



Disaster Response Experiences and good practices in Lao PDR

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Content

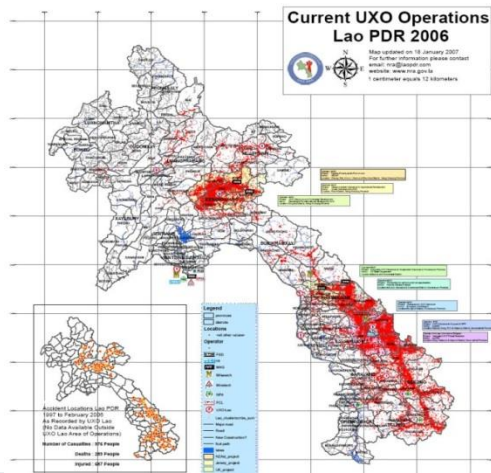
- Country overview
- Hazard and Disaster in Lao PDR
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- Lesson Learned and Good Practices
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Country overview

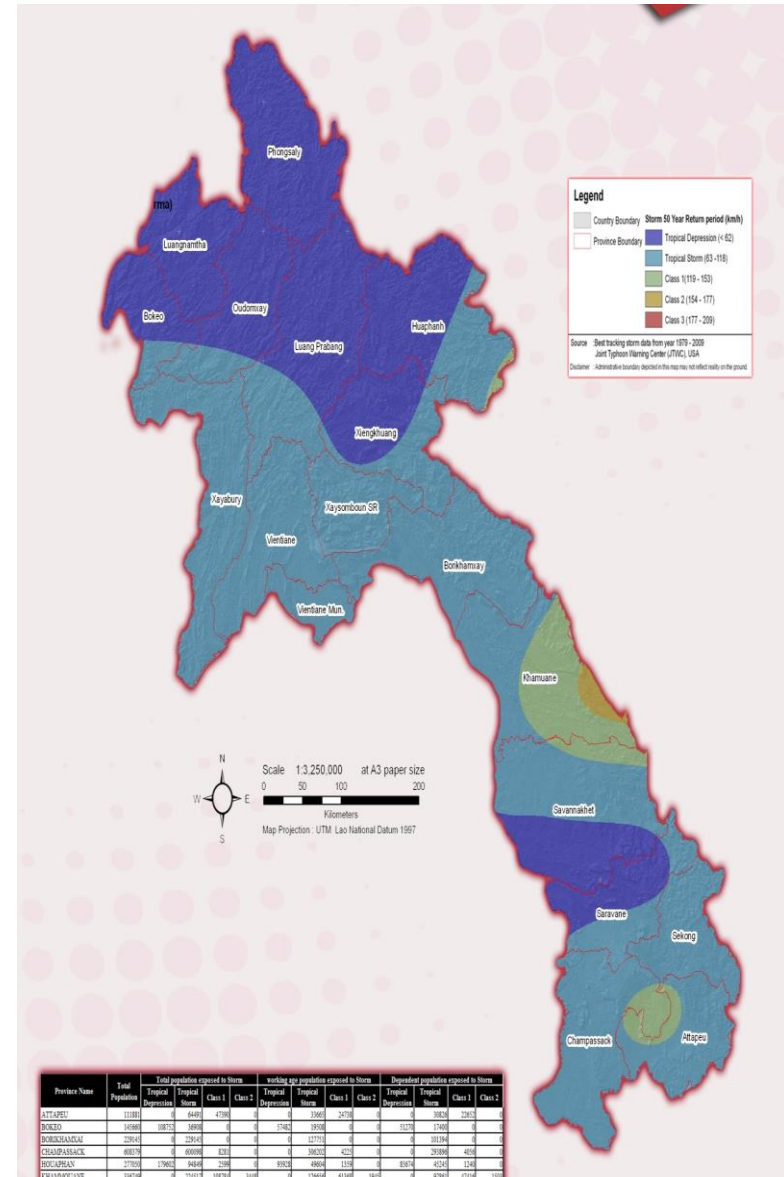


- ❑ Landlocked country
- ❑ Three geographical regions: Northern, Central and Southern
- ❑ Population of est 6,400,000 (2015)
- ❑ Area of 236,800 square Km; 70% mountainous areas 30% lowland (Population concentrated & economically active areas)
 - Elevation of meteorological stations: 73- >1000m msl.
- ❑ 80% of population depends on the subsistence farming
- ❑ MEKONG River Length:1.865 km (flow through Laos southwards)
- ❑ There are 13 major tributaries

Hazards and Disaster in Lao PDR



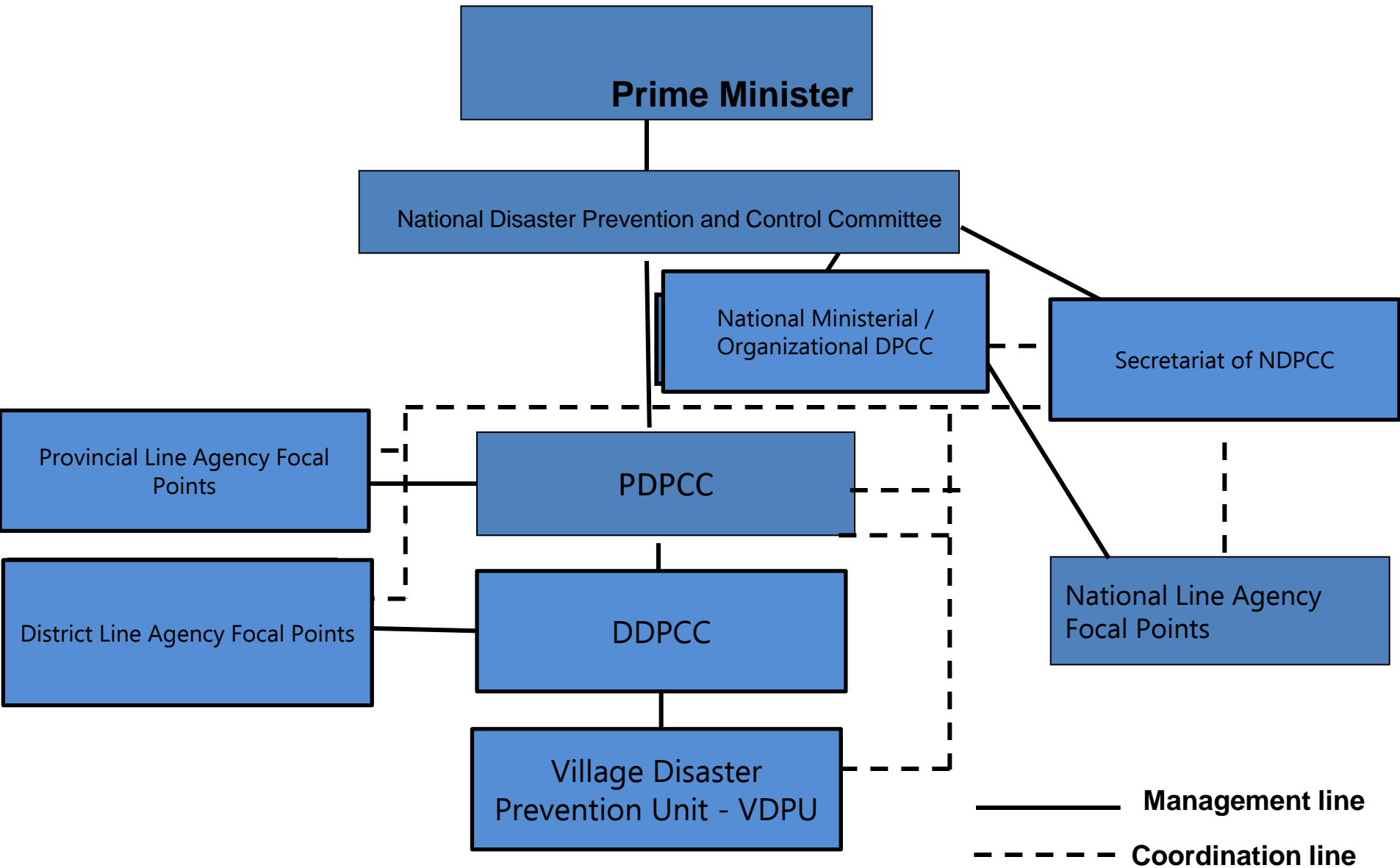
- Flood
- Drought
- Storm
- Earthquake
- Epidemic
- UXO
- Landslide



Disaster Risk Management Policy and Framework

- Prime Minister Decree on Establishment of National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee No. 75/PM, dated 28 February 2018
- National Disaster Risk Strategic Plan 2003-2020
- Vision 2030 and National Strategy for Social Economic Development 10 years (2016-2025)
- National Social Economic Development Plan 2016-2020

DPCC Diagram



Current Disaster and Emergency Response in Lao PDR

Flood impacts FY 2018

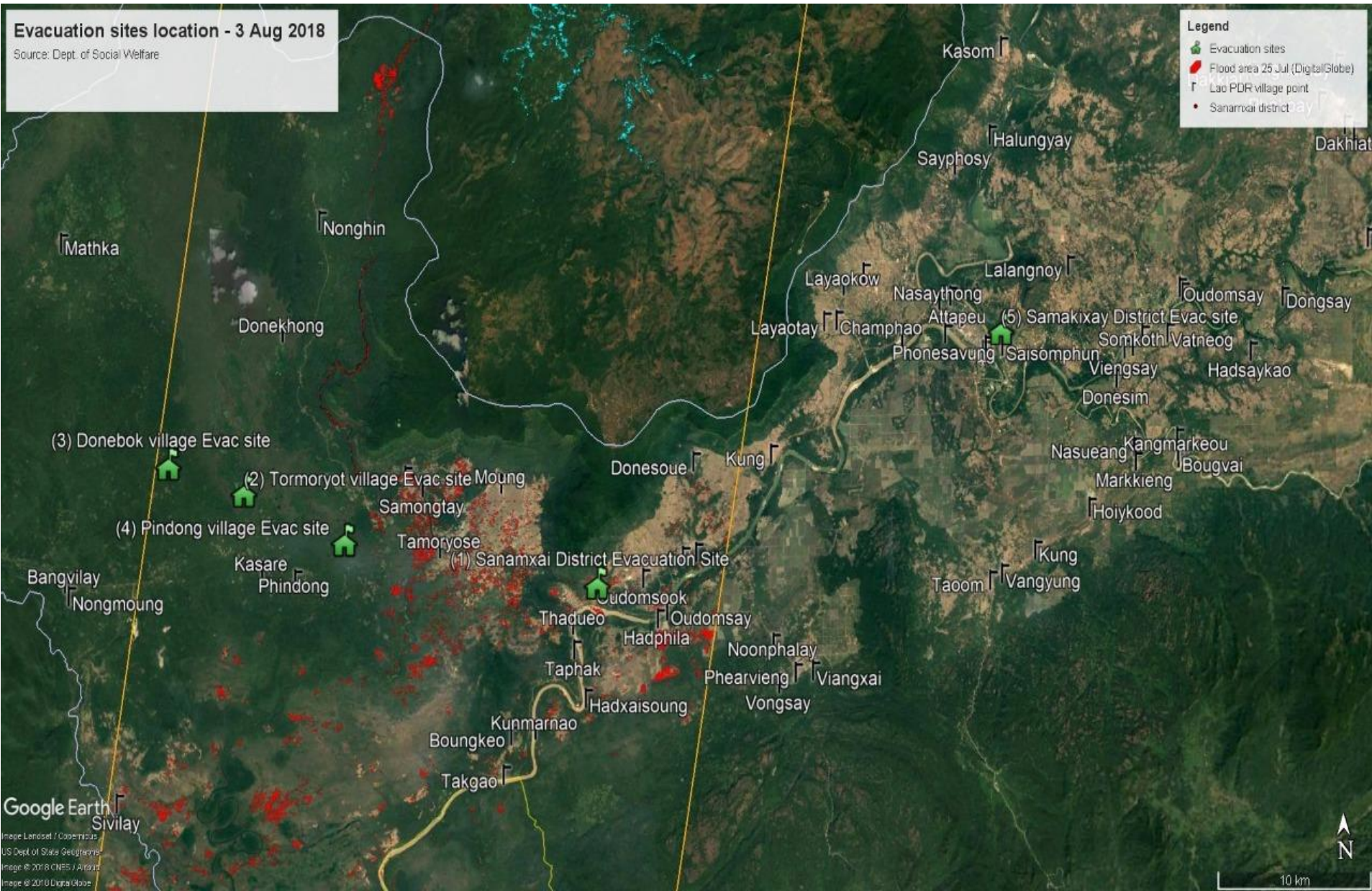
- 18 provinces
- 124 districts
- 2.382 villages
- 126.736 households, 616.145 people, 58 dead, 32 missing, around 7.615 people were evacuated and living in the temporary shelters, and will continue 2-3 years until their new houses were constructed.
- Damaged to people's houses, key infrastructures mainly road, bridges, agriculture production, irrigation schemes, school, hospital/health care center, etc...estimated cost damaged more than 1.600 billion kip.



Emergency Response led by Government

- Provincial and Disaster Prevention and Control Committee (PDPCC & DDPCC) did the first response to evacuate the victims to safer areas and provide relief assistance.
- National SAR and medical teams together with helicopter, equipment, vehicles, trucks, boats, etc... were immediately deployed
- Declared National Disaster Emergency (Sanamxay District)
- Ad-hoc committee was created to response in Sanamxay district chaired by Deputy Prime Minister
- Emergency Operation Center were created at National, Province and District levels to coordinate and led response.
- Many countries, ASEAN, AHA Center, UN agencies, INGOS, CSO, Foundations, private sectors, individual, etc... provided assistance.
- Construction the emergency camps in 5 areas in Sanamxay to move victims from emergency shelter to temporary camps.

Camp location – Evacuation centre



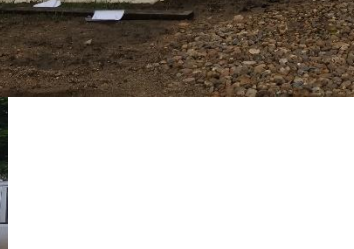
Leaders and Chair of NDPCC visited affected people



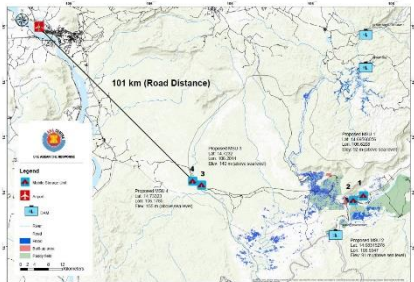
SAR Team



Camp Management - IDPs



Logistic



Medical Assistance



- MoE, MoSW, LRC, SoS, Unicef, SCI, Plan International, etc...

Child Care Space



Some Key Lessons Learned

- Flood in Attapue caused by saddle dam is an unexpected event and not well prepared (First History in the Country)
- **Early warning information** were issued (messages, understood the message and know how action)
- **SAR operation** in flood water and muddy, and dead body management
- **Emergency relief operation** and transportation (road cut-off, raining, etc...); and limited statistic of victims (delay process in data gathering)
- **Issues in emergency shelter/camp** (not proper shelter and crowded victims, limited latrine, insufficient water, not enough spaces, wet and dirty, diseases, **vulnerable people**, etc...); and **need special care** for the vulnerable people
- **Very complex and many actors** came to provide relief assistance
- **Numerous assistance materials** and have no proper warehouse management, especially at local level
- **Coordination** and operation in crisis and complex situation
- **Long relief operation** and insufficient budget to support
- Many school buildings were flooded and some used as the temporary shelters caused to delay and some school can opened on time as schedule

Some Good Practices

- Quick action and led by the Government and political people
- Disaster Prevention and Control Committee at local and community are the first response and work very energetic - command post established
- Concerned sectors have work very active in the ground and well coordinated each other mainly **SAR team from MoD, Medical** mobile team, etc...
- Many cases of Diseases can be controlled and managed in the emergency shelter – victims are safe
- Early warning messages on weather, Typhoon, rainfalls, water level, etc...were issued and responsible from concerned agencies mainly DMH, MONRE and Min.of Mining and Energy
- **Many countries (ASEAN, outside ASEAN and AHA), international organizations, UN agencies, donor agencies, private sector, CSO, individual, etc... give hands and donated**
- Affected people are involved and strong participated in emergency response, ex: at emergency shelter

Conclusion

- Preparedness for emergency response and risk reduction activities are the priority and need to be strengthened
 - Risk mapping and emergency response plan
 - Structure mitigation – embankment, etc...
- Early warning and community resilience to disaster are priority and need to be strengthened
- Continuing the enhancement of international coordination and cooperation in DRM

khop chai lai lai !!!

**Khob Jai Lai Lai
(Thank you)**