

 <p>ONE ASEAN ONE RESPONSE</p>	<p>SITUATION UPDATE No. 8 Effect of TS 11 (Son-Tinh) and Situation of Xe-Pien and Xenamnoy Dam, Lao PDR</p> <p>adinet.ahacentre.org/reports/view/1225 https://reliefweb.int/disaster/ff-2018-000118-lao Thursday, 2 August 2018, 18:00 hrs (UTC+7)</p>	<p>No. 8</p>
<p><i>This situation update is provided by AHA Centre for the use of ASEAN Member States and relevant parties among ASEAN Member States. The information presented is collected from various sources including but not limited to ASEAN Member States, UN, IFRC, INGOs, & News Agencies.</i></p>		

1. HIGHLIGHTS

- Due to monsoon season and heavy rainfall brought by TS 11 (Son-Tinh), 762 villages in 55 districts of 11 provinces are flooded. On 24 July 2018, collateral flash-flood occurred in Attapeu Province due to water discharge from Xepien-Xe Nam Noyu Dam.
- Based on latest satellite observation on Sanamxai District, about 42.36 sqkm is still flooded, with 32.53 sqkm agricultural area. Within the flooded area, 302 buildings and 31.5 km road length submerged in water. Should wet weather persist, flood waters may not recede as quickly as expected. Rescue effort is still ongoing in some villages in Attapeu, despite the receding water level.
- A second batch In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT) from the AHA Centre has arrived in Vientiane on 1 August 2018 for continuing coordination of international assistance, information management and relief items management.
- Government of Lao PDR recommends humanitarian partners to contact Emergency Call Center Number 1511 and 1522 for offer of international donation.
- As nation-wide disaster impact data is currently available, an updated and gap analysis has been recalculated for consideration of humanitarian partners regarding potential response in four priority provinces with record of internally-displaced people (IDPs), i.e. Attapeu, Champasak, Savannakhet, and Xiangkhuang Province. In four provinces above the gaps in relief items are identified for: tents, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, blankets, water and rice (See Section 5).

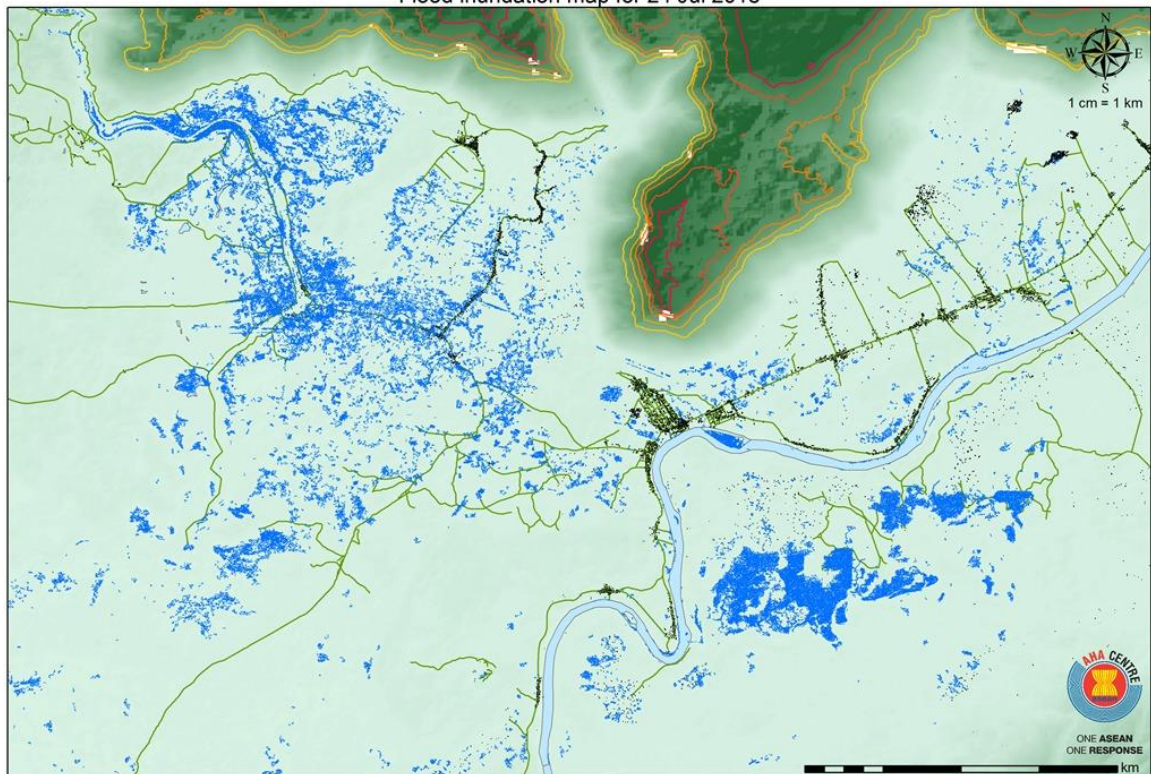
2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS, FORECAST, AND ANTICIPATED RISK

- Heavy rainfall brought by TS 11 (Son-Tinh) on 18-19 July 2018 has caused flooding 349 villages, 41 districts, in the following provinces: Attapeu, Savannakhet, Khammouan, Xayabuly, Bolikhamxay, Luang Prabang, Bokeo, Sekong, Xiengkhouang, Oudomxay. On 24 July 2018, collateral flash-flood occurred in Attapeu Province due to discharge from Xepien-Xenamnoy Dam, due to [compromised safety](#) of Saddle Dam D and heavy rainfall along Xe Pian River.
- General public and humanitarian partners are advised to monitor [Mekong River Commission Flash Flood Guidance for 1 hour, 3 hours and 6 hours in Lao PDR](#). According the most recent forecast (1 August), additional floods may occurred in southern part of Lao PDR.
- Based on the comparison of inundation area between 24 and 31 July 2018, the inundated area have receded significantly. Areas which are still flooded or inundated are mostly agricultural land (paddy fields and crops).
- [There are concerns that the flood causing additional risk to the local population.](#) Particularly in [Khammounae, Savannakhet, and Xiangkhuang provinces](#) due to flood water may have exposed some of the unexploded ordnance (UXO) leftovers from the

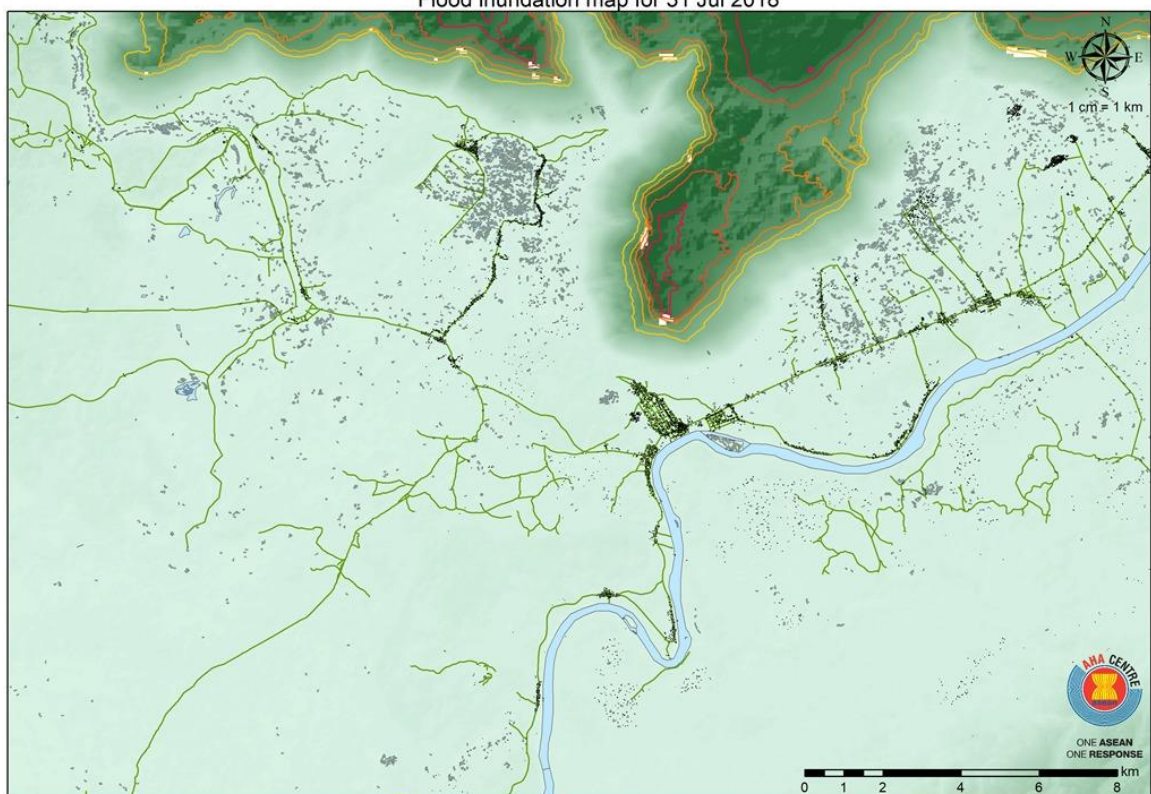


war in 1970s that were previously buried under the soil into the open, increasing the possibility of contact with local population. Another concern is that the flow of the flood water may have displaced some of the UXOs and moved them into areas that were already considered clean.

Flood inundation map for 24 Jul 2018

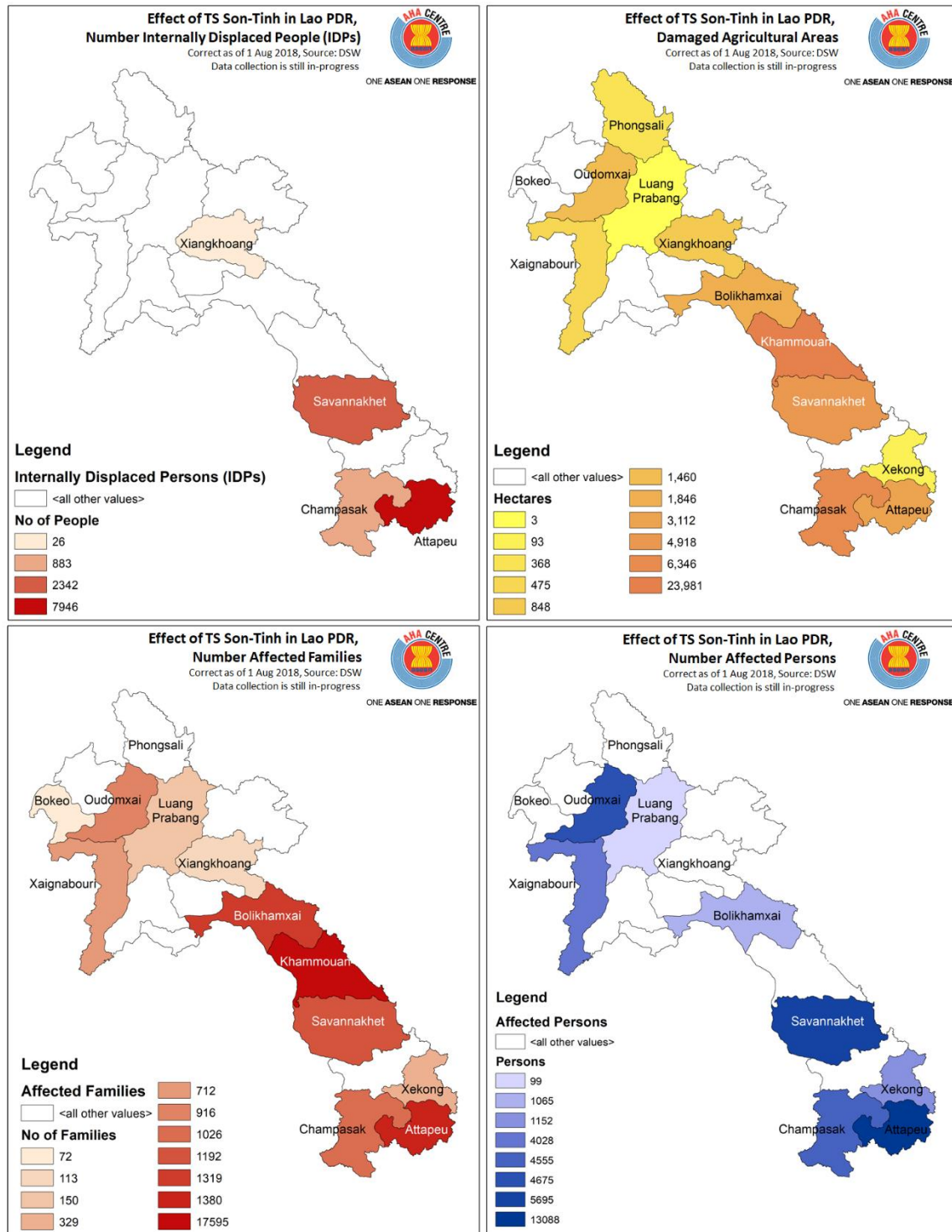


Flood inundation map for 31 Jul 2018



3. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE, IMPACT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- Nation-wide disaster damage and impact data have been updated regularly. Until 2 August 2018, it is confirmed that the flood affected 762 villages in 55 districts of 11 provinces. Based on data from Department of Social Welfare, more than 35,000 people in have been directly affected.
- Humanitarian needs are urgent for 9,215 displaced people (3,711 families) in four provinces: Attapeu, Champasak, Savannakhet and Xiangkhoang.



- c. Based on the series of satellite imagery analysis available ([IWMI](#)), the maximum inundation areas in Sanamxai district is 67.25 sqkm (38.65 sqkm being agricultural areas), which inundated 17 villages in Sanamxai. In addition, 302 buildings and 31.5 km roads were inundated. At the current rate, waters should be drained by 4 August 2018.

4. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

Response by Government of Lao PDR

- a. [Sanamxai district Governor](#), Bounhome Phommasane, has announced collaboration with SK Engineering and Construction to build temporary housing for the displaced population who have lost their homes due to the floods. Authorities are expecting the temporary houses to be completed within two months. Permanent houses will also be built as soon as possible, but the displaced population can reside in the temporary houses while waiting for the completion of the permanent houses.
- b. [The Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) have opened priority immigration checkpoints in Wattay, Pakse and Attapeu for foreign rescue teams.
- c. Deputy Minister, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, visit the ASEAN Mobile Storage Unit of ASEAN established in Sanamxai District.

Response by the AHA Centre

- a. A second batch of In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT) from the AHA Centre has arrived in Vientiane on 31 July 2018. The ICLT will continue to support the Emergency Operation Centre of NDMC, Department of Social Welfare of Lao PDR, particularly on information management, stock management of incoming relief items and prioritization of relief items mobilisation. To further enhance the emergency relief operations in the Attapeu province, the NDMC, Department of Social Welfare, requested the AHA Centre In-Country Liaison Team's (ICLT) to support the coordination of incoming international assistance.
- b. The AHA Centre is producing 3W map to help the coordination of incoming relief items from the international partners. The map analysis shows that most of the relief items still remain in Vientiane and has not reached the affected population.
- c. The AHA Centre has updated the gaps analysis based on the new data set provided by the NDMC. The analysis shows that gaps remain in the following sectors: tents, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, blankets, water, and food.

Response by ASEAN Member States

Malaysia

The Ambassador of Malaysia to Lao PDR, handed over donations from the Malaysian Business Chamber of Lao PDR (MCB) amounting to USD 25,000, on 28 July 2018. The money was raised by the Malaysian citizens living in Lao PDR.

Response by ASEAN Dialogue Partners

[The USAID has made available USD 100,000 grant](#) through the UNICEF to help the displaced population in Attapeu. The grant will be used for the provision of hygiene and sanitation supplies and facilities, and awareness raising to prevent outbreak of water-borne diseases. It will also allow for a quick dispatch of additional water purification solutions and the rehabilitation of contaminated water sources in communities, including health centers and schools.



Response by Humanitarian Partners

- The team from Mercy Malaysia is already on standby in Pakse for immediate deployment, pending approval letter from the Government of Lao PDR with the facilitation from the AHA Centre.
- [The French embassy](#) delivered relief items to the Lao Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare at 30 July, consisting of: 12 tonnes of drinking water, 400 traditional stoves, 7,200 meals, and 30,000 baby diapers. France will also provide support in the form of subsidies to the Vientiane Rescue, a local volunteer group that is involved in the emergency relief operations in the Attapeu province.



Figure 3 W Map of Incoming International Assistance to Lao PDR
(Update until 2 August 2018)

5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLANNED ACTIONS

Recommendations to be considered by humanitarian partners

- a. Government of Lao PDR recommends humanitarian partners to contact Emergency Call Center Number 1511 and 1522 for offer of international donation.
- b. Humanitarian partners may consider the added risk posed by the UXOs in the areas around Attapeu, Khammanue, Savannakhet, and Xianghoang Province, and prepare a security contingency planning for the field teams.
- c. A more recent gap analysis have been calculated for four priority provinces with displaced people, namely, Attapeu, Champasak, Savannakhet, and Xiangkhuang; i.e. with 9,215 IDPs / 3,711 families. As can be seen in the table, gap on relief items exist for tents, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, blankets, water and rice. Meanwhile, there is a surplus of family kits for further distribution in those four provinces. Accordingly, Government of Lao PDR may wish to redirect it to other provinces.

No	Item	Category	Remarks	Total Needs	International Support	National Support	Total Support	Gap	% Available	% Gap
1	Family / Relief Kits	NFI	Per displaced Family in four provinces (Attapeu, Champasak, Savannakhet, Xiangkhuang)	3711	4000	0	4000	-289	108%	-8%
2	Tents	Shelter	Per displaced Family in four provinces (Attapeu, Champasak, Savannakhet, Xiangkhuang)	3711	1821	0	1821	1890	49%	51%
3	Mosquito Nets	NFI	3 pcs per family	11133	1597	0	1597	9536	14%	86%
4	Hygiene Kits	WASH	Per IDPs, in four provinces	9215	156	2500	2656	6559	29%	71%
5	Blankets	NFI	Individual	9215	7512	0	7512	1703	82%	18%
6	Water	WASH	Needs per day per person (15 ltr) - Continuous	138225	42000	0	42000	96225	30%	70%
7	Rice	Food	0,8 kg per person per day for 60 days (kg)	442320	0	8544	8544	433776	2%	98%

- d. Since most of the items are still in Vientiane, calculation have been done with the updated international and national support recorded. An expedite process of mobilization of those relief items is still required for Attapeu, Champasak, Savannakhet, and Xiangkhuang due to the number of displaced people. Potentially, the needs in Xiangkhuang can be met first due to their close proximity with Vientiane.
- e. In case of logistics and transportation of relief items support, Government of Lao PDR advised humanitarian partners to use the most common trucks available in local market as they are proven capable to reach the most remote villages affected by the floods.

AHA Centre plans the following action items

- a. The AHA Centre will provide additional gap analysis and estimation once data on affected and displaced people from other villages, districts and provinces become available.
- b. AHA Centre will coordinate with the logistics cluster in order to offer logistical assistance support to the NCDM to move the relief items from the warehouse in Vientiane to the affected area.



- c. The AHA Centre has been requested by the Focal Point for Offer of Assistance and Funding (Chief of the Prime Minister's Office Letter No: 1105, 24 July 2018) to facilitate offer of assistance from humanitarian community, and support the Department of Social Welfare. Humanitarian partners are advised to contact AHA Centre for streamlining the support to Lao PDR.
- d. The AHA Centre stands ready to facilitate coordination of incoming relief items. Humanitarian partners are advised to use [SASOP Form "Offer of Assistance"](#) and directed through the AHA Centre in-country (ICLT) or AHA Centre Emergency Operations Center in Jakarta, Indonesia.
- e. The AHA Centre ICLT is providing support in information management, stock tracking and management of relief items on the ground.
- f. The AHA Centre will provide further situation updates as situation progresses and more information is available.

Prepared by:

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ABOUT THE AHA CENTRE

The AHA Centre - ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management - is an inter-governmental organisation established by 10 ASEAN Member States – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam - to facilitate the cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States and with the United Nations and international organisations for disaster management and emergency response in the region.

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