

LAOS

PHOENIX
VOYAGES



Présenté par
PHOENIX VOYAGES

PRÉSENTATION DU PAYS

NOS DESTINATIONS

BHOUTAN

HONG KONG - MACAO

TAÏWAN

CORÉE DU SUD

JAPON

ASIE CENTRALE

OUZBÉKISTAN

KIRGHIZISTAN

TADJIKISTAN

TURKMÉNISTAN

MYANMAR

LAOS

THAÏLANDE

CAMBODGE

VIETNAM

SINGAPOUR





LAOS

ປະເທດລາວ

Le pays du
Million
d'éléphants



LAOS - Informations



7 millions

49 minorités

Incluant Akha,
Hmong, Kamu,
Phoutay, Tai, Lue,
Katang..



Langue Officielle : Laotien

Anglais parlé dans les zones
touristiques



4

Principaux aéroports

Wattay, Vientiane (VTE)

Luang Prabang (LPQ)

Pakse (PKZ)

Savannakhet (ZVK)



Superficie: 236,800 km²

Pays sans littoral, montagneux,
nature intacte



Laotian Kip (₭N or ₭)

1 US\$ ≈ 21,504 ₭N (03-2025)



Conduite à droite

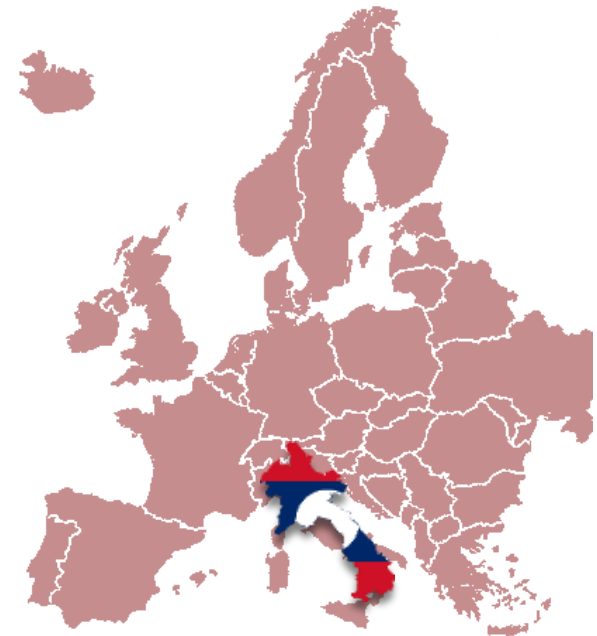


Tension standard - 230 volts

Type C (Types E / F compatibles)



Laos UTC +7 heures



Projection Cartographique



LAOS - Informations



Climat tropical avec 2 saisons

◆ SAISON SÈCHE De Octobre à Avril

La saison sèche peut être divisée en deux parties - des températures douces d'octobre à février pouvant tomber à 10°C en Janvier et la saison chaude et sèche (mars et avril).

◆ SAISON VERTE De Mai à Septembre

Le temps est souvent sans nuages et ensoleillé le matin, des averses de pluie peuvent tomber surtout l'après-midi. La campagne est luxuriante et verdoyante.



Meilleur moment pour voyager : Octobre à Avril

Climat LUANG PRABANG

Jan	Fev	Mar	Avr	Mai	Juin	Juil	Aou	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

Climat VIENTIANE

Jan	Fev	Mar	Avr	Mai	Juin	Juil	Aou	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

Climat PAKSE

Jan	Fev	Mar	Avr	Mai	Juin	Juil	Aou	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



Bienvenue au Laos
ຍິນດີຕ້ອນຮັບສູ່
ປະເທດລາວ

* Yindee Tonhup Su pathet lao



MUANG SING LUANG NAMTHA

ເມືອງສິງ, ຫລວງນ້ຳທາ

Parc national de
Nam Ha



Parc National de Nam Ha



Parc National de Nam Ha - Randonnée



Parc National de Nam Ha - Villages traditionnels



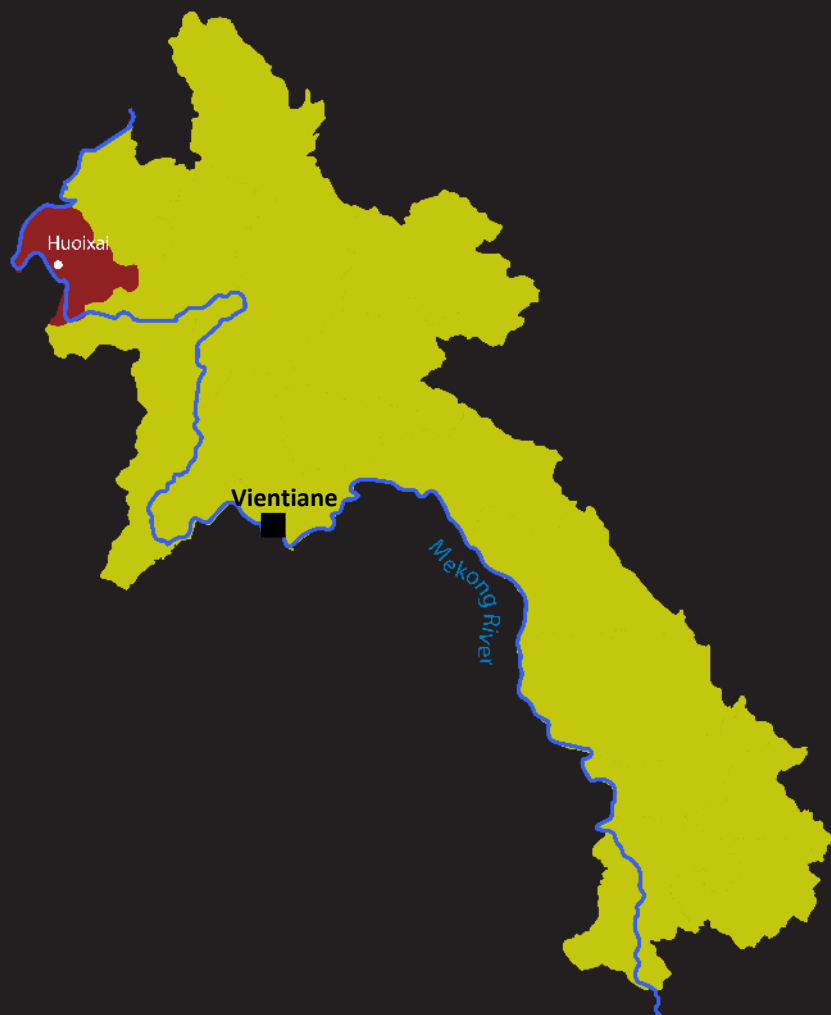
Groupe ethnique – Les H'mong



Groupe ethnique – Les Akha



Muang Sing – Le marché local



HUAY XAI & TRIANGLE D'OR

ຫ້ວຍຊາຍ & ສາມຫວຽມ
ທອງຄຳ

Porte d'entrée sur
la Vallée du
Mékong



Huay Xai – Les bateaux traditionnels



La croisière en bateau traditionnel



La croisière en bateau traditionnel



La croisière Luang Say



La croisière Luang Say



La vallée du Mékong



La vallée du Mékong



La vie au bord du Mékong



La vie au bord du Mékong



Le coucher du soleil



PAK BENG

ປາກແບງ

Vallée du Mékong



Pakbeng



Pakbeng – Le lodge du Luang Say



Pakbeng - Le lodge du Sanctuary

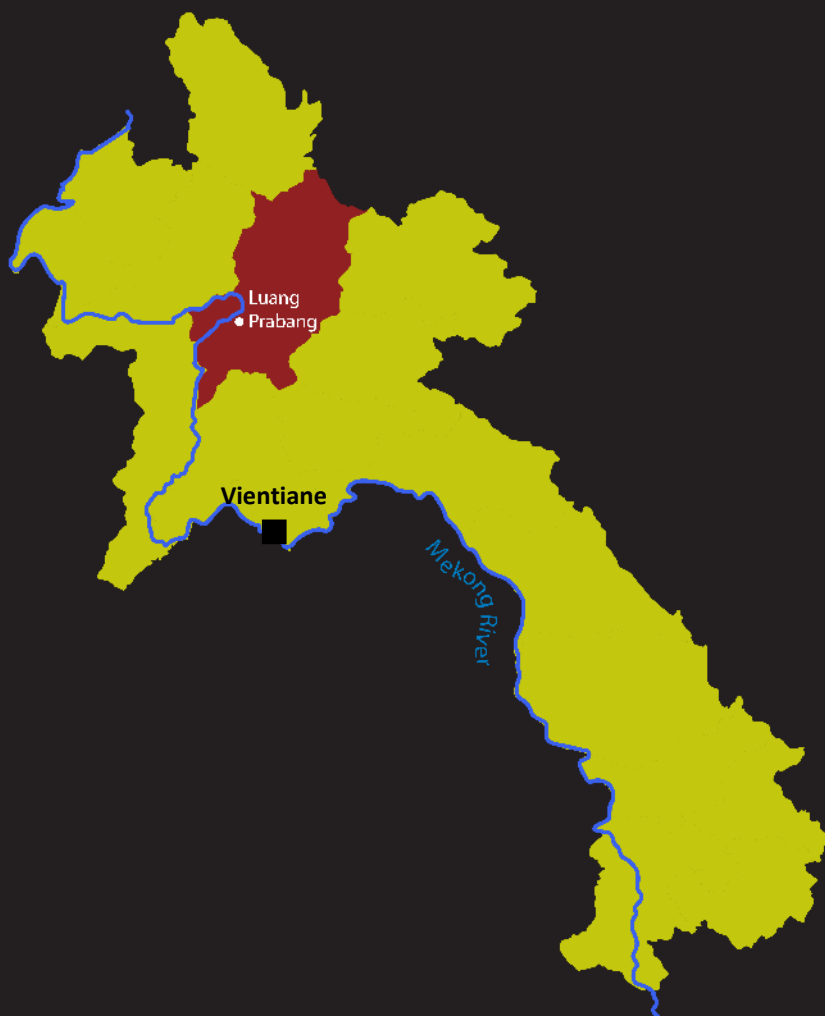


La vallée du Mékong



Les grottes de Pak Ou





LUANG PRABANG

ຫລວງພຣະບາງ

Ancienne
Capitale Royale





Luang Prabang – La péninsule vue depuis le Mont Phousi



Luang Prabang – La rue principale



Luang Prabang – Le marché de nuit



Luang Prabang – Le temple du Palais royal



Luang Prabang – Le vat Xieng Thong



Tak Bat: la cérémonie de donation aux moines



Luang Prabang – Les cascades de Khouang Si



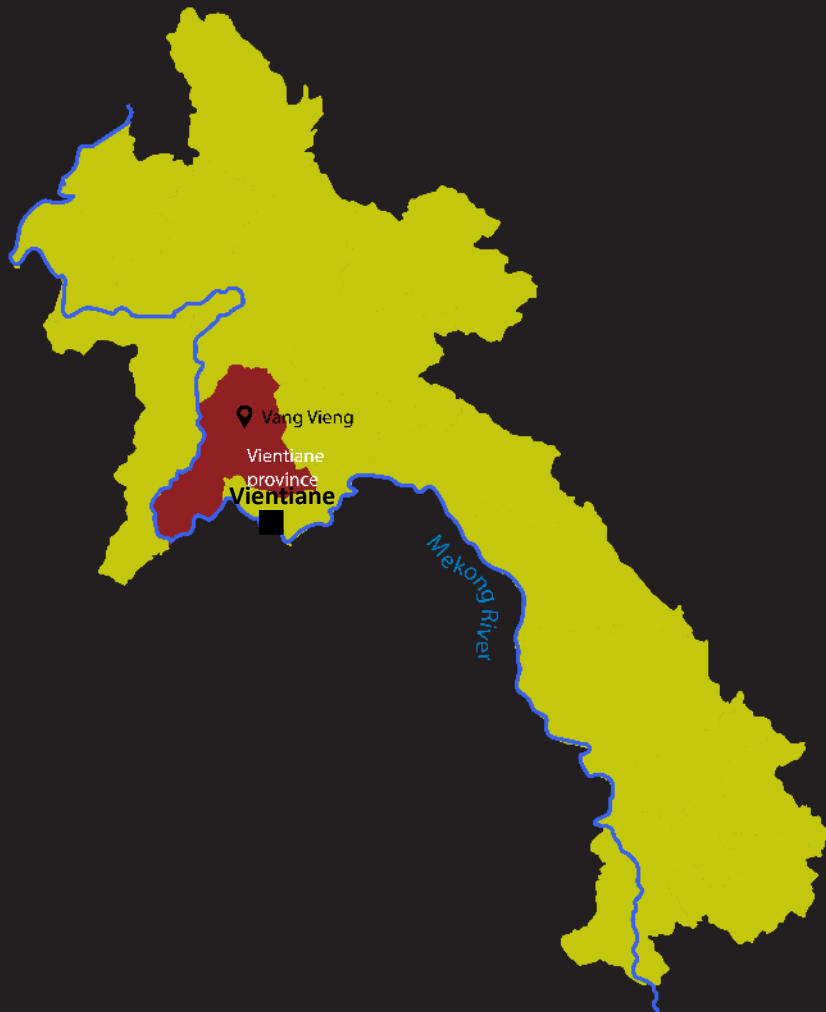
Luang Prabang – Les chutes de Tad Sae



Luang Prabang – Le village de Xieng Mene



Xayabury – Le centre de conservation des éléphants



VANG VIENG

ວັງວຽງ



La rivière Nam Song



PLAINE DES JARRES ທົ່ງໄຫຫີນ

Sites de jarres
mégolithiques





Xieng Khouang – La plaine des Jarres



Xieng Khouang – La plaine des Jarres

MAG's work is currently supported by:

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 rice than I have before."

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

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

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:

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 large local people grow and harvest by preventing 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 literally 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 overall well-being conditions.

Many of the poorest areas of Laos are those that are the most heavily contaminated with UXO. The high level of poverty has been worsened by these UXO. A recent MAG survey conducted in Vang Vieng and Khammouang provinces has found that 80 per cent of people in affected 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 disfigurement injuries. Blood loss is often the cause of death as in the remote, mountainous rural areas, fast access to a specialist health facility is impossible.

In the vast majority of cases, regardless of the injury sustained, survivors and their families live in 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 died 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.

Most 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 set off a UXO from hiding 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 tell the explosives and the wrong method to break it.

Cluster sub-munitions are the most serious danger as a bomb hit or a person or herd, a traditional social game in Laos. Some sub-munitions trigger on bright green. Children may therefore be particularly tempted to play with it as break it open, which in many cases leads to an accident.

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 in Laos said they are playing.

Strengthened resistance (SRD) 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 SRD-related casualties - although many remain unreported, 40 per cent of these have resulted in death.

Since the end of the conflict, over 10,000 people have been killed or injured in a SRD incident. 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.

One morning, two-year-old Pajay and his parents Wang and Ching had breakfast together. A bomb was used and fell in the house. Wang was killed. When the family was lighting the fire, there was an explosion. The fire was about 100m from Wang. The ground was then covered in blood. Wang was killed. Wang was killed. Wang was killed.



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

La capitale



Vientiane – Le patuxai (Arc de Triomphe)



Vientiane – Le Vat Si Saket



Vientiane – Le Pha That Luang



Vientiane – La statue de Bouddha couché



PAKSE, CHAMPASAK

ບາກເຊ, ຈຳປາສັກ

Site
Archéologique
Pré-Angkorien





Pakse – Les rizières



Pakse – Le Vat Luang



Pakse – Le marché Daoheuang



Champasak – Le Vat Phou



Champasak – Le Vat Phou



PLATEAU DES BOLOVENS

ພູພຽງບໍລະເວນ

Sud



Plateau des Bolovens – Les chutes de Tad Fane



Plateau des Bolovens – Les chutes de Tad Hang & Tad Lo



Plateau des Bolovens – Les plantations de café



Plateau des Bolovens – Les plantations de café



Plateau des Bolovens – Les villages minoritaires



Plateau des Bolovens – Groupe Ethnique Kato



SI PHAN DON

ສີພັນດອນ

Région des
4,000 îles,
Archipel fluvial



Si Phan Don – Les 4,000 îles



Si Phan Don – Les bateaux traditionnels



Si Phan Don – La vie dans le Mékong



Si Phan Don – La vie au bord du Mékong



Si Phan Don – La vie au bord du Mékong



Si Phan Don – L'île de Don Daeng



Si Phan Don – L'île de Don Det



Si Phan Don – L' île de Don Det en triporteur



Si Phan Don – L'île de Don Det



Si Phan Don – L'île de Don Det



Si Phan Don – La locomotive française



Si Phan Don – Le pont français



Don Khon – Les chutes de Li Phi



Si Phan Don – Les chutes de Khone Phapheng



Si Phan Don – La croisière sur le Mékong



Si Phan Don – La croisière sur le Mékong



Si Phan Don – La croisière sur le Mékong



LAOS

Expériences locales



La cérémonie du Baci



L'art du tissage



Motifs complexes tissés à la main



Sinh – Les jupes traditionnelles





Les stands de rue



Les spécialités locales



Artisanat – La poterie



Artisanat – La fabrication du papier de mûrier



Le lao-lao (digestif local)



Nos bus locaux !

LAOS

PHOENIX
VOYAGES



PRÉSENTATION PAYS

N O S E S S E N T I E L S

Essentiels de Luang Prabang	03 Jours	Classique
Images du Laos	05 Jours	Classique
Les Grands Sites du Patrimoine Mondial de l'Humanité	05 Jours	Culturel
Le Laos par la Route	07 Jours	Aventure en douceur
Au Coeur du Laos	08 Jours	Culturel
Héritage culturel et rencontres communautaires	08 Jours	Thématique & RSE

POUR PLUS D'INFORMATIONS, CONTACTEZ-NOUS
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LAOS



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À BIENTÔT AU
LAOS