



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



## Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies

Regional Workshop for Asia-Pacific, as part of the UN-Water Initiative on “Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies” in Hanoi, Vietnam, on 06-09 May 2014

# Country Report

## Drought conditions and management strategies in Lao PDR

**By:** Mr. Savanh HANEPHOM, Deputy Director General of Planning and Cooperation, MAF  
Dr. Mayphou MAHACHALEUN, Deputy of Climate and Agro-Meteorological Division\DMH\MONRE  
Mr. Chanseng Phongpachith, Senior Water Expert\NAFRI\MAF

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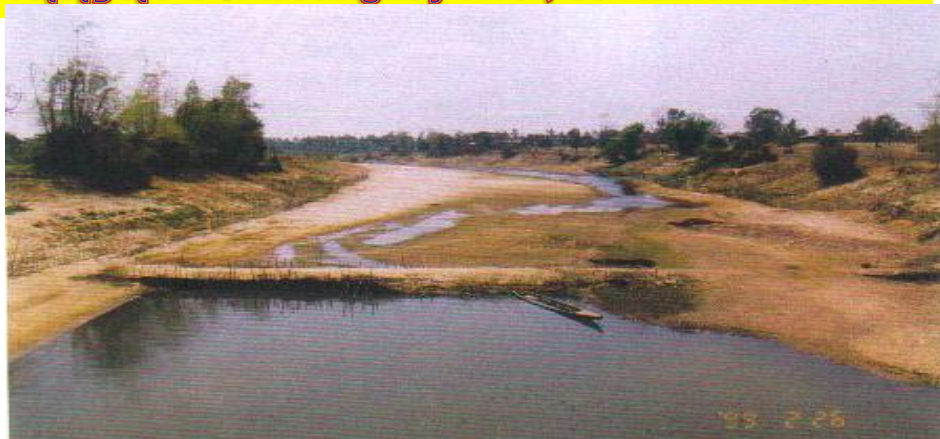
**Lao PDR is expected to be seriously affected by the impacts of climate change. The rural poor with low incomes and a high dependency on traditional agricultural systems or on marginal lands are very likely to be particularly vulnerable.**

Table 3 lists severe drought years in terms of average annual discharge (flow) of the Mekong and the return period in years for an equivalent low flow level. The gauging stations listed are all on the Mekong mainstream, either in Lao PDR or where the river forms the international boundary with Thailand, with

the exception of Stung Treng which is close to the southern border between Lao PDR and Cambodia. It was noted that severe hydrological droughts occur approximately once every 10 years: 1957, 1967, 1977, 1987, 1998 (with exception of 1992).



**ເຂດຊ້າງຊ້ອຍ\ Xesangxoy river, Savannakhet Prov.**



**ເຂດຈຳພອນ\ Xechamphon river, Savannakhet Prov.**

❑ **Disaster Risk:** The potential disaster losses, in lives, health status, livelihoods, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period (UNISDR 2009).

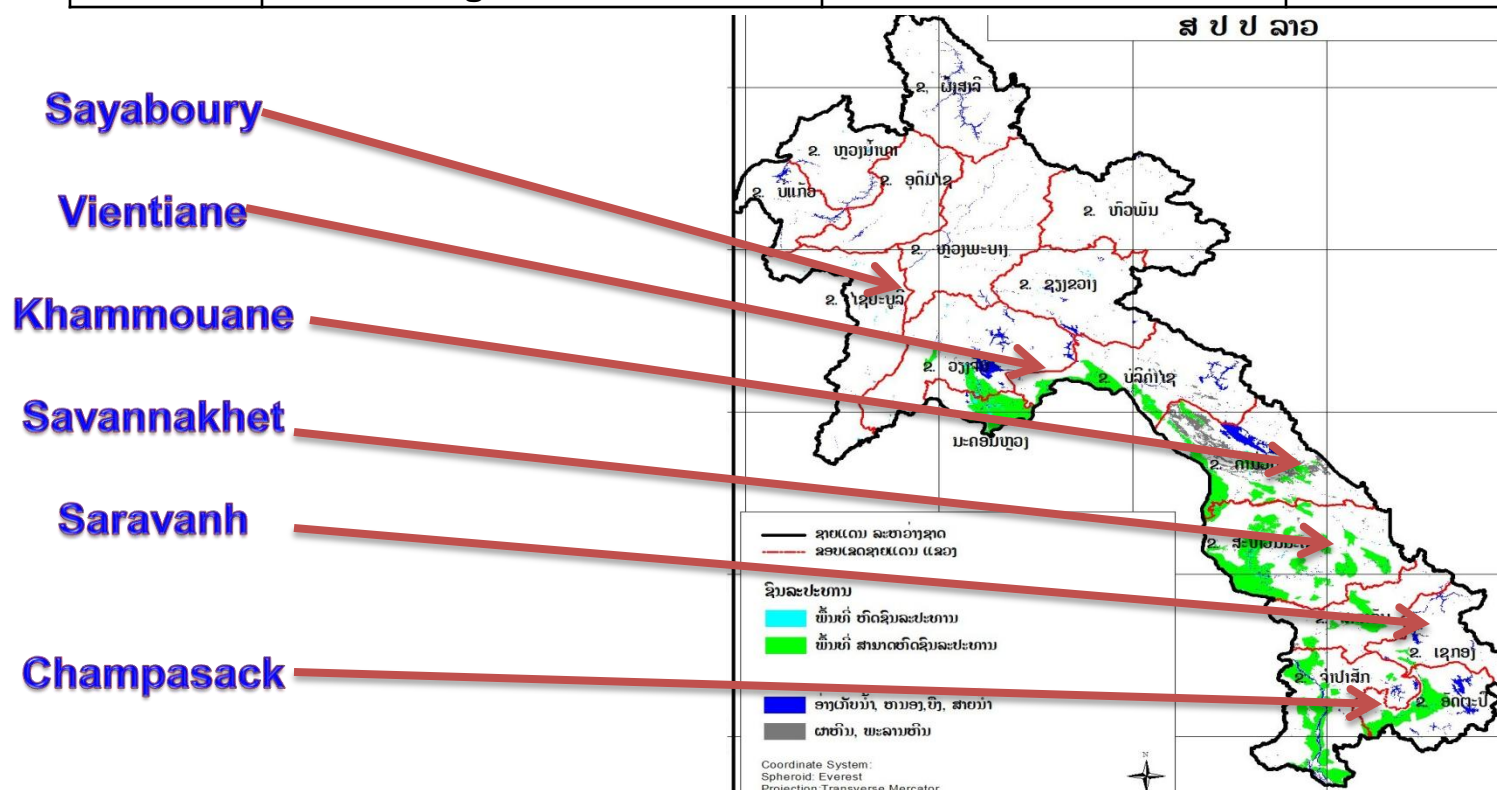
❑ **Disaster Risk Management (DRM):** The systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards (UNISDR 2009).

❑ **Disaster risk reduction (DRR):**

- (i) Risk awareness and assessment;
- (ii) Knowledge development;
- (iii) Public commitment and institutional frameworks;
- (iv) Application of multitude of measures,
- (v) Early warning systems, preparedness measures and
- (vi) reaction capacities (UNISDR 2009).

# Some Statistic of Drought in Lao PDR

Year	Natural Disaster	Flood Damages(US\$)	Regions Affected
2003	Drought	16.500.000	Northern and Central
2007	Drought and Flood	997.969	Central





# Signification of Temperature

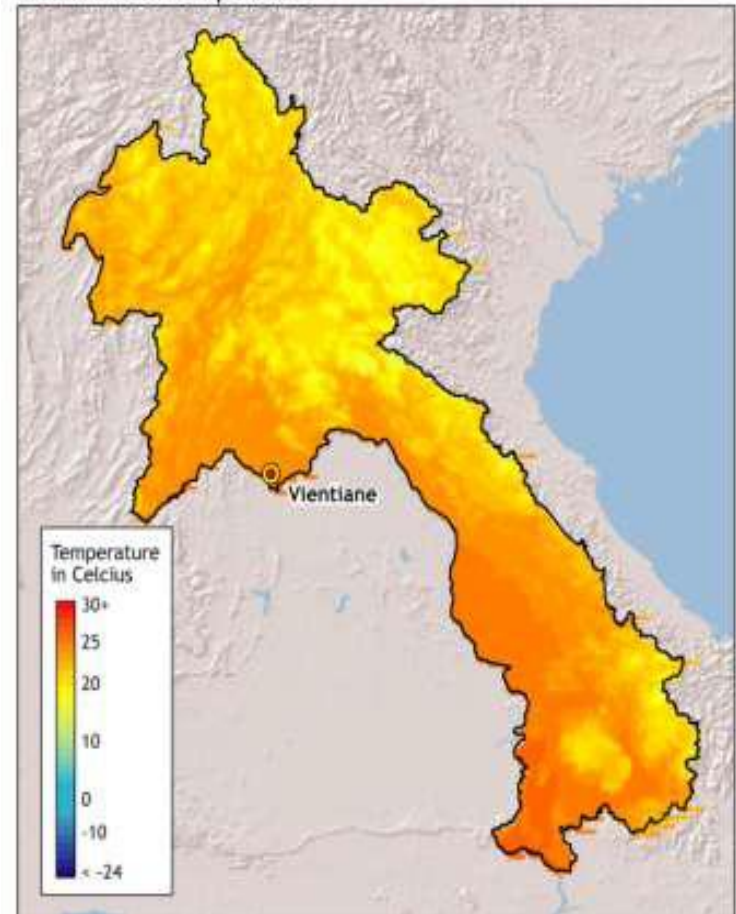
Mean Minimum temperature => 13.5° C - 17.5° C (December – January).

Mean maximum temperature=> 35.5° C - 39.5° C (March – April).

Annual average temperature is 26.5° C - 27.5° C.

- Absolute maximum temperature => 40.1° C
- at Sayaboury station on 11/4/2005.
- Absolute maximum temperature => 40.5° C
- at Vientiane station on 7/5/2003 and 1/4/2007.
- Absolute maximum temperature => 41.0° C
- at Khammuouane station(Thakek)on 24/4/2007.
- Absolute maximum temperature => 42.0° C
- at Savannakhet station on 23/4/2007.
- Absolute maximum temperature => 39.6° C
- at Saravanh station on 31/3/2007.
- Absolute maximum temperature => 40.0° C
- at Champasack station (Pakse)on 15/4/2010.

Mean Annual Temperature



# Conclusions

- ❑ Disaster Risk Reduction is essential and priorities to the national development plans and programs.
- ❑ Building community disaster preparedness and response capacity are particularly important.
- ❑ Partnerships and linkages with the international community should be pursued to ensure a rapid and substantive response in the event of a major disaster that overwhelms Lao PDR' capacity.
- ❑ Lesson learn of drought It Need lesson learn.
- ❑ *Established action plan of Vulnerability and adaptation projects*
- ❑ Insufficient scientific Information\research





# Thank You

For your kind attention !