

Disaster Management in Lao PDR

For the thematic workshop on “Water-Related Disaster and Its Management”



Presentation Format

- **GENERAL OVERVIEW**
- **FLOOD AND DROUGHT EXPOSURE**
- **FLOOD AND DROUGHT
MANAGEMENT IN LAO PDR**
- **LESSION LEARNED**

GENERAL OVERVIEW

- Lao PDR is a landlocked country
- Area of 236, 800 square kilometers
- Population is about 5,6 million
- Border with China, Myanmar, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Vietnam and kingdom of Cambodia.
- For the Climate is governed by southwest monsoon
- There are two season Drying and Raining.
- The surface water is 272 km³ and the annual rainfall is 426 km³
- Flood is occurred average 1.4 year per time (about 32 flooding from 1966 to Now)
- Drought is occurred average 4 years per time (about 16 droughts from 1966 to now)
- 63% of the country population affected by Flooding
- Floods mostly affected central and southern provinces

EVENT ON FLOOD IN THE YEAR 2002 - 2005

Year	Province	Village	Family affected	Place	People injures	People death	Planted area	Affected area	Area loss
2002	13	1,213	56,077	N, S	0	3	280,000	50,801	30,952
2004	6	445	NA	C, S	0	0	NA	NA	47,421
2005	5	62	8,351	C	0	0	NA	NA	179677

Statistic on Flood and drought during the last 10 year

year	Event	Damages (USD)	Affected Area
1996	Flash Flood and Drought	34,400,000	N,C and S
1997	Flood and Drought	15,632,000	N,C and S
1998	Flood and Drought	12,343,500	N,C and S
1999	Flood and Drought	6,218,000	N,C and S
2000	Flood	27,730	S
2001	Flood	NA	N,C and S
2002	Flood	NA	N,C and S
2003	Flood	NA	N,C and S
2004	Flood	5,100,000	C
2005	Flood	NA	C
2006	Flood	NA	N,C and S

FLOOD AND DROUGHT MANAGEMENT

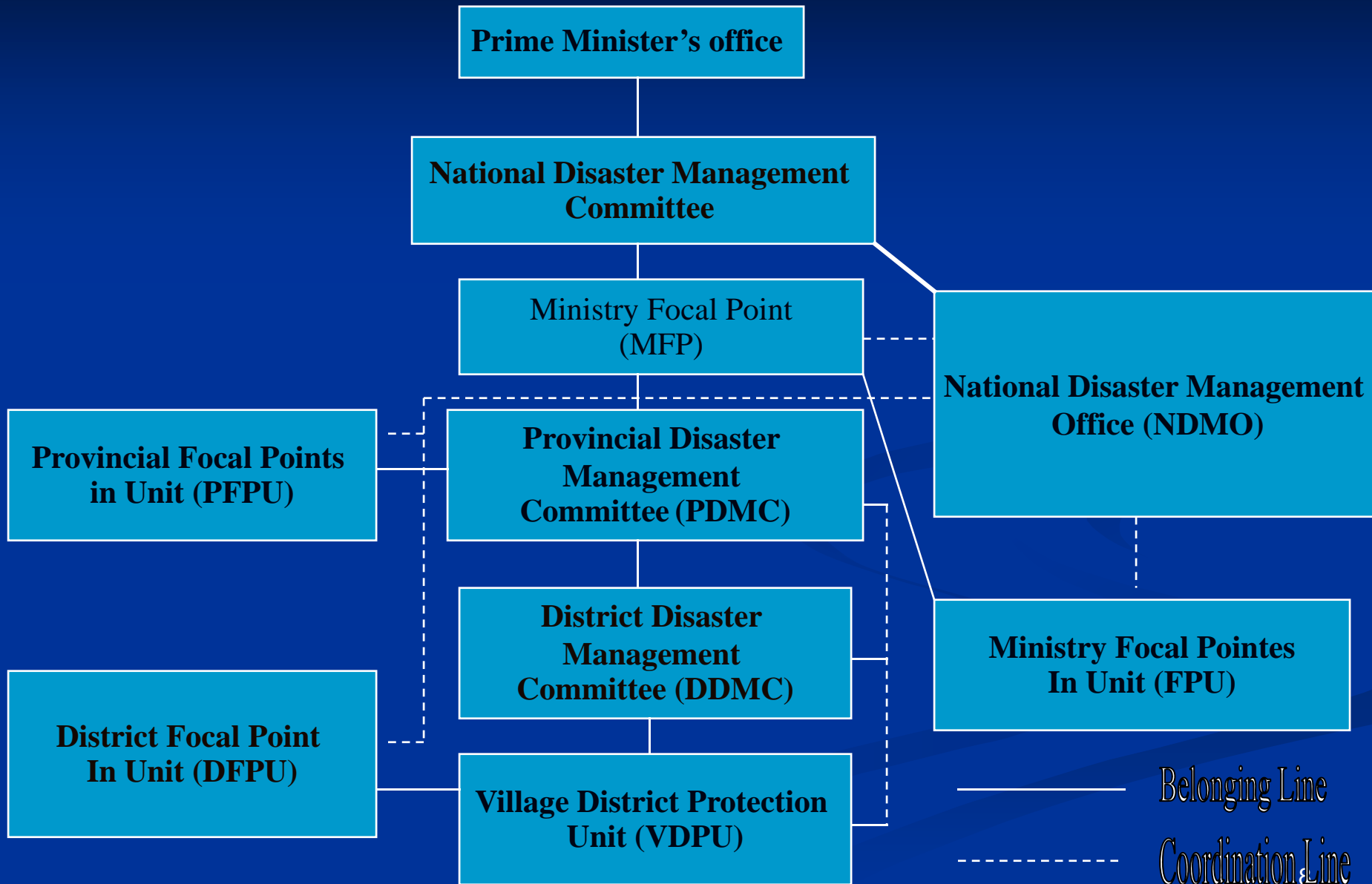
■ Administrative Framework

- From 1995 MLSSW took responsibility Mitigation and Relief Activities widely implemented with NGOs partners. (Post Disaster)
- National Disaster Management office was established in 1997
- The government has issued a landmark decree No. 158, sign by the Prime Minister on 23 August 1999
- NDMC started from central government and down to Provincial, district and Villages
- There are 13 Organizations to joint in the National Disaster Management Committee as follow:

Administrative Framework (cont)

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Minister of Labour and Social Welfare | President. |
| 2. Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry | Vice president. |
| 3. Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Vice president. |
| 4. Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of National Defense | Member |
| 5. Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Interior | Member |
| 6. Director of Budget Department, Ministry of Finance | Member |
| 7. Director of Transport Department, Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction. | Member |
| 8. Director of Industry Department, Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts | Member |
| 9. Director of Hygiene Department, Ministry of Health | Member |
| 10. Director of Mass Media Department, Ministry of Information and Culture | Member. |
| 11. Chief of Cabinet, Ministry of Education | Member |
| 12. President of Lao Red Cross | Member |
| 13. Director of Social Welfare Department, MLSW | Member |

Organization Chart for Disaster Management in Lao PDR



Administrative Framework (cont)

- The National Disaster Management Office has function and mandate as follow:
 - Coordinating and Organizing preparedness, prevention, mitigation and recovery activities in pre- disaster, during disaster and post- disaster periods.
 - Promoting DM training for Government employees and public at country wide level.
 - Acting as centre for DM information's assessment, collection and production at the annual basic.
 - Coordinate in organizing shelter, food and other resources for relief to the victims when disaster occurred.

Techniques to prevent flooding

- Build dike to prevent flood especially in the big cities
- Improve the drainage systems.
- Issue the regulation on Land Use and Land Management.
- Setup warning system before the flood;
- Conducting the training for the communities on how to prevent the flood;
- Giving the relevant information to communities though mass media. Etc.

The measures are taken to mitigate the societal and economic impacts of flooding

Preparedness for Social lives

- Coordinate with line agencies and NGOs to cope with the flood
- Setup weather forecast and disaster management system.
- Making the warning centre to distribute about Disasters information.
- Set up Emergency help unit
- Lay the sandbag on the flood prone area or throwing down clay, Soil or sandbag.
- Help villages in case of emergency, such as evacuation and provide the accommodations, if there is needs.

The measures are taken to mitigate the societal and economic impacts of flooding

Preparedness for Agriculture

- DOA, MAF and NDMC work closely with provincial and also local authorities.
- To provide seed for farmers or villager for secondly crops after flooding
- Give tools and equipments
- Arrange technical staff to help them in taking cares of their crops until the harvesting season.

Strategy to Reduce Disaster Risks

1. The aims to 2020.

- Making Lao society safer and minimizing the impact of disaster to people life, country economy, government's and population property.
- To timely assist to the victims of disaster helping they mitigate disaster impact and quick return to normalcy.
- Building completed legal system on disaster management and prevention of disaster impact to individual, community, society and country economy.
- Making disaster management concept and environmental protection as unique to development and becoming cultural perception of society.

Strategy to Reduce Disaster Risks (Cont)

2. The goals to 2010:

- Establishment of DDMC at all districts.
- Establish DM focal points and contact persons in all major government agencies, units, privates, factories and other.
- Enhance capability and building information dissemination to all 142 districts of country.
- Develop early warning information receiving points at risky to disaster villages.
- Establish storages at provinces and some vulnerable to disaster districts.
- Continue sustainable public awareness and education programs through media.
- Expand DM training in all sectors at various levels.
- Organizing drills and simulation exercises with participation of emergency rescue teams of sectors and population.
- Enhance capability on cooperation with ASEAN, region and international on exchanging of expertise, information on DM and joint implementing projects, simulation exercises and relief drills.

Lessons Learned

- Improve data and information system.
- Improve the flood warning center (Notification Network)
- Establish the team building on flood management and mitigation (High level and technical level)
- Improve awareness public participation
- To have more budget for all activities during and after flooding and for all emergency relief to victims of disaster in country.
- Improve raising public awareness, education campaign and on disaster management through mass media
- To prepare and concentrate the people healthy after flooding.
- Establish flood and drought management unit.
- Making Master plan on flood and drought management.

Kobchai !

Thank For your Attention

s'élève à 63,5%.



Vientiane lors des inondations de 1966.