



# Building the Capacity of the Lao PDR Government to Advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process

## Country experience with EWS focusing on success stories

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# Why CREWS is so important for Laos?

## CLIMATE CHANGE PARAMETERS

- Temperatures will rise
- Dry seasons will get longer.
- Rainfall, storms, droughts and floods will become more extreme, potentially more frequent but certainly, more unpredictable.



## IMPACTS ON LAO CITIZENS/BUSINESS

Floods and storms can destruct infrastructure by washing away streets, damaging buildings or interrupting electricity supply.

Crop failure, a lack of drinking and irrigation water or waterborne diseases such as malaria or dengue.

Impact on economic growth for sectors depend on natural resources (i.e.: Farming, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries rely on land, appropriate temperature and rainfall. May lead to food insecurity and poverty



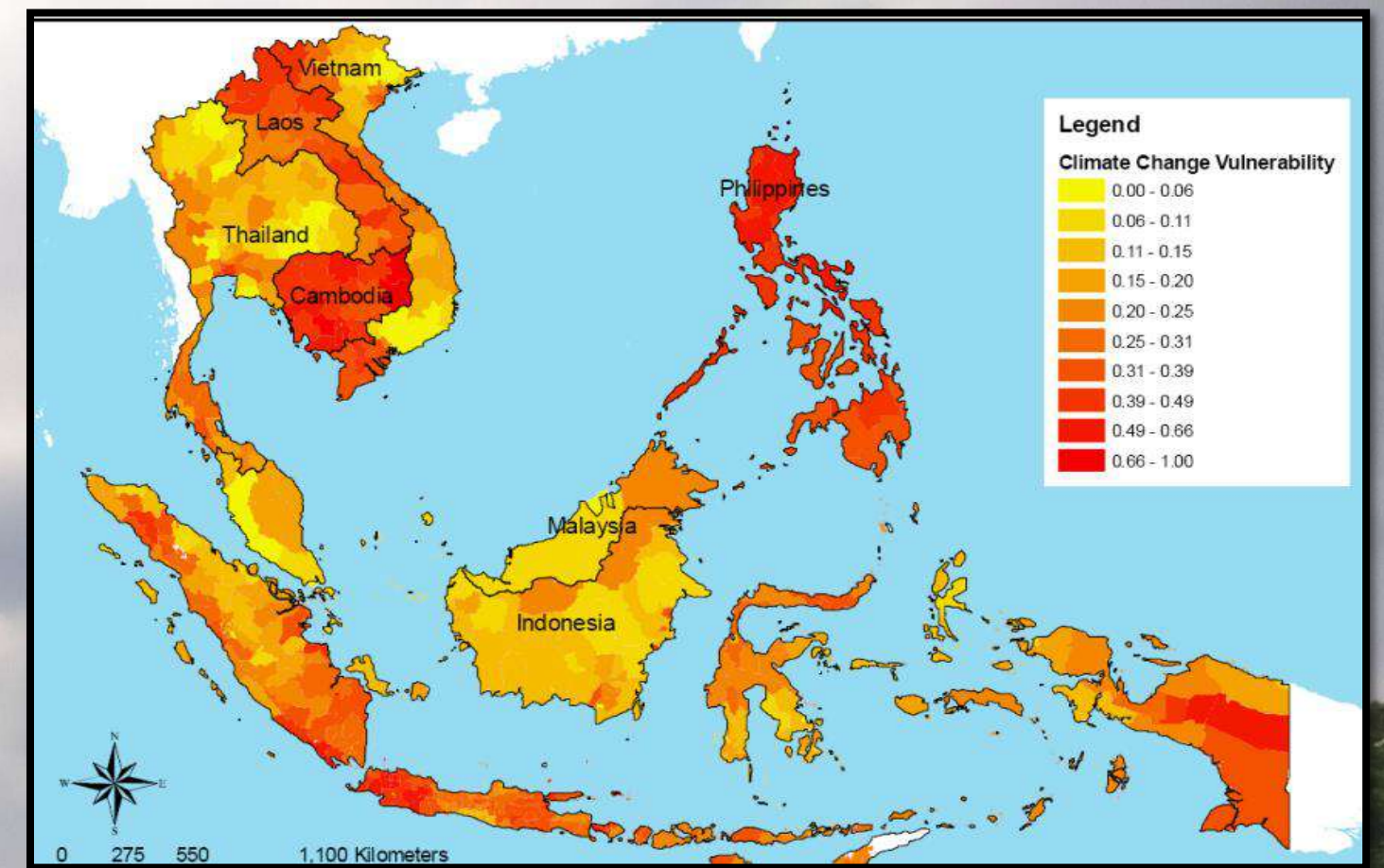


## The Key Ingredients of Successful CREWS

To be effective and complete, an early warning system needs to comprise four interacting elements namely:

- (i) Risk knowledge,
- (ii) Monitoring and warning services,
- (iii) Dissemination and communication and
- (iv) Response capability

Through the Laos NAP process, Laos are making efforts to address each of the above



Source: System for Analysis, Research and Training





# (i) Risk Knowledge

- CRVA for the country is starting!







# COUNTRY ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR LAO PDR

## Strengthening of Hydrometeorological Services in Southeast Asia



## (ii) Monitoring and Warning Services

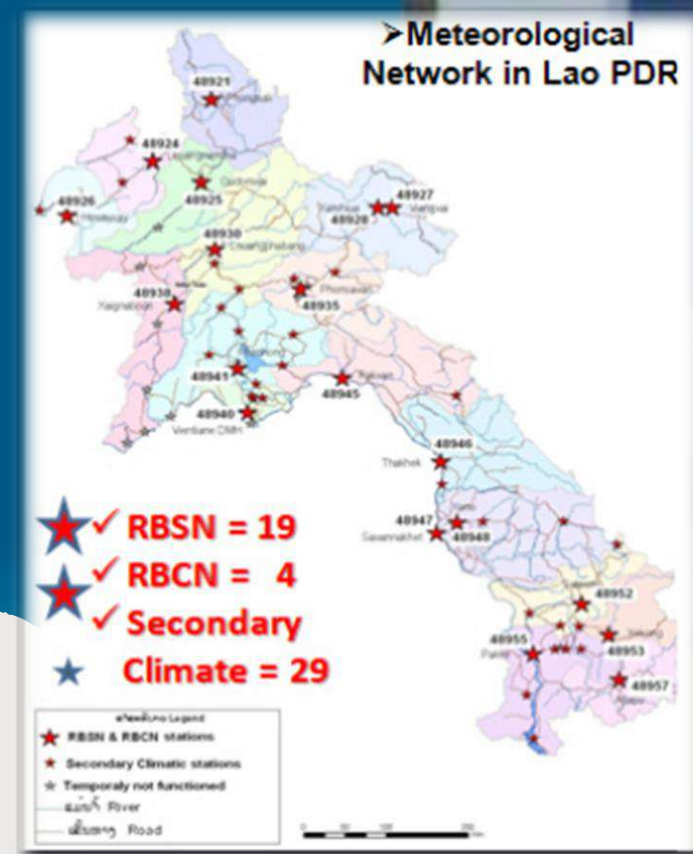


Figure 6.2 Meteorological network



### (iii) Dissemination and Communication

DMH utilizes various types of communication systems to collect and disseminate data and other information.

A) Data collected from the National Meteorological Telecommunication Network (NMTN) is manually operated using HF single side band radio, public telephone, and fax.

B) Forecast products can be generated using Dream Weaver to create a statistic web page of meteorological and hydrological information in DMH webpage



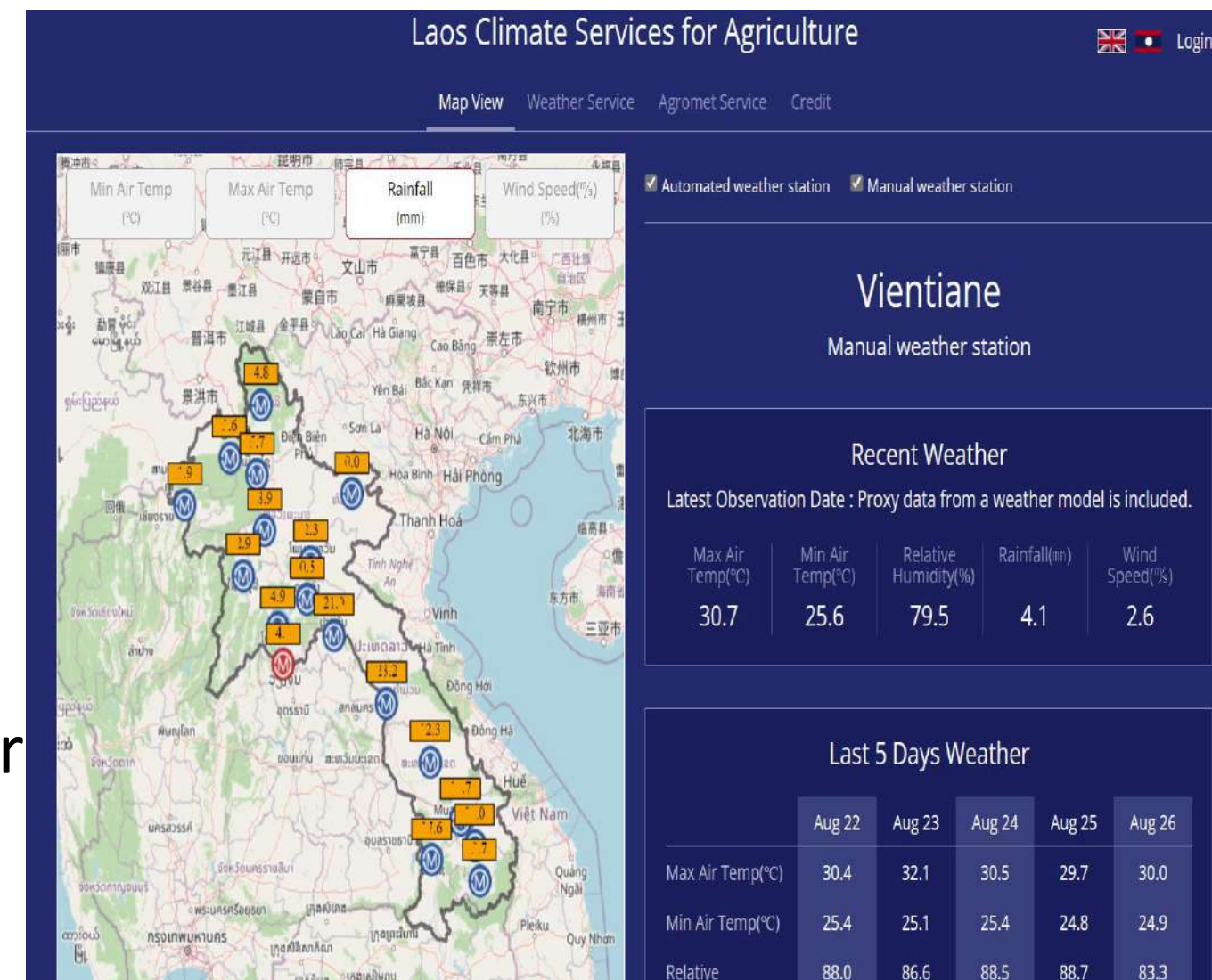


## (iv) Response Capability

**The DMH has formulated criteria for the issuance of tropical cyclones, tropical storms, strong winds and heavy rains.**

The DMH is planning to embark on integrated decision and information system to forecast severe hydro-meteorological and environment events.

This is being planned in cooperation with stakeholders and end-users to promote collection and sharing of data and extending their use to meet local, regional and international commitments.





# The Challenges Associated with CREWS in Laos PDR

- 1) Need to establish clear institutional arrangements and capacities at national and local levels that support the sustained development of public and institutional response capability.
- 2) Lifetime of EWS is typically long; however its success often depends on financing available for CREWS maintenance and updating as well as for the maintenance of the measurement network supporting it (*ie: there is a strong reliance on the need for a sound scientific and technical basis and focus on people or sectors mostly exposed to risk*).
- 3) Public understanding of (and trust in the system) comes with knowledge and awareness on the part of the end users of the system and convincing performance on the part of the public service provider.

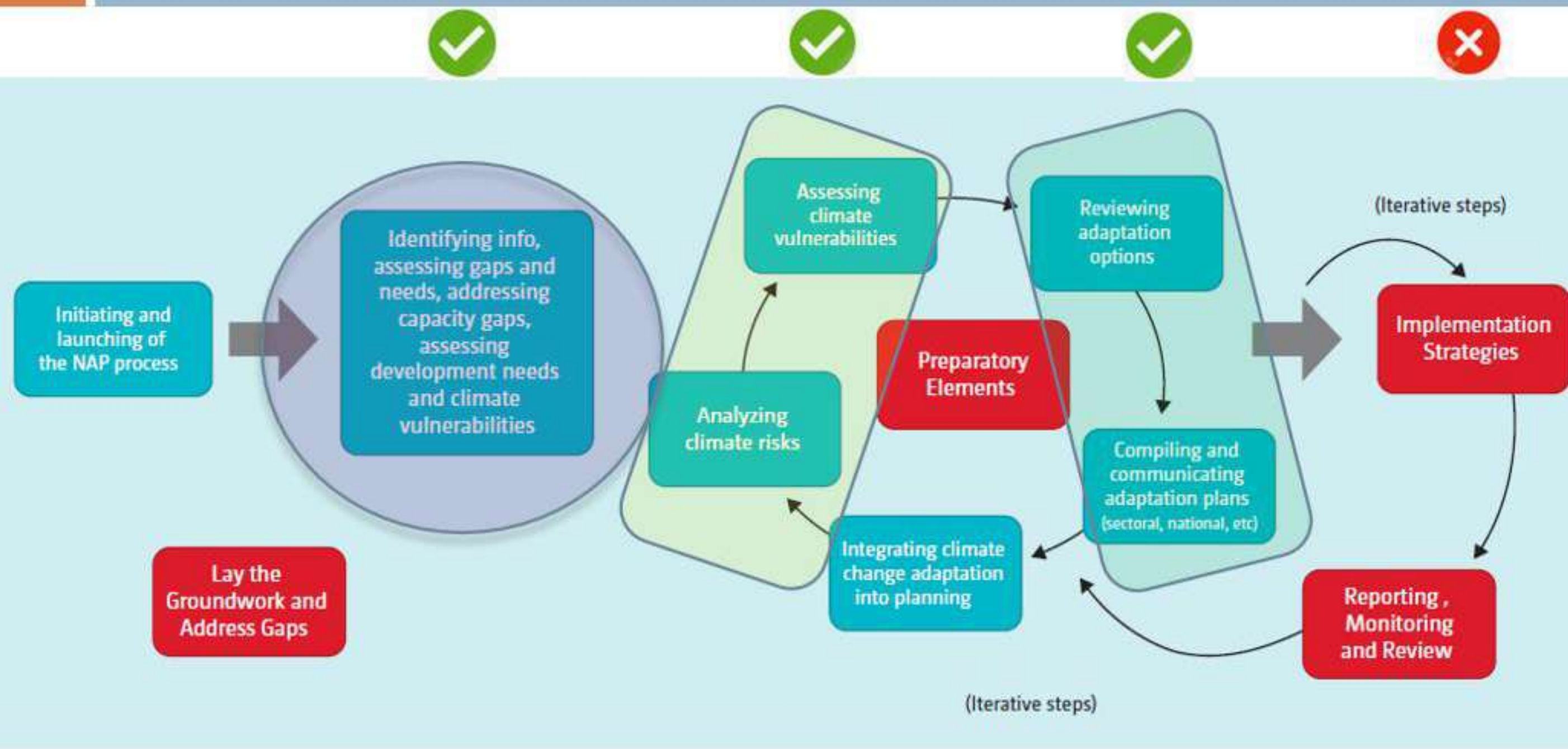
...the approach being taken by our NAP is seeking to address these challenges.....





# How CREWS are considered within the NAP

UNFCCC NAP "Core Elements"  
 UNFCCC NAP "Iterative Steps"



Oct 2021

Proposed Final NAP Document Completion (CoP28 in Dubai)







# Thank you !

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