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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Lao People's Democratic Republic: Flash Floods



Emergency appeal n° MDRLA005	GLIDE n° FF-2018-000118-LAO
EPoA update n° 5 ; 4 September 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 26 July 2018 to 30 June 2019
Operation start date: 26 July 2018	Operation timeframe: 18 months Expected end date: 31 January 2020
Overall operation budget: CHF 2,892,493 (94 % covered as of 26 June 2019)	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 Society, Red Cross of Monaco, 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); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Western Union Foundation 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.	

This operations update is mainly to inform on implementation progress and the published second revised EPoA. The EPoA was revised based on the evolution of the needs of the affected population as well as support from other actors. The revision includes activities planned and targeting in the recovery phase of 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. 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 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 US\$ 147 million, while the total loss added up to US\$ 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 to be focusing on Attapeu flash flood response and recovery.

Summary of the 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.

During 14-25 March 2019, LRC Headquarters and Attapeu provincial branch carried out series of assessments on the existing needs of the affected communities in 12 villages of Attapeu Province which were recommended by the district government as priority areas. LRC also did the final beneficiaries verification in the third week of April 2019 following the mechanism of door to door survey. The assessment and survey led to the identification of 315 households that need shelter repairs, and 519 households that will be provided with latrine rehabilitation (latrine construction or repairment) during the recovery phase of the operation. The team also selected 557 households those need livelihood support specifically Pig rearing (for 123 families), Poultry farming (for 431 families) and kitchen gardening (for 03 families). In addition, LRC also conducted a lesson learned workshop to review the effectiveness of their emergency response during the first six months after the flash floods occurred in July 2018.

The below matrix shows the achievement made as of 30 June 2019. It should be noted that activities completed under the Relief phase of the operation have been adjusted based on the support provided by other actors as well as evolving priorities of the affected population. Variances to the intended targets is explained in the “Remarks” section of the matrix. This matrix captures the activities completed during the initial relief phase.

It should be noted that the operational areas (district and province) which are being targeted in the Recovery phase experience seasonal rains annually from May onwards, which restricts access and therefore implementation. During the reporting period the focus has been on preparation for implementation, including verification assessment, beneficiary targeting, operational risk mapping, procurement required for the implementation of the activities that are remaining; as well as training of staff and volunteers (SGBV and WASH). As per the schedule prepared for the Recovery phase that implementation will commence from September to December 2019 once the conditions have improved. This remains in line with the Emergency Appeal timeframe; however close and continuous monitoring of the situation will be undertaken by the LRC on consultation with IFRC should this situation change. Refer to the “operational risk assessment” section for more information on the challenges experienced and anticipated.

Emergency Appeal (EA) activities (for Relief phase) as of 30 June 2019:

Emergency Appeal (EA) activities

No.	Contents	Supported Households	Proposed Target Households	Remarks
Distribution of food items				
1	Relief kit (<i>see table 1 below for details</i>)	500	Changed from 1,500 to 500	The EA provided 500 kits. All of which have been distributed. Through bilateral support from Thai Red Cross Society, additional 838 were also distributed.
2	Clean water	988	1,500	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.
Distribution of household items				
1	Mosquito nets	1,486	1,500	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.
2	Hygiene kits <i>(in-kind support by Korean RC**, see table 2 below for details)</i>	2,203	1,500	All 1,500+703 households were provided with hygiene kits which were sent by the Korean RC as in-kind support to the EA (2,144 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.	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. The distributed tarps came from IFRC stock (1,135 units) and in-kind support from the Australian RC (575 units) German RC, through its bilaterally support to LRC, distributed tarpaulins to 1,000 additional households.
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	814	Changed from 1,500 households to 814 households	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.
7	Solar lamps	814	500 but changed from solar lamp to torchlights	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 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 14-17 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.
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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

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 distributions 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. 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).



Lao Red Cross Attapeu branch staff were given training on Emergency WASH during 27-28 June 2019 (Photo: Lao Red Cross)

Table 3: List of the surge capacity deployment

No.	Function	Deployed number	Source
1	Operations Manager	4	APRO 1, CCST 1, Surge 2

No.	Function	Deployed number	Source
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	6	APRO 1, Surge 2, 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		27	APRO 3, CCST 8, Surge 4, 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 (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 30 June 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 experts conducted a cash feasibility study and liaised with the cash working group members in country, such as, WFP, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) as well as several financial institutions. The findings of the assessment were shared with the cash working group which sits under the Early Recovery cluster.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

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 03 (three) months after the disaster and compared between the actual needs and EPoA activities which had been planned 03 (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 these activities are still relevant for the current situation or not.



April 2019: Villagers show the assessment team their farmland still buried under mud nine months after the dam collapse. (Photo: Lao Red Cross).

The field assessment was divided into 02 (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 03 (three) teams and assigned the separate task which were household interview, group discussion and to check the condition of the water & sanitation facilities of the school and community. During the assessment stage, sector leads spent 01 (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 became as the fundamental source of the first revised EPoA.

At the same time the key findings of the Post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) were also considered for this revision. The revised EPoA took into account Lao Government's goal for its recovery plan and tried to match the activities, while addressing the gaps.

During 15-25 March 2019, LRC carried out an assessment for 1,936 households in 12 (twelve) villages: Khokkong, Thaouan, Donmuang, Donbok, Pindong, Tamoyod, Hinlad, Had-Oudomsay, Sompoy, Hadyao, Tangao and Hinsombat, under Samamxay district. These 12 (twelve) villages were identified following the beneficiary selection process which was done in discussion with the provincial and district government. LRC also did the final beneficiaries verification in the third week of April 2019 following the mechanism of door to door survey.

The assessment and survey resulted in further narrow down the number of target beneficiaries for shelter repairment to 315 households and Latrines to 519 households (i.e. latrine construction for 456 households and latrine repairment for 63 households) spread over 10 villages: Thaouan, Donmuang, Donbok, Pindong, Tamoyod, Had-Oudomsay, Sompoy, Hadyao, Tangao and Hinsombat. The assessment also identified 557 households those need livelihood support specifically Pig rearing (for 123 families), Poultry farming (for 431 families) and kitchen gardening (for 03 families).



SGBV Prevention and Child Protection training conducted for Lao Red Cross volunteers in Attapeu during 2-4 May 2019 (Photo: Lao Red Cross)

In addition, the assessment team also selected the underneath villages/schools following consultation with District officials and concerned village leaders for the activities mentioned below:

Activity	Village/school	Remarks
Rehabilitation of water facilities in the community	Don Maung	Repair of 09 (nine) boreholes, set up new water tanks and connection with electric water pumps.
	Don Bok	Repair of existing water facilities in 01 (one) point and connection with electric water pump.
Rehabilitation of water facilities in the school	NonHin Primary school and HinSom Bath Primary school	Boring of new Boreholes, set up new water tanks and connection with electric water pumps.
	HadOudomxay Primary school and HadYao Primary school	Set up new water tanks and connection with electric water pumps.
Rehabilitation of school classrooms	PinDong Primary school and HinSom Bath Primary school	Repair roof, ceiling and wall including painting work.
Rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in the schools	HadOudamxay Primary school and HadYao Primary school	Construction of 03 (three) unit cubical latrines and set up of new hand washing facilities.

Target Areas for the Recovery Phase Operation

The interventions under the Emergency Appeal operation would 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. The EA recover phase aims to provide the assistance to communities that have not been reached by relief support. The following 12 (twelve) villages have been recommended by Attapeu district authority as priority areas during the assessment in March 2019.

Table 4 provides a list of villages which have been identified as areas where activities under the recovery phase will be implemented.

Table 4: Target Village and Different Types of Needs

SI #	Name of Village	Total HH	Shelter repair	HH Latrine	Livelihoods	WASH	Health	DRR
01	Khokkong	228			✓	✓	✓	✓
02	Thaouan	170	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SI #	Name of Village	Total HH	Shelter repair	HH Latrine	Livelihoods	WASH	Health	DRR
03	Donmuang	228	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
04	Donbok	171	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
05	Pindong	94	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
06	Tamoyod	98	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
07	Hinlad	168			✓			
08	Had-Oudomxay	118	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
09	Sompoy	317	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Hadyao	209	✓	✓	✓			
11	Tangao	69	✓	✓	✓			
12	Hinsombat	68	✓	✓	✓			

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



Shelter need assessments conducted in April 2019.
(Photo: Lao Red Cross)

LRC 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 to remain 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.

This is also the first time LRC is implementing such a huge operation under Emergency Appeal. Given the lack of previous experience in relevant recovery work as well as limited human resource, especially due to the absence of technical staff in LRC (both in headquarters and in chapter), hard to reach villages resulted from the bad road communication facilities, shortage of suppliers/vendors in the operational areas (district and province) etc. completing all the activities within set timeframe might be delayed.

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 of January 2020. The recovery phase focus upon the support for shelter, livelihood and basic needs, health, water and sanitation (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:

- Shelter:** Initial plan was to repair 500 partially damaged houses either through the provision of construction materials or conditional cash intervention. During 15-25 March 2019, LRC carried out an assessment and during

third week of April'19, the team selected 315 beneficiaries from 10 villages for shelter repair following door to door verification. During the survey the team noticed that some of the houses were already repaired by themselves with own/external support. The selection of those beneficiaries was conducted by the community, using the criteria decided by LRC to ensure the community engagement and accountability approach. LRC has also taken the decision to implement the shelter repair activities through the distribution of construction materials since the beneficiaries have limited access to the construction materials (especially quality CGI) as those meeting the minimum quality standards are not readily available in the local market. The community will also select local maintenance services who have experience in construction works. LRC local engineer will provide orientation and training to local carpenters and beneficiaries with support of Provincial Vocational School on building safe shelters. At the same time, the operation has identified two schools (PinDong and HinSom Bath Primary schools) which would need 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 stands at 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 identified 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 02 (two) levels of cash grant being proposed, namely, LAK 600,000 (CHF 69) for family up to 04 (four) members, and LAK 900,000 (CHF 103) for family with more than 04 (four) members. First distribution of cash grants was conducted during 14-17 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 transportation/movement.

Apart from above, the recovery phase also focuses to support the beneficiaries in their income-generating activities. Since majority of the affected people are farmers but there is no adequate farmland near to the temporary shelters, even some lands those are around are not ready to use as farmland for cultivation purpose. Hence, they are bound to search for alternative options/work for earnings. During the assessment in March-April 2019, LRC selected 557 beneficiaries i.e. 431 for poultry farming, 123 for pig rearing and 03 for kitchen gardening and decided to provide them livelihoods support by distributing CHF 300 worth, either in cash or in kind, who would come up with appropriate business plan among these 557 beneficiaries. This will be conducted in phases to ensure accountability.

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) interventions 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 so that PSS activities may be scaled up in case of a future emergency. These activities 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: Following the field assessment, four schools have been identified where water and sanitation facilities need to be rehabilitated by commissioned local workers. The assessment also suggested that the rehabilitation of household latrines is preferred over 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 the household level, and not at the community level. After completing the assessment, the number of households requiring support for latrines was found to be 519, among them 456 households need construction of new latrine and 63 households need support repairing their latrines. The construction of latrines will be implemented either through hiring a construction company or providing the construction materials to the respective beneficiaries. LRC has recruited an engineer who will assist in designing 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 among the population, a top up of hygiene kit items will be provided to 1,000 families over a 3 months' period during the recovery phase. In addition, emergency WASH training has been added to the revised EPOA, taking into consideration the lessons learnt during the emergency phase where four water purification units were deployed and operated by trained LRC 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 future.

5. **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** During the response period, a number of children and women friendly spaces were set up by several aid agencies, hence considering the existing need further setup of these spaces has been cancelled. Till now, a total of 2,188 dignity kits including torchlights were distributed to 814 households. PGI trainings for LRC staff and volunteers have been completed in March- April 2019. The implementation of child protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention will be carried out in the targeted villages from July 2019 onwards.

6. **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR):** DRR activities and plans will remain as usual and will commence at the middle of the recovery phase as planned. Awareness on climate change through Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) will be organized, particularly to sensitize the people in the communities and schools. Message will focus on encouraging environmental solutions. Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) will be conducted to map out the vulnerabilities of the area.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 2,500 Male: 1,225 Female: 1,275</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.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	1,500 (500)	500
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households provided with shelter and settlement assistance	1,500 (500)	500
# of affected households provided with a set of household items	1,500 (500)	500
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of affected households provided with awareness messaging and guidance	500	0
# of schools rehabilitated	2	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<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 the support of the erection of German RC Mobile Storage Unit (MSU) in Sanamxay. The household items kit includes the standard IFRC shelter toolkits¹ and tarpaulins, which were handed out along with mosquito nets. All shelter-related items (500 sets) were distributed at the end of October. IFRC has worked together with the German RC, and the LRC 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	

¹ Rope, handsaw, nails, shovel, hoe, mutt hoe, machete, shears, tie wire, and claw hammer

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.
- During 15-25 March 2019, LRC carried out an assessment and during third week of April'19, the team selected 315 beneficiaries from 10 villages for shelter repairment following the mechanism of door to door survey. During the survey the team noticed that some of the houses were already repaired by themselves with own/external support. Due to that reason the number of households for shelter repairs is decreased from the original plan.
- Items and bill of quantities for shelter repair materials have been finalised and procurement process is underway.
- Two schools (PinDong and HinSon Bath) were selected² for rehabilitation of classrooms, both located in Sanamxay District.



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	1,464	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 17-23 December 2018. A total of 6127 people (M 3,172; F 2,955) from 1,464 households in 10 villages under Sanamxay district have received the unconditional cash grants during 14-17 January 2019.

² The schools were selected based on the following criteria: 1) the school has been damaged/partially damaged by floods; 2) the school authorities are not a recipient of similar assistance from any other aid organization; 3) the area where the school is located is not prone to hazard; 4) school authorities are willing to support the Shelter activities; and 5) authorization is received from district education department for the activities for each school.

During the assessment in March-April 2019, LRC selected 557 households i.e. 431 for poultry farming, 123 for pig rearing and 03 for kitchen gardening and decided to provide them livelihoods support by distributing CHF 300 worth, either in cash or in kind. Training of personnel on livelihood programming will be started in the beginning of July 2019.

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

# 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

- 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).
- 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.
- The CBHFA promotion has been planned under the recovery phase. The first batch of CBHFA training for LRC staff and local government officials has been completed during 17-19 June and the same training for volunteers will be conducted in the mid of July 2019.
- In the recovery phase, all PSS-related activities will be replaced with a PSS training for volunteers. LRC is planning to finish PSS training by the end of July 2019
- 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 July 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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of households in target communities have reduced immediate risks of water borne and water related diseases	1,500	988
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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
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# of people in target population has access to safe water	7,500	4,940
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# of communities benefited from rehabilitated water facilities	4	0
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# of water facilities rehabilitated	6	0
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Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of sanitation facilities rehabilitated in households and schools	500	0
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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
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# of communities reached for hygiene promotion activities	19	10
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Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
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# of households received hygiene kit	1,500	727
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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 the 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 January 2019 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 the Field Assessments, the following activities will be carried out in the recovery phase, starting from January 2019:
 - Rehabilitation of 500 household latrines, instead of community latrines. LRC has recruited an engineer to assist in designing, monitoring and supervising the construction.
- 1) Rehabilitation of 500 household latrines, instead of community latrines.

- 2) Rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in three schools, to be done by local maintenance services that will be recruited.
 - 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. The procurement process is in ongoing, and the estimated delivery and distribution to be undertaken un October 2019.
 - 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 LRCLRC 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.
- LRC has been conducted the emergency WASH training for 21 HQ and Chapter staff during 27-29 June 2019.
 - During the assessment in March and final verification and validation of beneficiaries in April 2019, a total of 519 households in 10 villages were identified as targets for latrine construction or repair. Among them 456 households need construction of new latrines and 63 households need repairing their latrines. The construction of latrines will be implemented either through hiring a construction company or providing the construction materials to the respective beneficiaries.
 - LRC Engineer has prepared the design and drawings for the construction of new latrines.
 - Four Primary schools have been selected for rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities (for rehabilitation of water facilities in NonHin, HinSom Bath, HadOudomxay and HadYao and for rehabilitation of sanitation facilities in HadOudomxay and HadYao Primary schools)
 - Procurement process for purchasing of materials for rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities both in communities and schools is ongoing.



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, LRC 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 26-31 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 26-31 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.
- LRC has conducted training on PGI for two batches of staff in Attapeu Chapter and LRC HQ on 11 March and 29 March 2019 respectively. A total of 30 staff participated in those trainings.
- During May 02-04, LRC has conducted training on child protection and SGBV intervention for volunteers in Attapeu.



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
# 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 June 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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 field hub warehouse in the targeted areas. IT equipment have been dispatched from CCST Bangkok to support the operation. Two vehicles, acquired through the IFRC Fleet Base in Dubai, have been handed over to LRC in Vientiane in March 2019. Both the vehicles are being used for activities under the recovery operation. The premise of the LRC Chapter has been improved to accommodate the warehouse and loading of items. The front yard development work of the Attapeu chapter has been completed by end of May 2019. One LRC staff participated in the RDRT training in Sri Lanka during 8-12 October and two HQ staff participated in the Conference on School Safety during 03-04 April 2019 in Bangkok. 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). Lao Red Cross (LRC) was supported for its delivery of a training on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) for its staff at the Attapeu Chapter and the headquarters on 11 and 29 March 2019 respectively. The objective of the training includes disseminating information about PGI and violence against women to LRC staff and sharing and discussing the ways forward to integrating PGI to all sectors of LRC operation. 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). It should be noted that LRC does not have a consistent base of RC volunteers; with volunteers drawn as needed from the communities. It is therefore not possible to provide figures for insurance coverage as per the indicator. 		
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. 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 LRC 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. LRC 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 Operation Manager joined on 7 February 2019 and took part in the internal lessons learned workshop on 14 March to discuss what went well, challenges and recommendations consolidated from the beginning of the operation until the end of the emergency phase. The workshop was participated by LRC staff from headquarters and Attapeu Chapter including the leads from the Disaster Management, Health, International Relations, Finance, and Administrations departments. The Operations Manager also took part in the need assessments that was conducted in Attapeu (see details in "Shelter" section) during 15-25 March and Last week of April to identify households where Shelter interventions will take place. 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 paper work to comply with its own procedures, the process becomes lengthier than anticipated. The new Logistics Delegate joined on 05 June 2019 and started to support LRC team regarding procurement related activities. 		
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 LRC. 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 LRC team on various technical expertise including on the job trainings to LRC 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. A web story updating the situation six months after the incident was published in February 2019. Stories of the affected people being supported by the cash-based intervention were being highlighted. 		
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.1-4 have been published, one month, three months, and six 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 30 June 2019 is outlined in the [attached](#) interim financial report.



- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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.

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/7-2019/6	Operation	MDRLA005
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2020/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 02 Aug 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 02 Aug 2019	2,709,065
Appeal Coverage	93.64%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	81,055	0	81,055
AOF2 - Shelter	712,089	257,562	454,527
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	406,365	193,103	213,262
AOF4 - Health	170,365	31,868	138,496
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	417,756	62,786	354,969
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	64,431	27,247	37,185
AOF7 - Migration	44,440	48,264	-3,824
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	290,436	96,772	193,664
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	284,710	172,730	111,980
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	147,745	55,237	92,508
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	74,608	13,829	60,779
Grand Total	2,694,000	959,397	1,734,603

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,693,908
Expenditure	-959,397
Closing Balance	1,734,511
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,734,511

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	2018/7-2019/6	Operation	MDRLA005
Budget Timeframe	2018/7-2020/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 02 Aug 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	226,488				226,488		
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	2,641,916	51,992	0	0	2,693,908	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,693,908	0	