1. HIGHLIGHTS

a. Due to monsoon season and heavy rainfall brought by TS 11 (Son-Tinh), 349 villages in 41 districts of 10 provinces are flooded from 18-19 July 2018.

b. On 24 July 2018, collateral flash-flood occurred in Attapeu Province due to water discharge from Xepien-Xenamnoyu Dam, affecting downstream villages with more than 1,000 families have been evacuated.

c. Executive Director of the AHA Centre and Secretary General of ASEAN visited the second entry point of disaster assistance, Pakse International Airport in Champasak Province, and the worst-affected area in Attapeu Province.

d. Government of Lao PDR advised all international assistance to arrive at Wattay International Airport (VTE) in Vientiane.

e. Some areas of Stung Treng District, Cambodia are still flooded. A monitoring station at Siem Pang (70 km from Sanamxai) in Cambodia reported rise in water levels since 24 July 2018 eventually triggering alarms on 25 July 1930 hrs. This prompted evacuation of the population at risk. National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM) of Cambodia has declared the disaster is within their level of coping capacity.

2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS & FORECAST

a. 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, Savanhnakhet, Khammouan, Xayabuly, Bolikhamsay, Luang Prabang, Bokeo, Sekong, Xiengkhouang, Oudomxay.

b. On 24 July 2018, collateral flash-flood occurred in Attapeu Province due to discharge from Xepien-Xenamnoyu Dam, due to compromised safety of Saddle Dam D and heavy rainfall along Xe Pian River.

c. ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) provided sub-seasonal weather outlook for the period of 16-31 July 2018. Above-average rainfall is still expected for the northern ASEAN region (see figure below).

d. 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.

e. As the region is experiencing effect of Southwest Monsoon marked by heavy rainfall and strong winds between early June and late September/early October. Risk of exposure to flash floods with likelihood of localised landslides increases.

3. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE, IMPACT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

a. Flood disaster will restrict the access of clean water and sanitation to affected areas increasing the risk of water-borne disease. The impact is more pronounced in rural areas where 73% of the rural population in Lao PDR has access to basic drinking
water services compared to 92% of the urban population. (Global Health Observatory, 2015)

b. Until to date, a total of 53 water purification units and 500 water filters have been sent thus far to address the lack of clean water access and sanitation. However, this is still insufficient.

c. As essential services such as power has yet to be restored in the affected districts, small scale generators are needed.

d. There is a high demand for food, shelter and clothing including sleeping mats. This is a result of the emergency occurring abruptly, where villagers were unable to prepare for the emergency.

e. Logistical access currently is a challenge with limited road access. Due to the bad weather, delivery of aid via helicopter is hampered. Local authorities are currently relying on available trucks and pick-ups to transport people and resources between locations.

f. Among the 10 provinces affected by flooding in Lao PDR, national focus of response is on Sanamxai District, Attapeu Province, as the ‘national disaster emergency zone’

g. According to NDPCC, Department of Social Welfare, and AHA Centre ICLT, the number of people in the affected area of Sanamxai District is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People directly affected</td>
<td>16,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family directly affected</td>
<td>3,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in 5 evacuation sites</td>
<td>6,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families in 5 evacuation sites</td>
<td>1,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family in-need of emergency shelter</td>
<td>2,494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

Response by Government of Lao PDR

a. NDMC, Department of Social Welfare, temporarily stored all international donation at a warehouse in Vientiane, before deployment to affected areas using military helicopters (ICLT, 26 Jul 2000 hrs). As of 26 July 2018 (2000 hrs), affected areas are inaccessible by road and Government of Lao PDR used 3 helicopters.

b. Government of Lao PDR advised all international assistance to arrive at Wattay International Airport (VTE) in Vientiane. Pakse International Airport (PKZ) is not recommended, only on case by case basis. Government of Lao PDR mobilized all incoming assistance from VTE Airport to PKZ Airport, using military aircrafts and helicopters.

c. NDMC, Department of Social Welfare is consolidating the number of total number of nationally donated relief items and prioritizing the mobilisation for addressing the most urgent needs in Sanamxai District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total Needs</th>
<th>International Support</th>
<th>National Support (**)</th>
<th>Total Support</th>
<th>Humanitarian Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Family Kits</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>3864</td>
<td>200 in-progress</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tents</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>3864</td>
<td>1971 in-progress</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mosquito Nets</td>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>11592</td>
<td>3500 in-progress</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hygiene Kits</td>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6500 in-progress</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>6500</td>
<td>undetermined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>16256</td>
<td>6200 in-progress</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>6200</td>
<td>undetermined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. The Lao National Broadcasting service is donating equipment to help with the relief efforts in Srinagar district, Attapeu province.
Humanitarian Access Status
(As of 28 July 2018)

1. Government of Lao PDR advised all international assistance to arrive at Wattay International Airport (VTE) in Vientiane.
2. Pakse International Airport (PKZ) is not recommended, only on case by case basis.
3. Government of Lao PDR mobilized all incoming assistance from VTE Airport to PKZ Airport, using military aircrafts and helicopters.
Response by the AHA Centre

a. Executive Director of the AHA Centre and Secretary General of ASEAN visited the second entry point of disaster assistance, Pakse International Airport in Champasak Province, and the worst-affected area in Attapeu Province. ASEAN Relief Items have been conveyed directly to Governor of Attapeu Province by the Secretary General of ASEAN.

b. The AHA Centre reinforced its In-Country Liaison Team (ICLT) with additional personnel from 27 July 2018. The ICLT will continue to support the Emergency Operation Centre of NDPCC, Department of Social Welfare of Lao PDR, particularly on information management, stock management of incoming relief items and tracking system, and prioritization of relief items mobilization.

c. First batch of ASEAN relief items has been mobilized by AHA Centre and supported by Government of Malaysia, from its regional stockpiles in Subang, Malaysia. The relief items in the value of USD 114,416.287 consisting of:

- 6,000 hygiene kits
- 150 family tents
- 1 Multistorage unit tent
- 2 aluminum boats

d. ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ERAT) is on standby for deployment.

e. AHA Centre will continuously update with information from various organisations, including from the CGIAR Research Program on WLE Mekong, Pacific Disaster Center, and others.
5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLANNED ACTIONS

AHA Centre is planned the following action items

a. AHA Centre is providing support in information management, stock tracking and management of relief items.

b. The situation in Cambodia (along Xekong River) is too under constant monitoring over the Southwest Monsoon and in anticipation of potential rise in water level from upstream tributaries which are experiencing heavy rainfall.

c. AHA Centre will provide further situation updates as situation progresses and more information is available.

d. As a guide, the matrix in Appendix A depicts the changing needs and priorities of the situation on the ground.

Prepared by:
AHA Centre Emergency Operations Centre in collaboration with
EOC of National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee (NDPCC) / National Disaster Management Committee, Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and National Committee for Disaster Management, Government of Cambodia

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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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Appendix A

Changes to needs and priorities

- **Large-scale evacuation**
  - If warning alerts are issued, it will be before onset

- **Environmental health**
  - Sanitation in camps
  - Emergency water supply to priority affected localities
  - Overcrowding in camps and possibly increased risk of contact transmissible disease
  - Vector survey followed by control

- **Disaster surveillance & control**
  - Increased epidemiological surveillance

- **Food & nutrition**
  - Food is in short supply during immediate phase
  - Re-establishing food supply

- **Search & rescue**

- **Trauma & primary health management**

- **Disaster victims identification**
  - Identifying missing victims and dead remains
  - Identifying missing victims

Adapted from Emergency Health Management after Natural Disaster (PAHO, 1981)