



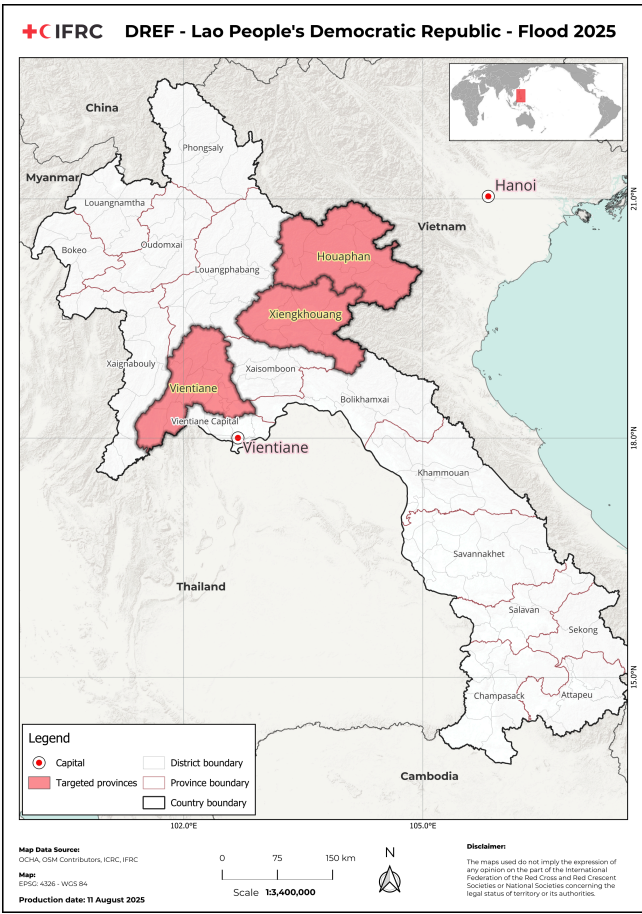
One of the damaged houses in Nan district, Luang Pha Bang province (Photo: LRC)

Appeal: <b>MDRLA011</b>	Country: <b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 312,000</b>	
Glide Number: <b>FL-2025-000126-LAO</b>	People at Risk: <b>172,010 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>10,619 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>08-08-2025</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>28-02-2026</b>	DREF Published: <b>13-08-2025</b>
Targeted Regions: <b>Houaphan, Xiangkhouang, Vientiane</b>			

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

30-07-2025



Map of Targeted Areas (Map: IFRC,IM)

## What happened, where and when?

According to successive UN situation reports that are referring to in initial government assessment reports, between 21 and 30 July 2025, heavy rainfall associated with the remnants of Tropical Depression Wipha caused widespread flooding and landslides across northern and central provinces of Lao PDR. A disaster update has been released following Tropical Depression Wipha, which brought heavy rainfall and triggered flooding, flash floods, and landslides across several provinces in Lao PDR between 21-25 July 2025. Provinces affected by Tropical Depression Wipha include Vientiane, Bolikhamxay, Luang Prabang, Xayabouly, Xiengkhouang, Houaphan, Xaysomboun, Khammouane, Bokeo.

According to the UN Lao PDR Monsoon Situation Report (Sitrep) No. 5 published on 31 July 2025, between 27 and 28 July, in Hinboun District, Khammouane Province, floods submerged homes—some up to the ceilings of single-storey buildings—and affected 13 villages. The flooding damaged rice fields (41.32 hectares), crops (4.30 hectares), livestock (2 pigs), and 41 fishponds, impacting more than 335 families. Road access between Thongmixay and Paklay districts was temporarily cut off due to erosion and fallen trees but has since been restored by local authorities. Total damages in the district are estimated at over 1.2 billion Lao kip (equivalent CHF44,581)

As of 29 July, water levels in the Mekong River had risen significantly. At Sisattanak (Km4 Station) in Vientiane Capital, as well as in Nong Khai and Pakse, water levels reached warning thresholds. The Mekong River Commission has forecasted that flood levels in Vientiane Capital and Pakse may be exceeded between 30 July and 3 August, urging people living in low-lying areas to remain alert for flash floods and landslides.

On 31 July, the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology issued a water level warning for Mekong tributaries due to the combined effect of a low-pressure system and the southwest monsoon. Provinces including Khammouane, Savannakhet, and Champasack are experiencing rising water levels. In some locations—such as the Xe Bang Hieng and Xe Champhone rivers—levels have already exceeded





flood thresholds. Authorities have advised people in riverside and low-lying areas to remain on high alert for potential flash floods over the next few days.



LRC Luang Pha Bang branch mobilizing IP 700 for affected people (Photo: LRC)



LRC ERT evacuating people in Luang Pha Bang province (Photo: LRC)



LRC distributing relief item in Vientiane province (Photo: LRC)



LRC distributing relief item in Xiangkhoun province (Photo: LRC)

## Scope and Scale

According to the latest UN sitrep referring to the government's assessment reports, the tropical depression Wipha impacted over 172,010 people, (34,402 families), 9 deaths, 4 missing and the displacement of thousands of people in 571 villages, 46 districts, in the provinces mentioned above. At this stage, the information about displacement people is not yet available.

The storm's impact on physical assets was devastating. It wiped out an entire hospital, destroyed 55 bridges, and damaged 20 schools, disrupting critical services for the community. The local economy was hit hard, with 147 shops and vehicles either lost or damaged. Across 56 locations, electricity services were knocked out, and 262 sanitation facilities were compromised. The damage to infrastructure was particularly widespread, affecting 241 sections of road and making it difficult to reach those in need. The agricultural sector suffered immensely as well. An estimated 21,530 hectares of paddy fields were ruined, and 7,546 heads of livestock were lost, posing a serious threat to the region's food security and livelihoods. Total amount loss USD 13,060,173.86, equivalent CHF10,542,355.

The intense rainfall triggered flash floods and landslides, prompting national authorities to activate early warning systems and issue alerts

in flood-prone areas. Emergency response efforts are ongoing, with a focus on supporting vulnerable communities and reducing further risks.

At this stage, there is no disaggregated data on the affected population. Relevant LRC branches in the affected provinces are currently conducting needs assessments that will later be analyzed at LRC HQ and branch level.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Lao Red Cross	<a href="https://lao-redcross.com/">https://lao-redcross.com/</a>
2. Lao PDR Monsoon Situation Report (Sitrep) No. 5	<a href="https://laopdr.un.org/en">https://laopdr.un.org/en</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

**Lessons learned:**

The provinces targeted under the current DREF operation—Houaphanh, Xieng Khouang, and Vientiane were indeed also affected by the monsoon flood in 2024. However, government and LRC initial assessments reported that the districts and communes most affected by Wipha in 2025, and targeted as part of this DREF operation, are not the same areas as those in last year’s flood operation.

Based on lessons learned from previous operations, LRC has identified few recurring challenges that hinder effective disaster response:

First, the initial response is often delayed due to limited immediate funding and procedural requirements that necessitate high-level approval before information can be disseminated. This delay reduces the ability to act swiftly during the critical early hours of an emergency.

LRC action: LRC branches, particularly in flood-prone provinces, had increased the relief stocks to be able to deliver relief assistance in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. Also, LRC decided not to go for an assessment DREF as it has layed the relief activities in 2024, LRC branches now conduct both in parallel to avoid any delay. Immediate response was also possible thanks to the active monitoring of the weather forecast, so that LRC at HQ and branch level could start mobilizing resources before the flood hit the 9 provinces.

Second, there are persistent human resource gaps within the LRC. The National Society faces a shortage of staff with technical expertise in disaster preparedness and response, as well as a limited pool of trained volunteers to support operational activities on the ground.

LRC action: the LRC leadership has been working on addressing this HR issue and is confident it will progressively be solved.

Third, delays in cash distribution, limited PGI integration, and inconsistent beneficiary management were noted as operational challenges.

LRC action: Following the latest DREF operations implemented by LRC, the National Society prioritized the development of related SOPs and training materials, and the related training of relevant LRC personel, to ensure timely and coherent response, along with the LRC’s formal inclusion in national and provincial disaster management committees.





Given that Lao PDR experiences tropical depressions on an annual basis, it is essential to address these challenges proactively. To enhance preparedness and reduce response time, it is recommended that the LRC leverage the Anticipatory Pillar of the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). This would enable early action based on forecasts and pre-identified triggers, allowing resources to be mobilised before a disaster strikes. In addition, streamlining internal administrative procedures would further support timely and effective response efforts.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	<b>Very High</b>  The last DREF Operation file Lao PDR Flood – 24-08 MDRLA010 did include a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis. According to the analysis, the risk level was assessed as Very High, and it was recommended that the operation consider involving technical expertise to ensure appropriate mitigation measures are in place.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

25-08-2025

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	<p>LRC branches provided humanitarian assistance to people affected by flooding across multiple provinces:</p> <p>Luang Prabang Province: LRC Luang Prabang branch distributed essential household items, food, and clothing to more than 1,900 people across several villages. The total value of relief assistance was LAK 158 million (equivalent CHF 5,881).</p> <p>Xiengkhuang Province: LRC Xiengkhuang branch provided relief supplies to families affected by flooding in two villages: Ngue Village, Kham District: 15 families (65 people, including 28 women) Phieng Hong Village, Nonghet District: 35 families (175 people, including 105 women) The distributed items included household essentials, clothing, rice, and flour. The total value of assistance was LAK 27.86 million (equivalent CHF 1,036).</p> <p>Huaphan Province: LRC Houaphan branch supported families in three villages: Sop San Village: 11 families (60 people) Keng Koe Village: 48 families (434 people) to provide relief items included household supplies, clothing, rice, and rice bran. The total value of assistance was LAK 42 million (equivalent CHF 1,562).</p> <p>Vientiane Province: LRC Kasi District, Vientiane branch, distributed relief kits to four households affected in Thong Mued Village , Keosomphou Village, reaching a total of 19 people, including 10 women. The total value of the relief assistance was LAK 10,043,000 (equivalent CHF 373.461).</p>
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	LRC Luang Prabang branch mobilized Water treatment machine to provide clean drinking water to displaced communities, including over 600 people, estimated 120 families in Naphai Village, Nan District.
<b>Coordination</b>	LRC headquarters (HQ) notified provincial Red Cross chapters across the country to closely monitor the weather from the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, television, radio, and various online social media; Monitor the situation and coordinate closely with the local disaster management committee and prepare equipment to provide rapid assistance; urgently collect information and send reports to the LRC HQ.

	<p>The LRC leadership assigned the staff from headquarters to monitor and coordinate closely with LRC branches at the affected provinces, collect information from various departments and report it to the leadership regularly.</p> <p>Within the Membership, LRC works closely with IFRC CCD in Bangkok and the Swiss Red Cross in Lao PDR which are both supporting the LRC flood response.</p> <p>LRC mainly coordinates and exchanges information with relevant authorities at the central and provincial levels, particularly the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) since LRC attends all coordination meetings organized by the NDMC. That also includes conducting joint assessments, and regular communication to avoid duplications when addressing the needs of affected people.</p> <p>LRC and IFRC CCD are communicating regularly with UN agencies involved in the response to exchange information on needs and planned response.</p> <p>LRC branches also maintain regular reporting to headquarters to inform ongoing coordination and response.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>LRC has received initial assessments from its branches. A more detailed reassessment will be conducted in the DREF-targeted provinces, pending DREF approval. This is necessary to accurately identify households and family sizes to ensure effective cash distribution.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>IFRC continues to closely monitor the impact of Typhoon Wipha and the evolving needs in the affected provinces, in coordination with LRC and UN agencies in Lao PDR. IFRC CCD in Bangkok is providing technical support to relevant LRC Departments to design the DREF plan of action, and to plan further support during the implementation of this DREF operation in two of the most affected provinces.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>The Swiss Red Cross (SRC) is going to support LRC in responding to recent flooding in Xayyabouly, Bolikhamxay, and Luang Prabang provinces.</p> <p>SRC will collaborate with LRC in monitoring the implementation of relief interventions in the flood-affected areas. The planned support will include cash assistance for affected households to help meet their immediate needs. An estimated budget of CHF 180,000 will be allocated by SRC to LRC to implement the proposed activities.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

N/A
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## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>Laos Local authorities</p> <p>The Central Disaster Management Committee is planning a rapid needs assessment in five northern provinces: Vientiane Province, Luang Prabang, Xayaboury, Xieng Khouang, and Huaphan.</p> <p>In Khammouane Province, local authorities held a coordination meeting to direct</p>



	<p>emergency assistance and recovery efforts in flood-affected Natan area.</p> <p>Military personnel and local authorities have been deployed in multiple provinces—including Vientiane, Xayaboury, Xieng Khouang, and Luang Prabang—to support evacuations and assist flood-affected communities.</p> <p>In Bokeo Province, police, village authorities, and residents cleaned the Ban Mee Phoukha temple grounds after flooding left debris in the courtyard.</p> <p>The Houaphan Provincial Health Office delivered emergency supplies worth over 27 million kip to Kuan District. In Xieng Khouang Province, disaster committees provided initial assistance of 140 million kip and allocated 80 million kip for monitoring efforts in Xieng Nguen and Nan districts.</p> <p>The Central Disaster Management Committee launched a national fundraising campaign on 30 July, calling on all sectors to contribute funds or essential goods to support flood recovery.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>UN Resident Coordinator:</p> <p>Sit Reps based on official and media sources have been issued by the UNRC's Office with inputs from the IASC cluster members. These monsoon Situation reports are shared widely among IASC members and development partners. Information about alerts and other monsoon-related events has been shared through the cluster-leads' WhatsApp group.</p> <p>Held An Inter-Cluster Coordination Meeting on 29 July to prepare for the joint assessment and response in support of the government.</p> <p>The UN Resident Coordinator advised the UN Country Team and IASC cluster teams to remain prepared and on standby to support the Government's response efforts.</p> <p>Coordinated humanitarian information management and operational presence mapping, updating of the 5W Matrix (Who, what, Where, When, Whom) commenced last week.</p> <p>The World Food Programme (WFP):</p> <p>A disaster update has been released following Tropical Depression Wipha, which brought heavy rainfall and triggered flooding, flash floods, and landslides across 11 provinces in Lao PDR between 21-25 July 2025. The Department of Meteorology and Hydrology issued warnings for heavy rain and landslides in 17 provinces, prompting WFP to call for a coordinated response'.</p> <p>Save the Children International (SCI) and government partners:</p> <p>Conducted a Rapid Needs Assessment in Nan District, Luang Prabang Province, after Typhoon Wipha caused severe flooding that affected 895 households in 14 villages. Significant damage included destroyed homes, disrupted clean water access, lost livestock, and affected schools, leaving 535 students without education. Immediate needs include clean water, shelter, food, school supplies, and cash support, while long-term priorities focus on recovery and disaster resilience.</p> <p>UNOSAT:</p> <p>Has released a live web map presenting key information related to Tropical Storm WIPHA. The platform includes impact assessments for different provinces in Lao PDR.</p>

#### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

LRC headquarters has led the nationwide coordination on preparedness and response activities by issuing early alerts to its provincial branches. These alerts instructed branches to closely monitor weather conditions, maintain contact with local disaster management committees, and prepare for immediate response if needed. LRC leadership tasked its headquarters with ongoing coordination, data collection, and situation reporting from affected provinces. This central coordination was supported by regular updates from provincial teams, which enabled timely analysis and informed decision-making at the national level.



LRC also maintained close engagement with the IFRC CCD in Bangkok and key partners in-country, including the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC), and the Swiss Red Cross, ensuring alignment of efforts and resource mobilization. This coordinated approach strengthened preparedness measures and enabled a more effective response across multiple provinces affected by flooding and landslides.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Although over 172,010 individuals, estimated 34,402 households and 766 villages are affected, at this stage the available assessment reports don't mention significant shelter needs or the condition of displaced households. LRC will continue to coordinate with relevant local government authorities to gather this critical information.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The flood has led to extensive damage to both agricultural land and livestock, severely impacting the livelihoods of affected communities. 21,500 hectares of rice fields were destroyed, and an estimated 7,500 livestock were lost. UN situation report confirms an urgent need for livelihood recovery, specifically highlighting agricultural and cash assistance. The local government and its partners are currently conducting the needs assessment.



### Multi purpose cash grants

Flooding has inflicted significant damages on key infrastructure, including roads, schools, health facilities, and residential, including agricultural areas, with the estimated cost of damages around USD13,060,173.86 (equivalent CHF10,542,355). The strong preference for cash assistance from the initial assessments suggests that cash-based interventions could be the most effective approach in the coming months, enabling recipients to address their immediate multi-sectoral needs in a manner that best suits their specific circumstances.



### Health

One hospital is listed as damaged, but no information is provided on health service disruptions, mobile clinics, or disease surveillance. There's also no assessment of mental health or psychosocial needs, despite high displacement and flood-related trauma. LRC will do the detail assessment for this sector since no further information is available at the point of this DREF development.



### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Following reports of damage to 262 sanitation facilities and the contamination of living areas by floodwaters. The local government is conducting a needs assessment which has not been completed yet. To expedite the process, the LRC will utilize the DREF allocation to conduct a joint needs assessment with the government.



### Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Disaggregated data (e.g. gender, disabilities, bed-ridden, etc.) is not readily available for the affected population to facilitate specific needs assessment. Assessment on child-safeguarding to develop work plan, as well as training and orientation for Red Cross personnel are needed. Support to mainstream PGI elements into the operational sectors is also needed.

The 2,094 targeted households include vulnerable groups such as the elderly, pregnant women, children under five, and people living with disabilities. These groups face significant challenges in accessing essential services like food, healthcare, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities due to the flood's impact. Consequently, they are at heightened risk of malnutrition, lack of vaccinations, and

limited access to clean drinking water and medical care, raising serious concerns about their safety and well-being. To effectively address these vulnerabilities, it is crucial to plan responses that consider the specific needs of these groups. Utilizing Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) will help ensure inclusiveness and accountability in the response efforts.

Additionally, refresher trainings on PGI for LRC staff and volunteers are necessary to enhance their capacity to provide effective support. Furthermore, a child safeguarding analysis will be conducted to ensure that children are protected from violence, abuse, and neglect, with preventive measures and accountability prioritized throughout the operation.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

In the affected areas, essential household items are distributed concurrently in multiple areas involving many people. LRC has therefore identified the need for transparency and accountability as a priority, based on the previous DREF operations implemented these last few years by LRC. LRC will ensure clear CEA policy and mechanisms are established to reinforce quality assurance and accountability.

### Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Due to delays in information sharing, detailed needs and gap analysis are currently limited. The local government and LRC at the provincial level are on the ground, conducting a joint needs assessment in the affected areas. LRC is awaiting DREF funding to conduct a detailed needs assessment with its local branches in the target areas. Once this is complete, LRC will have more specific information on the identified gaps and needs.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of the DREF operation is to enable 10,619 people (approximately 2,094 households) affected by floods induced by Tropical Depression Wipha to meet their immediate needs in three provinces (Houaphan, Xiengkoung and Vientiane) over 6 months.

Primarily through multipurpose cash assistance, this support will allow affected households to make autonomous decisions based on their specific needs, including in terms of food, livelihoods, household items, as well as other essential goods and services. Additionally, the DREF operation integrates cross-cutting elements like PGI and CEA to ensure equitable distribution and transparency, prioritizing vulnerable groups and ensuring the assistance is responsive to the needs of all affected communities across the three targeted provinces.

### Operation strategy rationale

The main priorities under this DREF operation include:

1. The provision of multipurpose cash assistance to address the immediate basic needs of flood-affected households. It aims at covering the needs for food, livelihoods, household items, other essential goods, and services of a family for one month.

This intervention aims at addressing urgent and life-saving needs during the emergency phase, which will later be addressed by local authorities and LRC (as part of existing or upcoming) as part of longer-term recovery programmes to ensure continuous support to the affected communities in those three provinces.

Given that the average household size in Laos is approximately 5.3 people and recognizing that some extended families consist of up to 19 members; the cash distribution is tailored to ensure that larger households receive sufficient resources to meet their specific needs. Thus, the cash allocation value varied according to the family size.

The cash transfer values are calculated based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) recommended by the Lao Cash Working Group, led by the World Food Programme (WFP). The available MEB calculation was updated in the last quarter of 2024. The total MEB amount, excluding the monthly cost for WASH and health, is LAK 3,516,129 (estimated CHF133) per family. Based on such figure, the average monthly cost per person is LAK 663,421 (estimated CHF25) per person per month. Additionally, taking into consideration the disaster is categorized as yellow level, the budget limitation and support from other actors, LRC decided to adjust the transfer value to cover 35 per cent of the expenditure for each level as follows:

- i) Families with 1 to 5 members received LAK 1,200,000 (estimated CHF 50)
- ii) Families with 6 to 10 members received LAK 2,000,000 (estimated CHF 82).
- iii) Families with 11 or more members will receive LAK 2,600,000 (estimated CHF 107).

The final number of families per level will be determined and confirmed in a reassessment with LRC branches upon receiving DREF



approval.

The DREF operation utilized the cash-in-envelope as the delivery mechanism. As implemented within past DREF operations in Lao PDR, LRC disaster management and finance teams prepared the cash and distributed it directly to the targeted recipients. The cash-in-envelope method is suitable for remote areas, where access to banking infrastructure and financial services is limited or unavailable. Currently, LRC continues to develop its framework agreement with a suitable financial service provider (FSP). Unfortunately, The LRC organizational restructuring in 2024 has led to an important staff turnover. This transition requires time for personnel to learn their new responsibilities, which currently impacts the organization's capacity for immediate and effective disaster response.

The cash interventions will also incorporate cross-cutting considerations such as PGI and CEA. Specific efforts will prioritize vulnerable groups, including women-headed households, the elderly, and people with disabilities, in the distribution process. Community feedback mechanisms will enhance transparency, and targeted communication strategies will keep communities informed about cash distribution criteria and processes, ensuring the inclusion of all affected groups.

LRC is going to distribute cash in envelope directly to beneficiaries in the affected areas. To ensure the safety of beneficiaries, LRC will follow its Cash SOP that contains a combination of adequate operational, logistical and community-based measures. Such actions include thorough security risk analysis, timing and location considerations, coordination with local authorities, clear site layout, beneficiary flow control, and private handling of cash conducted by LRC staff properly trained to do so. The communication of key information with targeted communities (see CEA component) is also critical in ensuring the safety of beneficiaries during the distribution of cash in envelopes.

2. The needs assessment is a critical step in confirming the situation on the ground and informing the design of an appropriate and targeted response. Led by LRC, the assessment will span a total of four weeks—two weeks dedicated to field data collection, followed by one week for consolidating and analysing the findings, and one week for preparing the assessment report. Data will be gathered at the household level using either the KOBO Toolbox or printed forms, depending on the security conditions and the accessibility of the affected areas. Given the dispersed nature of some communities and the distance between households, flexibility in the method of data collection will be essential. Each household interview is expected to take approximately 30 minutes. The assessment will capture essential information across sectors to better understand the immediate and unmet needs of affected people and inform the response strategy.

3. The DREF operation will integrate cross-cutting themes, with particular attention to PGI and CEA. These considerations will guide both the assessment and the overall response. Special attention will be given to identifying and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households, older people, and persons with disabilities. These groups will be prioritized during the targeting and distribution of assistance. To ensure the response is transparent, accountable, and inclusive, community feedback mechanisms will be established. These mechanisms will allow individuals to voice concerns, provide input, and ask questions about the assistance process. At the same time, communication strategies will be implemented to inform communities about the purpose and process of the response—especially the criteria for cash distribution—ensuring all groups, including those at risk of exclusion, are well informed and able to access support.

4. The CEA component of the operation will ensure that people affected by the disaster have access to timely and accurate information about the services and assistance provided by LRC. It will also help clarify the roles and responsibilities of staff and volunteers, including behavioral expectations, to build and maintain trust with communities. LRC's local volunteers and community members will play a central role in this process. Their involvement throughout the operational cycle will help strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the response. By mobilizing volunteers from the communities themselves, the operation can better reflect local needs, knowledge, and dynamics.

5. To maintain the integrity and accountability of the operation, all LRC staff and volunteers involved in the assessment and response will adhere to LRC's code of conduct and staff regulations. Safeguarding measures will be implemented to protect both personnel and affected individuals, with an emphasis on creating a safe environment for all participants in the response. Additionally, all volunteers participating in the field assessments will be provided with appropriate insurance coverage to safeguard their wellbeing while on duty. This measure ensures that volunteers are protected in the event of injury or other incidents during the operation.

6. The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) will be conducted one or two weeks after completing the cash distribution in three targeted provinces to assess the progress and effectiveness of the assistance provided.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

With the DREF allocation, LRC aimed to assist 2,094 households, approximately 10,619 people, in three provinces of Houaphan, Xiengkouang and Vientiane. This target was based on the decision of the LRC DREF Committee, guided by the NDMC, and the households





identified in the rapid needs assessment conducted by local government. The primary target population included those severely affected by the floods, focusing on vulnerable groups including economically vulnerable households, households without support from other organizations, families with disabilities or serious illnesses, female-headed households, pregnant women, families with children under five years old, isolated individuals, and elderly persons aged 60 and above.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population included households significantly affected by the floods as identified by the relevant authorities, focusing on vulnerable groups including economically vulnerable households, households without support from other organizations, families with disabilities or serious illnesses, female-headed households, pregnant women, families with children under five years old, isolated individuals, and elderly persons aged 60 and above.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	4,217	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	6,402	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	10,619		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
The flood situation could potentially worsen.	LRC will implement a flexible response mechanism to scale up relief efforts if the flood situation worsens. A contingency budget under the IFRC-DREF operation will support the rapid procurement of supplies and deployment of additional personnel. LRC will coordinate closely with the authorities and stakeholders to enable timely decisions. To ensure safe operations, volunteers and staff will receive safety training and protective equipment.
Risk of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in Xiengkhuang and Huaphan	LRC will raise awareness among staff and volunteers including briefing about the risks of unexploded ordnance (UXO), identifying potential hazards, and following emergency



	procedures if UXO is encountered during field operations. Safety and security protocols will be put in place, including the use of safe routes, marking hazardous areas, and avoiding "no-go" zones as identified by UXO experts. Furthermore, LRC will coordinate with UXO clearance agencies to ensure high-risk areas are cleared before implementing DREF intervention activities.
While cash-in-envelope distribution is practical and preferred by the community, it presents higher institutional risks, as the National Society are responsible for managing all cash withdrawals and packaging.	LRC will ensure the up to date of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that cover comprehensively all aspects of cash-in-envelope distribution, from fund withdrawals to post-distribution recapitulation. Emphasis should be placed on segregating duties, with different teams handling cash withdrawals, packaging, and distribution to reduce risks and enhance accountability.
<p><b>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</b></p> <p>Comprehensive measures were implemented to ensure the safety and security of all Red Cross Red Crescent personnel engaged in the operation. All Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers are strongly encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses, which provide essential safety and security training.</p> <p>For those personnel under IFRC security management, including surge teams and deployed participating National Societies, the IFRC country security plan fully applies. This plan covers key protocols such as security regulations, medical emergency contingencies, relocation procedures, and critical incident management. Additionally, all field missions conducted by IFRC personnel must adhere to the established IFRC travel approval processes and follow current health advisories and business continuity planning.</p> <p>Given the significant flood-related threats in Lao, including challenges with access to clean water and food, seasonal mosquito-borne diseases, and difficult road conditions in flood-affected areas, comprehensive measures are being implemented to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel engaged in this operation. These measures include but are not limited to continuous situation monitoring, timely security and safety updates, tracking of staff movements (via phone or WhatsApp), security assessments in operational areas, and pre-deployment briefings on the current security context.</p>	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

## Planned Intervention



### Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 227,654

**Targeted Persons:** 10,619

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of people provided with unconditional cash assistance	10,619
# of LRC staff attending refresher on cash distribution and need assessment	20
% of households who report being able to meet the basic needs of their households, according to their priorities (minimum expenditure basket)	70

### Priority Actions

- Launching meeting for Cash distribution
- Refresher cash distribution and need assessment training to LRC staff

- Cash distribution to 2,094 households through cash-in-envelope modality
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) in target villages to assess the progress and effectiveness of the assistance provided.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 1,159

**Targeted Persons:** 30

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff receive sensitization on PGI and Child safeguarding during emergency	30
# of CSRA conducted by the National Society	1

### Priority Actions

- Sensitization PGI during emergency to LRC staff and volunteers
- Conduct Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis (CSRA)



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 1,108

**Targeted Persons:** 30

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff receive sensitization training on CEA during emergency	30

### Priority Actions

- Sensitization training on CEA during emergency



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 32,024

**Targeted Persons:** 0

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring visits conducted	5

### Priority Actions

- IFRC conduct monitoring visits







Budget: CHF 50,055

Targeted Persons: 0

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of damage and needs assessment report developed	1
# of workshops conducted to consolidate and finalize assessment data	3
# of lessons learned/reflection workshop conducted for the assessment	1

## Priority Actions

- Conduct workshop for the assessment data consolidation and finalization
- conduct lessons learn workshop

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

A total of 20 personnel from both LRC headquarters and branches will be deployed to implementing cash distribution activity across 56 villages in 7 districts within three targeted provinces under this DREF allocation. In addition, a total of 60 volunteers will support operation in conducting the needs assessment in target villages and assisting with cash distribution in 16 districts.

### If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

If there is procurement, it will be done by LRC with the support of IFRC to ensure all procurement process follows IFRC's standard.

### How will this operation be monitored?

LRC will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring, and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected areas through its branches and volunteers. The IFRC CCD, in Bangkok, will provide technical support in project management to ensure the operational objectives are met.

Operation updates will be scheduled to provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period, and any problem, constraint or unmet needs. A final report on the operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

### Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC will be supporting LRC communications capacity through the communication teams in the IFRC CCD Bangkok and APRO. The IFRC will provide assistance in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media (Facebook, Twitter...) to promote advocacy messages through the global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will support in managing reputational risk at the country level, and will ensure that the Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust towards partners, donors and other stakeholders. IFRC will also ensure communication with stakeholders and partners are in place.

Lao Red Cross, in coordination with IFRC CCD Bangkok, will lead the collection and dissemination of communication materials. During



field activities, beneficiaries may be invited to participate in photo or video documentation to support humanitarian advocacy and resource mobilization by Movement partners and other stakeholders. All content collection will be conducted with the informed consent of individuals, in line with IFRC's ethical standards and safeguarding policies, ensuring respect for dignity, privacy, and the protection of vulnerable groups.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

MDRLA011 - Lao Red Cross  
Flood 2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	229,921
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	227,654
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,159
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,108
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	82,079
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	32,024
National Society Strengthening	50,055
TOTAL BUDGET	312,000

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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