

LAOS

PHOENIX
VOYAGES



Presented by
PHOENIX VOYAGES

COUNTRY PRESENTATION

OUR DESTINATIONS

BHUTAN

CENTRAL ASIA

UZBEKISTAN

KYRGYZSTAN

TAJIKISTAN

TURKMENISTAN

MYANMAR

LAOS

THAILAND

CAMBODIA

VIETNAM

HONG KONG - MACAU

TAIWAN

SOUTH KOREA

JAPAN

SINGAPORE





LAOS

ປະເທດລາວ

The Land of a
Million Elephants



LAOS - Information



7 million

49 minorities

Including: Akha,
Hmong, Kamu,
Phoutay, Tai, Lue,
Katang...



Official language : Lao

English is spoken in the touristic
areas



Major airports 4

Wattay, Vientiane (VTE)

Luang Prabang (LPQ)

Pakse (PKZ)

Savannakhet (ZVK)



Surface: 236,800 km²

Landlocked Country,
Mountainous, Untouched nature



Laotian Kip (₭N or ₭)

1 US\$ ≈ 21,500 ₭N (03-2025)



Right-hand drive

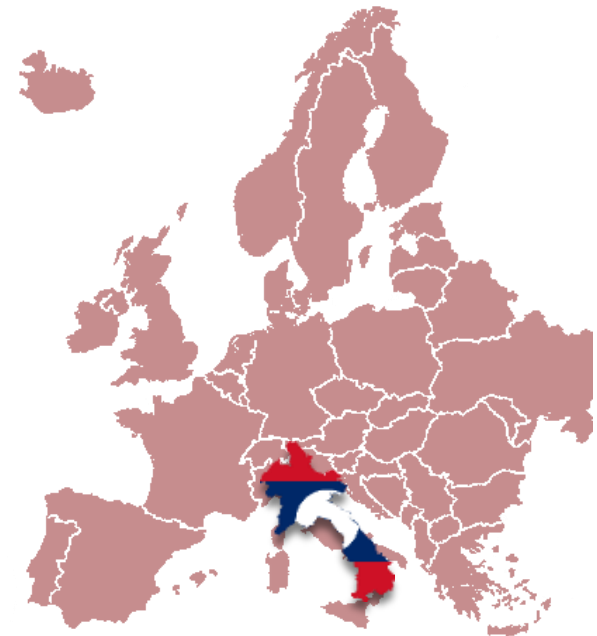


Standard voltage - 230 volts

Type C (Type E / F compatible)



Laos +7 hours GMT



Map Projection



The local currency: the lao Kip



LAOS - Information



Tropical climate with 2 seasons

◆ DRY SEASON From October to April

The dry season can be broken into two parts – the cool, dry season (October to February) with cold temperatures (ca.10°C) in January and the hot, dry season (March and April).

◆ GREEN SEASON From May to September

Weather is usually fine and sunny in the morning, rain can drop mostly in the afternoon. The countryside is lush and verdant.

Best time to travel: October to April

Climate LUANG PRABANG

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
21°C	23°C	26°C	29°C	29°C	29°C	28°C	28°C	28°C	27°C	24°C	21°C

Climate VIENTIANE

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
21°C	24°C	25°C	28°C	28°C	28°C	28°C	28°C	28°C	26°C	25°C	23°C

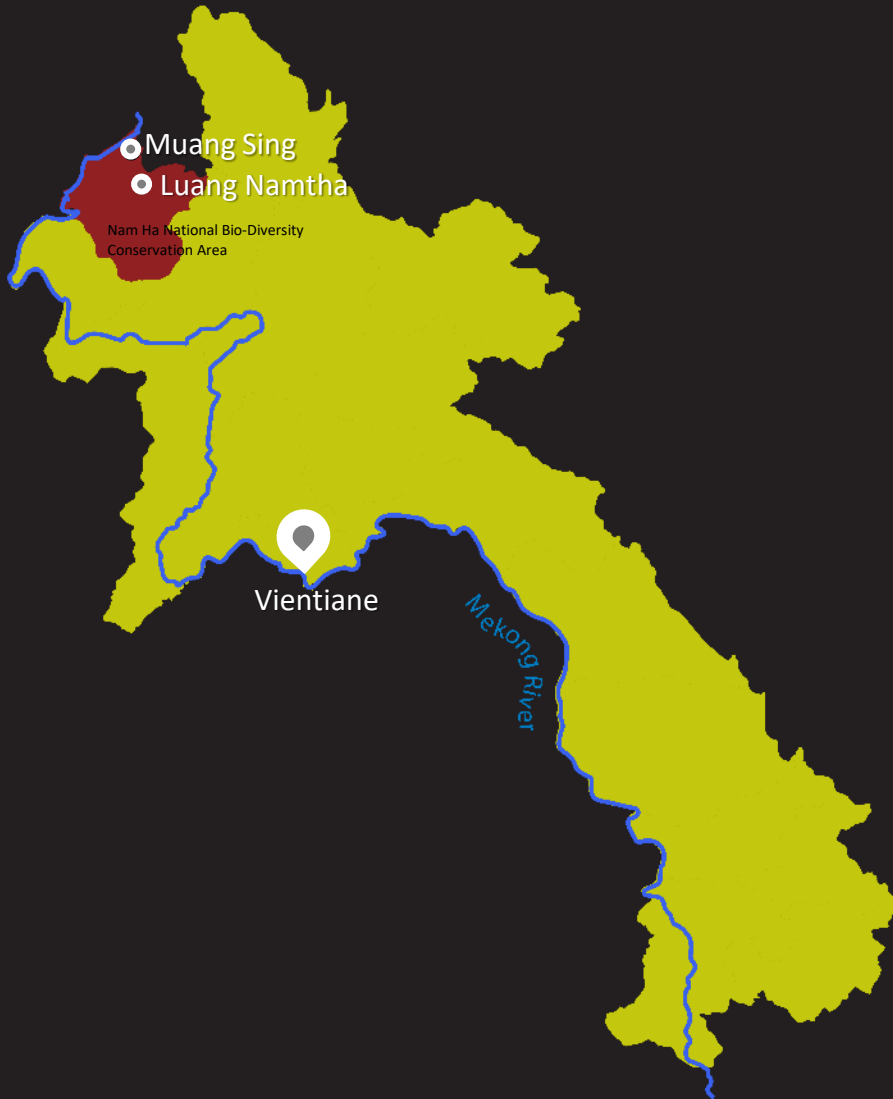
Climate PAKSE

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
23°C	27°C	29°C	30°C	28°C	27°C	27°C	27°C	27°C	26°C	25°C	22°C



Welcome to Laos
ຍິນດີຕ້ອນຮັບສູ່
ປະເທດລາວ

* Yindee Tonhup Su pathet lao



MUANG SING LUANG NAMTHA

ເມືອງສິງ, ຫລວງນ້ຳທາ

The Nam Ha
National Bio-diversity
Conservation Area



The Nam Ha National Park



The Nam Ha National Park - Hiking



The Nam Ha National Park - Local Villages



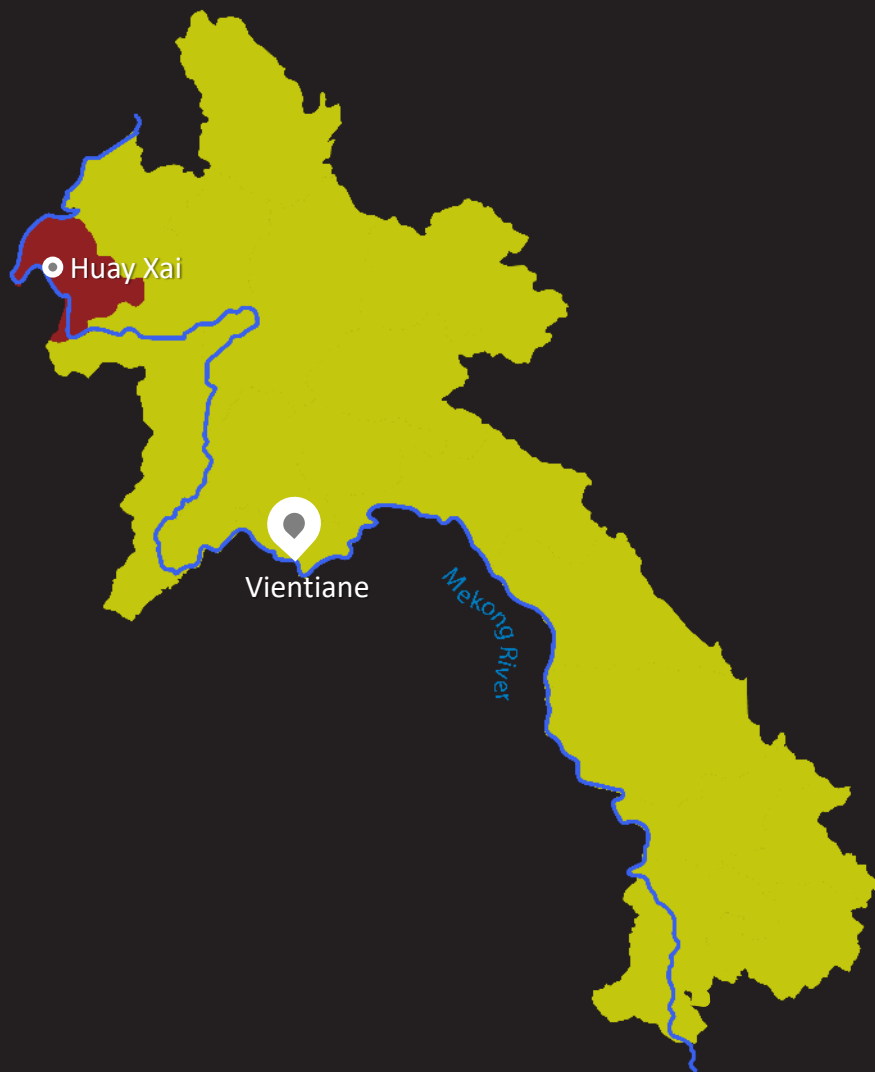
The H'mong Ethnic Group



The Akha Ethnic Group



Muang Sing Local Market



HUAY XAI & GOLDEN TRIANGLE

ຫ້ວຍຊາຍ & ສາມຫລ່ຽມ
ທອງຄຳ

The Gateway to
a Cruise on the
Mekong



Huay Xai – The Traditional Boats



CREDIT TASHA AMY

A Cruise on a Traditional Boat



A Cruise on a Traditional Boat



The Mekong Valley



The Life on The Mekong



Sunset on the Mekong



PAK BENG

ປາກແບງ

The Mekong Valley



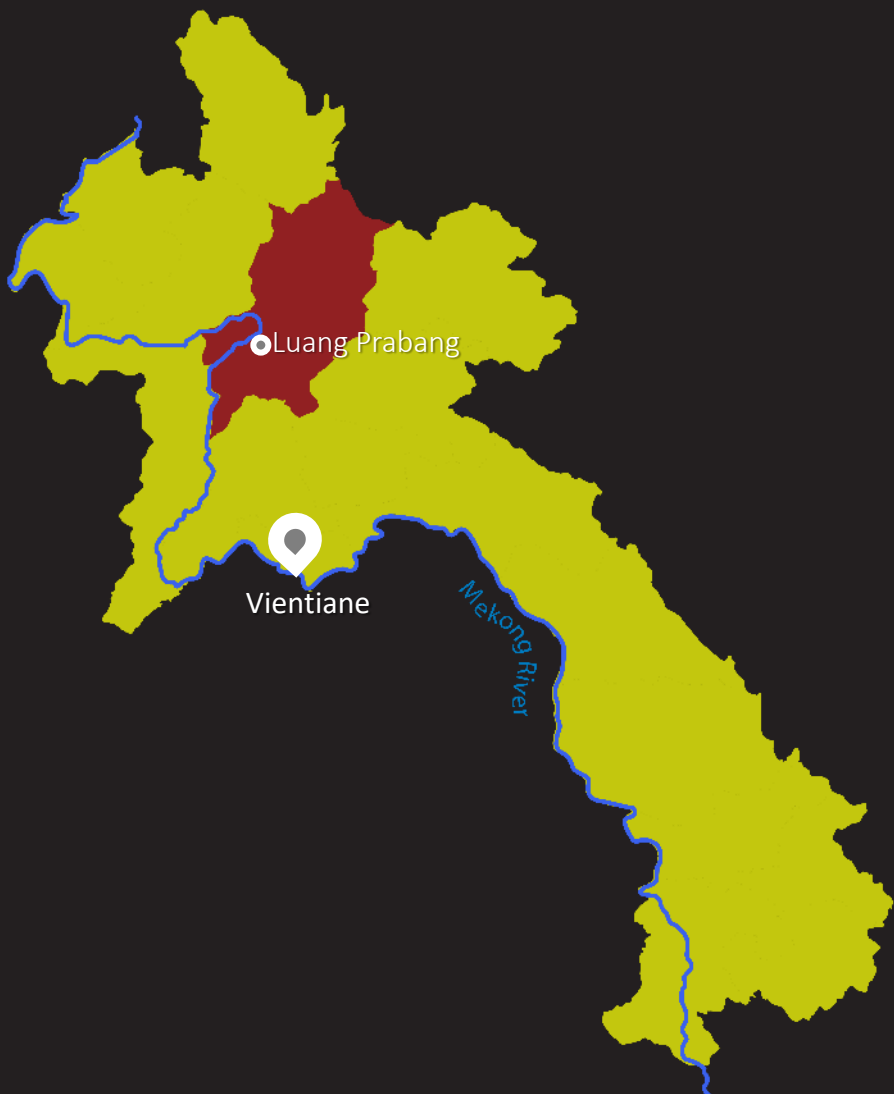
Pakbeng



The Mekong Valley



The Pak Ou Caves



LUANG PRABANG

ຫລວງພຣະບາງ

The Former
Royal Capital







Luang Prabang Peninsula – A View from Phousi Hill



Luang Prabang – The Main street



Luang Prabang – The Night Market



Luang Prabang – Royal Palace



Luang Prabang – The Wat Xieng Thong



Tak Bat: The Alms Giving Ceremony



Luang Prabang – The Khuang Si Waterfalls



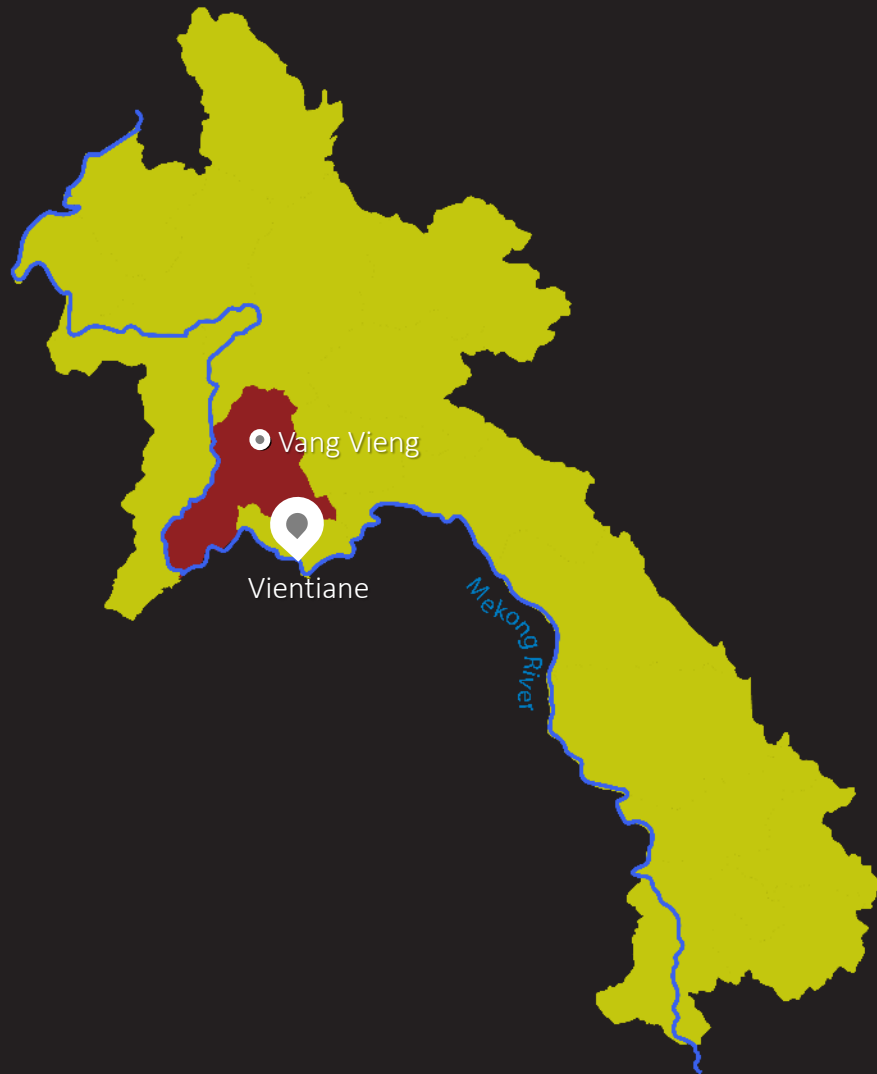
Luang Prabang – The Tad Sae Waterfalls



Luang Prabang – The Xieng Mene Village



Xayabury – The Elephant Conservation Centre

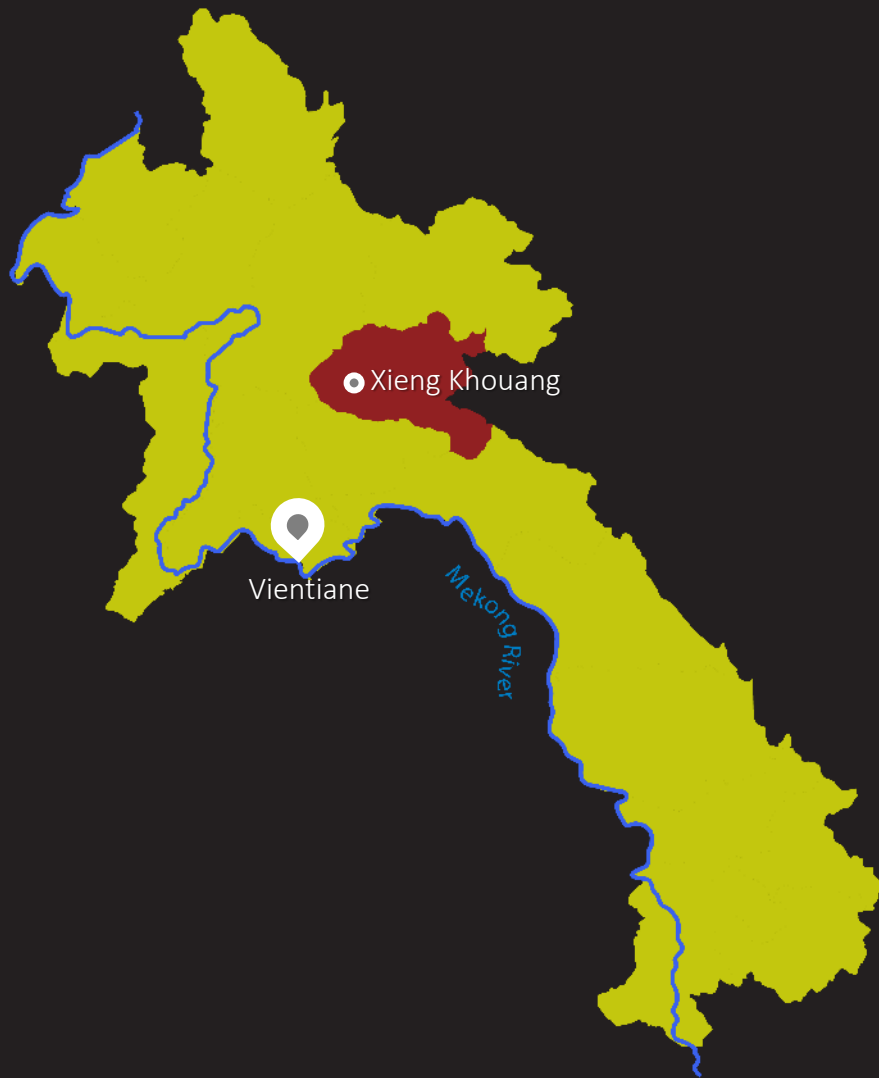


VANG VIENG

ວັງວຽງ



The Nam Song River



PLAIN OF JARS

ທົ່ງໄຫຫິນ

The Megalithic Jar
Sites





Xieng Khouang – The Plain of Jars



Xieng Khouang – The Plain of Jars

MAG's work is currently supported by:

Laos: the most heavily bombed country per capita in the world

9 years of bombing, every 8 minutes, 24 hours a day

Triple rice yield and a new home

38-year-old Kamphone is a happy rice farmer. Her land is now safe after MAG cleared 206 cluster sub-munitions from her 2.7-hectare paddy field.



"We have farmed rice here for many years. We found more than 50 bombs ourselves. It was very scary..."

"After her husband's death, Kamphone had to do all the farming work alone. She lived in constant worry."

"I could have hit a bomb and died. It happens all the time. That is how we live."

"Now that her rice paddy is cleared, a new life has begun. Her boys are safe and she can grow a lot more rice and of better quality."

"This year I have sold 50 sacks, my store is full and I have more money than I had before."

MAG has been working in Laos since 1994. Through the clearance of cluster munitions and other UXO, MAG is making sure communities are able to live safer and more productive lives.

MAG currently works in two provinces of Laos:

- Champasak** - where the majority of the population are farmers and small business owners.
- Uttaradit** - where the majority of the population are farmers and small business owners.

Since 1994, MAG has focused on empowering local people and building national capacities in managing UXO clearance activities within Laos.

Hidden everywhere, UXO can be found in rice fields, school yards, on hillsides, in towns, along roads and paths and even in the centres of villages and towns. UXO not only poses a daily threat to human life and safety, but it is also a major obstacle to the socio-economic development of Laos.

200 tonnes of UXO are used by the government to prevent them from using their land and producing enough food for their families. UXO also denies access to such basic rights and services as education, healthcare, safe water and sanitation, community and religious events, schools, hospitals, public toilets, markets and temples cannot be built or visited safely until the land is cleared.

In rural areas of Laos, nearly 80 per cent of the population live their subsistence farming or agriculture on agricultural land is usually life saving.

While poverty rates are decreasing, over two-thirds of the Lao population still live on less than \$1.25 a day and many more in multidimensional poverty. This not only means insufficient income, but also poor health, education, living standards and working conditions.

Many of the poorest areas of Laos are those that are the most heavily contaminated with UXO. The high level of UXO has been a major barrier to economic growth and development.

UXO also impacts on people's psychological well-being. According to a 2013 MAG survey, over 90 per cent of people in UXO-contaminated areas are still using land that they know or suspect to be contaminated with deadly explosives.

The majority of those who survive a UXO accident lose one or more of their limbs. Other common injuries are the loss of sight, hearing, damaged wounds and internal damage to organs. UXO can also cause the loss of limbs and even in the worst cases, UXO can cause the loss of life.

In the vast majority of cases, regardless of the injury sustained, survivors and their families face a long, painful and costly recovery.

1964-1973

Northern Laos was bombed by the United States because large areas were controlled by the Pathet Lao (the Lao communist movement). Thousands of civilians fled the bombing, creating huge numbers of internal refugees. The Pathet Lao leadership moved their headquarters into caves in Sam Neua, Houaphanh province.

Each red dot on the map indicates a bombing raid.

Southern Laos was bombed mainly to disrupt use of the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The trail consisted of a network of roads, paths and rivers running through Laos and Cambodia. It was used to smuggle people and equipment from North to South Vietnam. The trail was hidden from aerial observation by both natural and man-made camouflage. America's strategy was therefore to subject large areas to intensive bombardment.

UXO accidents happen while people are carrying out their daily work and routine. A major cause of accidents is when someone hits a UXO from beneath the soil while digging or hoeing. Another common cause is when they hit a UXO from behind underground. Many other accidents happen when people find an item and they move or throw it away, or when they try to open it to kill the explosive and the rising metal to break.

Cluster sub-munitions are the most common type of UXO found in Laos. Some sub-munitions trigger on impact, a traditional social game in Laos. Some sub-munitions trigger on a trip wire, which is often used to trip people who are walking through a field.

UXO also impacts on people's psychological well-being. According to a 2013 MAG survey, over 90 per cent of people in UXO-contaminated areas are still using land that they know or suspect to be contaminated with deadly explosives.

Unreported Deaths (UXO) continues to kill and seriously injure people in Laos over forty years after the end of the bombing.

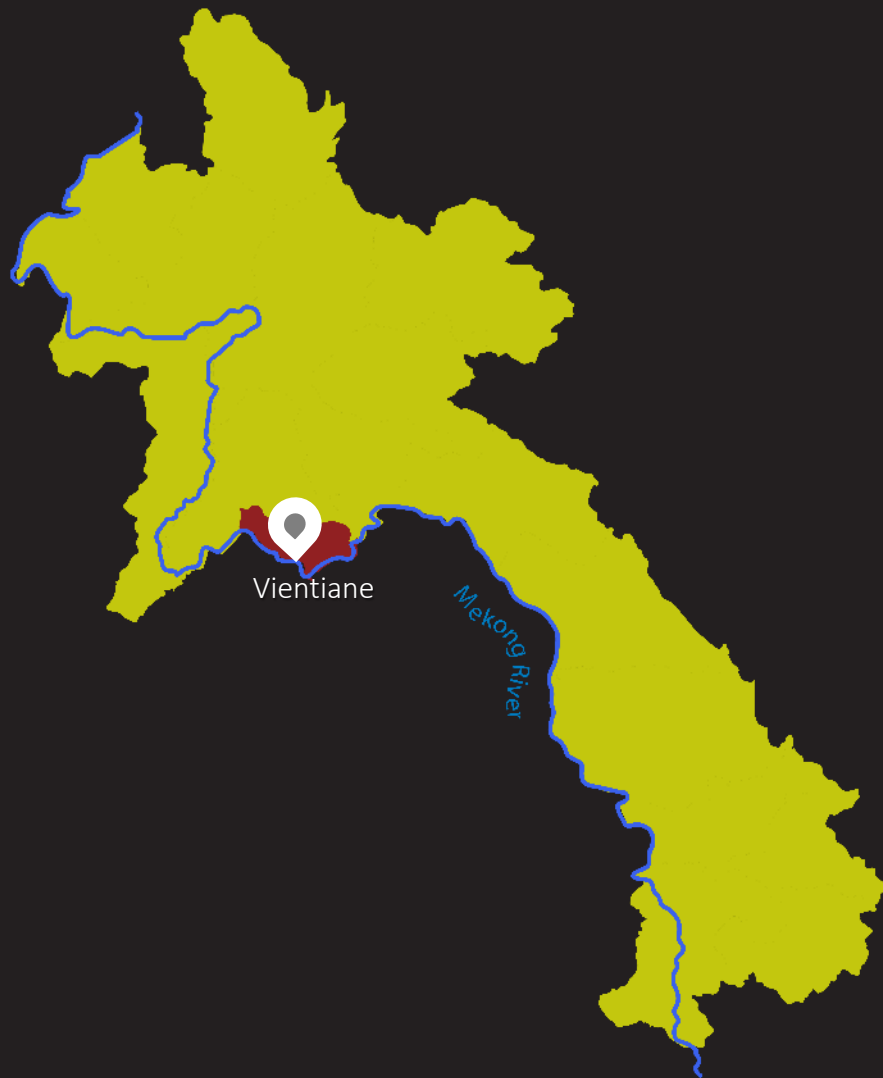
Since 1964, there have been at least 10,000 UXO-related casualties - although many remain unreported, 40 per cent of those have resulted in death.

Since the end of the conflict, over 10,000 people have been killed or injured in a UXO accident. In recent years, approximately 40 per cent of victims were children.

Laos accounts for more than half of all confirmed cluster sub-munition casualties in the world.



over 580,000 bombs
more than 270 million
estimated 80 million
quarter of all villages
4
1 in 6 rural villages w
10 of all 17 pro



VIENTIANE

ວຽງຈັນ

The Capital City



Vientiane – The Patuxai Monument (Arc of Triumph)



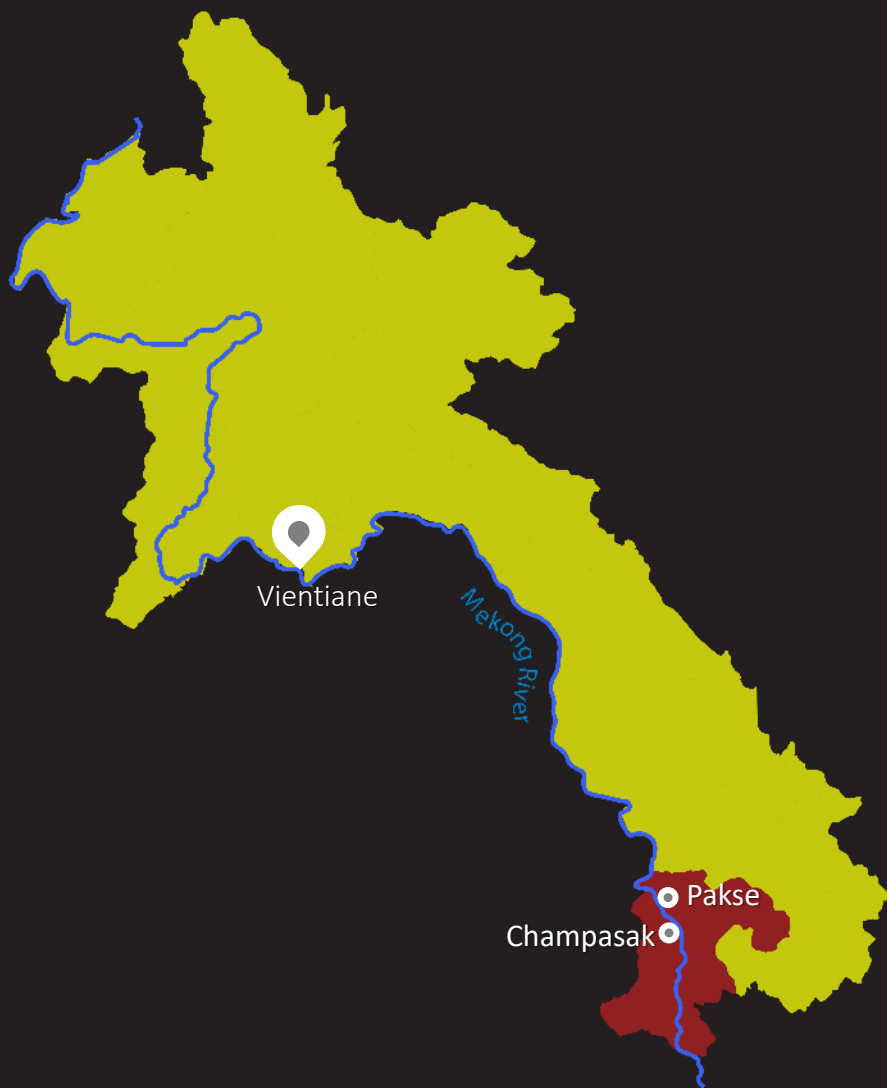
Vientiane – The Wat Si Saket



Vientiane – The Pha That Luang



Vientiane – The Reclining Buddha Statue



PAKSE, CHAMPASAK ບາກເຊ, ຈຳປາສັກ

The Pre-Angkorian Archeological Site





Pakse – Rice Paddy Fields



Pakse – The Wat Luang



Pakse – The Daoheuang Market



Champasak – Wat Phu



Champasak – Wat Phu



BOLAVEN PLATEAU

ພູພຽງບໍລະເວນ

South



Bolaven Plateau – The Tad Fane Waterfall



Bolaven Plateau – The Tad Hang & Tad Lo Waterfalls



Bolaven Plateau – Coffee Plantations



Bolaven Plateau – Coffee Plantations



Bolaven Plateau – A Traditional Village



Bolaven Plateau – The Katu Ethnic Group



SI PHAN DON

ສີພັນດອນ

The 4,000
Islands
Mekong
Archipelago



Si Phan Don – The 4,000 islands



Si Phan Don – The Longtail Boats



Si Phan Don – The Life on The Mekong



Si Phan Don – The Life on The Mekong



Si Phan Don – The Life on The Mekong



Si Phan Don – Don Daeng Island



Si Phan Don – Don Det Island



Si Phan Don – Don Det Island by a Rickshaw



Si Phan Don – Don Det Island



Si Phan Don – Don Det Island



Si Phan Don – The French Locomotive



Si Phan Don – The Old Bridge



Don Khon Island – The Li Phi Waterfalls



Si Phan Don – The Khone Phapheng Waterfalls



LAOS

Local Experiences



A Baci ceremony



Traditional Weaving



Hand-woven Patterns



Sinh – The Traditional Dresses



Street Food



Local Delicacies



Handicraft - Pottery



Handicraft - Mulberry Paper – to check the correct word





Our Local Buses!

LAOS

PHOENIX
VOYAGES



COUNTRY PRESENTATION

OUR ESSENTIALS

Luang Prabang Essential	03 Days	Classical
Images of Laos	05 Days	Cultural
World Heritage Sites	05 Days	Cultural
On the Road through Laos	07 Days	Adventure
In the heart of Laos	08 Days	Cultural
Cultural Heritage & Community Encounter	08 Days	Adventure

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT US AT
LEISURE@PHOENIXVOYAGES.COM

LAOS



FOR MICE PROGRAMS, PLEASE REQUEST OUR SPECIAL PRESENTATION:
MICE@PHOENIXVOYAGES.COM



SEE YOU SOON IN
LAOS