



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ  
Lao People's Democratic Republic



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

# Final Project Report

Integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project in Lao PDR  
(IDCRM Project)

30 June 2018



## Table of Contents

I. Executive Summary .....	3
II. Project Information .....	4
Project Background and Objectives.....	5
III. Project Performance and Key Results .....	5
Status Summary at Outcome level .....	5
Status Summary at Output level .....	6
IV. Implementation Review .....	12
Partnerships .....	12
Sustainability .....	13
V. Challenges and Response Strategies Adopted.....	13
VI. Lessons Learned.....	13
VII. Expenditures .....	15
Expenditures Summary .....	15
Expenditures by Donor .....	17
VIII. List of Annexes.....	18

## **I. Executive Summary**

Lao PDR is prone to a number of hazards such as floods, flash floods, droughts, storms, rodent infestations, earthquakes, epidemics and UXO (National Risk Profile, NDMC/UNDP). These recurrent natural hazards often result in human and economic losses, mainly affecting poor rural communities whose livelihoods depend heavily on subsistence agricultural activities. In order for Lao PDR to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDG), in particular, MDG 1, Poverty Reduction, it is imperative to enhance disaster and climate risk management capacities at all levels. Lao PDR has committed itself to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and ASEAN Agreement for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER). Those international frameworks promote the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives, and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities as well as support the promotion of good governance throughout the process i.e “Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters”.

UNDP has committed to contribute to the disaster risk management and climate change adaptation in Lao PDR. The Country Programme Document (CPD) 2013- 2015 includes strengthening capacities of Government and vulnerable communities to effectively respond to emergencies adapt to climate change and prepare for disasters as a priority area. This project, is built upon the past achievements and lessons learnt especially the “Institutional Strengthening and capacity Development on Disaster Risk Management in Lao PDR 2010 – 2011” project and the recommendations from the Joint Damage, Losses and Needs Assessment of Typhoon Haima August 2011. The original duration of this project is 2.5 years (2013 -2015) in line with UNDAF and UNDP programming cycle., The project was extended till the end of December 2017, and the operational of the project is not yet closed until now due to the project keep open to finalize project activities and support implementation of the Joint UNDP Regional-ADB Project on the Development of Disaster Loss and Damage Database, Disaster Risk Management Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews, and Disaster Risk Informed Public Investment Planning in Lao PDR Reports.

## II. Project Information

<b>Project Title:</b> Integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project in Lao PDR (IDCRM)	
UNDP Award ID	00073044
UNDP Project ID	00093617
Project Duration	June 2013 – December 2017
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Natural resources and Environment
National collaborating agencies	
Other UN/International collaborating agencies	Asian Development Bank Regional Office
Cost-sharing third parties	n/a
National Project Director/Project Manager	Mr. Sangkhan Thiengthammavong (NPD) Mr. Souphasay Kormany (PM)
UNDP Programme Officer/Programme Analyst	CPD Output 3.2: By 2015, the government and communities better adapt to and mitigate climate change and reduce natural disaster vulnerabilities in priority sectors
UNDAF, MDG's, Country Programme Outcome, and UNDP Strategic Plan	UNEP Outcome: By 2015, the government and communities better adapt to and mitigate climate change and reduce natural disaster vulnerabilities in priority sectors,

<b>Budget Period</b>	<b>Original Budget (USD)</b>	<b>Latest Signed Revision (USD)</b>
Year 1 from June 2013 to December 2014	USD180,500	USD 98,571.74
Year 2 from January 2014 to December 2014	USD248,087	USD282,316.46
Year 3 from January 2015 to December 2015	USD281,418	USD 244,857.55
Year 4 from January 2016 to December 2016	n/a	USD 108,474.00
Year 5 from January 2017 to December 2017	n/a	USD64,976.61
<b>Total Budget</b>	USD710,000	<b>USD799,196.36</b>

<b>Resources</b>	<b>Donor</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>
Year 1 – 2013	TRAC	USD 98,571.74
Year 2 – 2014	TRAC	USD282,316.46
Year 3 – 2015	GER	USD 244,857.55
<b>Year 4 - 2016</b>	GER and TRAC	USD 108,474.00
<b>Year 5 - 2017</b>	GER and EU	USD64,976.61
<b>Total Resources</b>		<b>USD799,196.36</b>

## **Project Background and Objectives**

This project represents the first phase of a two-phased project that aims to strengthen Lao PDR's disaster risk management systems and link them with climate change adaptation through multi-sectoral and multi-hazard approaches at all levels (national, provincial, district and village). This project document is designed to build from the project "Institutional Strengthening and capacity Development on Disaster Risk Management in Lao PDR 2010 -2012" and the disaster preparedness and recovery needs in four provinces (Vientiane, Bolikhamxay, Sayboulou and Xiengkhouang) recommended by the Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment Report (August 2011).

Through its two phases the project will focus on establishing effective disaster management and recovery systems in the Typhoon Haima affected provinces as well as strengthening DRM at the national level. In order to achieve this objective, the project commits to deliver the following result as the CPD output: "Government and vulnerable communities can more effectively respond to emergencies, adapt to changing climate and prepare for disasters".

The main objective of the project is to strengthen disaster risk management system, linking with effective recovery and Climate Change Adaptation through a multi-sectoral and multi-hazard approach at all levels (national, provincial, district and village). The project has three main components supporting the output "Government and vulnerable communities can more effectively respond to emergencies, adapt to changing climate and prepare for disasters" (UNDAF Output 8.4).

- **Component 1:** Disaster Risk Management institutional capacities strengthening at national and sub national levels.
- **Component 2:** Strengthen disaster preparedness and response system to; coordinate, manage information, identify and assess risks and warn at risk communities
- **Component 3:** Gender and Socially Inclusive Community Based Disaster Preparedness, Climate Change Adaptation and Early Recovery.

In its March 2013 meeting, the Project Local Appraisal Committee – which had assembled to input on the project document prior to its finalization – concluded that the current available funding of \$710,000 was insufficient to do all the activities listed under the original three project components. The participating agencies therefore unanimously recommended that the project be divided into two phases. Due to funding constraints, they also recommended that certain Phase 1 activities focus on the two highest risk districts of two provinces (Xiengkhouang and Xayabouly), as opposed to the original 4 provinces. These activities could then be expanded to other provinces and districts in Phase 2.

## **III. Project Performance and Key Results**

### **Status Summary at Outcome level**

At the Outcome level, several key results have been achieved and contribute to the strengthening capacity of the government and communities to better adapt and mitigate climate change and reduce natural disaster vulnerabilities in priority sectors.

At policy level, the institutional and legal capacities at national and sub-national levels is strengthening for effective disaster risk management. Enabling environment for disaster risk management and climate action is improving through developing policy and regulation framework such as Draft Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Law. The draft law has been adjusting to be a Climate Change Decree following the guidance from the Prime Minister Office. The draft decree addresses gender sensitivities in the consultative and development process. To support the government decision making in placing resources to implement climate change adaptation, and response to disaster more systematic and strategic, the project help to develop a Post Disaster Needs Assessment Framework , which guide priorities sectors in case of disaster is happened. PDNA Tool for the fifteen sectors were developed to guide baseline data collection and analysis to assess damage and loss. The Standard Operating Procedures for conducting and coordinating a PDNA implementation prepared were prepared and has been used by the two lead ministries (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment) Training packages for the PDNA in English and Lao were prepared and used for training at national, local and communities levels. Two districts of the target provinces have completed Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVAs).

Individual staff capacity in term of project and programme management is increasing as well, through participation in the project activities such as take part in the Project Management Team, preparing workplan, progress report. In addition, regular annual training on the NIM SOP including project and programme management, result-based management, procurement procedures, financial management, accounting, human resources management and general administration were provided to the governments and project staffs. These enable them to increase knowledge and skills in those subjects and able to perform and implement the project more effectively.

The project implementation modality is NIM, which Project Board were established to provide overall guidance and oversight to the project team. The board will be meeting annually to discuss priority for the year, results of the project in different period, challenges and providing recommendations. Project Management Team included National Project Director, National Project Manager, Project Coordinators and some technical staff nominated by the government. Hiring project staff included Assistance to Project Manager , Project Accountant, Project Driver, and UNV Chief Technical Advisor.

**Status Summary at Output level**

<b>Output<sup>1</sup> 1</b>	<b>Government and vulnerable communities can more effectively respond to emergencies, adapt to changing climate and prepare for disasters</b>
Indicator	Progress towards risk preparedness and reduction mechanisms in target communities <sup>21</sup> (2010: 0 points, 2015: 5 points, MoV: project M&E reports) (Activity Result 1 specific baseline and indicators)
Baseline (2012)= 0 point	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NDMC/NDMO exists but weak mandate and capacity to fulfil its role in disaster risk management in country</li> <li>2. Draft National Disaster Management Plan exist but not yet endorsed by government and implemented by NDMC</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Legal Framework in the form of Prime Ministerial decree drafted Not yet finalized, approved and implemented by the government</li> <li>4. There is no disaster management law for Lao PDR</li> <li>5. Three provinces (Atapue, Sekong and Saravan) developed disaster management plans with support of ADPC/WB</li> <li>6. No ministerial DRM plan exists</li> <li>7. Capacities of the DRM focal points at the sectoral ministries are limited.</li> <li>8. Early Recovery Cluster exists. There is no cluster TOR, contingency plan and SOP.</li> </ol>
<i>Planned Target (2015) (as stated in the project document) = 5 points</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Capacity development plan developed.</li> <li>2. DRM Capacities of DDMCC and NDMC member ministries based on HFA and National Disaster Management Plan developed with clear targets of at least 30% gender inclusion, analysis and mainstreaming.</li> <li>3. At least two capacity development trainings annually with at least 30% women participation conducted.</li> <li>4. Gender sensitive Disaster Risk Management Law drafted.</li> <li>5. Disaster assessment tool and draft BBB guidelines drafted.</li> </ol>
<i>Actual Target (as at end of project) = 5 points</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete a detailed capacity needs assessment to determine appropriate delivery structures and identify existing services to build on.</li> <li>2. Conduct detailed Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (HRVA) in 2 of the selected 4 provinces (Vientiane, Saybouli, Xiengkhouang and Bolikhamxay) based on the Risk Profile</li> <li>3. Compilation and documentation of lessons learned on flood response and early recovery with special focus on women and other vulnerable groups</li> <li>4. Training on emergency plan development and early warning communication were conducted.</li> <li>5. Draft Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change (DRMCC) Law of Lao PDR that also ensures integration of gender issues in the DRM system.</li> </ol>
<b>Key results</b>	<p>To support the government in enabling environment for implementing the climate action in Lao PDR, there is a need for the government to develop Climate Change Law and/or Decree to provide a framework for the implementation and clear responsibilities. The south-south cooperation mission for the Lao Government to visit Vietnam and learn from their experience in term of elements for consideration in developing the climate change and disaster law and regulation were implemented. This enable the government and the project to frame scope and outline draft climate change and disaster law. The draft was used for several technical consultation meeting to ensure concerned of stakeholder groups will be heard and addressed in the regulation development process.</p> <p>New partnership development with the Community Radio Progamme has been developed. Community radio volunteers were exposed to new knowledge related to environment and disaster in different elements through participating in a training on disaster communications and how to write effective early warning messages in Xiengkhouang province. This enable them to have better access to information about this topic and share information through broadcasting radio. This lead in increase accessing to information of local</p>

	<p>community as a radio is a key information channel for the people in the rural area and farmers.</p> <p>Knowledge of the government officials at district and central is increasing as well. Numerous trainings were held for government officials from the Central-District level, with approximately 60 government staff trained on PDNA and disaster development plan preparation. To ensure knowledge transfer would be effective, the training of trainer approach was applied. As a result, there are 9 trainers who capable to further training on disaster communications and how to write effective early warning message in Xiengkhouang and additional 10people in Xayabouly.</p> <p>The report on Flood Response &amp; Recovery- best practices and lessons learned was developed and has been used by DCC to plan and develop their institutional activities in order to strengthen their institutional capacity.</p> <p>A DDMCC Capacity Development Report was completed. It shows outlook and overview of the current capacity of the government in managing and response to climate change and disaster risk management and response. It has been used as key reference documents for development of several key polities and strategies such as the disaster and climate change law and/or decree, INDC implementation plan, and guide the institutional restructuring of the government in term of ensuring mandate and responsibilities are not overlapping and clearly define by the government. .</p> <p>To help the community better aware of and plan themselves to adapt to disaster and ensure their security in advance. Training on disaster risk reduction was provided to 50 villages In the target communities.</p>
<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Disaster preparedness and response system strengthened to; coordinate, manage information, identify and assess risks and warn at risk communities</b>
Indicator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Progress towards DDMCC's greater coordination capacity22 (2010: 0 points, 2015: 5 points, MoV: project M&amp;E reports)</li> <li>2. Disaster Management Information System established at the centre and local levels</li> <li>3. Effective end to end user early warning system established in close coordination with the HMD, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, MRC, WB/ADPC and based on the draft EWS strategy</li> </ol>
Baseline (2012)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Risk Profile of multi hazard exist</li> <li>2. DesInventar database initiated in NDMO and piloted in one province (Saybuli). There is no systematic communication and information exchange between national, local and community levels.</li> <li>3. No emergency operation centre exist.</li> <li>4. No emergency response management system with specific roles and responsibilities (SOPs) for various levels of disaster exists</li> </ol>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. MRC and HMD produce data of river flow and weather forecast.</li> <li>6. WB funded project is planning to develop national strategy for Early Warning System (EWS), Model and SOP for EWS at the national level</li> <li>7. No trained search and rescue teams available</li> <li>8. Rapid assessment team exist under the NDMO lead</li> </ol>
<i>Planned Target (2015)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National and 2 provincial disaster management information system established</li> <li>2. Information management and coordination trainings conducted for national and selected provinces</li> <li>3. End user early warning system established for 2 pilot districts in 2 selected provinces.</li> <li>4. SOP for DRM information management and communication developed</li> </ol>
<i>Actual Target (2018)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National and 2 provincial disaster management information system established</li> <li>2. Information management and coordination trainings conducted for national and selected provinces</li> <li>3. End user early warning system established for 2 pilot districts in 2 selected provinces.</li> <li>4. SOP for DRM information management and communication developed</li> </ol>
Key results	<p>Several communication reports were produced in order to use as a evidence based for planning and decision making in the future. The first report is the Hyogo Framework for Action Progress Report for Lao PDR for period 2013-2015 was developed to report on progress made for Lao PDR in term of climate action and disaster risk and response management in the country.</p> <p>Early Warning System preliminary report was developed, which provide an overview situate and gaps of the national early warning system.</p> <p>Due to government restructuring and changing in mandate between MLSW and MONRE. All disaster works have been transferred from MLSW to MONRE, including the Desinventar system. MONRE has further improve the disaster database and change the name to Disaster Information Management System, Lao Disaster Information System (LaoDi). This aims to better systematically collect and use data on disaster risk for reporting and analyze the impacts of past disaster events at DDMCC.</p>
<b>Output 3</b>	<b>Communities are better prepared for Disasters Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation with special focus on Gender and Social inclusion (2 communities in each selected district of 2 target provinces)</b>
Indicator	Number of village level HRV assessment reports available
<i>Baseline (2012)</i>	French Red Cross is in the process of developing, Community Based Disaster Management (CBDM) guideline based on the regional good practices
<i>Planned Target (2015)</i>	Community Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Conducted (2 districts in 2 target provinces)
<i>Actual Target (2015)</i>	Completion of 6 Community Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Assessment report for 2 target provinces.

Key results	6 gender sensitive HVCAs were carried out in 3 districts (Kham and Khoun in Xiengkhouang and Xayabouly District) were developed to guide disaster planning and response plan for the target villages.
<b>Output 4</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation of Project</b>
Indicator	4.1: Project management team and project office established and operational by the end of the first quarter of the project. 4.2: 95% of technical and financial report approved, signed and submitted according to deadlines
<i>Baseline (2012)</i>	4.1: IDCRM project office have not yet been established and management team has not been fully formed. 4.2: Experience gained through preparing technical and financial reports for other projects.
<i>Planned Target (2015)</i>	4.1: Effective managerial and institutional arrangements for project implementation established. 4.2: Technical and financial reports projected according to deadlines
<i>Actual Target</i>	4.1: Effective managerial and institutional arrangements for project implementation established. 4.2: Technical and financial reports projected according to deadlines.
Key results	A spot check was completed and implemented. Annual review meeting and project board meeting were successfully organized and minute. Quarterly reports were prepared and submitted to UNDP on timely manner. AWP and quarterly workplan, procurement plans were prepared submitted and implemented as planned.
<b>Output 5</b>	<b>Identification, analysis and enhancement of institutional arrangements</b>
Indicator	5.1 Number of dissemination workshop on the INDC report. 5.2: Number of draft disaster and climate change law.
<i>Baseline (2012)</i>	5.1: 0 5.2: 0
<i>Planned Target (2018)</i>	5.1 Local government able to explain about INDC and outline road map or framework to rollout INDC with clear activities and M&E Framework; 5.2. The drafting on the Disaster and Climate Change Law.
<i>Actual Target (as at end of project)</i>	5.1: Three dissemination workshops on INDC report back to back with consultation workshop on draft disaster and climate change law. 5.2: 4 <sup>th</sup> version of draft disaster and climate change law/decree.
Key results	INDC has been translated into local language and published. The report has been used for dissemination in many even including the consultation workshop on the draft disaster and climate change law. This increase awareness of priority sectors indicates for climate change mitigation and adaptation for Lao PDR in order to implement the NDC in the future. This would increase awareness of sectoral in mainstreaming or integrated action plan into their institutional and sectoral development plans and strategies.  The consultation workshop on draft disaster and climate change were organized including consultation with line ministries, civil societies, development partners, INGOs and UN agencies. The short paper on the law development impact

	assessment note was developed to accompany draft law to present to the regular government meeting and ministry of justice. The draft law was disseminated and consulted with stakeholder groups in Northern, Central and Southern parts. The draft law was changed to be a climate change decree based on the guidance from the Regular Government Meeting in December 2017, while the government also suggested to split between the disaster law and climate change law following the mandate between MLSW and MONRE in leading the climate change and disaster works. The government will continue finalizing the disaster decree with support from UNDP, ADB and IFRC. The decree will provide broad guidance legal framework for climate actions and management for Lao PDR.
<b>Output 6</b>	<b>Development and Finalization of LaoDi</b>
Indicator	Upgraded LaoDi system
Baseline (2015)	Existing LaoDi database needs to be upgraded
Planned Target (2017)	Operationalize and launching of LaoDi system
Actual Target	Operationalize and launching of LaoDi system
Key results	The existing LaoDi database has been upgraded, information for the transport sector were collected and upload in the system. A training manual for the training of trainers as well training for were developed and delivered to central government staff at DCC. The database was launched during the project annual review meeting back to back with the project completion meeting in December 2017. The government is now have the system and tools which could be used to populate damage and loss data for the transport sector and it could be explained to other sector through coordination of the DCC.
<b>Output 7</b>	<b>Disaster Risk Management Public Expenditure and Institutional Review</b>
Indicator	Draft of the Disaster Risk Management Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
Baseline (2015)	No study on Disaster Risk Management Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
Planned Target (2017)	Final report on Disaster Risk Management Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
Actual Target	Final report on Disaster Risk Management Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
Key results	The study on disaster risk management public expenditure and institutional review was developed, completed and approved by the government for published. The results of the study have been shared at the regional workshop where representative from Lao PDR share experience to Myanmar, Cambodia, and Thailand countries.  The policy brief of the institutional arrangement for DRM and policy brief on the public expenditure for disaster risk management were developed and published to be served as evidence and inputs for better planning and more systematic national disaster risk management public expenditure.
<b>Output 8</b>	<b>Disaster Risk Management Public Investment Planning</b>
Indicator	Draft of the Disaster Risk Management Public Investment Programme

Baseline (2015)	No study on Disaster Risk Management Public Investment Programme
Planned Target (2017)	Final report on Disaster Risk Management Public Investment Programme
Actual Target	Final report on Disaster Risk Management Public Investment Programme
Key results	The study on disaster risk management public expenditure and institutional review was developed, completed and approved by the government for published. The results of the study have been shared at the regional workshop to show case of Lao PDR.

## IV. Implementation Review

### Partnerships

Partnership development with line ministries, INGOs and development partner to implement project activities have been developed to ensure synergy and coordination among stakeholder groups.

The IDCRM project focuses on effective disaster management and recovery systems for Typhoon Haima affected provinces as well as strengthening DRM at the national level. The overall objective of the project is to strengthen disaster risk management system, linking with climate change adaptation through multi-sectoral and multi-hazard approaches at all levels (national, provincial, district and village). This could be achieved by developing provincial, district and community disaster management planning, strengthen information management system, selected community based early warning system, strengthening coordination and information exchange among selected communities, districts and provinces with central authorities.

The project has been partnering with IFRC, UNDP and ADB to support the development of disaster and climate change law, which currently transfers to be a climate change decree based on the decision and guidance from the Prime Minister during the Regular Government Meeting in December 2017.

Partnership with UNDP-ADB Regional project was developed and successfully implementing three key project activities including 1) development of the LaoDi database and strengthening capacity for information system management and utilization of this LaoDi database, mainly focusing on the road/transport sector; 2) conducting a study on disaster risk management public expenditure and institutional review; and 3) conduct a research on disaster risk management in public investment programme.

Partnership with EU was initiated to support the government in developing and finalizing INDC report, which has been used as an instrument for Lao PDR to ratify to Paris Agreement. Following the successfully of the INDC, the handbook to implement INDC has been developed to guide the implementation at the national level.

Partnership with Community Radio Khoun first broadcasted preparedness information on 13 October 2013 International Day for Disaster Reduction. Since then, IDCRM conducted a one-day training on disaster communications and developing early warning messages for volunteers and staff (including the district information and culture office) training approximately 30 people.

Other partnership development initiative were to work with MoNRE, MLSW, the French Red Cross, Oxfam, and Save the Children to celebrate the International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) and ASEAN. The project always tries to build relationships with local officials and participate in environmentally friendly activities. One example was National Children's Day in Xayabouly District where the team planted trees with PONRE staff.

### **Sustainability**

Finalization and dissemination of the climate change decree. DCC has been working closely work UNDP, IFRC and ADB to finalize the climate change decree. DCC will continuous revise and finalize the draft climate change decree. The update version will be presented at the Regular Government Meeting for approval.

Dissemination of NDC report, the case study of disaster risk management public expenditure and institutional review; and the disaster risk management in public investment programme, and NDC implementation handbook will be made through occasional information sharing session which will be organized by the DCC in the future. In addition, these publications will be posted in the UNDP website where public could access and download these documents.

To ensure the LaoDi database system is functioning well and utilized, DCC will continues populate information into the database. However, due to the mandate of the MONRE and MLSW. It is uncleared if the database should be moving to MLSW.

DCC will continues participate and coordinate with MLSW on the activities relevant to disaster and climate change through participating in the National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee and other working groups.

## **V. Challenges and Response Strategies Adopted**

INDC has been developed, the challenge and immediate issues to be addressed is that how to put this handbook into implementation by the government agencies, and how to ensure coordination mechanism is well established and function. The key challenge for the implementation remains on available resource allocated within the government as well as qualify and sufficient human resource to perform regular coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Institutional change within MONRE and MLSW has been influence the project activities. For example, the originally of the climate change decree was a combination between disaster and climate change law. However, the government has decided to sprite between disaster law and climate change law, and transfer from draft law to draft climate change decree. This is required for adaptive management in order to be able to response to the change and government requirement.

Coordination among government agencies is one of other key challenges. Thus, strong coordination mechanism and ownership of the department is required in order to ensure data collection, mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management into the government sectoral development planning process.

## **VI. Lessons Learned**

*The following lessons could be drawn out:*

- Flexibility and adaptive management in this project is very good. As it is clearly shown that the project could mobilize new partnership with other development progrmame to support the government to manage and implement project activities that contribute to fulling the mandate and responsibility of DCC in leading the climate change sector.
- Capacity of the government staff are increasing through engaging in the project activities. For instance, the project management team are now able to explain main components of Disaster and Climate Change, explain related national and international strategies and agreements that link to national climate action in the country.
- Ownership in project management and implementation cross sector within MONRE, at all levels is important. In addition, project management skills and knowledge of project staff are increasing through participating in the NIM annual training and participating in day-to-day project operation.
- Law development is required lengthily of time and sufficient budget to ensure stakeholder engagement in the development process. Partnership development is an innovative way to help the project filling both technical and financial gaps.

Regular reporting and effective communication with UNDP and other supporters to the project is important as it help to better monitor and track progress of the project activities.

## VII. Expenditures

Output	Activities	Source of Funding	Activity Budget (USD)	Accumulated Expenditure (USD)	Delivery Rate (%)
OUTPUT 1: Government and vulnerable communities can more effectively respond to emergencies, adapt to changing climate and prepare for disasters		TRAC (00012)		274,027.67	
Sub-total Output 1				274,027.67	
OUTPUT 2: Disaster preparedness and response system strengthened to; coordinate, manage information, identify and assess risks and warn at risk communities		TRAC (00012)		108,218.97	
Sub-total Output 2				108,218.97	
OUTPUT 3: Communities are better prepared for Disasters Preparedness and Climate Change Adaptation with special focus on Gender and Social inclusion (2 communities in each selected district of 2 target provinces)		TRAC (00012)		89,133.82	
Sub-total Output 3				89,133.82	
OUTPUT 4: Monitoring and Evaluation of Project		TRAC (00012)		154,313.38	
Sub-total Output 4				154,313.38	

OUTPUT 5: Identification, analysis and enhancement of institutional arrangements	GER (00117)	29,682.07
	EU (10159)	53,371.1
<b>Sub-total Output 5</b>		<b>83,053.17</b>
OUTPUT 6: Identifying current mitigation or adaptation efforts	GER (00117)	24,096.61
	EU (10159)	2,816.35
<b>Sub-total Output 6</b>		<b>26,912.96</b>
OUTPUT 7: Mapping/prioritizing mitigation/adaptation actions, stakeholder engagement, alignment with national development priorities		
<b>Sub-total Output 7</b>		
OUTPUT 8: Preparation of Lao PDR's INDC	GER (00117)	17,051.47
	EU (10159)	25,507.45
<b>Sub-total Output 8</b>		<b>42,558.92</b>
OUTPUT 9: Assessing the INDC and aligning with outcomes of UNFCCC COP 21 negotiations	GER (00117)	4,169.85
	TRAC (00012)	14,772.28
	EU (10159)	2,035.34
<b>Sub-total Output 9</b>		<b>34,772.76</b>
<b>Grant Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>799,196.36</b>

❖ The table above could be adapted to fit the purpose of the particular project. For example, Some DPs would appreciate to see the detailed breakdown, others are quite specific about how the resources are pooled together as a multi-donor action (in the case of the EU). If EU is one of your donor, it might be better to simply show what their contribution was and how much the actual expenditure against their contribution was, without giving all the details on exactly where their contribution went.

Please delete this instruction box before final submission

#### Expenditures by Donor

Donor	Project Output	Accumulated Expenditure (USD)	Delivery Rate (%)
GER	OUTPUT 5: Identification, analysis and enhancement of institutional arrangements	29,682.07	
GER	OUTPUT 6: Identifying current mitigation or adaptation efforts	24,096.61	
GER	OUTPUT 8: Preparation of Lao PDR's INDC	17051.47	
	OUTPUT 9: Assessing the INDC and aligning with outcomes of UNFCCC COP 21 negotiations	4,169.85	
	Sub- total GER	<b>75,000</b>	
EU	OUTPUT 5: Identification, analysis and enhancement of institutional arrangements	53371.1	
EU	OUTPUT 6: Identifying current mitigation or adaptation efforts	2816.35	
EU	OUTPUT 8: Preparation of Lao PDR's INDC	25507.45	
EU	OUTPUT 9: Assessing the INDC and aligning with outcomes of UNFCCC COP 21 negotiations	2035.34	
	Sub- total EU	<b>83,730.24</b>	

**VIII. List of Annexes**

- Risk logs (final updated)
- Issue logs (final updated)

**PREPARED BY PM**

.....  
Date:

**APPROVED BY NPD**

.....  
Date:

**RECEIVED AND REVIEWED BY UNDP**

  
.....  
Date:

**OFFLINE RISK LOG**

(see [Deliverable Description](#) for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)



Empowered In  
Resilient Nation

Project Title: Integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project		Award ID: 00086007		Date: 31 December 2017					
#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	The AWP 2017 has not been approved from the Head Quarter result in there is no budget available for conduct any activities in this quarter.		Environmental <b>Financial</b> Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other	P = 4 I = 5	Currently waiting from senior management to approve the AWP 2016 and enter into Atlas. This will have major implications on activities the project is not able to carry out for the year.	Margaret Jones Williams, Chitlatda Keomuongchanh,		December 2017	No change



## LESSONS LEARNED LOG

(see [Deliverable Description](#) for the Lessons Learned Log regarding its purpose and use)

<b>Project Title: Integrated Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project in Lao PDR (IDCRM)</b>		<b>Award ID: 00073044</b>	<b>Date: 31 December 2017</b>
--	--	---------------------------	-------------------------------

#	Type	Date Identified	Successes	Shortcomings	Recommended Solutions	Submitted, updated by
1	Project Management		<p>Create a detailed Annual work plan</p> <p>Formalizing Annual Work Plan and Quarterly Work plan based on the actual time frame.</p>	<p>Delay on communication between UNDP in country and Head Quarter on review and provide no-objection of Annual Work plan.</p>	<p>The focal persons should be assigned to work closely with the project and give them opportunities to participate in different workshops, training in order to raise their responsible to the project.</p>	
2	Project Results		<p>Capacity building training at central and provincial level have been organized. The training has been discussed -oriented and covered a variety of essential topics to support the training of government staffs in fulfilling their responsibilities and agendas. The training will benefit from using in-house expertise as well as outside experts where needed.</p>	<p>Delay for implementing project activities which is impact delivery project outputs</p>	<p>Create a detailed work plan and submit to the head quarter for approval on time.</p>	