



United Nations Development Programme
Lao PDR
Project Document



Project Title	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO ENABLE COORDINATED ASSESSMENTS, RESPONSE AND REPORTING ON TYPHOON KETSANA IN LAO PDR
UNDAF Outcomes:	UNDAF OUTCOME 1: By 2011, the livelihoods of poor, vulnerable and food insecure populations are enhanced through sustainable development
Expected UNDP Country Programme / CPAP Outcomes:	CP/CPAP Outcome 2: Enhanced ownership and capacity for pro-poor planning, implementation and harmonized aid coordination, and disaster management
Expected UNDP Country Programme / CPAP Outputs:	CP/CPAP Output 2.4: Increased capacity within the Government to prepare and respond to natural as well as man-made disasters at all levels
Implementing Partner:	UNDP/UNRCO (Direct Implementation)

Brief Description

On 29 September 2009, Typhoon Ketsana hit the southern Provinces of Lao PDR, which are among the poorest, most food insecure and most UXO contaminated areas of the country. According to NDMO's initial assessment, a total of 482 villages of 25 Districts in 5 Provinces were affected. An estimated 178,000 people were affected, with 17 deaths, 1 missing and 91 injured. Approximately 28,000 households were affected, with 9,600 households being displaced. This project utilizes TRAC 1.1.3 for UNDP support to the UN Resident Coordinator and her Office (UNRCO) for the humanitarian coordination efforts, joint appeal, needs assessments and initiating early recovery frameworks.

Country Programme Period:	2007 - 2011	2009 AWP budget:	USD 65,630
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan):	Crisis Prevention and Recovery	Total resources required	USD 65,630
Atlas Award ID:	(to be assigned)	Total allocated resources:	USD 65,630
Start date:	October 2009	• UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	USD 65,630
End Date	October 2010		
Management Arrangement	Direct Implementation		

Approved by:

Sonam Yangchen Rana
Ms. Sonam Yangchen Rana
UN Resident Coordinator and
UNDP Resident Representative in
The Lao People's Democratic Republic

Date:

23/10/09

I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

On 29 September 2009, Typhoon Ketsana hit the southern Provinces of Lao PDR. Typhoon Ketsana entered the country from Vietnam as a severe tropical storm then rapidly weakened to a tropical depression before exiting the country into Cambodia. The typhoon swept over Attapeu, Sekong, Saravan, Savannakhet, and Champassack provinces. Attapeu province was the worst hit, bearing the brunt of the storm, with wind speed of upto 140 kms per hour bringing with it torrential rains. Several villages located along Sekong River in Sekong Province and Sedong River in Saravan Province, were washed away.

On 30 September, the military was deployed to the affected areas, under the leadership of the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC). Their air and river search and rescue efforts were hampered by high water levels, strong winds, and dangerously strong river currents. The Provincial and District Disaster Committees (PDMC and DDMC) in the affected provinces, also kicked into action immediately on the afternoon of 29 September, before the typhoon hit. They warned villages to move away from flood prone areas to higher ground. Provinces like Sekong and Saravan where this messaging was effective only reported one death which is commendable when one sees the extent of physical damage caused by Ketsana.

The PDMCs also organized the evacuation of trapped villagers to higher grounds, carried out search and rescue, distributing food, medicine, basic shelter material, and undertook emergency assessments. The UN agencies and NGOs on ground supported these initial efforts by providing food, financial and logistical support. By 1 October 2009, the rains had subsided and the river levels in many places had fallen to normal levels. However, access to the worst hit areas was still being hampered by floods and dangerously strong river currents.

On 9 October 2009, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a press conference to appeal for international assistance and report on the accessed damage and immediate needs of the affected people. Overall damage to the agricultural sector and infrastructure was extensive.

According to NDMO data, a total of five provinces, 482 villages were affected. An estimated 170,000 people, approximately 27, 836 households were affected, with 9,602 households being displaced. Approximately 28,500 Ha of rice and crop field were damaged. The livestock deaths reported were: 551 buffaloes, 1,948 cows, 2,032 pigs, and 11,748 poultry. Reported infrastructure damage included: 825 houses damaged; 1,023 houses destroyed; 32 schools; 3 hospitals; 14 Irrigation systems, and 10 roads.

II. STRATEGY

Immediate Response

Response from the Government of Lao PDR

The Prime Minister led a high level Government delegation to assess and monitor the emergency response efforts, and stand in solidarity with the affected people. The Vice Chair of the NDMC who is also the Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Defense led the emergency operations on the ground. Rescue teams were deployed by road, river, and air in Sekong and Attapeu Provinces. Emergency support medical teams, both mobile and in hospitals, were also dispatched. To support these teams military logistics, that is trucks, boats, helicopters, were deployed. These teams provided basic

emergency assistance – food, medical, water, non food items, shelter materials –to the most affected households.

Response of the UN Country Team

The UNRCO is coordinating the humanitarian actions, information, and response through the six emergency clusters that have been activated. These six clusters and their cluster leads have been aggregated for operational efficiency, and are: (1) food security: WFP/FAO; (2) Logistics: WFP; (3) Nutrition, WASH, and Health: UNICEF/WHO; (4) Child Protection: UNICEF; (5) Education: UNICEF; (6) Early Recovery and shelter: UNDP.

UNICEF provided financial assistance to Namsat/ Ministry of Health, to carry out a WASH assessment in Sekong Province. UNICEF has also pre-positioned WASH inputs in Vientiane, awaiting the findings of Namsat assessment before delivering them to the provinces. In addition, UNICEF has distributed 1 million chlorine tablets, and 15,000 bars of soap to Attapeu, Sekong, and Saravan provinces

FAO is providing satellite imagery to support emergency assessments and post recovery planning. WFP has supplied 150 tons of food assistance to 51,000 in the affected provinces. WHO gave USD\$ 5,000 and technical support to MoH to support their mobile health teams. WHO is also supporting the National Centre for Laboratory and Epidemiology (NCLE) in carrying out disease outbreaks surveillance and response. UNICEF and WHO are distributing communication materials. UNFPA gave USD 5,000 to the MoH to undertake assessments and relief, and has pre-positioned emergency reproductive health kits and dignity kits (personal effects) for distribution. UNDP has availed funds and human recourses to support joint assessments.

The UNCT is carrying out a joint assessment and thereafter a Flash Appeal.

Objective: To contribute to UN Resident Coordinator and her Office (UNRCO) for humanitarian coordination of emergency relief and early recovery in response to Typhoon Ketsana.

Project outputs and deliverables: The TRAC 1.1.3 funds will enable UNDP to contribute logistical support to the Government/UN/INGO multi-sectoral assessment. The project will also support the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO) by recruiting a short term consultant to assist with the CERF/Flash Appeal process and financial tracking for the received contributions from BCPR, CERF, Flash Appeal and other sources, by sector and by agencies. The funds will also support the national officials, UN/UNDP and UNRCO staff accompanying assessments teams to the field. The aforementioned overall objective of the project will be pursued through delivering the following outputs and other deliverables:

- Support the process of emergency assessments, joint CERF and Flash Appeal
- Financial tracking of all donor contributions to the UN agencies for Typhoon Ketsana
- Organize Inter Agency Standing Committee meetings and compile reports
- Prepare reports, in three months after the initial emergency response.

Main target beneficiaries: IASC, UN, NDMO, MLSW, MoFA and other national and sub-national institutions responsible for Typhoon Ketsana response coordination.



III. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Year: 2009-2010

Project Number: To be assigned

Project Title: Emergency Assistance to Enable Coordinated Assessments, Response and Reporting on Typhoon Ketsana in Lao PDR

EXPECTED OUTPUTS And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets	PLANNED ACTIVITIES List activity results and associated actions	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Funding Source	PLANNED BUDGET	
		2009 Q4	2010 Q1	2010 Q2	2010 Q3			Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: COORDINATION - Well coordinated UN emergency relief and early recovery assistance provided in response to Typhoon Ketsana									
<p>Target 1: CERF and Flash Appeal documents compiled, submitted, and launched</p> <p>Baseline 1: No CERF and Flash Appeal as at mid-October 2009</p> <p>Indicator 1: Availability of CERF and Flash Appeal documents</p> <p>Target 2: Joint rapid assessments successfully conducted and reports produced</p> <p>Baseline 2: No UN assessment as of mid-October 2009</p> <p>Indicator 2: Number of assessments; Availability of assessment reports</p>	Action 1: Recruit a short term consultant	X	X	X	X	UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	71200 International consultant (SSA)	16,000
	- Action 2: Facilitate joint assessments	X	X			UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	71600 DSA	20,130
						UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	71600 Travel	10,000
						UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	71600 Transport, Fuel	17,500
						UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	72500 Stationary	100
						UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	72800 Communication	100
						UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	74500 Misc.	100
						UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	72500 Stationary	200
						UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	73100 Conference organization	1,000
						UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	71400 Translation	200
					UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	74200 Printing	200	
					UNDP	UNDP TRAC 1.1.3	74500 Misc.	100	
Output 1 total								USD 65,630	
GRAND TOTAL								USD 65,630	

MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

In accordance with the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be made available, using the standard report format available in the Atlas Executive Snapshot.

Annually

- An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Manager to summarize the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.

IV. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document, together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP on 28 March 2007, which is incorporated by reference, constitutes a Project Document as referred to in the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) of 10 October 1988.