



Strengthening Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems in Lao PDR under the EW4All Initiative

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1. National Context



- Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is an LDC and LLDC in the Asia-Pacific region. With a projected population of 7.5 million in 2024.
- Lao PDR faces increasing occurrences of extreme weather events, including storms, tropical cyclones, floods, and landslides (particularly in the Mekong River Basin) as well as droughts, heatwaves and earthquakes.
- In 2018, large-scale floods affected over 2,300 villages and 616,000 people, highlighting the need for improved EWS.
- The development of an MHEWS in Lao PDR aims to reduce the country's vulnerability to climate-induced disasters by leveraging advanced scientific and technological capabilities.
- This system prioritizes a people-centred approach, emphasizing inclusiveness, collaboration and sustainability to ensure that warnings reach the most vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons, ethnic groups and persons with disabilities.



2. The EW4All Global Vision in Lao PDR

- **Global Context:** Launched by the UN Secretary-General to ensure everyone on Earth is protected by early warnings by 2027.
- **Lao PDR Status:** Selected as one of the first 30 pilot countries globally.
- **The National Goal:** To provide reliable, understandable, and actionable warnings to at least 80% of the population by 2027.
- **Guiding Principle:** "Leaving No One Behind"—focusing on the "last mile" in remote, mountainous, and flood-prone regions.

Today I announce the United Nations will spearhead new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years. I have asked the World Meteorological Organization to lead this effort and to present an action plan at the next UN climate conference, later this year in Egypt.



UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on World Meteorological Day 23 March 2022





3. EW4ALL Initiative rollout



The EW4All Roadmap in Lao PDR is developed under coordinated, multi-stakeholder leadership.



The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, provides the overall technical leadership for this initiative.



We work closely with the Department of Social Welfare at the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to ensure our early warning systems are inclusive and reach vulnerable populations.



The UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Lao PDR provides essential coordination support, bringing together various UN agencies and development partners.



This multi-stakeholder approach ensures that our roadmap is not developed in isolation but reflects the needs and capabilities of all relevant government ministries, UN agencies, civil society organizations, and communities themselves.



EW4ALL ROADMAP 2024-2027: FORMULATION STEPS (TIME JOURNEY)

4. Timeline to develop EW4ALL Roadmap



Develop a National EW4All Roadmap

- Roadmap includes action plans for each pillar, detailing timelines, potential contributing agencies, and estimated budgets, along with a theory of change to support implementation, monitoring, and reporting
- Led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment and supported by the UN Resident Coordinator's office in Lao PDR:
 - Pillar 1 is led by UNDP and UNDRR
 - Pillar 2 by the World Bank and WMO
 - Pillar 3 by WFP and ITU, and
 - Pillar 4 by FAO and IFRC



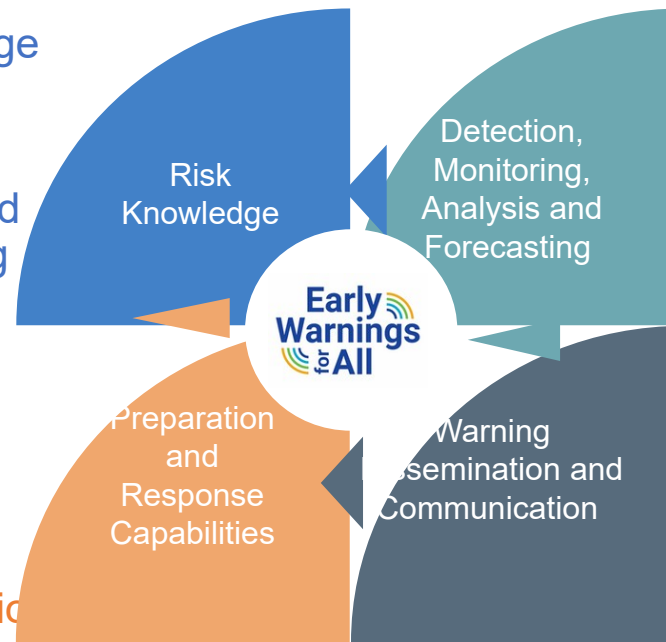
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EARLY WARNINGS FOR ALL ROAD MAP 2024-2027



5. Summary of EW4All Road Map 2024-2027 -Activities

1. Conduct multi-hazard risk assessments and vulnerability mapping
2. Strengthen disaster loss and damage data systems and risk information sharing
3. Integrate climate risk, exposure, and social vulnerability data for planning



1. Upgrade hydro-meteorological and hazard monitoring systems
2. Improve data collection, analysis, and forecasting capacity
3. Strengthen coordination among technical agencies for multi-hazard forecasting

1. Strengthen community-based preparedness and early action mechanisms
2. Link warnings to anticipatory action contingency planning, and SOPs
3. Build capacity of national and sub-national institutions for coordinated response

1. Develop people-centred, multi-hazard early warning protocols
2. Pilot inclusive, multilingual, and accessible warning dissemination channels
3. Strengthen village-level and last-mile communication networks

6. Key Progress Update

- ❑ **Implementation Launched:** About 25% of required resources have been mobilized to initiate the roadmap's implementation.
- ❑ **Coordinated Leadership:** Led by the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, with technical and coordination support from UN pillar lead agencies and the UN RC Office in Lao PDR.
- ❑ **Global Recognition:** Lao PDR showcased its EW4All rollout at COP28, COP29, and APMSCDRR 2024, reinforcing its leadership in early warning systems.
- ❑ **Knowledge Sharing:** Lessons from Lao PDR's experience were shared in Cambodia, Bhutan, Mongolia, Bangladesh, and with participants from over 30 countries at multi-country forums.
- ❑ **Monitoring and Evaluation:** A dedicated dashboard has been developed to monitor roadmap implementation progress and ensure stakeholder accountability.

Early Warning for All (EW4All) Road Map

2024-2027

Lao People's
Democratic Republic



Funding Gap

\$6.85M

Funds Committed

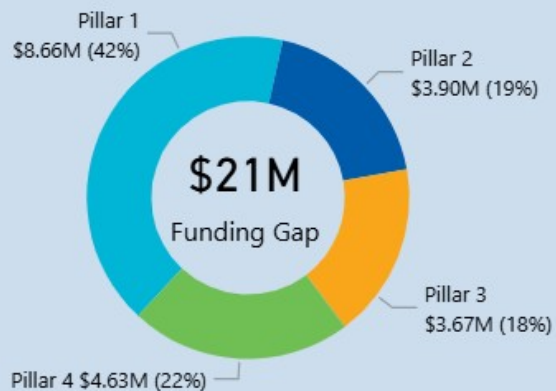
\$20.86M

Funding Gap

\$27.71M

Estimated Budget (USD)

Pillar Breakdown - Funding Gap



Funded VS Non-Funded Activities

Funded Not Funded Pipeline



Implementation Status



Funds Committed vs Estimated Budget by Pillar

Estimated Budget Funds Committed



Activities Overview Table

Activities	Estimated Budget	Funds Committed	Donor	Implementing Partner	Funding Gap
Develop sub-national strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction with a quantitative section on vulnerability, exposure and historical loss	\$800,000	\$434,513.00	Lux Dev, CREWS	Caritas Luxembourg	\$365,487
Develop GEDSI mainstreaming guideline into national strategy on DRR and sub-national DRR strategy	\$35,000	\$10,000.00	DFAT	UNDRR	\$25,000
Assessment of local, indigenous, and traditional knowledge and practices relevant to promote and integrate	\$75,000	\$48,357.00	CREWS	UNDRR	\$26,643

7. Challenges



Financing and planning uncertainty: It is difficult to secure dedicated funding because system needs will continue to evolve and long-term financing is not yet in place.



Ambitious timelines and coverage: Reaching everyone with multi-hazard early warnings by 2027 may not be realistic, so a phased approach beyond 2027 and clearer integration of cross-cutting actions are needed.



Coordination and implementation gaps: Aligning timelines between global pillar leads and national stakeholders is challenging, and clearer arrangements are needed for leadership, coordination, and implementation after the roadmap is finalized.



Thank YOU