



ONE ASEAN  
ONE RESPONSE

## SITUATION UPDATE No. 10

### Effect of TS 11 (Son-Tinh) and Situation of Xe-Pien and Xenamnoy Dam, Lao PDR

No. **10**

[adinet.ahacentre.org/reports/view/1225](http://adinet.ahacentre.org/reports/view/1225) | <https://reliefweb.int/disaster/ff-2018-000118-lao>

**Sunday, 12 August 2018, 12:00 hrs (UTC+7)**

*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.*

## 1. HIGHLIGHTS

- a. Due to monsoon season and heavy rainfall brought by TS 11 (Son-Tinh), 762 villages in 55 districts of 13 provinces have reported flooding as of 1 Aug 2018.
- b. On 24 July 2018, collateral flash-flood occurred in Attapeu Province due to water discharge from Xepien-Xe Nam Noyu Dam, affecting more than 13,088 people.
- c. Coordination among Government of Lao PDR agencies is being carried out for the distribution of relief items from Vientiane to the affected communities. Camp management is currently underway to ensure that internally displaced persons are housed temporarily until the permanent dwellings are built.
- d. Government of Lao PDR requests humanitarian partners to contact Emergency Call Center Number 1511 and 1522 for offer of international donation.
- e. Infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction, which includes construction of temporary shelters, is expected in the next 2 months. Besides that, psychosocial support and post trauma mental health needs are crucial as the affected populace return to their homes.
- f. An in-depth post disaster needs assessment is important as the relief phase transitions into the early recovery. This would require multi-sectoral cooperation and coordination across public, private and humanitarian sectors.

## 2. SUMMARY OF EVENTS, FORECAST, AND ANTICIPATED RISK

- 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, 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.
- b. 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 occur in southern part of Lao PDR.
- c. Based on the comparison of inundation areas between 24 and 31 July 2018, the inundated areas have receded significantly. Areas which were flooded or inundated are mostly agricultural land (paddy fields and crops).
- d. There are concerns that the flood would cause additional risk to the local population, particularly in [Khammounae, Savannakhet, and Xiangkhuang provinces](#) as flood water may have been exposed to some of the unexploded ordnance (UXO) leftovers from the war in 1970s that were previously buried under the soil into the open,

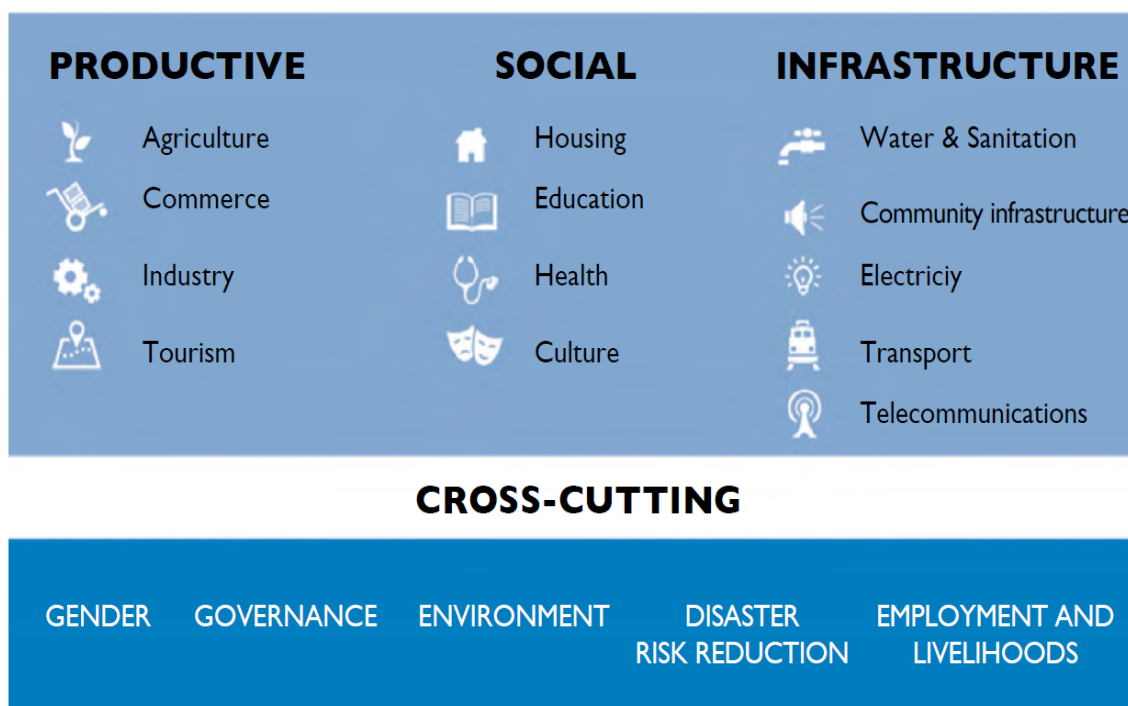


increasing the possibility of contact with local population. Another concern is that the flow of the flood water may have displaced some of the UXOs and moved them into areas that were already considered clean.

### 3. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE, IMPACT, AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

- a. Nation-wide disaster damage and impact data based on 2 August 2018 data had affirmed that the flood affected 762 villages in 55 districts of 11 provinces.
- b. Humanitarian needs and life-saving assistance are required for 9,215 displaced people (3,711 families) in four provinces: Attapeu, Champasak, Savannakhet and Xiangkhoang.
- c. Lifesaving needs are currently drinking water, cooking equipment, food and other essential items.
- d. Damage to agricultural land in many provinces will have an effect on price of rice and livelihoods of farmers. It is crucial to engage in an in-depth post disaster needs assessment (please see figure below) to gain a better understanding of the situation post response.
- e. The complication of UXO will result in farmlands which had suffered from heavy flooding uncultivable as UXO clearance will be the main priority before it is safe for access and cultivation.

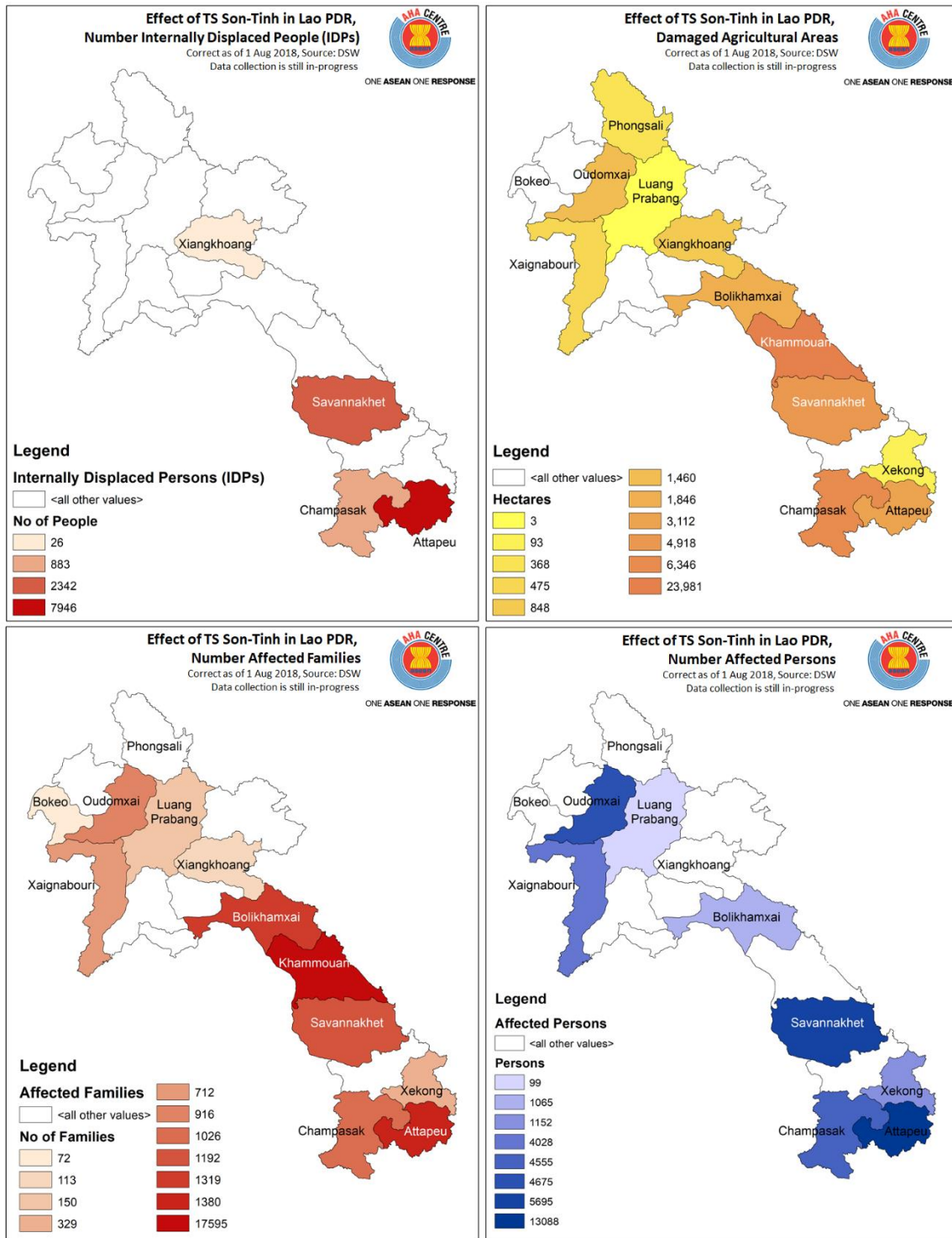
Box 3: Post Disaster Needs Assessment / Typical Sectors and Subsectors



Note: The diagram above illustrates the typical sectors that are assessed in the PDNA, this can vary from country to country.

Image taken from ASEAN Disaster Recovery Guidelines, page 51





#### 4. ACTIONS TAKEN AND RESOURCES MOBILISED

##### Response by Government of Lao PDR

- The government cabinet has expressed gratitude to the international community for the care, courage and help which was extended promptly to the government and people of Lao PDR.
- Government leaders have called for work related to the flood relief and recovery efforts to be expedited in all provinces hit by extreme weather conditions.



- c. Relief items and donations are being sorted out in Vientiane warehouse and delivered to Attapeu at a rate of two to three flights a day.
- d. Infrastructure rehabilitation and reconstruction needs are high on the priority and they are being covered by the private sector currently. The schedule plan is to construct these temporary shelters for the affected within 2 months.

**Response by the AHA Centre**

The AHA Centre is committed to continue supporting the NDMO past the relief phase with information management needs and gap analysis, as well as support for the early recovery phase, as required. A proposal to assist in early recovery programme is being discussed with the NDMO.

**Response by ASEAN Member States**

**Singapore**

Singapore Civil Defence Force (SCDF) Disaster Assistance and Rescue Team (DART) (17-man team) has been deployed on the ground on 2 August 2018 to carry out search and rescue efforts. They are currently in Ban Mai Village assisting the local government.

**Malaysia**

The Government of Malaysia will provide US\$100,000 as relief aid for people affected by recent flooding in Attapeu province.

**Response by Humanitarian Partners**

- The Humanitarian Country Team is seeking USD\$5.6 million to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to the affected 13,088 people in Lao PDR.
- The assistance will include early recovery activities, which may extend for periods longer than 4 months.
- Mercy Malaysia is planning to deploy psychosocial specialists to facilitate and assist in psychological trauma needs of the affected communities

**Response by Private Sector and Local Donations**

- Project owners of the Xepian-Xenamnoy dam have been in contact with the local authorities to accelerate the construction of temporary shelters which is expected to be within 2 months. The temporary structures will be built in a primary school in Hartyao Village and in Dongbok Village.

**5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND PLAN OF ACTIONS**

- a. The AHA Centre will be guided by the NDMO of Lao PDR and the ASEAN Recovery Guidelines which will serve as a framework to increase the efficiency of recovery implementation; and identify capacity gaps and needs for institutional strengthening.
- b. Some of the possible sectors and potential early recovery items are outlined in the table below. An in-depth post disaster needs assessment would have to be conducted to better advise strategies and tactics.

Sector	Potential Early Recovery Items
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Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Seeds</li> <li>✓ Fertilizer</li> <li>✓ Community-food storage</li> <li>✓ Aquaculture items</li> </ul>
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Building materials</li> <li>✓ Housing safety kit</li> </ul>
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ School kit</li> <li>✓ Educational materials</li> <li>✓ Temporary learning space</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Medical supplies for primary health care</li> <li>✓ Psycho-social support</li> <li>✓ Restoration of vaccine-preventable disease programmes</li> <li>✓ Disease surveillance</li> </ul>
Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Water filtration stock</li> <li>✓ Hygiene stock</li> </ul>
Cross-sectoral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ (Emergency) Livelihoods support &amp; assistance</li> <li>✓ Disaster risk reduction advisory; incl. strengthening capacity of national &amp; local DMOs, small-medium enterprise &amp; community business continuity</li> <li>✓ Community &amp; environment advisory</li> </ul>

- c. The AHA Centre is monitoring the situation closely with our NDMO counterparts and will provide additional support on specific areas as requested.
- d. This will be the final Situation Update prepared by the AHA Centre on this emergency.

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

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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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