

**Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Geo-referenced Information Systems for Disaster Risk Management (Geo-DRM) and sustaining the Community of Practice (COP)**

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## **Content**

1. Use of Geo-reference information for DRR
2. Country experience & challenges
3. How can ESCAP assist/improve country capacity on geo-referenced information for DRR.

## 1. Use of Geo-reference information for DRR

§ Lao PDR has a low natural disaster profile compared to the others.

§ Natural disaster profile of Lao PDR earthquakes, floods, landslides, epidemics, unexploded ordnances (UXOs), drought and storms



Source: National Progress Report on the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (2011-2013)

## 2012-2015 Draft National Disaster Management Plan

Disaster		Number of Events	Killed	Total Affected	Damage (000) US \$
Drought	Drought	5	-	4,250,000	1,000
	Unspecified	3	44	9,685	-
Epidemic	Bacterial Diseases	2	534	8,244	-
Epidemic	Viral Diseases	3	208	2,000	-
Flood	Unspecified	10	76	1,878,600	2,480
Flood	General Food	8	358	1,569,740	37,128
Storm	Unspecified	2	8	38,435	302,301
Storm	Tropical Cyclone	3	64	1,397,764	103,650



## 2. Country experience & challenges

- Despite strong commitment of the government of Lao PDR to implement the strategic plan on disaster risk reduction, adequate resources remain a big challenge. This also requires boarder understanding among line ministries as well as all disaster risk reduction stakeholders in addition to strengthened capacities to translate the strategic plan into their programme and project plan of action.

## 2. Challenges (Cont.)

- Multi-sector disaster risk reduction approaches are moving in a relatively slow pace due to weak institutional arrangements,
- Incorporate risk reduction into design and implementation of systematic emergency preparedness, response and recovery.
- The restricted resources hinder capacities of the government to put the programmes in place.
- The capacity assessments are not consistently conducted and identified capacities gaps are not effectively fulfilled due to resource restriction

## 2. Challenges (Cont.)



## 3. What we need from ESCAP

- Capacity-building to address the main technical gaps to use of space technology and GIS applications in DRR;
- Research and policy analysis on the application of emerging technologies;
- Provision of near real-time satellite imagery to the Lao PDR affected by severe disasters;
- Standardization of operating procedures on DRM to DRR
- Sustainability of the infrastructure, data management system and human expertise to operate, and
- Establish Geo-Portal in Lao PDR or transfer from Nepal, Malaysia, and other

**Thank You For Attention**