



Integrated Water Resource Management and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Xe Bang Hieng River Basin and Luang Prabang city Project, Lao PDR

ADAPTATION and RESILIENCE DIALOGUES



Project Overview



PROJECT DURATION

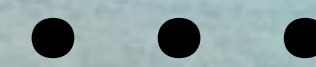
04

(2022 - 2026)

PLANNED START

(NOVEMBER)

2022



PLANNED END

(NOVEMBER)

2026

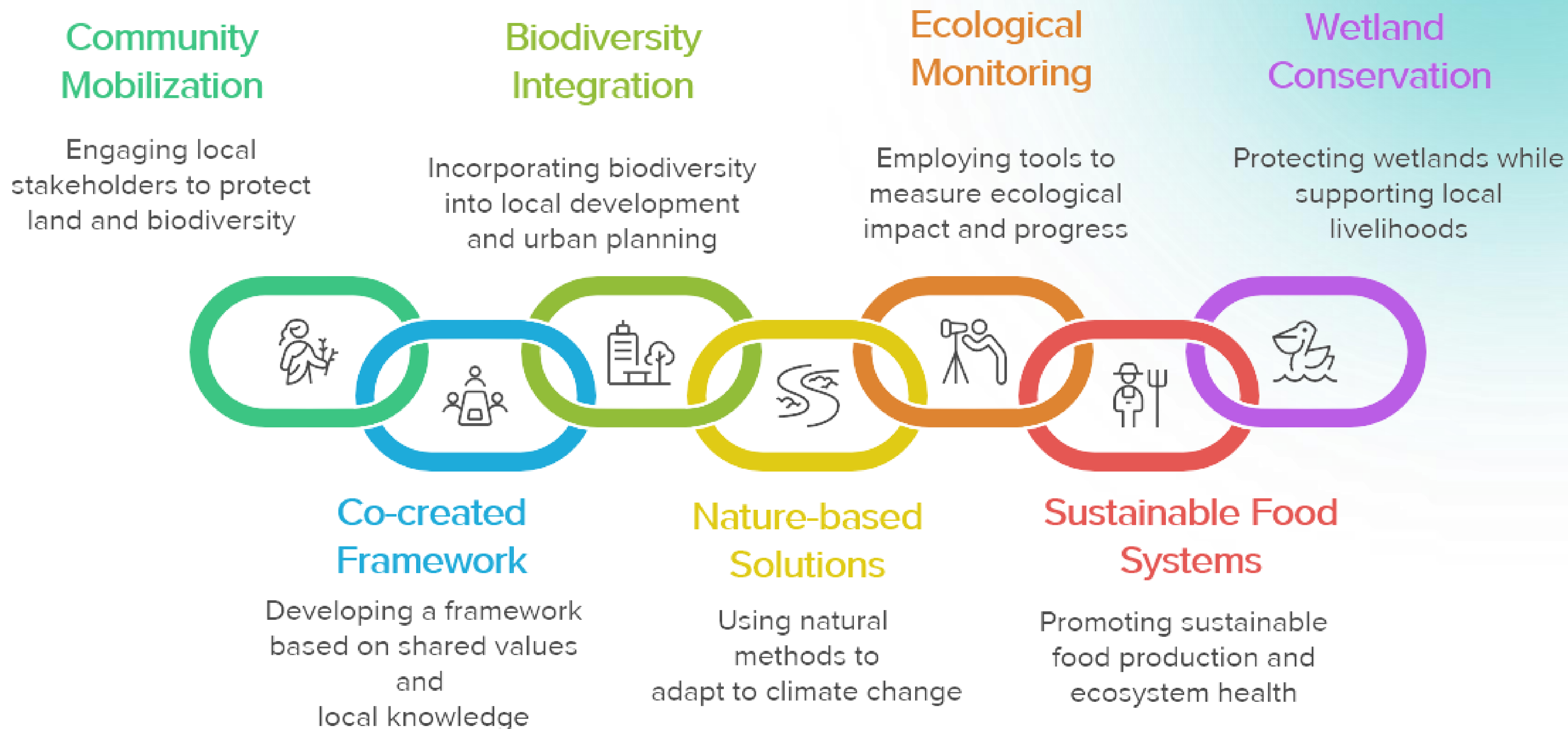
Project Objective

To promote the integrated management of target sites in the Mekong River Basin) for increased climate resilience of communities in Savannakhet Province and Luang Prabang city vulnerable to floods and droughts



Flood in 2019

Addressing immediate and incremental climate adaptation needs



Using nature-positive pathway to success...

Policy Influence

Advancing climate resilient strategies and influencing policies.

Community Involvement

Engaging community members to ensure solutions reflect local needs.

Investment in Resilience

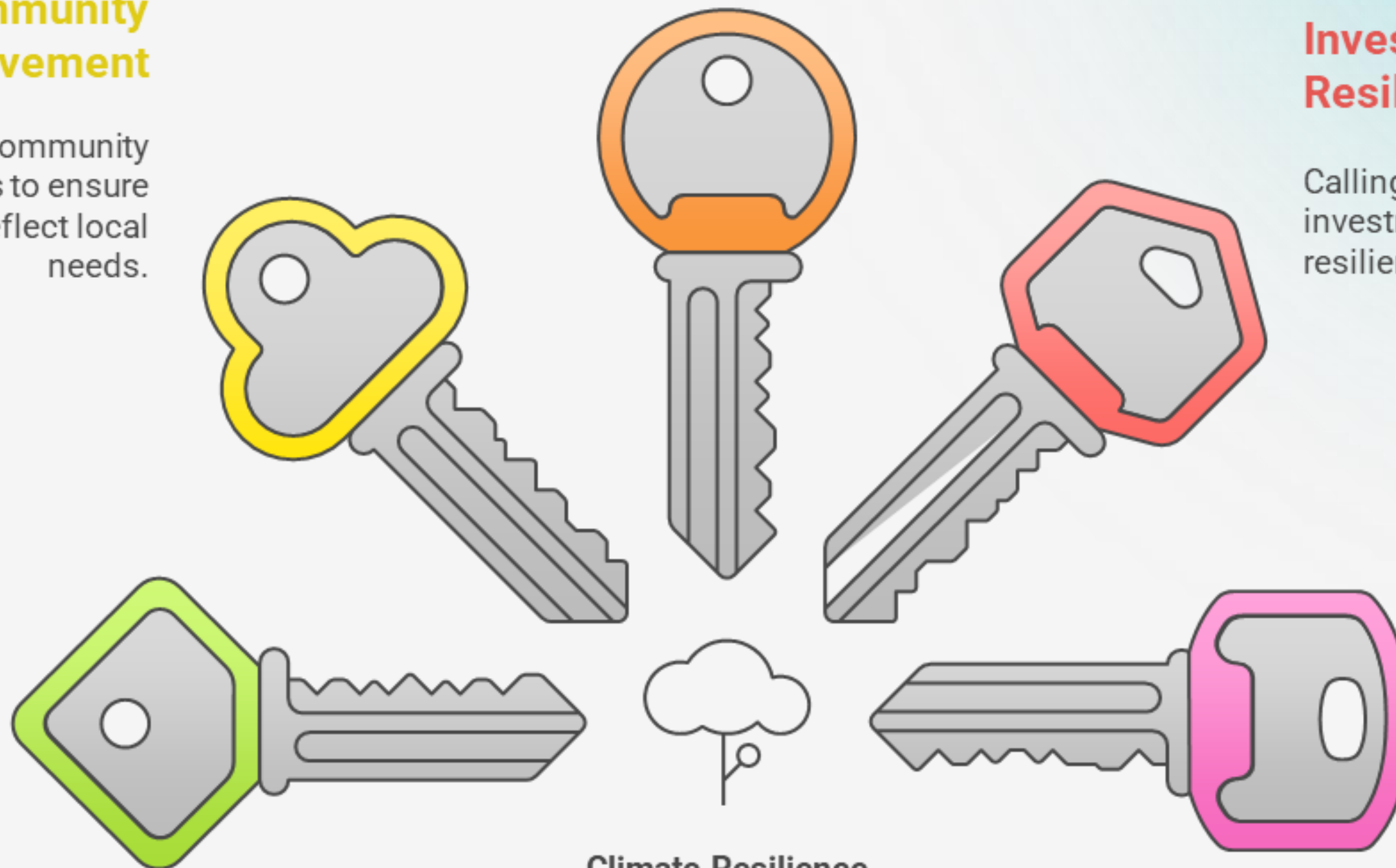
Calling for increased investment in climate resilience initiatives.

Farmer Empowerment

Empowering farmers for sustainable practices and climate resilience.

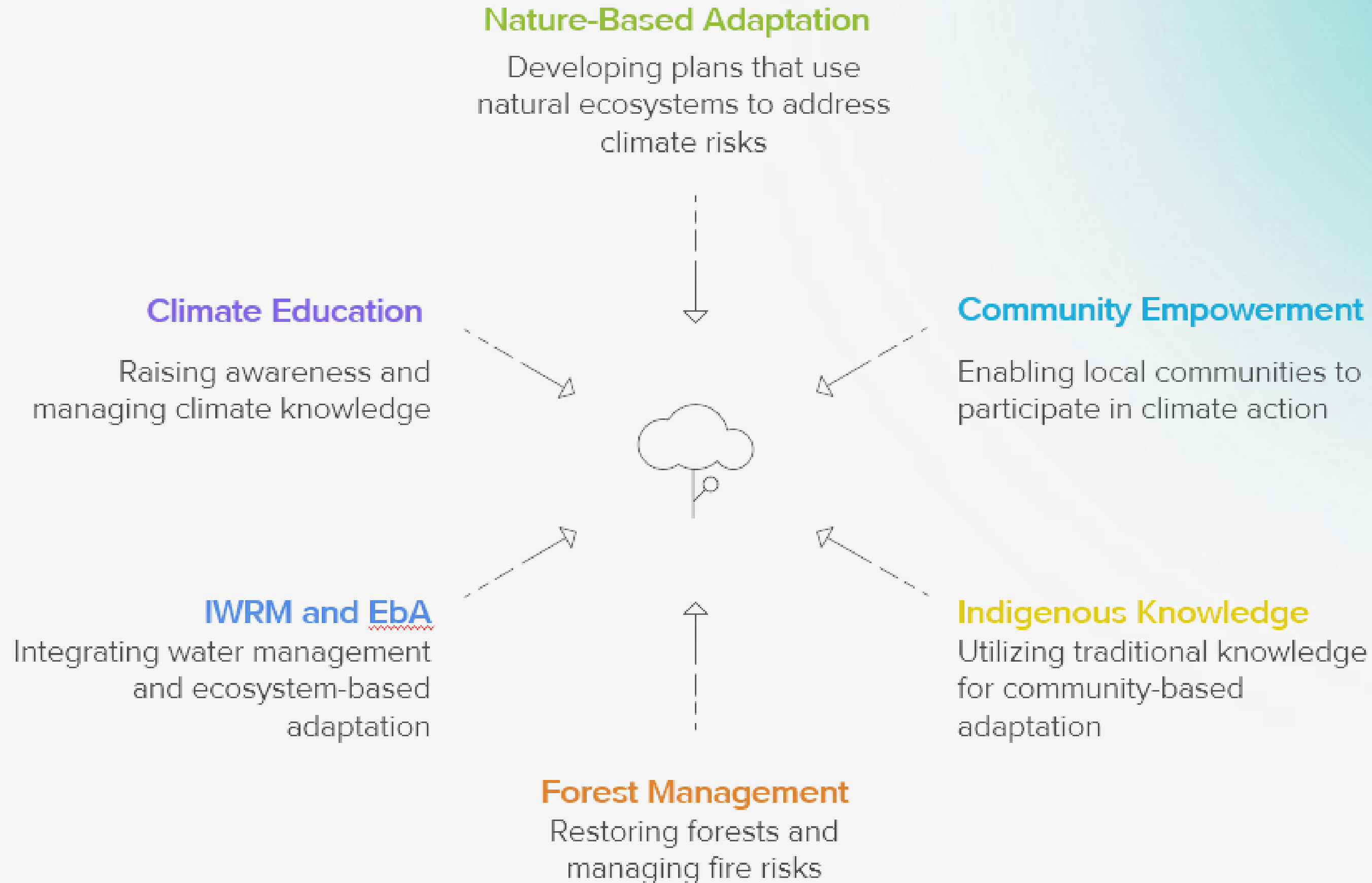
Local Voices

Ensuring local voices shape climate strategies.



Climate Resilience

Achieving sustainable adaptation outcomes through community ownership and inclusive participation





Ensuring adaptation benefits equitable and enduring at the local level

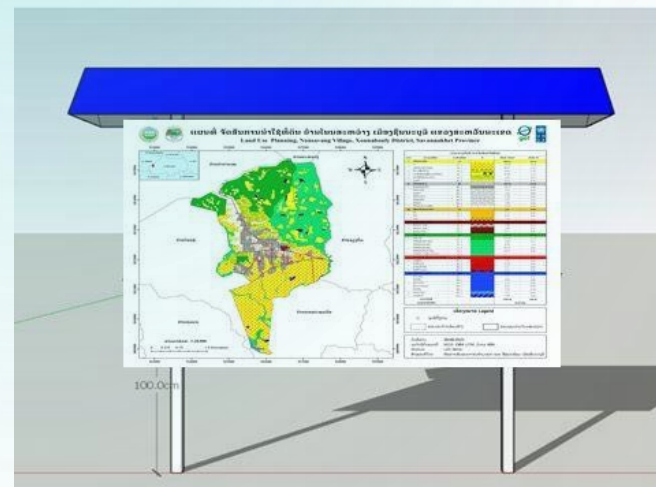


Protective Infrastructures



Construction of protective infrastructures benefits all community members equally by reducing floods and droughts, ensuring access to essential services during extreme weather

Forest Management Plans

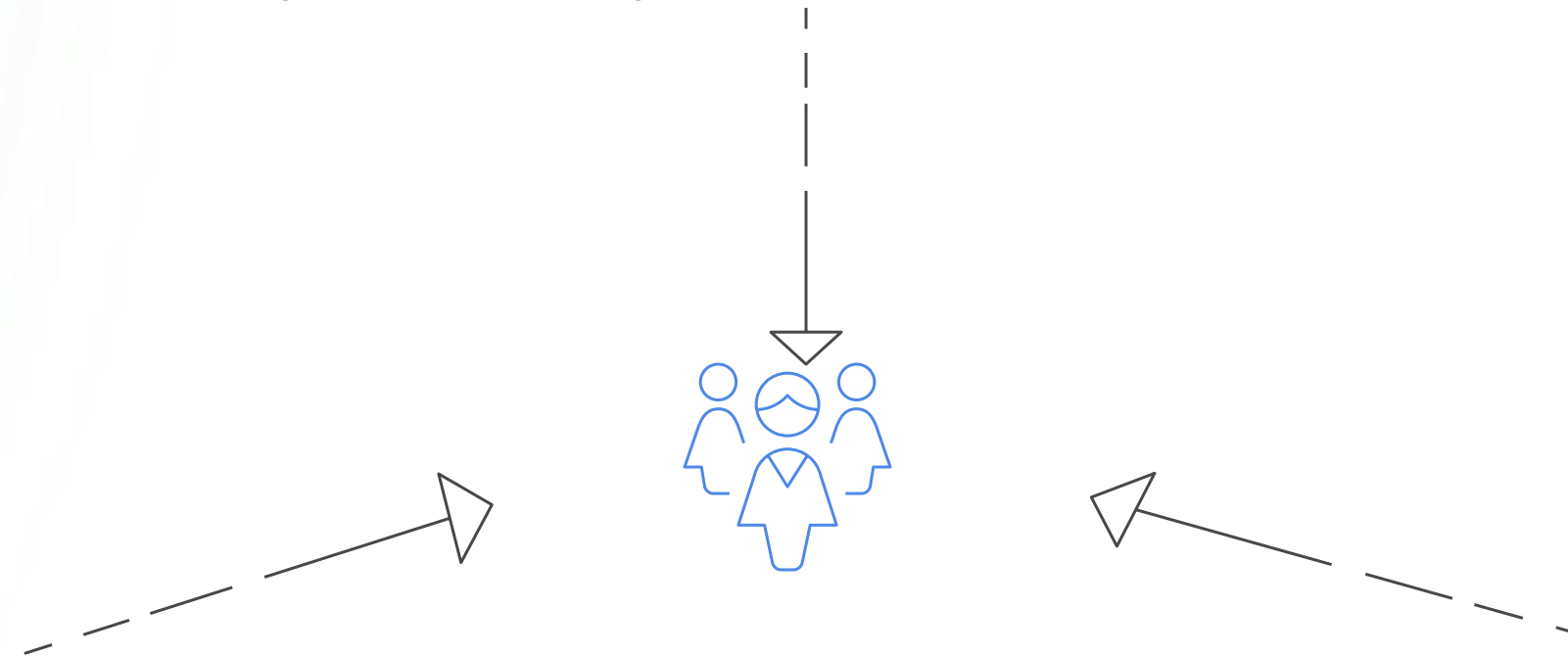


Village-level forest management plans promote equitable adaptation, protecting vulnerable livelihoods and supporting resilient local economies.

Vulnerable Group Prioritization



Prioritizing the needs of vulnerable groups through CCAs and flood management plans builds stronger, more inclusive, and climate-resilient communities.



Case study – Flood Resilience



Flooding in Kaengdon Village, Songkhone district, Savannakhet Province in 2019

- **Severe Flood Impact:** Flooding severely affected more than 227 households, destroying paddy and upland fields, resulting in major loss of crops and livelihoods.
- **Infrastructure and Shelter Damage:** Many houses were partially or completely destroyed, forcing families to seek temporary shelter in unsafe conditions.
- **Lack of Basic Needs:** The community faced acute shortages of safe drinking water, with limited access to clean water and sanitation, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.



- **Emergency Equipment Provided:** The project supplied life vests, motorboats, and loudspeakers to strengthen community preparedness and ensure timely evacuation and communication during floods.
- **Water Access Restored:** Installation of water tanks and drinking water filters improved access to clean and safe water during flood periods.
- **Community Resilience Enhanced:** The support improved safety, communication, and response capacity, helping households recover faster and be better prepared for future floods.

Case Study – Drought Resilience



NajanYai Village



Solar Pumps for Agriculture



Groundwater well with Solar



Filter Drinking Water and Using groundwater well in daily life

Before LDCF-GEF Support

- Farmers relied on electric pumps for irrigation, leading to high electricity costs and household debt.
- Agriculture was possible only during the rainy season; during the dry season, farming was nearly impossible due to water shortages.
- Villagers collected drinking water from nearby forests, which was unsafe and unclean.
- Many community members suffered from sore throats and waterborne illnesses after consuming untreated water.
- Limited income and food insecurity made daily life difficult for families in the village.

After LDCF-GEF Support

- Groundwater wells and solar-powered irrigation systems were installed for sustainable year-round water access and Water filtration units provided clean and safe drinking water for households.
- Farmers can now cultivate crops throughout the year, increasing productivity and income.
- Women manage vegetable gardens and small businesses, contributing to family livelihoods.
- Health and sanitation improved, with reduced illness from unsafe water.
- The solar-powered system transformed the sun—from a symbol of drought—into a source of energy, growth, and better living for
- Direct benefits to over 17,000 people and more than 500,000 people indirectly benefited

A young boy with dark hair is captured in the middle of washing his face. He is standing outdoors, leaning over a public water tap. A strong stream of water is flowing from the tap, and the boy is using his hands to splash water onto his face. He is wearing a light blue t-shirt and dark shorts. A yellow wristband is visible on his left wrist. In the background, there is a large, light-colored metal water container. The overall scene suggests a public water supply point in a developing area.

Thank You!