under the National Preparedness Plan Framework in order for them to gain knowledge, understanding and skills to be used in national crisis management training on a trial basis.

(7) Clarify and create understanding of the National Preparedness Plan and allow the government agencies to prepare, review, improve and develop plans/ projects under the agency's action plan. This is to support the National Preparedness Plan through use of the participation process of relevant sectors.

(8) Be prepared for disaster response by mainly adhering to the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan; encourage the government agencies to create and develop Emergency Support Plan, Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, and security risk maps.

(9) Prepare for responding warfare's effects by adhering mainly to the National Defense Plan; develop a synergy of forces and resources plan for the country

defense, and the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, as well as the plans of related agencies supporting the operations to enable the mobilization of relevant agencies and organizations in enhancing the potential of national prevention.

(10)Prepare for security crisis response by adhering to the counter - terrorism strategy, the strategy for problem prevention and solving of transnational crime, national cyber security policy as well as the related policy/strategy/plan that acts as a master plan to support the operation.

(11)Promote and support government agencies, state enterprises the private sector with relevant public organizations, especially the private enterprises and private sector relevant to the infrastructure and the utilities systems that have set plans and guidelines of the Business Continuity Plan: BCP in order to carry out the operation during unprecedented emergency and/or unexpected conditions.

(12)Promote and encourage the integration of area - level plans; define the issues of provincial preparedness plans under the National Preparedness Plan in the strategies of provinces/provincial clusters and the development plans of provinces and provincial clusters; create

support plans/projects/budget and integrate them with local - level plans covering the warning system, preparation of resource accounting and common operational guidelines.

6. Factors of Success

6.1 The government has clearly and continuously signaled that it has emphasized and announced the National Preparedness System as a national agenda. In this regard, all relevant agencies are assigned to set managerial t guidelines for developing national preparedness systems in a civil - state manner. Also, the private and people sectors are promoted to being part of responsibility for prevention, risk management, impact reduction, as well as reaping resilience in order to bring about synergy of people in the country to have confidence, immunity, and potential in threat response.

6.2 There are action plans, responsively done under the National Preparedness Plan, are created through coordination and connection at all levels including the Government Administration Plan, the Action Plan of Ministry/ Department, Provincial Development Plan, District Development Plan, Community Development Plan, Local Development Plan, and Village Development Plan.

6.3   The international cooperation in development of preparedness system is carried out vigorously and continuously. This shall be accomplished by organizing academic studies and research, training, together with networking more partners for databases and resource accounts' integration, particularly with neighboring countries and the ASEAN Community where threats are common, to enable effectively and efficiently connected practices.

6.4   All relevant sectors, particularly the private and people sectors accept and participate in the National Preparedness System as network partners that get together to think, perform and make decision both in the strategic level and operational level widely and diversely.

As of 9 DEC 2019, time 14.15

Appendix A
Policy, Strategy, and Plan Relevant to the National Preparedness System

1. The 20-Year National Strategy, B.E. 2560-2579 (2017-2036) (The Cabinet resolution dated 30 June 2015 acknowledged the drafting guidelines of the national strategy and the Thailand reform framework in 20 years): Strategy 1 – The Security Strategy specifies development of national preparedness systems along with disaster and security management systems in a new pattern, as well as development of the country defense potential to be ready for responding to military and other threats.

2. National Policy and Plan on National Security, B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022)

2.1 Category: National Security Policy The National Preparedness System is in line with Policy 13 – develop a national preparedness system to enhance national security in order to develop national preparedness potential in responding to war and security crises with unity and efficiency, and Policy 14 – enhance and develop the country defense potential to strengthen the potential of military forces in the

country defense; support non - war missions and be able to synergize the military forces with all sectors in responding to all types of threats regarding the country defense.

2.2   Category: National Plan on National Security requires development of the National Preparedness System to support the National Security Policy as defined in Policy 13 – to enable the National Preparedness System to be the main direction and guidelines in response to abnormal conditions; implement integrated risk management for responding to all kinds of threats with support of all sectors together to national preparedness in the manner of civil state, along with promotion of international cooperation; and also develop the national defense potential to support the National Security Policy No. 14 – to enable the country to be secure and safe from military threats.

3.   Social and Economic Plan No. 12, B.E. 2560 - 2564 (2017 - 2021)

The plan puts an emphasis on preparedness issues in response to all types of security threats as specified in Strategy 5 – enhancing national security to develop the country to be secure and sustainable. This aims to ensure security in long - term development of the country according to

the 20 - Year National Strategic Framework, which is important for politics, economics, social psychology and military affairs. For example, Thailand is able to respond to security threats, has relationships and security cooperation with ASEAN countries, friendly countries and a lot more countries, and can respond to catastrophe and atrocity caused by terrorism, cyber security as well as disasters.

4. **The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, B.E. 2558 (2015)** is the framework and direction for all - sector agencies at local and national levels. It helps them to systematically prevent and mitigate disaster before, during and after the incident within the same direction and reinforce each other in an integrative manner. Additionally, in order to organize the operating system and prepare various aspects in response to disaster situations according to the risk characteristics for all - sector agencies from local to national level before, during and after disaster, the scope of disaster according to the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, B.E. 2558 (2015) shall be in line with the meaning of "disaster" in accordance with Section 4 of the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act, B.E. 2550 (2007) as follows: "fires, storms, floods, drought, human epidemics,

epizootics, aquatic animal diseases, pest outbreaks. Moreover, it refers to other disasters affecting the public, whether caused by nature or man - made, accidents, or any other incidents causing harm to the people's life or bodies, or causing damage to property of the people or the state, and it shall include air disaster and airborne threats as well as sabotage." Furthermore, there are emergency support plans in 18 functional areas consisting of (1) Transportation, (2) Information Technology and Communication, (3) Public Utilities and Infrastructure, (4) Fire Fighting, (5) Emergency Management, (6) Social Welfare and Human Security, (7) Support of Military Resources, (8) Medical Assistance and Public Health, (9) Search and Rescue, (10) Chemicals, Hazardous Substances and Radioactive Materials, (11) Agriculture, (12) Energy, (13) Peace and Order, (14) Recovery of Economy, Education and Culture, (15) Foreign Affairs, (16) Public Relations and Information Management, (17) Natural Resources and Environment, and (18) Budget and Donation.

5.   **The Synergy of Forces and Resources for National Defense** has been set in order for all sectors to participate in preparedness according to the Synergy of Forces and Resources Plan to support military operations in accordance with the National Defense Plan. Likewise, it is carried out as

stated in the security missions assigned by the government in normal conditions with efficiency, harmony and systematization in line with duties and capabilities as defined in each agency's missions. In this respect, the synergy of forces and resources can be performed efficiently and harmoniously through mobilizing 10 aspects of resources consisting of manpower, food, water, transportation, information technology and communication, medical assistance and public health, industry and manufacturing factors, fuel and energy, public relations and facilities. Other resources can be provided by the civil service, state enterprises, and the private sector to support the defense mission in time and adequately with capability of continuously coordinating and operating civilian affairs to effectively support implementation of the National Defense Plan.

Appendix C

Glossary

1. **Sabotage** means any action that is intended to destroy property of the people or the state or things that are Public utilities, or disturbance, obstruction, retardation of any operating systems, as well as inflicting harm on a person that causes political, economic and social turbulence with the purpose of causing damage to the state security.

2. **Emergency Management** means systematization and management of resources, and responsibilities in response to all kinds of emergency incidents.

3. **Resource Preparedness** means preparation of resource accounts including human, things, equipment, rules, regulations that are used in preventing and mitigate disaster and security threats during normal conditions, and such resources can be put to use appropriately and timely.

4. **National Preparedness** means various preparations of the government agencies, state enterprises, private sector, non - government organizations, local administrative organizations, community organizations, people sector in

normal conditions. The country thus has policies, strategies, plans, operational guidelines, measures, and activities to prevent, reduce impacts, mitigate and suspend situations in unconventional conditions

5. **Proactive Comprehensive Management** means management to achieve the objectives of the national preparedness system development in normal conditions by means of prevention, preparedness, impact reduction, adaptation, management of incident response as well as risk reduction of threats in a timely manner.

6. **National Mobilization** means the act of collecting and organizing national resources to make them in a prompt state to be used and utilize the resources that are already prepared to meet the needs that will arise in an unusual condition.

7. **Military Mobilization** means the act of collecting national resources for military support consisting of military mobilization and military industrial mobilization.

8. **Risk Assessment** means the process of identifying the nature, size or extent of risk by analyzing arising disasters and risk exposure as well as vulnerability and capacity in

community response that may be harmful to life and property as well as way of life and the environment. It is a probability analysis on the impacts of disaster in each area, which is useful for systematic risk planning.

9. **National Security** means the state in which the country is free from threats against independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the Religious Institution, the Royal Institution, public safety, and the people's normal life; or things affecting national interests, or democratic governance with the King as head of state, and the country's readiness to face various situations caused by threats.

10. **Threat** means a condition or a situation that causes instability which is a serious and complex problem, and it will lead to a wide impact on national security if the problem is not solved.

11. **Warfare's Effects** means an effect or impact that is caused by enemy actions as well as the result that occurs in such condition.

12. **Abnormal** Condition means the situation during the time when the country has a security threats, an emergency,

and a crisis. Such condition is so serious that it requires the mobilization of all parties in the country to synergize their forces in solving the problem.

13. Incident Command System: ICS means guidelines for managing all types of disaster - related incidents with standards in the disaster area, starting from a small emergency to a complex one. In this regard, the workers in different roles and functions from related agencies are able to work together under unified command in which the organization of work system consists of 5 operational lines including Command, Operation, Planning, Logistics as well as Finance and Administration. The work system is flexible in reducing or expanding the functional areas that may be necessary or unnecessary, depending on nature of the incident.

14. Emerging Infectious Disease means new infectious disease, infectious disease found in a new geographical area, re - emerging infectious disease, antimicrobial resistant organisms, and an incident caused by human deliberate use of biological agents.

15. Security Crisis means an incident caused by natural actions or human actions according to laws relating to the security of the Kingdom and national defense, as well as

disaster prevention and mitigation laws. Such incident has a serious impact on the national and public security, which requires the management with synergy of forces and resources from the government agencies and all sectors in the country to bring the situation back to normal quickly.

16. Disaster refers to fires, storms, flood, drought, human epidemics, epizootics, aquatic animal plagues, pest outbreaks and other disasters affecting the public. It can be caused by nature or a person, including accidents or other incidents causing harm to the people's life and bodies, or resulting in damage to the public or state's property, and it involves air disaster and sabotage as defined in disaster prevention and mitigation laws.

Appendix C
the National Preparedness Committee

The National Preparedness Plan consists of two bodies of committees; one is the executive plan advisory and the other is the plan steering sub – committee which both are important to formulating and executing the Plan in to practice at all level.

The first and foremost committee is the National Preparedness Committee, appointed by the Prime Minister, that are comprised of the heads of all relevant government agencies (47 members) and its authorities are as follows;

1) Assessing, analyzing and considering not only the highly risk incidents or situations, caused by nature or man – made, that might engender national crisis, but also military defense threats and/or situation that affects to national defense, security and resources.

2) Suggesting, formulating, monitoring, evaluating, developing and driving the National Preparedness Plan and the National Defense strategies, Crisis Management plans and National Defense plans including relevant strategies or plans;

3) Proposing guidelines for administrative measures to facilitate and coordinate the implementation of policies or plans with the relevant agencies;

4) Developing the Public Sector Management plans for crisis to cover resources preparation, prevention, remediation, rehabilitation and coordination of the integration of the information systems with the relevant agencies;

5) Appointing a sub - committee or a working group to perform the duties as necessary;

6) Performing other tasks as assigned by the Chairman or the National Security Council or the Cabinet.

For the members of the National Preparedness Plan are combined with all executives of all related agencies which is chaired by Secretary – General of the National Security Council. The list of committees is as below;

Composition

1.	Secretary-General of the National Security Council	**Committee chairman**
2.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Interior or the representative	**Committee member**
3.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Defense or the representative	**Committee member**
4.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance or the representative	**Committee member**
5.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the representative	**Committee member**
6.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives or representatives	**Committee member**

7.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Transport or the representative	**Committee member**
8.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment or the representative	**Committee member**
9.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society or representative	**Committee member**
10.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security or a representative	**Committee member**
11.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Energy or the representative	**Committee member**
12.	Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce or the representative	**Committee member**

13. Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Justice or the representative

Committee member

14. Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labor or the representative

Committee member

15. Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Science and Technology or the representative

Committee member

16. Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education or the representative

Committee member

17. Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Public Health or the representative

Committee member

18. Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Industry or the representative

Committee member

19. Permanent Secretary to the
    Office of the Prime Minister
    or the representative

    Committee member

20. Director of the National
    Intelligence Agency (Thailand)
    or the representative

    Committee member

21. Director of the Budget
    Bureau or the representative

    Committee member

22. Secretary-General of the
    Office of the Public Sector
    Development Commission
    or the representative

    Committee member

23. Secretary-General of the
    National Economic and
    Social Development Board
    or the representative

    Committee member

24. The Attorney General or
    the representative

    Committee member

25. Commissioner General of
    the Royal Thai Police or the
    representative

    Committee member

26. Chief of Joint Staff of Royal Thai Armed Forces or the representative	**Committee member**
27. Chief of Staff, Royal Thai Army or the representative	**Committee member**
28. Chief of Staff (COS), RTN Royal Thai Navy or the representative	**Committee member**
29. Chief of the Air Staff, Royal Thai Air Force or the representative	**Committee member**
30. Secretary-General of the Internal Security Operations Command or the representative	**Committee member**
31. Director General of the Defense Mobilisation Department or the representative	**Committee member**
32. Director of Joint Operations, Royal Thai Army or the representative	**Committee member**

33. Director of Joint Logistics, Directorate of Logistics or the representative

Committee member

34. Director-General of the Department of Highways or the representative

Committee member

35. Director-General of the Department of Provincial Administration or the representative

Committee member

36. Director-General of the Government Public Relations Department or the representative

Committee member

37. Director-General of the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation or the representative

Committee member

38. Director-General of the Department of Local Administration or the representative

Committee member

39. The Governor of the Bank of Thailand or the representative	**Committee member**
40. Commanding General of Counter Terrorist Operations Centre or the representative	**Committee member**
41. Director - General of the Thailand -Maritime Enforce ment Directorate Center (Thai –MEDC) or representative	**Committee member**
42. Deputy Secretary-General of the National Security Council, Secretary-General of the National Security Council assigned	**Committee member**
43. Assistant Secretary General of the National Security Council	**Committee member**
44. Representatives of government agencies or qualified persons related to the matters considered	**Committee member**

45.	Director of the Bureau of Strategic Preparation and National Security	**Committee member and Secretary**
46.	Policy and Plan Analyst, Bureau of Strategic Preparation and National Security Office of the National Security Council	**Committee member and Assistant Secretary (1)**
47.	Policy and Plan Analyst Bureau of Strategic Preparation and National Security Office of the National Security Council	**Committee member and Assistant Secretary (2)**

National Preparedness Plan, B.E. 2060 - 2065 (2017 - 2022)

Threat situation

Disaster	Warfare	Security Crisis

Conceptual Framework

1. **Strategic partnership**

2. **The Civil State unification**

3. **Strengthening cooperation with foreign countries, emphasizing the ASEAN framework**

4. **Risk management even in normal situations**

5. **Harmonized and integrated mechanisms**
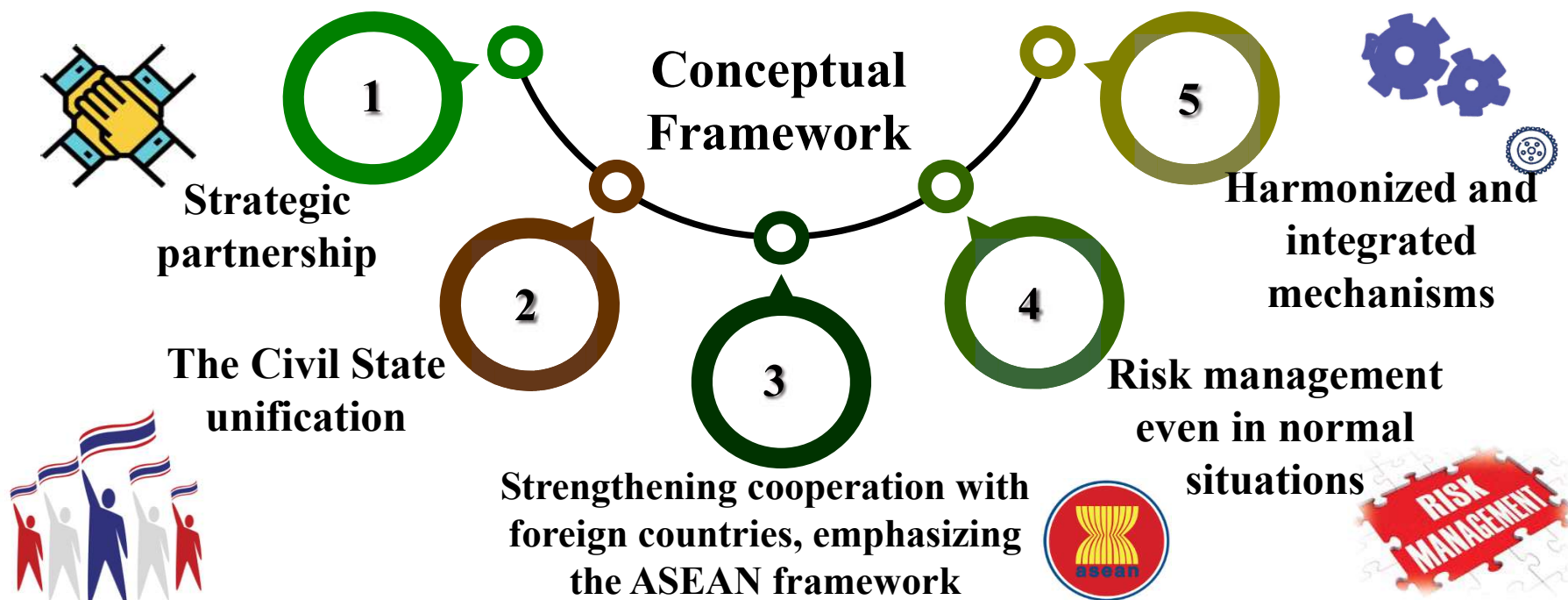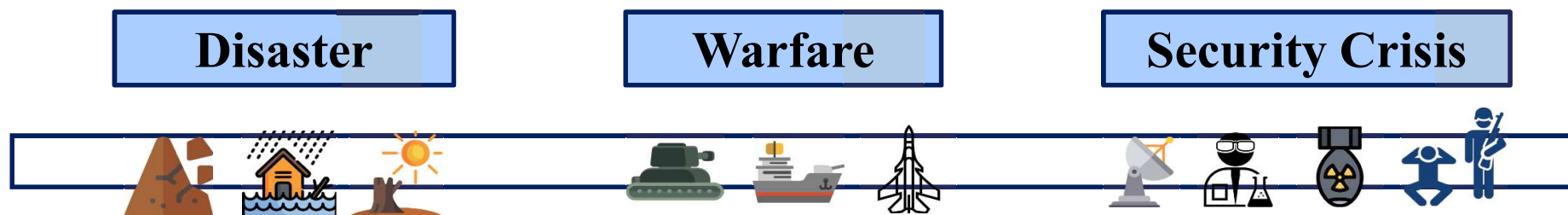
National Preparedness Plan, B.E. 2560 - 2565 (2017 - 2022)

Vision

National Preparedness System that all sectors are integratedly aware, primed, and confident in all forms of threats response through risk management

Strategy 1
Strategy 2
Strategy 3
Strategy 4

16 Goals
16 Indicators
33 Strategies

Strategic issues

Prevention
Preparedness
Response during incidents
Recovery
Impact Mitigation
Goal
Adaptation
Proactive Comprehensive Management
Threat Risk Reduction

1 Development of potential of the national preparedness system in response to unusual conditions with integrated risk management

2 Strengthening confidence, immunity and potential of all sectors to become aware and strong together as civil state
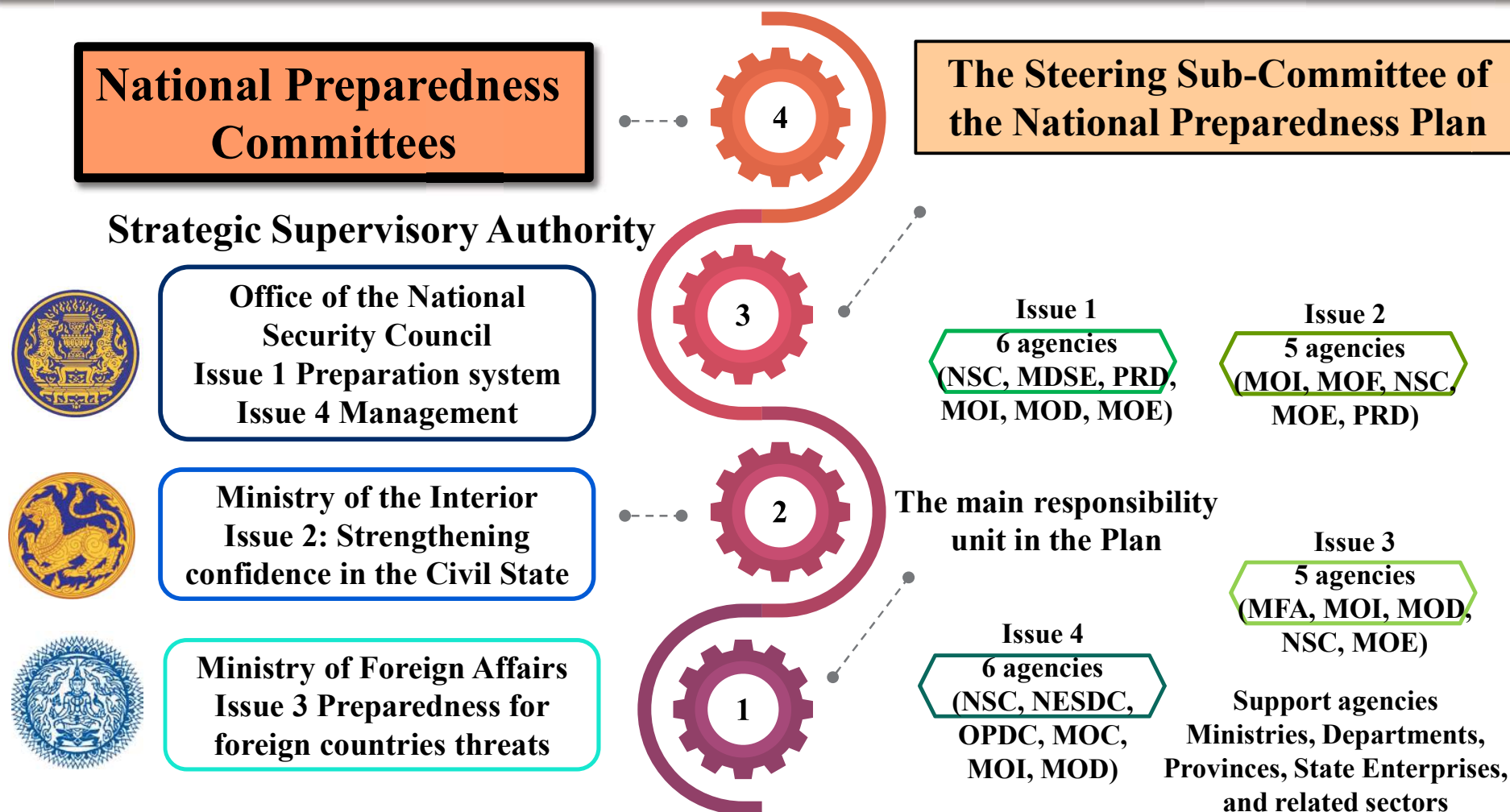
3 Enhancement of preparedness cooperation with foreign countries to threats response

4 Integrated management plan and strategic partnership synergy

Driven Mechanism of the National Preparedness Plan B.E. 2560 – 2565 (2017 - 2022)

National Preparedness Committees

The Steering Sub-Committee of the National Preparedness Plan

4

Strategic Supervisory Authority

Office of the National Security Council
Issue 1 Preparation system
Issue 4 Management

3

Issue 1
6 agencies
(NSC, MDSE, PRD, MOI, MOD, MOE)

Issue 2
5 agencies
(MOI, MOF, NSC, MOE, PRD)

Ministry of the Interior
Issue 2: Strengthening confidence in the Civil State

2

The main responsibility unit in the Plan

Issue 3
5 agencies
(MFA, MOI, MOD, NSC, MOE)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Issue 3 Preparedness for foreign countries threats

1

Issue 4
6 agencies
(NSC, NESDC, OPDC, MOC, MOI, MOD)

Support agencies
Ministries, Departments, Provinces, State Enterprises, and related sectors

Abbreviation of Infographic

Acronym	Organization
NSC	Office of the National Security Council
MDSE	Ministry of Digital Economy and Society
PRD	The Government Public Relations Department
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NESDC	Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council
OPDC	Office of the Public Sector Development Commission

THE NATION PREPAREDNESS PLAN
(2017-2021)

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