

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Lao People's Democratic Republic Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan

2017 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Through the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2017–2021), in 2020, WFP has continued to make significant contributions to i) providing sustainable access to food for schoolchildren; ii) reducing stunting levels among children aged 6–23 months; iii) enhancing community resilience to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses; and iv) strengthening capacities in national and local governance institutions. Despite positive development trends, Lao PDR continues to experience serious hunger levels marked by poor household food consumption and high prevalence of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months and women of reproductive age. This concerning food security and nutrition status is at increased risk due to several factors including i) compounding natural disasters including flooding in 2018, 2019 and 2020; ii) a long-lasting drought since 2019; and iii) the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19. With only 41 confirmed cases in 2020, the citizens of Lao PDR were spared from the significant negative health impacts of COVID-19; however, the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 have been serious and are expected to continue into 2021. Given the number of people living in hunger, the absence of national social protection systems and the limited fiscal space of the Government, there are increased food security concerns for 2021.

WFP's healthy funding situation in 2020 was a result of multi-year contributions carried through from 2019 and new contributions from a more diversified donor base in 2020. These contributions allowed WFP to maintain existing operations and scale operations addressing both root causes of food security and malnutrition as well as the impacts of COVID-19. This positive funding situation and diversity of funding sources has helped mitigate the risk of insufficient funding to respond to the needs of beneficiaries in 2020. The year also saw the establishment of new strategic partnerships with non-governmental organizations, small grassroots organizations, local community groups, local and national government agencies for the implementation of field level activities. This wide network of partners is critical to the achievement of the CSP objectives and the overall achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals.

While COVID-19 did impact the implementation of activities in 2020 and the achievement of annual CSP targets, WFP was still able to achieve notable results given a healthy funding situation. Together with the Government of Lao PDR, WFP managed to reach almost 200,000 beneficiaries located in rural and remote areas of Lao PDR. Through activities focused on school feeding, improved nutrition, resilience building, emergency response and Government capacity strengthening, WFP and partners distributed over 3,100 mt of food and transferred over USD 625,000 in cash. While most of the food was earmarked for school feeding activities, cash was transferred to individuals and groups at risk of vulnerability for the creation of productive assets and livelihood opportunities for resilience (USD 70,000) as well as to quarantine centres to provide food assistance to returning migrants (USD 555,000). Together with key partners, WFP distributed over 300,000 meals to 20,000 beneficiaries at 7 quarantine centres across Lao PDR.

Capacity strengthening support in 2020 was largely focused on enhancing Government and community capacities to ensure smooth handover of the remaining 918 schools to the Government in mid-2021. Additionally, government and communities benefited from enhanced capacities in nutrition-sensitive agriculture, community asset management and maintenance, reducing post-harvest losses and climate-resilient agriculture. Importantly, WFP supported the Government in the development of several key national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components including sectoral inputs to the next five-year National Plan of Action on Nutrition, the establishment of the Technical Working Group for Food Fortification leading to the development of first draft of rice fortification standards, disaster risk management in agriculture guidelines, cash and voucher assistance guidelines and the logistics preparedness action plan.

During late 2020, an evaluation of the CSP was launched to assess progress and results against intended outcomes and objectives of the CSP, as well as progress towards gender equality and other cross-cutting themes. This finds of the CSP evaluation as well as the evaluation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, will be used to help to inform the development of the next CSP (2022–2026) that is well-aligned to National Priorities and WFP and UN priorities.



197,608



50% female

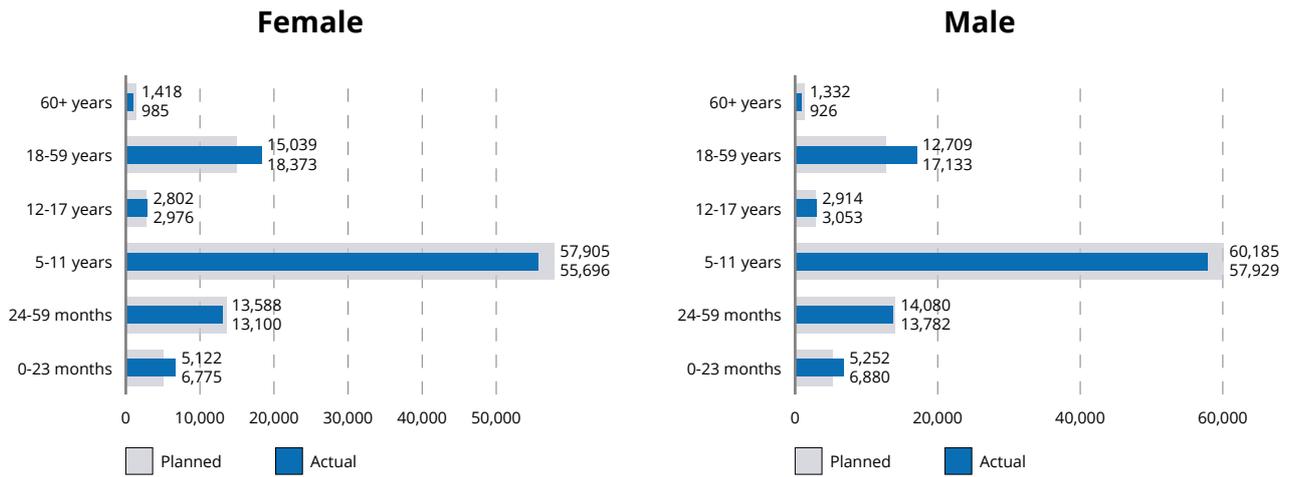


50% male

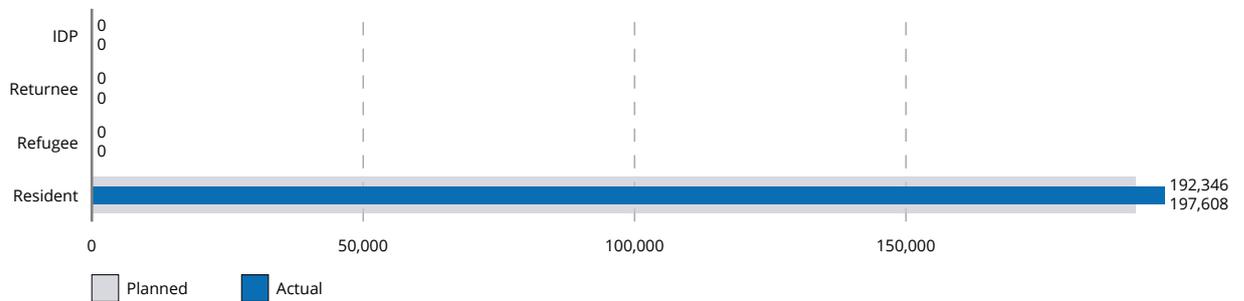
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,474 (50% Female, 50% Male)

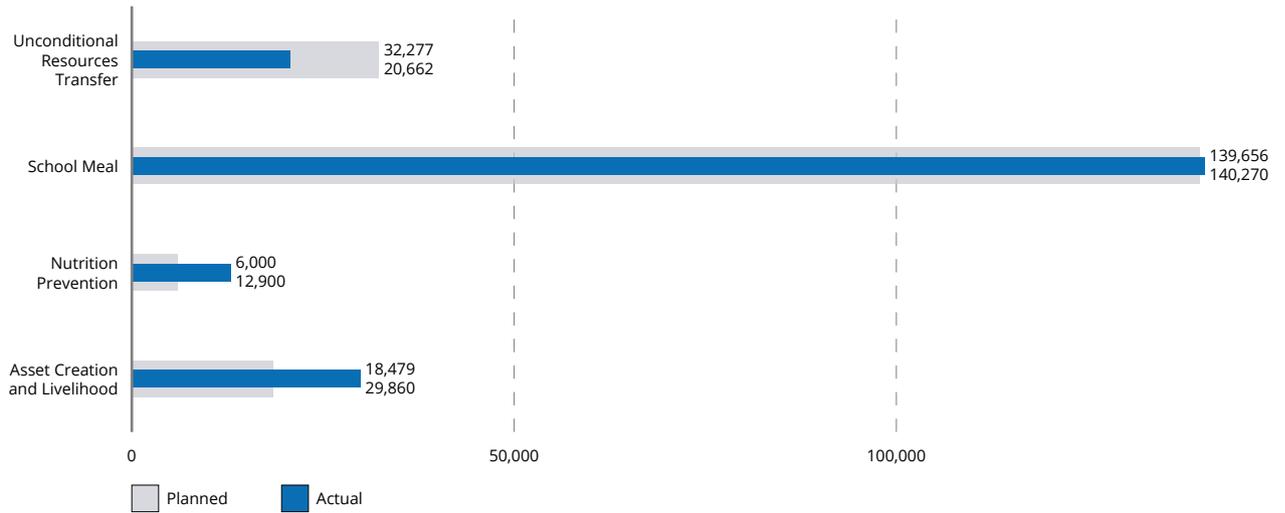
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT



3,167 mt

total actual food transferred in 2020

of 3,563 mt total planned

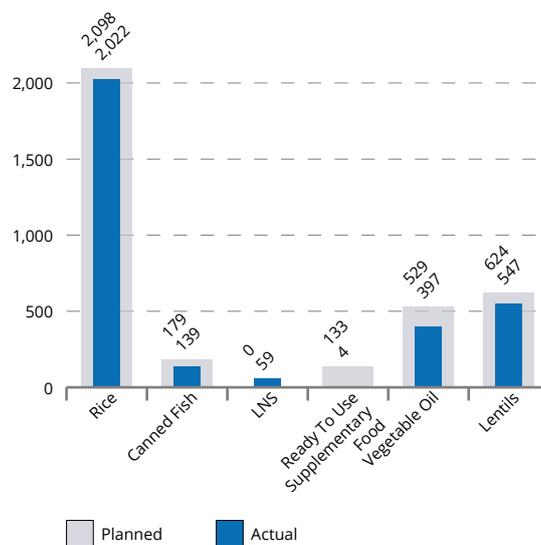


US\$ 627,157

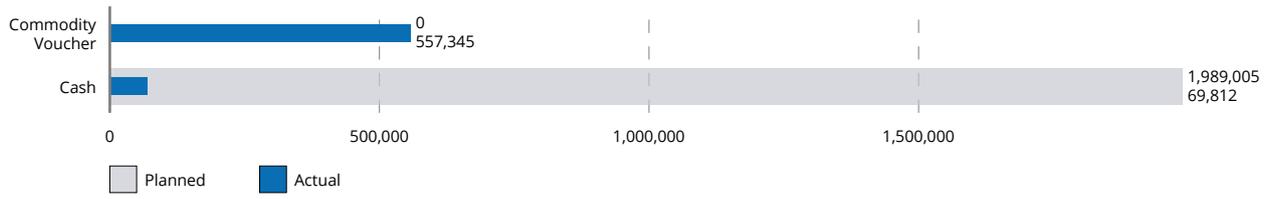
total actual cash transferred in 2020

of \$US 1,989,005 total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



and is very high according to the World Health Organization (WHO) benchmark; prevalence is higher than 40 percent in areas with higher poverty rates, ethnic minority groups, and in upland areas. Wasting has increased from 6 to 9 percent between the period 2012–2018, a medium level according to the WHO benchmark. Anaemia is also an issue, affecting 44.1 percent of children aged 6–59 months and 40 percent of women. Due to its geographic and geophysical characteristics, high reliance on natural resources and agriculture, as well as limited adaptive capacities, Lao PDR remains highly vulnerable to climate change. Floods and droughts continue to be the most significant threats to food and nutrition security.[3]

In northern Lao PDR, communities have been affected by a long-lasting drought caused by a combination of precipitation deficits inherited from 2019 and a poor start to the 2020 monsoon season.[4] During October 2020, widespread flooding associated with Tropical Storms Linfa and Saudel affected approximately 20,000 households (100,000 people, of which 49,000 women) in central and southern Laos. The impact from these floods on subsistence agriculture (mainly rice production), combined with the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 as well as already low levels of household resilience, raise concerns of increased food insecurity during the 2021 lean season.

Lao PDR was spared from significant COVID-19 outbreaks with only 41 people being exposed to the virus in 2020. Despite low health impacts, the socioeconomic impacts have been serious and gross domestic product in 2020 is expected to have contracted by 0.6 percent from 4.7 percent in 2019.[5] The hardest hit areas of the economy have been among the travel- and tourism-related sectors. Disruptions in these economic activities due to the pandemic, largely through loss of employment and remittances, have negatively affected household income which could stall or reverse progress in reducing poverty. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) published a report which measured impacts of COVID-19 on food security and agriculture.[6] Key findings include disproportionately negative impacts on cash crops, impacts on the sale of farmers' produce due to movement restrictions, decreased food availability, increased prices for certain commodities, and increased unemployment for daily labourers. WFP's COVID-19 response plan focused on assistance to returning migrant workers in quarantine camps, cash-based transfers to particularly vulnerable households, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions at WFP-supported schools, and nutrition-sensitive interventions for targeted populations

Through partnerships with the Government of Lao PDR, development partners and beneficiaries, WFP supported the Government in its efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition and sustainable agriculture. WFP supported the Government in working towards SDG 2 through four Strategic Outcomes outlined in the CSP 2017–2021.

Given high levels of food insecurity and low education levels among pre- and primary schoolchildren in remote and ethnically diverse locations, WFP continued implementation of a school feeding programme in 924 remote rural communities with the goal of sustainable access to food by 2021. Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP enhanced capacities of communities and the public sector in overcoming acute and transitory food insecurity and provided food assistance for the targeted schools. As a result of COVID-19, field activities were suspended given national lockdown measures during March–May 2020. To ensure that children continued receiving nutritious meals, WFP distributed food stocks (rice, lentils, fortified vegetable oil and canned fish) to the 925 supported schools as a once-off take-home ration, thereby providing the most vulnerable and food insecure communities with much-needed support. In addition, WFP worked on building the analytical basis for articulating its future strategy in school health and nutrition in line with WFP's corporate School Feeding Strategy 2020-2030.

The prevention of stunting remains a national priority in the national development agenda. In 2020, WFP supported the Government in implementing nutrition specific and sensitive interventions, addressing gaps in policy frameworks, provided support for research and knowledge-sharing and developing institutional capacity with the overall goal of reducing the stunting rate to 25 percent by 2025. Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided i) technical assistance to improve nutrition among targeted populations; ii) provided food assistance for children aged 6–59 months and for pregnant and lactating women; and iii) established and strengthened access to local foods.

Lao PDR is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and these impacts are having negative effects on livelihoods and food and nutrition security. To address these impacts, WFP worked with the Government to assist vulnerable communities in shock-prone areas to adapt to climate change and build long-term resilience against climate risks. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity development to improve households' adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks and provided food and cash-based transfers for participants in food assistance for assets activities. Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP provided food assistance to returning migrant labourers at quarantine facilities.

Food and nutrition security remain a Government priority; however, there are challenges in implementing and monitoring these plans, and governance systems face difficulties in addressing the complex and cross-sectoral issues of food and nutrition security. In 2020, WFP strengthened national and decentralized governance structures through a multisector coordinated approach. Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP provided technical assistance and capacity



development to improve service delivery for food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations.

Risk Management

Key strategic risks anticipated in the CSP in 2020 have focused on the impacts of natural hazards on food and nutrition security, the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 on livelihoods and food security, insufficient national budget allocations and limited capacities of Government and communities to deliver food security and nutrition solutions. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the likelihood and impact of these risks in 2020.

WFP mitigated these risks by making several programmatic adjustments and targeted responses in 2020. This included the provision of take-home rations to the families of students who could not access school lunches because of school closures resulting from national lockdown measures. Targeted responses include the provision of immediate food assistance to returning migrant laborers at state quarantine facilities. Additionally, WFP incorporated COVID-19 risk mitigation measures across its operations including physical distancing, handwashing, masks and awareness raising.

Short- to medium-term risks for 2021 include i) a more prolonged and/or severe outbreak of the pandemic either globally, regionally, or domestically resulting in more people driven into poverty and food insecurity; ii) limited fiscal capacity leading to increased challenges in meeting public external debt service obligations and public finances for development and humanitarian purposes; iii) adverse weather-related events; and iv) more significant impacts on the private sector resulting from the impacts of COVID-19, exacerbating the already fragile fiscal situation and further weakening the financial sector.

Partnerships

In supporting the implementation of the CSP in 2020, WFP focused on strengthening existing partnerships with the Government of Lao PDR and development partners. WFP forged new strategic partnerships with international donor community, private sector and international finance institutes. Given limited technical partners in country, WFP also developed a technical assistance partnership with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction for technical assistance in strengthening local communities and national and subnational governments on innovative and participatory approaches for increasing community resilience through climate-smart agriculture.

Implementation of CSP activities in 2020 was primarily through key government partners including the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) for coordination within Government at all levels and externally with development partners. Additionally, WFP continued partnerships with the technical line ministries including the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW), Ministry of Health (MoH), and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE). WFP has also continued partnerships with mass organizations including the Lao Front for National Construction, the Lao Women's Union and the Lao Red Cross. In response to COVID-19, WFP forged new partnerships with the Civil Aviation authority relating to the coordination of the humanitarian cargo and passenger service.

Partnerships with local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) played a key role in implementing activities in 2020. During the year, WFP partnered with several NGOs including Big Brother Mouse, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Comité de Coopération pour le Laos, Education for Development Foundation, Lutheran World Federation, Plan International Laos, Pum Anh, Room to Read and World Education for the implementation of school feeding activities and related literacy components. WFP also formed a new partnership with Health Poverty Action for nutrition related interventions and with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction to support climate-smart and community driven school feeding as mentioned above. Finally, WFP established new partnerships with the Lao Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and World Vision International for the provision of food to returning migrant labourers in COVID-19 state quarantine facilities.

WFP has continued to partner with United Nations (UN) agencies and International Financial Institutions throughout 2020. Key partners included the United Nations Rome-based Agencies, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, for the implementation of the Agriculture for Nutrition Programme. Together with the United Nations Population Fund, WFP continued cooperation on the "Noi initiative" to raise awareness on adolescent issues and increase investments in adolescent girls in Lao PDR through multisectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships. In assessing the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, WFP partnered with FAO to assess the impacts of the pandemic on food security and agriculture and with the wider UN Country Team for the development of the COVID-19 socioeconomic response plan. WFP continued its partnership with the World Bank on the monitoring of the National School Feeding Programme.

Finally, WFP saw strengthened partnerships with foreign governments through continued and new contributions from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for school feeding, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) for nutrition and direct contributions from the Governments of Russia and France for recovery and resilience building. With the private sector, WFP extended advocacy partnership with Lao Airlines for increased awareness and visibility on food and nutrition security in Lao PDR. Additionally, WFP helped enhance private sector engagement in nutrition through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) business network. The SUN business network in Lao PDR had 31 members and focused on several activities in 2020 including the development of workforce nutrition guidelines, supporting nutritious food production (including food fortification) and advocacy and policy perceptions. Finally, WFP served as the co-chair of the Cash Working Group which supported country-level standardisation and harmonisation of cash-based transfers in Lao PDR.

WFP would like to thank the following donors for their kind contributions to the CSP in Lao PDR:

- Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)
- Government of Australia
- Government of France
- Government of Germany
- Government of Japan
- Government of Korea
- Government of Lao PDR
- Government of Russia



- Private donations
- United States Department of Agriculture (McGovern-Dole)
- United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund

CSP Financial Overview

In mid-2020, the fourth budget revision for the country strategic plan was approved. The revision increased the total country portfolio budget from USD 79 million to USD 89 million to allow for adjustments for COVID-19 related responses as well as changes in delivery modalities under the different Strategic Outcomes. The budget revision allowed for increases to food transfers, capacity strengthening activities and cash-based transfers. These adjustments considered an increase in the number of students to be supported through direct implementation of midday meals until the official handover in June 2021. Additionally, key changes were made to accommodate WFP's COVID-19 response for direct food assistance to quarantine centres, WASH and school agricultural interventions and investment and training costs for farmer nutrition schools.

WFP's overall operations in Lao PDR continued to be well-funded in 2020; however, there were marked differences in funding levels between Strategic Outcomes and Activities. As of December 2020, WFP had mobilized 98 percent of funds against the total CSP needs-based plan and was 250 percent funded against the annual needs-based plan (including received contributions and resources carried-over from 2019). It is important to note that almost 30 percent of this funding is earmarked for future CSP activities during 2021–2025. Funds received were from multiple sources including direct contributions from bilateral, multilateral funds and private sector contributions as well as funds sourced through the internal advance financing mechanisms (Immediate Response Account) for implementing COVID-19 response activities.

Strategic Outcome 1 was 123 percent funded against the annual needs-based plan. The positive level of funding included contributions carried over from 2019 for implementing activities over multiple years. As of December 2020, WFP had spent 48 percent of the available resources which allowed WFP to meet annual targets in providing daily lunches to schoolchildren in remote and rural areas and in promoting access to basic education. While Strategic Outcome 1 was fully funded in 2020, COVID-19 related implementation delays resulted in lower than planned expenditure for the year.

Strategic Outcome 2 was the most well-funded Outcome with 228 percent funding against the 2020 needs-based plan. The high level of funding was mostly earmarked for Activity 6 through multi-year contributions from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) until 2022. Additional GAFSP funds were confirmed in late 2020 to respond to the impacts of COVID-19. Expenditure in 2020 represented 23 percent of the available resources given the multi-year nature of the contributions as well as new contributions received late in the year.

Strategic Outcome 3 was 80 percent funded against the 2020 needs-based plan. These funds were earmarked for in-kind and cash-based transfers for resilience building and emergency response activities for which WFP secured funding from the Immediate Response Account. Expenditure in 2020 was 53 percent of available resources resulting from procurement delays of in-kind contributions and COVID-19 related implementation delays.

Strategic Outcome 4 was 103 percent funded against the annual needs-based plan in 2020. Over 90 percent of the available resources were contributed through multi-year funding from GAFSP and earmarked for implementing Activity 9. However, the Strategic Outcome did not receive sufficient additional funding and therefore all activities were underfunded in 2020. As of December 2020, WFP had spent 29 percent of the available resources, which enabled WFP to enhance community capacities in leading and owning food and nutrition security solutions. However, limited funds meant less than planned achievements in strengthening national governance capacities for food and nutrition security and emergency preparedness and response.

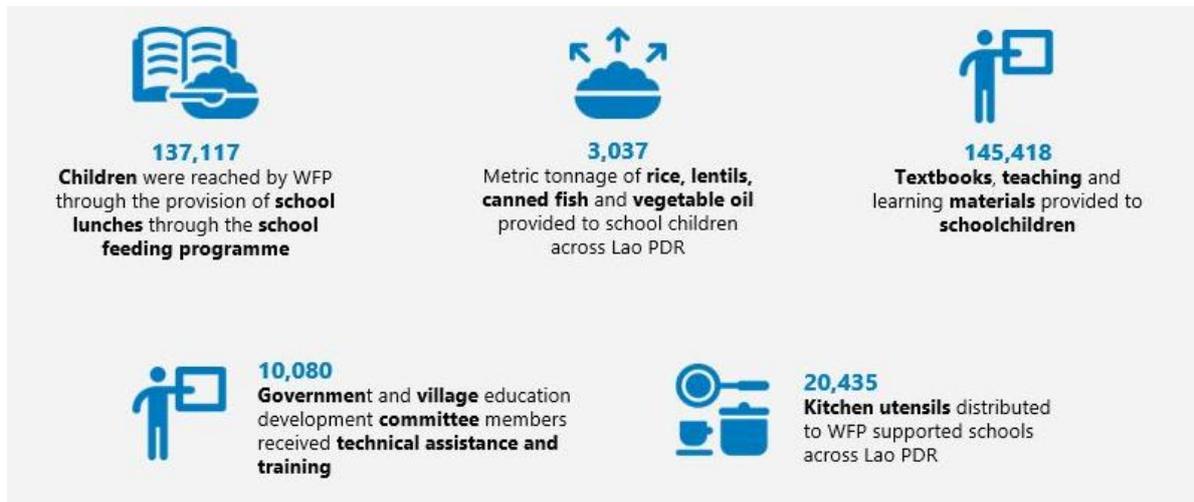
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: School children in remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2021.	 9,905,492	 8,188,017	 11,939,916	 5,905,976
02: Stunting levels among children under 2 in provinces with high levels of malnutrition meet national targets by 2025	 2,115,676	 1,649,494	 4,815,033	 1,080,542
03: Vulnerable households in climate sensitive districts are more resilient to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses	 3,211,409	 801,930	 2,568,314	 1,371,979
04: National and local governance institutions are strengthened to ensure improved service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach areas by 2025	 1,016,321	 594,647	 1,045,889	 302,709
Total:	 16,248,898	 11,234,088	 20,369,152	 8,661,206

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: School children in remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2021.



After the handover of 515 WFP-supported schools to the Government in 2019, Strategic Outcome 1 focused on enhancing capacities in 2020 to ensure smooth handover of the remaining 918 schools in mid-2021. During the year, WFP continued providing daily lunches to 137,117 schoolchildren in remote and rural areas to meet their nutritional needs and promote access to basic education. The daily lunches were comprised of 100g rice, 40g lentils, 30g canned fish and 10g vegetable oil rations per student and were complemented by community contributions of local produce to increase the nutritional content. Additionally, WFP provided capacity strengthening support to both the host government and communities to ensure that they have sufficient knowledge and resources to manage the school feeding programmes sustainably after handover. Meanwhile, WFP assisted the Government to design and improve school feeding policies and legislations and mobilized communities for greater ownership of the programmes.

Strategic Outcome 1 is implemented through three key activities, (1) providing policy support, technical assistance and capacity transfers in order to manage the National School Meals Programme and prepare for handing over the remaining WFP-supported schools; (2) accelerating the implementation of the Government's plan of action for the school feeding programme through the provision of an integrated school feeding package including the provision of daily lunches to students and improvements to school infrastructure and management capacities; and (3) supporting the national process for handover of the school feeding programme to communities and the Government.

Thanks to a high level of funding for school-feeding-related activities, WFP was able to reach beneficiaries as planned and put in place adequate school infrastructure to consolidate the foundation for a timely and smooth handover scheduled in mid-2021. During the first half of the year, WFP was able to make a programmatic shift to provide a once-off take-home ration to the families of students who could not access school lunches due to the closure of schools (18 March–2 June) caused by COVID-19. WFP also received flexible funding for Strategic Outcome 1, which will allow WFP to implement complementary school feeding activities in 2021. As a result of COVID-19 travel restrictions, implementation and achievement of several targets were impacted including government and community capacity strengthening, infrastructure investments and high-level government meetings and international exchange visits that had been planned. However, given the context, WFP did well to deliver on its targets for the year.

In 2020, WFP fell just short of the planned technical assistance activities and the number of government officials and Village Education Development Committee members that received technical assistance and training. This underachievement was largely due to COVID-19 related implementation delays and restrictions. In terms of food transfers, WFP distributed over 3,000 mt for school lunch activities, reaching 137,117 schoolchildren in remote and rural areas. WFP managed to meet 2020 annual targets for the distribution of school improvement items, including agricultural inputs, tools for improving school gardens, kitchen utensils, and water tanks for schools. These inputs allowed more school gardens being revitalized and school sanitation improvements than planned. However, implementation delays affected some other infrastructure revitalization and construction activities, resulting in fewer-than-planned kitchen facilities and fishponds being established.

In supporting improved literacy objectives, WFP and partners distributed over 145,000 teaching and learning materials, well above 2019 achievements and target for 2020. This was largely due to distributions that were delayed in 2019. Due to a late confirmation of funds to support the handover process, WFP did not reach the cash-based transfer target for 2020 and has postponed the activity to the first quarter of 2021. WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Sports in developing sectoral inputs to the next five-year National Plan of Action on Nutrition.

In terms of the overall food assistance to target schools, WFP fell just short of its target of 85 percent feeding days as a percentage of total school days in 2020. Similarly, the number of school days per month on which multi-fortified food or at least four food groups were provided was less than expected. Given that no monitoring visits could take place during school closures between May–June when WFP provided the take-home ration to the families of the schoolchildren, the calculation of feeding days as a percentage of total school days was calculated as the average of an estimated 100 percent feeding during the school closure period and a reported 65 percent feeding when schools were operational. This lower result when schools were open was largely due to the gaps in host communities' contributions and sense of ownership of the school feeding activities in their communities.

Based on national education statistics, enrolment in primary schools across Lao PDR showed an increase in enrolment, while attendance and drop-out rates showed a decrease for the period when compared to 2019 results.[7] Despite positive trends in enrolment and drop-out rates, there exists concerns in the national trend of decreasing attendance. There exist several reasons for decreases in attendance including i) cultural beliefs affecting school participation attendance including religious beliefs and household related work expectations, often impacting attendance by girls; ii) low perceived value of education for certain groups; iii) high cost for schooling; iv) low school quality; and v) the impacts of COVID-19.[8] Given multiple shocks experienced by vulnerable households in 2018–2019 including floods and droughts, the increased number of families being driven into poverty could be a factor behind this increase.

Strategic Outcome 1 engaged with several partners in 2020 including the Ministry of Education and Sports as the main implementing partner. WFP partnered with Catholic Relief Services for the start of a new school feeding project in late 2020. Literacy related activities were delivered through partnerships with Room to Read, Plan International Laos, Big Brother Mouse and World Education. For the design of teaching products on nutrition, climate change and WASH, within the Green Box project, a partnership with Pum Anh was established. In supporting school lunch activities in Khammouane Province, WFP worked with the Education for Development Foundation. Finally, WFP also partnered with the Lutheran World Federation to support the review and follow-up of schools handed over to the Government in 2019.

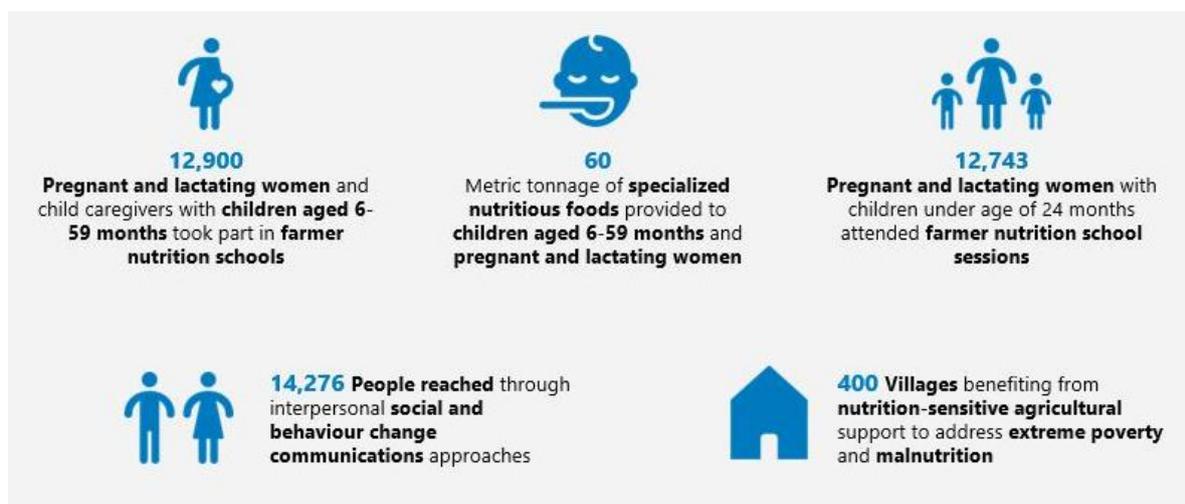
Beneficiary contact monitoring of the school feeding programme identified that the frequency of cooking in schools on the monitoring days was lower than expected. This finding highlights the specific and unique challenges different communities have in preparing daily lunches for schoolchildren. Common reasons for not cooking on days of visit included that cooks did not have time given other priorities such as rice harvesting and often due to poor coordination between the schools and the Villages Education Development Committees. In 2021, WFP will focus its efforts on greater community ownership and will invest additional resources in community mobilization and school feeding project management training before handing over the remaining schools to the Government.

Given the programmatic shift to take home-rations, WFP in partnership with the Government introduced remote post-distribution monitoring of households with school-age children to identify their food security situations and how the take-home ration had been consumed in the households. A sample of 330 households identified that 90 percent of households were sharing the take-home rations with their entire households, while 10 percent reported keeping the food only for their children. Respondents also indicated that 99 percent of households were satisfied with the quantity of food provided, while 96 percent indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of the food provided by WFP.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of Activities 2 and 3 that contributed to Strategic Outcome 1, while Activity 1 fully integrated gender. This is evidenced by the GaM codes 3, 4 and 4.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support a national process for community and Government handover of schools	4
Accelerate the implementation of the Government's Plan of Action of the School Meals Programme	4
Provide policy support, technical assistance and transfer of capacities	3

Strategic outcome 02: Stunting levels among children under 2 in provinces with high levels of malnutrition meet national targets by 2025



In Lao PDR, stunting continues to affect 33 percent of children aged 6–59 months, which is considered very high according to WHO benchmarks and largely a result of poor quality of diets and a lack of dietary diversity.[9] Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP is addressing the direct and indirect causes of malnutrition through a multisectoral approach that includes social behaviour change communication (SBCC) on nutrition and feeding practices, institutional capacity development and assessment of gender roles. In 2020, WFP provided technical assistance to improve nutrition among targeted populations, provided food assistance for children aged 6–59 months and for pregnant and lactating women; and through the establishment and strengthening of access to local foods for communities.

Strategic Outcome 2 is implemented through three key activities: Activity 4 provides technical assistance for evidence-based policy dialogue including supporting the Government of Laos in drafting the next National Nutrition Action Plan and engagement in evidence-generation at national level; Activity 5 stimulates access to local specialized nutritious food (SNFs) for children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) for the prevention of malnutrition; and the GAFSP-funded Activity 6 to develop a SBCC strategy and farmer nutrition schools (FNS) for farmers and vulnerable households.

Thanks to multi-year contributions, Strategic Outcome 2 continued to be well-funded in 2020. However, most funds were earmarked for Activity 6, while Activities 4 and 5 remained underfunded. Low expenditure was reported for 2020 given implementation delays as a result of COVID-19 as well as a new contribution received in late 2020. Despite the disparities in levels of funding across activities, delayed implementation and overall low expenditures, WFP managed to achieve most targets for the year.

In 2020, WFP and partners delivered the planned number of technical assistance activities for evidence-based policy dialogues including i) district multisectoral nutrition planning meeting; ii) undertaking a drivers of food choice research study; and iii) developing rice fortification standards and workforce nutrition guidelines through the SUN Business Network programme. However, as a result of COVID-19, WFP was unable to deliver the planned number of workshops and hence lower number of government staff were trained.

In stimulating access to local specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to prevent deterioration of nutrition status of vulnerable children and women, WFP and partners distributed 60 mt of SNF (small quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements, or LNS-SQ) as a daily ration of 20g per beneficiary, over a period of six months from January to June 2020 in target villages in Khammuane and Attapeu Provinces. In total, WFP reached 12,247 children aged 6–59 months and 653 PLWs. This overachievement of SNF resulted from the inclusion of children aged 24–59 months as target beneficiaries, given their vulnerability and nutritional needs, and are included in the total number reported.

WFP fell short of the 2020 target for people reached through SBCC approaches as a result of COVID-19 implementation delays and additional funds received in late 2020. SBCC approaches included the delivery of nutrition campaigns which involved the development and distribution of visual materials (posters and banners), announcement systems to deliver key messages, and the establishment of peer to peer women's groups. Despite the disparities in levels of funding across activities, delayed implementation and overall low expenditures, WFP managed to achieve most output targets for the year.

Supporting the establishment and strengthening of local nutritious foods for 400 villages in northern Lao PDR, WFP completed refresher trainings to over 1,200 village facilitators who were responsible for the delivery of FNS modules to 12,743 beneficiaries. Due to COVID-19, FNS could not be implemented between April to June 2020. Despite the delays, WFP, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of Laos supported 7,075 PLWs to receive USD 120 (LAK 1 Million) each as garden grants, bringing the total number of grants provided to PLWs to 12,769. Monitoring data found that backyard poultry raising, and vegetable production are the most commonly carried out activities with the investments received from the garden grants, amounting to almost 93 percent of all garden grants. Additionally, farmers from 58 target villages benefited from trainings on livestock and agriculture, which will support future peer to peer and model village activities in 2021.

A survey for the mid-term review of the Agriculture for Nutrition (AFN) programme found that stunting rates for girls fell from 38 percent to 30 percent and boys from 49 percent to 43 percent over the period 2016–2020. Participation in the activities during 2020 remained the same as 2019, which were slightly under target. AFN monitoring surveys identified that 88 percent of women aged between 15–49 years reached minimum diet diversity, which means having consumed 5 or more food groups out of 10 in the last 24 hours. On average, it was found that women aged between 15–49 years consumed 7.37 food groups – a minimum indicator of a good diet quality. It was noted that the different ethnic groups, some of them having their own local languages and cultural practices, had lower minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) scores compared with the main Lao-Tai ethnic group and WFP is presently looking how to target these ethnic groups better.

In supporting national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components, WFP supported the establishment of the Technical Working Group for Food Fortification, made up of seven line ministries, approved and led by the Ministry of Health. Through this working group and supported by the SUN business network (SBN), WFP led the finalization of the first draft of the national rice fortification standard setting guidelines in partnership with the National Nutrition Centre and Food and Drug Department. The SUN Business Network is a point of engagement for multi-stakeholder partnerships which encourage the collaboration between government, private sector, association and the chamber of commerce to improve nutrition. The SBN provides a platform for the private sector to be part of the rice fortification development process.

Additionally, WFP helped to develop a nutrient-dense food crops list to disseminate information to promote nutritious food production and consumption. The list will be used as an SBCC tool in activities such as those focused on infant and young child feeding practices, illustrating “quick wins” for nutritious diets. Finally, WFP supports the SBN and the National Nutrition Centre as the SUN country focal point, which entails contributing to the annual SUN reporting tools, consolidating the activities of national SUN UN Network and liaising with the SUN secretariat.

Activities under Strategic Outcome 2 were implemented through key Government implementing partners including the National Nutrition Centre under the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. WFP established a new partnership with Health Poverty Action to support distribution of SNF in areas where WFP operational capacities were limited. Through the SUN Business Network, WFP furthered its partnerships with EuroCham Laos (nutrition advocacy and networking expansion), the Lao ICT Association (Promoting Nutrition Innovation Solutions) and Association of Lao Garment Industry (a focal point for workforce nutrition implementation).

In 2021, WFP will focus on delivering basic agriculture trainings to the Village Nutrition Facilitators to increase the knowledge on home garden production, mainly targeting vegetable and poultry production, with an emphasis on the production of nutrient-dense foods. WFP has developed an illustrated booklet describing the most important nutrient-dense food crops and a local recipe book to be used during cooking demonstration sessions. New contributions to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 will allow WFP and partners to scale FNS to an additional 120 villages in northern Lao PDR.

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of Activity 5 that contributed to Strategic Outcome 2, while Activities 4 and 6 fully integrated gender. This is evidenced by the GaM codes 3, 4 and 3.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide technical assistance for evidence-based policy dialogue	3
Stimulate access to local specialised nutritious food for children aged 6 to 23 months	4
Develop a social behaviour change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools	3

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable households in climate sensitive districts are more resilient to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses



Lao PDR is highly susceptible to climate change and natural hazards, particularly to flood and drought conditions which seriously affects livelihoods and agricultural production.[10] Given high reliance on natural resources and rainfed agriculture, as well as limited adaptive capacities, vulnerable communities in Lao PDR are highly vulnerable to climate change. This, along with the compounding socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, places vulnerable communities at higher risk of reduced food security and nutrition. Through Strategic Outcome 3, WFP is assisting vulnerable communities in high risk areas in adapting to climate change and in building long-term resilience against climate risks.

Strategic Outcome 3 is implemented through one activity (Activity 7), which aims to build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities. This is achieved through i) technical assistance and capacity development to improve households’ adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks; and ii) food and cash-based transfers to participants in food assistance-for-assets activities. To aid resilience building, this activity includes food and cash-based transfers during and after emergencies, including supporting COVID-19 affected households.

In 2020, Strategic Outcome 3 needs were met through a combination of in-kind and cash contributions as either multi-year combinations or new contributions towards resilience building and emergency response activities. However, emergency response related needs were not fully met as WFP was unable to secure funding to cover all COVID-19 requirements, despite funding from WFP’s Immediate Response Account.

Throughout the year, WFP and the Government assisted almost 30,000 beneficiaries (15,000 women) for food assistance-for-assets activities (combined cash-based transfers and food transfers). These resilience building activities were in line with targets for 2020 and helped establish productive assets for communities including over 15 km of roads to productive areas and 50 community fishponds utilizing 36 mt of sunflower oil. To bridge immediate food insecurities resulting from the flooding in 2019 and the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19, WFP and partners distributed USD 69,812 (LAK 634,800,000) as cash-based transfers to 11,215 beneficiaries. This initial transfer to participants will help establish 50 productive community assets in 35 communities in 2021.

Responding to the impacts of COVID-19, WFP in partnership with the Swiss Red Cross and World Vision International, provided USD 557,345 in cash to deliver over 302,691 meals and basic hygiene items to 20,662 beneficiaries (10,142 women) at 7 quarantine centres across Lao PDR. Total food transfers and cash-based transfers were less than planned for 2020 given that targets included beneficiaries and resources required for COVID-19 response, for which WFP did not receive adequate funding. Indirect cash-based transfers in 2020 were used for quarantine centre feeding at the request of the Government to support the COVID-19 response, while all food transfers and direct cash-based transfers in 2020 supported resilience building through food-assistance for asset activities.

To enhance community resilience through capacity strengthening activities, WFP supported over 160 national and subnational level government officials from the Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Natural Resources and Environment and Labour and Social Welfare in developing capacities in managing disaster risk in agriculture. In 2020, WFP supported the Government with the development of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system. Specifically, and through support from WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry approved and

published the updated Disaster Risk Management in Agriculture Guidelines.

Additionally, WFP reached over 3,800 beneficiaries with targeted trainings on community asset management and maintenance, reducing post-harvest losses through hermetic rice storage bags and climate-resilient agricultural practices through climate-smart villages. WFP established a new partnership with the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) for technical assistance and supporting capacity strengthening of local communities and national and subnational governments on innovative and participatory approaches for increasing community resilience through climate-smart agriculture. Through the partnership, five climate-smart villages were established in Northern Lao PDR. These villages serve as learning sites for testing and scaling climate-smart and resilient practices, while also supporting community-driven school feeding. Several guidelines were developed including support on developing bio-intensive and resilient school and community gardens and agroforestry

The average reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) is used to assess the level of stress faced by a household due to a food shortage. It is measured by combining the frequency and severity of the food consumption-based strategies households are engaging in. Post-distribution monitoring in 2020 identified that beneficiaries in food-assistance-for-asset locations had a rCSI value of 4. This low result indicated that beneficiaries were not relying heavily on negative food-related coping mechanisms and was expected following recent distributions of food and cash. Given late completion of resilience building activities in the year, WFP did not measure communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base and will prioritize this for early 2021.

WFP's main implementing partners in 2020 included the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. In responding to the impacts of COVID-19, WFP established new partnerships with the Lao Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and World Vision International for the provision of food to returning migrant labourers in COVID-19 state quarantine facilities.

For the first time in Lao PDR, SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform, was used to register 2,433 beneficiaries for a food assistance for assets initiative and the subsequent management of direct cash-based transfers. The SCOPE platform functions as a web-based application used for beneficiary registrations, intervention setups, and distributions. The use of SCOPE has improved WFP's handling and security of beneficiary data and streamlined sharing of beneficiary data with financial service providers. WFP will continue using and expanding the use of SCOPE to other activities in 2021.

During 2020, WFP conducted an evidence generation exercise on resilience building through food-assistance for assets to improve understanding of assets built under WFP in Lao PDR over the past 10 years, generate evidence to inform future resilience activities, and to evaluate internal processes to ensure accountability to beneficiaries and donors. The review aimed to generate evidence on asset functionality as well as the implementation process by assessing 30 assets built over the past decade. Findings showed that of the 30 assets reviewed, 22 are still functional. The main reasons for asset failures were weather related impacts, such as floods that destroyed fishponds or droughts that impacted beneficiaries' ability to repay rice bank loans. Beneficiaries further identified changes in seasonality, droughts or floods as their main concerns regarding food security, indicating the need for further climate change adaptation and risk reduction measures for assets. Beneficiaries noted that the assets brought improvements to their living standards, such as increased coping skills, food diversity and food availability. The review also showed that women participated meaningfully in consultations in at least 21 of the villages, as well as that inclusive community discussion may improve the sustainability of the asset.

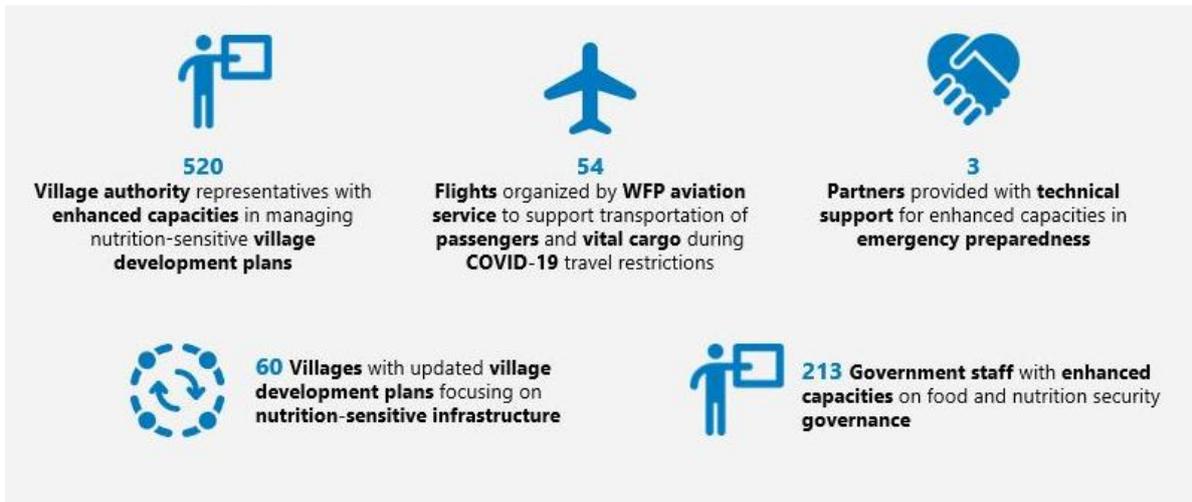
WFP has been strengthening the design, planning and implementation of programmes through the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), which involves undertaking integrated context analysis, seasonal livelihood programming and a community-based participatory planning approach. However, the 2020 review found that there are discrepancies among activities and that there can be improvements in applying the 3PA approach more systematically. WFP can further integrate seasonal livelihood planning to avoid the increased opportunity cost of beneficiaries building assets during harvest season and ensure meaningful participation of women in the participatory planning approach and in management committees to increase community ownership and sustainability of assets. WFP should also consider promoting the rehabilitation of productive assets in communities. In 2021, WFP will focus on strengthening resilience programming through improved and integrated resilience-building programming with national and local rural development programmes and partners to ensure alignment with national priorities and ensure sustainability of interventions.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activity that contributed to Strategic Outcome 3, as evidenced by the GaM code 3.



WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	3

Strategic outcome 04: National and local governance institutions are strengthened to ensure improved service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach areas by 2025



Food and nutrition security remain a focus area in terms of the development policy agenda for the Government of Lao PDR in 2020 given its priority in the ninth five-year national socioeconomic development plan (2021–2025). Implementation of these complex and cross-sectoral food and nutrition security policies and activities is limited by capacities of national and local governance institutions. Strategic Outcome 4 is assisting the Government in strengthening its capacities in central and local governance in order to facilitate the realization of Strategic Outcomes 1, 2 and 3. By providing technical assistance and capacity development, WFP aims to improve service delivery for food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. Strategic Outcome 4 is implemented through three key activities: Activity 8 to invest in national governance capacity for food and nutrition security; Activity 9 to enable communities to lead and own food and nutrition security solutions; and Activity 10 to enhance the capacity of the government at all levels to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

Strategic Outcome 4 was largely unfunded in 2020 apart from multi-year funding earmarked for Activity 9. However, through alternative and co-financing sources, including other programmatic areas, supply chain and the Global Logistics Cluster, WFP was able to achieve most targets in 2020 in line with funding available. In 2020, WFP continued supporting the Government in developing national capacities for food and nutrition security governance and despite low levels of funding, managed to deliver the planned number of technical assistance activities to Government beneficiaries in 2020. This included providing technical support on the development of the next five-year National Nutrition Action Plan as well as supported the Ministry of Planning and Investment in its coordination role with other line ministries for implementing activities under the CSP. However, continued limited funding situation for Activity 8 and associated scale of activities did not lead to any significant outcome achievements in 2020.

To enable communities to lead and own their food and nutrition security solutions, WFP and partners continued working in 400 villages in northern Lao PDR under the Agriculture for Nutrition Programme. In 2020, capacities of 520 village authority members were strengthened to manage their existing village development plans and mapping out interventions following the 22 priority interventions in the National Nutrition Strategy and Plan of Action 2016–2020. Prior to 2020, WFP had already facilitated the development of 400 Village Nutrition Infrastructure Plans as part of their overall village development planning process. With these Village Development Plans in hand, communities could access funds for the construction of nutrition-sensitive infrastructures such as clean drinking water schemes, community fishponds and access roads. In 2020, WFP supported 60 of these villages in updating their existing plans with more focus on non-infrastructure type activities such as Farmer Nutrition Schools, support to farmer groups and establishment of school gardens following the 22 priority nutrition interventions in the health, education and the agricultural sectors. This will enable the village authorities to better plan and monitor all activities related to nutrition supported by the government, donor programmes and other stakeholders. Additionally, WFP supported target district authorities, namely the District Nutrition Committees, in facilitating the development of district-level multisectoral nutrition planning in order to accelerate the implementation of the National Plan of Action on Nutrition 2016–2020. In 2020, WFP also played a key role in supporting the national fortification task force in the development of rice fortification standards. In 2021, WFP and partners will support an additional 240 villages in updating and managing their village development plans.

In enhancing government capacities to prepare for and efficiently respond to emergencies, WFP has supported improved capacity to undertake assessments to inform response planning, manage logistics during crises, and increase cash and voucher assistance. Supporting improved response planning, WFP supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in strengthening government capacities in undertaking rapid emergency assessments following flooding in central and southern Lao PDR. Specifically, WFP provided mobile tablets and trainings to national and subnational government staff on mobile data collection and analysis through KoBo to develop post-disaster damage and needs assessments.

In terms of logistics support, through the Logistics Preparedness Project and supported by the Global Logistics Cluster, WFP and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare worked with the Logistics Cluster in updating and endorsing the Logistics Preparedness Action Plan for 2021. The action plan will help develop capacities in several key logistical areas including enhancements to i) warehouse capacity; ii) relief item management; iii) coordination; and iv) information management. In response to the COVID-19 situation, WFP has been operating its aviation service since 31 May, which ensured that humanitarian organizations can provide the people and equipment needed to respond to the pandemic and sustain relief operations. Since flights commenced, WFP has organized 54 flights supporting 1,228 passengers from 96 organizations as well as transported vital cargo services for personal protective equipment and vaccines.

In enhancing capacities in cash and voucher assistance, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and WFP co-chaired the Lao PDR cash working group. The group aims to improve the quality and coordination and increase the scale of cash and voucher assistance in Lao PDR. In 2020, WFP supported the development and finalization of Cash and Voucher Assistance Guidelines and a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the country. A MEB is defined as what a household requires in order to meet their essential needs, on a regular or seasonal basis, and its average cost and useful in helping identify and harmonize cash transfer values to beneficiaries. The endorsement of these guidelines and development of the MEB has helped improve the quality and coordination, increase the scale and broaden the scope of and use of cash-based transfers in Lao PDR and enable quicker response to future emergencies. Additionally, WFP supported the UN social protection working group in developing a policy brief to the Government on developing a shock-responsive national social protection system to respond to the COVID-19 crisis.

In 2020, WFP strengthened existing partnerships and developed new partnerships at national and local levels. WFP worked with National, Provincial and District representatives of the Ministry of Planning and Investment, Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry, Ministry of Education and Sports and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Support to key working groups including the District Nutrition Committees, Logistics Cluster and Lao PDR Cash Working Group show WFPs experience and reach in supporting the development of and implementation of national food security and nutrition policies. In addition to the achievements under response planning, logistics during crises, and cash and voucher assistance, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in developing sectoral inputs to the next five-year National Plan of Action on Nutrition,

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of Activities 8, 9 and 10 that contributed to Strategic Outcome 4. This is evidenced by the GaM code 3 for all three activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Enable communities to lead and own their food and nutrition security solutions	3
Invest in national capacity for food and nutrition security governance	3
Enhance government capacity at all levels to prepare for and efficiently respond to natural disasters	3

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Lao PDR ranks 113th out of 189 countries on the 2019 Gender Inequality Index. The country is striving to increase representation in official positions; nevertheless, women are underrepresented across all levels of decision-making institutions, and the country faces challenges in achieving gender equality, including early marriage and teenage pregnancy, disproportionate climate change impacts on women, gender-based violence, and an overrepresentation of women in the informal sectors.[11]

Gender was fully integrated into implementation of WFP activities as evidenced by the overall GaM code 3. Gender indicators measured in 2020 identified that 21 percent of food assistance decision-making entities, the village education development committees, were women. Regarding food-assistance-for-asset activities, household food-related decisions were made by 15 percent of women, 16 percent of men and 69 percent jointly. This represents a drop in joint decision-making and decisions made by women, given different project locations, cultures and transfer modalities. However, an analysis of household food-related decisions making between WFP transfer modalities identified that joint decision making was 83 percent for cash-based transfers and 56 percent for food transfers. Similarly, regarding household food-related decision-making of the farmer nutrition schools (FNS) facilitators, 93 percent of decisions were made jointly, and 6 percent of women made the decisions.

Barriers to household's consumption of nutritious diets is driven largely by limited knowledge and practices and affordability of nutritious diets. WFP addresses the disproportionately insufficient nutritional intakes of pregnant and lactating women by supporting the National Social and Behavioural Change Multisectoral Communication Strategy for Nutrition through nutrition education campaigns, basic hygiene and healthcare information. Additionally, FNS are designed to enhance knowledge of and access to nutrient-rich food among women, where 96 percent of women participants perceived that their nutritional status improved. FNS learning sessions were provided to 21,217 participants, 85 percent of which are women.

Gender-sensitive planning and gender-inclusive community consultations are an integral part of WFP's resilience building work. By considering the unequal work distribution, which burdens women with time-consuming activities, WFP has focused on implementing assets that can reduce women's workload, such as integrated water-reservoirs, community gardens and access roads.

During the global COVID-19 pandemic, WFP, FAO and IFAD supported the Government with an assessment of the impacts of the pandemic on food security and agriculture. The assessment collected data disaggregated by sex, livelihood area and food security, and recognized disproportionate impacts on pregnant and lactating women, almost 30 percent of whom reported being unable to consume five food groups a day due to price increases, and some of whom had stopped breastfeeding out of fear of transmitting COVID-19. To improve and mitigate the negative impact of COVID-19 on dietary intake and care practices of children and pregnant and lactating women, WFP is scaling FNS to an additional 120 villages in northern Lao PDR. In 2021, WFP will continue to collaborate with Government and other partners, including the Lao Women's Union, in the design of gender-responsive assistance or support that addresses the needs of vulnerable pregnant and lactating women, their children and households.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Lao PDR is a stable country, but nevertheless experiences protection risks in the form of structural barriers that prevent the full realization of human rights of people living in poverty and in rural areas, particularly among women and ethnic minorities from the Mon-Khmer and Hmong-lu Mien ethno-linguistic families. Several barriers exist including access to information, land tenure, limited social protection measures, access to healthcare and exposure to unexploded ordnances (UXOs), as highlighted in the report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights.[12] The National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences found that sexual exploitation and child marriage are common occurrence in Lao PDR, with 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 10 boys getting married before the age of 18.[13] Furthermore people's livelihoods are threatened by long-term climate change impacts as well as extreme climate events and shocks, according to the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience.[14] COVID-19 also risked being a large-scale protection issue, due to the limited availability of medical infrastructure within the country. While the spread of the virus was avoided, the socioeconomic impacts on the population have been severe and expected to continue into 2021.

As a result of COVID-19 impacts on labour markets, returning migrant labourers were required to quarantine in government-run quarantine centres across the country. While the quarantine centres are an essential step in the prevention measures of the country, funding limitations of the government led to concerns about the dignity and health of migrants at the centres. WFP partnered with the Swiss Red Cross and World Vision International to provide three nutritious meals per day and a basic dignity items to returning migrants in seven quarantine centres across the country, therefore contributing to the compliance with essential COVID-19 mitigation measures of the government. WFP further contributed to COVID-19 prevention measures in its own operations through the provision of masks and hand-sanitizing gel to all employees, through the inclusion of COVID-19 guidance in visibility material, through the enforcement of social distancing rules and handwashing at food and cash distribution sites, and through compliance with all other government regulations.

To further build on its disability inclusion efforts in the school meals programme, WFP launched the Lao School Meals application, a mobile monitoring application for 148 model schools across 30 districts. The applications allows monitoring of indicators such as the number of students that receive lunches, the number of days that they are offered lunch, the quantity and frequency of fresh food contributions from the communities and the disability status of students, therefore allowing for more targeted support to vulnerable beneficiaries. In 2021, WFP will use this data to identify schools that are of concern and need targeted support to improve the quality and inclusive delivery of the school meals programme.

WFP addressed gender-based violence concerns through participation in a coordinated awareness-raising social media effort with 29 development partners, consisting of civil society organizations, government partners, international development organizations, embassy representatives and UN partners. Collectively the initiative reached over 632,000 people directly with the messaging, while the indirect reach of the combined efforts was almost 2.6 million people. WFP further received training on Gender-Based Violence referral mechanisms by a representative from Lao Women's Union.

To improve on efficient beneficiary data protection mechanisms, WFP started using the corporate beneficiary data management software SCOPE. SCOPE allowed for the safe communication of payment data to financial service providers of the data of almost 3,500 beneficiaries. With cash redistribution and misappropriation being a protection concern in Lao PDR, increased data protection of beneficiaries is an essential step in ensuring that support is provided to the most vulnerable groups

WFP ensures accountability to affected populations through three focus areas: beneficiary feedback mechanisms, information provision, and community consultations. WFP's beneficiary feedback mechanism includes a hotline with three regional operators that can be reached through direct calls or a call-back mechanism. Feedback is further received by WFP district staff who are available to be reached by phone or at in-person visits. In 2020, no calls were received by the hotline, likely due to lack of awareness of the mechanism among beneficiaries and cultural understandings of WFP programmes as community rather than individual concerns. The feedback received by WFP staff is currently not recorded in a systematic way. To address these issues, WFP is in the process of standardizing the feedback mechanism based on beneficiary preference and country context.

Throughout the activities, a total of 86 percent of beneficiaries were informed about WFP programmes through various approaches including written flyers with image guidance, posters with picture or image messaging and on inclusive community-based discussions for information provision. This indicates a good basis for strengthening the beneficiary feedback mechanism. While currently 100 percent of beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements, this is based on a very limited amount of recorded feedback and the procedure for documentation, analysis and integration is currently being improved on.

As a result of the second Indochina war (1964–1975), Lao PDR remains one of the most heavily bombed countries in the world. Cluster and other UXOs continue to kill and injure dozens of people a year. Given the associated protection risks, particularly around food-assistance for asset activities, WFP incorporates UXO risk screening and clearance activities to ensure that beneficiaries are not placed at increased risk. In 2021, WFP will continue mainstreaming UXO risk mitigation activities including community awareness and education and partnerships for UXO clearance.

While targets for safe and dignified access to distributions were met across activities, monitoring data indicates that 95 percent of beneficiaries under WFP's food-assistance-for-asset activities had unhindered access to WFP programmes, falling short of the 100 percent target. The access challenge faced by beneficiaries were the difficult road and unsafe driving conditions to the distribution sites. WFP manages these concerns by avoiding clustering villages and providing distribution points in walking distance to each village and will further look into providing an adequate number of distribution sites.



Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Given the high dependence of the country on natural resources for farming, timber, hydropower and mining, Lao PDR is highly vulnerable to climate change. Inadequate waste management, plastic pollution, haze pollution, deforestation and land degradation, slash and burn, loss of biodiversity are significant environmental concerns. The Government is being supported to strengthen its environmental protection mechanisms by the UN and development partners within the multilateral environmental agreements but there are capacity and implementation challenges. [15]

Food insecurity and natural disasters exacerbated by climate change are intricately linked in Lao PDR. Food insecurity is highest in remote upland areas and in flood-prone lowland areas. In these regions, livelihood activities are highly sensitive to climatic shocks and often not diversified, with most people relying on upland rice, paddy rice and cash crops that are further devalued due to COVID-19 travel restrictions on traders from neighbouring countries. As droughts, floods and changes in seasonality such as delayed rains impact rice yields, populations further rely on gathering non-timber forest productions for consumption and sale, putting stress on a natural resource that is decreasing already through climate change and population increase.

To support resilience building and climate-change adaptation objectives, WFP is piloting a project on climate-smart villages in partnership with the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction. The project, which is currently taking place in five villages in Phongsali Province, is focused on diversifying crops through the adaptation of climate-resilient local plant and animal species, as well as on maintaining natural resources through agroforestry and optimized land use practices. IIRR further provided guidelines to support the school meals programme in climate-resilient school garden practices, offering a scalable solution for nutrition and environmental considerations.

In managing environmental and social risks in 2020, WFP put in place environmental and social safeguards to ensure that its activities did not cause unintended harm to populations and the environment. In this context, 100 percent of food-assistance-for-asset activities as well as the development of 60 nutrition-sensitive village development plans were screened for environmental and social risks before implementation. This was done through a standard screening of activity types, community consultations in collaboration with technical staff from the government, and following the minimum requirements laid out by WFP. No high-risk activities were identified in 2020 and all medium risk activities were mitigated through adequate measures. The tools will provide an opportunity for WFP to achieve 100 percent environmental risk screening and, as required, mitigation for projects planned in future. Additionally, WFP has hired the services of a rural engineer to support risk mitigation and ensure quality of community infrastructure works. WFP did not screen any direct transfer activities or services for environmental and social risks in 2020; however, this will be prioritized in 2021.

In 2021, WFP plans to support the Government in better understanding how food security and nutrition is affected by climate change impacts. Known as the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience, WFP will look to focus on climate change impacts on food security, livelihoods, nutrition, and migration.

Data Notes

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

- [1] Lao Statistics Bureau and World Bank, 2020, Poverty Profile in Lao PDR: Poverty Report for the Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey 2018-2019
- [2] World Bank, 2019, Lao People's Democratic Republic Poverty Assessment 2020: Catching Up and Falling Behind; and Lao Statistics Bureau, 2018, Lao Social Indicator Survey II - Survey Findings Report
- [3] Government of Lao PDR, 2020, Nationally Determined Contribution
- [4] Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 2020, Rapid Assessment: Impact of COVID-19 on Agriculture and Food Security in Lao PDR
- [5] Global Drought Observatory, 2020, Drought in mainland Southeast Asia – August 2020
- [6] World Bank, 2020, COVID-19 to Impact Lao PDR Growth, Debt in 2020: New World Bank Report

Strategic outcome 01

- [7] Enrolment, attendance and drop-out rate data is obtained from the latest Education Management Information System data for the school year September 2019 – June 2020.
- [8] Cerdan-Infantes et. al., 2016, Reducing Early Grade Dropout and Low Achievement in Lao PDR: Root Causes Research and Possible Interventions.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Some food assistance for assets beneficiaries were initially planned for assets connected to schools under this Strategic Outcome, but resources were reprioritized to provide food to already handed over schools, where the school feeding programmes relied on community contributions and cash-based transfers from the Government, to alleviate the communities' feeding burden under COVID-19.

Strategic outcome 02

- [9] World Bank, 2016, Nutrition in Lao PDR: Causes, Determinants, and Bottlenecks.

Strategic outcome 03

- [10] Government of Lao PDR, 2020, Nationally Determined Contribution

Progress towards gender equality

- [11] FAO, 2018, Lao PDR Country Gender Assessment of Agriculture and the Rural Sector in Lao PDR

Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [12] Human Rights Council, 2019, Visit to the Lao People's democratic Republic, Report of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights.
- [13] National Commission for the Advancement of Women, 2014, Lao Nation Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences.
- [14] Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment's Department for Disaster Management and Climate Change (DDMCC), WFP, 2016, Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience.

Environment

- [15] UNDRR & ADPC, 2019, Status Report of Disaster Risk Reduction in Lao PDR

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.



Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			16.5	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	10,757	10,371	21,128	0
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	102,500	123,796	226,296	0
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			9.4	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	102,500	123,796	226,296	0
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	10,757	10,371	21,128	0
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	32	34	33	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	31,254	6,657	37,911	0
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	14,929	14,931	29,860	



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	%			Dollar value of resources mobilized (by WFP) to increase government or national stakeholder access to financial resources to achieve the SDGs	US\$	691,672.41	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	3,720,012	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	96,472	99,703	103%
	female	95,874	97,905	102%
	total	192,346	197,608	103%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,252	6,880	131%
	female	5,122	6,775	132%
	total	10,374	13,655	132%
24-59 months	male	14,080	13,782	98%
	female	13,588	13,100	96%
	total	27,668	26,882	97%
5-11 years	male	60,185	57,929	96%
	female	57,905	55,696	96%
	total	118,090	113,625	96%
12-17 years	male	2,914	3,053	105%
	female	2,802	2,976	106%
	total	5,716	6,029	105%
18-59 years	male	12,709	17,133	135%
	female	15,039	18,373	122%
	total	27,748	35,506	128%
60+ years	male	1,332	926	70%
	female	1,418	985	69%
	total	2,750	1,911	69%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	192,346	197,608	103%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	18,479	29,860	161%
Nutrition Prevention	6,000	12,900	215%
School Meal	139,656	140,270	100%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	32,277	20,662	64%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	2,098	1,990	95%
Canned Fish	179	139	77%
Vegetable Oil	372	361	97%
Lentils	624	547	88%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
LNS	0	56	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	43	4	9%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	32	-
Canned Fish	0	0	0%
LNS	0	3	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	90	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	158	36	23%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	1,739,000	69,812	4%



Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Commodity Voucher	0	557,345	-
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	250,005	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : School children in remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2021. - Root Causes						
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide policy support, technical assistance and transfer of capacities to Government of Lao						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Capacity development conducted to enhance communities and public sector in overcoming acute and transitory food insecurity	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	14,399	10,080
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Capacity development conducted to enhance communities and public sector in overcoming acute and transitory food insecurity	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Individual capacity strengthening activities	unit	12	11
Activity 02: Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category N*: School feeding provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	1,239 1,240 2,479	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	2,207 946 3,153	2,207 946 3,153
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	5,149 5,360 10,509
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	10,702 11,138 21,840	12,437 12,945 25,382
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female Male Total	 0	25,216 26,245 51,461
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	56,185 58,478 114,663	54,750 56,985 111,735

A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,273	3,037
	A.5*: Quantity of non-food items distributed					
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	5,220	5,220
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	1,908	1,908
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)		School feeding (on-site)	non-food item	20,435	20,435
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.5.40: Number of water tanks delivered		School feeding (on-site)	Number	192	192
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.5.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided		School feeding (on-site)	item	132,350	145,418
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.6.25: Number of schools with revitalised school gardens		School feeding (on-site)	school	496	600
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.6.41: Number of physical and digital libraries established		School feeding (on-site)	unit	16	16
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.6.54: Number of school-established fish ponds		School feeding (on-site)	fish pond	107	41
A: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	A.6.MGD2.4.B: Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities		School feeding (on-site)	school	583	613
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					
N*: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	85	82.55
	N*.2*: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)					
N*: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	20	14
	N*.5*: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed					
N*: Food assistance to WFP targeted schools	N*.5.2: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		School feeding (on-site)	unit	487	431

Activity 03: Support a national process for the hand-over of school meals to communities

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,260 1,311 2,571	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	5,740 5,975 11,715	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	250,005	0

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Pre-Primary and Primary students; Laos; Cash, Food									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	87	≥98	≥98	93.84	96.05	98	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	87.5	≥98	≥98	91.49	93.95	98	
		Overall	87.2	≥98	≥98	92.67	95	98	
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	92.15	≥98	≥98	98.3	97.11	96.16	Secondary data
		Male	93.25	≥98	≥98	98.6	98.12	98.34	
		Overall	92.71	≥98	≥98	98.5	97.62	98.28	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Drop-out rate</i>	School feeding (on-site)	Female	5.45	≤5	≤5	4.1	5.37		Secondary data
		Male	5.75	≤5	≤5	4.9	4.83		
		Overall	5.6	≤5	≤5	4.5	5.1		

Strategic Outcome 02 : Stunting levels among children under 2 in provinces with high levels of malnutrition meet national targets by 2025					- Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance for evidence based policy dialogue						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Technical assistance to improve nutrition for targeted populations	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	150
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Technical assistance to improve nutrition for targeted populations	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	6	6
C: Technical assistance to improve nutrition for targeted populations	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	18	18
Activity 05: Stimulate access to local specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	2,479 2,521 5,000	5,988 6,259 12,247
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	1,000 1,000	653 653
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	43	60
Activity 06: Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered						
Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Technical assistance to improve nutrition among targeted populations	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	120	118			
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches								
E*: Social behaviour change communication awareness campaign	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	800	506			
E*: Social behaviour change communication awareness campaign	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	16,000	14,276			
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained								
F: Establish and strengthen access to local food farmers for communities	F.1.63: Number of Village facilitators trained		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,200	1,217			
F: Establish and strengthen access to local food farmers for communities	F.1.65: Number of PLW, mother with children under 2 who attended FNS session		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	16,000	12,743			
F: Establish and strengthen access to local food farmers for communities	F.1.69: Number of planned targeted villages		Individual capacity strengthening activities	village	60	58			

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Stimulate access to local specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Children 6-23 months; Laos; Food									
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of stunting	Female	30.7	≥70	≥40		25.57	25.1	Secondary data
		Male	30.7	≥70	≥40		28.9	27.2	
		Overall	30.7	≥70	≥40		27.23	26.2	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of stunting	Female	91.5	≥100	≥95	97	92	92	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	91.5	≥100	≥95	97	92	92	
		Overall	91.5	≥100	≥95	97	92	92	

Activity 06: Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
PLW; Laos; Capacity Strengthening									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of stunting	Overall	0		≥80	88			Secondary data





Output Results

Activity 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	8,000 8,000 16,000	5,607 5,608 11,215
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	3,499 3,501 7,000	10,142 10,520 20,662
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	0 0 0	9,323 9,322 18,645
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	8,748 8,752 17,500	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	General Distribution	Female Male Total	4,900 5,100 10,000	229 237 466
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	248	70
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,739,000	627,157
	A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers					
A: Food and cash assistance for assets creation	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		General Distribution	individual	3,000	2,718
A: Food and cash assistance for assets creation	A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	person	2,081	1,947
A: Food and cash assistance for assets creation	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	person	2,000	1,871
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Capacity strengthening to enable community resilience	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	162

	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)								
C: Capacity strengthening to enable community resilience	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit		5			5
C: Capacity strengthening to enable community resilience	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Individual capacity strengthening activities	training session		20			17
	D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure								
D: Food and cash assistance for assets creation	D.1.139: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads maintained		Food assistance for asset	Km		15			15
D: Food and cash assistance for assets creation	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed		Individual capacity strengthening activities	Number		50			50

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government Counterpart; Laos; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall			=6	=3	3	2	Secondary data
Households; Laos; Cash, Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Food assistance for asset	Overall			<10	4.06			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	Overall			≥70	≥70		98	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 04 : National and local governance institutions are strengthened to ensure improved service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach areas by 2025	- Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 08: Invest in national capacity for food and nutrition security governance

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Technical assistance and capacity development	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	240	213
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Technical assistance and capacity development	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	10	10

Activity 09: Enable communities to lead and own their food and nutrition security solutions

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Technical assistance provided	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	540	520
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Technical assistance provided	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	60	60

Activity 10: Enhance government capacity at all levels to prepare for and efficiently respond to natural disasters

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category K: Partnership supported



Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Technical assistance and support to partners	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Emergency preparedness activities	individual	300	250
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Technical assistance and support to partners	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	4	3
	K.1*: Number of partners supported					
K: Technical assistance and support to partners	K.1.1: Number of partners supported		Emergency preparedness activities	partner	3	3

Outcome Results

Activity 08: Invest in national capacity for food and nutrition security governance

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government Counterpart; Laos; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=3	=2	2			WFP programme monitoring

Activity 09: Enable communities to lead and own their food and nutrition security solutions

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government Counterpart; Laos; Capacity Strengthening									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=3	=2	2	1		Secondary data

Activity 10: Enhance government capacity at all levels to prepare for and efficiently respond to natural disasters

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Government Counterpart; Laos; Capacity Strengthening									



Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=3	=2	2	1	Secondary data
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Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Pre-primary and Primary students; Laos; Cash, Food	Act 02: Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	29	≥35	≥30	21	29
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Men and Women; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	36	≤33	≤33	15	17
			Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≤33	≤33	16	7
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	34	≥34	≥34	69	76
Pregnant & lactating women (PLW) and (men who are village facilitator); Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash	Act 06: Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools	Prevention of stunting	Decisions made by women	Overall	20	≤20	≤30	6	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	30	≤20	≤20	1	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50	≤60	≤50	93	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Men and Women; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	=100	=100	94	94
			Male	0	=100	=100	96	96
			Overall	0	=100	=100	95	95
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Men and women; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female	98	≥98	≥96	99	96
			Male	96	≥95	≥98	99	96
			Overall	97	≥97	≥97	99	96
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Men and Women; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female	90	≥95	≥94	90	94
			Male	90	≥95	≥94	90	94
			Overall	90	≥95	≥94	90	94
Pre-primary school and Primary students; Laos; Cash, Food	Act 02: Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	90	≥98	≥96	100	96
			Male	90	≥98	≥96	100	96
			Overall	90	≥98	≥96	100	96

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Men and Women; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Female	84	≥85	≥85	86	86
			Male	82	≥85	≥85	86	86
			Overall	83	≥85	≥85	86	86
Pregnant & Lactating women (PLW) and (men who are village facilitator); Laos; Capacity Strengthening	Act 06: Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools	Prevention of stunting	Female	84	≥85	≥85	85	85
			Male	82	≥85	≥84	85	84
			Overall	83	≥85	≥85	85	85
Pre- Primary and Primary students; Laos; Cash, Food	Act 02: Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	84	≥85	≥85	88	96
			Male	82	≥85	≥85	88	96
			Overall	83	≥85	≥85	88	96
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Men and Women; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food			Overall	75	=100	=100	100	100
Pre-primary and Primary students; Laos; Cash, Food			Overall	75	=100	=100	100	100

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Men and Women; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food	Act 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Pregnant & Lactating women; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash	Act 06: Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools	Prevention of stunting	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Individual and Institution; Laos; Capacity Strengthening	Act 04: Provide technical assistance for evidence based policy dialogue	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=100	=100		
Men and Women; Laos; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 07: Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0		=100	100	
PLW & Children under 5; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 05: Stimulate access to local specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months	Prevention of stunting	Overall	0	=100	=100		
Pregnant and Lactating women; Laos	Act 06: Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0	=100	=100		
Pre & Primary student; Laos; Capacity Strengthening	Act 01: Provide policy support, technical assistance and transfer of capacities to Government of Lao	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=100	=100		
Pre & primary student; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Cash	Act 03: Support a national process for the hand-over of school meals to communities	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=100	=100		
Pre & primary student; Laos; Capacity Strengthening, Food	Act 02: Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	0	=100	=100		

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Children eating school lunch in Donethip Village, Luang Namtha Province.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/lao-peoples-democratic-republic>

Financial Section

Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	School children in remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2021.
SO 2	Stunting levels among children under 2 in provinces with high levels of malnutrition meet national targets by 2025
SO 3	Vulnerable households in climate sensitive districts are more resilient to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses
SO 4	National and local governance institutions are strengthened to ensure improved service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach areas by 2025
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities
CSB1	Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools
CSI1	Invest in national capacity for food and nutrition security governance
CSI1	Provide policy support, technical assistance and transfer of capacities to Government of Lao
CSI1	Provide technical assistance for evidence based policy dialogue
CSI2	Enable communities to lead and own their food and nutrition security solutions
CSI3	Enhance government capacity at all levels to prepare for and efficiently respond to natural disasters
NPA1	Stimulate access to local specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months
SMP1	Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme
SMP2	Support a national process for the hand-over of school meals to communities

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	School children in remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2021.	Provide policy support, technical assistance and transfer of capacities to Government of Lao	969,786	422,143	732,353	294,725
		Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme	7,843,099	6,697,381	9,161,183	5,436,299
		Support a national process for the hand-over of school meals to communities	1,092,608	1,068,493	2,046,380	174,954
		Non Activity Specific			0	
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	266,853	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			9,905,493	8,188,017	12,206,770	5,905,977
2	Stunting levels among children under 2 in provinces with high levels of malnutrition meet national targets by 2025	Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools	1,254,668	1,179,424	4,447,543	943,833
		Provide technical assistance for evidence based policy dialogue	298,375	182,875	163,821	34,362
		Stimulate access to local specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months	562,633	287,195	203,670	102,347
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,115,676	1,649,494	4,815,034	1,080,542

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Vulnerable households in climate sensitive districts are more resilient to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses	Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	3,211,410	801,931	2,568,314	1,371,980
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			3,211,410	801,931	2,568,314	1,371,980
5	National and local governance institutions are strengthened to ensure improved service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach areas by 2025	Invest in national capacity for food and nutrition security governance	125,290	120,431	29,050	2,919
		Enable communities to lead and own their food and nutrition security solutions	823,631	406,816	960,600	279,937
		Enhance government capacity at all levels to prepare for and efficiently respond to natural disasters	67,400	67,400	56,240	19,855
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,016,322	594,647	1,045,890	302,710
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	23,212,984	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	23,212,984	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,248,900	11,234,089	43,848,991	8,661,209
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,829,420	1,037,359	2,163,269	1,148,805
Total Direct Costs			18,078,320	12,271,448	46,012,260	9,810,015
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,175,091	797,644	2,171,036	2,171,036

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			19,253,411	13,069,092	48,183,296	11,981,051



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

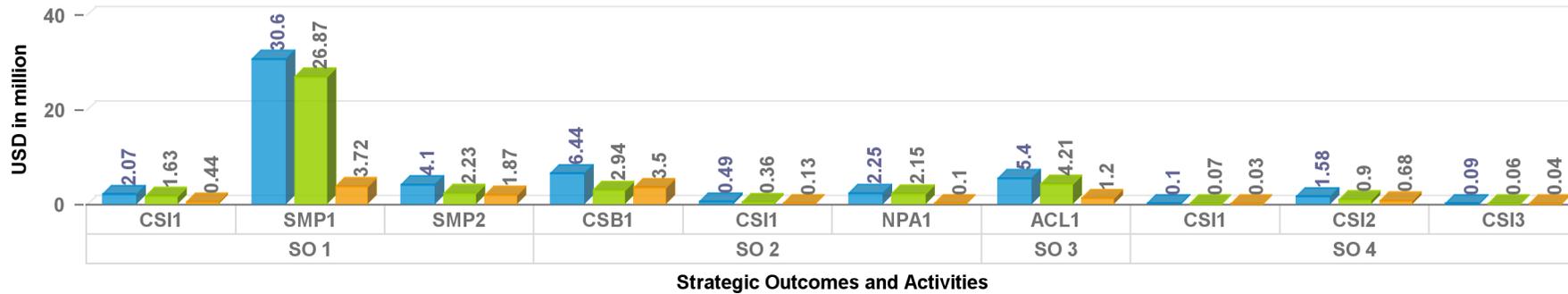
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	School children in remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2021.
SO 2	Stunting levels among children under 2 in provinces with high levels of malnutrition meet national targets by 2025
SO 3	Vulnerable households in climate sensitive districts are more resilient to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses
SO 4	National and local governance institutions are strengthened to ensure improved service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach areas by 2025
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities
CSB1	Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools
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CSI1	Provide policy support, technical assistance and transfer of capacities to Government of Lao
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NPA1	Stimulate access to local specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months
SMP1	Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme
SMP2	Support a national process for the hand-over of school meals to communities

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	School children in remote rural areas have sustainable access to food by 2021.	Provide policy support, technical assistance and transfer of capacities to Government of Lao	2,998,344	2,070,518	0	2,070,518	1,632,890	437,628
		Accelerate the implementation of the Government of Lao's plan of action of the school meals programme	32,598,421	30,596,050	0	30,596,050	26,871,165	3,724,885
		Support a national process for the hand-over of school meals to communities	3,779,823	4,101,701	0	4,101,701	2,230,275	1,871,426
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	266,853	0	266,853	0	266,853
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			39,376,588	37,035,122	0	37,035,122	30,734,330	6,300,793

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Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Stunting levels among children under 2 in provinces with high levels of malnutrition meet national targets by 2025	Develop a social behavior change communication and establish farmer nutrition schools	4,841,665	6,440,731	0	6,440,731	2,937,021	3,503,710
		Provide technical assistance for evidence based policy dialogue	1,618,862	487,686	0	487,686	358,227	129,459
		Stimulate access to local specialized nutritious food for children aged 6-23 months	3,825,905	2,249,680	0	2,249,680	2,148,358	101,323
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			10,286,431	9,178,097	0	9,178,097	5,443,606	3,734,491
4	Vulnerable households in climate sensitive districts are more resilient to seasonal and long-term shocks and stresses	Build community resilience through the creation of productive assets and sustainable livelihood opportunities	7,620,698	4,730,400	673,558	5,403,958	4,207,624	1,196,334
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			7,620,698	4,730,400	673,558	5,403,958	4,207,624	1,196,334

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Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	National and local governance institutions are strengthened to ensure improved service delivery, especially in hard-to-reach areas by 2025	Invest in national capacity for food and nutrition security governance	1,128,497	96,711	0	96,711	70,580	26,131
		Enable communities to lead and own their food and nutrition security solutions	2,432,105	1,581,255	0	1,581,255	900,592	680,663
		Enhance government capacity at all levels to prepare for and efficiently respond to natural disasters	433,199	94,823	0	94,823	58,437	36,386
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,993,801	1,772,789	0	1,772,789	1,029,609	743,180
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	23,212,984	0	23,212,984	0	23,212,984
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	23,212,984	0	23,212,984	0	23,212,984
Total Direct Operational Cost			61,277,518	75,929,392	673,558	76,602,950	41,415,168	35,187,782
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,062,183	5,382,479	63,921	5,446,399	4,431,936	1,014,463
Total Direct Costs			67,339,701	81,311,870	737,479	82,049,349	45,847,104	36,202,245
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,455,194	4,481,663		4,481,663	4,481,663	0

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Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2017-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			71,794,896	85,793,533	737,479	86,531,012	50,328,767	36,202,245



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures