



Preparedness and response Management Displacement of Disaster

Presented by:

Ms . Sonekham PHOMMAHAXA

Deputy Director Disaster Prevention Division of Social Welfare Department

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare



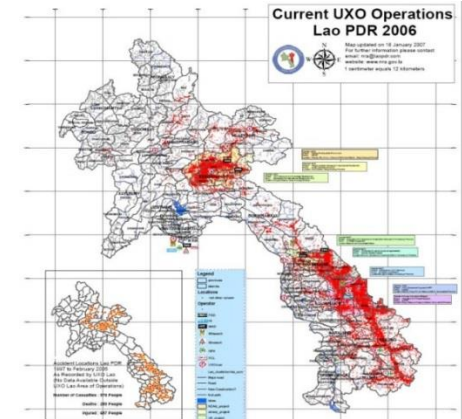
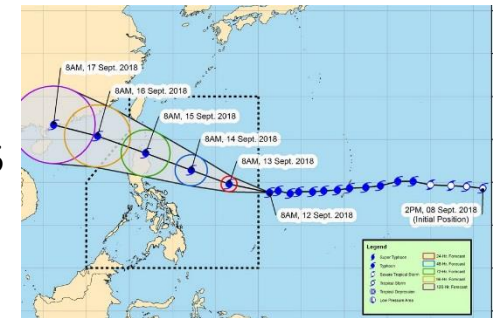
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1. Types of Hazards and Disasters in Laos PDR

- Lao PDR is vulnerable to a wide range of natural disasters:
 - Floods
 - Drought
 - Storms
 - Landslides
 - Earthquakes and epidemics
- Recent history of disaster events includes:
 - Floods and Tropical Storms – 2018, 2017, 2016, 2015
 - Dengue Outbreak – 2013
- Additional risk considerations:
 - **Deforestation** – degradation of natural resources has exacerbated environmental hazards
 - **UXO** – heavy contamination in Lao PDR. Natural disaster events often lead to further UXO displacement.





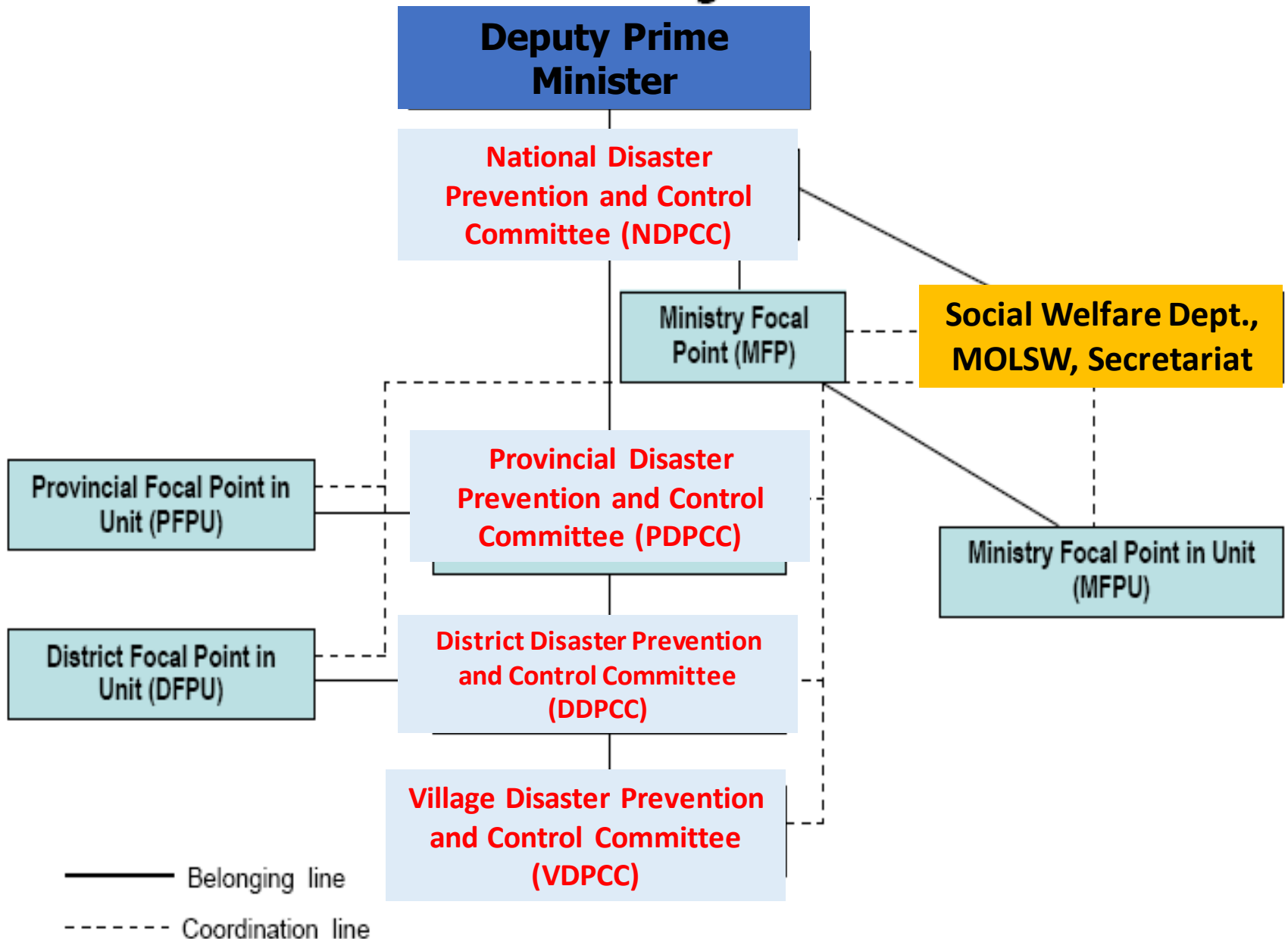
2. Disaster Risk Management Policy and Framework



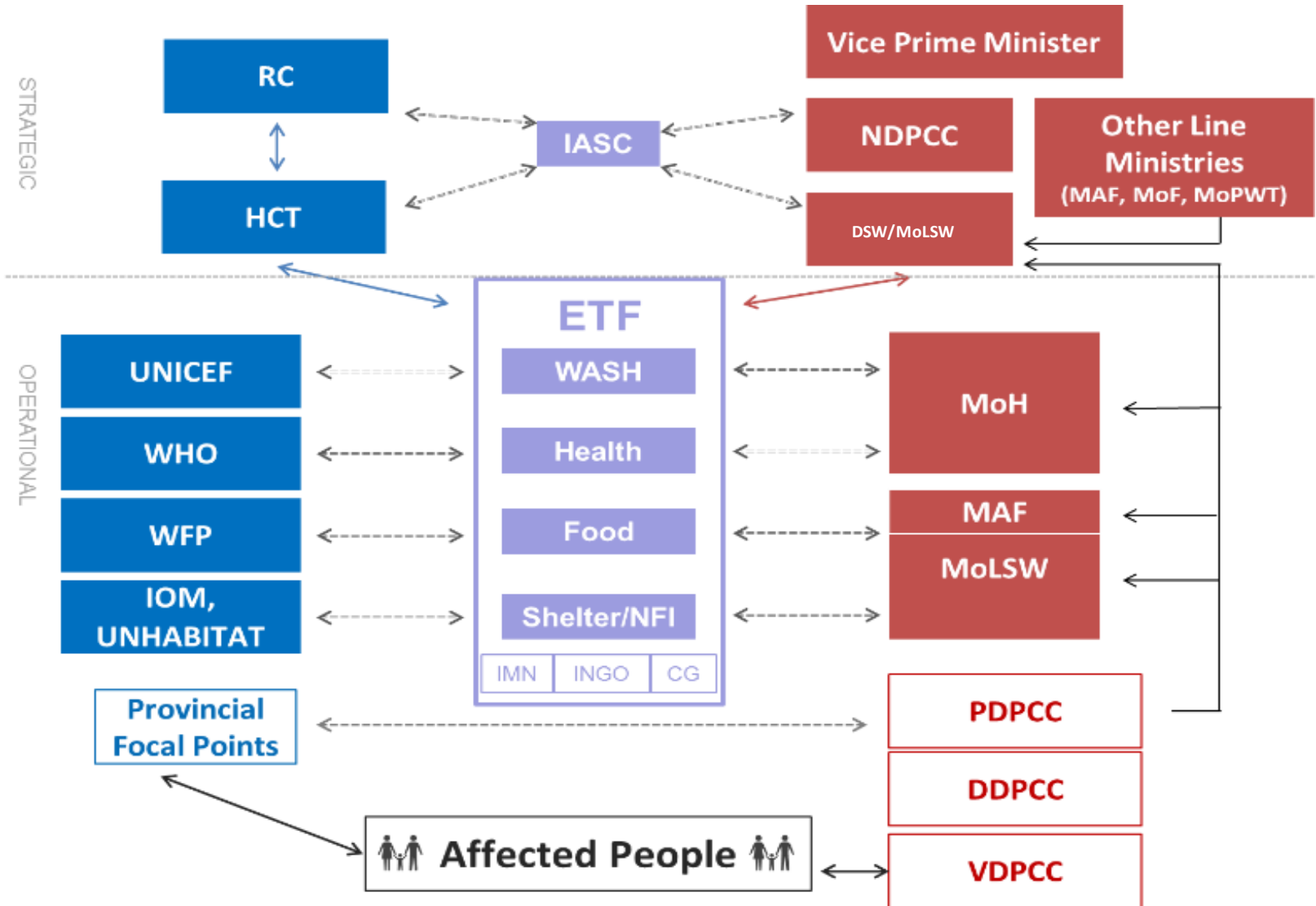
Government Policies

- DRM is acknowledged as a national priority for the Government of Lao PDR:
 - To reduce the overall effects of natural disasters
 - To mitigate the effects of climate change
 - To develop plans for the implementation of sustainable management of natural resources
- The policy and practice of recovery continues to evolve in Lao PDR. The Government's approach to recovery draws on the following policy documents:
 - Disaster management law 2019
 - National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction (NSDRR) 2021 - 2030
 - Decree Disaster management Fund (2021)
 - 9th National Social Economic Development Plan (2021-2025)
- These documents recognize that natural disasters have the **potential to impose a high human and financial burden** on the most vulnerable populations.
- Key issues that need to be considered in addressing potential disaster-risk events and meaningful progress against the SDGs include:
 - Increased urbanization
 - Environment protection and management
 - climate change
 - Waste and water management
 - Industrial activities
 - Large-scale natural resource-based projects

DPCC Diagram



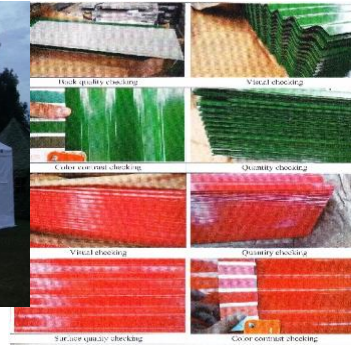
Institutional Arrangements





3. Emergency Preparedness and response

Emergency Response Equipment





4. Lessons Learned and Good Practices – Sanamxay Case



Response taken by the Govt and Partners

- Declared National Disaster Emergency (Sanamxay District)
- Ad-hoc Disaster Response Committee created
- President, Government leaders and concerned agencies in Ad-hoc, NDPC visit and provide assistance to affected family and people



Response taken by the Govt and Partners

- Social Welfare
(Shelter, Warehouse Management, UXO Clearance)



Response taken by the Govt and Partners

- Ministry of National Defense (SAR, Transportation, Logistic)



Response taken by the Govt and Partners

- Health and Lao Red Cross (Latrine, Water, Health)



Response taken by the Govt and Partners

- Education (Child Friendly Spaces, Learning tools)
- Social Protection
 - Women Union, Sanitation kits



Challenge Preparedness and response Displacement of Disaster

1. They are still don't have a risk profile plan disaster
2. Is some Province and District we are there still not have a action plan for resettlement in the Displacement people of duing for the flood
3. The capacity Building technical ability management of the camp is not yet strengthen
4. Equipment for camp management is limited during emergencies such as tent , toilets, electric generator
5. Duing have emergency, we have limited food and other for support people living camp



Some Key Lessons Learned

- **Be prepared for unexpected events**
 - The severity of the floods in Attapu were exacerbated by the breach in the dam which was an unexpected event and not well prepared for (the first in Lao PDR's history)
- **Early warning can reduce impact on local communities**
 - Early warning messages to communities were issued with guidance on what to do
- **SAR operations can be challenging**
 - Requires the right equipment and training, including how to manage the bodies of victims
- **Complex operating environment**
 - Not only are you dealing with affected populations and their emergency needs but also trying to coordinate many actors who are offering relief assistance



Some Good Practices

- Quick action and led by the Government and political people.
- Disaster Prevention and Control Committees at village and district levels are the first responders and work very hard - command post should be established early.
- During the initial response, particularly as part of search and rescue operations, it is important for strong coordination between the SAR teams, MoD, and mobile medical teams.
- Many cases of disease can be controlled and managed in the emergency shelter with early intervention.
- Early warning messages on projected weather, typhoon, rainfalls, water level are important, not only to advise local communities but also other parts of the government so they can prepare (eg. DMH, MONRE and Ministry of Mining and Energy).
- Many countries (including ASEAN members), international organizations, UN agencies, donor agencies, private sector, CSOs and individuals were quick to offer assistance.
- Involved the affected communities and people in the emergency response where possible, for example emergency shelter planning.

khob chai lai lai !!!

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