







Lao PDR Country Report

Status of Space Technology Application for DRR in Lao PDR"

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Contents

- Introduction;
- History related to Space Technology and Application for DRR in Lao PDR;
- Main Activities;
- Organization; and National Disaster Management Systems;
- Conclusion and Sugestions



Introduction

- Based on the Decree on the Implementation of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Vientiane, Ref. 573/PM, Dated 20 September 2021. - The country has declared the need for environmental protection law





Introduction

- -To formulate the 9th National Socio-Economic Development Plan(NSEDP) 2021-2025, National Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction (NSDRR) 2021-2030, and National Strategy on Climate Change toward 2030 and make accurate decisions. Early Warning for All Road Map 2024-2027. Remote sensing and GIS technology are efficient tools.
- Keys Institutions concerned with Space Technology and Applications are the following:

Introduction/ Keys institutions:

- 1. Remote Sensing Center, Natural Resources and Environment Institute (NRERI) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
- 2. Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH), MONRE
- 3. Department of Water Resources, MONRE
- 4. Lao National Mekong Committee (LNMC), MONRE
- 5. National Geographic Department (NGD)
- 6. Department of Agriculture Land Management (DALAM), MAF
- 7. Department of Forestry (DOF), MAF
- 8. National Agriculture and Forest Research Institute (NAFRI), MAF
- 9. Ministry of Technology and Communication
- 10. Ministry of Education and Sport
- 11. Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare
- 12. National University of Lao (NUL)
- 13. Ministry of Public Work and Transport
- 14.Lao Statistics bureau

Hazard and Disaster in Lao PDR;

- I. Natural Disaster
 - Flood (river flood and flash flood)
 - Drought
 - Tropical cyclones;
 - Landslide
 - Earthquakes
 - Epidemic (human and animal disease)

Man-made

- UXO
- Fire (Forest fire)





History: related to Space Technology and Application for DRR in Lao PDR/Sentinel Asia

August 2008 Flood Map of Laos

Details of Satellite images

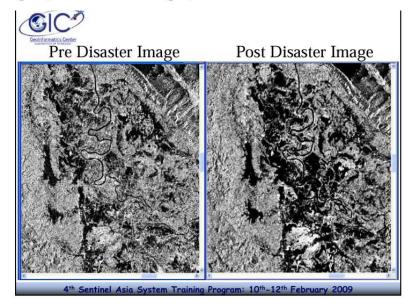
Satellite: ALOS

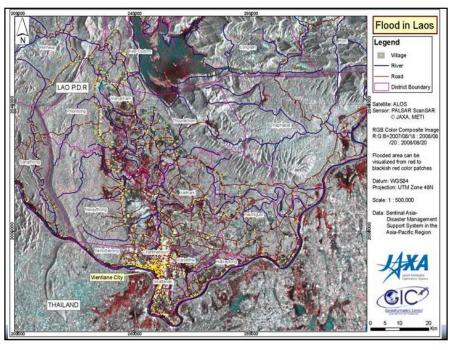
Sensor: PALSAR ScanSAR

Resolution: 100m

Dates of acquisition: 2008/08/20(post) and 2007/08/18(pre)

Data source: JAXA.METI





Histories of RSMD

SAFE Prototype for Forest Monitoring and Management in Laos



3rd SAFE workshop in Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR, 2011 June



Stakeholder Meeting in Lao PDR, 2011 September



· Activities in stakehoder meeting

Introduced overview of SAFE prototype and lectures on:

- GPS Photo Database.
- LCMAP generation and update with QGIS.
- Training with using MODIS and ALOS data of Laos.
- Hard and Soft copies of tutorials, with also USB

Trainees discussed and exchanged learning with trainer about RS technology, satellite image and application.





NRERI-MONRE of Lao PDR

On-the-Job training materials

Introduced SAFE data and software package:

- GRASS open-source land cover classification software working on MODIS and ALOS.
- Linux live system on DVD or
- MODIS and ALOS data of Laos.
- Hard and Soft copies of tutorials

Trainees were trained to process GPS Photos and do land cover classification







· Field Suvery in Khammoune province



2009 Dec 5: visited Dongphuosy protected area

JAXA/AIT/ Mini-Project: Flood Monitoring using RS&GIS 2006-2008



Field survey surrounded the flood damage area in Vientiane Capital of Laos on 11-15 August 2008.

Flooding in 2008, Vientiane Capital of Lao PDR



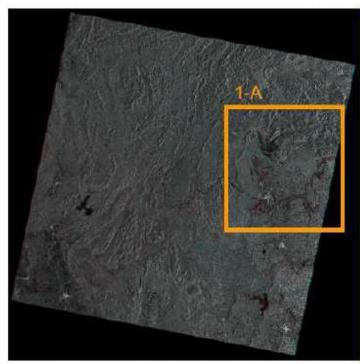
Flood Monitoring/ Sentinel Asia

- 1.RSC, NRERI, MONRE Responsible for the National Working Group of the flood information in Lao PDR
- 2. Data sharing between line government agencies, and international organizations.
- 3. Monitor and Access the area of flood/real time/before/after

Request Sentinel Asia in case emergency:

Coordinate, Pictures, sharing data information...

Flooded area detected from ALOS PALSAR ScanSAR

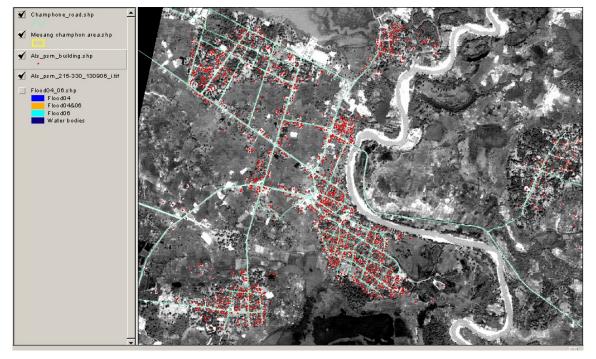


RGB color composite image of PALSAR ScanSAR R:G:B=2007/08/18:2008/08/20:2008/08/20 (R:G:B=pre-:post-:post-disaster)

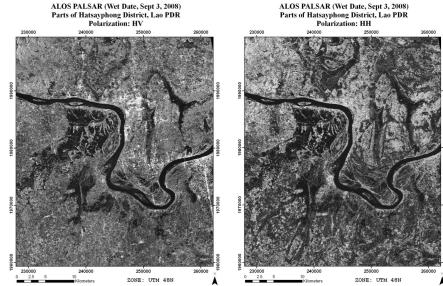


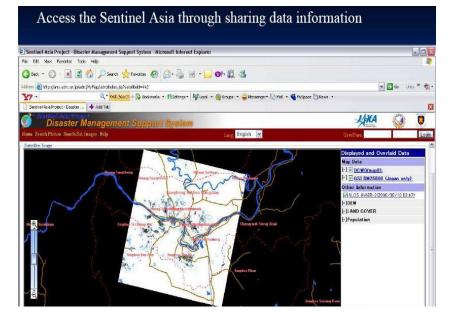
Enlarged view of area 1-A Flooded area can be estimated as red colored area.

Available Imagery



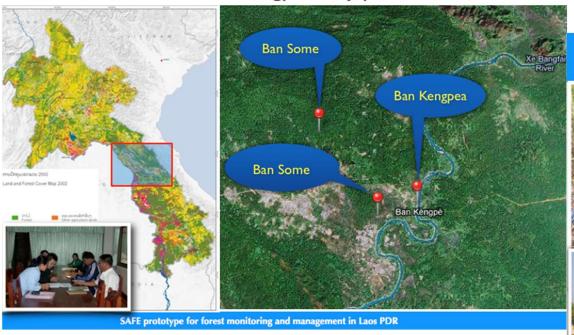
ALOS –PRISM13 September 2006 Champhone District, Savannakhet Province





Successful Project: SAFE prototype in Lao PDR

Dec. 5, 2009: visited Dongphousoy protected area



Field trip in Khammouane

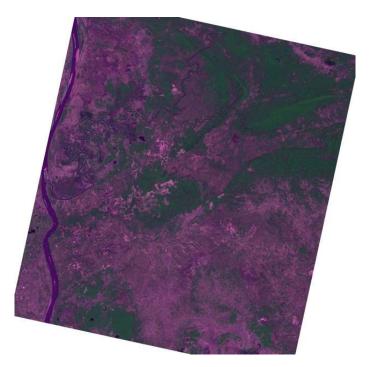






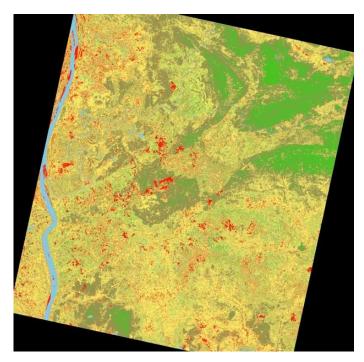


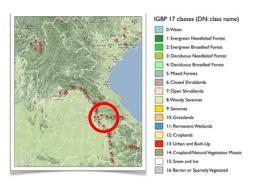
ALOS AVNIR2 land cover map of Khammouane province in 2009





- Scene center: 16.93N, 105.06E
- Covering: Khammouane province
- ☐ Validated with GPS Photo





Sentinel Asia STEP 2



The 4th Sentinel Asia System Operation Training was held on 10-12 February 2009 in Vientiane

- Sponsor by JAXA
- Organized by RSC/WERI/WREA
- attended by 13 Asia Pacific countries including 6 ASEAN Member States namely Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.



The 5th Sentinel Asia System Operation Training was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in 22 – 26 February 2010.

The 6th SAS Operation Training was held in July, 2010, Bangkok, Thailand..

ASEAN COOPERATION PROJECT ON UTILIZATION OF SPACE-BASED TECHNOLOGIES FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

One day Seminar in Vientiane and 5 days of Technical Training in Vientiane

- **Dated**: 16th July 2010 Organized by WREA, Lao PDR in collaboration with ADRC and GIC,AIT.

-Venue: Settha Palace Hotel

- Participants: about 70
 from different agencies (government, international national university)

- Technical training dated: 19-23 July 2010 Organized by WREA, Lao PDR in collaboration with ADRC, GIC/ AIT.

- **Participants:** about 25 from different line agencies and the National University of Laos



Main Activities:

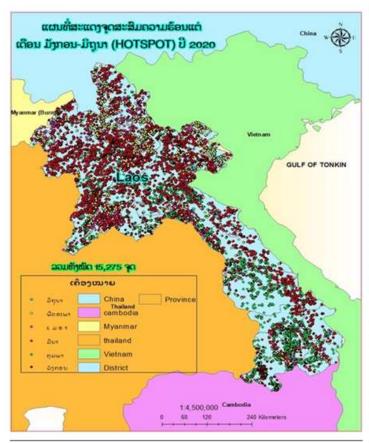
RSC, NRERI:

- Emergency observation in case of major disasters by ALOS + ···
- Wildfire monitoring by MODIS: Technology transfer from GIC/AIT
- Flood monitoring:
- Research/Training/Mini-project for utilization of satellite images for environment monitoring and disaster monitoring.
- Space Application for Environment

DMH:

- Radar satellite
- Forecasting Meteorology and Hydrology
- Agro Climate
- Earthquake information

Main Activities, RSMD



ເສັ້ນສະແດງ ແລະ ຕາຕະລາງສະຫູບແຂວງທີ່ເກີດຂື້ນຫຼາຍ:

ເສັ້ນສະແດງ

ເຄັ້ນສະແດງ

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ເຄັ້ນສະແດງ

ເຄັ້

ລ/ດ	300	ມັງກອນ	บักกง	ມີນາ	ពោងរ	นึกสะมา	ปัญบา	ยอม
1	ຫຼາພະພາງ	73	97	2291	29	294	1	2785
2	ຫົວພັນ	54	80	898	39	299	13	1304
3	รูก็แก๊ด	11	35	883	54	139	1	1123
4	ໄຊຍະນຸລິ	85	194	779	9	29	0	1096
5	ວຽງຈັນ	88	107	629	85	92	2	1003
6	ຜິງສາລີ	38	23	509	210	152	3	935
7	ບໍລິຄຳໄຊ	80	309	373	106	47	6	921
8	ຊຽງຂວາງ	88	206	551	15	30	9	899
9	จำปาลัก	276	400	92	18	15	4	805
10	ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ	67	326	224	20	11	1	649
11	อักทะปี	98	320	137	50	21	13	639
12	ຫຼວງນ້ຳທາ	30	26	474	56	37	4	627
13	ບໍ່ແກ້ວ	7	6	421	76	73	7	590
14	ຄຳມ່ວນ	70	226	250	9	10	1	566
15	ສາລະວັນ	56	228	147	8	2	1	443
16	វន់អ្នកកំរា	43	111	206	8	15	1	384
17	ເຊກອງ	24	123	111	5	2	1	266
18	ນະຄອນຫຼວງ	43	37	72	18	7	3	180
ລວມທັງໝົດ		1,231	2,854	9,047	815	1,275	71	15,275

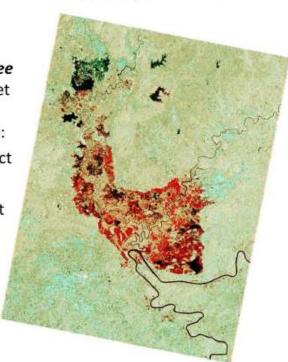
ແຫຼ່ງຂໍ້ມຸນ: ຕາວໄຫຼດຂໍ້ມຸນຈານເວັບໄຊ້ https://firms.modaps.eosdis.nasa.gov/map ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ໄດຍ: ປະເທນເສີນຍິ່ງທາງໄດ ແລະ ແຍນທີ່ ສະຖາບັນຄົນຄ່ວາ ແລະ ສະຖິຕິ ຊັບປະຍາທອນທຳປະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ກະຊວງ ຊັບປະຍາທອນທຳປະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

Flood Monitoring

ພາບຖ່າຍດາວທຽມ Sentinel 1

Flood monitoring, *Three* districts of Savannakhet Provinces, affected by climate change impact:

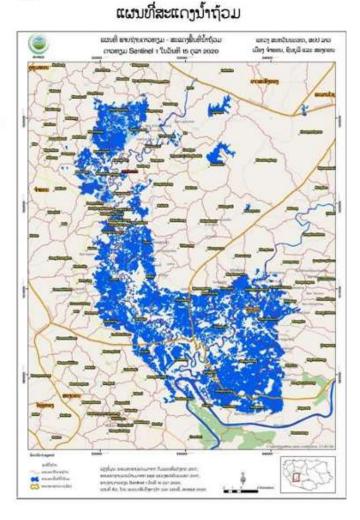
- Champhone district
- Xonboury district
- Songkhone district



สำสะสันาน

ການສະແດງພາຍກ່າຍກາວບຽນ Sentine 1 ໃນ 2 ຊ່ວງເວລາ ກ່ອນການເກີດ ແລະ ຍາຍຢູ່ງນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ພາຍຢູ່ງການເປັນ ມວນເປັນຄື:

- 🚮 ການຖາມດາດກຽນ Sentinel 1 ຂອງວັນທີ 10 ສິງລາ 2020 ເປັນຊຸບງໃນພະເວລາກ່ອນການເກີດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ;
- ສີດກຽ: ພາຍຖ່າຍກາດອາງຸມ Sealind Leagloun 15 ກຸລາ 2020 2020 ເປັນຮຸດງໄຂຍະຄວະກະນາຍຢູ່ງນ້ຳຖ້ວມ:



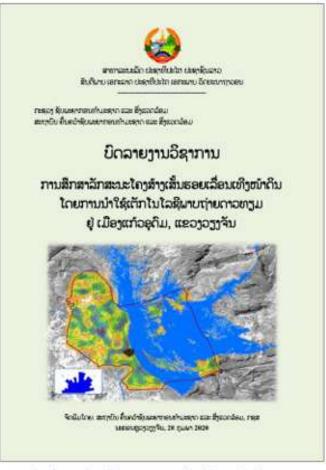
Mini Project (Lao Version) founded by MONRE



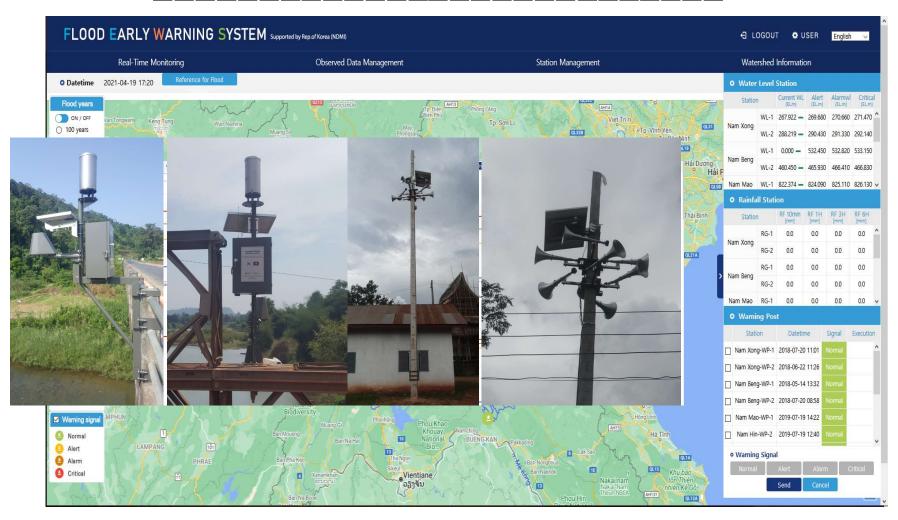
Fundamental Theories on 3S Technology and Google Earth Application



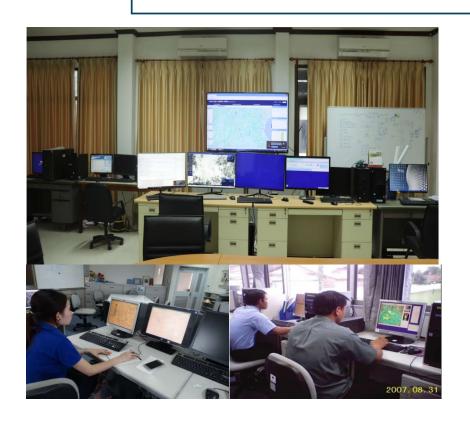
Satellite Imagery Technology-based Assessment of Flood Area. Case Study: Nongbok District, Khammouane Province

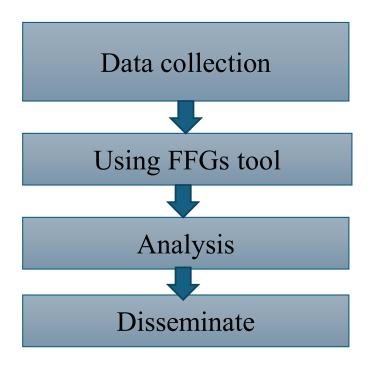


Estimating Lineament in Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province



Early warning: Flash flood





Early warning: Flash flood

Starting from June to October, recorded water level along the river basin and dam and warning before 02 days.

ພະຍາກອນລະດັບນ້ຳແມ່ນ້ຳຂອງ ແຕ່ວັນ 07 - 08 ມິຖຸນາ 2022

a/ ೧	ຊື່ສະຖານີ ແລະ ແມ່ນ້ຳ	ີພິນ 24 ຊື່ວໃນງ	ລະດັບນ້ຳ (ແມັດ)			ລະດັບ	ລະດັບ	ພະຍາກອນລະດັບນ້ຳ		
		06/06/2022	05/06/2022	06/06/2022	ຄ່າແຕກຕ່າງ	(ບຼາກ) ເຄືອນໄສ	ອັນຕະລາຍ (ແມັດ)	07/06/2022	08/06/2022	
1	ຫຼວງພະບາງ (ນ້ຳຂອງ)	0.0	10.46	10.50	0.04	17.50	18.00	₩ 10.24	₩ 9.98	
2	ວຽງຈັນ (ນ້ຳຂອງ) ຫຼັກ4	0.0	4.76	4.91	0.15	11.50	12.50	↑ 5.00	↑ 5.09	
3	ປ <mark>າ</mark> ກຊັນ (ນ້ຳຂອງ)	4.7	5.99	5.97	-0.02	13.50	14.50	1 6.05	6.09	
4	ທ່າແຂກ (ນ້ຳຂອ ງ)	0.1	6.42	6.34	-0.08	13.00	14.00	♠ 6.37	₩ 6.33	
5	ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ(ນ້ຳຂອງ)	0.0	3.83	3.63	-0.20	12.00	13.00	₩ 3.59	₩ 3.57	
6	ປາກເຊ (ນ້ຳຂອງ)	0.0	4.74	4.77	0.03	11.00	12.00	₩ 4.66	4.59	
7	ມະຫາໄຊ (ເຊບັ້ງໄຟ)	0.0	5.80	5.62	-0.18	14.00	15.00	₩ 5.50	₩ 5.47	
8	ຂົວເຊບັ້ງໄຟ (ເຊບັ້ງໄຟ)	0.0	10.00	9.77	-0.23	17.50	18.50	₩ 9.55	₩ 9.50	
9	ໜ້າເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງື່ມ 1	0.0	203.17	203.09	-0.08	212.00	212.31	₩202.99	₩202.95	
10	ຫຼັງເຂື່ອນນ້ຳງື່ມ 1		168.40	168.20						
11	ນ້ຳໄ <mark>ຫຼເຂົ້າອ່</mark> າງນ້ຳງື່ມ 1 (m³/s	s)	429.30	362.01						
12	ນ້ຳໄຫຼຜ່ານກົງຫັນ (m³/s)		730.82	663.53						
13	ນ້ຳຜ່ານປະຕຸນ້ຳລິ້ນ (m³/s)									



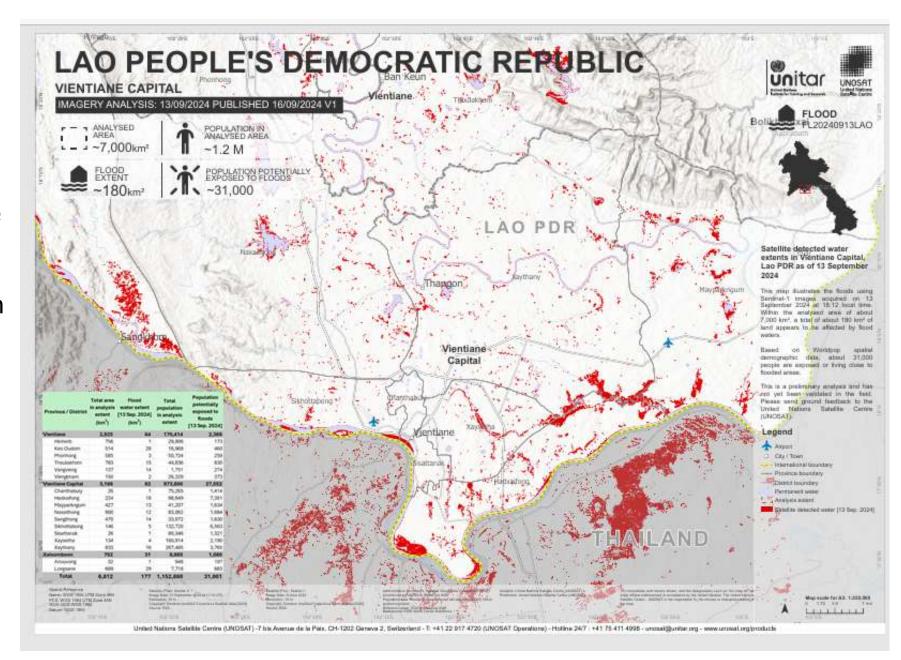
2222222The monitoring water level is lower than the warning level

zzzzzzzzzzzzz: The water level continues to rise

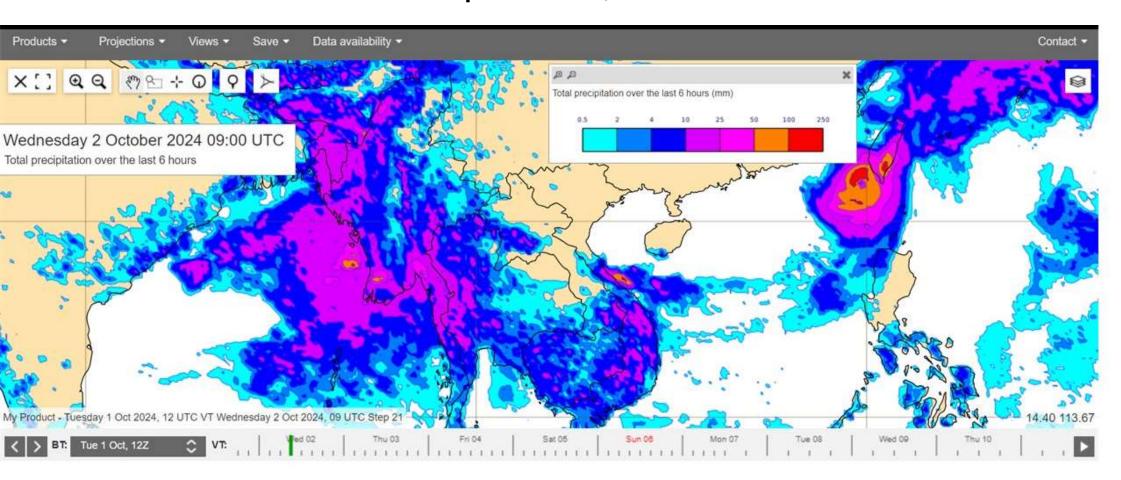
→ zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz

monitoring water level is continues to rise above the dangerous level ??

Flood 13,
Aug 2024
Vientiane
Laos
Received from
UNOSAT
Unitar



ECMWF Model / Precipitation, 02/10/2024



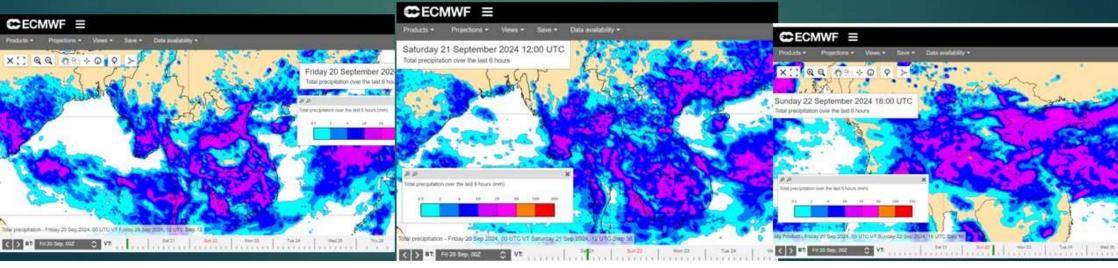
ຂໍ້ມູນພະຍາກອນປະລິມານນ້ຳຝົນ ວັນທີ 02/10/2024 ຈາກໂມເດວ ECMWF

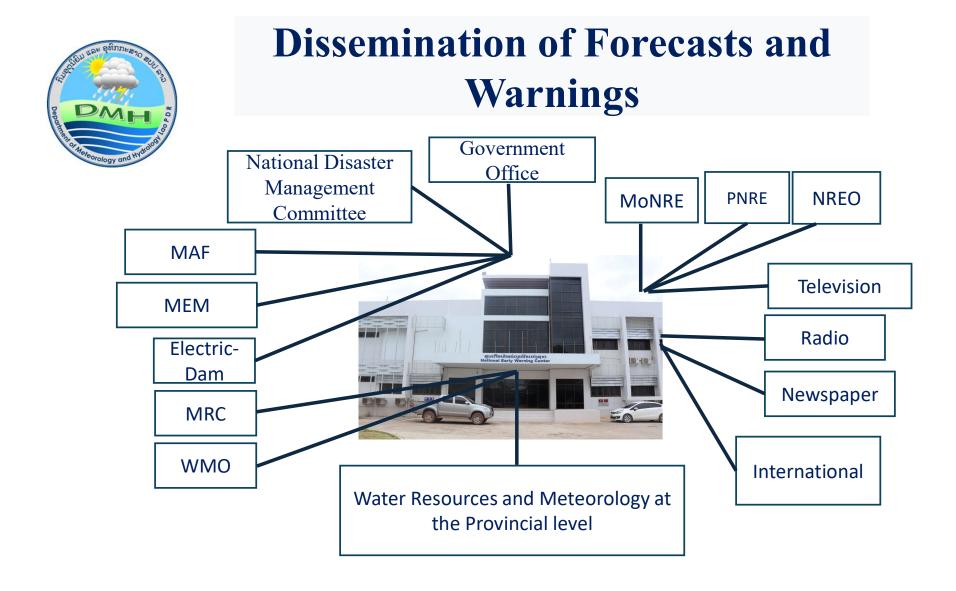
ພະຍຸດີເປຣຊັ່ນ (SOULIK) ເປັນສາເຫດທີ່ພາໃຫ້ເກີດຝົນຄ່ອຍ ຫາຝົນຕົກໜັກ ວັນທີ20-<mark>22/9/</mark>2024



20/09/2024 21/09/2024 22/09/2024

Medium confidence of heavy rain >50mm/24h due to a high-pressure system.





National Disaster Management Committee in Lao PDR

Based on decree No. 199/PM, signed by the Prime Minister dated 8 May 2023, provides for the establishment of a ministerial National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) as a policy-making and coordination body. The NDMC consists of representatives from 13 key Ministries:

National level:

1.	Vice Prime Minister	Chairman
2.	Minister of Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	Vice-Chairman
3.	Vice Minister, Ministry of Defence	Vice-Chairman
4.	Vice Minister, Ministry of Finance	Vice-Chairman
5.	Vice Minister, Cabinet Office, Prime Minister Office	Committee
6.	Vice Minister, Ministry of Health	Committee
7.	Vice Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Committee
8.	Vice Minister, Ministry of Public work and Transport	Committee

National Disaster Management Committee in Lao PDR

9. Vice Minister, Ministry of Education and Sport

10. Vice Minister, Ministry of Public work and Transport

11. Vice Minister, Ministry of Information and Culture

12. Vice Minister, Ministry of Interior

13. Vice Minister, Ministry of Planning and Investment

14. Vice Minister, Ministry of Information and Culture

15. Director General, Ministry of Information and Culture

16.Provincial Level

17. District Level

18. Village Level

Committee

Committee

Committee

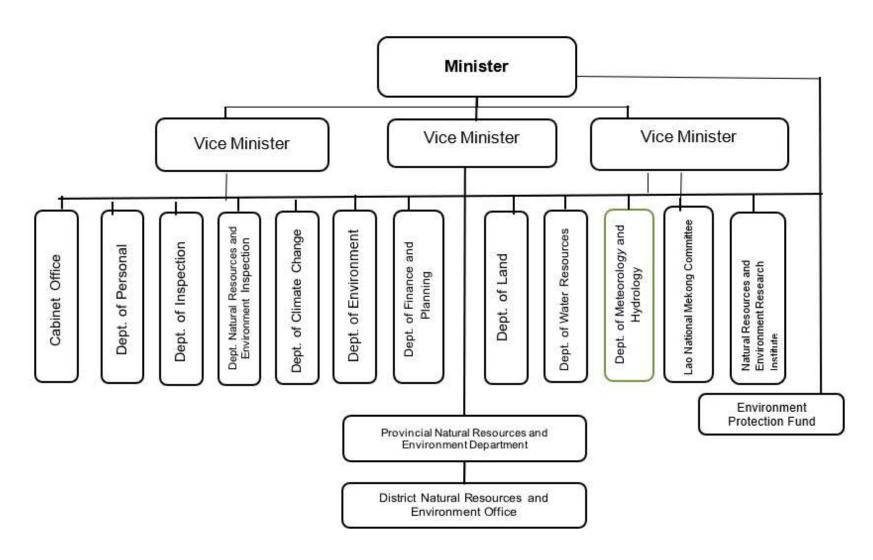
Committee

Committee

Committee

Committee

Organization's Structure (MONRE)



Conclusion and Suggestion Recommendation

- The space Technology and Application play very important role in the process of sustainable socio-economic Development and DRR in Lao PDR.
- However, it is still lack of resources persons to used the Space Technology and Application into the national sustainable development process and into the national environment protection and particularly in the environment and climate change monitoring and natural disaster risk reduction.
- There is a need to consider these followed activities:

- 1. Formulation of the national policy and regulation related to Space Technology and Application, such as the National Action Plan;
- 2. Promotion and development of the use of RS/GIS/Modelling in to Natural Disaster Risk Reduction and Sentinel Asia;
- 3. Application of Remote Sensed Satellite to estimate land surface temperature and soil moisture for climate and agro-meteorology; and
- 4. Creation of a national data network to ensure coordination. within the concerned institution;

