

LAOS

PHOENIX
VOYAGES



Presentado por
PHOENIX VOYAGES

PRESENTACIÓN DE LAOS

NUESTROS DESTINOS

BUTÁN



HONG KONG - MACAO

TAIWÁN



MYANMAR

LAOS

TAILANDIA

CAMBOYA

VIETNAM

SINGAPUR



LAOS

ປະເທດລາວ

La Tierra del
millón de
elefantes



LAOS - Información



7 millones

49 grupos étnicos
incluyendo:

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



Idioma Oficial: Lao
Inglés se habla en las zonas
turísticas



Aeropuertos Principales

Wattay, Vientiane (VTE)

Luang Prabang (LPQ)

Pakse (PKZ)

Savannakhet (ZVK)



Superficie: 236,800 km²
País sin litoral, montañoso,
naturaleza virgen



Laotian Kip (₭N or ₭)

1 US\$ ≈ 21,504 ₭N (03-2025)



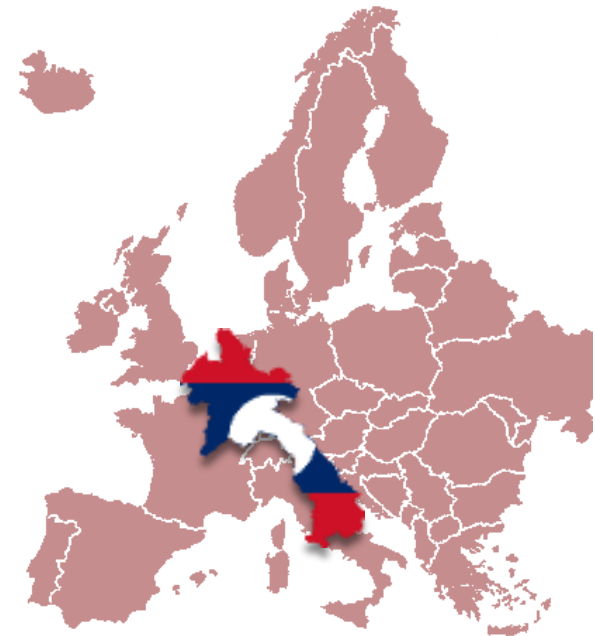
Conducción por la derecha



Voltaje estándar - 230 volts
Tipo C (Tipo E / F compatible)



Laos UTC +7 horas



Mapa proyectado



LAOS - Información



Clima Tropical con 2 temporadas

◆ TEMPORADA SECA De Octubre a Abril

La estación seca puede dividirse en dos partes: la estación seca y fresca (octubre a febrero) con temperaturas hacia 10°C en Enero y la estación seca y calurosa (marzo y abril).

◆ TEMPORADA VERDE De Mayo a Septiembre

El clima es a menudo despejado y soleado por la mañana, la lluvia puede caer mayormente por la tarde. El campo es exuberante y verde.

Mejor época para viajar: De Octubre a Abril

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



Bienvenidos a Laos

ຍິນດີຕ້ອນຮັບສູ່
ປະເທດລາວ

* Yindee Tonhup Su pathet lao



MUANG SING, LUANG NAMTHA

ເມືອງສິງ, ຫລວງນ້ຳທາ

Área Nacional
Protegida de
Nam Ha



Parque Nacional de Nam Ha - Trekking



Parque Nacional de Nam Ha - Trekking



Parque Nacional de Nam Ha - Aldeas tradicionales



Grupo étnico – H'mong



Grupo étnico – Akha



Muang Sing – Mercado local



HUAY XAI & EL TRIÁNGULO DORADO

ຫ້ວຍຊາຍ & ສາມຫວຽມ
ທອງຄຳ

Puerta de entrada
al Mekong



Huay Xai – Barcos tradicionales



Crucero en barco tradicional



Crucero en barco tradicional



Crucero Luang Say



Crucero Luang Say



Valle del Mekong



Valle del Mekong



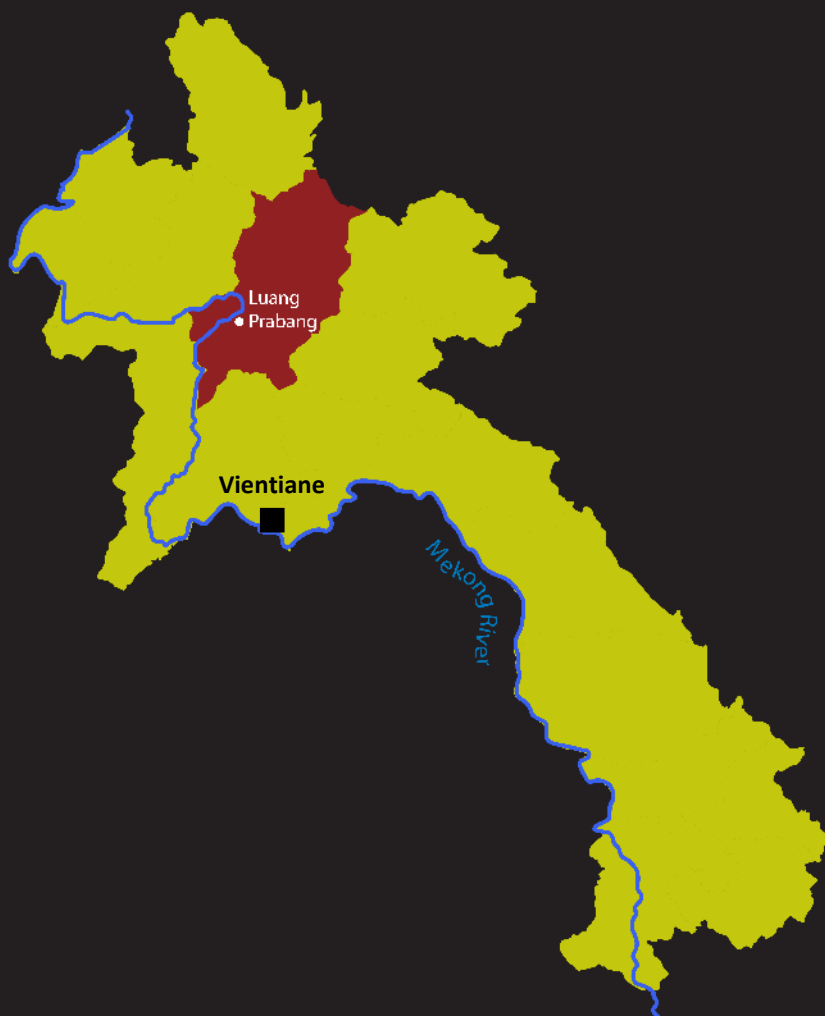
Vida en el Mekong



Vida en el Mekong



El atardecer en el Mekong



PAK BENG

ປາກແບງ

Valle del Mekong



Pakbeng



Pakbeng - Luang Say Lodge



Pakbeng - Sanctuary Pakbeng Lodge

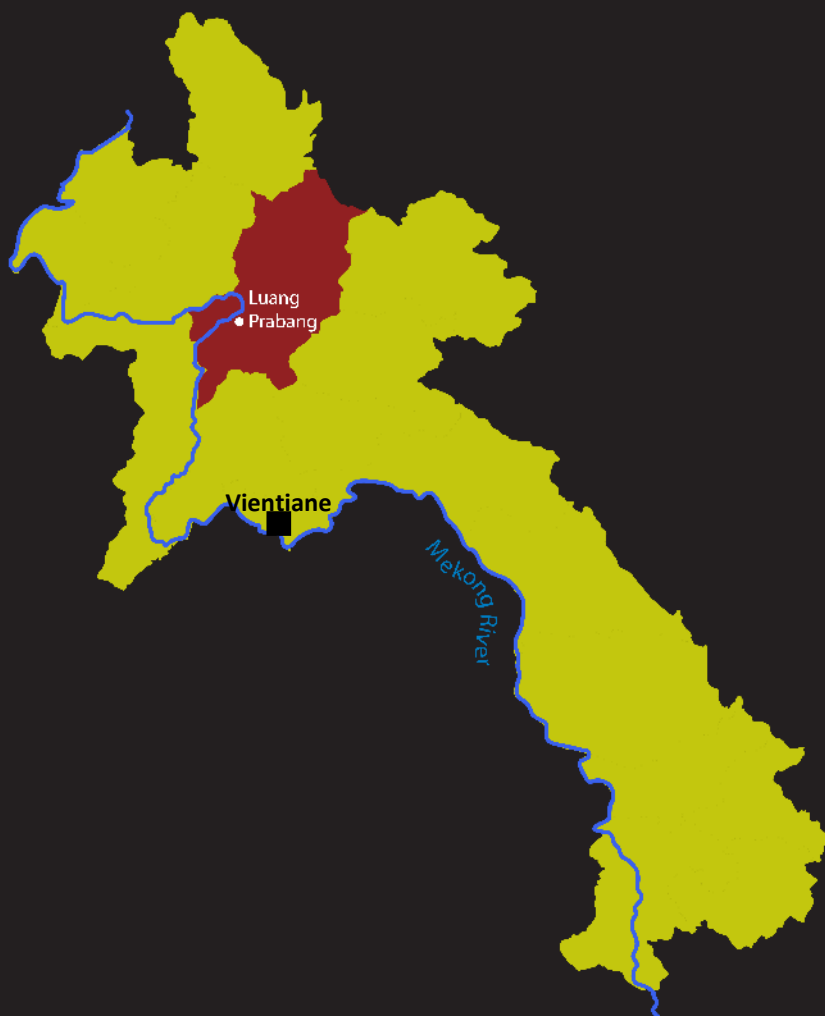


Valle del Mekong



Cuevas Pak Ou





LUANG PRABANG

ຫລວງພຣະບາງ

Antigua Capital
Real





Península de Luang Prabang – vista desde la colina Phousi



Luang Prabang – Calle principal



Luang Prabang – Calle principal



Luang Prabang – Mercado nocturno



Luang Prabang – Pagoda del palacio real



Luang Prabang – Wat Xieng Thong



Tak Bat: Ceremonia de entrega de limosnas



Luang Prabang – Cascadas de Kuang Si



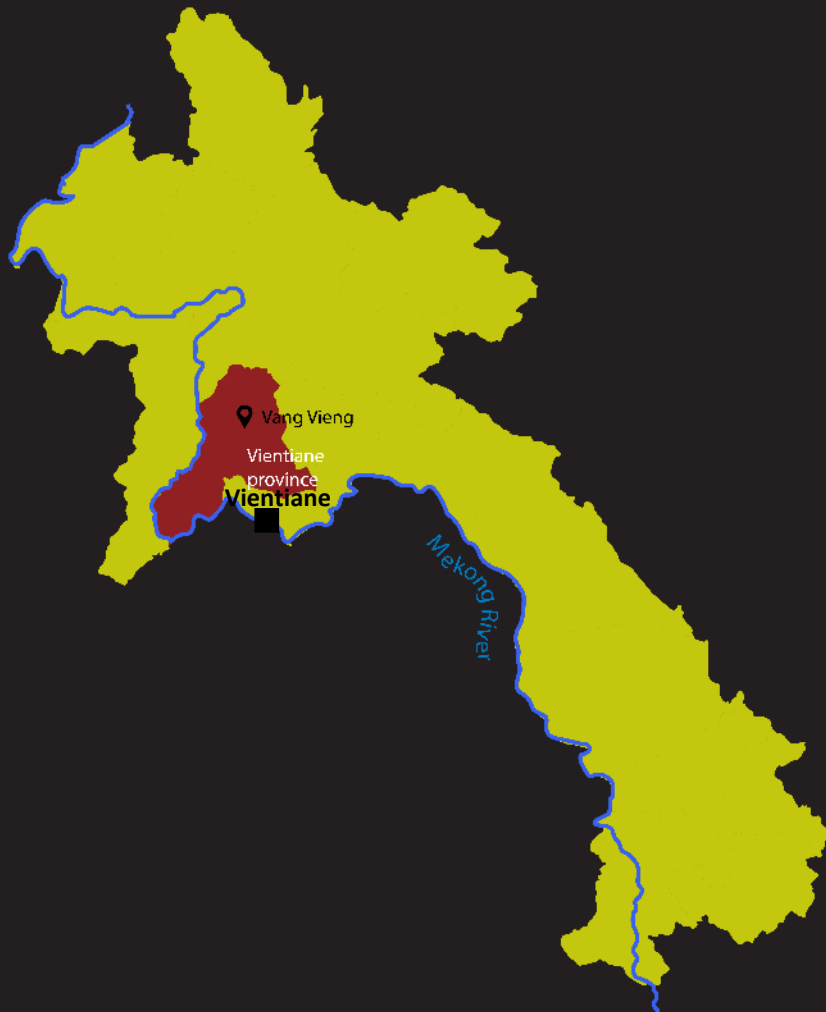
Luang Prabang – Cascadas Tad Sae



Luang Prabang – Aldea Xiang Mene



Xayabury - Centro de Conservación de Elefantes



VANG VIENG

ວັງວຽງ



Río Nam Song



REGIÓN DE LAS JARRAS ທົ່ງໄຫຫີນ

Lugar de jarras
megalíticas





Xieng Khouang– Región de las Jarras



Xieng Khouang— Región de las Jarras

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 rice than I have 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:

- Vientiane:** where it is the main provider of humanitarian assistance to the city's 1.2 million people.
- Champasak:** where it is the main provider of humanitarian assistance to the province's 1.2 million people.

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

While poverty rates are decreasing, over two-thirds of the Lao population still live on less than \$2.15 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 poverty has been worsened by these UXO. A recent MAG survey conducted in Vientiane, Champasak and Ratanak Kiri 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.

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 found in Laos every year and by preventing them from being used for their intended purpose, 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. It is vital for their survival.

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 live in fear of them. The most common worry is that children will be killed or injured whilst they are playing.

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. 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.

UXO accidents happen while people are carrying out their daily work and routine. A major cause of accidents is when someone tries to clear a mine beneath the soil and while digging or hoeing. Another common cause is when they are alone 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 metal to break.

Cluster sub-munitions are the most common type of UXO found in Laos. Some sub-munitions appear as a ball, a traditional social game in Laos. Some sub-munitions appear as a ball, a traditional social game in Laos. Some sub-munitions appear as a ball, a traditional social game in Laos.

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.

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 50,000 UXO-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 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

Capital



Vientiane - Patuxai (Arco del Trionfo)



Vientiane - Wat Si Saket



Vientiane - Pha That Luang



Vientiane - Estatua del Buda Reclinado



PAKSE, CHAMPASAK ປາກເຊ, ຈຳປາສັກ

Zona Arqueológica
Pre-Angkoriano





Pakse – Campo de arrozales



Pakse – Wat Luang



Pakse – Mercado Daoheuang



Champasak – Wat Phu



Champasak – Wat Phu



MESETA DE BOLAVEN

ພູພຽງບໍລະເວນ

Sur



La Meseta de Bolaven – Cataratas Tad Fane



La Meseta de Bolaven – Cataratas de Tad Hang & Tad Lo



La Meseta de Bolaven – Plantaciones de Café



La Meseta de Bolaven – Plantaciones de Café



La Meseta de Bolaven – Aldeas tradicionales



La Meseta de Bolaven – Grupo étnico Katu



SI PHAN DON

ສີພັນດອນ

Las 4.000 Islas,
Archipiélago del
Mekong



Si Phan Don – 4,000 islas



Si Phan Don – Barcos de cola larga



Vida en el Mekong



Vida en el Mekong



Vida en el Mekong



Si Phan Don – Isla Don Daeng



Si Phan Don – Isla Don Det



Si Phan Don – Isla Don Det en Triciclo



Si Phan Don – Isla Don Det



Si Phan Don – Isla Don Det



Si Phan Don – Locomotora francesa antigua



Si Phan Don – Puente antiguo



Isla Don Khon – Cataratas Li Phi



Si Phan Don – Cataratas Khone Phapheng



Si Phan Don – Crucero por el Mekong



Si Phan Don – Crucero por el Mekong



Si Phan Don – Crucero por el Mekong



LAOS

es también...



Ceremonia Baci



Artesanías tradicionales - Tejedora



Artesanías tradicionales -Tejidos artesanales



Sinh - Falda tradicional



Kip Laosiano – Moneda local



Comida callejera



Delicias locales





Artesanías - Papel de morera



Lao-Lao (digestivo local)



¡Nuestros vehículos locales!

LAOS



NUESTROS PROGRAMAS CLÁSICOS

Lo esencial de Luang Prabang	03 Días	Clásico
Imágenes de Laos	05 Días	Cultural
Patrimonio de la Humanidad	05 Días	Cultural
En el camino a través de Laos	07 Días	Aventura
En el Corazón de Laos	08 Días	Cultural
Patrimonio Cultural y Encuentros con la Comunidad	08 Días	Aventura

PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN, CONTÁCTENOS
LEISURE@PHOENIXVOYAGES.COM

LAOS



PARA PROGRAMAS MICE, CONTÁCTENOS EN:
MICE@PHOENIXVOYAGES.COM



NOS VEMOS PRONTO EN
LAOS

