LAO PDR – Behaviour Change

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Lao PDR – Victim Data 2011-2015

Annual Number of Victims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bar Height</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
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Disaggregated

Adult
- Female
- Male
Average 28/yr

Children
- Female
- Male
Average 29/yr

Causes

- Fire: 37%
- Hand: 20%
- Walking: 16%
- Other: 7%
- Other: 20%
Behaviour Change

Community Based
- Schools: Integration in primary school curriculum
- Community Awareness Teams: Visits to villages in contaminated areas. Focus on children (plays, sports, puppet shows, songs)
- Village Volunteers: Trained villages in contaminated villages

General
- Radio Programs
- Public service announcements
Move Forward

• Village Volunteers
  • Sustainable and cost effective.
  • Greater involvement in community as volunteers are members
  • Requirements: stipend and materials

• School Integration
  • Risk Education in secondary school curriculum
  • Training of teachers in the teachers colleges
  • Requirements: curriculum books, training module for colleges
Challenges

• Resources – Donor focus is on survey and clearance
• Programming – Seasonal times to visit villages, currently CAT 3-4 years between visits
• Risk Education beyond contaminate areas – Internal migration in Lao has people moving from non-contaminated to contaminated areas
• Number of operators – Operators should focus on a more holistic approach to UXO work (more than just survey and clearance)
Questions?