

INTER-AGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026

ISSUED May 2026

LAO PDR



The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is exposed to a range of hazards, particularly floods and storms, which occur frequently and cause significant social and economic impacts. This Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) recognizes the primary role of the Government in disaster management and the supporting role of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in strengthening national emergency preparedness and response capacities. The IACP aims to support the Government in ensuring an effective, timely and coordinated response to reduce disaster risks and minimize the impact of emergencies on communities in Lao PDR. It provides a clear coordination framework, response strategy, and defined roles and responsibilities for national and international partners.

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

Glossary

Acronym	Definition
AAP	Accountability to Affected People
AAR	After Action Review
AHA Centre	ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CDMC	Central Disaster Management Committee
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child-friendly space
CFW	Cash for Work Programme
CWD	Children with disabilities
DCC	Department of Climate Change
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DHIS2	District Health Information Software
DIM	Disaster Impact Model
DMH	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
DSW	Department of Social Welfare
ECG	Emergency Cash Grant
EMTs	Emergency Medical Teams
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
ER	Early Recovery
ETF	Emergency Task Force
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Sector
GBV	Gender-based violence
JADE	Joint Analysis of Disaster Exposure
IACP	Inter-Agency Contingency Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICCG	Inter-Cluster Coordination Group
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IMN	Information Management Network
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
INNGOs	International and National Non-Governmental Organizations
IRA	Initial Rapid Assessment
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding
LNOB	Leave No One Behind
LWU	Lao Women Union
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MoTC	Ministry of Technology and Communications
MISP	Minimum Initial Service Package
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

MAE	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSUs	Mobilization of mobile storage units
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NFIs	non-food items
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Committee
PFA	Psychosocial First Aid
PHEOC	Public Health Emergency Operations Centre
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSH	Prevention of Sexual Harassment
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RNA	Rapid Needs Assessments
ROAP	Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
SADDD	Sex, age, disability disaggregated data
SEA	Sexual exploitation and abuse
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SRH	sexual and reproductive health
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VPDU	Village Protection Disaster Unit
VRA	Variable Rate Application
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WFS	Women Friendly Spaces

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, heatwaves, 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.

Planning Scenario

In this planning scenario, a major monsoon system affects Lao PDR in late July, bringing prolonged heavy rainfall for several consecutive days. As the rainfall continues, rivers and tributaries in several parts of the country overflow their banks, inundating surrounding communities and flooding low-lying areas. While many parts of the country experience some level of impact, the provinces of Khammouane, Xayabouli, and Oudomxay are the most severely affected. In upland and mountainous areas, intense rainfall triggers flash floods and landslides, while in low-lying river basins prolonged flooding affects settlements, agricultural land, and local infrastructure. Saturated soils, damaged access roads, and disrupted communications further worsen the situation and complicate response efforts.

The combination of heavy rainfall, riverine flooding, flash floods, and landslides causes significant damage to homes, infrastructure, agricultural land, and public services, while also disrupting transportation and daily life across affected areas. In some locations, floodwaters rise to more than two metres. Communities in low-lying areas, along riverbanks, and in landslide-prone zones are forced to evacuate and seek shelter in temporary evacuation sites, schools, temples, and with host families. In several remote and isolated areas, some people remain stranded and require search and rescue support.

In the initial days of the emergency, more than 50 people reportedly lose their lives, and over 20 people are missing. Several thousand people are injured during the floods or while attempting to evacuate affected areas. Across the country, an estimated 450,000 people are affected to varying degrees. Of these, approximately 150,000 people in the most heavily affected provinces, namely Khammouane, Xayabouli, and Oudomxay, face severe impacts and priority humanitarian needs. This includes around 35,000 displaced people staying with relatives, host communities, or in informal and formal evacuation centres. In total, around 5,000 houses are destroyed and a further 10,000 houses are damaged. Crops, local roads, bridges, schools, health facilities, and water systems are also affected in multiple locations.

The immediate needs of the affected population include food, health and nutrition support, emergency shelter, non-food items (NFIs), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. Existing vulnerabilities, including poverty, remoteness, difficult terrain, and weak infrastructure, further increase the exposure of affected communities. In some areas, communities have limited awareness of safe evacuation routes and relocation sites. Although disaster risk reduction measures, including evacuation drills and identification of safer locations, have been supported in some high-risk communities by the Government and partners, coverage remains uneven. In the aftermath of the floods, many displaced people seek refuge with relatives in their own or neighbouring villages, while others take shelter in schools, temples, and other public buildings.

Planning Assumptions

Response targeting

- While 450,000 people are affected nationwide by the monsoon floods, humanitarian assistance will prioritize the most vulnerable groups, particularly during the first 14 days of the emergency.
- Priority response will focus on the 150,000 people in the most heavily affected provinces of Khammouane, Xayabouli, and Oudomxay, who face the most severe humanitarian impacts and urgent needs.
- Highly vulnerable groups to be prioritized for assistance, include:

- Displaced people, especially those living in temporary evacuation centres.
- People in rural and remote communities, particularly those identified as vulnerable and living in poverty, with limited or no access to basic resources and services.
- People who have lost their livelihoods due to flooding and damage to infrastructure.
- Infants aged 0 to 6 months at risk of wasting.
- Children aged 6 to 59 months suffering from wasting.
- Pregnant and lactating women (PLW).
- Persons with disabilities, including those with limited mobility or communication difficulties.
- Vulnerable population groups such as older 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 the Central Disaster Management Committee (CDMC), supports the strategic coordination of disaster preparedness, response, relief, and recovery operations, including data collection and assessments. The DSW also plays a key communication role in reporting the disaster situation, planned emergency response, and recovery activities to line ministries, including through the Provincial Disaster Management Committees (PDMCs), District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs), and Village Disaster Prevention Units (VDPUs), and in coordinating with the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) on the dissemination of early warning information.
- MoLSW also serves as the national focal point for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in disaster management. The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), through the Department of Climate Change (DCC) and the DMH, is responsible for climate change mitigation, risk mapping, early warning, and the management of land, water, and natural resources in disaster contexts. It also serves as the national focal point for the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- In the event of a major emergency, it can be assumed that national capacity to coordinate and respond may be stretched, and that external assistance may be requested.
- Under the overall leadership of the Government, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) serves as the mechanism for coordinating humanitarian action among the Government and resident international actors. The IASC is co-chaired by MoLSW and the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC). The UNRC leads and coordinates the international emergency response through the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), composed of the Heads of resident UN agencies, and ensures that international humanitarian action complements Government leadership and response efforts.

Operational constraints and challenges

- **Damaged infrastructure:** Floodwaters may wash away roads and bridges, particularly in low-lying areas, leaving many communities cut off. In addition, debris and landslides may block roads, making it difficult for rescue and relief efforts to reach affected areas.
- **Inaccessible terrain and remote locations:** Many communities in Khammouane, Xayabouli, and Oudomxay are located in remote or hard-to-reach areas. Mountainous terrain, steep slopes, and deep valleys create additional access challenges for responders, particularly in areas heavily affected by flooding and landslides.
- **Mine contamination:** A significant portion of Lao PDR remains contaminated by unexploded ordnance (UXO). Although there are documented contaminated areas, the potential for UXO contamination should generally be assumed in conflict-affected locations unless there is evidence to the contrary.
- **Cash programming capacity:** The humanitarian community currently has limited capacity to roll out cash-based programming at scale. Social protection coverage remains limited, covering mainly public sector workers, some workers in formal enterprises, and a relatively small number of self-employed people. The majority of the Lao workforce is employed in the informal sector and lacks basic social protection coverage. As a result, immediate large-scale cash programming may be difficult without existing delivery systems and mechanisms. This would require stronger collaboration with the Government before and after crises, as well as engagement with communities on whether assistance should be provided in cash, in kind, or through a combination of 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 the use of this Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (IACP) must be taken in close consultation with MoLSW. Any decision to trigger this plan must recognize the primacy of the Government of Lao PDR as the lead response actor. This plan should therefore not be seen as a substitute for Government Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan, but rather as a mechanism to support and complement national efforts.






Rather than adopting a prescriptive trigger based solely on an affected caseload, this plan will be activated following consultations with the secretariat of central disaster management committee, department of social welfare, MoLSW. This approach allows the UNCT and IASC inter cluster coordination group to operationalize the plan in a flexible manner and in a way that best supports the Government. The plan may be activated in an individual province or district to respond to localized flooding and augment Government efforts, or in the event of a major flood affecting multiple districts where national response capacity is overburdened.






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

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 incoming storms and share information of potential threats.	DMH)/MAE DSW/MoLSW
	Alert UNCT and Inter Cluster Coordination group (Cluster co-leads)	United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office (UNRCO)
	Alert United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) for possible required support. E.g., Joint Analysis of Disaster Exposure (JADE), surge support, United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) deployment	UNRCO/ OCHA-ROAP
	Convene UNCT meeting to; 1. Assess risk; 2. Review contingency planning and status of preparedness; 3. Discuss required updates and assign tasks to plans as required; 4. Communicate to likely impacted populations, staff and other relevant group	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.	UNRCO
	Request disaster impact model from OCHA-ROAP, AHA center, UNITAR or other relevant agencies in coordination with the secretariat of the National Disaster Management Committee.	UNRCO

	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 and other humanitarian partners on surge support, either or both physical deployment (e.g. ROAP, UNDAC) or through a mirror team in Bangkok.	UNRC / OCHA-ROAP
	Facilitate UNCT meeting: <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, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Emergency Cash Grant (ECG) and key messages. 4. Agree on frequency of UNCT/Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings (daily, weekly, etc.). 	UNRCO
	Under the leadership of the Government, the IASC clusters support in the Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA).	UNCT, Clusters
	Issue regular (weekly) situation updates Ensure (as appropriate) ongoing communication by the Government and/or UNCT to impacted populations, staff and other relevant groups, with relevant warnings, information or advice.	UNRCO/UNCG

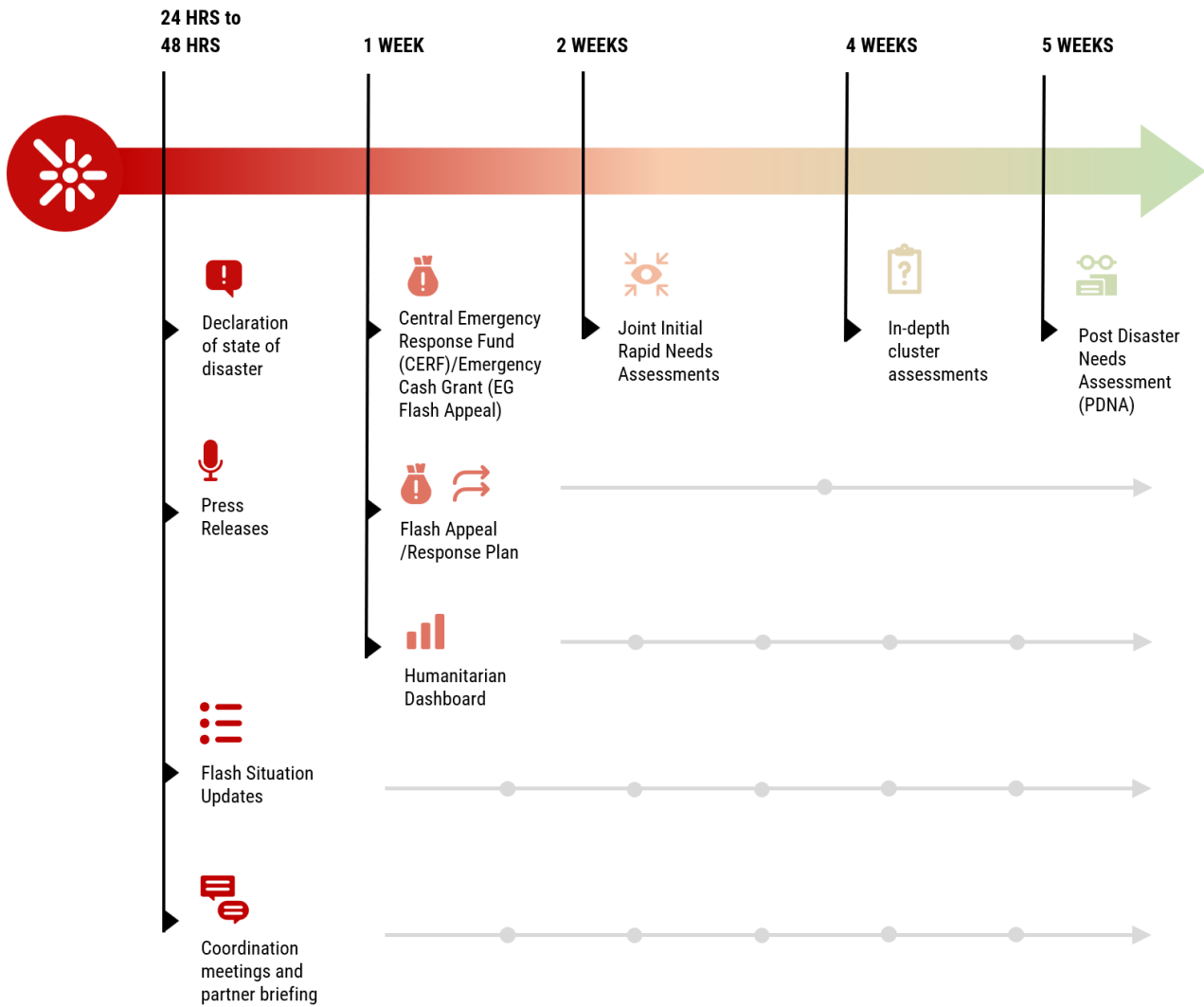
RESPONSE PHASE (1-2 weeks)		
	Ensure that a multi-cluster/initial rapid needs assessment is carried out as agreed with the Government. In consultation with the UNCT, use the outcomes to revise the humanitarian response plan (including early recovery initiatives).	UNRCO, UNCT, Clusters, OCHA-ROAP
	Draft Response Plan and agree on monitoring and evaluation framework.	UNRCO, UNCT
	Draft project proposals for the CERF, ECG and others.	UNCT, Clusters
	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.	UNRCO, UNCT
	Continue updating donors and call donor meetings, as required.	UNRCO, UNCT
	Ensure (as appropriate) ongoing communication by the Government and/or UNCT to impacted populations, staff and other relevant groups, with relevant warnings, information or advice.	UNRCO/UNCG

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



Organize After Action Review (AAR)

UNRCO, Clusters



Indicative humanitarian response timeline from disaster declaration to post-disaster needs assessment.

Objectives

The overall objective of the IACP is to support the Government in leading an effective, timely and well-coordinated response to reduce the impact of monsoon flooding on affected communities. This will be achieved through a clear response coordination mechanism and a strategy that defines the roles and responsibilities of 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 in-line 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 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 (PWDs) 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 assessing 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 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 FSAC 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

Central Disaster Management Committee (CDMC)

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 within the DSW, under the MoLSW. The Disaster Management Division also acts as a secretariat to the CDMC. 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 Department of Social Welfare (DSW) /Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (MoLSW), and the United Nations Resident Coordinator (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 composed of representatives from UNICEF, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNFPA, 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 roles 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 nine clusters. Immediately following the outset of a disaster response, the primary focus will be Food Security, Health and Nutrition, WASH and Shelter/NFI.

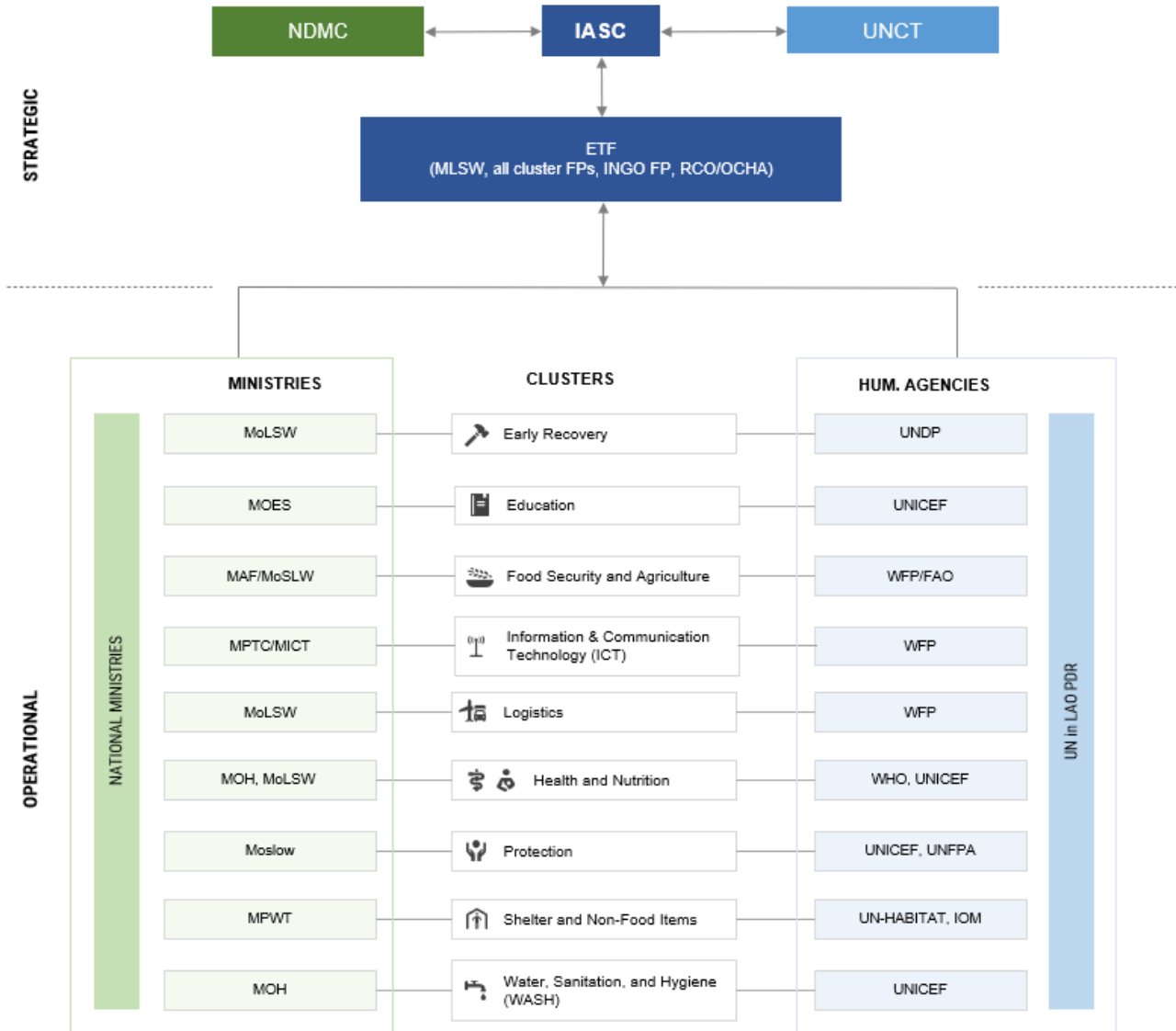
Coordination structure

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 UNRC 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 the needs of the affected people for appropriate humanitarian response. To do this, the MoLSW and IASC cluster co-leads will use the existing Need Assessment 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.

As the 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 on 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 are 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 the 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 facilities 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) and Integrated Management of Newborn and Childhood Illness (IMNCI), Newborn care, Outreach activities. A mass Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and severe underweight screening for early identification and referral of infants and children 0-5 years 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 Technology and Communications (MoTC) 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 collect gender-responsive data to capture the needs of women, children, elderly, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups with special needs. The assessments will also include identification of at-risk individuals to provide tailored support including psychosocial first aid (PFA), alternative care arrangement, reunification, and reintegration of unaccompanied and separated children and emergency referral services including Dignity Kits for women and girls.

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

\$18.7M

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)	-	150,000

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.
- Absence of teachers in the school, dropout of children, shorter hours of teaching, delayed academic calendar and other learning activities were affected.
- Road access to schools is lost or disrupted.
- Psychosocial suffering of vulnerable children and their families.
- The 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 are around 10 per cent of the total teacher population in the affected areas. The education sector plans to reach 30,000 students and teachers in 3 provinces (Khammouane, Xayabouli, and Oudomxay).

Needs

- Temporary learning shelters and spaces, including desks, chairs, and 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.
- School meal.

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Provision of women and child 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 school children 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 materials (textbooks).
- Provide training 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)
- Mobilizing teachers and volunteers to support teaching and learning activities.

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 in 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, ensuring mobility and making sure that they have trusted people for support is crucial. The cluster will include the participation of girls, women and PWDs throughout the assessments, situation analysis and response. There will be key checklists 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 in 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 Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW), JICA, Plan International, UNDP, World Vision International, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), UNESCO

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; water points and electricity supplies damaged or destroyed. Telecommunications may be impacted by limiting access.
- Floods will particularly inundate riverside villages and submerge houses, partially damaging or destroying shelters and community structures.
- Flood water 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 damage 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.
- Coordination with the health and nutrition sector to identify children at risk of acute malnutrition and link to referral and treatment services.
- 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 are 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.
- Ensure food basket provides age- appropriate energy and micronutrient content.
- Screening for acute malnutrition at food distribution sites or referral to nearby health and nutrition services.
- 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 them by the affected communities and avoid them having to pay for travel costs to receive 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 need 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, 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 the 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 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 including available reporting channels. Mechanisms will be established to consider 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 the establishment of a complaints and feedback mechanism. Assessments will involve consulting specific populations such as women, PWDs, marginalized populations, and indigenous communities in a culturally safe and appropriate community engagement 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 Agriculture 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	30,000 (Nut)	1.8M

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Out of 251 health facilities in provinces Khammoun, Xayabuly & Oudomxay around 30% of them 75 health facilities get impacted by the flash flood resulting in no health and nutrition service delivery.
- Provincial and Districts Warehoues get affected and especially 8 districts get severely impacted.
- Total 1095¹ healthcare workers affected in these 3 targeted provinces.
- Increased widespread nutrition crisis for affected populations due to the floods, noting that they have existing poor nutrition status prior to the disaster.

¹ Based on 2.85 healthcare workers per 1000 population.

- Infants, children, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are more at risk due to increased nutrient requirements. Risk of use of breastmilk substitutes. 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

- Coordination with WASH and other sectors to ensure a coherent health and nutrition emergency response.
- Continuity of essential health care services including primary health care at all levels.
- Community engagement on health and nutrition needs and awareness of available emergency services for health and nutrition considering community attitudes and health seeking behaviors for health and nutrition services/ products.
- 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. Deployment of mobile teams for the treatment of referral of acute malnutrition.
- 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 EMTs to the affected areas and identify surge capacity.
- Provide emergency clinical services including trauma and injuries.
- Activate referral systems based on the functionality and accessibility of health facilities.
- Provide essential health services including maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) services.
- Distribute materials on diarrhea prevention and treat diarrhea/pneumonia using oral rehydration salts, zinc, and antibiotics.
- 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 antibiotics for the treatment of uncomplicated acute malnutrition.
- Provide larvicide and insecticide-treated bed nets.
- Provide support for the mental health needs of the affected families and mothers of infants aged 0-6 months.
- Support health education/IEC activities and distribute risk communication materials including hygiene promotion, breastfeeding, age- appropriate complementary feeding 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 reproductive health commodities.
- Strengthen the village health volunteer on home visit on Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH), follow up of high-risk infants and children with acute malnutrition and timely referral.

- Strengthen healthcare providers and village health volunteers to deliver integrated services, including prevention and management of infectious diseases and screening for acute malnutrition in infants and children.

Nutrition

- Use situation analysis to identify the main drivers of malnutrition and appropriate emergency nutrition response options.
- 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.
- Review pre-crisis community assessment forms and ensure appropriate contextualization of nutrition sector response plans ensuring accountability to affected communities.
- Update mapping of capacities and services for the management of acute malnutrition.
- Protect, support and promote early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding of infants, including establishment of “safe source spaces” with screening of infants at risk of acute malnutrition and counseling for PLW.
- Support safe and adequate feeding for non- breastfeed infants who are less than six months old, with MUAC screening for infants aged 2-6 months at risk of acute malnutrition.
- Minimizing the risks of artificial feeding through monitoring and enforcement of Breastmilk Substitute (BMS) decree of the Laos Government.
- Provide essential nutrition services including IYCF-E, the prevention of micronutrient deficiencies and prevention and management of acute malnutrition.
- Support and strengthen nutrition monitoring, supervision and reporting plans. Support the disaggregation of reporting according to age, sex and disabilities.
- Monitor the impact of the emergency on health and nutrition services, including estimates of affected population and publish weekly bulletins.
- Work with supply and logistic colleagues to develop contingency supply and distribution plans based on risk and nutritional vulnerability analysis and forecasted caseloads.
- 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 MNCH and IMAM services in hard-to-reach areas.
- Conduct mass vaccination campaigns² for at risk groups, including those that have been displaced.
- Provide Trained as a trainers on Minimum Initial service Package (MISP); including Dignity kits (DKs) to women and girls to receive the necessary hygiene supplies and personal items to maintain their dignity and health during challenging circumstances, 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 Mental Health and Psychosocial Support 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 continuing risk assessments.

² 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.

- Continue enhanced disease surveillance and risk assessments to inform decision-making.
- Continue to meet and prepare situation updates as part of Public Health Emergency Operation Centre (PHEOC) and Health Cluster operations.
- Coordinate national and international EMTs, as needed.
- Continue VHV home visit on RMNCAH for affected and displaced families.

Nutrition

- Review findings of Initial Rapid Assessment and revise nutrition response options as appropriate.
- 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.
- Monitor compliance with legislation against the inappropriate distribution of BMS, bottles and teats in order to protect the breast-fed child and to ensure that the non-breastfed children are receiving appropriate care.
- Organize mass screening of MUAC for infants and children aged 2 months to 5 years for early identification and referral of children to the nearest health facilities/satellite site which provides treatment. Where possible the screening of infants and children aged 0-5 years for severe underweight children should be done in growth monitoring programmes or by nutrition partners.
- Support orientation and training of village health volunteers and health workers on rapid screening of infants and children aged 2 months to 5 years using MUAC measurement and assessment of the presence of bilateral pitting oedema.
- Deploy surge support or capacity development based on updated mapping and analysis of evolving capacities and services for the IYCF -E and the prevention and management of acute malnutrition.
- Nutrition partners should support psychological screening and counselling for mothers with infants aged 0-6 months at risk of acute malnutrition.
- Provide community awareness sessions on micronutrient deficiencies and acute malnutrition explaining the risks, where screening and treatment can be accessed and who is eligible.
- In areas with existing nutritional vulnerabilities, strengthen prevention activities ensuring coordination and consistency of messages and services with other sectors including WASH and Health.
- Establish new sites and/or delivery platforms (inpatient care, facility based, outreach, community based) using existing structures and/or mobile medical teams where possible to maximize integration.
- Stock life-saving supplies in areas as back-up including antibiotics, RUTF, F75 and F100.
- 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 including immunization, MNCH, where possible
- Continue health education and other/ IEC activities and distribute risk communication materials including hygiene promotion, SRH malnutrition and disease prevention. Messages will be updated on continuing risk assessments.
- Continue to enhance the capacity of village health volunteers on RMNCAH home visit.
- 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

- Operationalize established new sites and platform through deploying trained staffs, ensuring availability of nutrition supplies referral services and monitoring to ensure effective, coordinated and sustained service delivery across all levels.
- Prophylactic doses of 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.
- Strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of IYCF- TWC members in monitoring BMS donations and enforcing technical guidance to response and and take actions .
- Support technical training 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.
- Evaluate effectiveness and coverage of early nutrition response and document lessons learned.
- Continue support to strengthen coordination mechanisms 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 is the co-lead for the Protection Cluster, for the health part we will support the availability of reproductive health commodities from the MISP assessment and services which already link to gender protection. For nutrition UNICEF support the disaggregation of nutrition data according to gender and disability status as part of preparedness and response. Pregnant and lactating women will be provided with safe spaces for the mother and child assessment and counseling and psychosocial support services.

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 clauses and to make the working environment safer for women and girls to access the health and nutrition services. Nutrition partners will be expected to advocate for and sensitize communities on appropriate independent feedback mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations.

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, Lao Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, IFRC, Save the Children, 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, and hindered access to, social services and Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Child Protection (CP) services, due to physical damage to facilities and roads as well as scarcity of service providers in affected areas, exacerbating the vulnerability of individuals in need.
- Heightened safety risks for women, girls and boys, and those with disabilities in displacement settings, particularly sexual violence, abuse and exploitation and other harmful coping strategies like child marriage.
- Family separation, particularly children separated from parents or caregivers, heightens vulnerability and emotional distress.
- Limited access to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and protection services due to damaged facilities and equipment, along with hindered transportation due to road damage.
- Difficulties in access to affected communities due to damaged roads, bridges, and telecommunication failure.
- Insufficient social service workers and village volunteers to provide critical services in affected areas, as they themselves are affected.
- Heightened psychological distress due to the compounded stressors of the disaster, displacement and increased vulnerability.
- Creates an enabling environment for SEA, fraud and corruption that exacerbates vulnerabilities and impacts.
- Affected families resort to negative coping mechanisms including child marriage.

Needs

- Continuity of access to lifesaving GBV/CP services and other emergency referral services including social services, MHPSS mental health and psychosocial support, including psychological first aid. There is a need to ensure the availability of services is advertised among affected populations and stigma related to protection services and MH are managed appropriately.
- Safe spaces and alternative accommodation for displaced populations, including safe displacement camps/facilities for women of all ages and girls and those with disabilities, including displaced/affected, ethno-linguistic groups, including referrals for first aid, ambulance and other protection shelters.
- Promotion and prioritization of safety, dignity, rights of the populations and sexual and reproductive health needs of displaced women and girls through the provision of dignity kits and basic supplies including lifesaving medication, hygiene/sanitary products and care items for women and girls and those with disabilities.
- Provision of friendly spaces for vulnerable populations such as women and children where they can interact safely.
- Sufficient and well-trained social service workforce and local volunteers to provide critical lifesaving services to women and girls and children in affected areas, including trained child-friendly counselors.
- Coordination with health and nutrition sectors to ensure unaccompanied children are provided with health and nutrition screening services.

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Capacity development (e.g. online training) for sub-national and local authorities and stakeholders on protection and emergency response including the rapid assessment form and how to use the form
- Provision of pre-positioned dignity kits to displaced women and girls, including women with reproductive age, older and those with disability.
- Deployment of mobile or tele-health MHPSS counselling including providing psychological first aid to flood-affected areas through using hotlines.
- Distribution of child friendly and age-appropriate IEC material and awareness information and messages on GBV services to advise affected populations regarding service disruption and alternative telecommunications channels they can use.
- Update GBV and Child Protection referral pathway and service mapping in the affected provinces.
- Initiate family tracing and reunification processes to provide case management.
- Advocacy on child friendly, gender-responsive and disability inclusive WASH facilities and displacement settings.
- Gender sensitive/responsive rapid assessments at 72hr and 2 weeks - overarching GoL tool plus further gender assessments if needed.
- Refresher training for other clusters on mainstreaming GBV/Child protection and child safeguarding
- Distribution key messages for parents/caregivers and youth/adolescents on stress management and protection of children.
- Distribution of endorsed PSEA and child protection key messages to aid workers and affected people.
- Updating of protection guidance notes (GBV/CP) by UNFPA and UNICEF by updating UNFPA guidance notes on COVID
- Develop a one-pager guidance note with a check list to ensure protection of vulnerable populations in evacuation centers and temporary shelters. Liaise with and share the note with Shelter Cluster and relevant local authorities.

Phase 2: 2-4 weeks

- Provision of sex segregated WASH facilities and displacement settings, ensuring accessibility and disability inclusive, and enhanced safety including locked doors, adequate lighting etc.
- Dissemination of updated GBV and Child Protection Referral Pathway/service mapping and child-friendly IEC materials.
- Develop and disseminate key messages on protection risks including VAC, GBV and PSEA and where survivors, children and communities can seek help.
- Engage existing trained frontline staff on PFA and MHPSS in emergencies to provide support at community level.
- Establish Women Friendly Spaces (WFS), staffed with female GBV frontline workers who have been trained in survivor-centered approach, MHPSS and do no harm.
- Establish gender-sensitive Child-Friendly Space (CFS) where age-appropriate activities are conducted in a safe and non-discriminatory manner with supervising frontline workers who are trained in safeguarding, PFA and MHPSS.

Phase 3: 1-2 months

- Provision/operationalization of WFS and CFS
- [Monitor accessibility of vulnerable populations to protection services and the quality of services](#)
- Strengthen the social service workforce to ensure quality services for the most vulnerable population, including training on alternative care for children in emergencies
- Strengthen the GBV and Child Protection referral pathway

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of Assistance

Provision of assistance through in-kind distribution and support 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 apply universal design in consideration of gender such as sex-segregated WASH facilities, adequate lighting, doors with locks etc., as well as disability inclusive.

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, screening of 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 use a non-discriminatory approach.

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 and raise awareness on the existing 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 child safeguarding and their right to receive free assistance and services. Village-level networks of LWU and village mediations will be maximized to monitor 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) and Lao Women’s Union (LWU)

CO-LEAD: UNFPA, UNICEF

Members: MoLSW, LWU, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, Humanity & Inclusion, Plan International, Friends International, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Lao Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, 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 for up to three months.
- Collective centers for the affected families who either lost their homes or 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. The 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, including communicating with the United Nations Communication Group (UNCG).
- 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 from 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 the Government, sites and design transitional shelters for families that cannot immediately return to their places of origin.
- Support the 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 tool 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 persons with disabilities.

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 Response³, 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 “clienteles” rather than imposing 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) and International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Members:	UNOPS, CRS, Lao Red Cross Society

³ <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 water 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, child-friendly spaces, etc.
- Good hygiene practices and access to hygiene items including menstrual hygiene products.
- Assess water quality, safety, and security.
- Garbage collection and rubbish bins.
- Coordination with health and nutrition sectors to ensure coherent emergency responses.

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks

- Providing safe drinking water
 - Deployment of water distribution and purification trucks
 - Household water treatment and storage with chlorine tablets or Aqua tabs.
 - 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 supply connection in the 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 supply 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, Persons with Disabilities, and Protection considerations

In the WASH in emergencies interventions, all affected community groups, including women, girls, boys, men, persons with disabilities, elderly people, and marginalized groups, must have equal opportunities to access and benefit from water services, sanitation, and hygiene promotion. For instance, prior to building a toilet, cluster members will solicit inputs from women, girls, and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs). Community-based organizations and informal groups will be engaged to design and implement WASH projects and guidance is available from Disability Management Advisory Services (DMAS).

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 secure 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 Works and Transport (MPWT), National Centre for Environmental Health and Water Supply (Nam Saat) / Ministry of Health (MoH), Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW), Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), Lao Red Cross, WHO, UN-Habitat, Save the Children, World Vision International, Plan International, Care International, Catholic Relief Services, Disability Management Advisory Services.



Early Recovery

PEOPLE IN NEED	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
150,000	30,000	950,000

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate Needs

Impact

- There is insufficient capacity within the government for early recovery planning and response, as the resources at the central and local governments are being consumed by humanitarian operations.
- Community infrastructure has been damaged, including access roads, public facilities that could function as evacuation centers, and irrigation systems .
- Jobs are being lost due to the inundation of agricultural lands, infrastructure damage, limited accessibility, and disruption of supply chains. As a result, the livelihoods of the affected households are under threat.
- Flooding, hailstorm and landslides can potentially increase the risk of exposure to Unexploded Ordnance (UXO).

Needs

- Household livelihood support
- Fast-yielding agricultural activities such as vegetable gardens and poultry raising.
- Rehabilitation of community infrastructure, such as community roads, evacuation centers, and micro-irrigation facilities.
- Repair of damaged houses and transitional shelter support
- Agricultural lands clean-up operation.
- UXO risk education, survey, and clearance, and emergency Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD).
- Support for coordination and planning for recovery activities.
- Access to safe drinking water
- Rehabilitation of community water supply systems
- Emergency sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion
- Restoration of access to remote and isolated communities
- Temporary transport solutions for affected areas
- Support for reactivation of local markets and supply chains
- Access to inputs, tools, and small equipment for MSMEs
- Integration of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into recovery planning
- Community-based early warning and preparedness systems
- Psychosocial support for affected communities

Key Response Activities

Phase 1: 0-2 weeks (Emergency Response)

- Deploy technical experts, including Early Recovery, Communications, Field Security and Resource Mobilization Advisers.
- Conduct rapid needs assessments in the affected areas
- Support the immediate mobilization of rescue and relief operations for the affected populations.

Phase 2: 2 weeks - 1 month (Early Recovery)

- Provide urgent livelihood support through a combination of cash and in-kind assistance
- Initiate debris removal and clean-up operations in agricultural lands and community spaces
- Restore access to affected and isolated communities through emergency road rehabilitation
- Begin preliminary rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure

Phase 3: 1-2 months (Recovery and Stabilization)

- Implement integrated cash-based interventions, including unconditional cash grants and Cash for Work (CfW) programmes.
- Rehabilitate community infrastructure, including roads, school buildings, community centers, irrigation facilities, and tourism assets
- Support agricultural land restoration and reactivation of livelihood activities.
- Launch UXO clearance and risk education programme in affected provinces.
- Mobilize 5-7 UXO clearance teams, depending on the scale of contamination.
- Provide risk education to the at-risk community members in contaminated areas.
- Conduct UXO survey and clearance across approximately 500 hectares.
- Carry out emergency Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) roving task.

Cross-cutting Issues

Modality of assistance

Early Recovery activities will adopt a development-oriented approach, with limited reliance on in-kind assistance. Cash-based interventions will be prioritized to enable the rapid delivery of support, especially for emergency employment.

Gender, PWD and Protection Considerations

At least 15 percent of recovery funding will be allocated to initiatives that specifically address women’s needs and promote gender equality. Activities will be designed to ensure inclusion and must not exclude vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, older persons, and individuals with caregiving responsibilities who may not be able to participate in manual labor.

PSEA and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Existing mechanisms for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Prevention of Sexual Harassment (PSH) of participating agencies will be applied to all Early Recovery Cluster activities. The Early Recovery programme focal points will coordinate with PSEA and PSH focal points throughout the planning and implementation process. Affected communities will be informed of available grievance mechanisms and provided with accessible feedback channels, taking into consideration their literacy levels, language, social dynamics, and cultural considerations. Community needs will be identified through structured needs assessments, including community consultations and field-based damage assessments, in line

with AAP principles. Community members will be actively engaged in decision-making processes, including the identification and prioritization of infrastructure to be rehabilitated.

Cluster Members

GOVERNMENT LEAD: Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW)

CO-LEAD: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Members: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Oxfam, Swiss Red Cross, Lao Red Cross, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Logistics

(Common Service Cluster)

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

207K

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Areas remain inaccessible due to flood waters.
- Expected accessibility issues in rural and remote communities such as impassable roads and scattered debris.
- Communications and electricity systems are 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 damage and losses.
- Disruption and increased demand for 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 Oudomxay, 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 Oudomxay, 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 Oudomxay, 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 supports supply chain operations on behalf of the 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 complaints and cases will be coursed through the lead UN agency of the cluster and appropriate case handling approaches will be made according 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, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, CHAI, Save the Children and World Vision Lao



Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

(Common Service Cluster)

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

150K

Sectoral Impact and Key Immediate needs

Impact

- Damaged physical infrastructures such as data centers, telecom towers, internet cables and connections and powerlines.
- There is a power outage which is 60 per cent and would require up to a month of restoration.
- Communication networks and services are disrupted; 80 percent of the affected locations do not have 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 have internet signals.
- Disruptions to communication networks and power outages 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 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 Oudomxay, 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 companies 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 providers 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 complaints and cases will be coursed through the lead UN agency of the cluster and appropriate case handling approaches will be made according 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 and Private sector

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 stocks prepositioned.
4. A multi-sectoral response is needed with the engagement of a wide range of international humanitarian actors.
5. Based on the request from the government of Lao PDR.

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 Cluster Leads Group 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 incoming 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 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

	Support Government and/or UNCT to communicate to likely impacted populations, staff and other relevant groups, with relevant warnings, information or advice.	UNRCO/UNCG
	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 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 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 about 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
	Support Government and/or UNCT to communicate to likely impacted populations, staff and other relevant groups, with relevant warnings, information or advice.	UNCG
	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 Cluster Leads
	Discuss required support from the regional office e.g. mirror team, tools or surge support for specific outputs.	UNRCO/OCHA-ROAP

Annex 2: 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.	20 May 2026

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	Disaster Risk Reduction	1	Sydney	N/A
SCI	Emergency Response	2	Vientiane	24 hours

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 (2026)

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
MoLSW/ MoAE	Rice	Mt	1207.00	VTE	-		APTER	April 2026
MoLSW/ MoAE	Rice	Mt	-	VTE	300.00	Confirmed	APTER	April 2026
WFP	Canned Fish	Mt	-	VTE	23.04	Confirmed	April 2026	April 2026
WFP	Rice	Mt	-	VTE	450.00	Confirmed	June 2026	April 2026

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	Canned Fish	Mt	-	VTE	72.34	Confirmed	June 2026	April 2026
WFP	Oil	Mt	46.72	VTE	-	Confirmed	July 2026	April 2026
WFP	Canned Fish	Mt	-	VTE	57.60	Confirmed	Oct 2026	April 2026
WFP	Rice	Mt	-	VTE	424.00	Confirmed	Oct 2026	April 2026
LRC	Assorted clothing items	Box	120	VTE				May 2026
LRC	Household items	Kit	80	VTE				May 2026
LRC	Household items	Kit	60	LPB				May 2026

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
WFP	Emergency Response Specialist/Officer	2	Vientiane	Immediate
WFP	Emergency Response Assistance	8	Field Based	Immediate
WFP	GIS support - satellite data mapping of flood impact	2	Global HQ (Bangkok, Rome) & CO (Vientiane)	Remote support - 72 hours
WFP	Operational Information Management - visualization of assessment information (needs, impact and capacities) for mapping and reporting	1	Global HQ (Bangkok, Rome)	Remote support - 24 hours, rapid deployment - 72 hours
WFP	Emergency field support - response implementation, CBT, monitoring and reporting, supply chain and logistics	1	Global HQ (Bangkok, Rome)	Rapid deployment - 24 - 72 hours
CRS	Humanitarian Response Team – response implementation, safe and dignified response, operations, CBT, FS	3	Global HQ (Asia region)	Rapid deployment – 24-72 hours

LRC	Immediate Response and Relief	15	VTE	72 hours
LRC	Immediate Response and Relief	3	LPB	72 hours

Contingency Funding (2026)

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
WFP	SEADRIF Policy Payout	USD 412,500	Trigger > 450,000 – 599,999 (SEADRIF Policy Payout Threshold).	1-3 Months
WFP	Immediate Response Allocation	USD 1 Million	Official request for assistance from GoL	72 Hours
CRS	Emergency Rapid Response Funds (ERRFs)	Up to USD 50,000	Official request for assistance from GoL, accelerated process of need assessment, proposal and award, approval from CRS HQ	5-7 days
SRC	Immediate Response and Relief	Depends on the level of disasters and impact, and appeal from	Official request for assistance from LRC	72 hours

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	80,061	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Intrauterine Device (IUD) (TCu380A IUD, sealed in polymer pouch, terminally sterilized.)	Pieces	755	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Injectable Contraceptives (Depo-Provera 150mg/ml Injection)	Ampoules	404,140	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Injectable Contraceptives (Syringe 1ml)	Pieces	358,547	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Combined Low Dose OC Pills (Levonorgestrel 0.15mg + ethinylestradiol 0.075mg + Fe)	Blister	872,271	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Manual Vacuum Aspiration kit (Mifepristone 200mg + 4 misoprostol 200 mcg tablets (4x) in one blister, set of 5 tablets)	Pieces	2,000	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Date of last Information update
UNFPA	Misoprostol tablet 200 mcg	Tablets	4000	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Emergency Contraceptive (Levonorgestrel 0,03mg, tablets. 1 pack = 2 tablets.)	Blister	577,036	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)
UNFPA	Male condom (Male condom 49mm, standard, natural)	Piece	545,760	Central Warehouse, Vientiane Capital		31 March 2026 (mSupply)

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	1	Lao WCO	within 24 hours
WHO	Epidemiologist	1	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	Maternal-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
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
LRC	Emergency Health Promotion	4	2 Vientiane, 1 in Luang Prabang and 1 in Vientiane Province	Within 72 hours

Contingency Funding (2026)

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 laboratories 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	50,000	Quick onset disaster	10 days
SRC	Health in emergencies	Depends on the level of disasters and impact, and appeal from	Official request for assistance from LRC	72 hours

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
UNICEF	IEC materials(PSEA, Psychosocial support for Parents/Caregivers, Psychosocial support for Adolescents, SSW, LWU)	Piece	500	UNICEF			April 2026
UNFPA	Dignity Kits (essential items for safety, security, dignity, hygiene, sexual and reproductive health needs of women and girls)	Sets	1439	Central MoH Warehouse			May 2026
CARE	Dignity Kits (soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, detergent, sanitary pads)	Sets	1600	Dak Chueng, Sekong			January 2026(TBC)

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
CARE	PSEA (Technical)	1	Vientiane, Laos	Within 72 hours
LRC	PGI/PSEA	3	Vientiane Capital, 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)		May 2026

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	Information Management (1 Lao native speaker)	2	(Online)	Within 48 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	5308	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Hygiene Soap Bars 80gr (10 bar per pack)	pcs	4728	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Hygiene Soap Bars 80gr (10 bar per pack)	pcs	4288	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Hygiene Soap Bars 80gr (10 bar per pack)	pcs	7000	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Menstrual Hygiene Pads - 12 parcel per pack (1 parcel/4 each)	unit	300	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Menstrual Hygiene Pads - 12 parcel per pack (1 parcel/4 each)	unit	300	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Menstrual Hygiene Pads - 12 parcel per pack (1 parcel/4 each)	unit	500	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Menstrual Hygiene Pads - 12 parcel per pack (1 parcel/4 each)	unit	500	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	1000 Litre Plastic Water Tank With Stainless Steel Frame Cage - White Color IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container)	unit	3	Central NamSaat			May 2026

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	1000 Litre Plastic Water Tank With Stainless Steel Frame Cage - White Color IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container)	unit	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	1000 Liter Plastic Water Tank With Stainless Steel Frame Cage - White Color IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container)	unit	20	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	1000 Litre Plastic Water Tank With Stainless Steel Frame Cage - White Color IBC (Intermediate Bulk Container)	unit	0	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Drinking water container (20 litre capacity)	set	35	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Drinking water container (20 litre capacity)	set	975	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Drinking water container (20 litre capacity)	set	1690	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Drinking water container (20 litre capacity)	set	1982	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	White Plastic buckets with lid (20 litre capacity)	pcs	0	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	White Plastic buckets with lid (20 litre capacity)	pcs	1075	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	White Plastic buckets with lid (20 litre capacity)	pcs	2030	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	White Plastic buckets with lid (20 litre capacity)	pcs	2025	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Plastic bucket, black colour (10 litre capacity)	pcs	0	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Plastic bucket, black colour (10 litre capacity)	pcs	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Plastic bucket, black colour (10 litre capacity)	pcs	0	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Plastic bucket, black colour (10 litre capacity)	pcs	0	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Plastic water containers	pcs	0	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Plastic water containers	pcs	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Plastic water containers	pcs	370	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Plastic water containers	pcs	0	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Water Dipper	pcs	220	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Water Dipper	pcs	1190	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Water Dipper	pcs	2130	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Water Dipper	pcs	2025	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026

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	Chlorine granules (powder of 50 Kg / container)	container	0	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Chlorine granules (powder of 50 Kg / container)	container	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Chlorine granules (powder of 50 Kg / container)	container	9	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Chlorine granules (powder of 50 Kg / container)	container	7	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Coagulant (Aluminum Sulphate)	Kg	0	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Coagulant (Aluminum Sulphate)	Kg	0	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Coagulant (Aluminum Sulphate)	Kg	30	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Coagulant (Aluminum Sulphate)	Kg	20	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Water Purifier (NaDCC) 33mg tabs (1 Box-10,000 tablets - 1000 foil strips of 10 tablets)	box	44	Central NamSaat			May 2026
UNICEF	Water Purifier (NaDCC) 33mg tabs (1 Box-10,000 tablets - 1000 foil strips of 10 tablets)	box	4	NamSaat Oudomxai			May 2026
UNICEF	Water Purifier (NaDCC) 33mg tabs (1 Box-10,000 tablets - 1000 foil strips of 10 tablets)	box	0	NamSaat Savannakhet			May 2026
UNICEF	Water Purifier (NaDCC) 33mg tabs (1 Box-10,000 tablets - 1000 foil strips of 10 tablets)	box	0	NamSaat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Tarpaulin plastic sheets with UNICEF logo small(4mx5m size)	sheet	25	Central Nam saat			May 2026
UNICEF	Tarpaulin plastic sheets with UNICEF logo small(4mx5m size)	sheet	25	Nam Saat Oudomxay			May 2026
UNICEF	Tarpaulin plastic sheets with UNICEF logo small(4mx5m size)	sheet	0	Nam Saat Savanakheth			May 2026
UNICEF	Tarpaulin plastic sheets with UNICEF logo small(4mx5m size)	sheet	22	Nam Saat Saravane			May 2026
UNICEF	Tarpaulin plastic sheets with UNICEF logo large size	sheet	7	Central Nam Saat			May 2026
UNICEF	Tarpaulin plastic sheets with UNICEF logo large size	sheet	7	Nam Saat Oudomxay			May 2026
UNICEF	Tarpaulin plastic sheets with UNICEF logo large size	sheet	0	Nam Saat Savanakheth			May 2026
UNICEF	Tarpaulin plastic sheets with UNICEF logo large size	sheet	0	Nam Saat Saravane			May 2026

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Number Items in Stock	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Pipeline item current status note	Date of last Information update
LRC	Water Purification Treatment (AP 700 CL)	Set	13	Vientiane Capital and 12 provinces (SYBL, ODX, LPB, HP, VTE Pro, BLKX, KM, SVK, SLV, CPS, SK, AP)		Activated only in case of emergency	May-2026

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
LRC	WASH in Emergencies	20	Vientiane Capital and 12 provinces	24-72 hours
LRC	Hygiene Promotion	20	Vientiane Capital and 17 provinces	72 hours

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
UNICEF	UNICEF Lao PDR Country Office can move some funds from program budget to respond to emergencies depending on scale of emergency	25000	National scale of emergency	24-72 hours
SRC	WASH in emergencies	Depends on the level of disasters and impact, and appeal	Official request for assistance from LRC	72 hours

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
UNOPS	Infrastructure	3	Vientiane	Immediate
UNOPS	PSEA/PSH	1	Vientiane	Immediate
LRC	LRC National Disaster Response Team	20	Vientiane and 17 provinces	Immediate
LRC	Emergency Rescue/First Aid	20	Vientiane and 10 provinces (LPB, VTE, SYL, BK, KM, ODX, CPS, AT, SVK, PSL)	Immediate
LRC	Needs Assessment	39	Vientiane and 17 provinces	72 hours
LRC	Emergency Response	39	Vientiane and 17 provinces (2 per province)	72 hours
LRC	Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)	25	Vientiane and 17 provinces (1 per province)	72 hours
SRC/LRC	Technical Advisors assessment, Response, Recovery, CVA	19	Vientiane and 7 provinces (LPB, ODX, SYL, SVK, KM, BKX, Xkh)	Immediate

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
Oxfam	Rapid Response Fund (regional): To support immediate start up of emergency and/or support WROs to implement targeted response	EUR 10–30K, depending on the scale of the crisis and the funding needs	Response plan/ proposed activities	To be utilized within the timeframe of the emergency response (3-6 months, subject to financial year requirements)
Oxfam	Catastrophe Fund (global): a pooled rapid response fund to enhance the value, scope and size of Oxfam’s humanitarian work and enable the funds to be easily and directly accessed so that Oxfam can respond effectively and quickly to humanitarian crises	EUR 10-30K, depending on the scale of the crisis		Typically within 48 hours from the onset of the crisis. Need to be used within agreed timeline and cannot be carried over to the next financial year

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
SRC	Immediate Response and Relief	Depends on the level of disasters and impact, and appeal from	Official request for assistance from LRC	72 hours
LRC	Supporting Emergency Assessment, Emergency Relief	As needed	Subject to scale of disasters and request to RCRC partners	Different funding mechanisms could be used

Logistics Cluster Capacity

Prepositioned Items

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Capacity	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Date of last Information update
DOSW	Warehouse (HOE)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	960 Cubic meter	Houayxay district, Bokeo province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (LXG)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	960 Cubic meter	Namtha district, Luangnamtha province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (ODX)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	960 Cubic meter	Navannoi village, Xay District	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (LPB)	Permanent	432 Cubic meter	Phonsaath Village, Luangprabang	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (XYB)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	960 Cubic meter	Kaeng Village, Xayyabouly district, Xayyabouly	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (XYB)	Using office's space	150 Cubic meter	Kaeng Village, Xayyabouly district, Xayyabouly	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (XKH)	Permanent	570 Cubic meter	Pek district, Xiengkhuang Province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (XSB)	Permanent	600 Cubic meter	Anouvong district, Xaisomboun Province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (VTE Pro)	Permanent	480 Cubic meter	Viengkham district Vientiane Province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (VTE)	Permanent	4,500 Cubic meter	Danxang village, Xaythany district, Vientiane Capital	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (BLX)	Permanent	9,000 Cubic meter	Paksantai Village, Bolikhamxay	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (THK)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	960 Cubic meter	Thakhek district, Khammouane Province	n/a	May 2026

Agency	Relief Item	Unit	Capacity	Location	Number of Items in Pipeline	Date of last Information update
DOSW	Warehouse (SVK)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	960 Cubic meter	Kaysone district, Savannakhet Province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (SRV)	Permanent	1,570 Cubic meter	Saravane district, Saravane Province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (SKG)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	960 Cubic meter	Lamam district, Sekong Province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (SKG)	Temporary (old building)	504 Cubic meter	Lamam district, Sekong Province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (CMP)	Permanent	605 Cubic meter	Phoumuang village, Pakse	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (ATP)	Temporary (Mobile Storage Unit)	960 Cubic meter	Samakhisay district, Attapeu province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (ATP)	Permanent	5,400 Cubic meter	Samakhixay district, Attapeu province	n/a	May 2026
DOSW	Warehouse (ATP)	Permanent	1,800 Cubic meter	Sanamxay district, Attapue province	n/a	May 2026
CARE	Storage	Permanent	24 Cubic meters	Ban Phonxaitai, Khoua, Phongsaly	n/a	30 April 2026
CARE	Storage	Permanent	20 Cubic meters	Ban Nonsavanh, Dakcheung, Sekong	n/a	30 April 2026
WFP	Warehouse (VTE)	Permanent	8,410 Cubic meter	Danxang village, Xaythany district, Vientiane Capital	Commodities 346 mt	29 April 2026
WFP	Warehouse (ODX)	Permanent	1,960 Cubic meter	Donkeo village, Xay district, Oudomxay province	Cooking Utensil	29 April 2026
WFP	Warehouse (PKS)	Permanent	2,200 Cubic meter	Phoumoung village, Pakse district, Champasack province	Commodities 15mt	29 April 2026
WFP	Mobile Storage Unit (MSU)	3	960 Cubic meter	Danxang village, Xaythany district, Vientiane Capital	n/a	29 April 2026
WFP	Mobile Storage Unit (MSU)	2	1,920 Cubic meter	Donkeo village, Xay district, Oudomxay province	n/a	29 April 2026
WFP	Mobile Storage Unit (MSU)	1	960 Cubic meter	Phoumoung village, Pakse district, Champasack province	n/a	29 April 2026

* Information regarding medical storage facilities at the provinces and districts under Ministry of Health also available

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
WFP	Supply Chain	5	In country	Within 24 hours
WVI Laos	Supply Chain	7	In country	Within 8 hours
WHO	Supply Chain	1	In country	Within 24 hours
Plan international	Supply Chain	2	In country	Within 24 hours
CARE Laos	Supply Chain	6	In country	After approved by Country Director
CHAI	Supply Chain	1	In country	After approved by Country Director

Contingency Funding

Agency	Description of contingency fund	Estimated Value \$US	Access conditions	Timeframe for fund mobilization
WFP	Immediate Response Account	as needed	Official request for assistance from GoL and approval from WFP Headquarters	72 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		4	Vientiane, Pakse, ODX, and Bounnuea office			May 2026
WFP (Laos)	Small Generator		1	Vientiane office			May 2026
WFP (Laos)	B-Gand (Emergency tool Kit)		1	Vientiane office			May 2026
WHO (Laos)	SAT Phone		2	Vientiane office			May 2026
UNDP (Laos)	SAT Phone		5	Vientiane office			May 2026
UNDP (Laos)	Pocket Wifi		5	Vientiane office			May 2026
UNDP (Laos)	B-Gand (Emergency tool Kit)		1	Vientiane office			May 2026
UNFPA (Laos)	SAT Phone		3	Vientiane office			May 2026
UNFPA (Laos)	Pocket Wifi		12	Vientiane office			May 2026
UNICEF (Laos)	B-Gand (Emergency tool Kit)		2	Vientiane office			May 2026
UNICEF (Laos)	SAT Phone		12	Vientiane office			May 2026
FAO (Laos)	Generator		1	Vientiane Office			May 2026
FAO (Laos)	SAT Phone		4	Vientiane Office			May 2026

Technical Human Resources

Agency	Technical Expertise	Number of Experts	Current Location	Timeframe for deployment
WFP	ICT	1	In country	24 hours
UNDP	ICT	1	In country	24 hours
UNICEF	ICT	1	In country	24 hours
WHO	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: Communications in Emergency

Providing clear communications and guidance in a crisis is crucial for affected populations and effective responses. The nature of the event will determine the themes, needs, audiences, sensitivity and messaging, as well as the UN Agencies, NGOs and Ministries involved in communicating and/or providing guidance. In any situation, the UN Communications Group (UNCG) can be activated to provide a range of core and supportive functions, relevant to context, situational needs and response, and UNCG member capability.

During a crisis, the UNCG provides strengthened inter-agency cooperation and leadership, ensuring communications on behalf of the UN applies a 'One UN' approach with consistent messaging towards staff and personnel. It is important to note that UNCG actions are intended to complement, amplify and/or support communications efforts by relevant agencies, or support a cohesive and unified UN voice in coordination with the government of Lao PDR.

Potential actions as required	Lead Agency
Subject to the scale of the crisis and needs, establish a UNCG 'crisis team' drawing on focal points from applicable UN agency expertise and capability relevant to the crisis, and as required, establish focal points for key actions.	UNRCO/UNCG
Provide advice and guidance to the local crisis or security management team on all issues regarding external and internal communication.	UNRCO/UNCG
Determine immediate communication needs and develop a communications strategy or plan as required, and/or develop, provide guidance on, or amplify communications materials, tools or activities (i.e. press briefings).	UNRCO/UNCG
Develop a set of common overarching country-level core messages, in relevant languages, reflecting any guidance received from the local crisis management team, incorporating verified data, and managing clearance processes. Additionally, track and collate agency-specific messaging to avoid potential contradictions.	UNRCO/UNCG
Establish and conduct regular briefings for the UNCG crisis team or wider UNCG, and regularly share updates and joint messaging.	UNRCO/UNCG
Support the Designated Official with dissemination of security/crisis-related and internal communications to all UN staff and personnel.	UNRCO/UNCG

Potential actions as required	Lead Agency
As required, establish potential gaps in Government communications response and capability, and identify areas of support if appropriate.	UNRCO/UNCG
Act as a focal point for UN system communications requests (i.e. in support of visibility of the crisis, or advocacy requests), and/or support external partner engagement.	UNRCO/UNCG
Act as a focal point for domestic and international media queries and requests and support responses.	UNRCO/UNCG
Regularly report domestic and international media coverage, and/or public sentiment via social media monitoring/analysis or use of other sources.	UNRCO/UNCG
Regularly report misinformation and disinformation trends and messaging, security threats, or other issues of concern, and advise on responses.	UNRCO/UNCG

Annex 3: Minimum Preparedness Actions

A) Strategic Level: Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPAs)

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	Status
Common understanding of roles and responsibilities between the government of Lao PDR and the resident international agencies (UN and INGOs) as well as understanding of appropriate use of international response mechanisms.	UNRCO	Ongoing
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	Ongoing
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, and relevant ministry counterparts 	UNRCO with MoLSW	Ongoing
Review and agree on trigger mechanisms between the humanitarian community and the government of Lao PDR, including request for international assistance, in line with the new Disaster Management law.	UNRCO with MoLSW	Ongoing
Organize and set-up a core Emergency Communications Group (ECG), with corresponding TORs. These shall be activated in case of a large-scale emergency, in agreement with the government of Lao PDR.	UNRCO	Completed
Under the leadership of the UNCT, train/ orient the cluster leads and other relevant humanitarian partners on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International response mechanisms, Flash appeals and humanitarian crisis response plans (HCRPs) 2. Resource mobilizations tools (e.g. CERF, ECG), Emergency Response Preparedness 3. Situation/risk monitoring and response reporting (e.g., flash updates, situation updates) 	UNRCO	Partially Completed
Establish clear protocol for risk monitoring, reporting and information sharing within the humanitarian community and vis-a-vis the government of Lao PDR.	UNRCO	Ongoing
The government of Lao PDR, through the MoLSW and UNCT agree on joint assessments protocols, procedures, and tools.	UNRCO/ MoLSW	Partially Completed
The government of Lao PDR, through MoLSW, and UNCT agree on levels of triggers for requesting or accepting international support, both in-country and outside the country.	UNCO/MoLSW	Ongoing
Orient all relevant humanitarian partners to requirements for visas, custom clearances, visas, as well as access requirements or constraints to affected people, if any.	UNRCO	TBC
Updated resource inventory and stockpiling of relief items of the international community	Cluster lead/co-leads	Ongoing

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 has different levels of 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 SCI	in discussion		Ongoing	Continue from 2024
Update 3W GIS-enabled online platform LESMIS	MoES and UNICEF	ongoing	n/a	Ongoing	https://lesmis.edu.la/o/
Cluster meeting on a regular basis at least twice a year	MoES and Cluster Lead	in discussion	n/a	Ongoing	
Develop capacity of implementing contingency plan for provincial and district education officials and school directors and teachers	MoES and UNICEF	ongoing	30 June 2024	Completed	Final Project Report
Set up early warning communications to 500+ district education offices, schools, and communities in 12 districts of Khammouane and Savannakhet	CRS	ongoing	n/a	Ongoing	Continue from 2024
Emergency procurement of learning materials.	CRS	ongoing	n/a	Ongoing	Continue from 2024
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	MoES and Cluster members	In discussion		Ongoing	Continue from 2024
Rehabilitation of two flood affected schools in Santhong district, Vientiane Capital	MoES and UNICEF	In discussion	December 2025		Completed in 2025
Update the Lao People's Democratic Republic Education Contingency Plan by adding air quality issue and other related issues	MoES and Cluster members	In discussion	December 2025		Completed in 2025 Lao PDR Edu Contingency Plan_Eng-Final_Jan 2022.pdf - Google Drive
Install air quality sensors with internet connection for 148 schools in 148 districts	MoES and UNICEF	Ongoing	December 2025	Ongoing	Completed in 2025 AirGradient Map

Food Security and Agriculture (FSAC) Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
3Ws Matrix	WFP	May-26	June-26	Ongoing	
Crop and Food Security Assessment	FAO	Dec-24	April-25	Completed	CFSAM
National Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment	WFP	May-25	Sept-25	Ongoing	
Small animal raising- Inputs and training	World Vision	Jan-23	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Drought insurance piloting and feasibility assessment to evaluate options for full-scale parametric, anticipatory macro-insurance against drought	FAO	Aug-25	Feb-27	On-going	
"Guidelines for managing livestock in flood emergencies" developed which can be used for training.	FAO	May-25	May-25	Completed	
Flood Anticipatory Action Protocol (AAP) for Savannakhet province - can be activated, if flood trigger is reached.	FAO	May-25	May-25	Completed	

Health and Nutrition Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
Strengthen national health security to implementing the national health security work plan 2022-2025	MOH with support of partners			Ongoing	
Finalise a procedure for accepting international assistance for health	MOH-WHO	2022	Dec-2024	Completed	
Strengthen public health emergency management capacity through operation of the Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC) all public health emergency/disaster response coordination and response activities.	MOH-WHO			Ongoing	
Conduct informal health partner meeting	WHO			Ongoing	
- Strengthen Emergency Medical Team (EMT) - Endorsed and disseminated the strategic plan for EMT	MOH-WHO	2023	2025	Completed	
Strengthen Health Information System	MOH-WHO			Ongoing	
Strengthen epidemiological capacity through the Field Epidemiology training	MOH-WHO			Ongoing	
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	Completed	
Minimum Initial Packages Service Package (MISP) training in the UNFPA country office, to refresh the staff capacity and role for the emergency response (UNFPA Focal points)	UNFPA	2023	2024	Completed	MISP Guidelines
Setting up the Adolescent and Youth Friendly Service (AYFS) room in the Service delivery point to ensure the availability for the giving	UNFPA	2023	2024	Completed	

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
services to the affected people and we do plan to expand to Luangnamtha and other provinces.					
Strengthening community-based health and nutrition system and referral (supporting Community Health Volunteers and DHO capacity building KHM and SVK)	CRS	2023	2024	Completed	
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	2024	2026	Ongoing	
Partner Mapping	UNICEF	2024	2026	Ongoing	
Coordination with line ministry and nutrition partners/ stakeholders	UNICEF	2024	2026	Ongoing	
Rapid Assessment of preparedness and functionality of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment and management services	UNICEF	2024	2026	Ongoing	
Prepositioning of nutrition commodities including RUTF, F75 and F100 and Nutrition Kits	UNICEF	2024	2026	Ongoing	
Assess the shortcomings in training capabilities and coordinate nutrition-specific interventions for service providers, with a specific emphasis on addressing severe acute malnutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) issues.	UNICEF	2024	2026	Ongoing	
Develop emergency response preparedness plan for floods	UNICEF	2024	2026	Ongoing	

Protection Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource link
Strengthen 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	Ongoing since November 2022	July 2023	Ongoing > 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 (e.g. WhatsApp) and revised GBV referral pathway	UNFPA	Initial drafts prepared August 2022, to be updated	Ongoing	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.	UNFPA	Started since 2022	Ongoing	Referral Pathway is developed and need to be updated	
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	Completed in 2024	The gender responsive tool has been integrated with the national MoH/MOLSW rapid assessment tool.	

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource link
Prepare procurement list for Women Friendly Space (WFS) based on 2024 procurement	UNFPA	Q3 2025		Procurement list is in progress	
Advocacy with the government to include LWU in the Lao National Disaster Committee and Rapid Assessment Teams	UNFPA	December 2022	Ongoing	Ongoing > Government is considering. The conversation with LWU and Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare is on going for on-boarding them as co-lead in the Protection Cluster	
Orientation of rapid assessment enumerators to conduct gender/GBV-specific assessments	UNFPA			TBC - Planning > contingent on preparedness action above re: rapid assessments.	
Conduct MISP training, which includes training of GBV health response in humanitarian settings	UNFPA	March 2024	Completed	Completed. Conducted with all provinces except Attapeu (TBC)	
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	April 2022	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Gather existing IEC materials (especially on helpline promotional posters, PSEA one pager, MHPSS booklets, parenting posters) and develop new ones if needed	UNICEF/ MOLSW/ LWU/ LYU	Q2 2023	Completed	Completed (Promotional posters for the helpline, MHPSS booklets, and parenting posters have been produced)	
Map partners, resources, service providers, and supply needs. Map locations including boarding schools, temples, orphanages, protection shelters, etc.	UNICEF/ MOLSW	Q3 2023		Planning. Service mapping completed for GBV specifically. No further plans for 2025.	
Develop/update GBV and Child Protection service directory / referral mechanisms for 3 high risk provinces	LWU MOLSW UNICEF UNFPA	Q2 2025	Ongoing	Ongoing	
Develop capacities of the national and sub-national social service workforce (i.g. MoLSW, LWU and CSOs) to kickstart Child Protection in emergency response including child friendly spaces	UNICEF/ MOLSW	Q4 2023	Ongoing	Planning -> Ongoing (The "Strategic Plans on Development of Social Service Workforce" has been endorsed, and the development of the "Law on Social Work" is ongoing.)	
Prepositioning of emergency supplies for social workers and vulnerable children	UNICEF/ MOLSW	Q3 2023	Ongoing	Ongoing	
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	Completed	Ongoing -> Completed (Training for CPN and CPAC members has been completed at targeted provincial and district levels. No plans for 2025)	

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource link
Identification of potential cluster partners	UNICEF /UNFPA	Q1 2023	Ongoing	Ongoing -> updating of cluster members	
Identify resources available. Analyze the potential of each partner	UNICEF /UNFPA	Q2 2023	Ongoing	Planning ->Some funds available through cluster member internal mechanisms. No additional plans for 2025.	
Identification of gaps in resource mobilization and appropriate action taken	UNICEF/ UNFPA	Q2 2023	Ongoing	No plans for 2025	
Cluster meets on a regular basis – at least twice a year	UNICEF/ UNFPA	Q2 2023	Ongoing	Ongoing	

Shelter and NFI Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Resource/Product link
Re-activate the cluster and update the list of cluster members as a living document	UN-Habitat	Q2 2025	Q4 2026	in-progress	
Contribution to fund raising: (i) Suggest the government to apply to the fund scheme(s) covered disaster risk preparedness. (ii) Contribute to develop the proposals.	UN-Habitat	Q2 2025	Q4 2026	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		cluster meeting minutes
Set standards for emergency WASH kits and NFI packages	UNICEF			Plan		WASH hygiene kits and NFI packages set

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status	Update/Review Period	Resource/Product link
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
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	Training in country and regional

Early Recovery Preparedness Actions

Preparedness Actions	Lead Agency	Start Date	End Date	Current Status
Development of Flood & Drought Recovery Guidance Notes, under MoLSW	UNDP	April 2023	August 2023	Completed
Re-deployment of LaoDi (National disaster information database platform) under MLSW	UNDP-UNDRR	March 2023	August 2024	Completed
Capacity needs assessment and community-based problem analysis for Khammouane and Champasak Province	UNDP	June 2022	July 2023	Completed
Provision of Disaster preparedness goods to flood-prone communities Khammouane and Champasak Province	UNDP	October 2023	May 2024	Ongoing
Site assessment of potential evacuation center construction sites and development of a standard evacuation center design	UNDP	October 2023	Dec 2026	Ongoing
LRC Disaster Response SOPs	LRC	December 2023	May 2025	Completed
LRC Contingency Plan	LRC	December 2023	May 2025	Completed

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	Q1, 2024		in progress	
Humanitarian/emergency Logistics Training of Trainers (ToT) for government and National Logistics Working Group members	WFP	Q3,2023		completed	
Humanitarian/emergency Logistics training for government at provincial level	WFP	Q2,2024	2025	completed	
Warehouse management training will be conducted for the remaining 148 districts across the country.	WFP	Q2Q3, 2024		completed	
Transport contracting for government stockpile	WFP	Q2,2026		Ongoing	
Warehouse management training for NamSaat office	UNICEF	27-Mar-23	04-May-23	completed	
Emergency Preparedness Plan update and review	CARE	Q4 2023	Q2 FY25	completed	
Assessment and Design Workshop: Conduct a comprehensive evaluation of CDCs, PHEOC, and MoH structures, while also reviewing supply chain monitoring practices across 7 provinces: ODX, KM, SVK, SLV, CPS, SEK, and ATP.	CHAI/PSI	Q2 2024	Q3 2024	Complete	Province Field Visit Report link
Strengthening Supply Chain Monitoring Practices: Focus on the focal provinces by reviewing SOPs, engaging stakeholders, forming technical advisory groups, and improving coordination to enhance PHEOC monitoring practices.	CHAI/PSI	Q3 2024	Q4 2024	completed	Savanakhet link Sekong link Champasak link link
Enhancing PHEOC SOPs and Training: Optimize SOPs, job aids, and guidelines in the focal provinces. Provide training on logistic dashboards and ensure widespread dissemination of finalized SOPs and job aids to improve PHEOC efficiency.	CHAI/PSI	Q3 2024	Q4 2025	completed	Job aid PHO Incident Management Team collaborating PHEOC logistic session link -Mini job aid district IMT link -Logistic and supply chains integration SOP (TBC)

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 2024	Q4 2026	Ongoing	
Assessment of ICT regulatory and/or policy barriers to entry or operation of needed equipment for disaster relief or restoration of networks	WFP	Q3 2024	Q4 2026	Ongoing	
Emergency ICT training for Government and IT working group team	WFP	Q4 2024	Q4 2026	Ongoing	
Expand IT member and private sector, INGO, Government	WFP	Q4 2024	Q4 2026	Ongoing	

Annex 3 Cluster Coordination Contact List

Cluster	Agency	Name	Role	Email
Early Recovery	UNDP	Adam Thomas Starr, Team Leader, NRM, CC and DRR	Technical Lead	adam.starr@undp.org
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Education	UNICEF	Phouvong Sihalath, Education Specialist	Technical Lead	psihalath@unicef.org
	Save the Children	Keo CHANTHALANGSY, Government Relations and Humanitarian Consultant	Technical Lead	keo.chanthalangsy@savethechildren.org
	Save the Children	Phouvanh Phommalangsy, Education Technical Advisor	Technical Lead	phouvanh.phommalangsy@savechildren.org
Food Security and Agriculture	WFP	Naoki Maegawa, Deputy Country Director	UNCT – Cluster lead	naoki.maegawa@wfp.org
	WFP	Lalit Kumar Dashora, DRM & ER Specialist	Technical Specialist	lalit.dashora@wfp.org
	WFP	Lalongkone Chanthamaly, EPR Specialist	Technical Specialist	lalongkone.chanthamaly@wfp.org
Health and Nutrition	WHO	Dr. Satoko Otsu Team Leader, WHO Health Emergencies (WHE)	Technical Lead	otsus@who.int
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	UNFPA	Manivone Inthavong	Programme Associate	inthavong@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, Programme Management Specialist	Technical Lead	kumiko.hino@un.org

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WASH	UNICEF	Marc Overmars, Chief Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Technical Lead	movermars@unicef.org
	UNICEF	Bandith Leuanvilay, WASH Specialist	Technical Specialist	bleuanvilay@unicef.org
Over-all Coordination	UNRCO	Shairi Mathur Head of RCO	Lead	Shairi.mathur@un.org
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Annex 4 Contact List of UNCG

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INTER-AGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN 2026

LAO PDR