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# Lao People's Democratic Republic

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2026

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# Overview

WFP's Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026 aims to strengthen government and community capacity to manage food and nutrition security programmes by 2030, to support the country's journey to graduate from the rank of least developed countries. WFP delivered results under four Strategic Outcomes: food security, nutrition, resilience, and emergency responses.

Multiple challenges required adaptation under the CSP. In the first quarter of 2022, COVID-19 cases began rising rapidly in Lao PDR. The global food crisis triggered by the conflict in Ukraine, combined with COVID-related restrictions, inflation, and fuel shortages, constrained WFP's operations and put pressure on people's livelihoods. Nevertheless, generous contributions from partners kept WFP's 2022 budget well-funded. This enabled WFP to timely adjust its operations and make up for substantial lost ground at the time the country reopened.

By the end of 2022, WFP was able to implement 86 percent of planned activities through its extensive presence across the country and close partnerships with the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with some key achievements as follows:

- After handing over school feeding programmes in over 1,400 schools to the National School Meals Programme under the previous CSP, WFP expanded school feeding to another 707 schools across 17 districts in 2022. These schools are among the high priorities of the Government for the advancement of access to education.
- At the request of the Government, WFP stepped up to provide supplemental food commodities to the national school feeding programme, amid multiple challenges faced by the communities committed to school feeding.
- WFP's technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Sports also contributed to the Government issuing a Prime Minister's Decree, which integrated school feeding into its national budget lines.
- The Agriculture for Nutrition project made improvements in the nutrition status of populations vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, including women of reproductive age and children under 5, through livelihood support and enhanced dietary diversity. This successful nutrition-sensitive agriculture model led to obtaining another seven-year grant for the Government, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and WFP, to expand the project in six vulnerable provinces in 2023.
- WFP strengthened government and community capacities in climate and disaster risk management and climate-smart agriculture. This was done by establishing over 115 community assets through food assistance for assets activities, increasing their resilience to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.
- WFP and partners continued to support the provision of daily meals for returning migrant labourers at state quarantine centres across the country until their closure in mid-2022.

These achievements required close cooperation with the Government, donors and development partners and were only made possible thanks to generous contributions from partners. WFP's solid partnerships with the Government's line ministries were demonstrated by their affirmation of the new CSP and collaboration in national food security and nutrition programmes. Despite a restricted space for national civil society, WFP was also able to engage local NGOs as cooperating partners through a "whole-of-society" approach. Partnerships with international NGOs further contributed to coordination, advocacy, and knowledge-sharing. WFP diversified its donor base by partnering with international financial institutions and emerging contributors. In response to the global food crisis affecting Lao PDR, WFP managed to revise its needs-based budget to expand its operational coverage.

WFP continued to prioritize protection and accountability to affected populations and contributed to gender equality and the environment. WFP initiated focus group discussions with programme participants to make operational adjustments, ensure safety, and respect the dignity and integrity of the people it served. To manage the potential harm WFP's operation may cause to the environment, WFP integrated its environmental and social sustainability framework into the cooperating partnership agreements and provided relevant training to partners and activity participants.

# 289,666

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



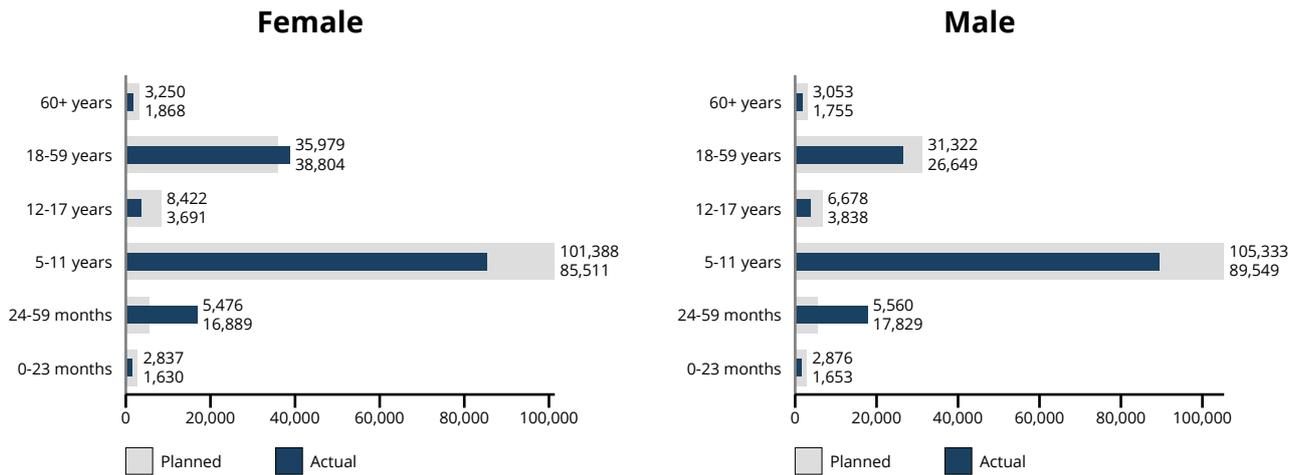
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,242 (50% Female, 50% Male)

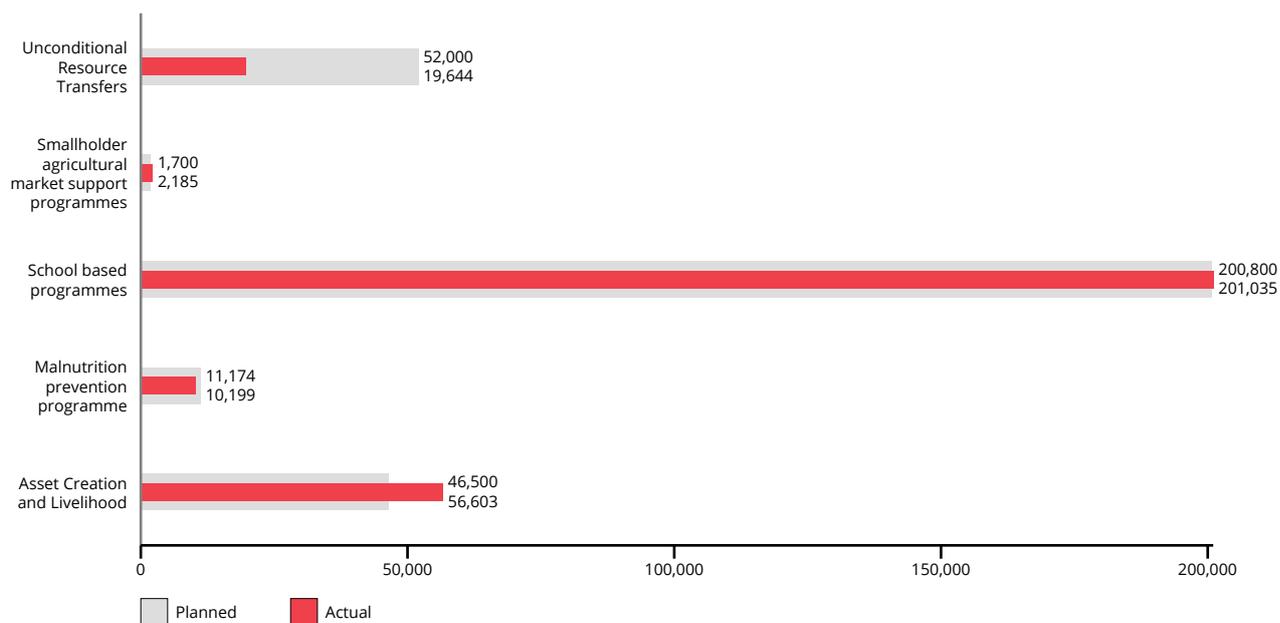
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



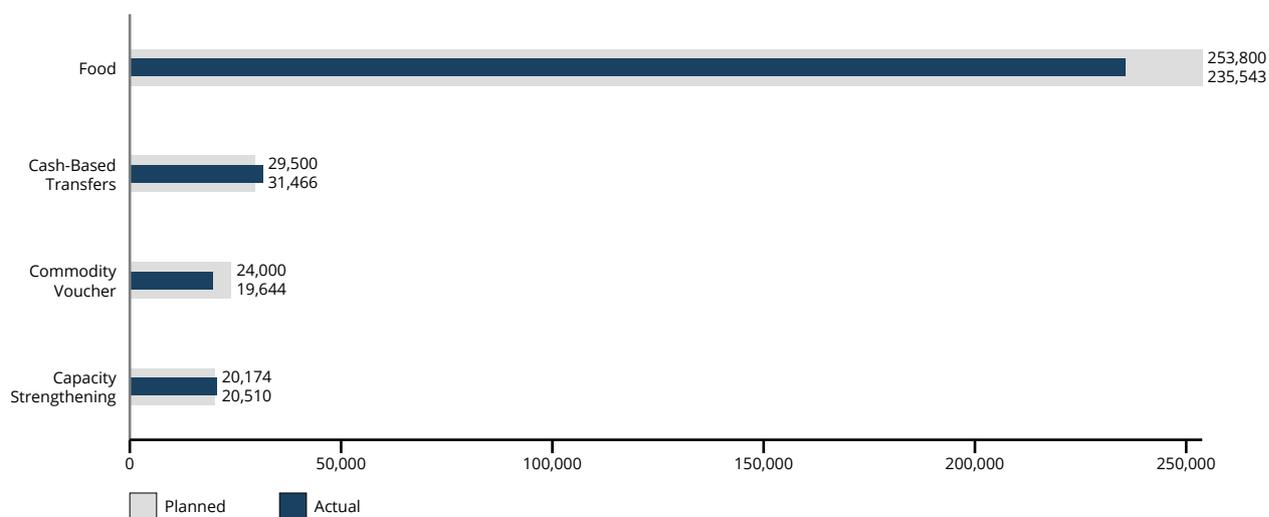
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



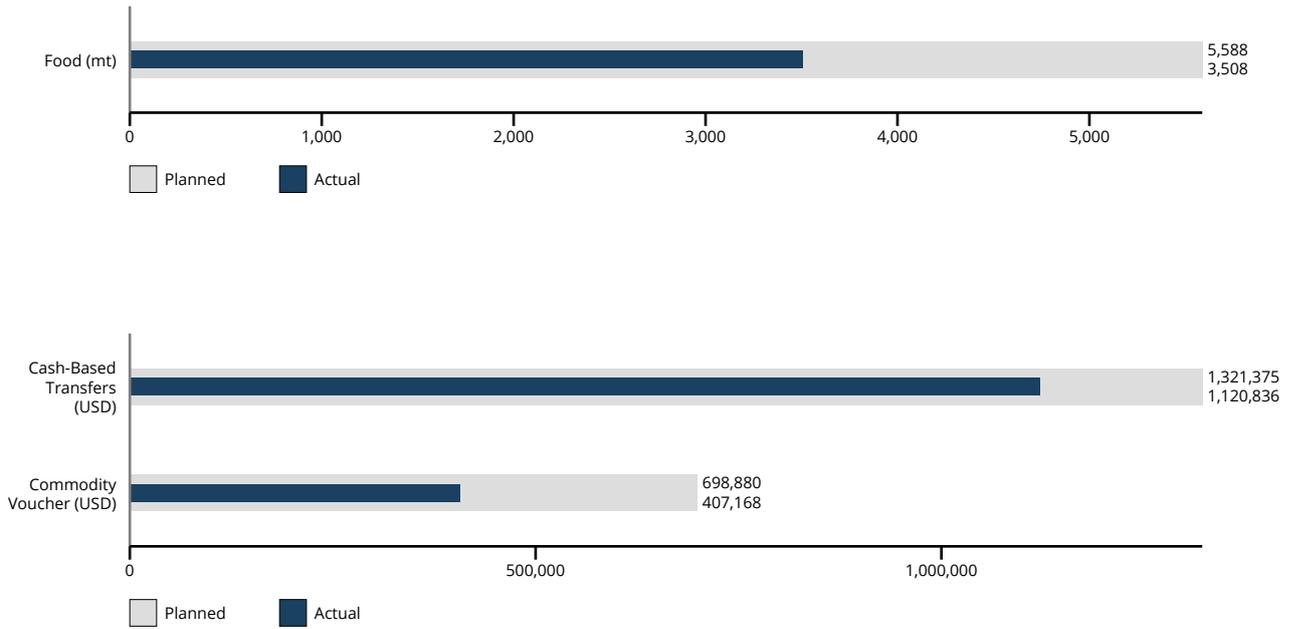
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



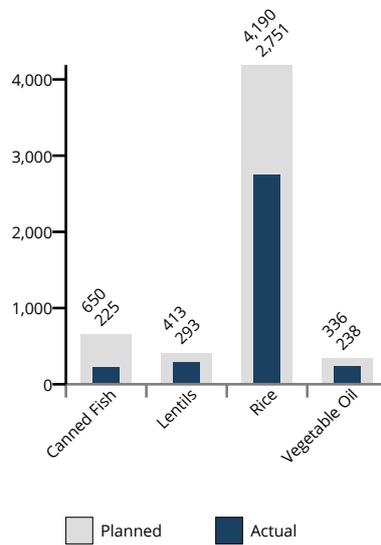
## Beneficiaries by Modality



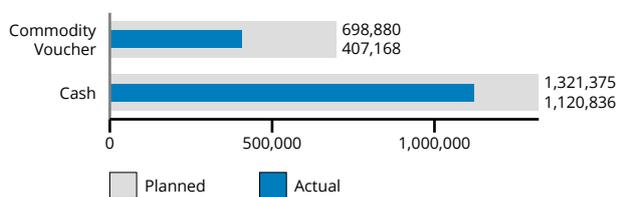
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Despite positive development trends, Lao PDR continued to experience hunger challenges in 2022, marked by concerning household food consumption levels and high rates of malnutrition among children under 5 and women of reproductive age. Food security and nutrition are at further risk due to the cumulative effects of the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 restrictions and macroeconomic instability. Extreme weather events also adversely impacted the

country in 2022.

In late February 2022, the number of locally transmitted COVID-19 cases surged and lasted until the second quarter. The country's young population and relatively high vaccination rates successfully reduced the burden of hospitalizations, and cases stabilized after June. However, the socioeconomic consequences of the pandemic restrictions remain profound. Although the country fully reopened in May 2022, the economic stability has yet to return to pre-COVID levels. This situation was compounded by the conflict in Ukraine, which engendered the global food crisis, driving local prices to record-high levels. By December, year-on-year food inflation reached a staggering 39 percent.[1] In addition, the depreciation of Lao kip led to a domestic fuel crisis in May, with gas stations struggling to meet the demand across the country. The devastating impacts were evident in WFP's survey: 15 percent of households were food-insecure, and a quarter of households reported a reduction in their income by more than 50 percent.[2] In addition, the decrease in income sources is associated with the use of both high food-based and livelihood-based coping strategies. Increased care responsibilities and reduced access to reproductive health services further impacted women and girls.

Furthermore, tropical storm Mulan swept over southern Lao PDR in early August. Later that month, the flooding caused by another tropical storm Ma-om destroyed houses, gardens, bridges, and roads in the north, affecting 11,000 people. In the south, tropical storm Noru swept across four provinces in September, with four districts in Attapeu Province reported being severely hit by flash flooding, affecting at least 21,000 men and women.[3]

Despite these challenges, the Government continued to operate the state quarantine facilities for returning migrant workers with the support of WFP until May and introduced several measures to improve community food security. With complementary food support and technical assistance from WFP, the Ministry of Education and Sports sustained the National School Meals Programme to provide hot lunches to rural schoolchildren. WFP also provided warehousing support to the provincial authorities in Oudomxay following the August flooding and a landslide event. This enabled the provincial authorities to distribute relief items and manage private sector donations throughout the response.

In 2022, the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and the global food crisis brought significant operational challenges during the first year of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026. In response, WFP made timely adjustments and tailored its assistance in evolving situations. This included a budget revision in June, which allowed WFP to 1) expand its emergency response operations, 2) scale up support to the Government and affected populations, and 3) serve an additional 132,000 children across eight provinces through the complementary school feeding.

The interrupted school days in the first half of the year, due to COVID-19 measures, led to irregular closures of the 2021-2022 academic year in primary schools.[4] As a result, schools that WFP supported under Strategic Outcome 1 had remaining food in stock before the summer break. To avoid food damage, WFP distributed rice as take-home rations, to assist students' families during lean season months, and kept the remaining food commodities for the next school year.

Under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of governments at all levels and communities for resilience against shocks and improved nutrition. However, rising fuel prices increased WFP's operational costs. When the nationwide fuel shortage began in May, WFP struggled to find gasoline to support field monitoring, training, and coordination meetings. With the continued depreciation of Lao kip and food price hikes, WFP increased the value of cash-based transfers. This was to meet the needs of the project participants of food assistance for assets activities and Farmer Nutrition Schools, where most of the latter were pregnant, lactating and/or caregivers of children under 5. WFP also aimed to decrease the workload of women through asset-building activities, such as school gardening and community water system rehabilitation.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP supported the Government in providing food to returning migrant labourers through community vouchers at quarantine centres. Following the closure of these centres in May, WFP plans to utilize the remaining resources for resilience and nutrition activities in 2023.

Although the country re-opened and the number of COVID-19 cases started to decrease, the impacts of the pandemic continued to squeeze the Government's fiscal space and pressure people's livelihoods. By combining the efforts under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4, WFP intensified resource mobilization to complement the Government's National School Meals Programme. As a result, WFP managed to add schoolchildren's lunches with additional rice, lentils, oil, and canned fish in response to the ongoing food crisis.

## Risk Management

In 2022, most of the risks anticipated in the CSP remained active, including natural disasters, particularly floods and consecutive storms in the rainy season. Insufficient national budget allocations and limited institutional capacity pose

risks to the effectiveness and sustainability of WFP's interventions. In addition, the global food crisis introduced new risk factors in the financial context. As WFP engaged with the Ministry of Education and Sports for project implementation, fiduciary risks remained as government departments fully relied on advance payments from WFP to implement activities. To mitigate these risks, WFP continued to closely work with the Government and partners to mobilize resources.

After handing over school feeding programmes, WFP remained active in strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of government counterparts at all levels. This includes legislative and policy support, as well as budgetary support for field monitoring, for the sustainability of national ownership. In the aftermath of COVID-19 and the ongoing global food crisis, WFP undertook a budget revision to strengthen its resource base to adapt to these risks. Operating in the context where local NGOs face restrictions and capacity deficiencies, WFP also faces risks of limited cooperating partner capacities that hamper the effective and timely implementation of activities. In response, WFP took rigorous controls through its cooperating partner committee to identify and resolve issues in advance to accommodate the unique operational needs of the government partners.

# Partnerships

In 2022, WFP focused on scaling down direct implementation and providing technical assistance to the Government. WFP strengthened capacities crucial to the delivery and sustainability of national programmes. This entailed training government staff, supplying technical equipment and strategic positioning for fundraising, particularly with the private sector.

In a limited space for civil society, WFP engaged with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for the sustainability of programme ownership. Partnerships with international NGOs advanced policy advocacy and knowledge-sharing on good practices, to widen the space for civil society in Lao PDR.

WFP diversified relationships with emerging donors, international financial institutions (IFIs), and the private sector. WFP continued to advocate for flexible funding. The global food crisis and Lao PDR's fiscal difficulties led to partners' increased willingness to provide additional funding. Working with new donors required close follow-up and timely provision of information. This enabled WFP to refine its value proposition and streamline its negotiation processes. WFP kept expanding relations with new and emerging donors such as China and the Republic of Korea.

WFP has recently established partnerships with Humanity and Inclusion (HI) and Disability Mainstreaming Advisory Service Center (DMAS), a local disability service provider and organization for persons with disabilities, to improve disability inclusion practices across the organization.

## Host Government Partners

For the launch of the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP signed a Letter of Understanding with the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) as the main coordinator for ODA (official development assistance) funding into Lao PDR. In addition, WFP continued to work with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for coordination within the Government at all levels and externally with development partners.

As a long-standing partner of WFP, the Ministry of Education and Sports continued to focus on expanding a sustainable national school feeding programme. For technical- and operational cooperation, WFP maintained partnerships with the ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Labour and Social Welfare, Health, as well as Natural Resources and Environment. In addition, WFP supported the Government to conduct annual planning and review meetings among key line ministries coordinated by the MPI. WFP continued to engage with semi-government mass organizations in community consultation and mobilization, such as the Lao Women's Union and the Lao Front for National Development, with an aim to effect systematic and lasting change at the community level.

## Cooperating Partners

Partnerships with local and international NGOs continued to play an important role in implementing WFP's CSP, with a vision to expand engagement with civil society in Lao PDR. While cooperation with civil society organizations focuses on capacity strengthening and localization of project ownership, partnerships with international NGOs bring the benefits of knowledge exchange and complementarity. In its selection of cooperating partners, WFP began utilizing the UN Partner Portal, while advocating with prospective partners to join the platform.

For school feeding, WFP worked with Catholic Relief Services, Big Brother Mouse and World Education, Inc. WFP also partnered with Comité de Coopération avec le Laos to improve capacities in nutrition through the implementation of social and behaviour change communication activities in northern Lao PDR. WFP also engaged with Helen Keller International to conduct research to better understand the snack food environment for primary schoolchildren in Lao PDR. The Lao Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and World Vision International (WVI) continued to be WFP's partners for emergency food assistance at government quarantine facilities until May. In addition, WFP partnered with WVI for food assistance for assets activities to build communities' resilience against shocks as well as the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center on multi-hazard impact-based forecasting. WFP also partnered with HI and the DMAS to initiate the operationalization of disability inclusion.

## United Nations and International Financial Institutions

WFP maintained the partnership with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to jointly support the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) under the Agriculture for Nutrition project. A new joint project with UNICEF focused on the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition and created synergies. WFP also contributed to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework through policy discussions with the Government and partook in UN advocacy efforts for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and nutrition-sensitive programming. The strengthened relationship between WFP and the ADB led to the signing of their first project agreement in Lao PDR. Also, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) established a partnership to enhance the

capacities of the Government and communities to effectively prepare for, manage, and mitigate disaster risks through forecast-based anticipatory action and cash-based transfers.

WFP's strategic partnerships with IFIs have proven to be a success this year, with the first project agreement signed with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in 2023 and continued support from the World Bank in coordinating funding for the Agriculture for Nutrition project. Engaging with IFIs helped improve targeting for nutrition interventions by avoiding duplicating efforts.

### **Private Sector Partners**

In 2022, WFP secured flexible funding from private sector organizations, through WFP global offices in donor countries. These allowed WFP to close funding gaps and implement project activities. WFP enhanced private sector engagement for nutrition through the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network, to implement the workforce nutrition programme in collaboration with the Association of Lao Garment Industry. WFP's efforts to link private sector organizations with financing national programmes yielded achievement, with Nam Theun 2, a local Hydropower company, agreeing to provide complementary funding to school feeding programmes in central Lao PDR.

WFP would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions to WFP's Country Strategic Plan in Lao PDR.[1]

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP completed the first year of its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026 with 49 percent of the USD 86 million needs-based plan funded with direct contributions from donors, multilateral fund allocations, and support from the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee. In mid-2022, WFP revised its country portfolio budget in response to the increased need for assistance from the Government and affected communities in the aftermath of the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and the global food crisis. This first budget revision was approved in June 2022, with a budget expansion for Strategic Outcomes 1 and 4, with a total increased amount of USD 7 million.

WFP had its programme needs well-resourced for 2022 with most contributions earmarked to each Strategic Outcome. Strategic Outcome 1 (school feeding) was overall 198 percent funded against the needs-based plan for 2022. Excluding multi-year contributions that WFP plans to implement from 2023 to 2025, Strategic Outcome 1 was 117 percent funded. While Strategic Outcome 2 (nutrition) was equally well-funded, 120 percent against the annual needs-based plan, Strategic Outcomes 3 (resilience) and 4 (emergency) were 85 percent and 59 percent funded against the needs-based plan, respectively.

Despite the lasting impacts of COVID-19 and fuel shortage in Lao PDR during the first half of the year, WFP managed to spend 46 percent of its available resource under Strategic Outcome 1.[1] Strategic Outcome 2 demonstrated 71 percent expenditure rate of its available resource, and Strategic Outcomes 3: 69 percent and 4: 67 percent.[2] Overall, WFP spent 94 percent of the budget against its annual implementation plan in 2022.

The global food crisis galvanized donors' willingness to support WFP's food and nutrition security programmes. Leveraging its long-standing partnerships with China's private sector, WFP successfully built relationships with the Government of China, which resulted in the first contribution to WFP in over a decade to support school feeding programmes in Lao PDR. WFP also signed a funding agreement with the Government of Ireland and entered the final stage of clinching an agreement with the Government of Luxembourg. Partnerships with non-governmental organizations also strengthened WFP's position for resource mobilization with government partners. For example, the cooperating partnership with SNV Netherlands Development Organisation for a nutrition project strengthened a funding proposal to the European Union and the Government of Lao PDR, which helped make a case for single-source selection by the Asian Development Bank. The project is planned to start in 2023.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	15,562,039	11,466,483	26,196,804	12,515,333
SO01: School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	12,253,141	9,184,219	24,230,813	11,199,436
Activity 01: 1. Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the national school meals programme and to facilitate a sustainable handover of the programme to the Government.	12,253,141	9,184,219	23,988,061	11,199,436
Non-activity specific	0	0	242,752	0
SO04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao PDR are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters.	3,308,897	2,282,264	1,965,990	1,315,896
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected people.	3,308,897	2,282,264	1,762,879	1,315,896
Non-activity specific	0	0	203,111	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	2,951,280	2,905,980	3,529,222	2,514,862

SO02: Vulnerable people at risk of any form of malnutrition, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-age children, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026.	2,951,280	2,905,980	3,529,222	2,514,862
Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services for targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.	2,951,280	2,905,980	3,529,222	2,514,862
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	2,840,722	2,481,348	2,421,118	1,677,132
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO03: Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacity to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026.	2,840,722	2,481,348	2,421,118	1,677,132
Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.	2,840,722	2,481,348	2,421,118	1,677,132
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	6,330,736	0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 21,354,042	 16,853,812	 32,147,145	 16,707,328
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,793,229	 1,823,943	 3,005,956	 1,466,792
Total Direct Costs	 23,147,272	 18,677,756	 35,153,102	 18,174,120
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,504,572	 1,214,054	 596,335	 596,335
Grand Total	 24,651,844	 19,891,810	 42,080,174	 18,770,456

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026



**33,045 girls and 31,111 boys** received nutritious school lunches from WFP and partners



**1,423 schools** benefited from the National School Meals Programme strengthened through WFP assistance



**6,458 government staff** received training from WFP in support of school feeding programmes across the country



**707 schools** supported by WFP launched their **school feeding programmes** that integrate literacy promotion, WASH and agriculture support activities

### Strategic Outcome 1

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP continued to invest in the sustainability and coverage of the National School Meals Programme (NSMP) to improve food security, nutrition, and learning results for schoolchildren, as part of the national social protection system. Despite the devastating socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and the global food crisis, WFP worked with the Ministry of Education and Sports to strengthen and maintain the funding stream to the national programme, while creating structures and systems within the Government and communities to ensure the sustainability of the programme.

In 2022, WFP delivered the results towards Strategic Outcome 1 through the provision of direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the NSMP towards full national ownership. Focus areas of technical assistance included legislation, financing, monitoring, income generation, as well as food availability and diversity. WFP's direct support led to the launch of school feeding programmes for over 700 schools. WFP also mobilized complementary resources to sustain the programme in the midst of the socioeconomic challenges.

As the largest component of WFP's portfolio, Strategic Outcome 1 continued to remain well funded by a diverse pool of contributions in 2022. The home-grown school feeding concept attracted new partners, which contributed to strengthening WFP's position, from an implementer to a technical enabler for the Government. Multi-year earmarked contributions provided substantial and stable funding to WFP's school feeding operation, allowing for its expansion. Contributions from private sector donors enabled WFP to tailor its assistance to the needs of the Government and communities. In addition, WFP's complementary support to the NSMP benefited from in-kind contributions from long-standing partners and cash earmarked for food assistance from emerging donors.

### Outputs

In 2022, through direct implementation, technical assistance, and complementary food provision, WFP supported school lunches in 2,130 schools, reaching nearly 200,000 schoolchildren.[1] Covering both new areas through direct implementation and handed-over programmes with supplemental support, WFP reached more than double the number of schools and students compared to those of 2021. WFP also distributed non-food construction materials to schools for kitchens, storerooms, gardens, and water connections, with a total value of USD 415,759.

WFP continued to strengthen national coordination mechanisms with the NSMP and the School Meals Technical Workshop Group, a multisectoral consultative organ of the Government. In particular, the Ministry of Education and Sports benefited from an embedded project management expert from WFP sitting in its Inclusive Education Promotion

Centre that manages the NSMP. WFP strengthened the institutional capacities, such as provincial and district education officials, multisectoral school feeding project management committees at all levels, as well as school principals and teachers, reaching 3,798 men and 2,660 women. In addition, WFP assisted the Government to roll out nutrition education materials to schools under the NSMP. WFP also made progress in developing a long-term transition strategy for the national programme.

Due to operational challenges, including COVID-19 restrictions and the fuel shortage, WFP postponed some activities to 2023, such as social and behaviour change communication campaigns for nutrition and health and training for school gardening.

### **Outcomes**

Since handing over school feeding programmes for the Government's national ownership, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of government partners through advocating for and providing technical contributions to national policies on school feeding, as well as supporting the implementation. This resulted in issuing the Prime Minister's Decree that integrated NSMP into the Government's overall national budget lines and raised the minimum allocation standard for the programme. WFP also facilitated complementary funding through South-South Cooperation with the Government of China for the NSMP. In addition, WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Sports and its partners in mobilizing USD 748,719 for the NSMP, which includes the Government's budget allocation and contributions from communities. As schools resumed and restrictions were lifted, WFP's assistance under this Strategic Outcome contributed to increased enrolment and attendance rates in comparison with the data at the beginning of 2022.

### **Partnerships**

As WFP's cooperating partner, the Ministry of Education and Sports plays an instrumental role in implementing school feeding in three central provinces, which WFP is preparing for a transition to the NSMP after 2025. The Ministry is also WFP's principal government counterpart to strengthen the national programme. In addition, WFP worked with the Ministry to develop strategies and policies on food fortification, as well as improve environmental health and access to water at schools. At the sub-national level, WFP also worked closely with the provincial and district agricultural offices to support school and community gardens for education and food diversity purposes.

WFP's partnership with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) continued to support schools in two provinces in the central-south with nutritious lunches and water, sanitation, and hygiene activities as well as literacy promotion, which particularly benefit children of non-Lao-Tai ethnic groups. Also, CRS remained as WFP's strategic and learning partner to support school feeding in Lao PDR. In Khammouane Province, WFP successfully established a partnership between a local hydropower company and the NSMP, which will channel funding from this private organization to the Government to implement the national programme.

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

In 2022, when introducing school feeding to areas that had never implemented the programmes or consumed lentils or fortified rice as part of their daily meals, WFP conducted an acceptability study and tailored the training for school cooks to promote nutritious foods to local communities. Despite limited knowledge of fortified food, the study results showed that a high percentage of respondents had a positive attitude towards fortified rice, with many understanding the health benefits. Lentils, however, are not commonly consumed in Laos, despite being an excellent source of protein and micronutrients. As a result, WFP provided recipes and introduced different cooking methods. Feedback on these dedicated cooking methods will become available to WFP in 2023.

### **Gender and Age Marker**

WFP has fully integrated gender and age as evidenced by a GAM score of 4. The activities collected data, provided analysis, and targeted primary school-age children by gender and ethnicity and continued to integrate disability. For instance, WFP is conducting a regional study on disability inclusion in school feeding and has disability information of students, collected as part of the Government's digital monitoring system for the NSMP. It provided analysis and targeted action toward women-headed households and households with persons with disabilities.

## Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable people at risk of any form of malnutrition, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-age children, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026.



**9,371 women** participated in Farmer Nutrition Schools and received a cash grant of **USD 120** to implement their household nutrition plans



**17,905 people** received nutrition-sensitive agriculture, health, and nutrition messages through Social and Behaviour Change Communication interventions



**2,416 government staff, development partners, and private sector personnel** received technical assistance and training from WFP



**68 women** employed by the garment industry received nutrition training as part of the SUN Business Network Workforce Nutrition Programme

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided technical assistance and direct implementation to improve the nutrition status of the people it served. WFP addressed the direct and indirect causes of malnutrition through nutrition-sensitive programming, including nutrition-sensitive agriculture, social and behaviour change communication strategies, nutrition education, and the introduction of fortified rice in schools. WFP also supported the institutional capacity strengthening of partners including the Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) and private sector actors, particularly rice millers and garment companies. WFP remained the convener of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Network in Lao PDR.

WFP provided nutrition support services to communities and evidence-based advice to the Government and stakeholders, including the private sector. For groups vulnerable to food insecurity, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-age children, WFP offered an integrated package of nutrition support. This includes garden and livestock cash grants, nutrition and health training and education to improve the diversity of diets and promote positive nutrition behaviours. WFP also directed its efforts to research initiatives and worked towards a sustainable solution for blending fortified rice, in synergy with its work under Strategic Outcome 1.

Thanks to multi-year contributions, Strategic Outcome 2 remained fully funded in 2022, allowing WFP to deliver results as planned, particularly after the Government relaxed internal travel restrictions in mid-2022. To 1) address malnutrition with preventative interventions and 2) reduce the prevalence and consequences of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, WFP commenced a partnership with UNICEF to support the Ministry of Health to adopt the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) model. WFP provided education on the prevention of acute malnutrition, as well as training to district health workers and caregivers of children under 5 to screen children for wasting, and facilitated an adequate referral pathway for treatment. This targeted districts that WFP had previously supported, to sustain nutrition improvements among groups vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity, including pregnant and lactating women and children under 5. In addition, WFP leveraged funding from the private sector to generate evidence to inform policymaking and programming in areas such as rice fortification.

### Outputs

In 2022, WFP reached 550 villages with nutrition-sensitive projects and provided nutrition expertise to government ministries and the SUN Business Network. WFP trained 2,416 government officials to support implementing the National Plan of Action for Nutrition, slightly short of the target due to the delayed implementation of the IMAM project. In enhancing national food security and nutrition systems, WFP exceeded its target by supporting the development and review of seven knowledge products, such as technical guidance on rice fortification, village nutrition plan development guidelines, and beneficiary-driven initiatives focused on community mobilization and food processing.

In addition, WFP facilitated six initiatives instrumental in strengthening nutrition stakeholder capacities, which included the Workforce Nutrition Programme for female garment workers, joint research on the acceptability of fortified rice,

and a rice landscape analysis. WFP also identified ten partner organizations within Government, the private sector, civil society, and the UN to provide tailored support to advance the shared nutrition agenda and objectives for Lao PDR. Due to complexities with the disbursement of donor funds, the delayed launch of the IMAM project primarily accounted for the underachievement in WFP's communication efforts to change harmful social behaviours through activity supporters, including district health workers.

### **Outcomes**

WFP maintained its adviser role in the Government's Food Fortification Technical Working Group to advocate for fortified rice and strengthen the regulatory environment. Meanwhile, WFP continued to strengthen the Government's capacity to implement its 9<sup>th</sup> National Socio-Economic Development Plan by participating in joint UN advocacy and assisting in developing a national action plan aligned with the global agenda and outcomes of the Food Systems Summit 2021. WFP also provided financial and technical support to the National Nutrition Committee to organize its annual meeting and the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual National Nutrition Forum.

As part of WFP's Agriculture for Nutrition (AFN) project, 89 percent of women aged 15-49 years surveyed in the project areas consumed at least 5 out of the 10 food groups over a 24-hour period prior to the survey, 9 percentage points higher than the MDD-W baseline scores in 2021, which could be attributed to project interventions that promote the production and consumption of a diverse and nutritious diet.[1]

WFP planned to procure 200 mt of locally blended fortified rice in support of school feeding programmes. However, despite a series of consultations with the private sector and Government, a suitable rice miller with the technical capacity to sustainably support the blending operation and procurement of fortified rice kernels could not be secured. Consequently, WFP had to rely on imported fortified rice for its programme needs. Exploration for an alternative rice blending solution continues.

### **Partnerships**

In 2022, WFP continued its strong partnership with International Fund for Agricultural Development to support the MAF to implement the Agriculture for Nutrition (AFN) project. Through the SUN Business Network, WFP scaled up the Workforce Nutrition Programme in garment factories that mainly employ women in partnership with the Association of Lao Garment Industry and the National Nutrition Centre. Together with Helen Keller International and the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), WFP completed a research study that provided valuable insights into the drivers of food choices and the snack food environment for primary school-age children. Research data is now being used to inform programming. Also, WFP partnered with the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, Catholic Relief Services and the MoES, to determine the acceptability of imported fortified rice among school-age children and the school community. In addition, WFP engaged ValueNotes, a leading market and competitive intelligence firm based in India, to conduct a rice landscape analysis.

### **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

To support the Government in developing an operational model for fortified rice, WFP approached eight rice millers. However, due to challenges in procuring machinery and uncertain economic viability, none could proceed with the operation. WFP is exploring alternative blending solutions and strengthening the regulatory environment for fortified rice. However, the high turnover of officials within the Food Fortification Technical Working Group and limited government ownership created barriers to finalizing the fortified rice technical standards. WFP is advocating for appointed officials for capacity strengthening and for more regular interactions in 2023. WFP will continue engaging with the UN Children's Fund to upscale an effective prevention and treatment model for the management of acute malnutrition. Furthermore, WFP, together with other UN agencies, will continue work towards building sustainable food systems in relation to the 2030 Agenda, by developing a national food systems plan, one main outcome of the Food System Summit in 2021.

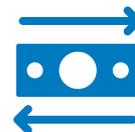
### **Gender and Age Marker**

Gender and age were fully integrated, as evidenced by a GAM score of 4. Interventions under this Strategic Outcome consistently collected data relevant to pregnant and lactating women and girls as well as caregivers of children under 5, and provided analysis for additional intersectionalities, such as ethnicity, remoteness, and poverty. For example, in all surveys conducted as part of nutrition programmes, WFP collected demographic data, including ethnicity, level of poverty, and location characteristics such as road and market condition and access.

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacity to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026.



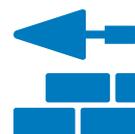
**34,508** ~~34,508~~ **people** received food transfers through food assistance for assets



**USD 238,198** cash transferred to participating households in food assistance for assets activities



**8,126** ~~8,126~~ **community members** and **483** ~~483~~ **government staff** received capacity-strengthening support to enhance resilience to climate-related and other shocks



**USD 188,434** ~~188,434~~ **in non-food items** distributed to participating households in food assistance for assets activities.

Given limited adaptive capacities and a high reliance on natural resources and rainfed agriculture, communities in Lao PDR are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and other shocks. Cumulative effects from the socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 and the global food crisis continued to expose communities to increased risks of food insecurity.

WFP achieved Strategic Outcome 3 through the provision of 1) technical assistance to targeted communities and government entities to strengthen their capacities in disaster and climate risk management and 2) social protection support to improve community resilience to climate and other shocks. WFP provided food and cash-based transfers (CBT) for the establishment of productive community and household assets and livelihood opportunities. WFP selected assets through participatory community consultations that considered the needs of women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other groups with heightened vulnerabilities. The assets enhanced community resilience against climate-related hazards and led to a reduction of labour for women and girls. In addition, WFP supported the operationalization of local and national strategies and programmes to effectively manage and mitigate the risks to food and nutrition insecurity associated with the impacts of climate-related hazards and other shocks.

Multi-year and new contributions (both in-kind and funding) continued to support resilience-building activities in 2022. Strategic Outcome 3 was well-funded against its 2022 implementation plan which allowed WFP to implement planned activities and achieve output targets for the year. Total expenditure for Strategic Outcome 3 was 68 percent against the annual implementation plan for 2022, largely due to COVID-19-related restrictions during the first half of the year as well as heavy rainfall which hampered access to communities and implementation.

### Outputs

Despite operational challenges during the first half of 2022, WFP and its partners were able to deliver the results planned for the remainder of the year. In Attapeu and Sekong provinces, WFP distributed USD 107,758 as livelihood grants to 810 women and 1,934 men to enhance climate-smart agricultural practices and establish nutrition-sensitive and climate-resilient household assets. Climate-smart agriculture is an approach that helps guide actions to transform agri-food systems towards green and climate-resilient practices. In 2022, WFP supported communities through climate-smart agricultural approaches focusing on native livestock raising and seasonal vegetable production.

Through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, WFP and partners helped establish and/or rehabilitate community assets, including water supply lines, domestic water ponds, bridges, feeder roads, and agricultural lands in Phongsaly and Savannakhet provinces. The types of asset creation activities included (i) rehabilitating the natural resource base of communities vulnerable to food insecurity and building assets that protect them against climate-related shocks, and (ii) rehabilitating and rebuilding assets and infrastructure damaged by climate-related disasters. These achievements were more than planned since WFP was able to resume field operations and complete pending activities from 2021. Through the FFA modality, WFP and partners distributed 869 mt of food (including rice and fortified cooking oil) to 17,252 women and 17,256 men in Savannakhet and USD 130,440 to 567 men and 633 women in Phongsaly Province.[1] In

addition, WFP and partners delivered over USD 188,434 in non-food items, more than planned, to participants of FFA activities in these two provinces. This included construction materials to support asset creation activities as well as agricultural inputs and tools.

Also, WFP supported over 480 government officials and village committee members through capacity-strengthening initiatives on emergency preparedness and response (including logistics and supply chain management), community asset management, community-based disaster risk management, and anticipatory actions. WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for a National Emergency Rice Reserve, which includes Standby Cooperating Partner arrangements. As a result of COVID-19-related working restrictions, no national institutions benefitted from embedded or seconded expertise in 2022.

## **Outcomes**

WFP strengthened the Government's capacities for anticipatory action by developing guidelines and an action plan for multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and warning, endorsed by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. As the co-chair of the Government's Cash-Based Transfer Working Group, WFP led an operational cash feasibility assessment for anticipatory cash transfers and updated the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). The updated MEB indicated that the average household in Lao PDR would now have to spend an extra quarter of its income to meet basic needs compared to 2020.

### Food consumption

Through post-distribution monitoring, WFP identified that only 47 percent of households had acceptable food consumption, 29 percent reported borderline food consumption and 24 percent had poor food consumption. This indicates one in two households supported did not have adequate balanced diets. Further, 31 percent of women-headed households reported having poor food consumption patterns, with 33 percent categorized as borderline and 36 percent as acceptable.

### Livelihood-based coping strategies

WFP found that 76 percent of households did not adopt any livelihood-based coping strategies, while 16 percent employed stress-related coping strategies, and 8 percent employed emergency or crisis-related coping strategies.[4] Although WFP reached a greater number of participants than planned, these findings in food consumption and livelihood coping strategies could indicate that these households were facing increased food insecurity and associated challenges, potentially driven in part by recent economic shocks and disasters experienced in target locations. With the assistance provided to communities as well as capacity-strengthening initiatives to the Government and communities on emergency preparedness and response (including logistics and supply chain management), community asset management, and disaster risk management, WFP helps to increase capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks.

## **Partnerships**

WFP continued to engage with a wide range of government and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners. WFP partnered with the ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Agriculture and Forestry and Natural Resources and Environment to implement resilience-building activities. WFP also partnered with NGOs including World Vision International for FFA activities and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre for multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and warning. Finally, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization partnered to strengthen the capacities of the Government and communities to effectively anticipate, prepare for, manage, and mitigate disaster risks through forecast-based anticipatory action and CBT.

## **Lessons Learned and Next Steps**

In 2022, rising fuel and food prices undermined household purchasing power in the country, adversely affecting the food security situation. Increasing prices and reduced availability of fertilizers, pesticides, and fuel constrained farmers' access to these agricultural inputs. These raise concerns for 2023 rice yields and pose risks of acute food insecurity in 2023. Given ongoing socioeconomic risks and climate-related hazards, WFP will consider providing additional cash and/or food assistance to households at risk of vulnerability, complemented by livelihood diversification and income generation activities in 2023.

## **Gender and Age Marker**

WFP fully integrated gender into the implementation of activities, as evidenced by the GAM score of 3. Resilience-building activities ensured that assistance was tailored to the needs and interests of beneficiaries and reflected gender-inclusive participation, as well as consideration of the needs of older persons and persons with disabilities. For example, FFA activities and community consultations around labour contributions considered the needs of women, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other groups with heightened vulnerabilities identified in communities.

## Strategic outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao PDR are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters.



**350,000 meals** provided to returning migrant labourers quarantined at state facilities



**132,450 schoolchildren** benefited from complementary food from WFP provided to the National School Meals Programme responding to the impacts of COVID-19

Lao PDR is exposed to a range of climate-related hazards and other shocks including, but not limited to, floods, droughts, tropical storms, landslides, earthquakes, and epidemics. At the request of the Government, WFP provided humanitarian assistance to crisis-affected populations to meet their food, nutrition, and essential needs during and after disasters.

WFP achieved Strategic Outcome 4 through the provision of nutrition-sensitive in-kind food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected people. In 2022, WFP focused this activity on the COVID-19 response, including the provision of commodity vouchers for hot meals to returning migrant labourers in quarantine at state facilities as well as in-kind food assistance to schoolchildren.

In 2022, Strategic Outcome 4 was funded with new multi-year contributions (both in-kind and funding) to support crisis responses. Strategic Outcome 4 was well-funded against the 2022 implementation plan. This is attributed to early closures of the state quarantine centres along with relaxed COVID-19 restrictions in the country and low demand for food assistance during the monsoon seasonal flooding. WFP plans to reallocate the remaining food assistance resources planned for quarantine centres to resilience and nutrition interventions in 2023. With no additional requests from the Government for food assistance in responding to large-scale emergencies during 2022, WFP focussed its efforts on preparedness measures and pre-positioning of assistance should there be a need for crisis response in 2023.

### Outputs

In 2022, WFP provided over 350,000 meals to returning migrant labourers, consisting of 9,664 women and 9,980 men, quarantined at state facilities across six provinces with USD 407,168 in commodity vouchers. WFP assisted 82 percent of the planned population due to the earlier closures of quarantine centres in May 2022. To complement the Government's National School Meals Programme in the aftermath of COVID-19, WFP distributed 500 mt of food to 132,450 schoolchildren in 1,423 schools across the country.[1] In addition, WFP provided 55 mt of rice to support the establishment of 12 community rice banks as lean season safety nets, supporting 4,430 people (2,116 women).[2] Also, WFP provided logistics support to the Government's emergency response in Oudomxay Province, which contributed to strengthening the national capacities in emergency preparedness and response.

### Partnerships

In 2022, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Education and Sports and the Ministry of Health to deliver emergency assistance to crisis-affected populations. Non-governmental organization partners during the year included the Lao Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and World Vision International.

### Lessons Learned and Next Steps

In the increasingly uncertain context, WFP's flexibility to coordinate across Strategic Outcome areas and activities proved effective in reaching populations impacted by COVID-19 and the global food crisis. WFP's ability to switch between in-kind food support and commodity vouchers enabled reaching diverse groups in emergency response, including migrant workers at quarantine centres, girls and boys in schools, and communities at high risk of lean seasonal food insecurity. In addition, WFP was able to adjust the values of commodity vouchers to reflect changes in meal prices and provide additional in-kind assistance to fill gaps in school feeding needs. The flexibility and assistance helped support households to safeguard against market volatility, depreciation in the local currency, and sharp food price hikes throughout the year.

### Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activity that contributed to Strategic Outcome 4, as evidenced by the GAM score of 3. While beneficiary targeting at the quarantine centres was determined by the

population demographics of returning migrant workers, WFP ensured that gender-disaggregated data was recorded and reported by the cooperating partners. WFP also assisted the management of the centres in providing safe and dignified distribution, which met the protection needs and ensured accountability of women, children, and persons with disabilities.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Lao PDR ranked 120<sup>th</sup> out of 170 countries (0.478) on the 2021 Gender Inequality Index, a slight drop from 113<sup>th</sup> out of 162 countries (0.459) in 2019. This reflects an increase in inequality during COVID-19, likely due to limited access to reproductive health services, heightened gender-based violence risks and challenges in accessing labour markets, due to increased care responsibilities. It further shows a reduction of women's seats in parliament, which reflects the underrepresentation of women in decision making institutions at all levels. Women and girls continued to have less access to education with lower literacy rates, particularly in rural areas as well as among non-Lao/Thai ethnic groups and persons with disabilities. Early marriage and teenage pregnancy remained highly prevalent, and women were over-represented in the informal and unpaid work sectors. Stunting, a key concern in Lao PDR, remained more prevalent among boys than girls, which occurs across income quintiles.

To enhance gender equality and women's empowerment, WFP continued to take transformative steps. A small grant was received from headquarters, to pilot a project targeting women in communities with school feeding, in which 180 women received cash assistance and training in improved agricultural production. Through close collaboration with village authorities, district and provincial counterparts and the Lao Women's Union, WFP promoted the mutual capacity strengthening of entities to provide support to women smallholders. The project resulted in the documentation of best practices, to enhance support to women smallholders under the general school feeding programmes.

WFP also continued the rollout of farmer nutrition schools through agriculture and livestock training for women and girls. After the training sessions, women and girls received garden grants to increase their decision making over household nutrition, finances, and production. The sessions covered social and behaviour change communication, which addresses harmful traditional food restrictions for pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Under resilience programmes, WFP consulted with women's groups and the Lao Women's Union to identify and prioritize the most suitable assets for women to reduce their time spent on water, firewood, and forest food collection. The community consultations further considered the barriers to programmes by populations to food insecurity, such as persons with disabilities and older persons. Working through the Gender and Protection Result Network, WFP continued to mainstream the implementation of its Gender Action Plan across functional units and field offices.

WFP exceeded its target for women members of food assistance decision making entities for resilience activities. However, this target was not met for school feeding programmes, as the village authorities nominated the members of the Village Education Development Committees.[1] Under Strategic Outcome 2, 9,371 women received cash assistance from WFP, and joint decision making on cash grants remained high at 93.6 percent. Under Strategic Outcome 3, people receiving cash-based assistance were evenly split by genders, and 89.7 percent of decisions were made jointly, with 4.2 percent by women and 6.1 percent by men.

# 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**

WFP has conducted eight on-site distribution monitoring exercises to assess the safety, dignity, and integrity of affected populations at distribution sites. Furthermore, through post-distribution monitoring, WFP assessed beneficiaries' experiences on accessibility, accountability, safety, and security concerns, and established a direct pathway for beneficiaries to provide feedback to WFP staff about the interventions. For example, feedback from women under the Farmer Nutrition Schools that the grant amount was not sufficient given the current economic situation led to an increase in grant amount. WFP has continued the community feedback mechanism (CFM) standardization process through engagement with beneficiaries on preferred communication channels and the addition of channels alternative to the hotline, which is used infrequently, with only seven calls this year, mostly by men. This can be attributed to a cultural preference toward engaging with known individuals, as well as the perception that WFP projects are community issues, rather than individual ones, and that problems should be communicated to village leaders. All district community facilitators received a refresher training on the CFM.

In addition, WFP initiated Protection and Accountability to Affected People-centred focus group discussions with women and men's groups for meaningful programming adjustments. Cash distributions during the rainy season, for example, were found to increase safety risks to beneficiaries and were thus decided by the programme teams to choose an alternative time, moving forward. In view of increased digitalization in the country, WFP conducted its first Privacy Impact Assessment to enhance beneficiary and personal data protection. Through direct engagement with communities, WFP assessed protection risks and concerns, and mapped out the data pathways for all personal identifiable information owned or processed by WFP.

WFP conducted a study of disability inclusion in school feeding to understand various barriers that children with disabilities experience when accessing school feeding programmes. It aimed to 1) explore how WFP can utilize the programmes to support the broader disability inclusion agenda and 2) identify good practices and entry points to strengthen disability inclusion in its operations. The study involved children with disabilities, their parents, school principals and teachers, as well as members of village education development committees in communities with school feeding programmes, government partners, non-governmental organizations, and civil society organizations.

WFP has further initiated a disability inclusion accessibility assessment of its programmes, operations, human resources, and admin structures. Through a partnership with Humanity & Inclusion and the Disability Mainstreaming Service Centre, a local organization for persons with disabilities (OPD), WFP assessed the organizational structures and accessibility of two office spaces. Furthermore, WFP scheduled training for 50 staff members by facilitators with diverse disabilities from OPDs.

WFP continued to take into consideration the high UXO risk in Lao PDR, as the country was the most bombed country in the world per capita during the Second Indochina War (1964-1975). UXO risk screening is mandatory for all relevant activities. All activity sites are screened to mitigate any risk to beneficiaries, with WFP working with World Vision and Halo Trust, depending on the risk.

As part of the Speak Up! campaign, WFP provided training on the protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and sexual harassment to all staff and distributed sexual harassment referral posters to all offices, including provincial and district government offices. WFP also provided refresher training sessions on PSEA to all field offices. WFP further engaged in GBV through participation in the 16 Days of Activism against GBV campaign, together with 76 development partners in Lao PDR.

Overall, most people were informed about the programme, who was included, what assistance would be received, and the length of the intervention. Under Strategic Outcome 1, 92.3 percent of women and 91.1 percent of men reported being aware of this; under Strategic Outcome 2, 70.5 percent of women; and under Strategic Outcome 3, 73 percent of women and 58.3 percent of men.[1] While the CFM was available at all project sites, only eight calls were made to the hotline. WFP, however, received regular feedback as part of post-distribution monitoring. 99.2 percent of people under Strategic Outcome 1, 99.4 percent under Strategic Outcome 2 and 99.6 percent under Strategic Outcome 3 reported being respected when participating in WFP programmes.[2] Similarly, 100 percent of people under Strategic Outcome 2 and 100 percent under Strategic Outcome 3 did not report safety challenges. 99.7 percent of people under Strategic

Outcome 2 and 100 percent under Strategic Outcome 3 reported unhindered access to WFP programmes. WFP disaggregated protection data by ethnicity in 2022 and found no significant difference between the responses by ethnic groups.

# Environment

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

Lao PDR is confronted with ongoing environmental challenges that contribute to high rates of natural resource depletion and environmental degradation. Given the heavy reliance on natural resources, rainfed agriculture, and limited adaptive capacities, communities in Lao PDR are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and other shocks, such as frequent floods and droughts. Climate change impacts and related disasters disproportionately affect women and persons with disabilities due to social and gender norms, revealed by unequal decision making between women and men, and unequal access to productive resources, services, income-generating opportunities, and education.

WFP continued to integrate the environmental and social sustainability policy throughout its activities by screening environmental and social risks for both field-level agreements signed in 2022 and for one new food assistance for assets (FFA) project, including subsequent screenings for each asset, as well as training on construction safety for all participating communities. In high-risk areas for Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), WFP followed the government's advice on low-risk activity selection and distributed UXO awareness materials. The WFP engineer also conducted spot checks to assess the implementation of assets and coordinated with government technical services to ensure the safety of workers, beneficiaries, and their environment.

WFP ensured all project activities in the country were low-risk or included risk management plans for medium-risk activities. None of the activities included high risks, except for those related to COVID-19 and UXO, which were mitigated appropriately through adherence to corporate protocol and collaboration with local authorities. WFP also mainstreamed environmental considerations in resilience programmes, by taking ecosystem/community-based climate change adaptation approaches. This included the selection of FFA activities with specific disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation objectives including social safety nets, erosion prevention and control measures, and water resource management. When supporting state quarantine centres, WFP took measures to reduce waste, such as foam boxes and plastic water bottles.

In addition, WFP joined a UN Country Team initiative on the reduction of major contributors to pollution. In addition to ongoing recycling and solar energy initiatives, WFP now avoids the use of single-use plastic during meetings and within the office space.

# Agriculture for Nutrition



In 2016, WFP received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) to implement the Agriculture for Nutrition (AFN) project in Lao PDR to support the Government's National Nutrition Strategy 2016 -2025 and Plan of Action. The project works in 400 rural villages across 12 districts in four northern provinces: Houaphanh, Oudomxay, Phongsaly, and Xiengkhouang. It aims to address malnutrition in vulnerable communities by diversifying agricultural production, improving household nutrition, and enhancing life prospects, with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and mothers with children aged 6-23 months. The establishment of Farmer Nutrition Schools (FNS) was a key aspect in encouraging behavior change by enabling the delivery of practical learning sessions to communities on household nutrition, diet diversity, basic hygiene, food preservation, and small livestock raising. Upon completion of the sessions, WFP provided participants with a cash grant to invest in gardens, basic farming inputs, and small livestock. By the end of 2022, the AFN project had benefited 33,815 persons - 90 percent women - and disbursed 22,963 grants for investments in home gardens and raising small livestock.

Since the beginning of 2022, the cumulative effects of COVID-19 restrictions and the global food crisis have exposed Lao PDR to macroeconomic instability, heightening its financial risks. Rising fuel and food prices have undermined household purchasing power and constrained farmers' access to agricultural inputs, including fertilizers, pesticides, and fuel, raising concerns for 2023 rice yields and elevating the risk of acute food insecurity and malnutrition. WFP found that as of November 2022, 14 percent of households in Lao PDR were moderately or severely food insecure, and 23 percent of the food-insecure households also suffered from an income loss greater than 50 percent.[1]

Despite these shocks, WFP sustained the AFN project in 2022 by adjusting its assistance. Taking into account the drastic inflation and depreciation of the Lao Kip, and using recent market data, WFP assisted the National Project Coordination Office for the AFN project in re-calculating the value of the home garden and livestock grants provided to eligible participants at the end of the FNS sessions. Since September 2022, the project grant has increased from LAK 1 million to LAK 1.8 million. Furthermore, to ensure that FNS participants understood the reason for this change and mitigate grievances from those who had already received a grant as part of the project, WFP supported government counterparts and village authorities to convey clear and regular communication to the participants. In 2022, WFP provided garden grants to 7,833 women totalling USD 939,960 upon completion of the FNS learning sessions.

"Before, bringing up children was challenging," confessed Sone, a mother in Lah District, Oudomxay Province, "When I was out to work in the [rice] fields, I had to leave my children with their grandmother, which meant I could not breastfeed them, and that they would not receive the food needed for healthy growth and development." After joining the AFN project as a village facilitator, Sone received a cash incentive to organize and facilitate learning sessions and events for her community. Through the project, WFP has engaged many village nutrition facilitators like Sone to spread nutrition and health messages in their communities. "The facilitator at the Farmer Nutrition School shared techniques on how to vaccinate new-born ducks and chickens, which helps them stay healthy and productive," said Bouasa, a mother and participant of the FNS in Namor District, Oudomxay Province, adding "my behaviours have changed for the better as a result of participating in the Farmer Nutrition School and what we learnt about the practice of gardening and raising animals has helped to reduce our household expenses."

The AFN project has demonstrated that by promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices and strengthening the capacity of community based-organizations, households have increased income and there are significant improvements in dietary diversity scores. The FNS approach has challenged customary food taboos and restrictions,

while the decentralized approach and the community-based planning processes have enhanced ownership and sustainability, visibly empowering rural women, including members of ethnic groups.

The successful implementation of the AFN project in collaboration with IFAD and the Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry from 2016, led to the award of a subsequent grant from the GAFSP, to implement AFN II, for a seven-year period, due to commence in July 2023. Building on the success and lessons learned from the first phase, AFN II will continue addressing malnutrition at the community level, by investing in nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions and adopting an inclusive and gender-transformative approach.

# Data Notes

## Context and Operations

[1] Bank of the Lao PDR

[2] WFP Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, November 2022.

[3] Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

[4] Some schools closed earlier than normal as they completed the curriculum through remote means, while others closed later.

## Partnerships

[1] Asian Development Bank, Australia, Canada, China, European Commission, France, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, private donors, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, and USA.

## CSP Financial Overview

[1] Inclusive of resources from multi-year contributions that WFP plans to implement from 2023 to 2025.

[2] Inclusive of resources from multi-year contributions that WFP plans to implement in 2023.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP reached these schoolchildren through activities funded by resources under its Strategic Outcomes 1, 3 and 4.

\* For the outcome indicator "Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)", mid-term and endline evaluations will take place in 2023.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDD-W) is a population-level indicator of diet diversity validated for women aged 15-49 years old.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] In supporting supplemental food needs to WFP supported schools, WFP provided an additional 54MT of fortified oil to 106,209 primary school students through SO3.

\* WFP did not undertake outcome level monitoring on the climate capacity score in 2022 and plans to consider this during endline evaluation of ongoing projects in 2023.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] Reported under Strategic Outcome 1

[2] The assets created are reported under Strategic Outcome 3, and people supported are indirect beneficiaries, not reported in the data tables.

[3] Strategic Outcome 4 did not distribute food or cash to households, but only to quarantine centres and schools, so no household surveys were conducted this year.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] The members of the committees include the village Lao Women's Union representative. Other possible female members include teachers and parent representatives.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Less than planned people were aware of the full detail of the take-home ration distribution as it was WFP's contingency measure in response to the remaining food commodities in schools' storage due to irregular school closure.

[2] WFP takes the following measures to ensure affected people's dignity when participating its programmes: activity waiting areas with culturally appropriate seating arrangements, shadow space available for both women and men, etc.

## Agriculture for Nutrition

Photo: A village facilitator trained by WFP shares health and nutrition knowledge with women in a small village in northern Lao PDR

© WFP/Vilakhone Siphaseuth

[1] WFP Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, November 2022.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	%			5.1	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	9,664	9,980	19,644	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	171,315	168,058	339,373	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			30.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	10,199		10,199	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	11,084	472	11,556	
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	37,670	28,304	65,974	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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						

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\$	748,719
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## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	154,822	141,273	91%
	female	157,352	148,393	94%
	total	312,174	289,666	93%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	2,876	1,653	57%
	female	2,837	1,630	57%
	total	5,713	3,283	57%
24-59 months	male	5,560	17,829	321%
	female	5,476	16,889	308%
	total	11,036	34,718	315%
5-11 years	male	105,333	89,549	85%
	female	101,388	85,511	84%
	total	206,721	175,060	85%
12-17 years	male	6,678	3,838	57%
	female	8,422	3,691	44%
	total	15,100	7,529	50%
18-59 years	male	31,322	26,649	85%
	female	35,979	38,804	108%
	total	67,301	65,453	97%
60+ years	male	3,053	1,755	57%
	female	3,250	1,868	57%
	total	6,303	3,623	57%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	312,174	270,022	86%
Returnee	0	19,644	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	46,500	56,603	121%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	11,174	10,199	91%
School based programmes	200,800	201,035	100%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	1,700	2,185	128%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	52,000	19,644	37%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	381	225	59%
Lentils	413	293	71%
Rice	1,946	1,366	70%
Vegetable Oil	151	162	107%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Canned Fish	269	0	0%
Rice	1,344	537	40%
Vegetable Oil	118	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	900	848	94%
Vegetable Oil	68	76	113%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Commodity Voucher	698,880	407,168	58%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	880,000	882,638	100%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	441,375	238,198	54%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: 1. Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the national school meals programme and to facilitate a sustainable handover of the programme to the Government.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	852	1,713
			Male	848	472
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>2,185</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	1,645	1,645
			Male	705	705
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,350</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	12,294	14,937
			Male	12,796	15,876
			<b>Total</b>	<b>25,090</b>	<b>30,813</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	84,946	81,376
			Male	88,414	86,496
			<b>Total</b>	<b>173,360</b>	<b>167,872</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,890	2,047

Output Results					
Activity 01: 1. Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the national school meals programme and to facilitate a sustainable handover of the programme to the Government.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: 1.1 Targeted schoolchildren benefit from nutritious meals that enhance their dietary intake throughout the school year.					
School feeding (on-site)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	2,130	2,130	
A: 1.2 Targeted schoolchildren and communities (tier 1&2) have enhanced knowledge, attitude and practice on recommended nutrition, WASH, agriculture, and literacy behaviours, to improve healthy eating habits (Strategic Result 2) and learning (SDG4).					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	792,071	705,075	
B: 1.1 Targeted schoolchildren benefit from nutritious meals that enhance their dietary intake throughout the school year.					
School feeding (on-site)					
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	1,375.92	1,429.47	
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	65.3	66.98	
C: 1.4 Schoolchildren in vulnerable areas benefit from the Government's strengthened capacity, improved institutions, and adequate resources for leading and managing a sustainable NSMP that improves their nutrition and food security and contributes to improved educational outcomes (SDG 4).					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	6,523	6,458	

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12	10
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	2
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	1	1
E*: 1.2 Targeted schoolchildren and communities (tier 1&2) have enhanced knowledge, attitude and practice on recommended nutrition, WASH, agriculture, and literacy behaviours, to improve healthy eating habits (Strategic Result 2) and learning (SDG4).				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	9,191	0
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	9,191	0
F: 1.3 Rural communities and local food producers, in particular women, benefit from reliable and predictable food sales to home-grown school-feeding initiatives that foster increased agricultural productivity of nutritious crops, improved income-earning opportunities, and increased affordability of diverse diets.				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	1,700	2,185
M: 1.4 Schoolchildren in vulnerable areas benefit from the Government's strengthened capacity, improved institutions, and adequate resources for leading and managing a sustainable NSMP that improves their nutrition and food security and contributes to improved educational outcomes (SDG 4).				
School feeding (on-site)				
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported	unit	2	2
N*: 1.1 Targeted schoolchildren benefit from nutritious meals that enhance their dietary intake throughout the school year.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	60	70.32
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*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	12	14
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFS)	Number	192,513	192,513

### Outcome Results

**Activity 01: 1. Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the national school meals programme and to facilitate a sustainable handover of the programme to the Government.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Primary student - **Location:** Laos - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	=13	=2	1		WFP programme monitoring
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	=5	=1	1		WFP programme monitoring
Resources mobilized (USD value) for national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	>3,743,595	>788,719	748,719		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary student - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of students who, by the end of two grades of primary schooling, demonstrate ability to read and understand grade level text (new)	Overall	3	=11	=3	0		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Primary student - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate (new)	Female	76.3	=95	=80	95.52		WFP survey
	Male	71.8	=95	=80	94.66		WFP survey
	Overall	73.9	=95	=80	95.12		WFP survey
Enrolment rate	Female	0	≥1.75	≥0.75	1.35		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥1.33	≥0.33	1.23		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥1.54	≥0.54	1.34		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	4.7	≤4	≤5	3.6		Secondary data
	Male	6.1	≤4	≤5	4.6		Secondary data
	Overall	5.4	≤4	≤5	4.1		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people at risk of any form of malnutrition, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-age children, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services for targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	5,619	0
			Male	1,405	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	2,000	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	150	10,199
			<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>10,199</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	3,200	0
			Male	800	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies	Female	2,000	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	2,000	9,371
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>9,371</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	880,000	882,638

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services for targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 2.1 Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-aged children, receive an integrated package of assistance, including social and behaviour change communication, to improve diets.				
Prevention of stunting				
A.10*: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	A.10*.1: Total value (USD) of capacity strengthening transfers	US\$	1,024,000	1,160,040
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	550	550
C: 2.2 Vulnerable groups (tier 3) benefit from strengthened capacity of the Government and partners, including in the private sector, to design, implement, and partner for multisectoral nutrition programmes to prevent malnutrition.				
Prevention of stunting				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	3,162	2,416
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	7	6
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	5	7
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	5	5
E*: 2.1 Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-aged children, receive an integrated package of assistance, including social and behaviour change communication, to improve diets.				
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	23,076	17,905
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.2: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mid-sized media (i.e. community radio)	Individual	32,432	20,194
K: 2.2 Vulnerable groups (tier 3) benefit from strengthened capacity of the Government and partners, including in the private sector, to design, implement, and partner for multisectoral nutrition programmes to prevent malnutrition.				
Prevention of stunting				
K.1: Number of partners supported	K.1.1: Number of partners supported	partner	10	10

Outcome Results				
Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services for targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.				

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant and Lactating Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	80.2	≥85	≥82	89			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Small holder farmer & vendors - <b>Location:</b> Attapeu - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of micronutrient deficiencies								
Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥1,000	≥200	0			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Women, adolescence girl & supporter caregivers - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	=5	=2	3			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacity to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	4,663	3,498	
			Male	4,637	4,628	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>8,126</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,748	11,048	
			Male	10,752	11,047	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>21,500</b>	<b>22,095</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	12,499	17,252	
			Male	12,501	17,256	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>34,508</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	52,042	
			Male	0	54,167	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>106,209</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	968	925	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	441,375	238,198	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: 3.1 Vulnerable communities (tiers 1 and 2) benefit from assistance for asset creation and other sustainable livelihood support interventions that meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their resilience to climate-related and other shocks.				
Food assistance for asset				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	172,500	188,434
C: 3.2 Vulnerable communities (tier 3) benefit from the operationalization of local and national strategies and programmes to effectively anticipate, prepare for, manage and mitigate the risks to food and nutrition security associated with the impact of climate or other shocks.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	500	483
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	5
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	6	0
D: 3.1 Vulnerable communities (tiers 1 and 2) benefit from assistance for asset creation and other sustainable livelihood support interventions that meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their resilience to climate-related and other shocks.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.117: Kilometres (km) of drinking water supply line rehabilitated	Km	9.7	7.7
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.133: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt)	Number	4	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	104	104
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.49: Number of woodpost bridges rehabilitated	Number	1	1
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.4: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	35	35
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.50: Number of social infrastructures and Income Generating infrastructures constructed (School Building, Facility Center, Community Building, Market Stalls, etc.)	Number	35	20

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.51: Number of cereal banks established	Number	25	19
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed	Number	4	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops	Ha	21.6	21.6
G: 3.2 Vulnerable communities (tier 3) benefit from the operationalization of local and national strategies and programmes to effectively anticipate, prepare for, manage and mitigate the risks to food and nutrition security associated with the impact of climate or other shocks.				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	16.66	16.6

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	=5	=1	1			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	11.4	<5	<9	4.63			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.3	<5	<10	3.86			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.6	<5	<9.5	4.25			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥75	≥65	36			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥90	≥80	58			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72.3	≥82.5	≥73	47			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤20	≤25	33			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤7	≤15	25			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.5	≤13.5	≤20	29			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		≤5	≤10	31			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤3	≤5	17			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.2	≤4	≤7	24			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	65.7	<85	>86.5	71			WFP survey
	Male	60	<85	>83.5	76.57			WFP survey
	Overall	60.6	<85	>85	76.2			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17.1	<5	<4.5	7.37			WFP survey
	Male	20	<5	<5.5	5.03			WFP survey
	Overall	19.7	<5	<5	5.27			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.6	<5	<4	3.7			WFP survey
	Male	11.8	<5	<6	2.07			WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	<5	<5	2.33			WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	8.6	<5	<5	17.93			WFP survey
	Male	8.2	<5	<5	16.33			WFP survey
	Overall	8.2	<5	<5	16.2			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥20	=15	0			WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	80	≥85	≥80	0			WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao PDR are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected people.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	11,807	9,664	
			Male	12,193	9,980	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>19,644</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	14,000	0	
			Male	14,000	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	12,965	
			Male	0	13,495	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,460</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	39,077	
			Male	0	40,672	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>79,749</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,730	537	
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	698,880	407,168	

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected people.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Household - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		>90	>65	0			WFP survey
	Male		>90	>80	0			WFP survey
	Overall		>90	>73	0			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤5	≤25	0			WFP survey
	Male		≤8	≤15	0			WFP survey
	Overall		≤6.5	≤20	0			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		≤5	≤10	0			WFP survey
	Male		≤2	≤5	0			WFP survey
	Overall		≤3.5	≤7	0			WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

#### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

##### Activity 01: 1. Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the national school meals programme and to facilitate a sustainable handover of the programme to the Government.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pre& primary students - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	23	=40	≥35	20.59			WFP survey

##### Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services for targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Lactating women (PLW) - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	95	≥95	≥95	93.59			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	2.79			WFP survey
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	4	≤4	≤4	3.62			WFP survey

##### Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Men and Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	73	≥80	≥73	89.65			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	21	≤10	≤21	6.14			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	6	≤10	≤6	4.19			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Men and Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	0	=50	=50	50			WFP survey
	Male	0	=50	=50	50			-
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey

## Protection indicators

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity**

**Activity 01: 1. Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the national school meals programme and to facilitate a sustainable handover of the programme to the Government.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pre& primary students - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	=100	≥98	98.4			WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	≥98	100			WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	≥98	99.2			WFP survey

**Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services for targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Lactating Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.72			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.72			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	88	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
	Overall	88	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.4			WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0			WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.4			WFP survey

**Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Men and Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	0	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	98	=100	=100	100			WFP
	Male	98	=100	=100	99.24			programme
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99.62			monitoring
--								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

## 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

**Activity 01: 1. Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the national school meals programme and to facilitate a sustainable handover of the programme to the Government.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pre & primary students - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Pre & primary students - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	98	=100	≥99	92.3			WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	≥99	91.13			WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	≥99	91.72			WFP survey

**Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services for targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Lactating Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Lactating Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	59	≥80	≥65	70.5			WFP survey
	Overall	59	≥80	≥65	70.5			WFP survey

**Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Men and Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Men and Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	46	≥85	≥65	72.97			WFP survey
	Male	51	≥85	≥65	58.25			WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥85	≥65	65.61			WFP survey

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
<b>Activity 01: 1. Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the national school meals programme and to facilitate a sustainable handover of the programme to the Government.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pre & primary student - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
<b>Activity 02: Provide universally accessible nutrition support services for targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Pregnant & Lactating Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
<b>Activity 03: Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Men and Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey
<b>Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected people.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Men and Women - <b>Location:</b> Laos - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			WFP survey

Cover page photo © WFP/Ildiko Hamos

A student of Sanot Primary School in Vientiane is enjoying his school lunch.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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<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.*

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026
SO 2	Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026
SO 3	Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026
SO 4	Crisis-affected populations in Lao PDR are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.
NPA1	Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.
SMP1	Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.
URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures	
1	Crisis-affected populations in Lao PDR are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.	3,308,898	2,282,264	1,762,879	1,315,897	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	203,111	0	
	School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.	12,253,142	9,184,219	23,988,061	11,199,436	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	242,753	0	
	<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>15,562,040</b>	<b>11,466,484</b>	<b>26,196,805</b>	<b>12,515,333</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026	Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.	2,951,280	2,905,980	3,529,223	2,514,863
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,951,280</b>	<b>2,905,980</b>	<b>3,529,223</b>	<b>2,514,863</b>
4	Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026	Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.	2,840,723	2,481,349	2,421,118	1,677,132
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,840,723</b>	<b>2,481,349</b>	<b>2,421,118</b>	<b>1,677,132</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,330,737	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,330,737</b>	<b>0</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>		21,354,043	16,853,813	38,477,882	16,707,328
	<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>		1,793,229	1,823,943	3,005,957	1,466,793
	<b>Total Direct Costs</b>		23,147,272	18,677,756	41,483,839	18,174,121
	<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>		1,504,573	1,214,054	596,335	596,335
	<b>Grand Total</b>		24,651,845	19,891,810	42,080,175	18,770,456



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

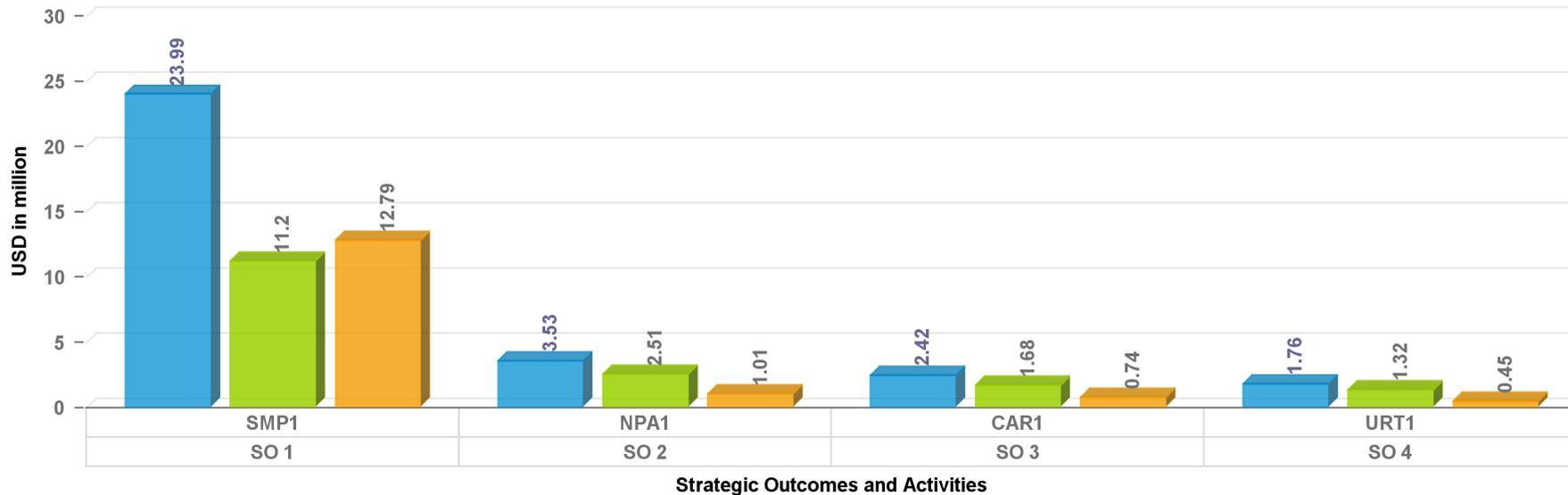
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026
SO 2	Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026
SO 3	Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026
SO 4	Crisis-affected populations in Lao PDR are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.
NPA1	Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.
SMP1	Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.
URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in Lao PDR are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.	3,308,898	1,762,879	0	1,762,879	1,315,897	446,983
		Non Activity Specific	0	203,111	0	203,111	0	203,111
	School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	Provide direct support and technical assistance to the Government to strengthen and complement the National School Meals Programme and to facilitate a sustainable transition to the Government.	12,253,142	23,988,061	0	23,988,061	11,199,436	12,788,625
		Non Activity Specific	0	242,753	0	242,753	0	242,753
		<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>	<b>15,562,040</b>	<b>26,196,805</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,196,805</b>	<b>12,515,333</b>	<b>13,681,472</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under five, and school-aged children, at risk of any form of malnutrition, have improved nutrition outcomes in line with national targets, by 2026	Provide universally accessible nutrition support services to targeted populations and nutrition-related technical assistance, advocacy, and evidence-based advice to the Government and other stakeholders, including the private sector.	2,951,280	3,529,223	0	3,529,223	2,514,863	1,014,360
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,951,280</b>	<b>3,529,223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,529,223</b>	<b>2,514,863</b>	<b>1,014,360</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable people in disaster-affected or at-risk areas have enhanced food and nutrition security all year round and increased capacities to mitigate and manage risks associated with climate and other shocks by 2026	Provide assistance and technical support to target communities and government entities to build their resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection.	2,840,723	2,421,118	0	2,421,118	1,677,132	743,986
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,840,723</b>	<b>2,421,118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,421,118</b>	<b>1,677,132</b>	<b>743,986</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	6,330,737	0	6,330,737	0	6,330,737
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>6,330,737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,330,737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,330,737</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>21,354,043</b>	<b>38,477,882</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,477,882</b>	<b>16,707,328</b>	<b>21,770,554</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,793,229</b>	<b>3,005,957</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,005,957</b>	<b>1,466,793</b>	<b>1,539,164</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>23,147,272</b>	<b>41,483,839</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41,483,839</b>	<b>18,174,121</b>	<b>23,309,719</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	1,504,573	955,856		955,856	955,856	0
		<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,651,845</b>	<b>42,439,696</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,439,696</b>	<b>19,129,977</b>	<b>23,309,719</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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