



Effective Emergency Management and Preparedness

Presented by:

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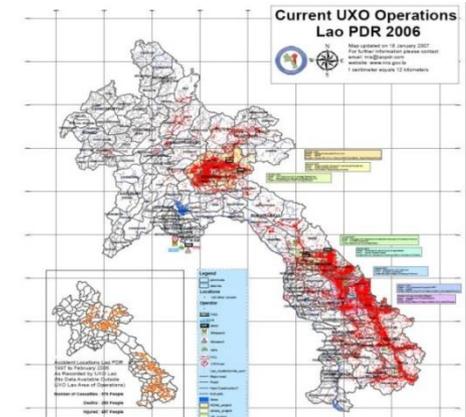
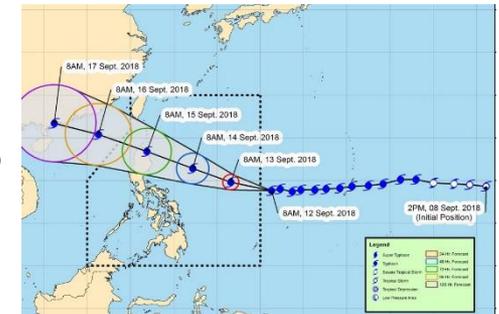
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2. Disaster Risk Management Policy and Framework
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1. Types of Hazards and Disasters in Lao PDR



- 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.





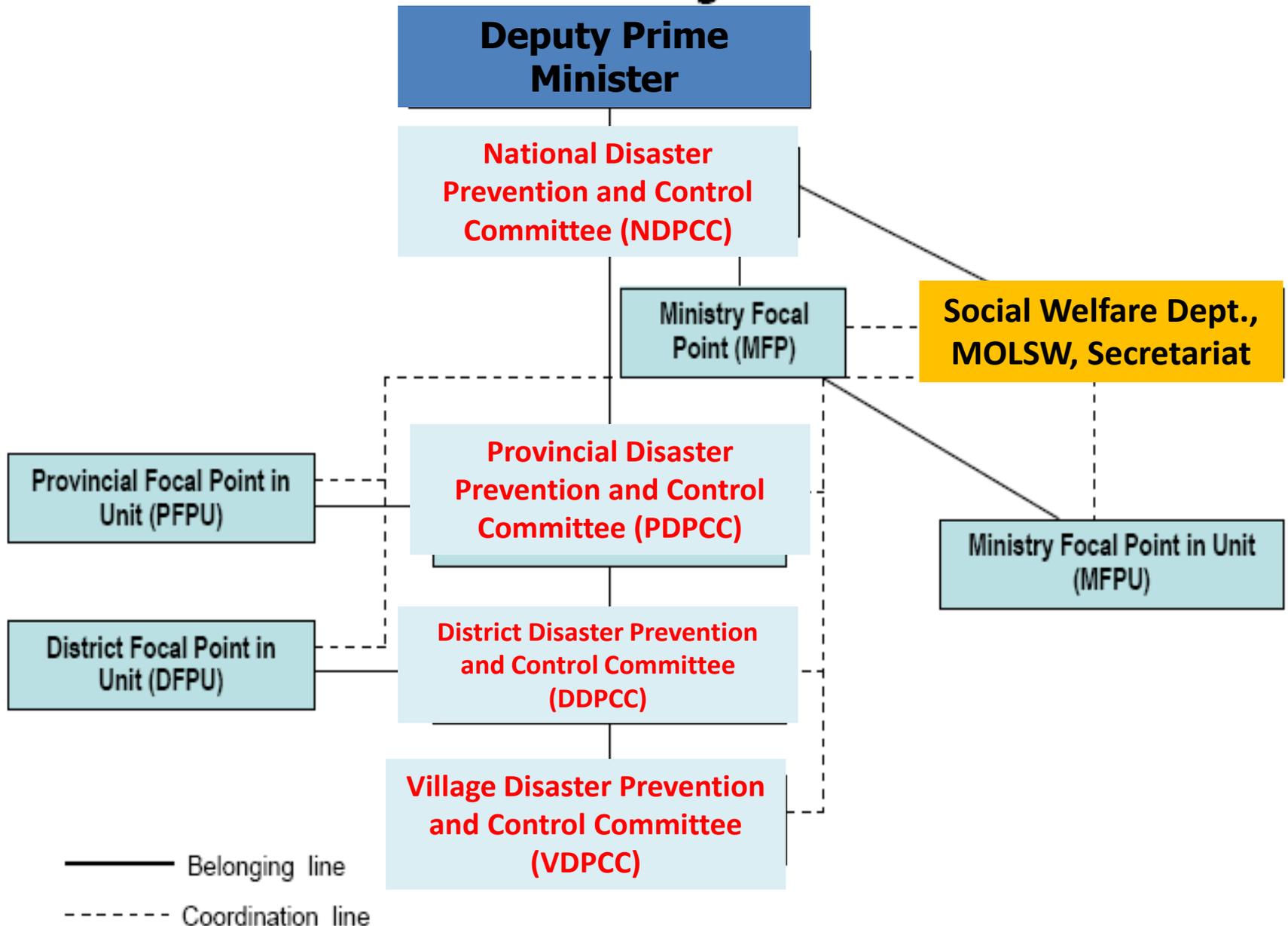
2. Disaster Risk Management Policy and Framework



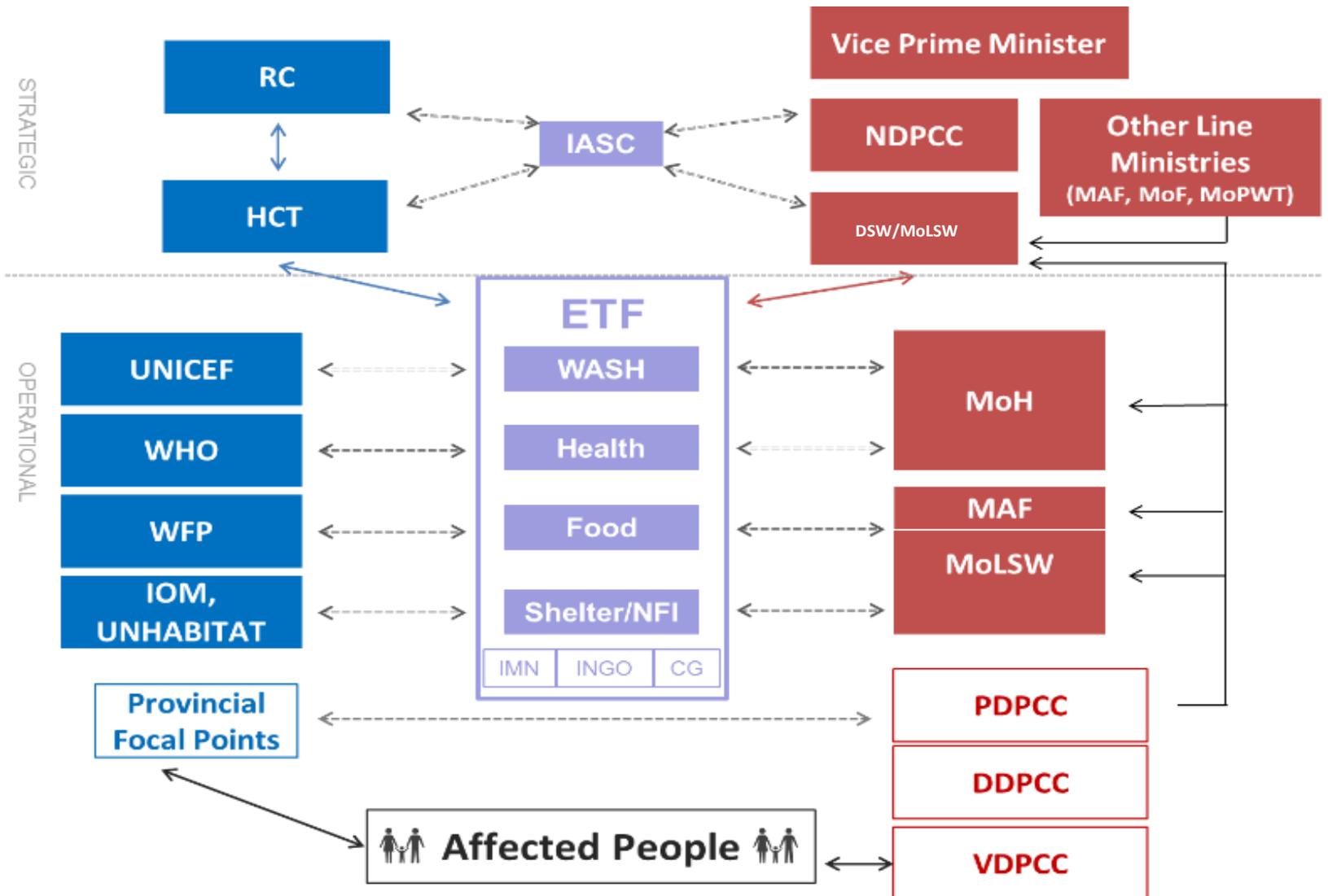
Government Policies

- 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:
 - National Disaster Risk Strategic Plan (2003-2020)
 - Prime Minister Decree on the Establishment of NDPCC, No. 75/PM, 28 Feb 2018
 - Vision 2030 and Ten-Year Development Strategy (2016-2025)
 - 8th National Social Economic Development Plan (2016-2020)
- 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 Management



NDPCC Annual Meeting

Annual Report and Planning

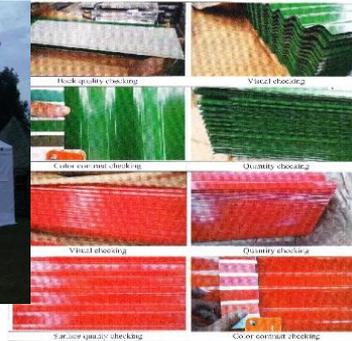
Sector Standby Arrangement

Member Role and Responsibility

Other matters

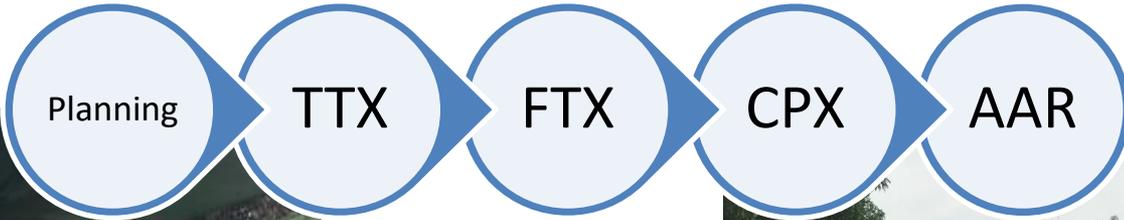


Emergency Response Equipment

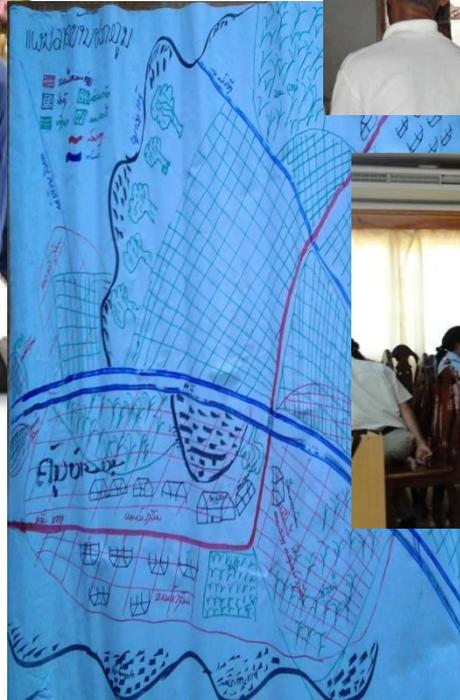




Simulation Exercise



Community Based Activities on Disaster Risk Reduction and Education



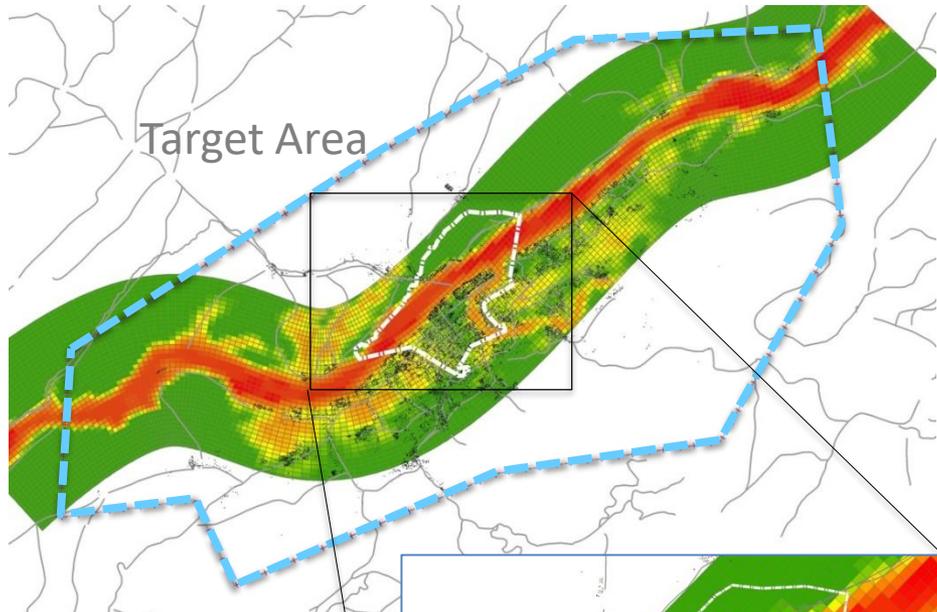
Early Warning Dissemination at community level



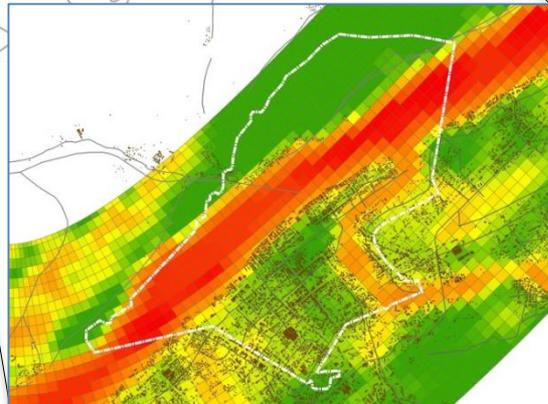
Risk Reduction – Structural Measures



1) Flood Probability Analysis

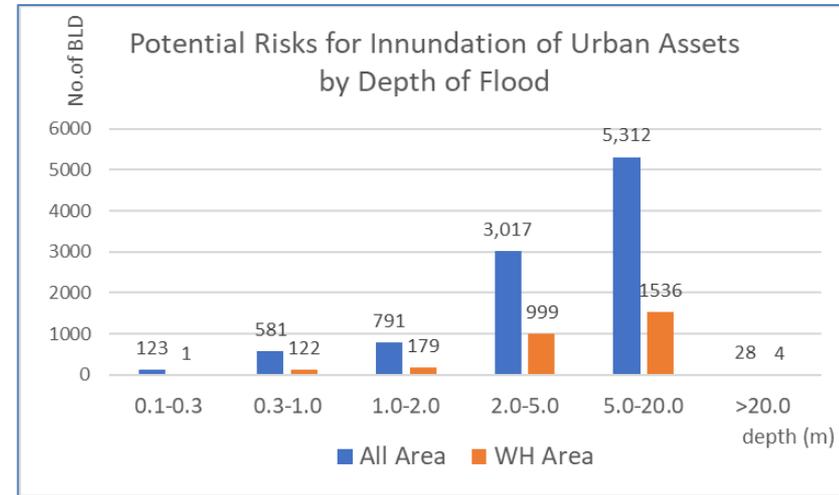


- Exceedance Probability by 50 years
- Hypothesis discharge 24,400 m³/sec (Mecong River)



World Heritage Site

2) Urban Assets in Flood Risk



- Total building in inundation risk: 9,646 buildings (85% out of total 11,309 blds.)
- Buildings in the World Heritage site: 2,840 buildings (29 % out of probable inundation buildings)



Project Title: Disaster risk reduction by integrating climate change projection into flood and landslide risk assessment (follow up project)

Sectoral Committee/Main Body:

ASEAN Committee on Disaster Management (ACDM)/ACDM Working Group on Prevention & Mitigation (WG P&M)

ASEAN Senior Officials on the Environment (ASOEN)/Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC)

Project Area: All 10 ASEAN countries

Project Duration: 1.5+ years (20 months: September 2018 – April 2020)

<p>Overall Objective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and improve the DRR systems in the region and reduce the uncertainty of climate-related disasters
<p>Objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a monitoring system of DRR and CCA integration progress in each ASEAN Member States; • Demonstrate the integration of climate projections into flood and landslide risk assessment and risk mapping through implementing pilot projects in four selected river basins in two countries; • Develop guidelines and training modules for integrating climate projections into flood and landslide risk assessment
<p>Outputs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesized regional report on effective implementation of DRR and CCA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 1.1. Gather/Review the submitted Annual Progress Report of the Work Plan for DRR/CCA Integration from each AMS; synthesize Regional Report for WG P&M Activity 1.2 Gather Annual Progress Report from national focal points and seek confirmation of content Activity 1.3 Upload key progress to project website • Flood and landslide risk maps integrating future climate projections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 2.1 Select pilot project sites and agree on project framework, management structure and implementation plan at the Inception Seminar Activity 2.2 Conduct baseline survey on flood and landslide risk assessment and capacity needs assessment, field survey and on-site training in selected pilot project sites Activity 2.3 Conduct inception training and case visits showcasing best practice for flood and landslide risk management • Guidelines and training modules for integrating climate change risk into flood and landslide risk assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity 3.1 Develop guidelines and training modules for flood and landslide risk assessment and risk mapping with incorporation of climate change projection Activity 3.2 Final Seminar to present project findings and discuss follow up project Activity 3.3 Disseminate all project findings/information and upload to project website

DISASTER MONITORING AND RESPONSE SYSTEM (DMRS) is a customised multi-hazard monitoring system that provides many layers of information for disaster analysis and response



National and Regional Coordination



SASOP
STANDARD OPERATING
PROCEDURE FOR REGIONAL
STANDBY ARRANGEMENTS
AND COORDINATION OF
JOINT DISASTER RELIEF
AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
OPERATIONS



ONE VISION, ONE IDENTITY, ONE COMMUNITY

Monitoring
Report
Consultation
Video Conf





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, NDPCC 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**





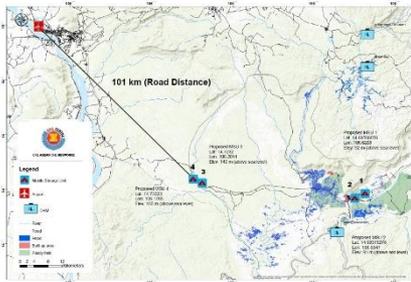
NDPCC Meeting

- NDPCC Meetings have been organized to discuss and plan for response both short and long term

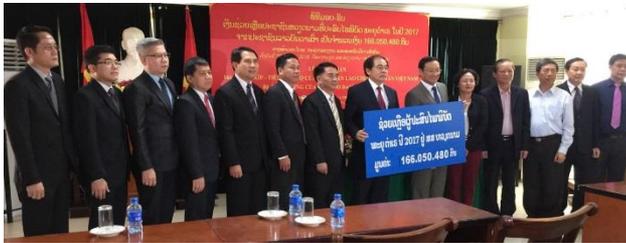




Logistics



International Assistance





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



- **Logistical arrangements are very important**
 - Emergency relief operation and transportation (roads cut-off, raining) and limited statistical information on victims (delay process in data gathering)
 - Issues in emergency shelter/camp (not proper shelter and crowded, limited latrines, insufficient water, wet and dirty, diseases, vulnerable people)
 - Need to identify special needs for most vulnerable people
 - Numerous assistance materials were provided but did not always have access to proper warehouse management, especially at local level
- **Be prepared for an extended period of emergency and recovery response**
 - Long relief operation and insufficient budget to support
 - Many school buildings were flooded and some used as the temporary shelters. This caused some delays in reopening schools on-time



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.



5. 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

khob chai lai lai !!!

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