
INTER-AGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN

LAO PDR

ISSUED June 2023



Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR) is prone to a number of hazards, in particular storms and flooding that occur frequently and leave in their wake a significant social and economic impact. This Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) acknowledges the lead role of the Government in all aspects of disaster management and the role of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in supporting national emergency preparedness and response structures and capacities. It supports the Government in ensuring an effective, timely and coordinated response to mitigate the risk and reduce the impact of natural disasters on Lao communities, through a clear response coordination mechanism and strategy, and clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

For purposes of analysis and planning, this plan focuses on large scale monsoon flood disaster. At the same time, protocols, coordination arrangements and information sharing approaches are included in the annexes for small and medium scale monsoon flooding affecting the country for reference.

Scenario and Disaster Impact Model (DIM)

Planning Scenario

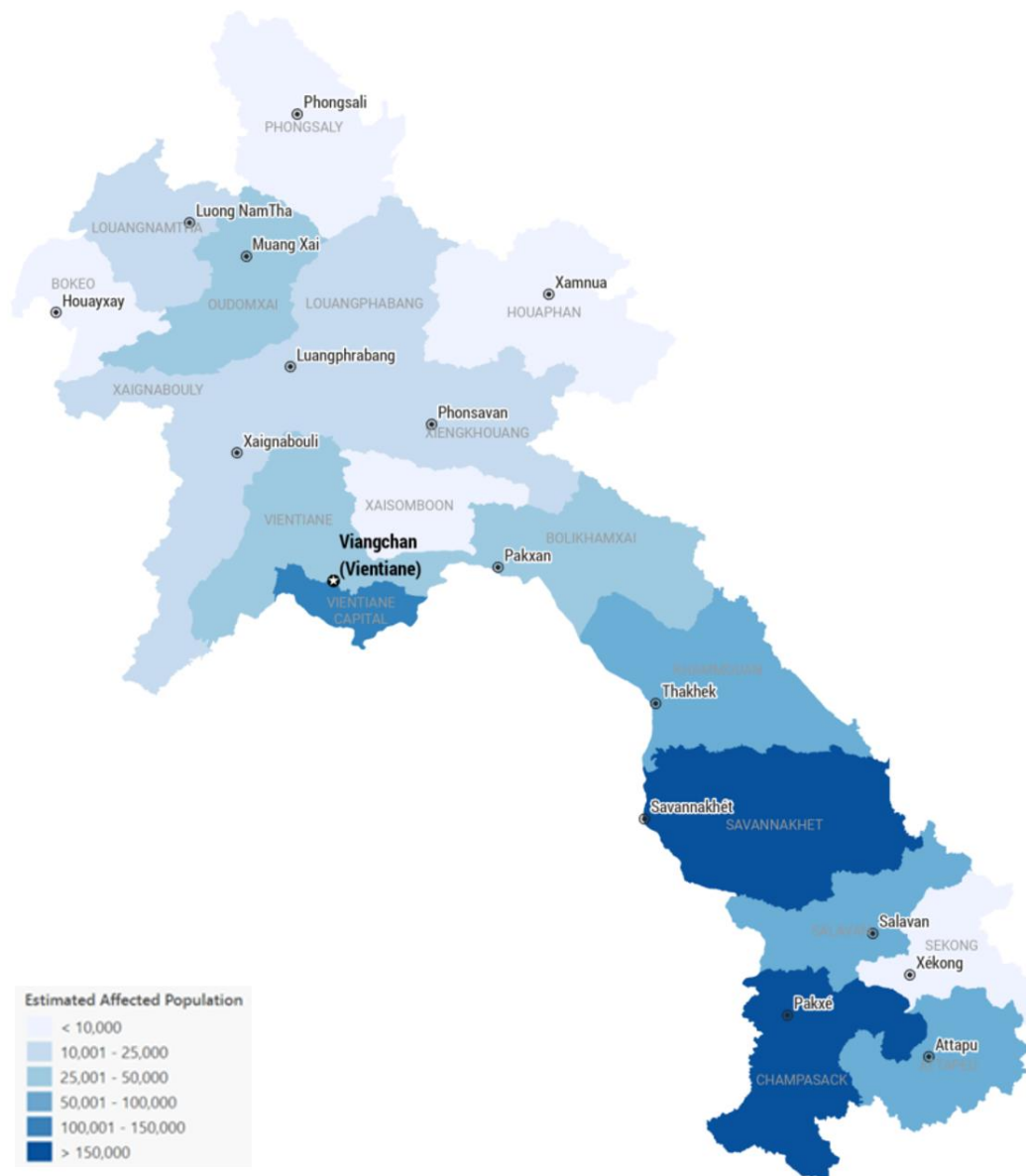
Background

The Lao PDR is exposed to a range of climatic, hydrological, and geological phenomena that include floods, tropical storms, drought, landslides, disease outbreaks and epidemics, small earthquakes, and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Flooding is the country's major natural hazard, with the Mekong River as its primary source. Seasonal flooding occurs each year in Lao PDR during the southwest monsoon season, from July to September. Flooding is a significant threat throughout much of Lao PDR. The most significant and prolonged flooding tends to occur in the central and southern provinces, but flash floods caused by tropical storms have also previously affected the northern provinces. The flooding often endangers lives and damages infrastructure, human settlements, and essential services. Rainfall trends indicate that the rainy season is starting earlier than usual, while climate-change induced weather events, such as more frequent and intense typhoons, are increasingly likely to have a greater impact on Lao PDR. The development of hydroelectric dams has also led to the hydrology of the Mekong River being increasingly affected by water management infrastructure and regulation.

Planning Scenario

In this planning scenario, a major monsoon system moves into the southern region of Laos in late July, bringing with it prolonged heavy rainfall that lasts for several days. As the rainfall continues, the rivers in the affected region begin to overflow their banks, inundating surrounding areas with water and flooding of low-lying areas. While all provinces in Laos are initially affected to some degree, the southern part of the country, in particular the provinces of Savannakhet and Champasak, are the most affected. The steep slopes and deep valleys of southern Laos caused water to flow rapidly downhill, leading to flash floods and landslides. In addition, the Mekong River, which runs through the region, was already at a high level due to heavy rainfall upstream in neighboring countries, exacerbating the impact of the local rainfall.

The combination of heavy rainfall, flash floods, and landslides in many areas causes significant damage to homes, infrastructure, and crops, and widespread disruption to transportation and daily life in the affected areas. As the rainfall continues, floodwaters in some areas rises to more than two meters high. Communities in low-lying areas and near rivers must evacuate their homes and seek shelter in temporary camps. However, many people are unable to leave their homes and become stranded, requiring rescue efforts.



In the initial days of the monsoon floods, more than 40 people reportedly lost their lives, most of them due to flash floods in the southern part of Laos, and over 20 people are missing. About 20,000 people were injured by the floods or when trying to hastily escape flooding areas. Over 830,000 people are affected across all provinces, and about 150,000 of the most vulnerable people are in need of humanitarian assistance, which includes 35,000 people who are displaced and hosted by relatives or informal and formal evacuation centers. In total, 7,500 houses were destroyed by the flood, and an additional 7,500 houses were damaged.

The immediate needs of the affected population are food, health, shelter, non-food items (NFIs) and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). Several factors that increase the vulnerability of the population to flooding include high poverty rates, remoteness, rugged terrain, and inadequate infrastructure. Furthermore, many vulnerable communities are unaware of where to relocate during the floods. Government and NGOs provided disaster risk reduction activities, including drills, in certain vulnerable communities, such as identifying safe areas for relocation in case of flooding. In the aftermath of the flood, displaced persons sought refuge in the homes of relatives in their own or neighboring villages or took shelter in schools, temples, or other localities.

Planning Assumptions

Response targeting

- While a large number of people are affected by the monsoon floods, humanitarian assistance will prioritize the most vulnerable groups, particularly in the first 14 days of the emergency.
- Key immediate needs are identified on food, health, shelter and WASH and will be the focus of the humanitarian community's response.
- Highly vulnerable groups to be prioritized for assistance, include:
 - Displaced people, especially those living in temporary evacuation centers
 - People in rural and remote communities, especially those identified as vulnerable and at the lowest poverty level with limited to no access to resources and services. communities
 - People who have lost their livelihoods due to flooding and damage to infrastructure
 - Children with wasting, under 5 years
 - Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW)
 - Persons with disabilities, including those with limited mobility or communication difficulties
 - Vulnerable populations such as elderly persons, single-headed households, female-headed households, and women and children
 - Persons with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics

Government response

- The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW) through the Department of Social Welfare (DSW) in coordination with National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) supports the strategic coordination of all disaster preparedness response and relief operations, including data collection and assessments, response and recovery. The DSW has a key communication role in reporting the disaster situation, the planned emergency response and the recovery activities to line ministries, including through the Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC), District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), and Village Protection Disaster Unit (VPDU), and in coordinating with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) in disseminating early warning information.
- The MoLSW also acts as a focal point for Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in disaster management. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE) through the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) is responsible for climate change mitigation, risk mapping, early warning as well as land, water, and natural resource management in a disaster context. It also serves as a focal point for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- In the case of a major emergency, it can be assumed that national capacity to coordinate the response is limited and that external assistance will be welcomed.
- Under the overall lead of the Government, the IASC is the mechanism for overall coordination of humanitarian actions by the Government and resident international actors. The IASC is co-chaired by the MoLSW and UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). The RC is responsible for leading and coordinating international emergency response through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), which is comprised of Heads of resident UN agencies. The RC ensures that humanitarian action of the international community is complementing Government action and leadership.

Operational constraints and challenges

- **Damaged infrastructure:** Floodwaters washed away roads and bridges, especially in low-lying areas, leaving many communities cut off. In addition, debris and landslides are blocking roads making it difficult for rescue and relief efforts to reach affected areas.
- **Inaccessible terrain and remote locations:** Many communities in southern Laos are located in remote or hard-to-reach areas. The rugged topography of southern Laos adds additional challenges for responders to access flood-affected areas. The steep slopes and deep valleys make it challenging to navigate, especially in areas that have been heavily affected by flooding.
- **Mine contamination:** A significant portion of Laos is heavily polluted with unexploded ordnance (UXO). Although there are documented mined areas, the potential for UXO contamination is generally assumed in areas affected by the war, unless there is evidence to the contrary.
- **Cash programming capacity:** The humanitarian community has currently limited capacity to roll-out cash-based programming at scale. There is low social protection coverage in the country, which includes mostly public sector workers, slightly less than half of all workers in formal enterprises and 24,000 self-employed. Majority of the Lao workforce are in the informal sector and lacks basic social protection coverage.¹ This means with limited capacity to implement cash programming and non-conducive operating environment, without existing mechanisms and systems to deliver cash, it would be more difficult to immediately implement cash. This would require more collaboration with Government during the pre and post crisis phases, and engaging communities how they see assistance should be provided – in cash, in-kind or both.

Triggers

The aim of this plan is to complement the role of the Government as the overall lead actor in emergency response in Lao PDR. In the event of a disaster, the decision to trigger and initiate use of this IACP must be taken in close consultation with MoLSW. Any decision to trigger this plan must consider the primacy of the Lao PDR as the lead response actor; this plan should not be seen as a substitute for the Government but rather as a means to support and complement their efforts.





Rather than adopt a prescriptive trigger based on an affected caseload, this plan will be initiated following consultations with the MoLSW. This approach will enable the UNCT to operationalize this plan in a flexible manner and in a way that can best support the Government. This plan can be operationalized in an individual district to respond to localized flooding to augment government responses or in the event of a major flood across a number of districts where the government's capacity is overburdened.





The UNCT and Clusters, together with the MoLSW, will regularly assess rainfall data and river monitoring information from the DMH throughout the monsoon period. The use of early warning data will enable this plan to be initiated ahead of a flood event occurring as a preparedness measure.

¹ International Labor Organization, International Social Security Association (ISSA) Country Profile

Timeline and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Large Scale Disaster (Level 3)

EARLY WARNING PHASE (- 72 hours)		
	Monitor meteorological and storm alert systems on the development and progress of in-coming storms and share information of potential threats.	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH)/MoLSW
	Alert UNCT and cluster leads	UNRCO
	Alert OCHA – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) for possible required support. E.g., JADE, surge support, UNDAC deployment	UNRCO/ OCHA-ROAP
	Convene UNCT meeting to: 1. Assess risk; 2. Review contingency planning and current status of preparedness; 3. Discuss required updates and assign tasks to plans as required.	UNRCO

RESPONSE PHASE (24-72 hours)		
	Contact the Government, through the MoLSW, to: 1. Review national capacity to cope with the emergency 2. Clarify its intent to declare a state of emergency 3. Clarify its intent to request, welcome or decline international assistance.	UNRC
	Request DIM from OCHA-ROAP.	UNRC
	Declare State of Emergency, and request assistance (or accept) by the Government.	Government
	Depending on government capacity and in-country resources of the humanitarian community, discuss and agree with OCHA-ROAP on surge support, either or both physical deployment (e.g. ROAP, UNDAC) or through a mirror team in Bangkok. In case of physical surge, request the Government on entry visa for incoming regional and international staff/experts, UNDAC team, if required and accelerated customs clearance and tax exemption for UNDAC team’s accompanying incoming equipment.	UNRC / OCHA-ROAP

	<p>Facilitate UNCT meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide situation update 2. Discuss the asks by the Government 3. Agree on response strategy, including participation in needs assessments, resource mobilization (Response Plan, CERF, ECG) and key messages. 4. Agree on frequency of UNCT/ICCG meetings (daily, weekly, etc.). 	UNRC
	<p>Under the leadership of the Government, the humanitarian community rolls out or participate in the rapid needs assessments (RNA).</p>	UNCT, Clusters
	<p>Issue regular flash situation updates (frequency to be agreed in the UNCT)</p>	UNRCO

RESPONSE PHASE (1-2 weeks)		
	<p>Ensure that a multi-cluster/initial rapid needs assessment is carried out as agreed with Government. In consultation with the UNCT, use the outcomes to revise the humanitarian response plan (including early recovery initiatives).</p>	UNRCO, ECT RC, HCT, Clusters, OCHA-ROAP, IMN ²
	<p>Draft Response Plan and agree on monitoring and evaluation framework.</p>	UNRCO, UNCT, OCHA-ROAP (if requested)
	<p>Draft project proposals for the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Emergency Cash Grant (ECG) and others.</p>	UNCT, Clusters
	<p>Convene a meeting with donors and share response plan and needs assessments, as appropriate, to increase their understanding of priorities and funding needs. Advocate with donors to channel funding into priority areas response priorities for effective collaboration.</p>	UNRCO, UNCT
	<p>Continue updating donors and call donor meetings, as required.</p>	UNRCO, UNCT

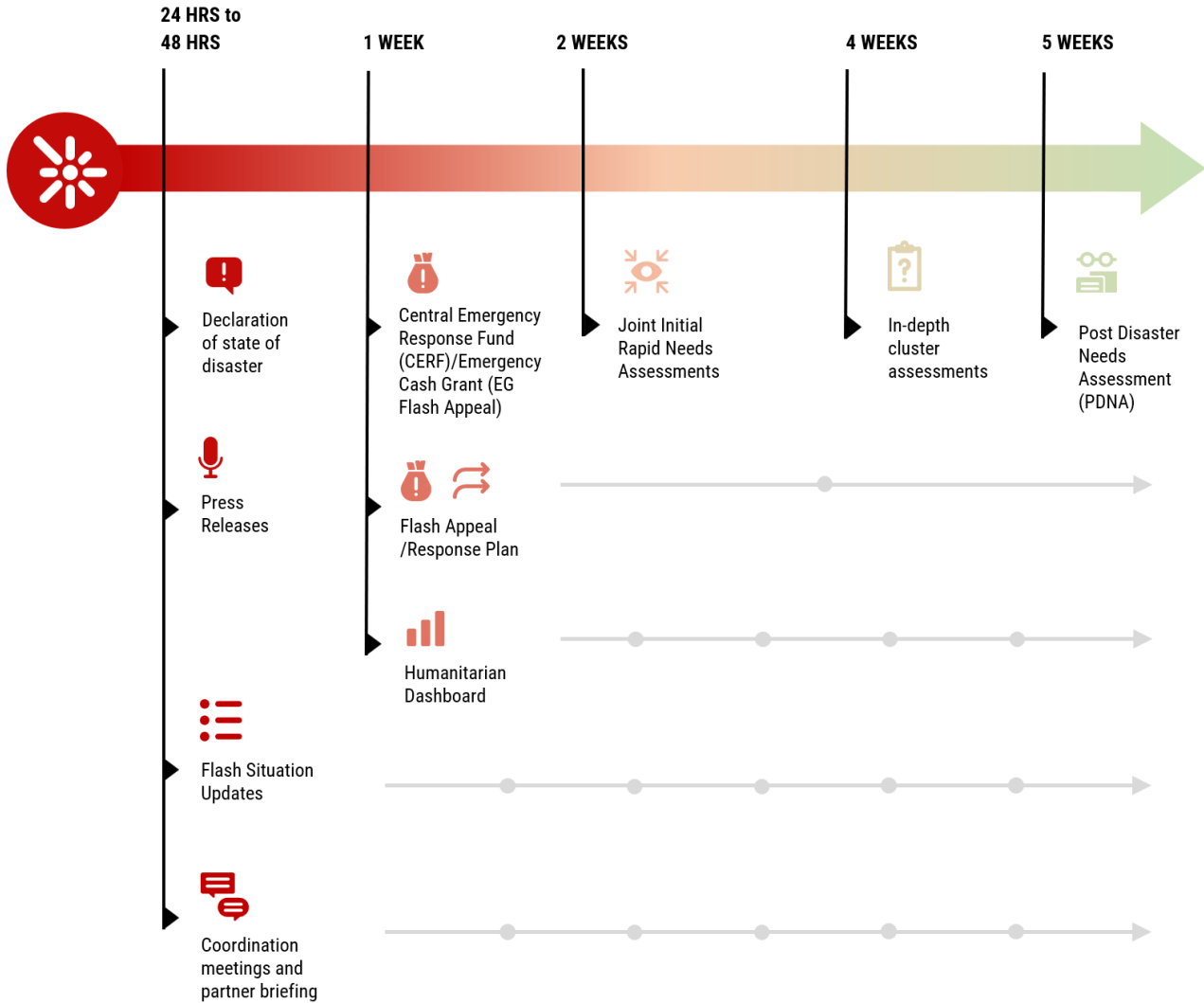
² To be activated, once IACP is triggered.

POST HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PHASE (after 3-6 months) – in case a full-blown appeal is launched



Organize after-action review (AAR)

UNRCO, Clusters



Objectives

The overall objective of the IACP is to support the Government in leading an effective, timely, and well-coordinated response that will mitigate the impact of monsoon flooding in affected communities. This objective will be achieved through a clear and effective response coordination mechanism and through a strategy linking clearly defined roles and responsibilities of all relevant national and international partners. Specifically, the humanitarian community will aim to achieve the following:



1. Provide critical and life-saving humanitarian assistance through the principles of “Leave No One Behind (LNOB)” and targeting the most vulnerable such as women, children, and the elderly as well as people with disabilities and special needs.



2. Strengthen coordination mechanisms and information management capability for rapid assessments and common situational analysis to inform targeted response, focusing on the most vulnerable.



3. Ensure that support for affected communities are protected and have equal access to assistance and services inline with humanitarian principles and best practices, strengthens their resilience and enables timely recovery.

Thematic Considerations

From identification of needs to inform humanitarian programming on the impact of the monsoon flooding, implementation and monitoring thereafter, the humanitarian community commits to ensure thematic focus and principles are upheld. These are Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Gender, persons with disabilities (PWD) and Protection. Based on the current operational capacity and operating environment, most of the assistance will be provided through in-kind assistance. However, clusters have committed to assess the preference of the affected people and feasibility of cash assistance such as market functionality and availability of required items in the localities. Should circumstances warrant feasibility of cash interventions, a corresponding cash coordination model will be set up to ensure information-sharing, complementarity, and collaboration among the clusters.

Noting the importance of AAP, the clusters will engage with affected communities to determine the capacities they have, their humanitarian needs due to the flooding, how they prefer to be supported and their information needs to manage their own recovery and resilience. For instance, the WASH Cluster will engage with community members to collect impact data, solicit their views for response design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Women and men will be engaged to identify safe and accessible locations for water sources and sanitation facilities.

Related to putting the affected people at the center of the response, the UNCT commits to “zero tolerance” of any SEA case perpetrated by UN staff and its partners. For instance, the Protection Sector intends to provide training and technical support to implementing partners on PSEA-related interventions (e.g. Lao Women Union). Awareness-raising sessions will be rolled out at community level to ensure that the affected people know their rights to receive free humanitarian assistance and services as well as know where and whom to report to in case aid workers and partners mistreat them and experience any exploitation or abuse may it be of sexual nature or otherwise. Through AAAP mechanisms, SEA reporting and referral channels will be established within the humanitarian community system.

Disasters have different impacts on different sectors of the society. These exacerbate and highlight how marginalized groups such as women, children, PWDs, the elderly and other groups with special needs are left more vulnerable and may not necessarily be able to access assistance and services. Hence, gender, inclusion and protection considerations will be incorporated in pre and post crisis analysis to inform humanitarian interventions. Sex, age, disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be incorporated in assessment tools and will be analyzed. Protection risks will be identified in different settings, both in evacuation centers, host communities and affected communities where affected families stayed. For instance, in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector (FSAC), a specific disaster impact modelling will be used to collect data with gender and age disaggregation, and disability percentage per provincial level. Community consultations will be conducted to determine specific impacts and needs of different groups and inform the FSC response plan to cover food security and nutrition gaps exacerbated by the monsoon flooding. Based on assessed protection risks, mitigating measures will be installed towards safety and security of the most vulnerable populations. In identifying modalities for interventions across the different phases of the response, considerations will be placed for capabilities of specific groups such as female-headed households, single-headed households and PWDs to ensure their access and ability to receive assistance such as distribution points, cash for work, among others.

Coordination Arrangements

Strategic coordination

National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC)

The Government of Lao PDR coordinates disaster preparedness and response activities through the NDMC chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, and the Disaster Management Division (DMD) within the DSW, under the MoLSW. The Disaster Management Division also acts as a secretariat to the NDMC. Disaster Management committees are established at national, provincial-level (PDMCs) and district-levels (DDMCs). Village Protection Disaster Units (VDPUs) may also be activated at the village level, assisting the Government in early warning and preparedness interventions, undertaking assessments, and immediate response operations.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

The IASC is the mechanism for overall coordination of humanitarian actions co-led by Government and resident international actors. The Lao IASC is co-chaired by the Director General of DSW/MoLSW, and the UN RC. In Lao PDR, IASC membership is extended to the United Nations agencies, relevant government line ministries, and International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs).

Operational coordination

Emergency Task Force (ETF)

The ETF is a technical coordination body for disaster preparedness and response between the UN, INGOs and the MoLSW. The ETF is co-chaired by the UN RCO Head of Office and the representative from MoLSW. It is comprised of representatives from UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, IOM, and UN-Habitat as cluster lead agencies of WASH, Health and Nutrition, Food and Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFIs), respectively. Government agency representatives from the Defense, Public Security, Health and MFA, as well as International and National Non-Government Organizations (INNGOs) and Laos Red Cross Society, are likewise members of the ETF.

The ETF has two main responsibilities: (1) monitoring and communicating early warning information prior to a disaster, following the Government national alerts, and (2) ensuring a clearly articulated operational response based on individual cluster needs and response plans. The ETF takes on the role of coordinating amongst actors that have key operational and technical role in disaster preparedness and response. It is also tasked with developing the key response outcomes, including strategic response plans, situation reports and funding documents as well as providing operational recommendations and concerns to the IASC. Humanitarian operations in Lao PDR focus on 9 clusters. Immediately following the outset of a disaster response, the primary focus will be Food Security, Health and Nutrition, WASH and Shelter/NFI.

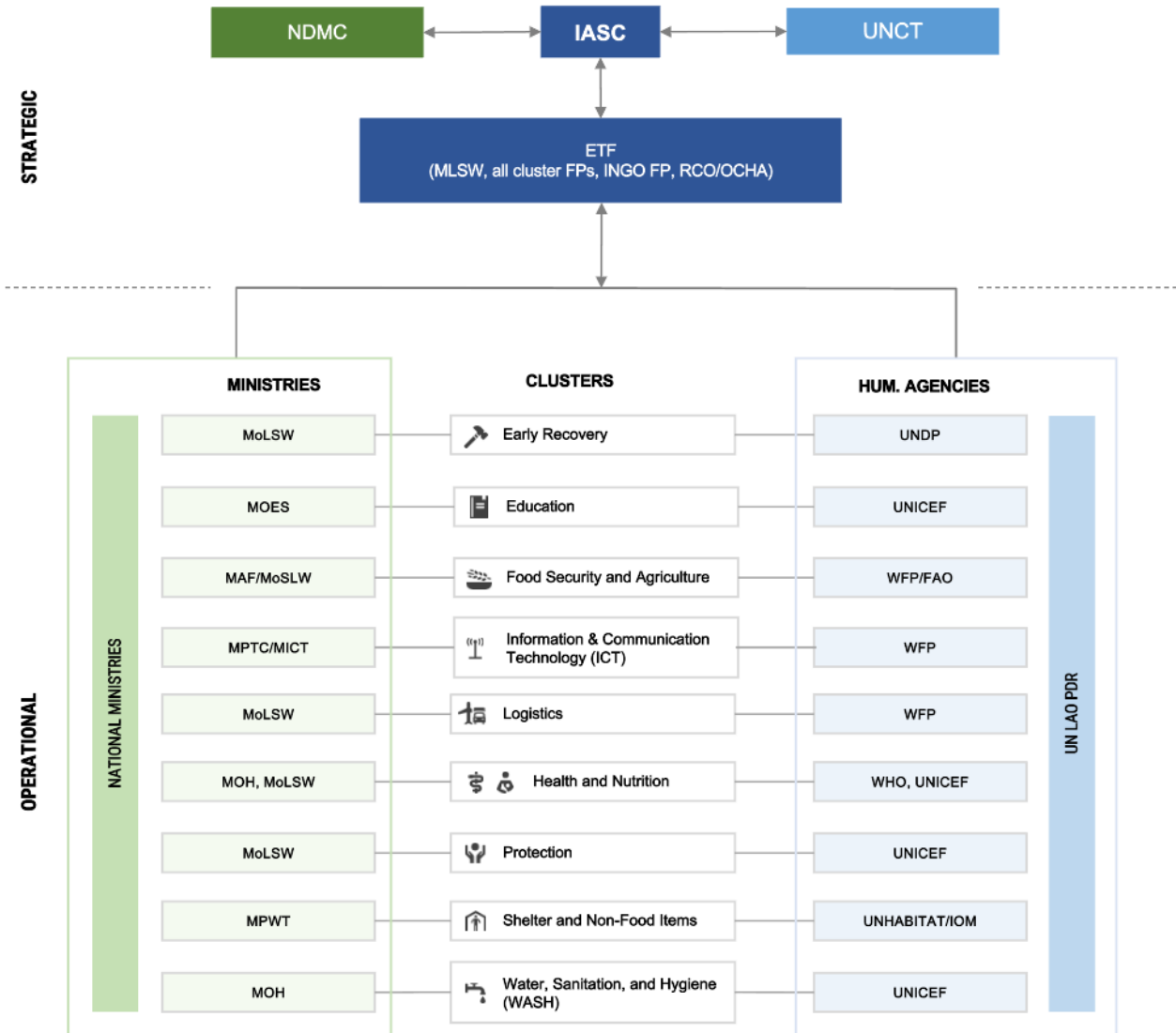
Coordination structure

The Government of Lao PDR has the overall responsibility for leading the emergency response. UN agencies, INGOs, Red Cross Societies and development partners will support Government response in conjunction with relevant line ministries at the national and sub-national level. The UN agencies, the Laos Red Cross Society, and development partners have standing agreements with the Government that enable humanitarian activities in the event of a disaster. On the other hand, INGOs sign Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with the MoLSW for development activities, and separate agreements are required at the national and provincial level to conduct emergency response activities

Coordination and management arrangements within the international humanitarian system may vary depending on the size and impact of the disaster event and will be determined based on the assessment of the RC and relevant government counterparts. The below diagram reflects the proposed coordination arrangements for a 'large scale disaster such as the scenario in this IACP.

In the event of a large-scale disaster, all nine clusters will be activated, as well as the Information Management Network (IMN) and the Emergency Communications Group (ECG). The ETF will include all nine Cluster Focal Points, representatives from the IMN and ECG and OCHA, as required.

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION STRUCTURE-LAO PDR



Needs Assessments

It is recognized that assessments are crucial to determine needs of the affected people for appropriate humanitarian response. To do this, the MoLSW and UNCT will review and update the existing Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) tool with corresponding protocols and procedures, including clear geographical areas of responsibility. In addition, the international community will develop a protocol for complementary beneficiary identification and verification across agencies and sectors. The IRA will provide data on casualties and initial damages and it will be jointly launched by the Government and humanitarian community in the first days of the disaster.

As basis for initial situation analysis informing the response plan, the Joint Analysis of Disaster Exposure (JADE) impact assessment will be utilized. As a coordination platform and technical support for further situation monitoring and analysis and response monitoring, the Information Management Network (IMN) will be activated once the IACP is triggered.

From the initial rapid assessment, supplementary assessments and cluster-specific assessments will be rolled out. This information will then be used by clusters to determine sectoral responses. Building on the IRA, clusters will coordinate individual assessments through the ICCG.

Education: [Utilizing the Emergency Education Contingency Plan in 2021](#) developed with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), the cluster will collect information about the disaster's impact on students, teachers, administrators, schools and families once a national emergency is declared. The MoES and partners will be responsible for gathering and analyzing impact data on schools, locations, numbers of students, teachers/administrators, possible host schools for displaced, with focus on collecting and analyzing disaggregated data gender and socially excluded groups and how they are affected by the disaster.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI): Rapid needs assessments and gap analysis to define the needs of immediate life-saving shelter kits and shelter repair kits will be rolled out. The cluster will assess the functionality and capacity of collective centers to ensure that while families taking temporary refuge, they are still able to use adequate space and maintain some level of privacy. Individual damaged houses will be assessed separately to identify the needs for rehabilitation and/or construction for appropriate assistance. The cluster will collaborate with other related clusters such as: WASH cluster for water and sanitation facilities; Protection cluster for prevention of violation of human rights, privacy issues and GBV cases and; Early Recovery cluster for building functions such as electricity and mid-term to long term recovery to support returns. On NFI, a gaps assessment will be done to determine needs vs available stocks so appropriate resources can be mobilized.

Early Recovery (ER): As ER is relevant across all clusters, earlier into the response, review of cluster-specific assessments will be conducted to determine need for support to recovery. Specifically, assessments will be carried out, as required, to determine needs for shelter recovery, agricultural and livelihood recovery, community asset recovery and restoration, and infrastructure rehabilitation in collaboration with other clusters.

Food Security and Agriculture (FSAC): The cluster will roll-out an Emergency Food Security Needs Assessment to inform direct food assistance to the affected communities. Agriculture-related needs assessments will include loss of agriculture production, seed security assessment, Variable Rate Application (VRA), value chain analysis, livestock population, needs for feed and fodder as well as vaccines.

Health and Nutrition: The cluster will utilize the health assessment tool of the Ministry of Health (MoH) to identify needs to inform response targeting evacuation centers, villages and health facilities. The assessments will include rapid assessment within 72 hours after the disaster and a more detailed assessment will be conducted between 72 hours and 14 days. Risk assessments on disease surveillance and health facility will be done to inform decision-making and further planning as well as an enhanced disease surveillance will be established to alert the rapid response team on standby for rapid deployment to investigate and respond to alerts/outbreaks. At the onset of the emergency, the cluster will utilize and analyze secondary data from surveys like Nutrition Surveillance, District Health Information Software (DHIS2) or assessments to estimate affected children with severe acute malnutrition and forecast the demand for therapeutic supplies. A Rapid Nutrition Assessment will be carried out to specifically prioritize programme needs to determine required infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and/or Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) activities. A mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening for early identification and referral of children for treatment will be done through nutrition partners. For sexual and reproductive health (SRH), a group will be organized to conduct a Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) assessment in target areas.

Information and Communications Technology (ICT): Immediately after the disaster, while providing quick fix and back up support to power and telecommunications, the ICT cluster will work with the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MPTC) and Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (MICT) to assess the extent of damage to basic service infrastructures to be able to provide the necessary equipment and technical assistance to restore utilities as soon as possible.

Logistics: The cluster will conduct an Emergency Supply Chain Situation Assessment to determine logistics support required by priority clusters and agencies.

Protection: The Protection Cluster will support the Government to ensure that rapid assessments to collect gender-responsive data to capture the needs of women, children and other vulnerable groups with special needs. The assessments will also include identification of at-risk individuals to provide tailored support including alternative care arrangement, reunification and reintegration of unaccompanied and separated children.










Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The WASH Cluster will conduct assessments to check the status of water points and sanitation facilities in villages, schools and community collective centers, determine WASH needs of affected families and risks of water and vector-borne diseases. Initial data collection, response design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, community members will be involved for appropriate response.

Summary Table: All Clusters

150K
PEOPLE IN NEED

100K
PEOPLE TARGETED

\$18.9M
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

		Number of people targeted	Funding requirements (US\$)
	Education	30,000	2,048,907
	Food Security and Agriculture	50,000	5,193,165
	Health and Nutrition	71,000	1,757,000
	Protection	22,550	273,500
	Shelter and Non-Food Items	60,000	5,000,000
	WASH	100,000	3,129,000
	Early Recovery	15,000	950,000
	Logistics	-	207,000
	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	-	395,000

Cluster Plans

Education

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
67,617	30,000	2M

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Heavy rain and floods caused severe disruption of education services due to damage of school infrastructures such as classrooms, toilets and libraries that were submerged in water
- Teaching and learning materials such as textbooks, teacher guides, desks, chairs, blackboards, chalks and digital devices were damaged
- Road access to schools is lost or disrupted
- Psychosocial suffering of vulnerable children and their families
- Estimated total population in need is 67,617; composed of 58,394 children, 0-17 years, and 9,223 pre-primary and primary school teachers. Affected teachers is around 2 per cent of the total teacher population in the affected areas. The education sector plans to reach 30,000 students in 5 provinces (Attapeu, Sekong, Oudamxay, Savannakhet and Houaphanh) which have higher poverty rates

Needs

- Temporary learning shelters and spaces, including desks, chairs, a blackboard for 40 students per tent
- Textbooks, teacher guide, student record books, learning materials and stationaries to students
- Digital devices and internet connectivity for digital teaching and learning resources including music, videos, and games for pre-primary school students
- Hygiene kits for children and families
- Need for Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) for students, teachers and caregivers
- Equipment and materials to rehabilitate schools
- Literacy and numeracy focused remedial classes at the evacuation sites and the training for teachers and school directors
- Replenishment of teaching and learning materials
- Back to school kits for individual students

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Provision of women-friendly spaces, incentives to keep children in school and awareness-raising for parents on benefits of keeping children in schools
- Provision of necessary teaching and learning items and monitoring and management of the utilization of the materials
- Provide hygiene kits to schoolchildren and their families
- Provision of digital devices and internet hub for schools and temporary learning spaces

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

- Provide advocacy materials and basic training to teachers and parents to manage the stress and anxiety caused by the natural disaster through deployment of MHPSS experts

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Replenish reading and math materials
- Provide trainings for literacy and numeracy focused remedial classes
- Repair of WASH facilities in schools and health care facilities as transition to recovery phase, in collaboration with WASH and Health Clusters
- Provide equipment and materials to rehabilitate or renovate schools (including WASH facilities)

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of assistance

The Education Cluster will work closely with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) to strengthen information sharing. The cluster partners intend to improve data collection and reporting to ensure appropriate modality of assistance for an effective response. Specific communication content on roles and responsibilities are outlined in the Government's Disaster Risk Management and Early Warning System which the cluster will utilize.

Gender, PWD and protection considerations

It is very important to include girls, women and PWDs into discussions during the response. The Education Cluster will consider gender inclusive response and recovery including maintaining girls and women's privacy, monitoring dropouts and early marriage as a result of prolonged disruption of education and loss of access to schools. In order to support PWDs, understanding the individual needs and ensuring mobility and making sure that they have trust people to support is crucial. The cluster will include participation of girls, women and PWDs throughout the assessments, situation analysis and response. There will key check lists for gender, PWD and protection to ensure that these are not neglected throughout the whole process.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

The risk of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) increases in emergency situations. It is important to gather and analyze pre-crisis and secondary data, disaggregated by gender and socially excluded groups on schools, locations, numbers of students, teachers/administrators, possible host schools for displaced, etc. At the temporary learning spaces, teachers will be trained on establishing a violence-free environment, gender sensitivity, and child protection. Gender sensitive latrines will likewise be installed to avoid GBV or protection issues.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)
CO-LEAD:	UNICEF and Save the Children
Members:	Asian Development Bank, Australia-DFAT, British Embassy, European Union, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Child fund Laos, German Embassy, GIZ, Humanity & Inclusion, INGO Network, International Labour Organization (ILO), JICA, KOICA, Lux Development, Plan International, Room to Read, UNESCO Bangkok, UNFPA, World Bank, World Education, World Food Programme, World Vision

Food Security and Agriculture

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
150,000	50,000	5.2M

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Heavy rainfall created widespread floods in North, Central and Southern Laos, potentially impacting close to 1 million people with over 15 percent of the affected population considered to need assistance, with loss of lives and injuries expected, as well as livestock casualties
- Access will be challenged by impassable roads, and water points and electricity supplies damaged or destroyed. Telecommunications may be impacted, limiting access
- Floods will particularly inundate riverside villages and submerge houses, partially damaging or destroying shelters and community structures
- Flood waters and damaged infrastructure would have an immediate impact on food accessibility
- Affected populations will be moved to evacuation centers temporarily - some families may require ongoing temporary shelter support and immediate food assistance
- Displaced populations may require hot meals and short-term food rations / cooking equipment in the first 14-21 days
- Livelihoods are likely to be impacted, depending on damages to agricultural areas, marketplaces and roads
- Community level infrastructure and agriculture production areas will require support for repair. Ongoing food security and nutrition needs are expected to emerge depending on the extent of the livelihood losses/agricultural losses and displaced populations

Needs

- Immediate food needs for displaced populations due to the loss of household rice stocks, household gardens and cropping areas
- Need for cooking equipment and kitchen sets amongst displaced populations and/or inundated households in the immediate aftermath of the flooding event to safely prepare and consume food
- Short to medium-term livelihood assistance such as seeds, technical services, infrastructure repair among small-holder farmers to restore agricultural production areas and replant damaged or lost crops and/or household gardens
- Short-term food or cash assistance to support households of small -holder farmers to meet their basic food needs throughout the lean season period
- Animal feed and animal vaccinations needed to secure household livelihoods and food sources and reduce the risk of secondary emergencies

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Provision of immediate food relief through hot meals, ready-made meals or food rations.
- Provision of cooking equipment and facilities
- Distribution of feed and fodder for livestock
- Vaccination provision of livestock

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

- Provision of immediate to short-term food relief through food or cash transfer assistance.
- Distribution of feed and fodder for livestock
- Vaccination provision for livestock
- Provision of agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and equipment
- Provision of agricultural inputs and services, including technical and engineering support

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Livelihood recovery and restoration
- Community Asset recovery and restoration

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of assistance

Assistance modalities will be selected according to timeliness and appropriateness of activities. Local capacities generally promote in-kind assistance, especially in situations where prepositioned stocks are available. However, it is recognized that in-kind stocks may be difficult to transfer into remote areas or to areas located alongside river systems. Distribution points will be identified at the nearest point in the villages to ensure accessibility to it by the affected communities and avoid them having to pay for travel costs to receive the assistance. Cash modalities are increasingly being considered and tested in the country and can provide flexibility to cover a range of essential needs - however, market access and functionality needs to be properly understood in determining cash-based transfer interventions, especially in harder to reach locations. Digital cash services and acceptability remain low and there is a strong preference for cash-in-hand or cash-out services.

Gender, inclusion and protection considerations

Gender, inclusion and protection considerations will be identified in the needs analysis process. In the cluster, a disaster impact modelling provides a gender and age disaggregation, and disability percentage per provincial level. Community consultations will inform specific impacts and needs of different groups and inform the cluster response plan to cover food security and nutrition gaps exacerbated by monsoon floods. Protection risks will be identified particularly around displacement camps to mitigate any risks towards safety and security of the most vulnerable populations. In identifying modalities for interventions across the different phases of the response, considerations will be placed for capabilities of specific groups such as female-headed households, single-headed households, PWDs to ensure their access and ability to receive assistance like cash for work and others.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

Affected populations will be provided with clear information on how to report SEA violations or threats. Mechanisms will be established to take into account people's preferences in order to build trust in organizational reporting systems. Organizations will incorporate AAP principles into all food security emergency activities. Organizational activities will ensure community consultations, information provision and establishment of a complaints and feedback mechanism. Assessments will involve consulting specific populations such as women, PWDs, marginalized populations, indigenous communities in a culturally safe and appropriate forum to ensure their needs are covered. Organizations engaged in the development of the cluster response plan will consider literacy, language and dialects, medium of communications and variety of information sources/media and people's preferences and abilities when providing and collecting information. Partners will set up complaints and feedback mechanisms that are responsive to people's preferences such as face to face engagement, complaints desks, hotlines, message boxes, whichever is appropriate, to facilitate their trust and comfort in sharing feedback on the response.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)
CO-LEAD:	World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Members:	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Plan International, UNICEF, UNDP, World Bank, Lao Red Cross, IFRC, Swiss Red Cross, Save the Children, World Vision International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Oxfam, Care, UNRCO

Health and Nutrition

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
150,000	71,200	1.8M

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- 118 health centers are destroyed, three provincial hospitals are partially damaged, and 19 district hospitals destroyed or partially damaged.
- Three provincial warehouses have been partially destroyed and 19 district-level warehouses have been destroyed or partially damaged.
- Total 2,376³ healthcare workers affected
- Increased widespread nutrition crisis for affected populations due to the floods, noting that they have existing poor nutrition status prior to the disaster
- Infants, children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are more at risk due to increased nutrient requirements. Disrupted and access challenges to health and nutrition services
- Inadequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities with consequential effects on health and nutrition

Needs

- Continuity of essential health care services including primary health care at all levels
- Availability and accessibility of IYCF services, treatment and management of acute malnutrition and micronutrient supplementation services
- Timely deployment of Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) and rapid response teams to respond to emergency health needs of affected communities
- Replenishment of lost or damaged vital essential medicines and supplies
- Resumption of primary health services and restoration of health facilities

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

Health

- Activate public health emergency operation center (PHEOC) and health cluster for coordination, communication and information products
- Deploy of EMTs to the affected areas and identify surge capacity
- Provide emergency clinical services including trauma and injuries
- Provide essential health services including maternal and child health (MCH) services
- Activate referral system based on the functionality and accessibility of health facilities

³ Based on 2.85 healthcare workers per 1000 population.

- Coordinate international EMTs, as needed
- Procure/provide essential drugs and emergency vaccinations for measles, rabies, tetanus including those to replenish used stock and in affected areas with limited or no stock
- Provide larvicide and insecticide-treated bed nets
- Provide support to mental health needs of the affected families
- Support health education/IEC activities and distribute risk communication materials including hygiene promotion, breastfeeding and disease prevention
- Establish enhanced disease surveillance as required/needed and ensure rapid response teams are on stand-by for rapid deployment to investigate and respond to alerts/outbreaks
- Procure and replenish lost stocks for childhood vaccines and procure and provide other vaccines not included in routine immunization such as for typhoid, cholera, seasonal influenza, COVID-19, among others
- Provide emergency RH commodities

Nutrition

- Support and strengthen existing coordination mechanisms at national and subnational levels in collaboration with government and partners to ensure that humanitarian responses are timely coordinated and implemented.
- Protect, support and promote early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding of infants, including establishment of “safe source spaces” with counseling for PLW.
- Support safe and adequate feeding for non-breastfed infants less than six months old, while minimizing the risks of artificial feeding through monitoring and enforcement of Breastmilk Substitute (BMS) decree of the Laos Government.
- Work with supply and logistic colleagues to develop contingency supply and distribution plans based on risk analysis and forecasted caseloads.
- Monitor the impact of the emergency on health and nutrition services, including estimates of affected population and publish weekly bulletins.
- Utilize supply and logistics analysis based on risk assessments and forecasted caseloads to inform distributions plans and contingency plans.

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

Health

- Mobilize mobile outreach health teams to provide medical/health care, including MCH services in hard to reach areas
- Conduct mass vaccination campaigns⁴ for at risk groups, including those that have been displaced.
- Provide MISP Kits in identified family planning areas.
- Support maternal and newborn care and, HIV prevention and treatment including blood transfusion as part of the services in camps.
- Provide larvicide to prevent vector-borne diseases and distribute insecticide-treated bed nets to affected and displaced families to prevent malaria and dengue.
- Provide MHPSS including psychosocial first aids, clinical mental health care and referral system, as needed.
- Continue health education and other IEC activities and distribute risk communication materials on hygiene promotion, SRH and disease prevention. Messages will be updated on a regular basis, based on continuing risk assessments.
- Continue enhanced disease surveillance and risk assessments to inform decision-making.
- Continue to meet and prepare situation updates as part of PHEOC and Health Cluster operations
- Coordinate national and international EMTs, as needed.

⁴ Methods and age groups for the mass vaccination campaigns will follow the technical guidance for the vaccines used and based on risk assessments of the situation.

Nutrition

- Support the establishment or continued operations of safe spaces for optimal IYCF practices with skilled breastfeeding counselors/ staff, IEC materials and communication tools to explain and counsel mothers/ caregivers.
- Prevent inappropriate distribution of BMS, bottles and teats in order to protect the breastfed child and to ensure that the non-breastfed children are receiving appropriate care.
- Organize mass MUAC screening of children under five years for early identification and referral of children to the nearest health facilities / satellite site which provides treatment.
- Establish new sites and/or delivery platforms (inpatient care, facility based, outreach, community based) using existing structures where possible to maximize integration.
- Support orientation and training of village health volunteers and health workers on rapid screening of children under five using MUAC measurement and assessment of the presence of bilateral pitting oedema
- Stock life-saving supplies in areas as back-up
- Deploy surge support or capacity development based on updated mapping and analysis of evolving capacities and services for the management of acute malnutrition.
- Continue to support the coordination mechanism at national and sub- national levels
- Continue publication of weekly bulletin for information sharing and awareness-raising

Phase 3: 1-2 months**Health**

- Resume routine health care services, where possible
- Continue health education and other/ IEC activities and distribute risk communication materials including on hygiene promotion, SRH and disease prevention. Messages will be updated on a regular basis, based on continuing risk assessments.
- Continue enhanced disease surveillance in addition to routine surveillance
- Continue to meet and prepare situation updates as part of PHEOC and Health Cluster operations
- Exit and handover planning and implementation of national and international EMTs, as needed and based on outcomes of risk assessment

Nutrition

- Establish new sites/services or mechanisms for surge support in high-risk locations with support of community and existing health services
- Provide high dose vitamin A supplementation with vaccination to all children 6 to 59 months old and de-worm all children, 12 to 59 months, in collaboration with community health workers
- Support the IYCF Technical Working Committee to strengthen its capacity in monitoring BMS donations, enforcing technical guidance to response and over-all response policy development
- Support technical trainings of community health workers on IYCF, reproductive and maternity health services, growth monitoring and promotion and curative services, among others
- Strengthen the existing monitoring and reporting system to ensure complete and timely programming, accurate early warning, supply forecasting and programme performance review
- Continue support to strengthen coordination mechanism at national and sub- national levels for nutrition response.
- Continue support and publication of weekly bulletin for information sharing and awareness-raising.

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of assistance

Response activities will be delivered in-kind and as technical support.

Gender, PWD and protection considerations

UNFPA also works in the protection cluster member, for the health part we will support the availability of RH commodities from the MISP assessment and services which already link to gender protection.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

Nutrition and Health programmes will be implemented in both community and facility-based settings which entails community engagement, sensitization, awareness-raising and referral of malnourished children for treatment. Adequate measures are taken to ensure that staff are oriented on PSEA clause and to make the working environment safer for women and girls to access the health and nutrition services.

Clusters Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Health
CO-LEAD:	WHO
Members:	UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, Save the Children, IOM, KOICA, Catholic Relief Services, OXFAM, KOFIH, HPA, Humanity and Inclusion, IFRC, World Vision International



Protection, Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
150,000	22,550	273.5K

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Expected disruption of social services.
- Disruption of access to GBV services due to power cuts
- Potential risk to safety of women and girls in displacement camps and facilities, especially if there are no sex-segregated bathrooms or sleeping quarters, no locks, insufficient lighting, increased risk of sexual violence
- Hindered access to SRH needs of displaced women and girls such as facilities damaged, equipment/supplies damaged
- Difficulties in access due to damaged roads, bridges, impassable roads
- Insufficient social service workers to provide critical services in affected areas, as they themselves are affected.
- Children are separated from their families, parents or caregivers due to the floods
- Some communities are isolated and inaccessible due to flood and impassable roads
- Increased risk of GBV for women, especially adolescent girls, girls and women with disabilities, particularly physical and sexual violence/exploitation, intimate partner violence
- Increased risk of psychological distress and mental disorders

Needs

- Continuity of access to lifesaving GBV services due to frequently disrupted due to power cuts
- Safe spaces and alternative accommodation for displaced populations, including safe displacement camps/facilities for women and girls
- Safety, dignity, rights of the populations and sexual and reproductive health needs of displaced women and girls
- Safe and temporary care for children identified as unaccompanied
- Adequate number of well-trained social service workforce to provide critical services in affected areas

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Provision of dignity kits to displaced women and girls
- Deployment of mobile MHPSS counselling to flood-affected areas
- Distribution of IEC material to advise affected population regarding service disruption and alternative telecommunications channels they can use.
- Disseminate updated GBV referral pathway and service mapping for use of affected communities
- Initiate family tracing and reunification processes provide case management

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

- Provision of sex segregated WASH facilities, accessible, locked doors, adequate lighting etc.
- Establish Women Friendly Spaces (WFS), staffed with female GBV frontline workers who have been trained in survivor-centered approach, MHPSS and do no harm
- Develop and disseminate key messages on child protection risks including VAC, GBV and PSEA and where children and communities can seek help
- Engage existing trained frontline staff on PFA and MHPSS in emergency to provide support at community level
- Establish gender-sensitive and child-friendly space where age-appropriate activities are conducted in a safe and non-discriminatory manner with supervising frontline workers who are trained on safeguarding, PFA and MHPSS

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Provision of WFS and operationalize child friendly spaces (CFS)
- Strengthen the social service workforce to ensure quality services for the most vulnerable population

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of Assistance

Provision of assistance through in-kind distribution and service provision of protection programs.

Gender, PWD and protection considerations

Gender is a core consideration of all GBV interventions, and the intersectional experience of women and girls with disabilities is also accounted for, particularly providing reasonable accommodations for lifesaving services. The provision of GBV-related assistance utilizes the survivor-centered approach. Specific interventions and assessment will be conducted through a gender lens. This would include, but not limited to, rolling out assessments with particular focus on collecting disaggregated data based on gender, disability, single or female-headed households. Interventions will be designed in consideration of gender such as sex-segregated WASH facilities, adequate lighting, doors with locks etc.

In relation to child protection, the cluster will work with mobile technical teams from the MOLSW, MOH and MoES to conduct regular visits to children with disabilities (CWD). The regular services will include medical check-ups, diagnosis on the type of disability, development of community-based rehabilitation plan for CWD, psychosocial counselling for both children and families, referrals to other services, including education and parenting education, and community education on the rights of children with disabilities and non-discrimination.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

The cluster will provide technical support on PSEA-related interventions, and continuous PSEA training to Lao Women Union (LWU) as well as set up national hotline to receive SEA reports. In addition, the cluster will train humanitarian focal points of implementing partners deployed needs assessments teams. Awareness-raising activities will be organized at community level on PSEA and their right to receive free assistance and services. Village-level networks of LWU will be maximized to monitoring and report incidents while matching these will the channels used by the humanitarian and UN agencies.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW)
CO-LEAD:	UNFPA, UNICEF
Members:	UNFPA, UNICEF, Humanity & Inclusion, Plan International, Friends International, MoLSW, LWU, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Save the Children International and CARE International



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
150,000	60,000	5.0M

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Approximately 40 percent of PIN or 10,000 households have damaged houses.
- Of these, 9,000 households, or 90 per cent, have slightly damaged houses. They will return to their houses in 10 days.
- On the other hand, about 1,000 households, or 10 per cent, have completely damaged houses. They will stay in the communal shelters up to three months.
- Collective centers for the affected families who either lost their homes or have damaged houses are set up. These centers include temples, schools, hospitals, sports arenas and other existing structures that will provide temporary living accommodation for the displaced families. Estimated average capacity of one center is up to 1,000 people or 166 households.

Needs

- Well-functioning communal shelters.
- Immediate life-saving shelter kits, such as tarpaulins, blankets and sleeping mats.
- Non-Food Items (NFIs), such as cooking utensils, household items.
- Materials and tools for damaged house recovery to support families to return to their houses from communal shelters
- Shelter kits for minor damaged house recovery, such as *aluzinc* sheets for roofs, nails, saws and hammers and other needed materials arising from repairs.
- Technical support to adapt the “Build Back Better” principle, including shelter and settlement response plan and early recovery strategy

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Provide emergency supplies such as NFIs, temporary shelter kits, and shelter repair kits for slightly damaged houses with corresponding technical guidance for proper and efficient use of shelter kits.
- Coordinate with other clusters in prioritization and potentially overlapping activities and resources such as NFIs
- Disseminate standard shelter models.
- Determine locations and begin site planning and registration, as required
- Deploy Shelter Cluster Coordinator and technical teams to support coordination and shelter repair, respectively

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

- Distribute additional shelter materials and tools, as required, based on progress monitoring of initial distribution, as required
- Prepare the transition to the emergency assistance phase to the mid-term assistance phase. Plan the ER shelter strategy with the Government and in coordination with other clusters to enhance the resilience of PIN’s houses against flood risk.

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Distribute shelter kits, materials and tools based on identified additional needs.
- Identify with Government, sites and design for transitional shelters for families that cannot immediately return to their places of origin.
- Support Government to develop an exit strategy with other clusters and identify durable shelter solutions for the displaced families.

Thematic considerations

Modality of Assistance

The modality of assistance will be based on in-kind distribution of humanitarian assistance and ensure regular technical assistance to people affected.

Gender, PWD and protection considerations

The shelter assistance will prioritize families based on vulnerability criteria to include presence of PWD, female-headed households and at-risk children. Prioritization will be based on a “gendered” assessment tools to ensure appropriateness of assistance. The house designs and surrounding basic services infrastructure will be made with experienced architects and engineers as well as other clusters to ensure that these are accessible by people with special needs.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

The cluster members including implementing partners and commissioned professionals will be oriented on PSEA principles using their own organizational PSEA approaches or through UNHCR’s Policy on Emergency Preparedness and Response⁵, as needed. The local communities, such as women and girls as well as the village chiefs, will also be involved to the discussion, assessment, or any activities to operate the communal shelters. This way the provision of assistance by the cluster is considering the views of their “clientele rather than impose what the cluster members think what they should provide to the affected families.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Public Work and Transportation (MPWT) and Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP)
CO-LEAD:	United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat)
Members:	International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNOPS, Care, Lao Red Cross Society, Plan International

⁵ <https://emergency.unhcr.org/emergency-preparedness/emergency-policy/unhcr-policy-emergency-preparedness-and-response>.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
150,000	100,000	3.1M

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Contamination of groundwater and surface water
- Village wells are flooded, and water supply pipes are damaged
- Water quality concerns as difficulty boiling water for drinking
- Household toilets cannot be used as these are flooded and septic tanks are overflowing
- Lack of access to WASH infrastructure in schools and health care facilities
- Deterioration of personal hygiene and health
- No access to personal hygiene kits for women and girls
- No garbage collection and disposal
- Increased risk of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue, etc
- Increased risk of water borne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, etc.
- Remote areas remain inaccessible due to flood waters limiting situation monitoring and distribution of support

Needs

In households, schools and health care facilities:

- Access to safe drinking water
- Access to appropriate sanitation facilities including sex-segregated facilities, accessible to people with disabilities
- Access to handwashing with soap facilities in key locations such as toilets, food preparation areas, etc.
- Good hygiene practices and access to hygiene items including menstrual hygiene products
- Assess water quality, safety, and security
- Garbage collection and rubbish bins

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Providing safe drinking water
 - Deployment of water distribution trucks
 - Household water treatment and storage with chlorine tablets or Aquatabs
 - Minor repairs of water pipes that can be easily fixed
 - Water quality monitoring of source water and point-of-use

- Providing appropriate sanitation facilities
 - Construction of temporary toilets including sex-segregated facilities, accessible to PWD and with adequate safety and lighting provisions
 - Provision of temporary handwashing with soap facilities
- Promoting good hygiene practices
 - Health and hygiene promotion and communication campaigns against open defecation
 - Distribution of hygiene items including menstrual hygiene products
- Reducing environmental health risk
 - Provision of temporary trash bins, garbage bags and waste reduction
 - Vector control management, vector eradication and fumigation

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

- Continue providing safe drinking water
 - Provision of safe drinking water and water treatment supplies for communities with unsafe water supplies.
 - Re-establishing water supplies connection in community
 - Cleaning of wells, well rehabilitation, well disinfection, well water supply restoration, or the construction of new wells.
- Continue providing appropriate sanitation facilities
 - Provision of toilets including sex-segregated facilities, accessible to people with disabilities and with adequate safety and lighting provisions
 - Provision of handwashing with soap facilities
- Continue Promoting good hygiene practices
 - Health and hygiene promotion and communication campaigns against open defecation

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Continue providing safe drinking water
 - Rehabilitation of water supply infrastructures including wells and water distribution connections
 - Repair of water supplies systems e.g., gravity fed systems, boreholes, dug wells and water supply networks
 - Water safety and security planning
- Continue providing appropriate sanitation facilities
 - Repairs on the permanent toilets within the community, with the potential to upgrade from basic sanitation to safely managed sanitation.
- Continue Promoting good hygiene practices
 - Health and hygiene promotion and communication campaigns against open defecation
- Repair of WASH facilities in schools and health care facilities as transition to recovery phase, in collaboration with Education Clusters and Health Clusters

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of Assistance

Emergency WASH is defined as the provision of basic and immediate WASH needs necessary to ensure the survival of disaster affected persons, including rapid response solutions such as prepositioning items. In an emergency, WASH stocks will be immediately available to prevent the spread of disease, such as safe water supplies, sanitation facilities, temporary hand washing facilities with soap, and hygiene kits. Based on the reasons above and learning from previous disaster events, the most suitable modality of assistance for WASH interventions is an in-kind-approach. Cash and voucher assistance (CVAs) will also be used as an alternative if the goods needed are available in the market.

Gender, PWD and protection considerations

In the WASH in emergencies intervention, all affected community groups, including women, girls, boys, men, persons with disabilities, older people, and other marginalized groups, must have equal opportunities to access and benefit from water services, sanitation, and hygiene promotion. For instance, prior to building a toilet, the cluster will solicit inputs from women, girls, and PWDs. Community-based organizations and informal groups of PWDs will also be engaged to design and implement WASH projects.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

Women and men participate in identifying safe and accessible locations for water sources and sanitation facilities. In addition, facilities and water intake points will be monitored to ensure they are safe and accessible (locked, adequately lit, and secured access). For instance, together with the Protection Cluster, raise awareness regarding reporting and response mechanisms that are included during hygiene promotion activities.

Initial data collection, response design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation are all points at which community members can and should be involved in disaster response.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Health (MoH)
CO-LEAD:	UNICEF
Members:	Department of Water Supply (Nam Papa), Ministry of Public Work and Transport (MPWT), National Centre for Environmental Health and Water Supply (Nam Saat), MoH, MoLSW, Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, Lao Red Cross Society, WHO, UN-Habitat, Save the Children, World Vision International, Plan International, Care International, Catholic Relief Services

Early Recovery

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
150,000	15,000	950,000

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Impact

- There is not enough capacity in the government for early recovery planning as the resources at the central and local governments are consumed by humanitarian operations
- Community infrastructures are damaged, including access roads, public facilities that could function as evacuation centers, and irrigation facilities
- Jobs are lost due to the inundation of agricultural lands, infrastructure damage, lack of accessibility, and disruption of supply chains. The livelihoods of the affected households are threatened
- Flooding and landslides increased the risk of Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) due to the outflow and exposure of UXOs to the surface

Needs

- Household livelihood support
- Emergency employment
- Fast-yielding agricultural activities such as vegetable garden and poultry raising
- Rehabilitation of community infrastructure, such as community roads, evacuation centers, and micro-irrigation facilities.
- Agricultural lands clean-up operation.
- UXO risk education, survey, and clearance, and emergency roving task.
- Support to coordination and planning for recovery activities.

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Provide technical support through rapid deployment of experts such as first responders and advisors e. ER, Communications, Field Security and Resource Mobilization Advisers.

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Roll out Cash for Work Programme (CFW) for:
 - Rehabilitation of community infrastructures such as roads, school buildings, community centers, irrigation facilities and tourism assets.
 - Clean up and debris removal from agricultural lands, community roads, and other common areas.
- Launch UXO clearance and risk education programme
- Mobilize 5-7 UXO clearance teams in affected provinces depending on the size of the affected areas
- Provide risk education to the at-risk community members around the contaminated areas

- Conduct survey and clearance of UXO contaminated areas of 500 hectares
- Conduct emergency spot roving task to destroy the reported UXOs

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of assistance

The Early Recovery activities are based on a development approach with minimal to zero in-kind assistance. Cash-based interventions are prioritized to allow rapid deployment of services, especially for emergency employment.

Gender, PWD and protection considerations

At least 15 per cent of the funds for recovery activities are dedicated to projects whose principal objective is to address women’s specific needs, advance gender will the Cash-for-Work programme should be women. The activities must not exclude the vulnerable groups who may be unable to participate in manual labor, such as people with disability, the elderly, and people with caretaking responsibilities.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

The existing UNDP mechanisms for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Prevention of Sexual Harassment (PSH) will be applied to the early recovery cluster activities, and the early recovery programme focal points will coordinate with UNDP PSEA and PSH Focal Points in the planning process. The beneficiary communities will be informed of the UNDP Grievance Mechanisms and provided with feedback response channels, taking into consideration their literacy, language, social dynamics, and cultural preferences. The needs of the affected communities will be collected and accounted for during the needs survey, mainly based on community consultations and field damage assessments for AAP. The community members will be engaged in selecting community infrastructures to be rehabilitated.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW)
CO-LEAD:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Members:	WFP



(Common Service Cluster)

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

207K

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Areas remain inaccessible due to flood waters
- Expected accessibility issues into rural and remote communities such as impassable roads and scattered debris.
- Communications and electricity systems down in highly affected areas
- Damaged public infrastructure including roads, bridges and unsealed road types.
- Damage and losses of local infrastructure and domestic assets.
- Disruption to local marketplaces with potential damages and losses
- Disruption and increased demand on local transport/freight services

Needs

- Urgent repair of roads and bridges
- Emergency warehouses for storage capacity
- Increased access to markets.

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Mobilization of mobile storage units (MSUs) in accessible and impacted districts
- Provision of warehouse storage capacity in key provincial locations such as in Oudomxai, Pakse and Vientiane
- Facilitate receivership of imported humanitarian relief items
- Support logistics needs of key clusters such as FSAC, Shelter, WASH, Health and Nutrition, Education, among others

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

- Mobilization of MSUs in accessible and impacted districts
- Warehouse Storage Capacity provided in key provincial locations such as Oudomxai, Pakse, and Vientiane
- Receivership of imported humanitarian relief items
- Coordination of logistics and supply chain information across clusters
- Coordination of logistics support to priority clusters such as FSAC, Health and Nutrition, Education, Protection, and others
- Civil Military Coordination (CMCoord) on supply chain operations on behalf of humanitarian system
- Transport service provision, as needed

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Warehouse storage capacity provided in key provincial locations such as Oudomxai, Pakse and Vientiane.
- Receivership of imported humanitarian relief items
- Coordination of logistics and supply chain information across clusters
- Coordination of logistics support to priority clusters such as FSAC, Health and Nutrition, Education, Protection and others
- CMCoord support on supply chain operations on behalf of humanitarian system
- Provide transport service, as needed

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of Assistance

Logistics support is a common service, and the modality of assistance is dependent on the demand of the Government and the IASC. The Logistics Cluster will assist in meeting supply chain service gaps into targeted locations impacted by the monsoon flooding.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

While the Logistics Cluster is a common service sector, its staff, members, and partners are bound by the same “zero-tolerance” policy on PSEA. Reporting of complaints and cases will be coursed through the lead UN agency of the cluster and appropriate case handling approaches will be made accordance to the rules of the UN.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW)
CO-LEAD:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Members:	Plan International Laos, Care International, Lao Red Cross Society, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, ADB, WHO, IOM, CHAO, Save the Children and World Vision Lao

Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

(Common Service Cluster)

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

395K

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Damaged physical infrastructures such as data centers, telecom towers, internet cables and connections and powerlines.
- There is power outage is at 60 per cent and would require up to a month of restoration.
- Communication networks and services are disrupted; 80 per cent of the affected locations do not mobile phone signal for a week and internet signal (3G and 4G) is erratic, if not down. It is estimated that 70 per cent of the locations do not internet signal.
- Disruptions to communication networks and power outage hinder communication with affected provinces, hence, there is patchy situational information and coordination of response.
- Disrupted access to digital resources, usual hotlines and call channels for communication are down. Clusters are not able to use their usual hotlines for early warning and information dissemination.
- Power outages affect government operations and power-reliant health cold chains are damaged.
- Hard-to-reach areas are more disconnected from the capital and not able to access critical information, support and resources.

Needs

- Back-up power support such as generator sets and solar panels
- Restoration of powerlines, telecom networks and internet connectivity
- Setting up of alternative means of communication
- Technical support for restoration installation of basic communication and power equipment

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Provision and installation of backup power generators in key locations such as in Oudomxai, Pakse and Vientiane.
- Set up common internet and communication service facilities and power charging stations for humanitarian agencies in key locations
- Set up IT services to agencies, as per request, for field operations
- Mobilization of communication equipment such as radios, satellite phones and satellite-based internet connections, among others
- Mobilization and coordination of ICT Cluster along with government and private sector partners

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

- Continue to provide backup power through generators or local power company for humanitarian operations, whichever is feasible
- Continue common internet and communication service facilities and power charging stations for humanitarian agencies in key locations
- Mobilization and coordination of ICT Cluster along with government and private sector partners
- Provision of technical support to agencies and government partners, as needed

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Start phase-out of common internet, communication and charging facilities to enable usual service provides to phase back in
- Mobilization and coordination of ICT Cluster along with government and private sector partners
- Provision of technical support to agencies and government partners, as needed

Thematic considerations

Modality of Assistance

The ICT Cluster provides a common service to the humanitarian community and Government partners. It is demand-driven and will provide the necessary support based on the situation. It will help facilitate ICT supply chain gaps, as required.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations

While the ICT Cluster is a common service sector, its staff, members and partners are bound by the same “zero-tolerance” policy on PSEA. Reporting of complaints and cases will be coursed through the lead UN agency of the cluster and appropriate case handling approaches will be made accordance to the rules of the UN.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD:	Ministry of Technology and Communications (MoTC)
CO-LEAD:	World Food Programme (WFP)
Members:	WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO

Annexes:

Annex 1: SOPs for Level 2 and 1






SOPs for Medium Scale Disaster (Level 2)

Description: The response of the humanitarian agencies is based on the following:

1. Humanitarian needs are significantly high and complex
2. Insufficient government resources to adequately respond
3. Insufficient in-country prepositioned stocks
4. Multi-sectoral response is needed with the engagement of a wide range of international humanitarian actors

Provision of assistance will be based on this concept of operations:

1. Cluster approach is rolled out in affected areas
2. Coordination is managed through existing national coordination mechanisms or bilaterally with in-country partners
3. In-country organizations lead sectoral coordination and feed into the national Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) acting as the technical arm of the UNCT.

EARLY WARNING PHASE (- 72 hours)		
	Monitor meteorological and storm alert systems on the development and progress of in-coming storm and share information of potential threat.	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH)/MoLSW
	Convene UNCT meeting: 1. Assess risk; 2. Review contingency planning and current status of preparedness; 3. Discuss required updates to plans as required.	UNRCO
	Alert OCHA – ROAP for possible required support. Eg. JADE, surge support, UNDAC deployment.	UNRCO, OCHA-ROAP
	Bilaterally discuss required support from OCHA-ROAP, to include but not limited to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical deployment of surge capacity • Mirror team from Bangkok • UNDAC deployment or other regional mechanisms e.g. Search and Rescue (SAR) 	UNRCO, OCHA-ROAP
	Convene the UNCT and ascertain the possibility of joint planning, joint assessments and coordinated response activities.	UNRCO, UNCT
	In case (of a decision) for agencies to continue with bilateral partnership with their respective government ministries, an information sharing platform and coordination forum shall be maintained for the UNCT and ICCG.	UNRCO, UNCT and ICCG






SOPs for Small Scale Disaster (Level 1)

Description: The response of the humanitarian agencies is based on the following:

1. Localized and very targeted in terms of locations, people targeted and prioritized sectors
2. One or few sectors/areas of activity are affected and priority needs
3. Government is generally able to respond to the needs but may request specialized assistance through government ministries to their respective humanitarian counterparts in the UN/INNGOs.
4. Generally sufficient stockpiles in the country to address needs.

Provision of assistance will be based on this concept of operations:

1. Individual agencies provide aid to affected area(s) via local networks.
2. Coordination managed through existing national coordination mechanisms or bilaterally with in-country partners.
3. In-country organizations lead sectoral coordination and feed into the national ICCG acting as the technical arm of the UNCT.

EARLY WARNING PHASE (- 72 hours)		
	Monitor meteorological and storm alert systems on the development and progress of in-coming storm and share information of potential threat.	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH)/MoLSW
	Send consolidated update to the UNCT, as needed	UNRCO
	Convene the UNCT and ascertain the possibility of joint planning, joint assessments and coordinated response activities	UNRCO
	In case (of a decision) for agencies to continue with bilateral partnership with their respective government ministries, an information sharing platform and coordination forum shall be maintained for the UNCT and ICCG.	UNRCO, UNCT and ICCG
	Discuss required support from the regional office e.g. mirror team, tools or surge support for specific outputs.	UNRCO/OCHA-ROAP

Annex 1: Cluster Capacity

Education Cluster Capacity

Prepositioned Items

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Date of last Information update
CRS	Learning Kit - Education-in-emergency kits including /age-appropriate learning materials, books, writing supplies	kit			1900	Can use emergency procurement with existing suppliers.	

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
UNICEF	Emergency Response	3	Vientiane	24 hours
CRS	Emergency Response - Asia Regional Focal Point	1	Dhaka	24 hours
CRS	Child Literacy / Inclusive Education	1	Vientiane	N/A
CRS	Education in Emergencies	1	USA	48 hours
CFL	DRR	1	Sydney	N/A

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
CRS	CRS Emergency Response Fund	\$50,000	Quick onset disaster	10 days

Food Security Cluster Capacity

Prepositioned Items

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Any additional note of Items	Date of last Information update
WFP	Rice	MT	500	Vientiane	1000	Jul-23		Apr-23
DOSW	Rice	MT			1000	unknown	APTERR	Apr-23

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
WFP	Emergency Response Assistance	10	Vientiane	Immediate
WFP	GIS support - satellite data mapping of flood impact		HQ based (Rome)	Remote support - 72 hours

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
WFP	Operational Information Management - visualization of assessment information (needs, impact and capacities) for mapping and reporting		HQ based (Bangkok)	Remote support - 24 hours, rapid deployment - 72 hours
WFP	Emergency field support - response implementation, CBT, monitoring and reporting, supply chain and logistics		HQ based (Bangkok, Rome)	Rapid deployment - 24 - 72 hours
WFP	Emergency Telecommunications (ETC)			
World Vision International	Food security and livelihood	1	Vientiane	Immediate
World Vision International	Emergency response- Operation	1	Vientiane	Immediate
World Vision International	Field operation-Province	6	Province	Immediate
World Vision International	Supply chain management	1	Vientiane	Immediate
CRS	Nutrition security specialist	1	Vientiane	72 hours

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
WFP	Immediate Response Allocation	USD 500,000	For life-saving activities in response to a shock	Within 1 week from request
CRS	CRS Emergency Response Fund	USD 50,000	Rapid onset disaster, lifesaving activities	10 days

Health and Nutrition Cluster Capacity

Prepositioned Items

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Date of last Information update
UNFPA	Implantable Contraceptives (Etonogestrel 68mg x 1)	Pieces	17,007	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Intrauterine Device (IUD) (TCu380A IUD, sealed in polymer pouch, terminally sterilized.)	Pieces	24,975	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Injectable Contraceptives (Medroxyprogesterone acetate) suspension for injection 150 mg/ml)	Vial	200,000	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Injectable Contraceptives (Depo-Provera 150mg/ml Injection)	Ampoules	14,350	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Injectable Contraceptives (Syringe 0.05ml)	Pieces	2,700	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Injectable Contraceptives (Syringe 0.5ml)	Pieces	9,000	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Injectable Contraceptives (Syringe 1ml)	Pieces	325,997	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Injectable Contraceptives (Syringe 5ml)	Pieces	3,600	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Combined Low Dose OC Pills (Levonorgestrel 0.15mg + ethinylestradiol 0.03mg + Fe)	Blister	339,168	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Manual Vacuum Aspiration kit (Double valve syringe Plus, 60ml, for MVA)	Pieces	1,040	central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Manual Vacuum Aspiration kit (Mifepristone 200mg + 4 misoprostol 200 mcg tablets (4x) in one blister, set of 5 tablets)	Pieces	8,000	central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Emergency Contraceptive (Levonorgestrel 0.75 mg, tablets. 1 pack = 2 tablets.)	Blister	1,944	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Male condom (Male condom 49mm, standard, natural)	Piece	2,592	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	HIV Rapid Test (Determine)	Pieces	3,615	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNFPA	HIV /Syphilis Combo Test Kit	test	44,250	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		7 March 2023 (mSupply)
UNICEF	Ready-to-use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)	Sachets	483875	Central Warehouse, Provincial Warehouse and Districts		16th May 2023 (m supply)
UNICEF	F-75	Tins	1277	Central Warehouse & Provincial Warehouse		16th May 2023 (m supply)
UNICEF	F-100	Tins	925	Central Warehouse & Provincial Warehouse		16th May 2023 (m supply)
UNICEF	Albendzole tablets	tablets	3411349	Central Warehouse, Provincial Warehouse and Districts		16th May 2023 (m supply)

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Date of last Information update
UNICEF	Amoxicillin bottles	bottles	45548	Central Warehouse, Provincial Warehouse and Districts		16th May 2023 (m supply)

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current location	Timeframe for deployment
UNFPA	Sexual and Reproductive Health Specialist	1	Vientiane Capital, Laos	Within 72 Hours
UNFPA	Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) Coordinator	1	Vientiane Capital, Laos	Within 48 hours
UNFPA	Reproductive Health Commodities Security (R HCS) focal point	1	Vientiane Capital, Laos	Within 48 Hours
UNFPA	Communication on Sexual and Reproductive health	1	Vientiane Capital, Laos	Within 48 hours
WHO	Incident manager - Support health response coordination	1	Lao WCO	within 24 hours
WHO	Epidemiologist - Support risk assessment, need assessment	2	Lao WCO	within 24 hours
WHO	logistician	1	WPRO-Manila	within 1 week
WHO	Immunization specialist	1	Lao WCO	within 1 week
WHO	Mental health	1	WPRO-Manila	within 1 week
WHO	Mother-child health	1	Lao WCO	within 48 hours
WHO	Risk communication	1	Lao WCO	within 48 hours
WHO	Vector borne diseases specialist	1	Lao WCO	within 48 hours
WHO	EOC manager -Support country to activate EOC and establish incidence management system for the outbreak/emergencies, coordinate health response	1	Lao WCO	within 48 hours
CRS	Mother and Child health and nutrition	1	Lao PDR	within 72 hours
UNICEF	Nutrition Specialist (International)	1	Vientiane Capital, Laos	within 72 hours
UNICEF	Nutrition Specialist (National)	1	Vientiane Capital, Laos	within 72 hours
UNICEF	Maternal, Newborn and child health team	2	Vientiane Capital, Laos	within 72 hours
UNICEF	Immunization team	2	Vientiane Capital, Laos	within 72 hours
WVI	Health and Nutrition	1	Vientiane Capital, Laos	Within 72 hours

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
WHO	Emergency response - an initial fund that can be released immediately with WHO Representative's approval	10,000	MOH's official request for emergency response	
WHO	Outbreak investigation and response - available at the national center for laboratory and epidemiology, as part of routine outbreak contingency fund	40,000	When there is an outbreak or need on investigation	
CRS	CRS Emergency Response Fund	50000	Quick onset disaster	10 days

Protection Cluster Capacity

Prepositioned Items

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Date of last Information update
UNFPA	Dignity Kits (essential items for safety, security, dignity, hygiene, sexual and reproductive health needs of women and girls)	Sets			419	LWU to procure in Q1 and Q2	22/03/23

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
UNFPA	GBV Coordination in Emergencies	1	Vientiane, Laos	Within 24 hours
UNFPA	PSEA (Technical)	2	Vientiane, Laos	Within 24 hours
UNICEF	Child Protection and PSEA	2	Vientiane, Laos	Within 72 hours

Shelter Cluster Capacity

Prepositioned Supplies

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Date of last Information update
Department of Public Work and Transport (DPWT), Attapeu	Immediate kit for house recovery	set	25	Attapeu	aluzinc sheet for roofs, nails, tools (saw and hammer)		Apr 2022

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
UN-Habitat	Architect (Lao native speaker)	1	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours
UN-Habitat	Civil Engineer (Lao native speaker)	1	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours
UN-Habitat	Information Management (1 Lao native speaker)	2	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours
UN-Habitat	Project Management	3	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours
IOM	Procurement and Logistics (1 Lao native speaker)	2	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours

WASH Cluster Capacity

Prepositioned Items

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Date of last Information update
UNICEF	Hygiene Soap Bars 80gr (10 bar per pack)	pcs	11000	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Hygiene Soap Bars 80gr (10 bar per pack)	pcs	7000	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Hygiene Soap Bars 80gr (10 bar per pack)	pcs	7000	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Hygiene Soap Bars 80gr (10 bar per pack)	pcs	7000	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Menstrual Hygiene Pads - 12 parcel per pack (1 parcel/4 each)	unit	500	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Menstrual Hygiene Pads - 12 parcel per pack (1 parcel/4 each)	unit	500	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Menstrual Hygiene Pads - 12 parcel per pack (1 parcel/4 each)	unit	500	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Menstrual Hygiene Pads - 12 parcel per pack (1 parcel/4 each)	unit	500	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	1000 Litre Plastic Water Tank With Stainless Steel Frame Cage - White Color IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container)	unit	20	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	1000 Litre Plastic Water Tank With Stainless Steel Frame Cage - White Color IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container)	unit	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	1000 Liter Plastic Water Tank With Stainless Steel Frame Cage - White Color IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container)	unit	20	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	1000 Litre Plastic Water Tank With Stainless Steel Frame Cage - White Color IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container)	unit	0	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Drinking water container (20 litre capacity)	set	485	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Drinking water container (20 litre capacity)	set	1175	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Drinking water container (20 litre capacity)	set	2210	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Drinking water container (20 litre capacity)	set	1982	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	White Plastic buckets with lid (20 litre capacity)	pcs	420	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	White Plastic buckets with lid (20 litre capacity)	pcs	1175	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Date of last Information update
UNICEF	White Plastic buckets with lid (20 litre capacity)	pcs	2390	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	White Plastic buckets with lid (20 litre capacity)	pcs	2050	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Plastic bucket, black colour (10 litre capacity)	pcs	0	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Plastic bucket, black colour (10 litre capacity)	pcs	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Plastic bucket, black colour (10 litre capacity)	pcs	316	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Plastic bucket, black colour (10 litre capacity)	pcs	0	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Plastic water containers	pcs	0	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Plastic water containers	pcs	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Plastic water containers	pcs	370	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Plastic water containers	pcs	0	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Water Dipper	pcs	470	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Water Dipper	pcs	1190	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Water Dipper	pcs	2330	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Water Dipper	pcs	2050	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Chlorine granules (powder of 50 Kg / container)	container	0	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Chlorine granules (powder of 50 Kg / container)	container	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Chlorine granules (powder of 50 Kg / container)	container	9	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Chlorine granules (powder of 50 Kg / container)	container	7	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Coagulant (Aluminum Sulphate)	Kg	0	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Coagulant (Aluminum Sulphate)	Kg	30	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Coagulant (Aluminum Sulphate)	Kg	20	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Coagulant (Aluminum Sulphate)	Kg	22	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Water Purifier (NaDCC) 33mg tabs (1 Box-10,000 tablets - 1000 foil strips of 10 tablets)	box	16	Central NamSaat			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Water Purifier (NaDCC) 33mg tabs (1 Box-10,000 tablets - 1000 foil strips of 10 tablets)	box	4	NamSaat Oudomxai			Mar 2022
UNICEF	Water Purifier (NaDCC) 33mg tabs (1 Box-10,000 tablets - 1000 foil strips of 10 tablets)	box	5	NamSaat Savannakhet			Mar 2022

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Date of last Information update
UNICEF	Water Purifier (NaDCC) 33mg tabs (1 Box-10,000 tablets - 1000 foil strips of 10 tablets)	box	0	NamSaat Saravane			Mar 2022
CRS	Handwashing stations		0	Savannakhet		Can use emergency procurement of existing suppliers. Piping and tank stands for simple handwashing stations; can be used with or without a water connection	Apr 2023
CRS	Hygiene Kits (Soap Bar 110g; Buckets with lid 14 lit -1; Detergent 1.5kg-1; Shampoo 500ml ; Adult Tooth Paste 75ml; Child Tooth Paste (75 ml) ; Adult Tooth Brush medium, 2 Pcs; Child Tooth Brush 3 Pcs; Clothesline with Clothespins 1 set; Multiple purpose cloth cotton 2 pcs; Reusable Menstrual Pad 2 pcs; Soap Box plastic 1)	pcs	0			1029 (activated only in case of emergency, available approx. 15 days after)	Apr 2023
World Vision	Hygiene Kits	pcs	0			activated only in case of emergency	Apr 2023

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
UNICEF	WASH in Emergencies	2	Vientiane Capital, Laos	72 hours
UN-Habitat	Architect (Lao native speaker)	1	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours
UN-Habitat	Civil Engineer (Lao native speaker)	1	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours
UN-Habitat	Information Management (1 Lao native speaker)	2	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours
UN-Habitat	Project Management	3	Vientiane Capital, Lao PDR	Within 24 hours
WHO	- WASH in Healthcare Facilities - Health care waste management - Water quality surveillance	2	Vientiane, Lao PDR	48 hours
World Vision	WASH in Emergencies	6	Vientiane Capital (1), Khammuane (2), Luangprabang (1), Savannakhet (2), Saravane (2)	72 hours
CRS	WASH in Emergencies	3	Khammuan (1) Savannakhet (1); Dhaka, Bangladesh (1)	24-72 hours

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilisation
UNICEF	UNICEF Lao PDR Country Office can move some funds from program budget to respond to emergencies depending on scale of emergency		National scale of emergency	

Early Recovery Cluster Capacity

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
UNDP	First Responders	1	Asia	24-72 hours
UNDP	SURGE Advisors	as needed	Asia	2 - 3 weeks
UNDP	UXO Chief Technical Advisor	1	Vientiane	Immediate
UNDP	PWD, Gender, PSEA, PSH	3	Vientiane	Immediate

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
UNDP	Catalytic Funds through TRAC3 (for Programming)	Up to \$ 200K	Subject to the decision of the Crisis Board based on the scale and complexity of the situation	Initiated 1-2 days after impact
UNDP	Catalytic Funds through TRAC3 (for Assessment and Coordination)	Up to \$ 100K	Subject to the decision of the Crisis Board based on the scale and complexity of the situation	Initiated 1-2 days after impact
UNDP	" Enhancing Integrated Water Management and Climate Resilience in Vulnerable Urban Areas of the Mekong River Basin " project - relief fund	Up to \$ 53K	Subject to the authorization from the donor and fund availability at the impact. Location is limited to Khammouane and Champasack Province	3 weeks
UNDP	"Supporting Effectiveness and Efficiency in the UXO Sector to contribute to the achievement of SDG 18 and Safe Path Forward III (SPF III)" Project - Roving task	Up to \$ 50K	Subject to the authorization from the donors and availability of funds at impact	4-7 days

Logistics Cluster Capacity

Prepositioned Items

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Capacity	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Date of last Information update
DOSW	Warehouse (ODX)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	28 Cubic meter	Nongmaengda village, Xay District	n/a	n/a
DOSW	Warehouse (LPB)	Permanent	432 Cubic meter	Phonsaath Village, Luangprabang	n/a	n/a
DOSW	Warehouse (XYB)	Using office's space	150 Cubic meter	KAENG VILLAGE, XAYYABOULY	n/a	n/a

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Capacity	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Date of last Information update
DOSW	Warehouse (BLX)	Permanent	9000 Cubic meter	PAKSANTAI VILLAGE, BOLIKHAMXAY	n/a	n/a
DOSW	Warehouse (SVK)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	504 Cubic meter	Kaysone district	n/a	n/a
DOSW	Warehouse (SKG)	Temporary (old building)	504 Cubic meter	Lamam district	n/a	n/a
DOSW	Warehouse (CMP)	Permanent	605 Cubic meter	Phoumuang village, Pakse	n/a	n/a
DOSW	Warehouse (ATP)	Permanent	18,900 Cubic meter	Saysaath village, Samakhysay district	n/a	n/a
CARE	Storage	Permanent	24 Cubic meters	Ban Phonxaitai, Khoua, Phongsaly	n/a	4/3/2023
CARE	Storage	Permanent	36 Cubic meters	Ban Nonsavanh, Dakcheung, Sekong	n/a	4/3/2023
NamSaat, MOH	Warehouse (VTE)	Permanent	1,200 Cubic meter	Nongbone village, Sayssetha District, Vientiane Capital	n/a	3-Apr-23
NamSaat, MOH	Warehouse (SVK)	Permanent	1,500 Cubic meter	Kaisonphomvihan District, Savannakhet Province	n/a	3-Apr-23
NamSaat, MOH	Warehouse (SRV)	Permanent	202 Cubic meter	Saravan District, Saravan Province	n/a	3-Apr-23
NamSaat, MOH	Warehouse (ODX)	Permanent	154 Cubic meter	Xay District, Oudomxay Province	n/a	3-Apr-23
WFP	Warehouse (VTE)	Permanent	8,410 Cubic meter	Danxang village, Xaythany district, Vientiane Capital	Commodities 807 mt	3-Mar-23
WFP	Warehouse (ODX)	Permanent	1,960 Cubic meter	Donkeo village, Xay district, Oudomxay province	none of commodity	3-Mar-23
WFP	Warehouse (PKS)	Permanent	2,200 Cubic meter	Phoumoung village, Pakse district, Champasack province	Commodities 75 mt	3-Mar-23
WFP	Mobile Storage Unit (MSU)	1	960 Cubic meter	Danxang village, Xaythany district, Vientiane Capital	n/a	3-Mar-23
WFP	Mobile Storage Unit (MSU)	2	960 Cubic meter	Donkeo village, Xay district, Oudomxay province	n/a	3-Mar-23
WFP	Mobile Storage Unit (MSU)	1	960 Cubic meter	Phoumoung village, Pakse district, Champasack province	n/a	3-Mar-23

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
WFP	Supply Chain	1	In country	
Plan international	Supply Chain	1	In country	Depending on disaster level and upon the request
Plan international	WASH	1	In country	Depending on disaster level and upon the request
Plan international	Education	1	In country	Depending on disaster level and upon the request
Plan international	Safeguarding Children and Young People	1	In country	Depending on disaster level and upon the request
CARE Laos	WASH	1	In country	
CARE Laos	Health	1	In country	

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
WFP	Internal Response Allocation	500,000	Official request for assistance	24-48 hours

ICT Capacity

Prepositioned Supplies

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Date of last Information update
WFP (Laos)	SAT Phone		7	Vientiane, Pakse, ODX, and Bounnuea office			5/17/2023
WFP (Laos)	Small Generator		1	Vientiane office			5/17/2023
WFP (Laos)	B-Gand (Emergency tool Kit)		1	Vientiane office			5/17/2023
WHO (Laos)	SAT Phone		2	Vientiane office			5/17/2023
UNDP (Laos)	SAT Phone		4	Vientiane office			5/17/2023
UNDP (Laos)	Pocket Wifi		5	Vientiane office			5/17/2023
UNDP (Laos)	B-Gand (Emergency tool Kit)		1	Vientiane office			5/17/2023

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
WFP	ICT	1	In country	24 hours
WFP	ICT and telecom	3	Regional	48-72 hours
WFP	Global Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) team	4	Dubai	48-72 hours

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
WFP	Internal Response Allocation	\$500,000	Official request for assistance	24-48 hours

Annex 2: Minimum Preparedness Actions

A) Strategic Level: Minimum Preparedness Actions

These MPAs are designed to be undertaken as a collective international community, under the leadership of the UNRCO and UNCT. This table provides a checklist of areas to work on prior to the disaster event. The MPAs aim to: 1.) establish minimum emergency preparedness standard and for UNCT to measure its level of response readiness; 2) lay a foundation for a rapid build-up of emergency readiness, should a risk become imminent, and 3) provide basic operational readiness to enable response to a sudden-onset emergency.

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency
Common understanding of roles and responsibilities between LPDR and the resident international agencies (UN and INGOs) as well as understanding of appropriate use of international response mechanisms.	UNRCO
Raise awareness among all humanitarian agencies of government coordination structures for emergency response, with focus on the interoperability between the national and humanitarian coordination structures.	UNRCO
Review existing coordination mechanisms, including the UNCT/Clusters, in support of government structures with focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification of cluster/sector activation • Clarification of roles and responsibilities • Enhancing the role of INGOs, Red Cross, and line ministries as relevant • Updating the UNCT membership and contact list, including that of the INGOs, Red Cross and relevant ministry counterparts 	UNRCO with MoLSW
Review and agree on trigger mechanisms between the humanitarian community and Government LPDR, including request for international assistance, in line with the new Disaster Management law.	UNRCO with MoLSW
Discuss and adopt individual cluster activation mechanism for different levels of disaster (e.g., small, medium and large scale)	UNRCO, MoLSW ETF
Review and update terms of reference of the Emergency Task Force (ETF) and clusters to ensure common understanding of their technical role to support the UNCT.	UNRCO and MoLSW
Agreement between LPDR and UNCT on a common emergency communications strategy, including that with the affected communities for early warning, risk monitoring and information dissemination during the response.	UNRCO
Organize and set-up a core Information Management Network (IMN) and Emergency Communications Group (ECG), with corresponding TORs. These shall be activated in case of a large-scale emergency, in agreement with the Government of LPDR.	UNRCO

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency
Under the leadership of the UNCT, train/ orient the ETF and other relevant humanitarian partners on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International response mechanisms 2. Flash appeals and humanitarian crisis response plans (HCRPs) 3. Resource mobilizations tools (e.g. CERF, ECG) 4. Emergency Response Preparedness 5. Situation/risk monitoring and response reporting (e.g., flash updates, situation updates) 	
Establish community engagement mechanisms and protocols for joint community feedback mechanisms.	UNRCO
Establish clear protocol for risk monitoring, reporting and information sharing within the humanitarian community and vis-a-vis LPDR.	
Government of LPDR, through the MoLSW and UNCT agreement on joint assessments protocols, procedures and tools.	UNRCO/ MoLSW
Review and update of existing Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment. Endorsement of the IASC will be sought thereafter.	UNRCO, ETF, MoLSW
Agree on protocols for beneficiary identification and verification across agencies and clusters.	
Government of LPDR, through MoLSW, and UNCT agree on levels of triggers for requesting or accepting international support, both in-country and outside the country.	
Orient all relevant humanitarian partners on requirements for visas, custom clearances, visas, as well as access requirements or constraints to affected people, if any.	
Updated resource inventory and stockpiling of relief items of the international community	

B) Operational (Cluster Level): Minimum Preparedness Actions

This section is a breakdown of per cluster MPAs to complement the strategic level initiatives for emergency response preparedness. Noting that each cluster have different levels of and priorities for preparedness, hence, this section will reflect MPAs per cluster. This section will also include cluster agreements on their internal preparedness and response protocols.

Education Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
Schools submit annually their Comprehensive Safe Schools Survey on the digital application for review and planning of DESB, PESS, and MOES	MoES and Cluster Lead	in discussion			
Update 3W GIS-enabled online platform LESMIS	MoES and UNICEF	ongoing	30 Sep 23		
Cluster meeting at regular basis at least twice a year	MoES and Cluster Lead	in discussion	n/a		
Develop capacity of implementing contingency plan for provincial and district education officials and school directors and teachers	MoES and UNICEF	3-Apr-23	31-May-23		
Set up early warning communications to 500+ district education offices, schools, and communities in 12 districts of Khammuan and Savannakhet	CRS	15-Apr-23	1-May-23		
Emergency procurement of learning materials.	CRS	20-Apr-23	1-May-23		
Cluster members to agree on common approaches of using each organization’s materials for education interventions to ensure consistency and these materials have been approved by the Government					

FSAC Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
3Ws Matrix	WFP	Mar-23	May-23	Ongoing	template link
Emergency Rice Reserve Pilot	WFP	Sep-22	Dec-23	Ongoing	
Prepositioned rice stocks	WFP	Ongoing	Ongoing	Low	
Small animal raising- Inputs and training	World Vision	Jan-23	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Home gardening - Inputs and training	World Vision	Jan-23	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Assessing FS and nutritional vulnerabilities at the community level in CRS's target regions of Khammaouane (KHM) and Savannakhet (SVK), establishing warehousing and commodity distribution systems (through the current school lunch program).	CRS	Oct-23	Sep-23	Ongoing	

Health and Nutrition Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
Conduct Health Cluster meeting twice per year for preparedness					
Strengthen national health security to implementing the national health security workplan 2022-2025	MOH with support of partners				
Develop a procedure on accepting international assistance for health	MOH-WHO	2022	Jun-23		
Strengthen Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in the Ministry of Health during peace time and ensure response mode for all public health emergency/disaster response coordination and response activities - Activation of suitable Incident Management System -Expand and consolidate national and local health emergency units -	MOH-WHO			Ongoing	
Conduct informal health partner meeting	WHO				
- Strengthen EMT -Develop strategic plan for EMT -Develop EMT deployment SOP and disseminate the SOP -Form and provide training for EMT at national and provincial levels -Equip EMT with essential equipment	MOH	2023	2024		
Strengthen Health Information System					
Strengthen epidemiological capacity through the Field Epidemiology training					
Strengthening the supply chain system and stock review by addressing the Last mile assurance process in the central warehouse and decentralized warehouse	UNFPA	2023	2024	On going	

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
Minimum Initial Packages service (MISP) training in the UNFPA country office, to refresh the staff capacity and role for the emergency response (UNFPA Focal points)	UNFPA	2023	2024	Training planned on September 2023	
Setting up the Adolescent and Youth Friendly Service (AYFS) room in the Service delivery point to ensure the availability for the giving services to the affected people and we do plan to expand to Luangnamtha and other provinces.	UNFPA	2023	2024	On going	
Strengthen community-based health and nutrition system and referral (supporting Community Health Volunteers and DHO capacity building KHM and SVK)	CRS	2023	2024	Ongoing	
Assessing nutritional needs and vulnerabilities at community level, promote and support breastfeeding and optimal IYCF feeding in target areas where CRS is active KHM and SVK (through existing school meal programs)	CRS	2023	2026	Ongoing	
Prepositioning of nutrition commodities including RUTF, F75 and F100 and Nutrition Kits	UNICEF	2023	2024	Ongoing	
Provide training on severe acute malnutrition and IYCF to service providers	UNICEF	2023	2024	Ongoing	
Rapid Assessment of preparedness and functionality of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment and management services	UNICEF	2023	2024	Ongoing	
Coordination with line ministry and nutrition partners/ stakeholders	UNICEF	2023	2024	Ongoing	
Develop emergency response preparedness plan for floods	UNICEF	2023	2024	Ongoing	
Partner Mapping	UNICEF	2023	2024	Ongoing	

Protection Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource link
Move the #1362 national GBV/abuse/trafficking hotline to more reliable connections and power lines to avoid seasonal power cuts and disruption to GBV services	UNFPA	November 2022	July 2023	Discussions with implementing partners (IP) and agreed course of action	
Back-up plan to the above: prepare IEC material with LWU to disseminate information about alternative contact modalities and revised GBV referral pathway	UNFPA	August 2022	Ongoing	IEC developed and utilized floods 2022 - can be reused/revised. UNFPA has completed the GBV referral pathway and service mapping.	
Develop IEC material with LWU on increased risks of GBV, consequences, help-seeking options etc.					

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource link
Integrate gender-responsive indicators into multisectoral data collection tool. UNFPA has advocated for additional questions to be used in the government approved MOH/MOLSW rapid assessment tool which remains under consideration. UNFPA has also integrated gender-responsive indicators into the multisectoral data collection tool in the process of being developed by WFP and MOLSW.	UNFPA	May 2022	Ongoing		
Procure dignity kits	UNFPA	Q1, 2023	May 2023	Budget allocated	
Prepare procurement list for Women Friendly Space (WFS) based on 2018 procurement	UNFPA	August 2022		Procurement list completed	
Advocacy with the government to include LWU in the Lao National Disaster Committee and Rapid Assessment Teams	UNFPA	December 2022	Ongoing	Government is considering	
Sensitize Protection Cluster members to GBV Sub-Cluster, globally lead by UNFPA	UNFPA	Q2 2023		Planning	
Training of rapid assessment enumerators to conduct gender/GBV-specific assessments	UNFPA			Planning	
TOR of Protection Cluster	UNFPA /UNICEF			Planning	
Expand LYU MHPSS counselling services to provincial level and promote uptake of helpline services through awareness raising campaign	UNICEF	2022	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Increase availability and accessibility of LYU toll-free helpline #1554	UNICEF	April2022	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Gather existing IEC materials (especially on helpline promotional posters, MHPSS booklets, parenting posters) and develop new ones if needed	UNICEF/ MOLSW/ LWU/ LYU	Q2 2023		Planning	
Map partners, resources, service providers, and supply needs. Map locations including boarding schools, temples, orphanages, protection shelters, etc.	UNICEF/ MOLSW	Q3 2023		Planning	
Prepare for rapid surge of the social service workforce in emergency response when needed (training, supervision, skills development, stipend, and others).	UNICEF/ MOLSW	Q4 2023		Planning	
Preposition of emergency supplies for social workers and vulnerable children	UNICEF/ MOLSW	Q3 2023		Planning	
Conduct training/skills-building for frontline workers on new technology to be used for hybrid delivery of child protection services to be better prepared for restricted mobility and in-person services	UNICEF/ MOLSW/ LWU/ LYU	2021	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Identification of potential cluster partners	UNICEF /UNFPA	Q1 2023	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Identify resources available. Analyze the potential of each partner	UNICEF /UNFPA	Q2 2023		Planning	
Identification of gaps in resource mobilization and appropriate action taken	UNICEF/ UNFPA	Q2 2023		Planning	

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource link
Cluster meets on a regular basis – at least twice a year before and after the rainy season	UNICEF/ UNFPA	Q2 2023		Planning	

Shelter and NFI Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
Re-activate the cluster and update of the list of cluster members	UN-Habitat	March 2023	31-Dec-23	in-progress	
Contribution to fund raising: (i) Suggest the government to apply to the fund scheme(s) covered the disaster risk preparedness. (ii) Contribute to develop the proposals.	UN-Habitat	May-23	31-Dec-23	No progress	
Functional emergency shelters (collective centers): (i) Conduct a survey at village level about the number, location, and capacity of building. (ii) Assess the sample buildings on those functions and emergency stocks of emergency shelter kit/NFI.	UN-Habitat	n/a	n/a	No progress	

WASH Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Update/Review Period	Resource/Product link
Identification of potential cluster partners, verify and update contact lists	UNICEF	1-Mar-23	28-Mar-23	Done	6 months	identified partners and contact list
Identify resources available. Analyze the potential of each partner	UNICEF	1-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	Ongoing	1 years	capacity mapping and available resources
Short analysis on availability of lifesaving material and suppliers/ producers in the country and within the region.	UNICEF			Plan	1 years	capacity mapping and analysis reports
Cluster meets on a regular basis, at least twice a year before and after the rainy season	UNICEF			Ongoing	April 2023, November 2023	cluster meeting minutes
Set standards for emergency WASH kits and NFI packages	UNICEF			Plan		WASH hygiene kits and NFI packages set
Build capacity of national and local authorities as well as disaster prone communities in more disaster resilient WASH facilities designs	UNICEF	1-May-23	15-Jul-23	Ongoing	1 years	Trainings and workshop
Warehouse Management Training - Nam Saat Warehouse	UNICEF	27-Mar-23	04-May-23	Done		Trainings
WASH in Emergencies Training	UNICEF	12-Jul-23	13 July-23	Plan		Trainings
Climate resilient WASH-FIT training	WHO			Ongoing		Lao version of WASH-FIT guide and tool

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Update/Review Period	Resource/Product link
Climate resilient healthcare waste management training	WHO			Ongoing		
Climate resilient water safety planning - Partial roll-out particularly for urban areas	WHO			Ongoing		
Early warning communications to 500+ district education offices, schools, and communities in 12 districts of Khammouane and Savannakhet	CRS	15-Apr-23	1-May-23	Plan		
Emergency Response Team for Disaster Risk Management. Location: in country and regional	Plan International	2022	2025	Active	2025	Trainings in country and regional

Early Recovery Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status
Launch of the new UNDP Crisis Offer	UNDP	September 2022		Done
Development of Recovery Guidance Notes (Flood & Drought Recovery Guidance Notes, Sectoral Recovery Guidance Notes, Cross-Cutting Theme Recovery Guidance Notes) under MoLSW	UNDP	April 2023		Draft completed
Dissemination of lessons learned on Cash-for-Work activities carried out by UNDP	UNDP	June 2022	June 2022	Done
Re-deployment of LaoDi (National disaster information database platform) under MLSW	UNDP	March 2023	August 2023	Deployed Update ongoing
Capacity needs assessment and community-based problem analysis for Khammouane and Champasack Province	UNDP	June 2022	July 2023	Ongoing

Logistics Preparedness Activities

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
Disaster Preparedness Plan (DPP)	Plan International Laos	23-Feb-23	2025	Available	
Development of SOP/guideline for customs clearance of humanitarian relief items.	WFP	Q2, Q3, 2023		in progress	
Humanitarian/emergency Logistics Training of Trainers (ToT) for government and National Logistics Working Group members	WFP	Q3,2023		in progress	
Humanitarian/emergency Logistics training for government at provincial level	WFP	Q4,2023		in progress	
Warehouse management training will be conducted for the remaining 70 districts across the country.	WFP	Q3 & Q4, 2023		not started	
Warehouse management training for NamSaat office	UNICEF	27-Mar-23	04-May-23	completed	
Emergency Preparedness Plan update and review	CARE	Q4 2023		not started	

ICT Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
Technology inventory assessment including mapping publicly available infrastructure and networks	WFP	Q3 2023	Q3 2023		
Assessment of ICT regulatory and/or policy barriers to entry or operation of needed equipment for disaster relief or restoration of networks	WFP	Q3 2023	Q3 2023		
Emergency ICT training for Government and IT working group team	WFP	Q3 2023	Q3 2023		
Expand IT member and private sector, INGO, Government	WFP	Q3 2023	Q3 2023		

Annex 3 Cluster Coordination Contact List

Cluster	Agency	Name	Role	Email
Early Recovery	UNDP	Abduvakkos Abdurahmanov, Team Leader, NRM, CC and DRR	Technical Lead	abduvakkos.abdurahmanov@undp.org
	UNDP	Eriko Nakanishi, Programme Analyst	Technical Specialist	eriko.nakanishi@undp.org
Education	UNICEF	Akina Ueno, Education Specialist	Technical Lead	aueno@unicef.org
	Save the Children	Sengathit Vangvilachit, Head of DRR program	Technical Lead	sengathit.vangvilachit@savethechildren.org
Food Security and Agriculture	WFP	Jock Rutherford Disaster Risk Management Specialist	Technical Lead	jock.rutherford@wfp.org
	WFP	Jacqueline De Groot	UNCT – Cluster lead	jacqueline.degroot@wfp.org
Health and Nutrition	WHO	Dr. Satoko Otsu Team Leader, WHO Health Emergencies (WHE)	Technical Lead	otsus@who.int
	WHO	Phetdavanh Leuangvilay, Technical Officer	Technical Lead	leuangvilayp@who.int
	UNICEF	Janneke Blomberg, Chief of Nutrition	Technical Lead	jblomberg@unicef.org ;
	UNICEF	Wipavee Silpitaksakul, Child and Youth Protection Consultant	Technical Specialist	wsilpitaksakul@unicef.org
	UNICEF	Hari Vinathan, Nutrition Specialist	Technical Specialist	hvinathan@unicef.org
ICT	WFP	Somphone Inthavong	Technical Lead	Somphone.inthavong@wfp.org
Logistics	WFP	Jacqueline De Groot	UNCT – Cluster lead	jacqueline.degroot@wfp.org
	WFP	Viengmany Onepaseuth, Logistics Officer	Technical Lead	viengmany.onepaseuth@wfp.org
Protection	UNICEF	Yali Zhang, Chief of Child Protection	Technical Lead	yzhang@unicef.org
	UNICEF	Khamsay Lemsouthi, Child Protection Specialist	Technical Specialist	kiemsouthi@unicef.org
	UNICEF	Wipavee Silpitaksakul, Child and Youth Protection Consultant	Technical Specialist	wsilpitaksakul@unicef.org
	UNFPA	Siriphone Sally Sakulku, Sexual and reproductive health programme coordinator	Technical Lead	ssakulku@unfpa.org

Cluster	Agency	Name	Role	Email
	UNFPA	Victoria Dart, GBV Specialist	Technical Specialist	dart@unfpa.org
	UNFPA	Mr. Phoudthasin Sayasetha, Sexual and reproductive health consultant	Technical Specialist	sayasetha@unfpa.org
Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI)	UN-Habitat	Avi Sarkar, Regional Advisor - South-East Asia, Head of Office, Lao PDR	UNCT – Cluster lead	avi.sarkar@un.org ;
	UN-Habitat	Kumiko Hino, Project Management Specialist	Technical Lead	kumiko.hino@un.org
	IOM	Shareen Tuladhar, Chief of Mission	UNCT – Cluster lead	shthuladhar@iom.int
	IOM	Sia Kondoh, Head of Unit, Labour Mobility and Social Inclusion (LMI) Unit	Technical Lead	skondeh@iom.int
WASH	UNICEF	Marc Overmars, Chief Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Technical Lead	movermars@unicef.org
	UNICEF	Fauzan Adhitia, Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist, WASH	Technical Specialist	fadhitia@unicef.org
Over-all Coordination	UNRCO	Shairi Mathur Head of RCO	Lead	Shairi.mathur@un.org
	UNRCO	Sanjay Pariyar, Climate and Disaster Resilient Development Officer	Specialist	sanjay.pariyar@un.org

INTER-AGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN

LAO PDR