

Regional Workshop on Geo-Referenced Information System
for Improving Disaster Risk Preparedness and Management in
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Space Technology Application in Lao P.D.R.

by
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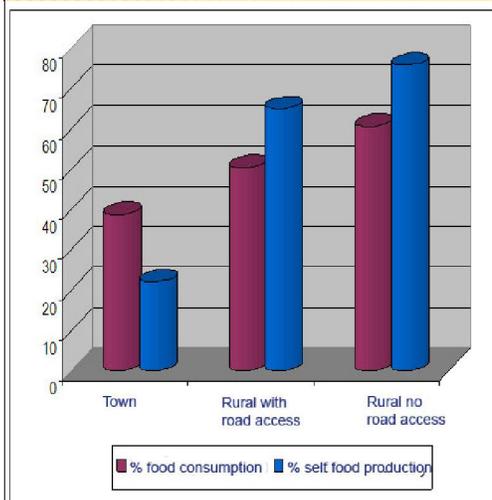
OUTLINE

- 4 Global Challenge and Constraints
- 4 Objectives in the upcoming year 2015
- 4 Opportunity
- 4 Strategy Approach
- 4 National Challenge
- 4 Future Action

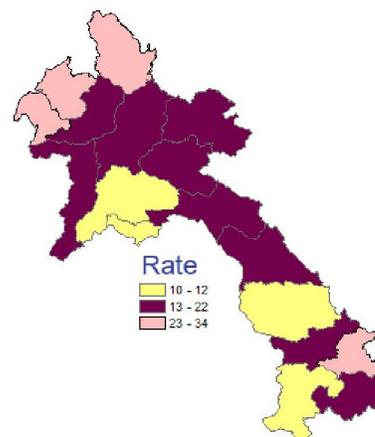
Global Challenges and Constraints

- 4 Degradation of ecosystem services;
- 4 Rapidly increased demand: agricultural production will have to increase by 70% by 2050 and 50% more primary energy by 2035;
- 4 Climate change: likely to aggravate pressure on resources, so add to the vulnerability of people and ecosystems;
- 4 Urbanization continues apace: half of the world's population lives in cities, now 1 billion urban slum dwellers and will increase to 2 billion by 2030;
- 4 Globalization (e.g. trade, FDI):
 - + bring technological innovation, job and provide resources, economic connectedness, exposes to global market
 - + If externalities are accounted for/or 'internalized', can the benefits of globalization be shared equitably and natural capital maintained.

Food consumption



Food Expenditure Rate



Percentage of Food Consumption by Different Products from 1992-2008

Group of products	1992/93	1997/98	2002/03	2007/08
Rice	42.8	46.2	35.4	38.7
Bread	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.7
Meat	18.4	16.1	22.3	21.9
Fish	10.7	12.9	12.3	13.0
Milk and egg	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4
Oil and protein	0.2	0,2	0.3	0.2
Fruit	1.9	1.7	5.6	2.3
Vegetable	9	9.1	8.6	9.5
Sugar	1.6	1	1.3	0.7
Coffee and tea	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Fried menu	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.7
Others	7.5	4.1	3.5	2.4
Total	100	100	100	100

Objectives in the upcoming year 2015

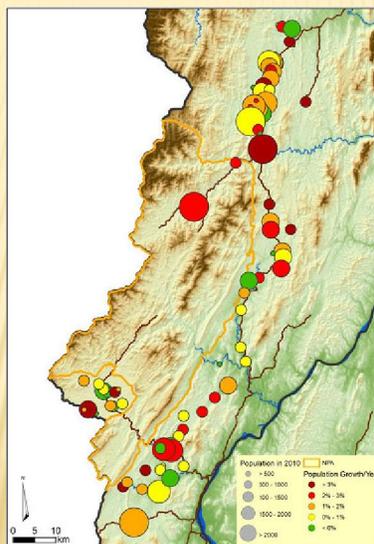
- 4 Food production: to reach 4,2 Million tons of rice;
- 4 Meat production: to reach 221,5 thousand of meats and fish (prawn, fish and frog) per year;
- 4 Forest: to increase to forest coverage to 65%;
- 4 Clean water: to reach the total rate of 80% by using the clean water for whole population;
- 4 Energy:
 - to extend the transmission line with an average power to 22 kv and the off-grid energy to remote areas to reach 80% of household throughout the country;
 - to complete in building up the electrical dam (5 sites) which could produce 8.022 GWH per year. Up to the year 2010, 72% of households throughout the country could consume the electricity.

Opportunities to improve water, energy and food security

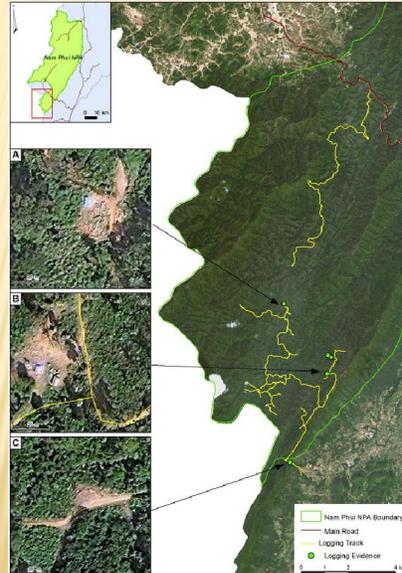
Such opportunities to improve water, energy and food security should appeal to national interest. Governments, the private sector and civil society are encouraging to engage:

- Increasing resource productivity;
- Using waste as a resource in multi-use systems;
- Stimulating development through economic incentives;
- Governance, institutions and policy coherence;
- Benefiting from productive ecosystems;
- Integrated poverty alleviation and green growth;
- Capacity building and awareness raising.

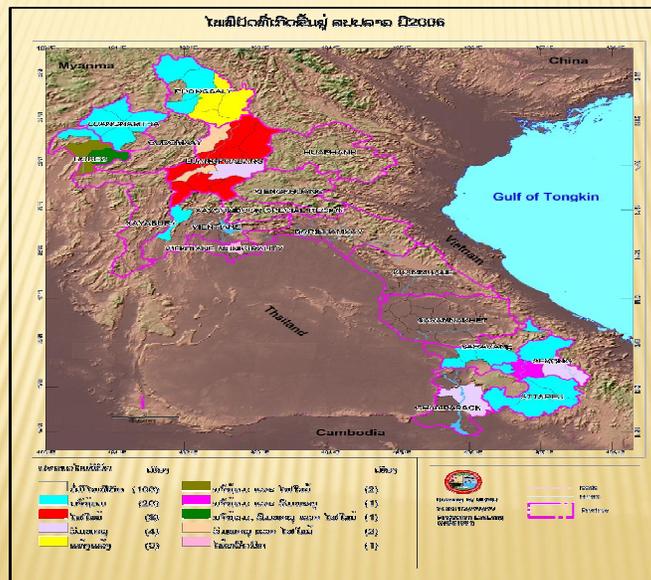
Spatial distribution of population growth for villages within 10km of the Nam Phui National Protected Area for Thongmixai and Phiang district (2005 -2010) and Paklay district (2007 – 2010)



Evidence of logging roads and decks in the southern reaches of the Nam Phui National Protect Area (A – log pile, B – temporary housing in cleared area, C – roadside logging deck).



Disaster in Lao PDR in 2006



Forest Resource Management



Water Resource Management



Water Resource Management



Active Crop in Agriculture



Burnt Area in Agriculture



Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR: 20/01/2009

Road Network Extraction



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index?reportId=5_5380

