

**ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR
ON THE USE OF CERF GRANTS**

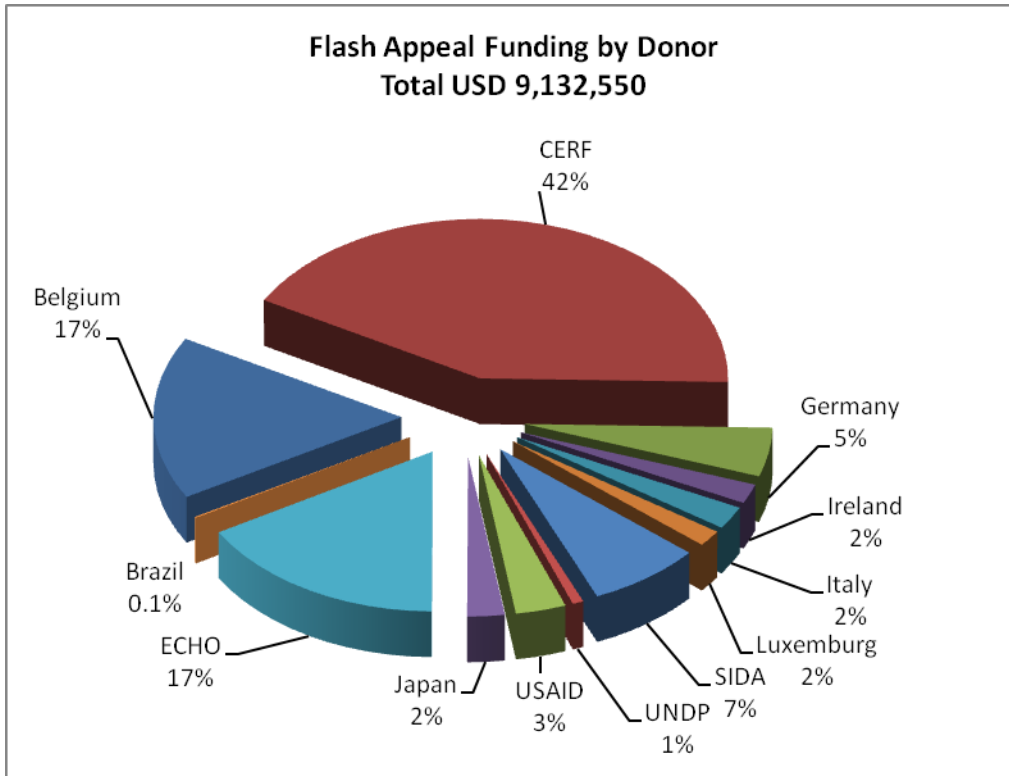
Country	Lao PDR
Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator	Ms Sonam Yangchen Rana
Reporting Period	1 November 2009 – 31 January 2010

I. A Summary of Funding and Beneficiaries

Funding (US\$)	Total amount required for the humanitarian response:	\$12,808,836	
	Total amount received for the humanitarian response:	\$9,132,550	
	Breakdown of total country funding received by source:	CERF	\$3,851,878
		CHF/HRF COUNTRY LEVEL FUNDS OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	\$5,280,672
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Rapid Response window:	CERF	\$3,851,878
	Total amount of CERF funding received from the Underfunded window:		
	Please provide the breakdown of CERF funds by type of partner:	a. Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation (including UN – HQ deductions):	\$2,129,480
		b. Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation (in Annex, please provide a list of each NGO and amount of CERF funding forwarded):	\$155,947
		c. Funds for Government implementation:	\$1,558,452
		d. Unspent Fund (pending activities)	\$7,999
e. TOTAL:		\$3,851,878	
Beneficiaries	Total number of individuals affected by the crisis:	170,000 individuals	
	Total number of individuals reached with CERF funding:	170,000 individuals	
		More than 25,500 children under age 5	
		More than 85,000 females	
Geographical areas of implementation:	Mainly covering the tree provinces of Sekong, Saravan, and Attapeu in southern Lao PDR, but also Champassack and Savannakhet provinces were covered.		

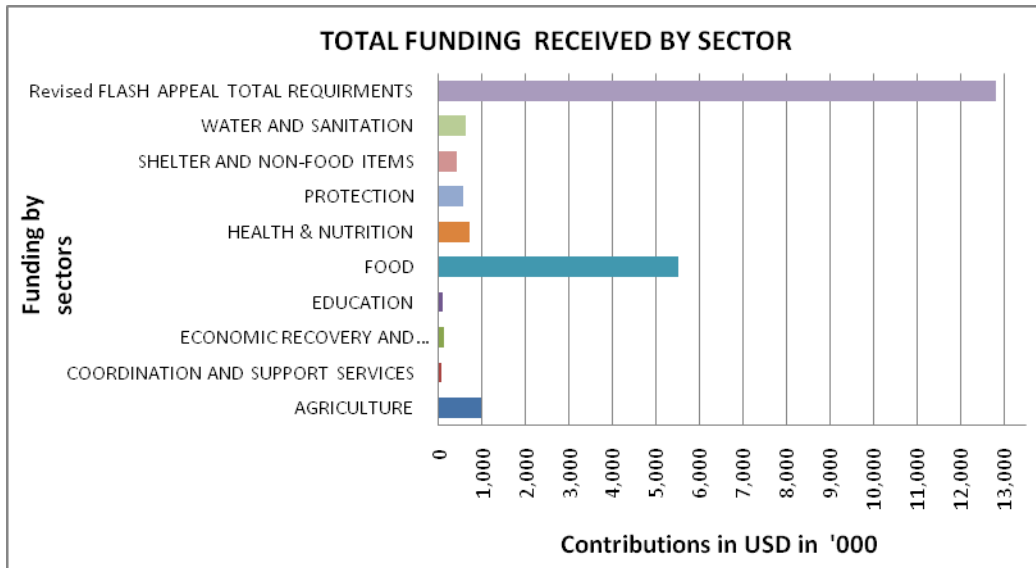
I B. Typhoon Ketsana Funding

Figure 1:



Source: UNORC 25 Feb 2010

Figure 2:



Source: UNORC 25 Feb 2010

Table 1: Total funding received by sector

Sector	Requirements (USD)	Funding Received (USD)	% Covered
AGRICULTURE	1,780,000	985,882	55%
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	50,000	65,630	131%
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	900,000	125,000	14%
EDUCATION	430,000	99,510	23%
FOOD	5,192,122	5,522,413	106%
HEALTH & NUTRITION	1,544,714	722,066	47%
PROTECTION	1,020,000	579,977	57%
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	902,000	417,942	46%
WATER AND SANITATION	990,000	614,130	62%
TOTAL	12,808,836	9,132,550	71%

Source: UNORC 25 Feb 2010

Table 2: Total funding by UN agency

Appealing UN agency	Requirements	% Covered	Funding
FAO	1,780,000	55%	985,882
UNDP	1,800,000	37%	670,595
UNICEF	1,700,000	65%	1,110,613
WFP	5,192,122	106%	5,522,413
WHO	863,971	21%	180,300
UNFPA	130,743	100%	130,743
HABITAT	1,342,000	40%	532,004
TOTAL	12,808,836	71%	9,132,550

Source: UNORC 25 Feb 2010

I. Analysis

On 29 September 2009, typhoon Ketsana swept through southern Lao PDR hitting the provinces of Attapeu, Sekong, and Saravan before tapering off through Savannakhet and Champasack provinces.

The National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) mobilized within hours of the typhoon deploying search and rescue personnel and equipment. A rapid damage assessment in the affected provinces was conducted in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) agencies and International Non-Governmental organization (INGOs). At the same time, the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) activated the cluster approach in order to coordinate the humanitarian response. Eight clusters and cluster leads were aggregated for operational efficiency: (1) food security: WFP/FAO; (2) logistics: WFP (3) health and nutrition: WHO/UNICEF, later disaggregated into the respective WHO (health) and UNICEF (nutrition) – led clusters (4) WASH: UNICEF (5) protection: UNICEF (6) education: UNICEF (7) early recovery: UNDP (8) emergency Shelter: UNHABITAT. The membership of IASC is comprised of the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO), Line Ministry's disaster focal points, UN agencies, the World Bank, INGOs, Red Cross societies and other bilateral partners.

The rapid assessment findings formed the basis for the CERF proposal and the Flash Appeal submitted on the 16th and 22nd of October respectively. In order to assess the actual damage, the IASC, under the cluster system, undertook a joint assessment from 19 to 24 October. The findings informed the initial response planning and the revision of the Flash Appeal.

CERF under the *rapid response window* disbursed \$ 3,851,878 on 26 October 2009 to meet the immediate emergency needs of 170,000 people affected by typhoon Ketsana. CERF funding,

under the rapid response window, allowed the UN cluster leads to immediately organise meetings with food security cluster as early as 13 October. Meetings with the other clusters were scheduled for the beginning of the first week of November. During these initial meetings, the clusters agreed upon specific districts and beneficiaries to be targeted during the relief operation.

The 2009 typhoon emergency was the second time the UN Country Team in Laos was utilising CERF funds. The CERF funding was used in 2008 to alleviate the effects of Mekong river floods. As the lessons Learned section of 2008 report suggested, procurement and distribution procedures and emergency response teams were set up between the UN and the relevant government ministries and departments. As a result, once the CERF funding was received, it was easier for the UN agencies to procure, distribute and join the teams lead by the Government. Furthermore, with the added advantage of the cluster coordination platform, the overlaps and duplication between the UN agencies and INGOs experienced in the 2008 floods did not take place in 2009. All the IASC partners shared their plans more openly, which enabled them to optimise their resources and ensure that all the affected areas were covered in a timely manner. Partners also tried, to the extent possible, to standardise the packages delivered to the beneficiaries.

The 2009 typhoon caused damage on two fronts. First, the heavy rains and strong winds damaged agricultural infrastructure, roads, buildings, and houses. Second, the heavy rains over the Annamite mountains caused flash floods in the mountainous areas and the bursting of river banks in the low lying areas. The resulting flooding further damaged agricultural crops near harvest, fish ponds, and destroyed food stores. The typhoon hit at a lean period for households. This period is characterised with the lowest availability of food stocks. The heavy water runoff also unearthed and dislodged many bombs and unexploded ordinances (UXOs) in Attapeu province. This further worsened the situation because the population could not safely access their farms, gather wild foods and repair their damaged fish ponds. The typhoon negatively impacted the livelihoods of the affected population. It greatly weakened their resilience to bounce back by destroying their basic asset rebuilding mechanisms and diminishing their coping options.

The affected provinces were already home to some of the poorest districts in Lao PDR with chronic malnutrition rates at over 50 percent. The access to remote villages, cut off by damaged roads littered with mud and debris, proved to be a challenge in the early days of the response. The most vulnerable households, accounting for 18 percent of the affected, were relying on food loans from their neighbours. 48 percent of the remaining households had less than one month of food stocks left. Overall 77 percent of the households were expected to run out of their existing food stocks by early January 2010. In order to cope, households reduced the number and quality of their meals. This situation would eventually lead to worsening of the malnutrition rate.

The food security cluster initially estimated that 115,000 people of the 170,000 affected would be in need of food aid for the first three months ending December 2009. CERF accounted for 31 percent of the total funds received by World Food Program (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). CERF was the third largest donor to WFP and the largest donor to FAO.

During the early days of the response, WFP provided food from its existing stocks to the Government authorities who used helicopters to deliver it to remote and inaccessible areas. Once the CERF money was received, it allowed WFP to quickly get into contractual agreements called *field level agreement (FLAs)* with implementing partner INGOs. Additionally, WFP directly distributed food in districts without INGO presence. During the cluster meetings, WFP was able to quickly organise the INGOs and their own teams in close liaison with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare at the principal and district levels to deliver food, conduct monitoring assessments, and continuously report back on progress.

As a result, the CERF funds enabled WFP and the INGO partners to deliver 2,128 metric tons (37-days ration) of rice and canned fish to 115,000 people. This early intervention enabled WFP

to address the immediate food needs of the most vulnerable households and protect them from overrelying on detrimental coping mechanisms (the sale of basic assets, foraging for food, collecting bombie debris for sale, child labour, and exploitative labour practices). Evidence of this is seen in the daily health surveillance carried out by the Ministry of Health (MoH), where only one case of malnutrition was reported during the emergency intervention period. This is an indication that the early food interventions probably helped to stem a rapid deterioration of the nutritional status. With the CERF funding, FAO distributed seeds and agricultural tools to 5,000 families in all five affected provinces.

In the health and nutrition clusters, WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA worked through the MoH to deliver emergency services. WHO's support focussed on daily disease surveillance activities. Additionally, the WHO set up health response team for the southern provinces. The daily surveillance was carried out from 9 October to 24 December. The results from this daily surveillance showed spikes in the number of flood related diseases in the first five weeks following the typhoon. Disease clusters/hotspots in Saravan and Attapeu were promptly treated and contained before they could spread to the wider population. UNICEF provided operational funds to the MoH to deliver integrated maternal and child health (MCH) and nutrition outreach services to women and children in affected districts in the five provinces. These services included: immunization, vitamin A and iron supplementation, de-worming, multiple micronutrient (Sprinkles) antenatal and postpartum care, curative services, hygiene promotion and health education on infant and young child feeding. Information, education, and communication (IEC) materials were also distributed. These combined services targeted 25,500 children under age 5 and 9,000 pregnant and lactating women. In addition, UNICEF also supported vector control measures and provided 7,664 insecticide treated nets in order to reduce the incidence of malaria and dengue fever for about 19,000 people. UNFPA procured and distributed 11,000 dignity kits through INGO partners, and reproductive health kits directly through the provincial and district hospitals, benefitting 4,000 women.

UNFPA locally assembled 5,000 dignity kits including plastic storage bag, sarong, soap, toothbrush and paste, comb, sanitary napkins & condoms, which were rapidly distributed through NGO network (Oxfam, Care International and Health Unlimited). The provinces requested more kits, and thanks to rapid allocation of CERF funds, UNFPA was able to procure and distribute additional 6,000 kits. The kits provided assistance to approximately 11,000 girls and women.

Available CERF funds allowed UNFPA to procure the Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health (RH) services to be distributed in Attapeu, Sekong and Saravan provinces. These RH kits arrived in the country during the second week of November. Supplies and equipment to ensure safe delivery and deal with complications during labour and unwanted pregnancies were delivered to the affected health facilities and individual pregnant women. The RH kits were re-packaged by the MOH-central warehouse and Lao instructions were included for the individual delivery kits. Distribution of the kits took place in December, through the health cluster, including curative department, Maternal Child Health Centre and Food and Drug Department. Upon distribution, technical advice and training was provided at provincial and district levels. This training ensured that hospitals and health centres received required supplies (including obyn-gyn equipment and maternal and child health essential medicines) and that health care staff were capable to provide the services. 4,000 individual clean delivery kits were distributed to individual pregnant women at a district level. Health Unlimited received 200 kits to distribute to areas where pregnant women do not attend health care services. Health Unlimited distributed those kits during an instruction session to encourage women to attend the nearest health facility. Additionally, the CERF funding was used to procure additional IEC materials to be distributed by the NGO network to communities with village health committees.

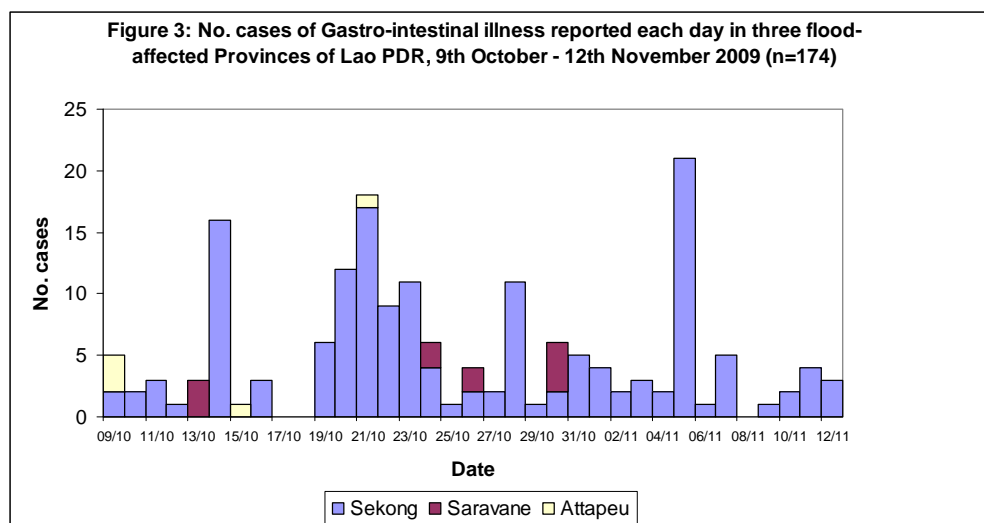
In February, UNFPA and Ministry of Health (MPSC-Medical Product and Supply Centre), conducted a field monitoring visit with to review distribution results and provide additional training and instructions. CERF funds covered the needs of the emergency response and

provided assistance to reduce the risk of maternal and neonatal death and morbidity as well as unwanted pregnancies.

In the water, sanitation, and hygiene cluster (WASH), UNICEF and UNHABITAT addressed the urgent emergency needs. UNICEF's activities benefitted some 60,000 people. These activities included: providing water storage supplies and hygiene materials; cleaning and chlorinating 587 contaminated boreholes; rehabilitating latrines in three schools in Sekong province; repairing school water supply systems and rehabilitating latrines in Attapeu Province (currently ongoing); rehabilitating four gravity-fed water systems in Sekong Province; and, testing the water quality of 23 water sources in 15 villages in Lamam District, Sekong Province. In addition, 90 hand pumps, including spare parts, were procured for installation in new boreholes in the most affected provinces. Printing of hygiene materials and participatory toolkits for children in the typhoon-affected primary schools is nearing completion. These materials will support hygiene promotion and effect positive behavioural change. UNHABITAT supported the provincial department of public health (PDPH) and state-owned water supply enterprises (Nam Papas), under the guidance and supervision of the department of housing and urban planning (DHUP). Their support included: repairing and restoring water treatment plants; repairing systems such as water networks, sanitation facilities, solid waste management, sewerage drainage systems; hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns in the affected urban and peri-urban areas of Saravane, Sekong and Attapeu provinces. This emergency assistance benefitted about 50,000 people, especially women and children, through resumption of safe water supply and sanitation services.

Although CERF was the only money WHO received, quick access to these funds reduced the need for additional funding at a later stage because the disease outbreaks were rapidly contained. Furthermore, the inter-cluster collaboration between the health, nutrition, and WASH clusters, which was coordinated with the MoH and the DHUP, contributed greatly to preventing any major disease outbreak following the typhoon. As a result, the MoH was able to downgrade to regular surveillance because the disease epidemiology had stabilized. This is evident in the WHO data, which indicates that flood related gastro-intestinal cases had tapered off by December. (Refer to figure 3). In addition, using the CERF funds, UNICEF will conduct (?) a nutritional assessment to be carried out in the provinces of Attapeu, Sekong and Saravan. This assessment will help ascertain the actual impact of nutritional interventions carried out by all partners.

Figure 3



Source: NCLE/WHO

In the protection cluster, UNICEF's support benefitted an estimated 8,000 adults and 9,000 children. UNICEF in collaboration with the French Red Cross, trained 110 members from the Lao Women's Union (LWU) across 34 districts to undertake psychosocial monitoring and

counselling of children in the affected provinces. Training local actors, such as the LWU, ensures that the knowledge to respond immediately in future disasters is available at the community level. As part of the psychosocial support for school children, education and sports equipment was distributed in 23 districts. Educational materials on mine risk, containing child-focused messages on disaster preparedness, were developed for future use in 16 districts. UNDP, through Government-led UXO Lao, utilised CERF funds to: remove exposed UXOs; remap UXO sites; conduct awareness raising on UXO dangers; purchase UXO equipment and supplies to replace what was destroyed by the floods; and repair the damaged UXO Lao office. These life-saving activities averted UXO related accidents.

CERF funding allowed to start child protection activities through UNICEF. However, not all child protection activities proposed in the UN Flash Appeal and its subsequent revision have been funded by CERF. For UNDP, CERF was the first donor accounting for 63 percent of the funds for UXO protection related activities. After the emergency phase is over, other UXO activities will be undertaken through the regular programming channels funded by various partners supporting UXO Lao.

In the education cluster, CERF was the sole source of funding received by UNICEF for relief phase implementation. The funds purchased building materials to repair 16 schools in Saravan and Sekong provinces, benefitting 2,489 primary school children (1,120 girls) and 80 teachers. Although 27 schools were earmarked under the CERF proposal, price increase for construction materials on the local market and an increased demand resulted in fewer schools being repaired. Nevertheless, the repair works enabled 16 schools to resume work according to the normal school curriculum.

In the emergency shelter cluster, UNHABITAT, through the department of public works and transport (DPWT) and the Lao Red Cross (LRC), purchased shelter related inputs with CERF funds. The DPWT, LRC, and the disaster management committees of Attapeu, Sekong, and Saravan worked closely with the village committees to identify and prioritise their shelter needs. The process greatly increased the capacity of DPWT to deal with community prioritization, timely procurement, and distribution of shelter materials. Better prioritisation led to an increase (from 1,390 to 1,414) in the number of targeted households. This exercise emphasized shelter as an important aspect to be considered by the disaster management committees during disasters.

In the early recovery cluster, CERF was the only donor to UNDP. UNDP signed contracts with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) to carry out emergency repair of rural roads, provide hand tools, and undertake basic training on road maintenance and civil works. The CERF funding provided temporary labour opportunities in the affected areas, injecting much needed cash (approximately \$ 20,000) into a community effected by the disaster. This contribution benefited the households and enabling them to return to near-normalcy. Moreover, the funds benefited 15,230 people instead of 10,000 people initially planned. Additionally, civil projects reopened access to roads linking remote villages to essential services and markets.

In conclusion, CERF funds allowed the recipient UN agencies, in a more efficient manner, to: carry out life- saving activities; initiate early action which resulted in less funds being required at a later stage; quickly organise cluster meetings with the Government and INGO partners; carry out a revision of the joint IASC Flash Appeal; leverage for additional funding from other donors; and establish the cluster system within the IASC framework. A notable improvement in the 2009 typhoon response compared to the 2008 flood response, is enhancement of coordination and collaboration within and among clusters and with various Government departments.

II. Results:

Sector/ Cluster	CERF project number and title	Amount disbursed from CERF (USD)	Total Project Budget (USD)	Number of Beneficiaries targeted with CERF funding	Expected Results/Outcomes	Results and improvements for the target beneficiaries	CERF's added value to the project	Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms	Gender Equity
Food Security (WFP)	LAOS PRRO – 10566.0 – “Assistance to Food Insecure Household Affected by Multiple Livelihoods Shocks” 09-WFP-070	\$1,398,055	\$5,192,122	Target – 115,000 Reached - 114,973	To meet immediate food needs and protect livelihoods: Many communities lost much of their rice harvest and many food stores were destroyed.	WFP by providing timely relief food assistance sufficient to meet the basic nutritional needs of the population (particularly women and children), whose rice harvest was lost and food stores destroyed by typhoon Ketsana, has (i) safeguarded the lives and (ii) protected the livelihoods of vulnerable people and (iii) facilitated the early recovery of the affected population.	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were identified.	WFP uses a results-based management (RBM) approach for monitoring performance. The monitoring system is based on the WFP common monitoring and evaluation approach with standard indicators for programme outputs, implementation process as well as beneficiary contact monitoring to collect data on the level of recovery and food consumption patterns of beneficiaries. WFP and CPs conduct regular monitoring visits to project villages throughout the life of the project. WFP has sub-offices in Saravan and Attapeu, which are headed by international UNVs. WFP has 8 field monitors and programme assistants who visit villages daily to ensure the proper distribution of the food to the targeted beneficiaries as per WFP standard.	Gender mainstreaming is an integral part of the design, implementation and monitoring of WFP activities. According to WFP's gender policy, WFP ensures that women are in control of the food given in relief distributions. Therefore, women are being encouraged to come and collect food at the distribution points. Moreover, food receipt cards are issued in the name of a woman. WFP pays particular attention to women's participation and has hired many Lao field monitors over the past years.

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Food Security (FAO)	"Emergency Agricultural Response to Typhoon Ketsana Affected Farmers" (09-FAO-036)	\$589,735	\$1,780,000	25,000 (5,000 most affected poor and insecure farming households)	<p>Immediate protection and restoration of the food security</p> <p>Provision of urgently needed agriculture input assistance to enable 5,000 households to strengthen their agriculture activities enhancing their food security situation.</p>	Ongoing distribution of rice seeds and agriculture tools			To target the beneficiaries/farming households, particular attention was paid to women-headed households and households with small children.
Health (WHO)	WHO – "Emergency surveillance, medical supply and vector control for flood affected areas" (09-WHO-062)	\$153,891	\$153,891	170,000 people of which ca. 50% female and 60% below 25 years of age	Achieve timely, effective and accurate communicable disease surveillance and response in the aftermath of the Lao PDR floods.	252 affected villages (27 in Sekong, 138 in Saravane, 87 in Attapeu) underwent enhanced surveillance for a number of disease syndromes which are potentially related to flooding including: Skin conditions/rashes, flu/respiratory illness, gastro-intestinal illness (GI), eye infections, ear infections, dengue/malaria, malnutrition and 'other'.	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed support to begin immediate after the needs were identified.	The Lao MoH together with health development partners conducted regular monitoring meetings and several field visits were carried out to assess progress in the concerned provinces.	Special attention was paid to the health needs of girls and women e.g. through gender disaggregated data analysis and specific health promotion campaigns.

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						<p>The majority of cases of infectious disease were reported in the five weeks after Ketsana, particularly in the second week. The majority of cases reported (60%) were classified as 'respiratory/flu' syndrome. Influenza was known to be circulating in Laos during this period (both Pandemic H1N1 2009 and seasonal influenza).</p>	<p>The swift mobilization of human resources and equipment from all involved stakeholders in a well-coordinated manner under the leadership of Govt. of Laos is crucial to efficiently manage complex health related response activities.</p>		
						<p>As a side note, the enhanced surveillance and routine weekly surveillance led to few reports of outbreaks or clusters of disease in the affected villages apart from a couple of influenza-like-illness clusters and outbreaks including a large one in Saravane Province in October and Attapeu in November. Due to the enhanced surveillance, these outbreaks were acted upon in a timely way and control measures were implemented quickly to control the spread of disease.</p>			

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						<p>There were 4 acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases (8.7% of the country's annual total) reported from the flood affected provinces from 13 October 2009 until the year's end. Many of the AFP cases were due to meningitis, encephalitis and non-polio enterovirus, which were related to the increase in vectors and higher sanitation risks associated with the rainy season. Fever and rash cases related to measles or rubella usually decrease in the rainy season and increase in the dry season due to greater potential for aerosol transmission.</p> <p>In addition to the surveillance activities, the mobile teams vaccinated 74,236 childbearing age women for tetanus and gave 75,528 women de-worming medicine (to prevent anaemia and malnutrition) and gave 37,284 children 0-59 months oral polio vaccine, 74,621 children 6-59 months received vitamin A and micronutrient sprinkles in the affected areas and 59,525 children 12-59 months got a de-worming tablet.</p>			

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Health and Nutrition (UNICEF)	"Delivery of Emergency Health and Nutrition Services": single project in CERF request (09- CEF-060-C).	\$186,938.69	\$497,775.43	25,500 children under five years old; 9,000 pregnant and lactating women.	25,500 children under age 5 and 9,000 pregnant and lactating women receive health and nutrition services.	<p>CERF funding was directed to the five affected provinces to provide operational costs for the delivery of integrated maternal and child health (MCH) and nutrition outreach services to women and children. These services included immunization, vitamin A and iron supplementation, de-worming, multiple micronutrient (Sprinkles) distribution, antenatal and postpartum care, curative services, hygiene promotion and health education on infant and young child feeding practices that also included distribution of IEC materials.</p> <p><u>Available coverage figures for target populations having received services are:</u></p> <p>OPV3: (Attapeu 73%, Saravan 70%, Sekong 60%).</p> <p>DPT3: (Attapeu 73%, Saravan 67%, Sekong 60%).</p> <p>Vitamin A for children aged 6-11 months: Attapeu 69%, Saravan 72%, and Sekong 87%.</p> <p>Vitamin A for children aged 12-59 months: Attapeu 70%, Saravan 97%, Sekong 91%.</p>	<p>Early allocation of CERF funding amounting to over 90% of the original CERF funding request allowed for early action while awaiting additional contributions against subsequent Flash Appeal project proposals.</p> <p>Credibility gained through early mobilization of resources was a magnet attracting partners to UNICEF-led cluster work and relating processes involving collaborative efforts with partners (Government, NGO, other UN).</p>	Two-fold process involved direct UNICEF programme and operations staff field-level monitoring with the Government and NGO partners and UNICEF coordination of Nutrition Cluster and participation in Ministry of Health and WHO-led processes for health cluster.	Specific needs of women are a major consideration in these emergency interventions and are reflected in the emphasis on assistance to pregnant and lactating women.
						<p>Also covered was the purchase and distribution of 3,066 long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets to poor and displaced families in three provinces (Attapeu, Sekong and Saravan). This has contributed to better malarial and dengue fever prevention in the affected areas. An additional 4,598 of these nets are in the pipeline. In all, 19,000 people will benefit from this action.</p>			

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					As part as the monitoring system, conduct nutrition assessment to assess the impact of interventions and develop an appropriate strategy.	<u>Nutrition assessment under the leadership of the Ministry of Health in the three most affected provinces (Attapeu, Saravan, Sekong)</u> : UNICEF has procured equipment and supplies and provided technical assistance. As the October 2009 Joint Assessment did not provide anthropometric data on the nutrition situation, the findings of the nutrition assessment will be utilized to monitor the impact of UNICEF and other partners' interventions on children's nutritional status. The results of the nutrition assessment will serve as the baseline for a nutrition surveillance system to be developed at the community level to manage caseloads of children suffering from moderate or severe malnourishment.			

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Child Protection (UNICEF)	"Protecting Children in Natural Disasters and Flooding Situations in Southern Provinces" (09-CEF-060D).	\$93,302.05	\$93,302.05	20,000 children and their families (estimated total of children and family members is 31,260 persons)	Most vulnerable children and adolescents' resilience is reinforced and they have stronger protection against violence, exploitation and abuse.	Risk Education materials were developed in consideration with the disaster typology, effects and affected areas. 2,400 posters targeted children; 2,400 posters targeted adults, 9,700 leaflets with basic safety messages on how to report unexploded ordnance (UXO) and 225 flipcharts were targeted for use in small group discussions among local partners (3,000 children and 3,000 adults in 16 impacted districts of 5 affected provinces). Distribution has been completed.	Same remark as for Health-Nutrition above.	Two-fold process involved direct UNICEF programme and operations staff field-level monitoring with the Government and NGO partners and UNICEF coordination of Child Protection Sub-Group within Protection Cluster.	The collaboration with the Lao Women's Union revealed a long-standing concern with protection issues specific to women.

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						<p>Information-Education-Communication (IEC) materials were developed with child-focused messages on disaster preparedness. 400 sets of a board game, 8,000 booklets, 400 flip charts and 400 sets of color pencil were developed. The principal target group for these IEC materials is children 12-16 years old and their families. The materials are to be used in small group discussions led by local partners/villagers (3,000 children and 3,000 adults in 16 impacted districts of 5 affected provinces). Distribution is planned pending completion of materials printing.</p>			
					<p>Most vulnerable children are able to cope with the emotional and psychosocial effects of floods.</p>	<p>For 2,000 women and 3,000 children victims of disaster, violence and trafficking in 34 districts of 5 affected provinces: a) Three training sessions on the techniques of trauma counselling were organized for 110 members of Lao Women's Union (LWU) from a total of 34 districts across 5 affected provinces. LWU staff gained increased knowledge and practical skills in psychosocial support and counselling for adults and children regarding traumatic events including disaster, violence and trafficking.</p>			

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					Dislocated families including children without parental care are assisted through the provision of material support and temporary shelter.	b) 1,000 t-shirts, 500 pants and 500 Lao skirts were provided for school children who lost clothing during the flooding. In addition, education equipment (school bags, pens, pencils, rulers) and sports equipment were provided to schools and students in villages in 23 districts across the five affected provinces.			
Protection - UXO (UNDP)	CERF GRANT 1575. 09-UDP-017. Lao IMIS ID: 562c: "Emergency UXO clearance for life saving and secure humanitarian access"	\$278,600	\$850,000	N/A	Life-saving - losses of life and injuries due to UXO averted	We are not able to get accurate figures for the number of beneficiaries at present, but can probably get some idea once we receive the monthly reports from Sekong, Saravan & Attapeu, however it will be hard to extract the Ketsana beneficiaries from the normal ones included in the reporting.	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project begin immediately after the needs were identified.	§ UNDP and its partners assessed the project implementation through filed visits	Affected community, national and provincial government counterparts (UXO Lao)
					Emergency relief efforts facilitated				
					National capacity enhanced for emergency UXO clearance in the aftermath of a crisis Gender mainstreaming in emergency response.				

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Education (UNICEF)	"Emergency Repairs for Primary Schools" (09-CEF-060-B).	\$93,002.05	\$93,002.05	4,200 primary-school-age-children (approximately 1,900 girls) and 135 teachers.	4,200 primary school children and 135 teachers participating in the teaching and learning process in 3 replaced and 27 repaired schools that provide a healthy, safe and protective environment sheltered from rain, wind and muddy conditions.	As a result of the CERF funding, 2,489 primary school children (1,120 girls) and 80 teachers are teaching and learning in 16 rehabilitated schools that provide a healthier, safer and more protective environment sheltered from rain, wind and muddy conditions (10 schools in Vapi District in Saravan Province and six schools in Kaleum and Dakcheung districts in Sekong Province) .	Same remark as for Health-Nutrition above.	Two-fold process involved direct UNICEF programme and operations staff field-level monitoring with the Government and NGO partners and UNICEF coordination of Education Cluster.	UNICEF-supported action was directly linked to the Ministry of Education (MOE) Schools of Quality policy and specifically seeks to achieve advances in girls' education.

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						<p>The modality for implementing the emergency school repairs followed the same procedure used for school rehabilitation, which is a regular activity within the UNICEF Annual Work Plans. The Provincial Education Service in Saravan and Sekong provinces submitted a detailed list to UNICEF of repair materials, such as roofing sheets, cement, sand, gravel and bricks. Once the materials were procured and transported to the district level, the Village Education Development Committee organized the community members to volunteer their time and skills to implement the school repairs. Provincial Education Service engineers monitored the work of the community weekly to ensure the repairs were completed in a timely fashion and were of good quality. The MOE at central level and UNICEF Supply and Education officers also monitored the quality of the supplies provided and the progress of implementation at each site.</p> <p>The CERF proposal targeted 27 schools but due to the price increase for construction materials on the local market in the aftermath of Ketsana and the high cost of transportation of material to the remote flood-affected districts, there was only sufficient funding to repair 16 schools.</p>			

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Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene -WASH (UNICEF)	"Emergency Assistance to Children and Women Affected by the Typhoon Ketsana" (09-CEF-060A).	\$186,984.49	\$467,364.49	91,000 people	Potential for diarrheal diseases reduced among 91,000 affected people. Normalcy in services in schools and health centers.	It is estimated that to date some two-thirds, or approximately 60,000 persons, of the originally targeted groups totaling 91,000 persons have benefitted for emergency WASH activities made possible through CERF funding. With the continuance of activities under this funding, additional persons will be reached. Details on results achieved to date follow:	Same remark as for Health-Nutrition above.	Two-fold process involved direct UNICEF programme and operations staff field-level monitoring with Government and NGO partners and UNICEF coordination of WASH Cluster.	Aspects relative to gender are considered by UNICEF in latrine rehabilitation/construction and also hygiene promotion.
						Supplies and hygiene materials purchased and distributed included: 100,000 soap bars; 5,000 plastic buckets (10 liters); and 10,000 water containers (10 liters) to the 3 most affected provinces (Saravan, Sekong and Attapeu) benefiting people in 87 villages in 9 districts.			
						587 contaminated boreholes cleaned and chlorinated in the 3 most affected provinces, benefiting approximately 60,000 affected people in 148 villages of 9 districts.			
						3 schools benefitted from rehabilitated latrines in Sekong Province. Support for school water supply and latrines rehabilitation in 3 primary schools is ongoing in Attapeu Province.			
						The rehabilitation of 4 gravity-fed water systems is in progress in Sekong Province for 400 households.			

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						<p>Water quality testing for 23 water sources is completed for people in 15 villages in Lamarm District, Sekong Province.</p> <p>90 hand pumps including spare parts have been procured and are to be installed for new boreholes constructions in 3 most affected provinces.</p> <p>The printing of hygiene materials and participatory toolkits for children in the typhoon-affected primary schools is in process. Once in use, these materials will be supportive of hygiene promotion and related positive behavioral change measures.</p>			
Water and Sanitation (UNHabitat)	“Emergency Water and Sanitation Assistance to Populations affected by Typhoon Ketsana” (09-HAB-005)	\$114,062	\$400,000	More than 50,000 people in Saravane, Sekong and Attapeu	<p>Restored provision of safe drinking water in the affected areas</p> <p>Ensured access to basic sanitation facilities in all affected areas</p> <p>Reduced risk of outbreaks of waterborne diseases and other diseases (i.e. Malaria)</p>	Restored provision of safe drinking water and improved quantity of water benefited more than 50,000 people in Saravane, Sekong and Attapeu	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project to begin immediately after the needs were identified.	UN-HABITAT and its partners Prior to conducting emergency physical works, district and provincial water and sanitation teams comprising of staff from the provincial and district Hygiene and Environmental Health Office and Water Supply Authority conducted IEC - hygiene and sanitation awareness campaign in the priority districts and villages.	Special attention was paid to the hygiene needs of girls and young women to ensure full participation in school activities.

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Shelter (UNHabitat)	"Emergency Shelter provision for populations affected by Typhoon Ketsana" (09-HAB-004)	\$417,942	\$417,942	1,390 households in 11 districts in 3 provinces	Provide basic emergency shelter materials for some 1,390 vulnerable displaced families	892 household have been provided with emergency shelter assistance in 11 districts in 3 provinces	Secured safe shelter for vulnerable households	DPWT and Provincial Disaster Management Committees provided initial data	Special attention was paid to the needs of women and girls to ensure full participation in village deliberations and actual reconstruction of houses
					Optimize resource allocation through accurate target group identification	24 additional households were reached a total 1,414 households	Assisted the Government to deliver shelter materials in the immediate aftermath of Typhoon Ketsana	Technical assistance provided by UN-Habitat Shelter Advisor	
								Recruitment of an independent M & E advisor	

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Health (UNFPA)	09-FPA-031- "Providing Life- Saving Reproductive Health Services to Populations Affected by Typhoon Ketsana"	\$125,393	\$125,393 (estimated US\$ 117,000 total expenditure)	Targeting estimated 4000 pregnant women; and 11000 women and their family.	<p>Reduced incidence of maternal and neonatal deaths</p> <p>Restored maternal and reproductive health services in Typhoon Ketsana affected 5 provinces</p> <p>Reduced risk of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the districts with high level of displaced populations in Sekong and Attapeu.</p>	<p>Hygiene/ Dignity Kits and RH kits purchased and distributed included: 11,000 kits contents (plastic storage bag, sarong, soap, tooth brush and paste, comb, sanitary napkins, condoms & T-shirt.)</p> <p>Reproductive Health kits: purchased and distributed in December to prov. and district hospitals, in 7 districts by MOH: including individual delivery kits for pregnant women (4000), RH kits for normal (11 sets) and complicated delivery (6 sets), including obyn-gyn equipment and Maternal and child health essential medicines.</p> <p>Detailed instruction for distribution of each item esp. medicines and the individual delivery kits for pregnant women in Lao language required</p> <p>Preparedness planning to ensure quicker response next time</p> <p>Suggestions for additional items: knife, garden hand tools(hoe), construction materials and tarpaulin.</p>	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed UNFPA to locally assemble dignity kits almost immediately. Available CERF funds allowed almost immediate procurement of RH kits, and goods arrived in country mid October.	Distribution of dignity kits through NGO network. Distribution of RH kits through the health cluster, including Ministry of Health, which provided technical advice and training to relevant partners during the distribution. Follow up monitoring on results achieved by UNFPA and MOH, conducted in Feb by MPSC and UNFPA and provided additional instructions to provincial and district health department and technical staff.	Special needs of women, esp. Maternal and reproductive health are the key consideration for UNFPA support in emergency interventions and are reflected in the emphasis on assistance to girl and women (pregnant woman and their family)
Early Recovery (UNDP)	09-UDP-016. "Re- establishing life-saving infrastructure for improved humanitarian access and livelihoods restoration"	\$125,000	\$6,200,000	\$15,230	<p>Critical humanitarian access improved</p> <p>Emergency employment generation provided for better livelihoods</p>	We are awaiting for more details report from Government counterpart	Rapid allocation of CERF funds allowed the project begin immediately after the needs were identified.	UNDP and its partners assessed the project implementation through filed visits	Affected community and national and provincial government counterparts (Ministry of Public Works and Transportation)

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					Gender mainstreaming in emergency response				
					Local capacity mobilized for immediate disaster response, and community participation in emergency relief promoted				
					National/local capacity enhanced for immediate disaster-related response planning and monitoring				

Annex 1: NGOs and CERF Funds Forwarded to Each Implementing NGO Partner

NGO Partner	Sector	Field Level Agreement Number	Amount Forwarded (USD)	Date Funds Forwarded
World Vision International	Food Security	WFP/Laos -PRRO10566.0-2009/05	50,437	10-Jan
Village Focus International	Food Security	WFP/Laos -PRRO10566.0-2009/07	28,026	10-Jan
CARE International	Food Security	WFP/Laos -PRRO10566.0-2009/06	4,988	10-Jan
World Concern	Food Security	WFP/Laos -PRRO10566.0-2009/08	15,410	10-Jan
Health Unlimited	Food Security	WFP/Laos -PRRO10566.0-2009/03	36,296	10-Jan
RLIP (IFAD Project)	Food Security	WFP/Laos -PRRO10566.0-2009/04	9,227	10-Jan
Oxfam Australia	Food Security	WFP/Laos -PRRO10566.0-2009/02	11,563	10-Jan
Total - Food Security			155,947	
GRAND TOTAL			155,947	

Annex 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Fund
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
DHUP	Department of Housing and Urban Planning
FAO	UN Food and Agricultural Organisation
FI	Friends International
UN-HABITAT	UN Human Settlements Programme
IASC	Inter Agency Standing Committee
IEC	Information Education and Communication material,
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross
ITN	insecticide treated mosquito nets
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NCLE	National Centre for Laboratory and Epidemiology
PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
PDPH	Provincial Department of Public Health
LWU	Lao Women Union
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	UN Children's Funds
UNOCHA ROAP	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP)
RLIP	Rural Livelihood Improvement Project
UNRC	Office of the Resident Coordinator
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	UN World Food Programme