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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Flash Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRLA005	GLIDE n° FF-2018-000118-LAO
EPoA update n° 3; 23 January 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 24 September to 30 December 2018
Operation start date: 26 July 2018	Operation timeframe: 18 months Expected end date: 31 January 2020
Overall operation budget: CHF 2,892,493	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 128, 687
N° of people being assisted: 7,500 (1,500 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, The Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Chinese Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Thai Red Cross Society, and the Netherlands Red Cross, Viet Nam Red Cross Society, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC).	
The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO); Facebook, Intercontinental Hotels Groups (IHG), the Governments of Canada, Chile, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain and Switzerland (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC); and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have also contributed financially to the operation.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Lao PDR Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change (DDMCC); and Lao PDR Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.	

The reporting period of this Operation Update 3 is from 24 September to 30 December 2018.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The collapse of the Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy dam on 23 July 2018 as a result of Tropical Storm Son Tinh that had made land fall days earlier, has caused massive flash floods that affected 13,100 people and displaced 6,000 people, leaving 39 dead and around 97 missing (according to [UN Situation Report no. 9](#)).

Following Son Tinh was the Tropical Storm Bebinca which hit the country only weeks after. According to [UN Information Bulletin No. 5](#), all provinces in Lao PDR have been affected, including 2,382 villages, 126,736 households, and 616,145 people. A total of 1,779 Houses are destroyed and 514 damaged. 90,000 ha of paddy fields and 11,000 ha of other plantations have been destroyed, and 630 km of roads and 47 bridges have been damaged, report says. According to the findings from the ongoing



A house damaged by flash flood. (Photo: IFRC)

Post-Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) conducted by Laos' Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and facilitated by the UN, World Bank, and the EU, total damage reportedly added up to USD 147 million, while the total loss added up to USD 225 million. The most affected sectors overall are agriculture and transport, which contribute to 90% of damages and losses. The most affected provinces are Vientiane Capital, Khammouane, Huaphanh and Attapeu. Attapeu is most affected per capita. As the floods have increasingly affected also other parts of the country, the Humanitarian Country

Team has enhanced the Disaster Response Plan by expanding the focus of the operation from Attapeu to cover the entire country. The Lao Red Cross will be responding according to the original plan. This Emergency Appeal operation remains focusing on Attapeu flash flood response and recovery.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Lao Red Cross (LRC) has intensively provided relief response since the disaster occurred and has ended the initial relief phase. The below matrix shows the achievement made as of 28 December 2018.

Emergency Appeal activities as of 28 December 2018

No.	Contents	Supported Households	Proposed Target Households	Remarks
Distribution of food items				
1	Relief kit	500	Changed from 1,500 to 500	IFRC provided 500 kits. All of which have been distributed. Additional, 838 kits were provided by the Thai Red Cross Societies. All of which have been distributed as well.
2	Clean water	988	1,500	Currently 3,750 people (750 households) in Tamayod village have been provided with clean water since September until now. In addition, during the first four weeks of the operation, at least 238 households were provided with water in Sanamxay school collective site.
Distribution of non-food items				
1	Mosquito nets	1,486	1,500	The remaining stock of 14 are in the warehouse and will be distributed when need arises.
2	Hygiene kits (in-kind support by Korean RC**)	2,203	1,500	All 1,500+703 households were provided with hygiene kits which were sent by the Korean RC (2,280 in total). The remaining 77 hygiene kits will be further distributed if the needs arise.
3	Tarpaulins	1,265	Changed from 1,500 to 500 as German Red Cross distributed 1,000 tarps.	Australian RC: 575 tarps; IFRC: 1,135 tarps Remaining 104 tarpaulins are stored in the warehouse and will be further distributed if the needs are identified.
4	Shelter Tool Kits (STK)	500	Changed from 1,500 to 500 as German Red Cross distributed 1,000 STKs.	500 STKs from IFRC and 1,000 from German Red Cross were all distributed.
5	School items	0	1,500	Deprioritised due to the support by other humanitarian actors
6	Dignity kits	0	Changed from 1,500 households to 814 households	Through bilateral support, LRC was able to distribute items such as sanitary napkin, diaper, lingerie, children shoes or bras to over 350 families. Other agencies also stepped in to fill the gap during the relief phase. Recent assessment by IFRC shows that the needs still exist especially for consumable items. Therefore, 814 households have been provided with dignity kits over the last week of December 2018.
7	Solar lamps	0	500 but changed from solar lamp to torchlights	The hygiene kits that have already been distributed including torchlights with batteries. Therefore, the plan to

				give out solar lamps was suspended. However, recent assessment shows that additional torchlights would be needed at latrine and bathroom at night, and that torchlights are cost effective and available at the local market. Therefore, 814 torchlights have been distributed to 814 households who also received dignity kits during the last week of December 2018.
8	Unconditional cash distribution	0	1,500 but changed to 1,464 in accordance with the current number of the totally damaged households who live in camps and transitional shelter.	At the time of reporting, final steps of preparation for the cash-based intervention are underway and the first distribution is scheduled to be on 11-18 Jan 2019. It is expected that 1,464 households will be receiving direct and one-time cash grant to enable them to purchase any necessary items or services which are deemed important to them.
Orientation / Promotion / Prevention activities				
1	Health education	2,117	1,500	
2	Hygiene promotion	1,908	1,500	
3	Orientation for Shelter Tool Kit	500	Changed from 1,500 to 500	German RC supported 1,000.

Table 1: The contents of the food relief kit from Thai RC

No.	Items	Unit	Qty
1	Rice (5kg)	bag	1
2	Instant noodle	pack	30
3	Canned rice	can	6
4	Canned mackerel in tomato sauce	can	6
5	Canned mackerel in chili sauce	can	6
6	Pickle	can	6
7	Canned chili paste	can	2
8	Canned eggs with chicken	can	6
9	Instant chocolate beverage	pack	1
10	Household medicine	set	1

No.	Items	Unit	Qty
11	Flashlight with battery	set	1
12	Candle	pc	2
13	Lighter	pc	1
14	Mosquito repellent spray (30ml)	bottle	1
15	Salt (400 gm)	bag	1
16	Garbage bag (30'x40')	pc	6
17	Garbage bag (18'x20')	pc	6
18	Clotrimazole cream (10gm)	tube	1
19	Plastic bag	bag	1
20	Medicine (CPM, Antacid tab, ORS powder, bandage)	set	1

Table 2: The contents of the Hygiene kits from Korean RC

No.	Items	Unit	Qty
1	Body soap (100 g)	bars	12
2	Laundry soap (250 g)	bars	5
3	Toothpaste (120 g)	pcs	3
4	Toothbrush	pcs	3
5	Disposable Razor	pcs	5
6	Sanitary pads (medium)	pack	6
7	Toilet paper (12 rolls)	pack	1
8	Bath towel (1,300x700 mm)	pcs	2



Lao Red Cross prepares items for distribution. (Photo: IFRC)

Through bilateral support to LRC, German Red Cross (GRC) has assisted the Shelter component of the Emergency Appeal (EA), under which tarpaulins and shelter tool kits were given to 1,000 families, along with the shelter orientation. Although the EA initially targeted 1,500 households as recipients of tarpaulins and shelter tool kits, GRC and IFRC later agreed to reduce the number of the target recipients of tarpaulins and shelter tool kits under the EA from 1,500 to 500 households. GRC agreed to lead the implementation of these distribution together with providing shelter orientation. Meanwhile, the IFRC provided logistics arrangement such as the erection of GRC warehouse tent and delivered relief goods to distribution points.

As a direct support to LRC, Thai Red Cross Society (TRCS) contributed food relief kits to 1,309 families since the beginning. Also, currently WFP and LRC plan for the collaboration of the food

distribution which will cover the EA targets of 1,500 households. Therefore, the target beneficiaries of food items under the EA has been reduced from 1,500 to 500 households. Such target has already been achieved.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The operation has mobilized a number of RDRT members within the RCRC Movement such as the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) Regional Office in Bangkok, the IFRC Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Bangkok, and IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO).



Families from Don Muang Village were provided with hygiene kits (Photo: IFRC)

Table 3: List of the surge capacity deployment

No.	Function	Deployed number	Source
1	Operations Manager	3	APRO 1, CCST 1, Surge 1
2	Communications	3	Surge 1, RDRT 1, CCST 1
3	Relief	3	RDRT1, bilateral 2
4	WASH	3	RDRT1, bilateral 2
5	Relief & coordination	1	RDRT (ICRC) 1
6	Logistics	4	APRO 1, Surge 1, ICRC 1, RDRT 1
7	Finance	2	CCST 2
8	Cash	2	CCST 1, APRO 1
9	Reporting	1	CCST 1
10	Coordination	2	CCST 2
Total		24	APRO 3, CCST 8, Surge 3, RDRT 5 (including 1 ICRC), bilateral 4 and ICRC 1

German Red Cross (GRC) and Swiss Red Cross (SRC) have been present in the country to provide their support to the operation. For instance, GRC Shelter delegate worked with LRC and provided technical support to the host national society in terms of both shelter technical expertise and project management experience. In addition, the GRC also regularly attended Shelter Cluster on behalf of LRC and coordinated with the cluster members on the same matter.

SRC has been particularly interested in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH) aspect and attended the WASH Cluster meetings on behalf of LRC. SRC committed its support by providing one water purification unit (AP700) directly to LRC and has shared the design of the household latrines and its bill of quantities as the reference for the EA operation.

As of 28 December 2018, 93 per cent of the EA budget has been covered by the hard pledges from donors, largely from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Such contribution is much appreciated by LRC as this is the country's largest calamity in its history, the magnitude of which the country could not have anticipated.

Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

During the reporting period, IFRC Cash expertise conducted cash feasibility study and liaised with the cash working group member such as WFP, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) as well as several other financial institutions. The discussion has been shared with the cash working group which is under Early Recovery cluster.

WFP and LRC plan to work together for the food distribution. WFP has submitted the proposal of the activities which include food delivery by WFP and distribution by LRC. The target population for the distribution will include the target recipients specified in the EA.

Humanitarian Country Team published [UN Information Bulletin No. 5](#) on 2 November 2018 which shows the key findings of post disaster needs assessment (PDNA). The Bulletin provides good secondly source of information which is being used as basis for the revision of the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

LRC and IFRC conducted planning workshop for the recovery phase at the end of October 2018, followed by a joint field assessment which was conducted at the beginning of November.

The planning workshop was an opportunity to discuss and update the needs of the beneficiaries three months after the disaster and compared between the actual needs and EPoA activities which had been planned three months ago. The workshop participants included LRC HQ technical staff who have been involved in the operation from its onset, LRC Attapeu chapter staff and IFRC (Acting Head of CCST, PGI Officer and Surge Operations Manager). The topics covered shelter, livelihood, health, WASH, DRR and PGI. At the end of the one-week workshop, the participants identified their respective activities and took part in the field assessment to review whether or not these activities are still relevant for the current situation.

The field assessment was divided into two stages, including the preparation and the strategy development stage, and the actual field assessment stage. The preparation stage checked the contents of the proposed activities at the recovery phase, finalised the questionnaires and strategies of the assessment such as the creation of three teams and assigned for the separate task which were household interview, group discussion, and checked the condition of the water & sanitation facilities of the school and community. During the assessment stage, sector leads spent one day in each target area, namely, Tamayod, Pindong, Donbok, and Donbok-Hasyao.

The outcome of the assessment was discussed at LRC HQ to ensure the planned recovery activities correspond to the needs on the ground. The timeframe and budget of these activities were also discussed, which has become the fundamental source of the revised EPoA.

At the same time the key findings of the PDNA is also considered for this revision. The revised EPoA is taking into account Lao Government's goal for its recovery plan, and tries to match the activities, while addressing the gaps.

Target Areas

Following the assessment, LRC has identified the four areas which consist of 11 villages as their primary targets.

Table 4: Target areas and villages

No.	Areas	Village		Damaged households	Affected people	Affected men	Affected women
1	Tamayod	1	Heenland	188	647	335	312
		2	Tamayod	89	440	223	217
2	Pindong	3	Samong tai	89	336	172	164
		4	Pindong	107	459	230	229
3	Donbok	5	Tharsengchan	181	924	485	439
		6	Donmuang	75	340	169	171
		7	Khokkong	106	451	194	257
		8	Tharouan	890	3,945	2,019	1,926
		9	Donbok	343	1,552	807	745
4	Dongbak-Hasyao	10	Mai	189	780	288	492
		11	Tharheen	192	895	452	443
Total				2,449	10,769	5,374	5,395

Currently, the Government of Laos has categorized its targets into: 1) totally damaged villages (six villages); 2) partially damaged villages (seven); and minor damaged villages (six). Altogether, there are 19 villages affected by the floods. For the first category, the government is currently listing the number of sites for construction of permanent shelters, unconditional cash distribution, reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools, etc. In this connection, LRC is directing its assistance towards villages listed under the second and third categories.

However, considering the long process for disbursement of unconditional cash distribution by the government, it was decided that the cash support will be granted to the “totally damaged village” group which is deemed most in need of cash support.

Operation Risk Assessment

Lao RC has recently identified the target areas internally, hence it requires proper dialogue and coordination with provincial and municipality governments as well as each of the village leaders. In the meantime, coordination with humanitarian implementing partners is imperative to ensure no duplication in the support.

The delay in reissuing ID card for beneficiaries will impact on the beneficiary registration and validation when it comes to recovery interventions. It requires intensive collaboration and cooperation with local authorities to avoid any mistake and double registration and support.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The revised EPoA continues to target the needs of 7,500 people (1,500 households) of the most vulnerable affected communities, and to maintain the timeframe for the implementation of the activities which will end by January 2020. The recovery phase focus upon the support for shelter, livelihood and basic needs, health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

Areas of focus

The following areas of focus are part of the strategy for the recovery phase:


- 1. Shelter:** 500 partially damaged houses will be repaired either through the provision of construction materials or conditioned cash grant intervention. The selection of the beneficiaries should be conducted by the community using the criteria which are decided by LRC to ensure the community engagement and accountability approach. The community will also select local maintenance services with experience in construction works. LRC local engineer will provide orientation and training on building safe shelters. **At the same time, the operation will identify some schools which need to repair work.**
- 2. Livelihoods and basic needs:** The government decided to provide cash support (LAK 100,000 (CHF 11)/ person / month) as monthly allowance plus LAK 5,000 (CHF 0.50) / person / day for food support. Altogether the government's cash support comes to around LAK 250,000 (CHF 29) / person / month to people residing in camps and temporary shelter residences whose houses were totally damaged. However, the field assessment found that the cash distribution by the government was delayed, and many residents have not received the cash yet. The assessment also suggested that LAK 150,000 (CHF 17)/person/month would be more sufficient to enable them to procure some essential items and services. Therefore, there are two levels of cash grant being proposed, namely, LAK 600,000 (CHF 69) for family up to four members, and LAK 900,000 (CHF 103) for family with more than four members. As a result, at least 1,464 households will be targeted for this unconditional cash grant.

In addition, the recovery phase also tries to support income generating activities. Since the majority of the affected people are farmers, but there is no farmland nearby to the temporary shelters, they are forced to consider alternative jobs. LRC intends to provide CHF 300, in cash or in kind, to maximum of 500 households who come up with a business plan. If several people propose some particular jobs, LRC will coordinate with a local authority to provide vocational trainings where relevant.

- 3. Health:** Health sensitization and community-based messaging on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) will be given to communities and schools. Both ECV and CBHFA trainings will be given to chapter staff, volunteers and teachers who will then conduct awareness raising activities in four targeted areas and three schools. There are several on-going Psychosocial Support (PSS) being done by other humanitarian agencies. Therefore, all PSS activities under the revised EPoA have been replaced with training session for volunteers on PSS during the recovery phase which will start from January 2019 onwards. In addition, the rehabilitation of community health facilities has been planned under the government plan of action. Therefore, this activity has been removed from the operation.

4. **WASH:** The field assessment has identified three schools whose water and sanitation facilities need to be rehabilitated, which can be done by local workers. The assessment also suggested that the rehabilitation of household latrines is more preferable than the rehabilitation of the community latrines. As a result, the EA WASH activities were modified for the recovery phase to focus the rehabilitation of latrines at household-level instead of the community level. The number of targets remains at 500 as the original targets. LRC will hire an engineer to assist in designing, monitoring and supervising the construction. Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) in the community, and an adapted version in schools, will also be conducted after the training of the chapter staff, teachers and volunteers. The team will translate and adapt the IFRC WASH guidelines for hygiene promotion in emergency operations and the Children Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) methodology in Lao language. To ensure good hygiene practices from the population, a top up of hygiene kit items consisting of consumables¹ will be provided to 500 families for a three-month period during the recovery phase. In addition, emergency WASH training has been added to the revised EPOA taking into consideration of lessons learnt during the emergency phase where four water purification units were deployed and operated by trained Lao RC staff and volunteers mobilized from neighboring provinces. Therefore, it is suggested that the WASH activities establish and train a pool of volunteers who could operate the water purification units in Attapeu to reduce operational costs in the future.
5. **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** There are a number of children and women friendly spaces set up from the beginning of the response period by several aid agencies, hence the setup of these spaces was cancelled. A total of 2,188 dignity kits were distributed to 814 households together with torchlights. PGI training for staff and volunteers was delayed due to the unavailability of the LRC PGI focal point who had been deployed for the flood response to the other provinces. Once the PGI training is completed, the implementation of child protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention will be carried out through out of the targeted four areas.
6. **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** Details of the DRR activities remains the same for the recovery phase, and the activities are expected to start at the middle of the recovery phase. Climate change awareness through Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) will be organized to sensitize the population in the communities and schools. Messaging will also encourage environmental solutions. Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) will be conducted as well to map out the vulnerable areas.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 2,500 Male: 1,225 Female: 1,275</p>	
<p>Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	1,500 (500)	500
<p>Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households provided with shelter and settlement assistance	1,500 (500)	500
# of affected households provided with a set of NFIs	1,500 (500)	500
<p>Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households provided with awareness messaging and guidance	500	0
# of schools rehabilitated	2	0
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> German RC supports LRC bilaterally for 1,000 households for shelter tool kits and 1,000 households for tarpaulins, hence IFRC has reduced the target households of shelter tool kits from 1,500 to 500 and tarpaulins 		

¹ Body soap, laundry soap, toothpaste, toothbrush, razor, sanitary pads, toilet paper, and bath towel.

from 1,500 to 500 since it would be sufficient number for the target 1,500 households in consideration of other agencies supports. Also, German RC and IFRC agreed that German RC leads the implementation of shelter tool kits and tarpaulins for the combined 1,500 households each whereas IFRC leads the logistics arrangements such as the delivery of the items and the support of the erection of German RC Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) in Sanamxay.

- The NFI kit includes the standard IFRC shelter toolkits² and tarpaulins, which were handed out along with mosquito nets. All shelter-related NFI (500 sets) were distributed at the end of October.
- IFRC has worked together with the German RC, and the Lao RC to verify the beneficiary list provided by the Lao Government and to design the selection process, registration system, and beneficiary card system.

Beneficiary selection criteria for distribution of shelter toolkits and tarpaulins:

No.	Criteria
1	Directly affected by the July 2018 flood in Attapeu and have not received any support for shelter
2	Houses got significantly / fully damaged
3	No or limited access to shelter facility
4	No relevant own resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs
5	Not receiving any equivalent support from other organizations / government
6	Belonging to a highly vulnerable group (female or child headed households, elderly, disabled, chronically ill etc.)

- Awareness raising activities and rehabilitation of damaged houses and schools are planned for the recovery phase from January 2019 onwards.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 6,690

Male: 3,278

Female: 3,412

Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households with livelihoods strengthened and restored	1,500	1,338
Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households received food assistance for basic needs	1,500	1,338
Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production and income generating activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households received conditional cash grants or in-kind assistance	500	On-going
Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households received unrestricted cash grants	1,500	On-going

Progress towards outcomes

As of October 2018, relief kits with food items have been provided by the Thai Red Cross Society as bilateral support (1,000) and by the IFRC (500) to Lao Red Cross. The EA operation has provided support in terms of logistics, warehouse management, and distribution of the relief kits to the beneficiaries.

Cash-based intervention (CBI) is underway at the time of reporting and it is expected that at least 1,464 households from 10 villages residing in Sanamxay district will be receiving direct cash grant during late January 2019. A feasibility study was conducted in September 2018 followed by a technical training for LRC staff and volunteers and beneficiary validation process which took place during 17-23 December 2018. The distribution of conditional and unconditional cash grant programme has been technically supported by the Bangkok CCST and APRO.

² Rope, handsaw, nails, shovel, hoe, mutt hoe, machete, shears, tie wire, and claw hammer



Health

People reached: 7,430

Male: 3,640

Female: 3,790

Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected population are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected people reached by emergency health services	7,500	1,673
Output 1.2: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households received mosquito nets	1,500	1,486
# of First Aid consultation done	1,190	1,190
Output 1.3: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by health sensitization messaging	7,500	1,673
Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
# of people in target population received psychosocial support (PSS)	1,190	1,190
# of volunteers trained in PSS	20	0
Output 1.6: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
# of communities received CBHFA promotion	8	0
# of volunteers trained in CBHFA	20	0
# of damaged health facilities rehabilitated	2	0

Progress towards outcomes

- The CBHFA promotion has been planned under the recovery phase which will begin in January 2019. The process will begin with CBHFA and ECV training for volunteers and other identified targets.
- Rehabilitation of damaged health facilities will no longer be implemented under the EA as the activity has been covered by the MoH and other partners.
- As of 30 October first aid consultation and PSS activities were prioritised in the village of Tamayod which is where the government has specifically assigned LRC as primary care giver due to the lack of the support by humanitarian agencies due to the isolated location. Currently, the population of Tamoyod includes the villages from Ban Hinlard who fled their village due to the flash flood. Total number of households of the two villages combined is 238 (1,190 people).
- In the recovery phase, all PSS-related activities will be replaced with a PSS training for volunteers.
- ECV training for LRC staff, volunteers and teachers in targeted schools has been identified as a priority and will be carried out during the recovery phase which starts in January 2019. In addition, ECV in targeted communities and schools will be rolling out using trained volunteers and teachers.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 4,940

Male: 2,495

Female: 2,445

WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households in target communities have reduced immediate risks of water borne and water related diseases	1,500	988
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people in target population has access to safe water	7,500	4,940
# of communities benefited from rehabilitated water facilities	4	0
# of water facilities rehabilitated	6	0
Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of sanitation facilities rehabilitated in communities and schools	6	0
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities reached for hygiene promotion activities	19	10
Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households received hygiene kit	1,500	727
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four units of AP-700 were delivered and installed in Tamoyod to supply water for two communities. Altogether, four purification units could produce average 22,500 litres per day to benefit 1,190 people. Out of the four units, two of them used to be installed at Sanamxay evacuation camp which produced 15,000 litres of water per day and benefited 3,750 people. IFRC, through LRC, has continued to provide water supply to Tomayod village from the beginning of the operation. The number of beneficiaries is limited to the Tomayod village. The other villages are being supported by other aid agencies for water supply. IFRC/LRC will continue to supply water Tomayod until the public facilities have been restored. • Four communal latrine cubicles were also installed in Tamoyod village which benefit as additional latrine facilities for 1,190 people. • Hygiene kits provided by Korean Red Cross were distributed to 727 households (2,924 people). • Cleaning day was organized in Sanamxay high school site where community members were invited to help clean the premise. • To increase accessibility to toilets in Sanamxay Evacuation Centre, one toilet which was out of order due to no water supply, was fixed. PVC pipes were installed to connect water from the clean source to supply one of the toilets. • Hygiene promotion has been provided to communities where hygiene kits have been distributed. The community members were explained about how to use the hygiene kit items. Proper hand washing, and dental hygiene maintenance have been demonstrated to the community. In addition, volunteers have been mobilized to help in the community hygiene promotion activities including cleaning the area and collecting garbage. • Based on the findings from the Field Assessments, the following activities will be carried out in the recovery phase, starting from January 2019: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in three schools, to be done by local maintenance services. 2) Rehabilitation of 500 household latrines, instead of community latrines. LRC will hire an engineer to assist in designing, monitoring and supervising the construction. 3) PHAST in the community, and an adapted version in schools, will also be conducted after the training of the chapter staff, teachers and volunteers. The team will translate and adapt the IFRC WASH guidelines for hygiene promotion in emergency operations and the CHAST methodology in Lao language. Both PHAST and CHAST materials are currently being translated by LRC. 4) To ensure the good hygiene practices from the population, a top up of hygiene kits items consisting of consumables will be provided to each of the 500 families for a three-month period during recovery phase which is from Jan 2019 onwards. Same households will receive the top-up. There's no detail yet what are the items. Items will be further assessed and decided according to the needs. 5) Emergency WASH training has been added to the revised EPOA taking into consideration of lessons learnt during the emergency phase where four water purification units were deployed and operated by trained Lao RC staff and volunteers mobilized from neighbouring provinces. Therefore, it is suggested to establish and train a pool of local volunteers who could operate the water purification units in Attapeu to reduce operational costs in the future. 		



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 4,070

Male: 1,882

Female: 2,188

Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantage and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Emergency Appeal operations address the needs of vulnerable groups to ensure equitable access to assistance	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households received dignity kit	1,500	814
% of EA activities recorded SADD data	100%	100%

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities or evacuation centres received protection or referral messaging	4	0
# of households received solar lamps	500	814

Progress towards outcomes

- In the beginning of the emergency response, Lao RC concentrated on the distribution of the donated items which are available at the chapter and included sanitary napkin, diaper, lingerie and other hygiene products.. The items were distributed to about 350 families. Distribution and procurement of those items by LRC was later suspended as it was found that other agencies were distributing similar items.
- An assessment which was jointly conducted by LRC and IFRC in early November 2018 reveals that there are still needs for consumable such as napkins or pads. Therefore, the procurement and distribution of dignity kits began during the second half of Dec 2018 where at least 2,188 kits were distributed during 26-31December 2018.
- Gender disaggregated data format has been made. Beneficiary list will be kept with data segregated by gender, age and disability. Also, during distribution of items, women, children, and people with disabilities are given priority and are called out to receive the items first.
- As part of the improvement of the camp management in Sanamxay high school camp, plastic walls were installed for 2 bathing points.
- IFRC Protection, Gender and Inclusion Officer (PGI) and LRC PGI focal person conducted field visits to discuss plan ensuring PGI is considered and implemented to a larger extent during the recovery phase. In addition, both IFRC and LRC PGI focal points participated in recovery planning process followed by a detailed assessment.
- 2,188 dignity kits were purchased and distributed to 814 households (2,188 women) during 26-31December 2018.
- It was agreed by LRC during the detailed assessment that torchlight is more user-friendly than solar lamp, which was planned under the EA. Therefore, LRC has procured and distributed 814 torchlights to 814 households (4,070 people) together with the distribution of dignity kits.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 0 (0 households)

Male: 0

Female: 0

DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to response to disaster.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of people in target communities are prepared and able to respond to disaster	2,000	0
Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of contingency plans developed among target population	4	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBDRR/SBDRR will be conducted in 4 communities and are expected to result in development of the early warning system for each community. The planning for the activities will take place in February 2019 onwards. Most activities will take place starting from the midpoint of the recovery phase. • Climate change awareness through Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) will be organized to sensitize the population in the communities and schools. Messaging will also encourage environmental solutions. • Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) will be conducted as well to map out the vulnerable areas. 		

Strategies for Implementation

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers have access to existing protection measures and policies	100%	100%

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers are insured under SOS	100%	0

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS has necessary infrastructure and systems in place	Yes	Yes

Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS members trained in emergency needs assessment	25	0

Progress towards outcomes

- Lao RC is a part of the government bodies which highlights auxiliary role rather than community-driven activities. Hence, there are limited number and scope of work for the volunteers. Upon the start of the EA operation, the roles of volunteers have been discussed with LRC. Recruitment and orientation have been taking place since the onset of the operation and a core group of volunteers is in place to support any operational related activities. The process to insure all volunteer is ongoing. Due to the floods, most of the people lost their ID cards which made it difficult to register the volunteers' necessary information, especially their contact addresses. Consequently, the process is taking longer time than the plan expected.
- Two MSU's have been installed to store the items at the Attapeu Chapter compound as IFRC supported warehouse whereas in Sanamxay as German RC supported warehouse. IFRC warehouse works as the main warehouse and German warehouse is used as a hub warehouse in the targeted areas.
- IT equipment have been dispatched from CCST Bangkok to support the operation.
- Two VRP vehicles have arrived in Vientiane and the registration is being processed.
- The premise of the LRC Chapter has been improved to accommodate the warehouse and loading of items. The front yard of the chapter is planned for the improvement work.
- One LRC staff participated in the RDRT training in Sri Lanka during 8-12 October.
- As the priority is given to distributing relief items and services to the affected population, the operation has yet to begin providing technical support/training to NS regarding emergency needs assessment or on Implementing Preparedness for Effective Response (PER).

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is endured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies	Minimum 5%	99%
IFRC engage in inter-agency coordination at the country level	Yes, Shelter Cluster	Yes
Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RDRT deployed	Minimum 3	8
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
NS is compliant with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance	Yes	Yes
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% compliance with IFRC logistics procedures	100%	100%
Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of operations involving international humanitarian system supported by IFRC	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During emergency phase, IFRC attended Early Recovery Cluster, Logistics Cluster, Health and Education Cluster. Also, German RC participated in Shelter Cluster while Swiss RC attended WASH cluster on behalf of LRC and IFRC. • Two RDRT communications, three RDRT Relief, two RDRT WASH, and one RDRT relief and coordination have been deployed so far. The second rotation of RDRT Health and RDRT WASH has been dispatched through a bilateral support by TRCS. Since Lao and Thai languages have similarity and they can communicate without major language barriers, TRCS has supported the majority of the deployed members. • At the beginning, the Regional office in Kuala Lumpur deployed their Logistics Coordinator to Lao RC Attapeu chapter which is the frontline of the operation immediately and make sure the rules and regulations of IFRC logistics, procurement and fleet. Then Surge Logistic delegate took over its role and maintains the task. • CCST Bangkok have also deployed its personnel to support in the areas of Finance already and plan to deploy HR as well. Thanks to the deployed Finance Manager, reconciliation of financial transaction has been resolved. • Lao RC has assigned and additional recruited several staff to support the operation such as an operation officer, a finance officer, a support service officer and two drivers. There is ongoing recruitment of a construction engineer to assist the operation with recovery and rehabilitation activities. • The CCST DRR Officer has been designated as the Field Coordinator for the operation, regularly working together with technical support from the CCST PGI Officer and PMER and Communications Officer, while the Acting Head of CCST is in charge of overall management and coordination with the LRC management team. The new Operation Manager has been recruited and will begin his duty in early February 2019 with continued support from CCST Bangkok. 		
Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced	Yes	Yes
Output S2.2.1: In the context of large-scale emergencies the IFRC, ICRC, and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RCRC coordination meetings	5 per week	5
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is observed that the implementation of this Appeal has been receiving solid collaboration and cooperation with PNSs in the country- German RC and Swiss RC as well as Thai RC. It is also worth to mention that the IFRC provided logistics support aspect such as the transportation of the shelter items and erection of German RC MSU while the German RC run its bilateral shelter intervention support with Lao RC. • Due to language commonalities, RDRT deployment was mainly from Thai RC and ICRC Bangkok Office (one logistics and RDRT Relief and Coordination). It is reported that all RDRT deployment has provided significant 		

capacity building and coaching to Lao RC team on various technical expertise including on the job trainings to Lao RC staff, volunteers and local residents.		
Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	Yes	Yes
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of media log is kept and shared on a monthly basis	1	1
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of detailed assessment report is produced	1	1
# of final external evaluation of the operation is conducted	1	N/A
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several social media posts have been published on Facebook and Twitter. A social media video message was post on IFRC Twitter and Facebook on 23 August to mark one month after the dam collapse. The day the water came: Laos dam collapse one month on was published on IFRC page on 23 August. A web story and a video message to commemorate three months after the incident was published on IFRC media platforms during the last week of October 2018. 		
Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Work in planning and reporting to ensure effective accountability internally and externally	Yes	Yes
Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Reporting deadlines are respected	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation Update no.1 was published on 24 August followed by no.2 which was issued on 01 November 2018, three months after the incident. 		
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of operations in accordance to established guidelines	100%	N/A
Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of compliance with IFRC financial procedures	100%	100%
Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of updated security guidelines produced before third month	1	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit of APRO and CCST Bangkok management helped to establish and consolidate the structure of Lao Operation. Also, the management discussed with on the issue of status agreement with the Lao Government in which the formalization process has begun. CCST Bangkok Finance Manager and Finance Assistant provided significant financial management orientation to LRC team. Since the existing Security guidelines is still valid for the current situation, there has not yet been an update. 		

D. BUDGET

Detailed expenditure as of 30 November 2018 is outlined in the attached interim financial report

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for Information Bulletin

Click [here](#) for Emergency Appeal

Click [here](#) for EPoA

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLA005 - Laos - Flash Floods

Timeframe: 26 Jul 18 to 31 Jan 20

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Jul 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-11	Programme	MDRLA005
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2020/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		2,084,052				2,084,052	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		99,556				99,556	
Australian Red Cross		667				667	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		24,772				24,772	
Danish Red Cross		75,000				75,000	
European Commission - DG ECHO		227,230				227,230	
Facebook		96,974				96,974	
Intercontinental Hotels Groups(IHG)		14,920				14,920	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund		92,349				92,349	
Italian Red Cross		39,497				39,497	
Japanese Red Cross Society		88,843				88,843	
Luxembourg Government		288,302				288,302	
New Zealand Government		66,050				66,050	
Red Cross of Monaco		17,075				17,075	
Spanish Government		56,982				56,982	
Spanish Red Cross		4,451				4,451	
Swedish Red Cross		5,617				5,617	
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)		106,717				106,717	
Swiss Government		300,000				300,000	
Swiss Red Cross		100,000				100,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society		11,187				11,187	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		90,511				90,511	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		288,302				288,302	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		489,286				489,286	
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (from Chile Government*)		48,443				48,443	
C1. Cash contributions		2,632,730				2,632,730	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Australian Red Cross		10,265				10,265	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		41,727				41,727	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		51,992				51,992	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		2,684,722				2,684,722	
D. Total Funding = B +C		2,684,722				2,684,722	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		2,684,722				2,684,722	
E. Expenditure		-488,743				-488,743	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,195,979				2,195,979	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLA005 - Laos - Flash Floods

Timeframe: 26 Jul 18 to 31 Jan 20

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Jul 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-11	Programme	MDRLA005
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2020/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,084,052			2,084,052		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	33,600		39,668			39,668	-6,068	
Shelter - Transitional	186,200						186,200	
Construction - Facilities	40,000		3,891			3,891	36,109	
Clothing & Textiles	3,750		4,377			4,377	-627	
Food	0						0	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	49,520		76,603			76,603	-27,083	
Medical & First Aid	166,800						166,800	
Teaching Materials	23,100						23,100	
Utensils & Tools	0						0	
Other Supplies & Services	124,000						124,000	
Cash Disbursement	200,000		200			200	199,800	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	826,970		124,739			124,739	702,231	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	10,000		1,769			1,769	8,231	
Vehicles	72,000		1,085			1,085	70,915	
Computers & Telecom	13,600						13,600	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	95,600		2,854			2,854	92,746	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	26,300		12,694			12,694	13,606	
Distribution & Monitoring	98,580		30,586			30,586	67,994	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	76,800		2,621			2,621	74,179	
Logistics Services	17,200		12,163			12,163	5,037	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	218,880		58,064			58,064	160,816	
Personnel								
International Staff	270,000		62,031			62,031	207,969	
National Staff	54,000						54,000	
National Society Staff	81,000						81,000	
Volunteers	43,880						43,880	
Total Personnel	448,880		62,031			62,031	386,849	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	35,000		3,453			3,453	31,547	
Professional Fees	4,500						4,500	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	39,500		3,453			3,453	36,047	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	103,000		1,254			1,254	101,746	
Total Workshops & Training	103,000		1,254			1,254	101,746	
General Expenditure								
Travel	108,000		71,183			71,183	36,817	
Information & Public Relations	29,300		2,485			2,485	26,815	
Office Costs	27,000		1,037			1,037	25,963	
Communications	18,000		1,371			1,371	16,629	
Financial Charges	3,500		826			826	2,674	
Other General Expenses			101			101	-101	
Shared Office and Services Costs	38,226		484			484	37,742	
Total General Expenditure	224,026		77,487			77,487	146,539	
Operational Provisions								

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRLA005 - Laos - Flash Floods

Timeframe: 26 Jul 18 to 31 Jan 20

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Jul 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-11	Programme	MDRLA005
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2020/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			2,084,052			2,084,052		
Operational Provisions			128,827			128,827	-128,827	
Total Operational Provisions			128,827			128,827	-128,827	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	127,196		29,816			29,816	97,380	
Total Indirect Costs	127,196		29,816			29,816	97,380	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			218			218	-218	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			218			218	-218	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,084,052		488,743			488,743	1,595,309	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,595,309			1,595,309		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRLA005 - Laos - Flash Floods**

Timeframe: 26 Jul 18 to 31 Jan 20

Appeal Launch Date: 26 Jul 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-11	Programme	MDRLA005
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2020/1	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	2,084,052		2,684,722	2,684,722	488,743	2,195,979	
Subtotal BL2	2,084,052		2,684,722	2,684,722	488,743	2,195,979	
GRAND TOTAL	2,084,052		2,684,722	2,684,722	488,743	2,195,979	