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Emergency Plan of Action 6 Month 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 6 month update; 17 May 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 26 July 2018 to 31 January 2019 (6 months report)
Operation start date: 26 July 2018	Operation timeframe: 18 months Expected end date: 31 January 2020
Overall operation budget: CHF 2,892,493 Total contribution: CHF 2,694,223	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 Red Cross Society of China, 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).	
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 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.	

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 were 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 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 per cent 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.



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

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. Recovery phase of the operation has begun in January 2019 and continues to target 1,500 households or 7,500 beneficiaries.

The below matrix shows the achievement made as of 31 January 2019.

Emergency Appeal (EA) activities as of 31 January 2019

No.	Contents	Households Reached	Proposed Target Households	Remarks
Distribution of food items				
1	Food relief kit (<i>see table 1 below for details</i>)	500	1,500	<p>Changed from 1,500 to 500 as Thai RC has covered the distribution of 1,000 kits.</p> <p>The EA provided 500 kits. All of which have been distributed.</p> <p>Through bilateral support from Thai Red Cross Society, additional 838 were also distributed.</p>
2	Clean water	988	1,500	<p>Under the EA, 3,750 people (750 households) in Tamoyod village were provided with clean water during September – December 2018. In addition, during the first four weeks of the operation, at least 238 households were provided with water in Sanamxay school collective site. There was no longer distribution of clean water after December 2018 as the public water supply system had been restored in the areas.</p>
Distribution of non-food items				
1	Mosquito nets	1,486	1,500	<p>The EA distributed 1,486 units of mosquito nets which were from Australian Red Cross' in-kind contribution to the Appeal. The remaining stock of 14 are in the warehouse and will be distributed when need arises.</p>
2	Hygiene kits (<i>in-kind support by Korean RC**, see table 2 below for details</i>)	2,203	1,500	<p>All 1,500+703 households were provided with hygiene kits which were sent by the Korean RC as in-kind support to the EA (2,280 in total). The remaining 77 hygiene kits will be further distributed if the needs arise.</p>
3	Tarpaulins	1,265	1,500	<p>Changed from 1,500 to 500 as German Red Cross distributed 1,000 tarps.</p> <p>The EA has so far distributed tarpaulins to 1,265 families despite having reduced the target households to 500. Each household received either one or two tarpaulins depending on the needs.</p> <p>The distributed tarps came from IFRC stock (1,135 units) and in-kind support from the Australian RC (575 units)</p> <p>German RC, through its bilaterally support to Lao RC, distributed tarpaulins to 1,000 additional households.</p>
4	Shelter Tool Kits (STK)	500	1,500	<p>Changed from 1,500 to 500 as German Red Cross distributed 1,000 STKs.</p> <p>500 STKs from IFRC and 1,000 from German Red Cross were all distributed.</p>
5	School items	0	1,500	<p>Deprioritised due to the support by other humanitarian actors</p>
6	Dignity kits	814	1,500	<p>Changed from 1,500 households to 814 households</p> <p>Through direct donations, 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.</p>
7	Solar lamps	814	1,500	<p>500 but changed from solar lamp to torchlights</p> <p>The hygiene kits that had already been distributed included torchlights with batteries (refer to the above section "Dignity kits"). 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</p>

				that torchlights are cost effective and available at the local market.
8	Unconditional cash distribution	1,464	1,500 but changed to 1,464 in accordance with the current number of the totally damaged households who live in camps and transitional shelters.	A total of 1,464 households have received the unconditional cash grants during 14 to 17 January 2019. There were two levels of cash grant, namely, LAK 600,000 (CHF 69) distributed to a household with up to four members, and LAK 900,000 (CHF 103) to a household with more than four members.
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 bilaterally.

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

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

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

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

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



Distribution of dignity kits and torchlights to 814 households in December 2018. (Photo: Lao Red Cross)

Through bilateral support to LRC, German Red Cross (GRC) assisted the Shelter component of the Emergency Appeal (EA) during the emergency phase, under which tarpaulins and shelter tool kits were given to 1,000 families, along with the shelter orientation. With the above distribution by GRC, IFRC later reduced the number of its own target recipients of tarpaulins and shelter tool kits under the EA from 1,500 to 500 households, while maintaining the number of beneficiaries at 1,500 households. GRC agreed to lead the implementation of these distribution together with providing shelter orientation. 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. During January 2019, LRC has completed food distribution, in collaboration with WFP, to 5,398 people (1,085 households) in seven villages (Sompoy, Pindong, Nongkhae, Phonsad, Had-Oudomsay, Saydonkhong and Tamoyod) under Sanamxay district. Therefore, the target beneficiaries of food items under the EA has been reduced from 1,500 to 500 households which has already been achieved.



Recipient of cash distribution uses the grant to buy meat from the market. (Photo: Lao Red Cross)

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).

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 and coordination	1	RDRT (ICRC) 1
6	Logistics	5	APRO 1, Surge 1, ICRC 1, RDRT 2
7	Finance	2	CCST 2
8	Cash	2	CCST 1, APRO 1
9	Reporting	1	CCST 1
10	Coordination	2	CCST 2
Total		25	APRO 3, CCST 8, Surge 3, RDRT 6 (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 (AP 700CL) 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 31 January 2019, 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, Tamoyod, Pindong, Donbok, and Donbok-Hadyao.

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 Post-disaster needs assessment \(PDNA\)](#) 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 for the Recovery Phase Operation

The interventions under the Emergency Appeal operation will focus on assisting people that are residing outside of the temporary shelters. This is due to the fact that people residing in the shelters are primary targets for direct support by the Lao Government and majority of the aid agencies. 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	Tamoyod	1 Hinlad	188	647	335	312
		2 Tamoyod	89	440	223	217
2	Pindong	3 Samong tai	89	336	172	164
		4 Pindong	107	459	230	229
3	Donbok	5 Thasaengchan	181	924	485	439
		6 Donmuang	75	340	169	171
		7 Khokkong	106	451	194	257
		8 Tha-ouan	890	3,945	2,019	1,926
		9 Donbok	343	1,552	807	745
4	Dongbak-Hadyao	10 Mai	189	780	288	492
		11 Thahin	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.

For the cash-based intervention completed in January 2019, 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.

Slow process in restoring farmlands has resulted in numbers of affected families having to spend longer time without jobs. This is due to the severity of the damage, the scale of the affected areas, and the long-term recovery planning process of the government. Families with children lack the means to afford basic necessities or to send their children to school., interventions which will create longer-term impacts (e.g. conditional cash grants, DRR training) have been planned for the recovery period (see more details in the section below "Operational Strategy").

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, as categorized by the Lao Government, will be repaired either through the provision of construction materials or conditioned cash grant intervention based on the needs assessment to be conducted in March 2019. The selection of the beneficiaries has been 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. First distribution of cash grants was conducted during 14 to 17 January 2019. A total of 6,127 people (1,464 households) were able to make use of the grants to obtain necessary items such as meat for cooking and bicycles for their transportation.

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, the rehabilitation of community health facilities has been removed from the operation.
- 4. WASH:** The field assessment has identified three schools where water and sanitation facilities need to be rehabilitated by commissioned local workers. The assessment also suggested that the rehabilitation of household latrines is more preferable than the rehabilitation of 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 at the community level. The number of targets remains at 500 as the original target. LRC will recruit an engineer who will 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 into Lao language.


To ensure good hygiene practices from the population, a top up of hygiene kit items¹ 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

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

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</p> <p>Male: 1,225</p> <p>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:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f0e68c;"> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Target</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of households with safe and adequate shelter and settlements</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,500 (500)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	# of households with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	1,500 (500)	500			
	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:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f0e68c;"> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Target</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of affected households provided with shelter and settlement assistance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of affected households provided with a set of NFIs</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	# of affected households provided with shelter and settlement assistance	500	500	# of affected households provided with a set of NFIs	500	500
	Target	Actual								
# of affected households provided with shelter and settlement assistance	500	500								
# of affected households provided with a set of NFIs	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:	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #f0e68c;"> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Target</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of affected households provided with awareness messaging and guidance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td># of schools rehabilitated</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	# of affected households provided with awareness messaging and guidance	500	0	# of schools rehabilitated	3	0
	Target	Actual								
# of affected households provided with awareness messaging and guidance	500	0								
# of schools rehabilitated	3	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 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 establishing warehouse hub at Attapeu chapter by utilizing IFRC donated Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) and supported with the erection of German RC 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. 										

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

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 March 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	Ongoing

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	1,464

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.

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 to 23 December 2018. A total of 6,127 people (3,172 males and 2,955 females) from 1,464 households in 10 villages under Sanamxay district have received the unconditional cash grants during 14 to 17 January 2019. Selection of beneficiaries for conditional cash grants is also ongoing. The distribution of conditional and unconditional cash grant programme has been technically supported by the Bangkok CCST and APRO.



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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# 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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of communities received CBHFA promotion	8	0
# of volunteers trained in CBHFA	20	0
# of damaged health facilities rehabilitated	2	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CBHFA promotion has been planned under the recovery phase which will begin in May 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 2018, first aid consultation and PSS activities were prioritised in the village of Tamoyod 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 Hinlad 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 starting in May 2019. In addition, ECV in targeted communities and schools will be rolled out by trained volunteers and teachers. The preliminary discussion with the district health official has been done and eight villages have been selected (Khokkong, Thaouan, Donmuang, Donbok, Pindong, Tamoyod, Hadoudomsay, and Sompoy) as areas for implementations of ECV training. 		



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 4,940

Male: 2,495

Female: 2,445

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 (households)	500	0
# of sanitation facilities rehabilitated in schools	3	0
Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and sue 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

- 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, continued to provide water supply to Tamoyod village from the beginning of the operation until January 2019. The number of beneficiaries was limited to Tamoyod village. The other villages are being supported by other aid agencies for water supply. IFRC and LRC ended the production of clean water through AP-700 in December 2018³ after the public facilities had 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 field assessments, the following activities will be carried out in the recovery phase, starting from January 2019:
 - 1) Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in three schools, to be done by local maintenance services that will be recruited.
 - 2) Rehabilitation of 500 household latrines, instead of community latrines. LRC will recruit 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 into Lao language. Both PHAST and CHAST materials are currently being translated by LRC.
 - 4) To ensure good hygiene practices among the affected population, a top up of hygiene kit items consisting of consumables will be provided to 500 families for a three-month period during recovery phase from January 2019 onwards. Same households will receive the top-up. Items to be distributed will depend on the assessed 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

³ Date updated from previous Operation Update n° 4 after verification.

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	814	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 torchlights	500	814
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 December 2018 where at least 2,188 kits were distributed during 26 to 31 December 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. In October 2018, 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 to 31 December 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. 		

 <p>Disaster Risk Reduction People reached: 0 (0 households) Male: 0 Female: 0</p>		
DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to response to disaster.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# 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		

- 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

- In its role as auxiliary to the Government of Lao PDR, LRC's contribution to community-driven activities have been mainly supplementary. As a result, LRC has 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, one at the Attapeu Chapter compound as IFRC supported warehouse whereas one in Sanamxay as German RC supported field warehouse. IFRC warehouse works as the main warehouse and German warehouse is used as a field 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 to 12 October 2018.
- 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).
- The emergency needs assessment training for NS members will be done in the second half of 2019 as priority is given to completing recovery interventions before the monsoon season starts (around June).

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%	50%
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 meetings of Early Recovery Cluster, Logistics partners, 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. The surge logistics delegate continued logistics on-the-job (OTJ) training for the Attapeu chapter staff and volunteer as well as implemented at the chapter Logic software to ensure proper warehouse management and reporting for this operation. 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 recruited several staff to support the operation such as an operation officer, a finance officer, an engineer (for Shelter-related activities), a support service officer, and two drivers. 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. LRC has been supported by IFRC in adapting its procurement process to be in line with IFRC's logistic procedures. As LRC's procurement process is different from that of IFRC's, close supervision and guidance is required from IFRC to ensure that LRC complies with the logistic procedures. LRC has shown improvement in following IFRC procedures. However, as it is still required to produce a separate set of paperwork to comply with its own procedures, the process becomes lengthier than anticipated. 		
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 in Sanamxay 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, photo gallery (1 and 2) and a video message to commemorate three months after the incident was published on IFRC media platforms during the last week of October 2018. Messages, photos and videos were shared with Red Cross Red Crescent and other partners. 		
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 to 3 have been published, one month, three months, and five months respectively 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 31 January 2019 is outlined in the interim financial report at the end of the document.



Click for

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Revised Emergency Plan of Action](#)
- [Previous appeals and updates](#)

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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.**

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/03	Operation	MDRLA005
Budget Timeframe	2018-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Apr 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLA005 - Laos - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 26 Jul 2018 to 31 Jan 2020; appeal launch date: 26 Jul 2018

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	71,000
AOF2 - Shelter	834,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	391,000
AOF4 - Health	287,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	288,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	99,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	320,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	536,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	67,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	2,893,000
Donor Response* as per 30 Apr 2019	2,710,373
Appeal Coverage	93.69%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	81,055	0	81,055
AOF2 - Shelter	648,189	192,807	455,382
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	406,365	172,582	233,783
AOF4 - Health	170,365	28,468	141,897
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	417,756	48,693	369,062
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	64,431	1,742	62,690
AOF7 - Migration	44,440	46,662	-2,222
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	290,436	74,543	215,893
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	348,610	159,685	188,926
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	147,745	17,372	130,372
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	74,608	12,555	62,053
Grand Total	2,694,000	755,109	1,938,891

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,694,223
Expenditure	-755,109
Closing Balance	1,939,114
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,939,114

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	400,000	Reimbursed :	400,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/03	Operation	MDRLA005
Budget Timeframe	2018-2020	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Apr 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRLA005 - Laos - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 26 Jul 2018 to 31 Jan 2020; appeal launch date: 26 Jul 2018

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	99,556				99,556		
Australian Red Cross	667	10,265			10,932		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	24,772				24,772		
Danish Red Cross	75,000				75,000		
European Commission - DG ECHO	226,803				226,803		
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	39,941				39,941		
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	5,756				5,756		
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government*)	106,578				106,578		
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 Gov	90,511				90,511		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	288,302				288,302		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	489,286	41,727			531,013		
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme (fron	48,443				48,443		
Western Union Foundation	9,484				9,484		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,642,231	51,992	0	0	2,694,223	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,694,223	0	