


situation report ^{the} **disaster**

Department of Public Protection and Relief Ministry of Interior

Disaster Mitigation Center (Operational Section)

www.nirapai.com Fax 0-2241-7450-6 Naraphi Hotline 1784 Line @1784DDPM



No. of news 155/2565

March 16, 2022**(at 6:00 a.m.)**

Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation would like to report the daily disaster situation as follows:

1. Disaster situation

windstorm

The low pressure situation due to heat covered the upper Thailand. make Thailand
 The upper part is hot with haze during the day. and very hot in some areas while the south wind and
 The southeasterly wind is blowing over the lower North. Lower Northeastern Region Central
 and the eastern region causing thunderstorms in some areas, strong winds and hail in some areas.
 From 13 - 16 Mar. 65, there is a situation in the area of 8 **provinces** (Tak, Chiang Mai, Phitsanulok, Chiang Rai, Loei, **Phayao, Nan .**
Udon Thani) 10 A. 21 Tambon 39 m People affected by 74 households, no injuries and deaths as follows:

province	effect			list of districts	damage			situation current
	district	Sub-district,			household	died	injured	
villages , northern region, total of 6 provinces, 8 districts, 17 districts, 31 m., 46 households affected.								
1. Tak	1	2	2	meet the monk	34	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
2. Chiang Mai	2	2	3	Mae Chaem Chomthong	8	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
3. Phitsanulok	1	1	3	Chatrakarn	4	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
4. Chiang Rai	1	3	6	Mae Suai	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
5. Phayao	2	6	14	Muang Pong	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
6. Nan	1	3	3	Pua	-	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
Northeastern region, including 2 provinces, 2 districts, 4 districts, 8 m., 28 households affected.								
7. Loei	1	2	4	the city	12	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance
8.Udon Thani	1	2	4	Ban Phue	16	-	-	under investigation and provide assistance

1) Udon Thani Province on March 15, 65 at 3.30 p.m. There was a storm in the area (M.3,9), Khue Nam Sub-district (M.7,12), Non Thong Subdistrict.

Ban Phue District, 16 houses were damaged, no injuries or deaths. In this regard, the Office of the PWA PAO district, PEA, PPA, volunteers, foundations and related agencies surveyed the damage and provided assistance.

Initially **The situation has now ended.**



2) Loei Province On March 15, '65 at 3:50 p.m., there was a storm in the area of Kut Pong Subdistrict (M.5,10,11), Chaiyapruet Subdistrict, Muang District.

Twelve people's houses were damaged, no injuries and deaths were reported. The foundation and related agencies surveyed the damage. and provide initial assistance **The situation has now ended.**



3) Phayao Province , on March 15, 65 at 4 p.m., a storm occurred in the area (M.4,6,17), Mae Ka Subdistrict (M.4,6,14), Mae Na Rue Subdistrict

(M. 1,3,7,8,11), Ban Tam Subdistrict (M.8), Ban Tom Subdistrict, Muang District, Pong Subdistrict, Na Prang Subdistrict (M.1) , **Pong District No recipient injured and**

Died At present, the damage is in the process of being surveyed by the Provincial Police Office, POT District, PEA District, POT Volunteers

The foundation and related agencies surveyed the damage. and provide initial assistance



4) Nan Province , on March 15, 65 at 4:20 p.m., there was a storm in the area (M.6), Pua Subdistrict (M.7), Woranakorn Sub-District (M.5), Chaiwatthana Subdistrict

In Pua district, there were no injuries and deaths. At present, the damage is in the process of being surveyed by the Provincial Police Office of the district.

Local Government, PEA, DPA, Volunteer The foundation and related agencies have already surveyed the damage and provided initial assistance.



2. Weather forecast

Weather Forecast, Meteorological Department on 16 Mar. 65 at 5:00 a.m.

Forecast for the next 24 hours North and Upper Northeast a thunderstorm

Strong winds and hail in some places. Due to the western wind wave moving to cover the area.

While the upper Thailand has hot weather and very hot weather in some areas. together with the south wind and southeast wind

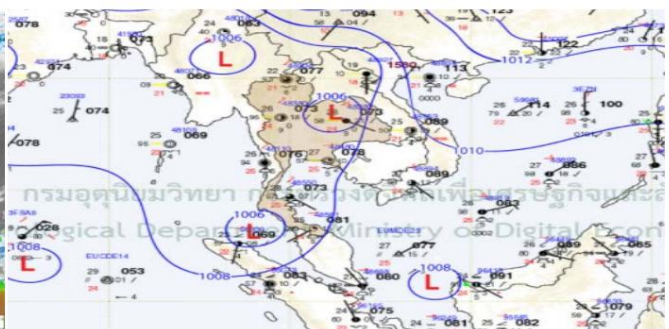
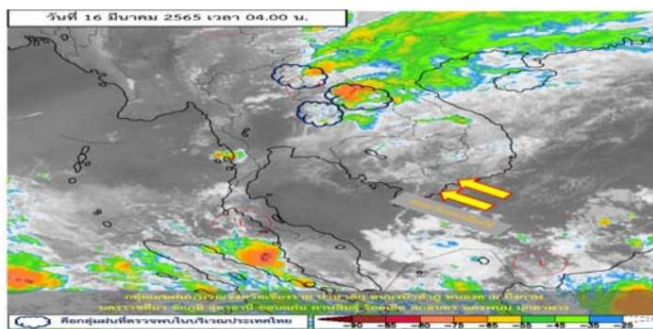
prevails in the lower North Lower Northeast Central region, including Bangkok and

metropolitan area and eastern region causing thunderstorms in some areas May people in the upper Thailand

Take care of your health as the weather heats up. as well as being careful of the dangers of thunderstorms and strong winds that will happen

For the South and the Gulf of Thailand, easterly winds prevail and cover a low pressure cell.

Strait of Malacca causing the southern region to have some thunderstorms.



01.00 a.m. on 16 Mar. 65 to 01.00 a.m. on 15 Mar. 65

sector	province	measuring station	District/District	precipitation
above	Nan	-	Tha Wang Pha	34.5 mm.
Northeast	at all	-	the city	14.0 mm.
center	Kanchanaburi	-	Thong Pha	4.4 mm.
east south	Trat	-	Phum, Khlong Yai	6.0 mm.
east coast south	-	-	-	-
west coast	Satun	-	the city	2.2 mm.
Kräng Thep and its surrounding	-	-	-	-
provinces . Rainfall criteria.	0.1-10 mm. = little rain	10.1-35.0 mm.= moderate rain	35.1-90.0 mm = heavy rain	Greater than 90.0 mm = very heavy rain

4. Region temperature data (Meteorological Department as of March 16, 65)

sector	Minimum temperature (°C)	province	Maximum temperature (°C)	province
above	16.9	dry	40.0	Lampang Phetbannu
Northeast	23.2	Nakhon Ratchasima	39.0	Chaiyaphum
center	23.5	Suphanburi,	38.7	Lop Buri
East	23.4	Chachoengsao	37.4	Chachoengsao
under	21.2	Surat Thani /	36.4	Krabi
Thap Mahanakorn cage perimeter Samut Prakan	25.5	*** The lowest mountain peak temperature		Pathum Thani

11.1 degrees Celsius (Doi Inthanon peak, Chom Thong district, Chiang Mai province) 5. Air

quality in the area affects health on March 16, 65 time. 05.00 (Information from the Pollution Control Department)

at	PM 2.5 values in the area			air quality	
1	Mae Hong Son Province	Chong Kham Subdistrict, Muang District	103	affect health	
2	Kalasin	Nuea Subdistrict, Mueang District	77	starting to affect health	
Bueng Kan		Bueng Kan Subdistrict, Meng District	76	starting to affect health	
4	Udon	Mak Khaeng Subdistrict, Mueang District	72	starting to affect health	
Thani	5 Khon Kaen	Nai Mueang Subdistrict, Meng District	70	starting to affect health	
Note: — PM standard value 2.5 Average 24 hours (Information from the Pollution Control Department)			0-25	26-37	38-50
			air quality very good	good air quality	air quality moderate
				51-90	over 90
				began to affect health	affect for health

6. Surveillance area and prepare for the situation

Central Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division (PWA) with the National Water Directorate have followed up the data

of the highest-lowest predicted water level in 2022 of the Royal Thai Navy Hydrographic Department predicted to be born

High sea levels during February to April 2022 by the Chao Phraya River highest tide database

In front of Phra Chulachomklao Fort Station, there will be full sea conditions **on March 16-18, 2022**.

South winds and southeasterly winds resulted in supportive sea conditions during this period. It is expected that the water level of the Chao Phraya River increased from the original Affecting communities outside the embankment Including the occurrence of saltwater intrusion into the river area.

Chao Phraya, which may affect the quality of water for consumption and the use of agricultural water, the Central PWA has informed

Bangkok know and give Nonthaburi, Pathum Thani and Samut Prakan provinces. Monitor the situation and notify

People in risky areas know in advance. and prepare to comply with the announcement

National Water Directorate No. 2/2565 dated February 13, 2022

Table of water levels in the Chao Phraya River, the highest - the lowest (measurement point of the Naval Headquarters)

W/M/Y	Maximum (meters)	time	Bangkok) the lowest (meters)	time
16 Mar. 65	1.22	07.41 a.m.	0.48	00.00

7. Order of the Minister of the Interior/Commander of National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

7.1 Minister of the Interior as the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Commander An order was issued on February 15, 65, ordering the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division to prepare. Prevent and solve problems in summer storms in 2022 as follows: with the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Headquarters monitoring the weather forecast Summer of Thailand 2022 with the Meteorological Department found that around the end of February to the mid March Upper Thailand will have hot weather in many areas during the day. Then in the middle of March until mid-May There will be sweltering hot weather from time to time and very hot in some places. And there will be summer storms in many areas with thunderstorms, strong winds and possibly hail in some places. which may cause Loss of life and property of the people as well as agricultural products In order to prepare for the summer storm situation that may occur in the area Therefore, the Department of Defense and Disaster relief in the province proceeds as follows:

1. Preparation

1.1 Closely monitor weather changes that may cause summer storms from the Meteorological Department. and assign to administrative officials and local governments to notify the public situations that may occur continuously 1.2 The director at each level Expedite building inspections Building billboards including perennials According to the public with

a strong unstable condition and notify the agencies under the law on that matter. to check for repair according to the authority as well as inviting people to volunteer to take part in surveillance, improvement and supervision to ensure safety resource equipment Disaster machinery to provide assistance to people who are affected quickly and timely. 1.4 Create awareness to people about the guidelines for safety practices, checking the security of the residence.

Channels for receiving government assistance as well as various government measures to take care of the people through communication channels both formal and informal such as social media, community radio Village news

broadcasting tower Volunteer networks, etc. **2. Response** 2.1 If there is a storm that causes damage to life and property in any area, expedite the survey.

damage and provide assistance to victims in accordance with relevant rules, regulations and criteria

2.2 In the event that people's houses are damaged, they must share the mission. Area of responsibility and integration agencies to organize forces in the form of a civil state team to expedite the repair of people's houses urgently

2.3 In the case of billboards, buildings, trees or infrastructure especially the electrical system damage to coordinate the relevant agencies and local government organizations to take action to fix it not to obstruct public space and repaired to be able to return to normal operation asap

2.4 In case of damage to agricultural products to local government organizations and the district together with

Agencies under the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives expedite damage surveys and provide assistance in accordance with regulations. and related criteria

2.5 When a storm situation from a summer storm occurs in the area to the Defense Division and provincial disaster relief, summarizing the situation and reporting to the Ministry of Interior. through the Directorate Prevent and mitigate central disasters according to the following channels.

7.2 Minister of the Interior as the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Commander An order was issued on 26 Jan. 65, ordering the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division to prepare.

Prevent and solve drought problems in 2022 as follows:

With the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command monitoring the weather in conjunction with the Meteorological Department. It is forecast that between January - March 2022 the total rainfall in Thailand will be below normal and it is expected that

going into summer From about mid-February onwards which will cause the temperature to start to rise and since March will be hot and dry. The humidity in the air is low. and has very hot weather on some days, especially

Upper Thailand

in order to prepare for effective prevention and solution of drought problems in 2022 in accordance with

Measures to support the situation of water shortage in the dry season of 2064/22 according to the Cabinet resolution dated 11 January 2022, therefore, the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division, in every province, should proceed according to the following guidelines:

1. Establish a working group to monitor the situation under the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division. perform surveillance track weather information amount of rain and the amount of water in various water sources for use in forecasting, ~~analysing the~~ trend of continuous drought in the area. and if there is a tendency to

In various cases, water shortages should be expedited to provide information for decision-making to the legal authority in order.

The agency took action to prevent and solve problems immediately.

2. Plan water management. using the mechanism of the committee/sub-committee of the province in determining the guidelines for the use of water in various ways, both for consumption conservation of ecosystems, agriculture and

industry, as well as guidelines for venting Water and store water for use in various sizes of water sources in accordance with situation in the area 3. Review and prepare the

provincial drought response plan accordingly. and appropriate to the situation in the area by giving importance to the preparation and application of information on drought-prone areas to be used in the determination of the department

Allocating areas and assigning missions to prevent and solve drought problems to cover the district level, sub-district

Village/community

4. Survey the village/community area. which used to have problems in the case of water shortages for regular consumption, as well as other areas where there is little rainfall in the rainy season until unable to store water in the abyss

In the past, it was ready to coordinate the practice with the irrigation project. Provincial Waterworks Authority and related agencies to clearly formulate a preventive and corrective action plan in such areas; for the people

There is enough water for consumption throughout this dry season.

5. Water allocation for agriculture to implement the agricultural disaster prevention and mitigation plan

during the dry season of 2064/22 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives by specifying measures to support in risk areas

high, especially in the case of garden plants that are perennials and is of economic importance along with coordinating with the Royal Rainmaking Department and Agricultural aviation in providing royal rain in agricultural areas and areas at risk of water shortage When weather conditions allow for water storage in various water sources as much as possible

6. Prepare the staff and disaster machinery of civilian units, military units, local government organizations Organized as a fast moving

action set to help people

in drought-prone areas 24 hours a day, and let the administration, together with the military and police in the area, monitor and understand and

provide assistance to people who are in trouble especially in the case of water shortage for consumption and water for agriculture Be careful not to cause conflicts in the case of water contention.

7. Create awareness among people from various sectors Understand the water situation in the area and measures

on government water management. including participating in the economical use of water by inviting volunteer people in the area

take part in rebuilding maintenance of small water reservoirs for the community to use effectively

7.3 Minister of the Interior as the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Commander An order was issued on November 10, 64, ordering the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division to prepare.

Prevent and solve forest fires, smog and small particulate matter (PM2.5) for the years 2021 - 2022 as follows:

With the end of winter every year, Thailand will encounter a situation of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) that exceeds the standard in many areas. In such a situation, the main cause was from various activities. both naturally and from human activities such as transportation and transport Open-air burning, forest fires, industrial sector construction and cross-border smog, etc., along with the meteorological conditions, including the topography in some areas of Thailand, especially during calm winds resulting in a floating ceiling level and the distribution of dust at a low level of circulation and poor ventilation, causing the accumulation of dust in the atmosphere. increased at certain times in many areas

To make preparations to prevent and solve the problems of forest fires, smog, and small particulate matter (PM2.5) in the years 2021 - 2022 are effective. in line with the National Agenda Action Plan "Troubleshooting Dust Pollution Problems" Therefore, the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division should proceed as follows:

1) Set up a task force to monitor the situation under the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division.

to monitor and monitor the situation that affects the occurrence of forest fires, smog and small particulate matter (PM2.5) in the area, such as changes in weather conditions, wind direction, and hotspots. important

with the application of technology from different departments such as satellite images, the use of various application systems in

Support for the directing, giving orders and giving public notification to the director at each level. 2) Review and

prepare an incident response plan. by giving importance to the improvement of information on risk areas including forest areas

farmland roadside area and community area Vulnerable group information, division of responsibility guidelines for each

Levels according to changes in the situation of small particulate matter (PM2.5) assigning missions to agencies in each area to the district level

Sub-districts and villages clearly. Improving resource information. disaster machinery

of the agency and continually rehearses the guidelines for the implementation of the integrated incident response plan

3) Emphasize prevention and reduction of pollution at source. (Origin) by assigning the competent authority

The legal duty is to strictly enforce the law to prevent and reduce pollution from various sources.

including construction vehicles industrial sector and the household sector by bringing the results of successful operations

and problems and obstacles in the past applied to expand the performance as well as creating awareness for people to understand and participate in the implementation of government measures

4) Give importance to the safety of the operators as well as volunteers who get involved with the government sector by providing personal materials and equipment that are appropriate for their roles, missions, and assignments;

Welfare care and regulatory expenses established criteria, including considering the source of the budget or seeking

Private sector cooperation in insurance cases for workers at risk

5) When the situation of forest fires, smog and small particulate matter (PM2.5) in the area tends to increase more violence to proceed according to the following guidelines:

5.1) The provincial and district incident command centers shall use mechanisms under the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 and the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan B.E. 2015 is essentially together with the law and Other related plans in directing, commanding and integrating personnel, resources, machinery in disaster according to the incident command system

5.2) In severe situations to integrate the civilian military department governing body local as well as volunteer units Volunteer people with skills Assemble the power into a ready-to-operate set. suitable civil machinery equipment Solve problems in burning areas or causing small dust (PM2.5) immediately in case of forest fires in areas where ground power is difficult to access. and there is a need to expedite rectification problems to coordinate operations with agencies that have aircraft to support the implementation of the emergency response plan as soon as possible

5.3) Public health care to assign public health agencies arrange staff to take care at-risk population Vulnerable groups with respiratory health problems to provide health information Guidelines for closely taking care of public health and assign to local government organizations Organize areas and public service systems in a safe area (SafetyZone) or a dust-free room. in the area of responsibility appropriate according to the guidelines and disease prevention and control measures of the

Ministry of Public Health.

Implement activities that cause small particulate matter (PM2.5) , laws and government measures

6) Situation report and action results of the Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division

Continuously inform the Ministry of Interior through the Central Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Division.

8. Water condition in the reservoir (Information from the Royal Irrigation Department on 15 Mar. 65)

Table of water conditions in 35 large reservoirs

Reservoir	capacity Nok. ³ (million m)	Volume of water in the reservoir		usable water volume		Volume of water flowing into the reservoir		volume of drainage		no Paramara get more ³ (million m)
		volume ³ (million m)	% storage water <small>abstraction</small>	volume (million m ³)	% water use	today ³ (million m)	yesterday ³ (million m)	today ³ (million m)	yesterday ³ (million m)	
1. Bhumibol (Tok)	13,462	6,508	48	2,708	28	0.00	0.00	14.00	14.00	6,954
2. Sirikit (Yot) 3.	9,510	4,009	42	1,159	17	3.08	3.05	12.04	12.02	5,501
Mad Somboon Chon (Chom)	265	102	39	90	36	0.07	0.08	0.25	0.18	163

Reservoir	capacity Nok. (million m ³)	Volume of water in the reservoir		usable water volume		Volume of water flowing into the reservoir		volume of drainage		get more (million m ³)
		volume (million m ³)	% storage water <small>discharge</small>	volume (million m ³)	% water use	today (million m ³)	yesterday (million m ³)	today (million m ³)	yesterday (million m ³)	
4. Magnitude Kudomtara (Hr)	263	87	33	72	29	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.07	176
5. Kiew Lom (Lp) 6. Kew Kho	106	73	69	70	68	0.20	0.81	0.32	0.33	33
Dog (Lp)	170	109	64	102	63	0.10	0.00	0.19	0.19	61
(Pol) 7. Kwai Nong Daen	939	596	63	553	62	1.44	1.44	4.32	4.32	343
8. Mammok (L-P)	110	58	53	42	45	0.00	0.31	0.56	0.56	52
(Absolutely) 9. Royal lottery	136	54	40	48	37	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	82
10. Nam Nam (Son)	520	234	45	189	40	0.35	0.35	0.61	0.60	286
11. Nam Phung (Son)	165	84	51	76	49	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.30	81
12. Chulabhorn (Chai)	164	115	70	78	61	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	49
13. Police Tan (Kor	2,431	1,371	56	790	43	0.69	0.00	7.44	8.40	1,060
Khor) 14. Lampao (Kor Sor)	1,980	874	44	774	41	0.00	0.00	4.19	4.20	1,106
15. Lam Ta Khong (Milk)	314	248	79	225	77	0.33	0.31	1.73	1.73	66
16. Lam Phra Ploeng (Milk)	155	131	85	130	85	0.07	0.07	0.24	0.24	24
17. Top dung (milk)	141	112	80	105	79	0.17	0.02	0.52	0.52	29
18. Lam Sae (milk)	275	212	77	205	76	0.00	0.00	1.07	1.07	63
19. Lam Nang Rong	121	105	86	101	86	0.12	0.00	0.03	0.03	17
(Bor) 20. Sirindhorn	1,966	1,367	70	536	47	0.11	0.02	3.10	3.01	599
(Orb) 21. Pasak Cholasit (Nilb)	960	530	55	527	55	0.00	0.00	3.48	3.46	430
22. Thap Salao (On)	160	77	48	60	42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83
23. Kra Siew (Sor	299	263	88	223	86	0.00	0.00	1.06	1.06	36
Por) 24. Srinakarin (Kor Jor)	17,745	15,674	88	5,409	72	1.33	8.05	19.97	14.97	2071
25. Wachiralongkorn (Kor Jor)	8,860	6,498	73	3,486	60	0.00	5.06	24.82	20.06	2,362
26. Khun Dan Prakanchon (Nor)	224	113	50	108	49	0.03	0.08	1.87	1.79	111
27. Klong Siyada (Chor Chor)	420	103	25	73	19	0.00	0.10	1.64	1.64	317
28. Bang Phra	117	95	81	83	79	0.04	0.10	0.29	0.27	22
(Chorbor) 29. Nong Pla Lai	164	134	82	121	80	0.17	0.39	0.32	0.33	30
(Ray) 30. Prasae (Ray)	295	229	78	209	76	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.31	66
31. Narupindrachinda (Por	295	127	43	108	39	0.00	0.14	1.50	1.50	168
Jor) 32. Kaeng Krachan	710	513	72	448	69	1.97	1.97	3.46	3.02	197
(Found) 33. Pranburi (Por	391	284	73	266	71	0.13	0.00	1.67	2.36	107
Khor) 34. Ratchaprapha (Sor)	5,639	3,866	69	2,515	59	4.16	1.67	15.06	9.72	1,773
35. Bang Lang (Yon)	1,454	1,306	90	1,030	87	5.86	5.22	8.23	8.10	148
The whole country 70,926 more		46,260	22,717	Water volume less		21.26	29.33	135.04	120.46	24,666
note	water volume		than or equal to		usable water volume		% of storage water / volume of water flowing into the reservoir / volume			
	80 percent		30 percent		less than 30 percent		drain water max.			

Large reservoirs where the water storage volume is more than 80% of the reservoir's capacity.

7 basins (Lam Phra Phloeng, Lam Nang Rong, Kra Siew, Srinakarin, Bang Phra, Nong Pla Lai and Bang Lang)

A large reservoir with water content less than or equal to 30 percent of the capacity of one reservoir .

(Khlong Si Yat)

Four large reservoirs with usable water content of less than 30% of the reservoir capacity (Bhumibol Sirikit,

Mae Kuang Udom Thara and Khlong Si Yat)

9. Road accident statistics on March 16, 20 (data from the Central Motor Vehicle Victim Protection Company Limited does not include data from the NBTC and the Ministry of Public Health).

period	deceased	wounded	together
15 Mar. 65	52	2,252	2,304
1 - 15 Mar. '16	620	30,658	31,278
Mar. 1 - '15 Mar. '16	3,067	182,721	185,788

Please be informed accordingly.

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Mr. Buntham Lertsukikasem

Director-General of the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

central director