



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Seven kilometres, a world away	12
Programme performance	14
Strategic outcome 01	14
Strategic outcome 02	17
Strategic outcome 03	20
Strategic outcome 04	23
Strategic outcome 05	25
Cross-cutting results	27
Gender equality and women's empowerment	27
Protection and accountability to affected people	29
Environmental sustainability	31
Nutrition integration	33
Partnerships	34
Financial Overview	36
Data Notes	40
Annex	42
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	42
Figures and Indicators	43
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	43
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	43
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	43
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	44
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	44
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	45
Cross-cutting Indicators	70

Overview

Addressing malnutrition and food insecurity amid transition

In 2025, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) continued supporting the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) in addressing interconnected challenges of malnutrition, food insecurity and climate risks in the penultimate year of its current Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026).

Although macro-economic recovery was notable in 2025, poor families continued to struggle to make ends meet and put food on the table. Urban hardship contributed to continued outmigration, leading to labour shortages and challenges for the country's human capital development. The Government of Lao PDR has responded to macroeconomic challenges and prepared for the future outlook of graduation from Least Developed country status with a major restructuring of its civil service architecture in 2025.

Poverty continued to be the main driver of food insecurity in Lao PDR. While one in seven families lived below the national poverty line [1], one in ten families were considered food insecure [2]. While urban poverty is on the rise and rural poverty slowly declining, some provinces are disproportionately affected by poverty, with rural and mountainous areas impacted much higher than urban centres[3].

Malnutrition remains a pressing concern, with entrenched under-5 stunting rates (1 in 3 children)[4] and under 5-wasting prevalence slightly improved from 11 percent in 2024 to 9 percent in 2025 [5].

Against this backdrop, WFP implemented programmes across ministries and expanded its partnerships to strengthen national systems. A robust national School Lunch Programme is essential to improve human capital, food and nutrition security and ensure long-term development. WFP's efforts align with and contribute to the objectives outlined in the National Socio-Economic Development Plan and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

School meals remain the largest social protection programme in the country, reaching over 250,000 students in more than 3,000 schools around the country, with roughly two thirds of these schools under government management. Strong political will and financial commitment to maintain and expand the programme is evident from Lao authorities.

WFP and the Government focused on the sustainability of the national School Lunch Programme, including the design of tools to track and assess progress and impact. In 2025, more than 1,500 teachers and officials were trained on the management of school meals, while the Government at central level embarked on a journey to design a nationally-owned home-grown school meals approach with the support of WFP and its fellow UN agencies FAO and IFAD, drawing on each agency's comparative advantages in food security, education and agricultural development. To make the case, WFP embarked on building linkages between schools and smallholder farmers in select pilot communities to allow schools to procure nutritionally diverse, locally produced food, while smallholder farmers benefit from predictable market demand and more stable income and school cooks are supported to maintain meal services.

Efforts expanded to embed nutrition-sensitive agriculture into the National School Lunch Programme with the help of climate-resilient agriculture trainings, especially to women farmers, in communities where a supply to local school meals is being established. Nutrition education in communities received an additional boost as messaging rooted in behavioral sciences was further integrated into all training sessions. WFP invested in formative research on behavioural drivers of malnutrition to guide advocacy and programme design going forward.

As the Government of Lao PDR is reviewing its national nutrition strategy and action plan, WFP is providing analysis in form of a "Cost of Malnutrition Study" to quantify the economic impact of undernutrition and overweight in order to support stronger economic justification for nutrition investments.

As a way to address malnutrition caused by deficiencies in essential minerals and vitamins, work advanced on establishing national rice fortification standards in collaboration with the Government and the private sector, as well as through newly established south-south technical cooperation with the Government of India. Fortified rice will be introduced through social safety nets such as school meals as an initial entry point with the view to scale up nationally.

As climate-related disasters intensify, the need for social protection systems that are responsive to shocks has become more urgent. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in the co-design of a national social assistance programme that will address chronic food insecurity but will also be scalable during times of shocks. Various capacity building and design workshops have been carried out in 2025 to inform such national social assistance

programmes. Climate and disaster risk financing mechanisms were explored, including predictable insurance payouts to provide timely and effective funds by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in the event of a shock.

Smallholders, as the backbone of the country's food system, are among the poorest population group who bear the brunt of climate risks, and are further challenged by limited market access and lack of services. WFP advances the global UN transformative food systems agenda, which promotes climate smart and nutrition sensitive agricultural practices and developing value chains, in Laos in partnership with the Government, farmers associations and the private sector. Resilience building with a focus on withstanding and recovering from shocks and retaining food security was pursued through food assistance for asset creation activities by building feeder roads, irrigation and water systems, as well as vegetable gardens linked with disaster risk management trainings at community level. To create a map of vulnerabilities around the country and inform targeting efforts, a national Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment was completed jointly with line ministries and will be released in early 2026. This will inform advocacy and prioritisation of WFP's development investment in food-insecure provinces in Laos PDR, providing an evidence base for the formulation of WFP's new strategic plan for the period of 2027-2031.

Four typhoons and storms hit Laos in 2025. WFP responded by distributing cash to 20,000 people in three provinces to address immediate food needs of those affected by the floods, while providing on-demand logistics services to move government rice stocks through the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve mechanism (APTERR) to 200,000 people across all provinces. WFP promoted disability-inclusive early warning systems under the National Early Warning for All Roadmap [6], ensuring preparedness measures reach the most vulnerable. In addition, WFP continued building government capacities in emergency preparedness and response at sub-national level.

Throughout 2025, WFP strengthened its evidence and data generation. Progress was made in reinforcing national monitoring, analysis and decision-support systems. Monitoring tools, including quarterly food security monitoring (mVAM), market price bulletins, market functionality surveys and monthly monitoring during monsoon season generated up-to-date evidence to assist programme planning, and support the Government in overseeing and managing programmes with increased leadership.

WFP mainstreamed inclusive and community-specific approaches across all activities, ensuring women, girls, ethnic groups, older persons and youth as well as persons with disabilities were included in programme design and delivery. Disability-inclusive targeting was introduced for emergency response activities, while feedback mechanisms were strengthened to uphold accountability to affected people. Capacity-building initiatives supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the National Lao Red Cross, WFP's cooperating partner, in adopting inclusive practices and improving data protection.

Progress made in 2025 was anchored in WFP's partnership with the Government of Lao PDR at all levels. Collaboration with international and local actors advanced multi-sectoral approaches in line with national priorities - and WFP's new global strategy also played a role [7].

332,086

Total beneficiaries in 2025



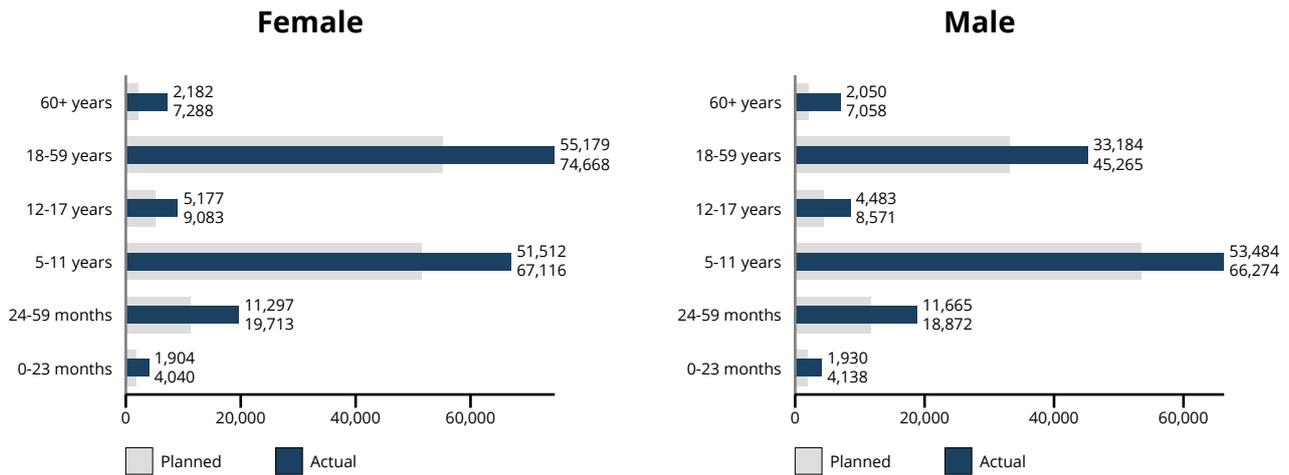
55% female



45% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 6,882 (55% Female, 45% Male)

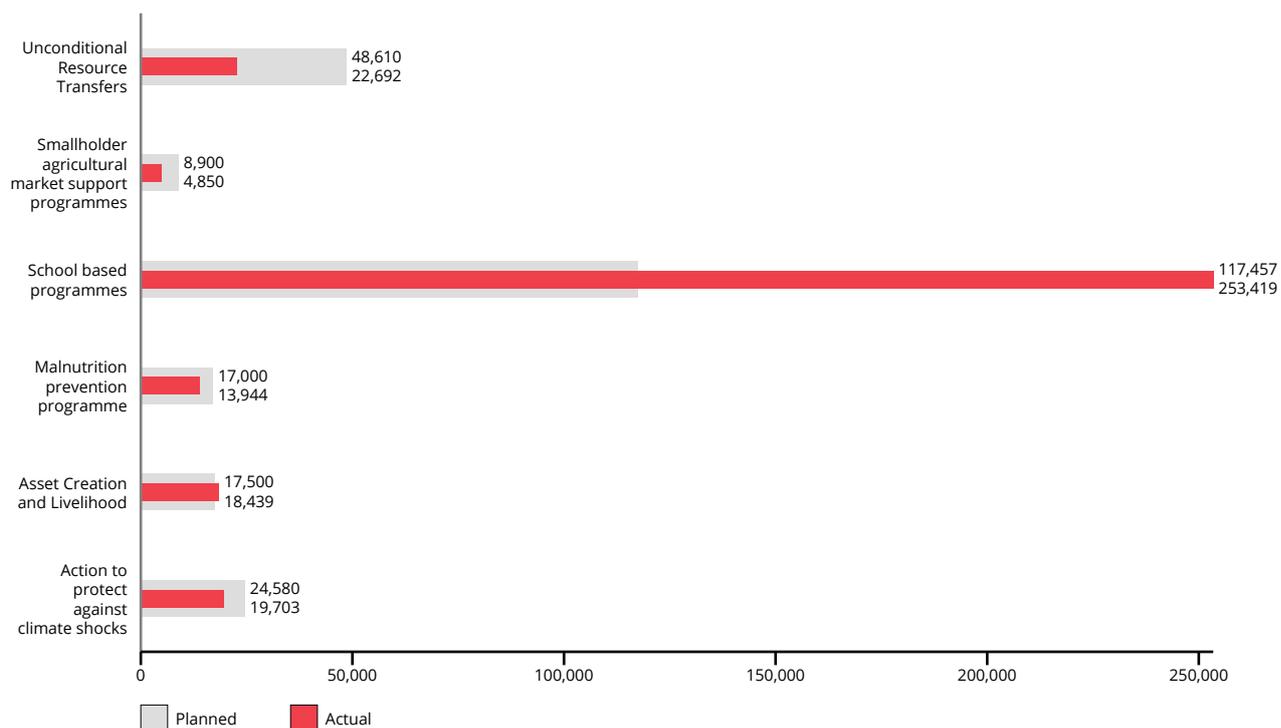
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



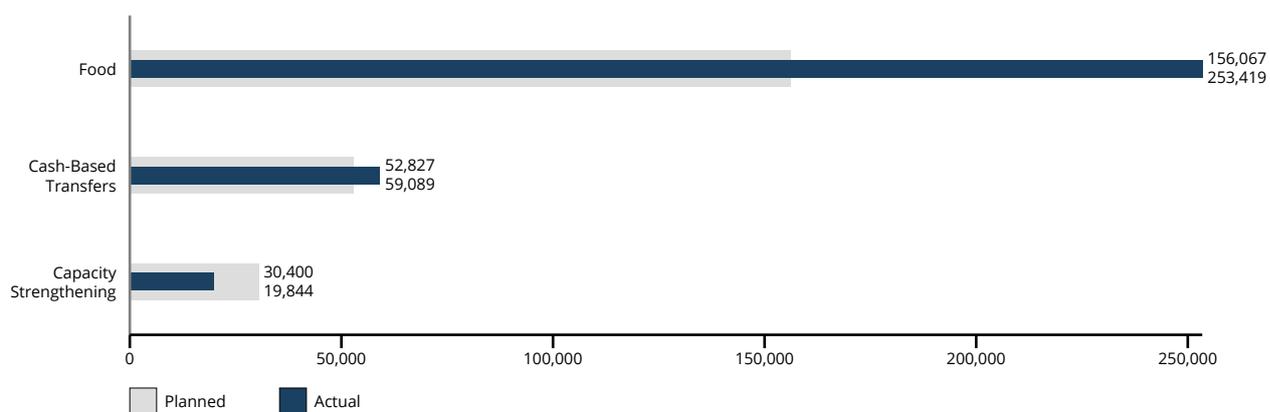
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



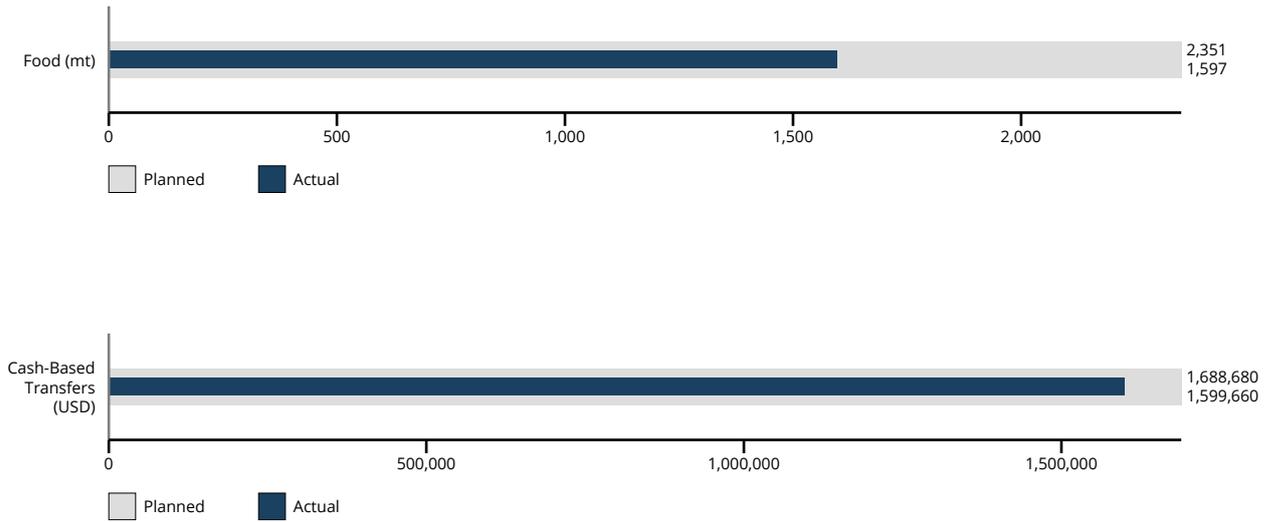
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



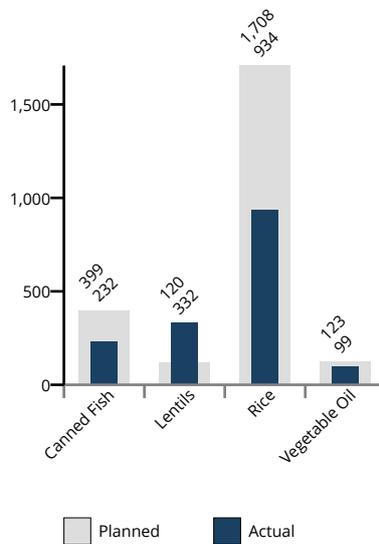
Beneficiaries by Modality



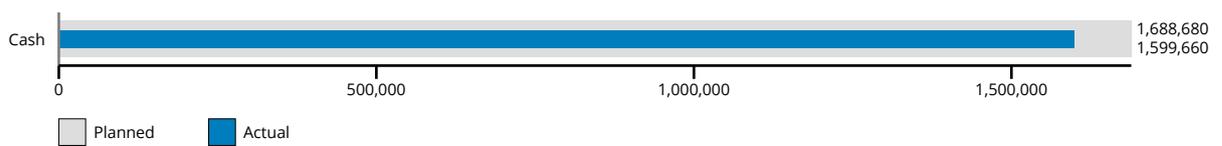
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Navigating a year of transition and challenges



WFP's operational context in Lao PDR in 2025 was characterised by slight economic recovery tempered by structural vulnerabilities, demographic shifts, persistent poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition. The country was challenged by climate shocks, underscoring the critical role of WFP and its partners in supporting the country's most vulnerable populations.

Lao PDR's GDP growth is projected at 4.2 percent in 2025 (up from 2.4 percent in 2023) while average inflation over January-October 2025 eased to 8.5 percent (from 24.5 percent a year earlier), supported by improved foreign exchange liquidity and tighter monetary conditions that helped steady the national currency, the kip [1]. Public and publicly guaranteed debt are expected to fall to 93.6 percent of GDP in 2025 (from 130.7 percent in 2022), though risks remain elevated with growth forecast to soften slightly to 4.0 percent in 2026 [2].

Labour market dynamics shifted under prolonged price pressures and currency depreciation: between May 2022 and June 2024, wage employment fell from 43.7 percent to 36.1 percent, self-employment more than doubled from 27.6 percent to 58.5 percent, agricultural employment rose from 43.5 percent to 50.9 percent, alongside a growth in commercial farming households [3]. Looking ahead, LDC graduation is scheduled for November 2026, raising concerns that a loss of preferential finance and trade terms could increase the already high debt burden and pose challenges for a social sector still heavily reliant on ODA [4].

External headwinds also mattered. In early 2025, amid UN system turbulence, the United States announced reciprocal taxation on Lao PDR of 48 percent. Although this taxation was later capped at 40 percent, it poses a new barrier for Lao exports (e.g., furniture, footwear, textiles, electronics, specialty coffee) to a growing market [5].

The constrained fiscal space of the last years was reflected in declining social spending: education and health outlays fell from 3.7 percent of GDP/19.8 percent of total expenditure (2019) to 2.0 percent/11.3 percent (2024) [6], and only 7.5 percent of villages reported access to a hospital in 2024/25 (down from 19 percent in 2018/19) [7]. Net enrolment fell at primary and lower secondary levels between 2018/19 and 2024/25 [8], and universities have seen three consecutive years of declining enrolment and dropout rates in Vientiane exceeded 10 percent [9]. Consequently, the Human Capital Index dipped to 0.43 in 2025 (from an already challenged 0.46 pre-COVID) [10].

Out-migration deepened labour shortages: more than 300,000 documented Lao workers were in Thailand by February 2025, and Lao workers in the Republic of Korea surged to about 17,000 - over double the previous year - contributing to recruitment difficulties in manufacturing and services and shining a light on structural skills gaps [11]. With a rapid demographic transition underway - total fertility declined from 6.3 in the 1980s to 2.4 in 2024, while life expectancy rose to 70.2 years [12] - investment in education for the retention of youth in-country is essential for long-term economic recovery and development.

A food systems transition is already perceivable from a largely agrarian base - 67 percent of the population is rural and 90 percent produce most staple foods themselves - toward commercialisation that demands stronger national value chains [13]. Agriculture productivity lags behind regional statistics and climate change threatens rice - the staple grown on 60 percent of agricultural land by 90 percent of farmers - whose viability in production is projected to decline markedly from the early 2040s [14]. Rice continues to be consumed almost universally - 28 percent of total food consumption [15] - and glutinous rice accounts for about 60 percent of household energy intake [16]. Simultaneously, the spread of highly processed foods heightens the need for a regulatory and fiscal environment that prioritises local, nutrient-dense produce.

Poverty remains the primary driver of food insecurity. In 2025, one in seven families lived below the national poverty line [17], and one in ten were food insecure [18], with much higher rates in rural and mountainous areas [19]. Households facing multiple shocks - climate events, illness, unemployment, price spikes - were most at risk, often reducing meals, dipping into savings, borrowing, or cutting health and agricultural spending; such negative coping was more severe outside urban centres [20]. While rural poverty declined (24 percent to 18 percent from 2018/19 to 2024/25), urban poverty increased (7 percent to 9 percent) over the same period, underscoring evolving vulnerabilities [21].

Affordability constraints are stark: 56 percent of people cannot afford a nutritious diet [22]. With the minimum wage at 2.5 million kip (~USD 115) in 2025 against an average Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) [23] of about USD 230 per household, financial gaps persist [24]. The cost of a healthy diet - among the highest in the region - was estimated at USD 5.20 per person per day in 2024 [25].

The 2025 monsoon brought two tropical storms and two typhoons, with floods and landslides affecting all provinces and over 300,000 people, causing estimated losses exceeding USD 114 million - a vivid reminder of Laos' high climate vulnerability and limited adaptive capacity in largely rain-fed agriculture [26].

Despite improvements over two decades, malnutrition persists. Stunting remains entrenched at one in three children under the age of five since 2017 [27], and wasting declined only slightly - from 11 percent (2024) to 9 percent (2025)

[28]. Inequities in stunting are among the world's highest, with a 35-percentage point gap between the richest and poorest households [29]. A triple burden of malnutrition is emerging: undernutrition alongside rising overweight/obesity and micronutrient deficiencies. Nearly two in five women of reproductive age are anaemic [30], as are 44 percent of children under five [31]. While national overweight among children under the age of five is about 3 percent, the capital Vientiane has seen a threefold rise since 2012 [32].

Together, these dynamics shape WFP's operating environment and underscore the need for transforming food systems, and investment in social safety nets that are responsive to shocks to protect the most vulnerable and sustain progress toward national goals.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP Laos faced a complex risk environment shaped by persistent economic volatility, climate shocks, and operational constraints. The most significant strategic risks included the ongoing economic crisis—driven by debt, inflation, and currency depreciation—which heightened food insecurity and nutrition needs. WFP responded with quarterly food security and market price monitoring, targeted convergence of projects in the most food-insecure areas, and regular advocacy with government and donors to sustain public spending and service delivery for basic needs.

Natural disasters remained a major threat. WFP strengthened government emergency response capacity, managed contingency stocks, and advocated to expand the Government Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) to 3,800 metric tons. Vulnerability mapping and participation in UN-wide contingency planning and tabletop exercises further enhanced preparedness.

Operational risks centred on the limited capacity and inconsistent performance of government partners, which could delay or undermine programme delivery. WFP mitigated these risks through joint design and management with line ministries, embedding staff at multiple government levels, including at district level, and regular engagement to align objectives and strengthen technical capacity. High-level strategic discussions and co-funding initiatives with the Government were prioritised to ensure sustainability and to define transition and exit strategies.

Restrictions on NGO operations limited partnership opportunities, prompting WFP to proactively seek new partners. To offset WFP's limitations in capacity, WFP contracted a third-party monitoring company covering approximately one-third of its monitoring needs.

Protection risks, including inadequate monitoring and escalation of operational or beneficiary issues, were addressed by segregating monitoring and programme implementation functions, implementing a semi-automated escalation system, and training all staff on issue escalation and community feedback mechanisms based on the standard operating procedures.

Fiduciary risks such as corruption and UXO contamination were managed through financial assessments, spot checks, piloting harmonised approaches, and developing site selection Standard Operating Procedures with relevant partners.

Lessons learned

In 2025, WFP Laos advanced several initiatives that provided insights for future programming. Through the home-grown school meals approach, the expansion of smallholder farmers' market access through linkages with schools demonstrated strong potential to diversify menus and strengthen and transform local food systems. However, scaling up requires clearer procurement mechanisms and predictable purchase schedules to sustain farmer engagement. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture and climate-smart practices proved effective in improving household resilience, yet adoption was slower in areas with limited water access and high input costs, highlighting the need for integrated support packages and market linkages.

Cooking demonstrations and Emo-Demos [33] significantly improved dietary diversity, knowledge transfer, nutritional practices, and gender equality, but language barriers and seasonal constraints affected participation in some ethnic communities. Lessons from cash transfers for pregnant and breastfeeding women confirmed that conditional cash assistance enhances food security and promotes home gardening, though continuous monitoring is essential to track impact consistently.

At the policy level, multisectoral coordination for rice fortification and shock-responsive social protection gained momentum, but technical capacity, operational tools and regulatory frameworks require further investment and strengthening. These learnings inform the last year of WFP's current strategy, while also considering these lessons to formulate the new strategic plan.

Seven kilometres, a world away

Maikham's journey from crisis to resilience



© WFP/Vilakhone Sipaseuth

Maikham, his wife, and their youngest children in their house.

Maikham, a 45-year-old father of nine, lives in the small village of Pongsieng in Houaphan, a northeastern province in Lao PDR. On the map, the village is just a stone's throw from the district capital. But those 7 kilometres aren't measured in distance units - they are quantified in mud, isolation, and hardship. When the monsoon rains arrive, the villagers' already limited access to healthcare, markets and other basic services becomes impossible.

In late July 2025, the arrival of typhoon Wipha shattered the rhythm of village life. As a seasoned farmer, Maikham was used to rain, but he wasn't prepared for a downpour that refused to stop.

"We thought it was just normal rain," Maikham recalls, looking out over fields that were once submerged. "We did not believe it would be this serious."

The water did not rise slowly; it rushed. It claimed the family's food stocks and choked the rice paddies - the primary source of food and income for the family of eleven. For nearly two months, Maikham faced the greatest fear any father can know: the sight of empty bowls and the uncertainty of the next meal for his children. With roads cut off and markets crippled, buying food became a struggle they were losing.

When the water finally receded, it left behind a coating of sludge and a mountain of worry. Recovery seemed impossible until support arrived through a humanitarian partnership between the Government of Lao PDR and WFP, supported by the governments of Ireland and Luxembourg.

Maikham's family received a cash grant of 5.5 million kip - roughly US\$ 25 for each member of the household. In the world of humanitarian aid, this is called "cash-based transfer." For Maikham, it was simple dignity.

"It may not seem like a lot to some," Maikham says, "but for us, it was a lifeline."

The cash allowed Maikham to be the architect of his own recovery. He made choices. He went to the local market and bought the rice his children needed. With the remaining funds, he purchased roofing materials to mend the leaks the

typhoon had torn open.

Perhaps the most profound change wasn't the food on the table, but the shift in Maikham's mindset. For years, weather warnings from the district capital were treated as background noise. The 2025 flood changed that forever.

"Before, when I heard warnings from the district, I did not pay much attention," he admits. "Now, I listen carefully. I keep the information close. If there is a warning, we take action and prepare."

This is the essence of resilience: the ability not just to survive a shock, but to be ready for the next one.

Maikham's story is an echo of a much larger reality. Across the region, climate shocks are becoming more frequent and more severe.

Inclusive early warning systems and better local preparedness are key for survival of poor, isolated communities. WFP is working with the Government of Lao PDR to create a new Family Support Programme - a system that helps families before, during, and after disasters. Instead of providing aid only after a crisis happens, this programme makes sure support is planned and ready in advance.

The plan is for poor and food insecure families, identified through the Government's social registry, to receive regular payments to help cover their basic needs. When a disaster occurs, these families will automatically receive additional top up payments, and newly affected families can be temporarily added, so no one is left behind.

Using real-time data, the Family Support Programme is set to turn traditional emergency aid into a permanent safety net that can quickly expand when a crisis strikes. Families like Maikham's will be better prepared because predictable support throughout the year helps them save money and strengthen their resilience as disasters become more frequent.

Today, the road to the district capital is still seven kilometers of difficult terrain. But Maikham no longer feels isolated.

"When this support came, we felt we were not left behind," he says. For a father of nine, that feeling of inclusion is what makes the road to recovery feel just that necessary bit shorter.

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



198,800 children (50 percent girls) in **1,609** schools received a meal every school day



1,597 metric tons of food commodities distributed to **1,319** schools



2,990 smallholder farmers received trainings on **climate-smart agriculture**



Through advocacy and evidence supplied by WFP, the Government **increased its budget to the National School Lunch Programme by 400 percent**

School meals remain the largest social safety net in Lao PDR, not only supporting education, health and nutrition, but also serving as a market for increased agricultural productivity and income generation, particularly among women in food-insecure, rural and underserved communities. In 2025, WFP undertook a strategic, gradual shift by strengthening the capacity of schools to source food from local smallholder farmers to scale up the home-grown school meals model. Local food producers benefitted from schools as a stable market, while also being equipped with essential skills to apply climate-smart agricultural practices and produce more nutritious food. WFP implemented these initiatives in five provinces across 24 districts. WFP also worked with communities to co-finance the construction or rehabilitation of school infrastructure that is vital to deliver safe and hygienic school meals, including school kitchens and water distribution systems.

At the same time, WFP continued direct implementation of school meals in 702 schools across 11 provinces, while preparing to transition these schools to the Government's National School Lunch Programme (NSLP) to which WFP provides technical assistance to institutionalise the home-grown school meal approach. To promote the sustainability of the NSLP, WFP invested in strengthening the capacity of government counterparts at national and sub-national level, community members and schools to jointly plan, implement, and monitor the school meals programme.

Also, in 2025, WFP undertook a study to determine children and caregivers' acceptance of locally blended fortified sticky rice to address micronutrient deficiencies and improve nutrition outcomes in school meal programmes. WFP aims to use the evidence from the study to support the Government in the establishment of a national framework for food fortification, with schools serving as one of the key markets for national scale up.

WFP's school meals programme in Lao PDR aims to improve learning, food security and nutrition for school children. By ensuring that schoolchildren receive a nutritious lunch at school, the programme enhances dietary intake, while also promoting the adoption of knowledge, attitudes and positive behaviours on recommended nutrition and hygiene practices, which contribute to healthy eating habits and learning.

Resource Overview

WFP's school meals programme was fully funded, enabling WFP to provide food assistance to school children and capacity strengthening support to communities and Government at national and sub-national levels. Resources ensured continuity of school meals and literacy activities. They also enabled a more conducive learning environment by improving school meals infrastructure, as well as the provision of trainings to community committees responsible for overseeing school meals and farmers who supply food to the programme.

Inflation and rising food prices continued to challenge community contributions, underscoring the importance of sustainable funding sources and the shift toward systematised local procurement. The Government increased its allocation to the NSLP's food basket from 1,000 LAK student/day (USD 0.05) to 5,000LAK (USD 0.23) following WFP's evidence-based advocacy based on the costing of different food baskets. This increase in funding signaled growing recognition of the importance of school meals and national ownership of the programme. However, the current allocation remains a fraction of the cost required to sustain the NSLP, only representing a partial food basket without consideration for costs related to food procurement and transport, implementation, infrastructure, management and monitoring of the programme, reinforcing the need for long-term financing strategies. A comprehensive costing and financing study will be undertaken in 2026.

Outputs

WFP delivered 15.3 million meals to 198,800 students, maintaining consistent coverage across 1,609 schools, counting all schools where WFP is working, both directly implementing school meals, and supporting the NSLP with food and technical assistance. The number of days school meals were cooked improved compared to previous years, owing in part to refresher trainings held for 266 cooks and 122 storekeepers on safe food preparation and storage. 187 school kitchens and 181 water systems with WASH facility upgrades promoted a safer, healthier and more hygienic environment to prepare and deliver school meals.

Agriculture support expanded through the distribution of crop and poultry packages to over 2,990 farmers. They also received training aimed at increasing the quality and quantity of their production. Among them, 2,406 farmers applied improved climate-smart agricultural practices, such as organic feed production and integrated pest management. These efforts resulted in increased agricultural productivity to enhance stable food sales to schools, while diversifying school menus.

While outputs largely met or exceeded targets, challenges included delays in construction of kitchen and WASH facilities due to geographic constraints and limited community contributions. Moreover, rising costs of inputs limited WFP's ability to scale up support to farmers. WFP worked closely with district authorities to manage the construction process, while coordinating with local agriculture extension services and integrated vocational education schools to deliver trainings on agricultural practices to farmers in order to ensure continuity of support to the school meals programmes.

Outcomes

School meals continued to drive positive education and nutrition outcomes. Attendance rates averaged 97 percent, representing a 4-percentage increase from 93 percent in 2024. This reflects the strong link between daily meals and school participation. Students receiving school meals also demonstrated an improvement from 1.6 percent to 7.2 percent in reading and understanding text according to their grade level [1].

Nutrition indicators showed progress with an increased proportion of children meeting minimum dietary diversity, supported by menus incorporating fresh vegetables, eggs, and fish procured from local farmers. However, inflation constrained community contributions (cash, food and cooking labour), limiting the frequency of meals consisting of four food groups [2].

Gender integration was strong, with 56 percent of supported farmers being women, and 50 percent of girls benefiting equally from school meals and literacy interventions.

Overall, evidence confirms that school meals are a critical driver of human capital development among school aged children because school meals improve education and nutrition outcomes. However, the need remains for sustained investment in facilitating schools' access to diverse and nutritious menus supplied by local farmers.

Partnerships

Partnerships were central to WFP's success in school meals in 2025. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Education and Sports and Catholic Relief Services to implement and monitor the progress of school meals programmes. This partnership was strengthened at national, provincial and district level through regular engagements including technical working group meetings, on-site monitoring visits, and reflection meetings to share best practices and lessons learnt. Coordination with education and agriculture authorities and the Integrated Vocational Education Training schools were vital to delivering trainings to farmers on climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agriculture techniques. These partnerships exemplify a multi-sectoral approach, linking education, nutrition, and agriculture for sustainable impact.

Lessons learned and Next Steps

WFP found that with the NSLP's model focused on community engagement and contributions, the role of the Village Education Development Committees should be further reinforced through technical assistance to define the scope of their work and training on monitoring and accountability.

Throughout the year, the accelerated need for procurement systems to establish and formalise the linkages between local farmers and schools became clear. Engaging with farmers proved effective in improving the diversity of school menus, but scaling up requires stronger market linkages for farmers and a predictable purchase schedule from schools. WFP is working with the Ministry of Education and Sports to develop operational guidelines and an M&E framework to facilitate more efficient monitoring, reporting and timely cash transfers to schools to ensure farmers benefit from a steady and reliable market.

Although the Government has demonstrated significant commitment to funding the NSLP, the current budget allocation only accounts for the cost of a food basket, requiring additional allocation for implementation and management costs for a more sustainable approach. WFP will work with the Sustainable Financing Initiative to support the government to carry out a school meal costing study and develop a financing strategy to advocate for increased and multi-year funding to the NSLP in 2026. In addition, WFP plans to develop a strategy to define its future role as a technical adviser to the National School Lunch Programme, with a focus on strengthening the capacity of the Government in the areas of monitoring, budgeting, procurement and programme management.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP’s direct implementation and technical assistance for school meals adopts a transformative approach, addressing the root causes of malnutrition among children, especially girls and children with disabilities, while promoting awareness raising and social behaviour change (SBC) through local stakeholders. School meals also function as a platform to foster inclusive community and institutional engagement, including targeting women farmers to supply the programme. Evidence is drawn from baseline and endline assessments, project reports and documented best practices, supported by disaggregated GAM data and intersectional analysis. One of the evaluation recommendations for school meals funded by the USDA McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program is to undertake a structured assessment and analysis process for priority parity and inclusion issues. A GAM score of 4 under school meals is fully integrated in the monitoring.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</p>

Strategic outcome 02: 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



14,000 nutritionally vulnerable people received conditional cash transfers and capacity strengthening through **malnutrition prevention programmes**



Dietary diversity improved from **5 to 76 percent** among **children under five** in communities targeted by WFP



Dietary diversity in **women of reproductive age** increased from **25 to 90 percent** in communities implementing **cash-based transfers and SBC interventions**



Households maintaining a quality **home garden** surged from **45 to 90 percent** in programme areas

By 2026, WFP aims to improve diets and promote healthy eating habits among people most at risk of poor nutrition. This includes women of childbearing age, girls, children under five, and school-aged children. These groups often face the highest risk of malnutrition because of poverty, limited access to nutritious food, and other challenges like climate shocks or lack of access to health services.

The goal is to help them get the right nutrients they need to grow, learn, and lead healthy lives. In 2025, WFP worked with communities and the Government to provide support in diverse ways. This included giving families cash assistance, promoting better nutrition practices, and helping families grow more diverse and healthy crops for their own consumption. WFP also promoted fortified foods, like rice with added vitamins and minerals.

All these efforts aim to reduce malnutrition and improve diets in line with national health and nutrition targets. By focusing on women and children, WFP helps break the cycle of poor nutrition and supports stronger, healthier communities for the future.

Resource Overview

WFP's nutrition activities received 100 percent of their planned budget for 2025, enabling timely implementation of nutrition-sensitive projects. Resources came mostly from multi-year funding streams that support capacity strengthening initiatives. During the year, additional resources were received for food fortification through a south-south cooperation mechanism. WFP utilised 95 percent of its planned nutrition budget for 2025 - the rest will be carried forward to 2026 for multi-year activities. Resources programmed for cash-based transfers were fully utilised with the slight shortfall of 1.5 percent.

Outputs

In 2025, WFP provided cash assistance to 732 pregnant and breastfeeding women and caregivers of children under two, improving household food security and enabling home gardens. Post distribution monitoring demonstrated that 99 percent of people who received cash transfers had improved access to more diverse foods by raising livestock, maintaining a home garden, or fulfilling the immediate food needs of their family.

Nutrition-sensitive intervention packages were scaled across 440 villages, training over 1,300 Village Nutrition Facilitators - of whom 75 percent are women - to deliver social and behaviour change (SBC) modules, including Farmer Nutrition School (FNS) sessions, Emo-Demos, and Linking Agriculture, Natural Resources Management and Nutrition (LANN) sessions. These sessions reached over 13,000 people, more than 90 percent of whom were women and nearly 60 percent from ethnic communities, reinforcing inclusivity and gender equity. Nearly 1,800 training sessions for Village Nutrition Clubs and FNS included Gender Action Learning System [1] sessions, and drove measurable impact: 78 percent of target households now harvest from at least three crop groups (out of the 4 recommended), and home

garden maintenance increased from 45 to 90 percent, signaling strong behavioural change and the adoption of climate-smart practices.

WFP also advanced in strengthening government capacity in the areas of rice fortification, convening the first national multisectoral workshop to engage policymakers, technical experts, and private sector stakeholders. This milestone set a roadmap for national standards and regulatory frameworks, laying the foundation for implementation of a rice fortification pilot by the Government of Laos, using the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR). These achievements demonstrate systemic progress toward strengthened government and private sector capacity to implement a fortification programme for malnutrition prevention.

Outcomes

A number of key national-level platforms were established to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Laos. An advisory committee and a technical working group was established to ensure multi-sectoral coordination to advance large-scale rice fortification and WFP's Cost of Malnutrition study. Draft regulatory frameworks and technical manuals on rice fortification were initiated with support from Indian experts. Private sector engagement was advanced through technical training and assessments, leading to the selection of potential rice millers for the rice fortification pilot phase.

Minimum dietary diversity among women, which is a standard indicator showing the proportion of women between the ages of 15-49 years who consumed 5 out of 10 food groups in the previous 24 hours, improved on average from 25 to over 90 percent in villages where SBC was implemented alongside cash distributions, meeting the 2025 target. The proportion of the same indicator among children under 5 years, who consumed 5 out of 8 food groups in the previous 24 hours, improved on average from 5 to over 76 percent in the same areas, again meeting the targets [2].

WFP programmes described above (cash transfers and nutrition SBC) were received well by the communities. The majority of people reported that the programs were practical and useful to them, and that they were able to apply the learning in day-to-day practice - which eventually reflected in above mentioned numbers. Language barriers between the facilitators and some participants and lack of basic infrastructure and facilities such as water and sanitation for some of the participants made it challenging for them to apply the knowledge in their own households [3]. These concerns were raised by WFP in technical working groups and coordination meetings (such as the district nutrition committees) to be addressed by various stakeholders.

Partnerships

To advance its nutrition mandate, WFP built strong partnerships with IFAD, GAFSP, as well as government partners including the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment's Department of Irrigation, Department of Agriculture Extension and Cooperatives, and the National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute. In addition, WFP engaged with civil society organisations such as Menying Huamjai Patthana for gender and social inclusion through Gender Action Learning System (GALS) activities. Provincial and District Nutrition Committees help multisectoral coordination under the National Plan of Action on Nutrition. WFP also collaborated with the Asian Development Bank, the European Union, SNV (Netherlands development organisation), the Lao Women's Union, and health sector actors to strengthen farmer capacity, climate resilience, and community wellbeing.

For rice fortification, WFP works with the Centre of the Nutrition at the Ministry of Health, and the UN Office for South-South Cooperation to advance technical exchange, private sector engagement, and policy alignment, fostering sustainability through inclusive coordination and joint ownership.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Farmer Nutrition Schools (FNS) and cooking demonstrations significantly improved adoption of home gardening and food processing practices, with interactive methods like LANN and Emo-Demos driving behavioural change. Despite seasonal delays, seed shortages, and gender dynamics, adoption rates and improved home gardens confirm strong engagement and inclusivity. Over 78 percent of households now harvest from at least three crop groups, and the Village Nutrition Club (VNC) membership has risen sharply. Some communities face gaps in the equal benefits of cash and capacity strengthening transfers for girls and boys - WFP will strengthen and integrate gender dialog and action learning methodologies into Farmer Nutrition School modules to address these challenges, based on the lessons learnt through the currently on-going GALS sessions. Next steps also include scaling up FNS and home gardens to remaining villages, harmonising nutrition-sensitive agriculture toolkits, and strengthening civil society engagement to sustain impact.

For rice fortification, WFP and partners established a multisectoral coordination mechanism, engaged private sector actors early, and advanced technical exchanges through south-south cooperation, laying the foundation for pilots and future scale up.

WFP also supports the revision of the National Nutrition Strategy and National Plan of Action on Nutrition to integrate nutrition-sensitive actions across health, education, food systems, and social protection systems, ensuring systemic,

sustainable improvements in dietary diversity.

Gender and Age Marker

WFP's nutrition interventions aim to tackle the root causes of gender inequality and gender-based violence (GBV) among beneficiaries of different ages and genders. Although at small-scale and with many challenges in implementation, applying GALS addresses gender inequalities between women and men as couples, and the prevention or minimisation of GBV. In addition, gender-targeted actions are systematically integrated and mainstreamed in WFP's nutrition activities, ensuring inclusive participation and sustainable impact.

Intersectional analysis and disaggregated gender data is consistently collected and reflected in WFP's key documents, including project progress reports and the monitoring framework.

A GAM score of 3 under this strategic outcome has been assigned, pointing to successful integration of gender in these activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide 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.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 03: 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



USD 880,000 in cash transferred to **6,698** households participating in **food assistance for assets and sustainable livelihood interventions**



Smallholder farmers generated **USD 367,540** in income from the **sale of 343 metric tons** of crops through WFP-supported **farmer aggregation systems**



40 community assets constructed or rehabilitated in **39 communities** to enhance **resilience to climate and other shocks**



For every **USD 1** invested through the provision of **farm-input production grants**, farmers **generated USD 6** in returns

Lao PDR faces increasing exposure to climate risks, with rising temperatures, volatile rainfall, and more frequent floods and droughts threatening agriculture and rural livelihoods. These shocks are projected to intensify, reduce crop yields, disrupt food systems, undermining poverty reduction efforts for communities heavily dependent on rainfed farming and natural resources. In addition to food insecurity, climate impacts could lead to income loss, increased migration, and heightened vulnerability for already marginalised populations [1] [2].

WFP provided technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build resilience to climate-related and other shocks by strengthening capacities in climate and disaster risk management and social protection. Focusing on community interventions designed through participatory and inclusive approaches, WFP delivered cash-based transfers and capacity building to enhance resilience through asset creation and livelihood interventions, and support for smallholder agriculture and markets. At national and subnational levels, WFP supported the operationalisation of strategies and plans to prepare for and respond to climate-related and other shocks, with an emphasis on improving capacities in emergency preparedness and response, inclusive last-mile early warning systems, and shock-responsive social protection.

Resource Overview

Strategic outcome 3 remained well-resourced in 2025 thanks to a combination of existing multi-year contributions and new contributions from donors supporting resilience-building activities. Activities were fully funded against the 2025 needs; however, this reflects multi-year contributions extending into 2026 and does not highlight specific challenges in securing long-term funding for resilience building initiatives. WFP's total expenditure was 85 percent against the annual planned needs for 2025.

Outputs

In building community resilience to climate disaster risks, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, supported over 18,400 people (8,500 women) in Oudomxai and Phongsaly provinces through food-assistance for assets and sustainable livelihoods. Investments in climate-resilient community infrastructure, including feeder roads, animal fencing, concrete bridges, and water systems, helped protect communities from climate-related shocks while improving access to markets and essential services. Conditional cash transfers of almost USD 297,000 were transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities. In addition, targeted trainings on disability-inclusive community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) strengthened the capacities of 30 government officials, 40 Village Disaster Management Committees, and over 2,300 people (750 women), resulting in the preparation of 40 inclusive CBDRM plans developed by with target communities. Supporting actions to protect against climate shocks and enhance smallholder agriculture and market support, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment reached over 19,700 beneficiaries (9,300 women) in Northern Lao PDR to improve their food and nutrition security, increased their incomes, and built their resilience to climate-related shocks. In 2025, 17,900 people

received direct access to information on climate and weather risks, less than planned considering implementation in less than planned locations. In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Lao Farmer Association and Saka no Tochu, WFP supported the establishment of 92 agricultural producer groups that connected smallholder farmers (primarily women, youth and ethnic minorities) to local and international export markets. The activities generated income while promoting climate-smart agricultural practices. Additionally, WFP provided over USD 580,000 as conditional cash transfers to 3,591 participating farming households to purchase farming inputs such as seeds, tools, fertilisers and machinery and increased the production of wet and dry season high value crops as a result.

In 2025, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to advance emergency preparedness and response systems. This included supporting the National Disaster Management Committee in developing and rolling out rapid assessment tools for immediate and early recovery needs and enhancing humanitarian supply chain efficiency through logistics and warehouse management, benefitting 232 government officials (73 women). Promoting inclusive early warning systems, WFP collaborated with UNDRR, WMO and ADPC [3] to validate national weather forecasts and the Early Warning System Perception Survey, and partnered with organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) to enhance national capacities in disability-inclusive early warning messages, benefitting 110 representatives (52 women) from Government, OPDs and development partners. Additionally, WFP contributed to Lao PDR's strategic objective of building stronger, government-led social protection systems capable of delivering timely and effective responses to climate-related shocks. This included supporting the design of a shock-responsive social protection system and enhancing capacities of 121 government officials (43 women) on shock-responsive social protection and climate/disaster risk financing instruments. Additionally, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment piloted the use of the new social registry for rapid beneficiary targeting to support flood recovery in Luang Namtha province. Through these priority initiatives, WFP continues to partner with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on the design of a shock-responsive social protection programme [4].

Outcomes

WFP's resilience-focused programmes have delivered transformative results, significantly improving food security and resilience among target households. Endline assessments show that acceptable Food Consumption Scores (FCS) rose from 66 percent at baseline to 97 percent at endline, while poor consumption dropped to zero. Both food-related and livelihood-based coping strategies have greatly reduced, and exposure to shocks declined sharply, with households affected falling from 82 percent to 21 percent. Further, resilience capacity strengthened significantly, with households reporting a broad shift toward medium resilience, now approaching 90 percent. Climate change awareness and preparedness surged, as access to climate information expanded from 31 percent to nearly 100 percent and the share of households equipped with skills to protect their livelihoods increased to 93 percent. The Asset Benefit Index confirms these gains, with 87 percent of households recognising tangible benefits, particularly in shock protection, increased production, and improved access to services. While adaptive capacity remains a challenge, the overall trajectory reflects robust, equitable, and sustainable development outcomes.

Through smallholder agriculture and market support activities focusing on coffee value chains in Luang Prabang province, the number of households with acceptable food consumption increased from 83 percent to 100 percent, and those not using consumption-based coping strategies rose from 87 percent to 94 percent. Livelihood-based coping strategies were eliminated, which means that no households resorted to harmful measures to meet essential needs. Resilience capacity strengthened, with 26 percent of households now in the high resilience category, 73 percent in medium, and less than 1 percent in low. While many households demonstrate strong resilience, most remain at moderate levels, underscoring the need for continued support to further strengthen resilience. Annual monitoring shows progress among the 92 agricultural producer groups and associated farmers in Northern Lao PDR with 72 percent of smallholder farmers reporting increased crop production, slightly less than the target. However, only 47 percent of farmers reported sales through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems likely due to delays in formulation of the agriculture producer groups and targeted assistance to farmers. Through the 92 WFP-supported groups, a total of 343 metric tons of crops were sold, generating USD 367,500 compared to the USD 560,000 target, largely due to fewer farmers selling through the groups during their formation.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP engaged with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment to implement community resilience-building and smallholder agriculture and market support activities. WFP continued to engage partners through the Early Warnings for All initiative, particularly OPDs, UNDRR, WMO and ADPC to help design inclusive last-mile early warning systems. WFP continued its priority partnership with the Lao Farmer Association to support agricultural value chain development, as well as with the private sector, Saka no Tochu and Saffron Coffee, to support coffee value chains. Additionally, WFP continued to co-chair the Lao PDR Cash Working Group and the Logistics Preparedness Working Group together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP’s monitoring of smallholder agriculture support interventions identified that all surveyed households experienced at least one shock in the past 12 months, with an average of three shocks per household. The most common shock experienced was spikes in agricultural input prices (71 percent), crop pests or diseases (61 percent), and excessive rain or flooding (43 percent). This highlights the need for targeted disaster risk reduction and resilience-building interventions, complemented by robust social safety nets to protect vulnerable households from the compounded impacts of recurrent shocks. At the same time, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment’s provision of farm-input grants demonstrated strong returns, with every USD 1 invested generating USD 6 in additional income, translating into an estimated USD 7.3 million in additional farmer income and proving that targeted support can significantly boost production and incomes. These findings highlight that cash-based transfers as farm-input grants are highly effective in increasing household income, while there is also a need to reinforce shock-responsive social protection systems and expand mechanisms that improve access to credit and finance for smallholder farmers.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated under strategic outcome 3, with a GAM score of 3. WFP ensured that a gender and disability lens was applied to ensure equitable participation and access for women, men, and persons with disabilities, particularly in rural and ethnic communities. Interventions promoted women’s leadership, addressed heightened GBV risks during climate shocks, and strengthened inclusive disaster preparedness and early warning systems. However, limited analysis of age groups, intersectionality, and sex and age-disaggregated data remain a gap and should be more systematically reflected in monitoring frameworks and project reporting.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
<p>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.</p>	<p>3 - Fully integrates gender</p>

Strategic outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters



USD 617,000 in cash transferred to **22,700** people affected by floods and storms to address immediate food and early recovery needs



Post distribution monitoring showed that **97 percent** of households spent assistance on food

Lao PDR faces multiple hazards, including floods, tropical storms, droughts, heatwaves, landslides, disease outbreaks, small earthquakes, and unexploded ordnance (UXO). Flooding is the most significant threat, primarily from the Mekong River and tributaries during the southwest monsoon (July-September). The central and southern provinces experience prolonged floods, while northern areas face flash floods from storms. These events endanger lives and damage infrastructure, settlements, and essential services. Underlying food insecurity remains a major concern, affecting 8 percent of households in rural areas and 4 percent in urban areas. However, food insecurity varies widely across the country with more remote and rural provinces like Sekong reporting up to 28 percent food insecurity. Malnutrition is a persistent concern, with stunting affecting 33 percent of children aged 6-59 months and even higher in poorer, remote, or ethnic communities.

Coordination of emergency response in Lao PDR is led by the National Disaster Management Committee and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, which oversee preparedness, response planning, and resource mobilisation at national and provincial levels. These government bodies coordinate multi-sectoral efforts, activate contingency plans, and ensure alignment with national disaster risk management strategies. WFP plays a critical role in supporting and complementing these efforts through its leadership in humanitarian coordination. As co-chair of the Logistics Cluster and Food Security Cluster under the national governance structure, WFP facilitates joint planning, information sharing, and operational coordination among UN agencies, NGOs, and government partners. Additionally, WFP co-chairs the National Cash Working Group, promoting harmonised approaches and mainstreaming cash-based transfers for emergency response.

In 2025, Lao PDR faced multiple disaster events, mainly floods and landslides triggered by heavy monsoon rains and typhoon activity affecting over 300,000 people during the year. Climate-related disasters continue to intensify, making such disasters more frequent and severe, threatening lives, infrastructure, and food security. At the request of the Government, WFP provided nutrition-sensitive food assistance to help meet the food needs of flood-affected households in 2025.

Resource Overview

Through existing multi-year and new contributions, strategic outcome 4 was fully funded against the 2025 needs, however, a significant portion of this funding consisted of confirmed in-kind contributions expected to arrive in 2026. As a result, expenditure reached 33 percent against the annual needs. The low expenditure was largely attributed to the absence of food commodities available for response, although strategic outcome 4 successfully reached 96 percent of the planned cash-based transfers to people, demonstrating efficient and effective use of the cash resources that were available. It should be highlighted that annual needs are estimates based on historical disaster impact, while actual expenditure depends on the occurrence and scale of events, as well as the availability of resources to respond.

Outputs

Following the impacts of typhoon Yagi in 2024, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare distributed over USD 166,000 in 2025 as unconditional cash-based transfers to over 2,850 people (1,415 women) to meet their essential and recovery needs, helping restore their lives and livelihoods. To support the early recovery of communities affected from the impacts of tropical storm Wipha in 2025, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Lao Red Cross distributed over USD 450,000 as unconditional cash-based transfers to over 19,600 affected people (9,500 women) in Houaphan and Xieng Khouang provinces to help meet their essential and early recovery needs. Considering that no in-kind food was received in 2025, the total number of people reached and associated tonnage provided as emergency food assistance was less than planned.

Outcomes

Outcome data was not collected for short-term emergency response interventions. However, post-distribution monitoring of food assistance for flood recovery in Luang Namtha province showed that nearly all beneficiaries used the assistance to cover essential needs. Almost all surveyed households reported purchasing food (97 percent), and 94 percent purchased non-food items. In addition, some households prioritised long-term investments, particularly house and infrastructure repairs, with 16 percent reporting expenditures in this area.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP further strengthened its collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Lao Red Cross (LRC) to deliver two emergency assistance interventions to disaster-affected households. The ministry provided overall leadership and coordination at national and subnational levels, including the identification of affected areas, beneficiary targeting, and oversight of monitoring and distribution processes. The LRC supported beneficiary registration and facilitated the distribution of assistance in close partnership with Lao PDR's leading state-owned bank BCEL. In parallel, WFP continued to play a central role within the national emergency preparedness and response architecture and the broader Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination framework. WFP co-chaired the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster together with FAO and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, and co-chaired both the ICT and Logistics Clusters. Through these roles, WFP supported strengthened coordination mechanisms and contributed to timely, efficient, and well-aligned emergency preparedness and response efforts nationwide.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

Following emergency responses to typhoon Yagi in 2024 and tropical storm Wipha in 2025, WFP in partnership with LRC and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare conducted after-action reviews to assess the effectiveness of assistance provided and identify areas for improvement. These reviews confirmed that cash-based assistance was highly valued for its flexibility and relevance, and strong collaboration among partners enabled timely and accountable delivery. However, challenges remain, including limited disaster management experience at district level, weak coordination with communities, short planning windows, and ongoing issues in beneficiary identity management due to the limited use of unique beneficiary IDs, which affects tracking and verification. Targeting also emerged as a critical area for improvement. In 2025, WFP piloted the use of the national social registry for early recovery targeting to test its feasibility for shock-responsive social protection. The pilot showed promise but highlighted the need to adapt the registry to capture dynamic vulnerabilities. Combining poverty scores with food security indicators and community validation improved accuracy and acceptance, yet persistent challenges include data quality, unique IDs, and sensitisation on beneficiary selection. Priority next steps include formalizing data-sharing agreements, integrating additional vulnerability variables, digitising processes, and strengthening grievance mechanisms to make the system more inclusive and responsive. WFP has also started to explore the possibility of establishing a standby partnership agreement with LRC, with the aim of strengthening preparedness for future emergencies. This partnership would provide an opportunity to explore the potential for localising emergency response by enhancing national capacity and collaboration.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender was fully integrated under strategic outcome 4, with a score of 3. WFP ensured that the provision of emergency assistance prioritised most affected rural and ethnic communities including the most vulnerable—particularly women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities. However, limited use of age-specific and intersectional analysis, along with sex and age-disaggregated data, remains a gap. Strengthening such data is essential for effective monitoring and accountability, particularly to distinguish needs and outcomes under targeted interventions compared to blanket assistance, and to ensure that the most vulnerable groups are appropriately reached and supported.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 05: The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.



3,800 metric tons of rice from the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve mechanism **handled and stored**



1,050 metric tons of emergency rice delivered to **12** provinces

The aim of WFP's activities under outcome 5 is that the Government of Lao PDR, together with humanitarian and development partners, has access to reliable, on-demand services that enable timely and efficient emergency and development responses. This means the provision of coordination and logistics services, so that people targeted by the Government benefit from dependable support and effective interventions. Under this arrangement, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare contracts WFP to transport and store rice donated by partner countries through the ASEAN Plus Three Emergency Rice Reserve (APTERR) mechanism. WFP leverages its existing nationwide network of private transporters and warehousing capacity to maintain the national emergency rice reserve and ensure its rapid mobilisation when requested to respond to sudden-onset emergencies.

Resource Overview

As this activity involves providing on-demand services, funding is contingent upon agreements with the Government or other humanitarian partners. The activity can only commence once funding is secured, meaning implementation is directly linked to the timing of these agreements. For already signed agreements, the activities are fully funded, enabling WFP to deliver the planned services without resource gaps. This funding approach ensures that WFP can meet commitments effectively, but it also means that results depend on the availability and timing of partner contributions.

Outputs

In 2025, WFP Laos achieved its targets for on-demand services. Working with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, WFP secured about 3,800 metric tons of rice for the national reserve. Of this, roughly 1,050 tons was transported to flood-affected areas across 96 districts in 12 provinces, enabling quicker and more timely distribution of rice to disaster-affected populations nationwide. Building on lessons learned from the previous year and optimal use of the APTERR fast-track mechanism, WFP supported the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare in significantly reducing the lead time for post-disaster response. This reflects WFP's ability to maintain consistent logistics capacity. The results were possible because WFP has established a trustworthy relationship and regular communication channels with the government counterpart, and leveraged existing contracts with private transporters and warehousing, allowing rapid mobilisation of the cargo. The strong coordination and preparedness ensured timely delivery despite challenging conditions.

Outcomes

Compared to 2024, when WFP supported the storage and delivery of raw rice and pre-cooked rice across 16 provinces, this year's response was more focused but equally impactful. WFP secured a larger national reserve and delivered roughly one-quarter of it to flood-affected areas in 12 provinces. While the geographic coverage was more limited than last year, the scale of commodities was managed well, and the speed of delivery improved significantly. This progress reflects better preparedness, stronger coordination with government partners, and clear operational procedures that allow rapid mobilisation.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. Collaboration extended to 96 district offices, ensuring timely and well-organized rice deliveries, while coordinating with the APTERR secretariat regarding rice shipments from three donor countries to Lao PDR, as well as managing funds for on-demand logistics services. Together, WFP and its partners resolved challenges quickly, maintained clear communication, and provided accurate cargo information for each destination. These efforts enabled efficient mobilization and strengthened accountability. Best practices included strong coordination across national and district levels, clear communication protocols to minimise delays, and leveraging WFP's existing logistics capacity. This approach improved operational efficiency while reinforcing trust and ownership among all partners.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

A key success was maintaining close collaboration with partners at both national and district levels, ensuring all stakeholders were informed and aligned throughout implementation. Regular updates and inclusive communication helped resolve challenges quickly. Throughout the year, WFP reacted to communication challenges with setting up a common channel with all stakeholders involved, streamlining coordination and communication. Moving forward, WFP will strengthen these partnerships by maintaining strong coordination and introducing a clear service catalog outlining available support for humanitarian actors. Additionally, WFP will continue dispatching rice to 148 districts in 18 provinces, applying these lessons to enhance efficiency and responsiveness. In cooperation with the APTERR Secretariat and three donor countries, WFP is planning to support the Government in exploring partial local procurement of rice and piloting rice fortification to enhance the food security and nutrition impact of the emergency rice reserve mechanism in the coming years.

Gender and Age Marker

This activity provides logistics and coordination services for emergency response, focusing on rice transport and storage via APTERR. It supports system-level preparedness, with limited gender and age integration, as direct beneficiary engagement and targeted actions are minimal.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Laos, women play a vital role in the economy, with significant contributions in agriculture, trade, and small businesses: female labor force participation reached 61.5% in 2024 [1]. Yet, despite this progress, gender inequality remains a pressing issue.

According to WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis done in 2025, food insecurity is more prevalent among female-headed households, though these differences are not statistically significant overall and are driven by structural and geographical factors rather than gender alone. Nationwide, 18.5 percent of respondent households reported not feeling safe in the place where they currently live, primarily due to theft and robbery (41 percent), followed by gender-based violence (GBV) (8 percent) and being approached by drug dealers (8 percent). GBV and approaches by drug dealers are significantly more common in rural areas than in urban areas, and households experiencing food insecurity reported significantly more GBV and physical violence or abuse.

Intersectionality magnifies the barriers faced by vulnerable women. For instance, women from ethnic communities, rural areas, and women living with disabilities encounter overlapping disadvantages that limit access to education, healthcare, and leadership opportunities. Additionally, literacy rates among women are significantly lower, and inadequate reproductive health services increase their risk of poverty and food insecurity. Economic participation is often restricted to informal or low-paying work, while representation in leadership remains minimal. Despite national programmes and action plans designed to promote inclusion, implementation is inconsistent, leaving many women behind.

The challenge now lies in ensuring that empowerment reaches every corner of society. Closing the education gap, improving healthcare access, and increasing women's representation in decision-making are essential steps. By focusing on rural women and marginalized groups, Laos can build on its economic strengths and move toward gender equality and women's empowerment, where women are not only active participants in the economy but also leaders shaping the direction of the future.

WFP Laos advances gender equality and women's empowerment through actions aimed at strengthening meaningful participation, economic empowerment, and the systematic integration of gender considerations across all programmes. While challenges remain significant, important efforts are underway.

WFP has increased the proportion of women and men who report meaningful participation in community level decision-making structures. Continued progress is necessary, however, important strides have been made, particularly through stronger engagement with local organisations and the use of methodologies designed to challenge gender norms, such as the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in communities. These approaches are planned to help elevate women's voice, confidence, and influence in intra-household decision-making dynamics and local planning processes.

WFP has also enhanced women's and men's economic empowerment by expanding access to livelihood opportunities, climate resilient agricultural practices, financial services, and market linkages. Women smallholders and farmer groups report improved income generation, greater control over resources, and enhanced skills, contributing to increased economic agency within households and communities. Among specific target groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and children under five supported through capacity strengthening and cash-based transfers for stunting prevention, more than 50 percent of interviewed women reported enhanced economic empowerment. By contrast, capacity strengthening activities under smallholder agriculture market support initiatives recorded a lower proportion of women reporting economic empowerment (23.5 percent), highlighting variations in impact across activity types.

WFP applies a gender-mainstreaming approach to ensure the systematic integration of gender considerations across food security and nutrition activities. This includes embedding gender analysis into assessments, incorporating gender-responsive approaches into programme design, and using sex and age disaggregated data to ensure that

interventions reflect the distinct needs and experiences of different groups.

In 2025, WFP Laos reached 332,086 beneficiaries, 55 percent of whom were women, demonstrating the programme's continued commitment to inclusive and gender-responsive assistance in line with the leave no one behind approach.

Tailored interventions have expanded access for ethnic minority women and women with disabilities, ensuring they play an active role in program design rather than remaining passive beneficiaries. Community engagement with women and men has further fostered inclusive dialogue, promoting equitable food distribution and strengthening acceptance of women's roles within households and communities.

However, significant challenges remain. Deep-rooted social norms continue to limit women's decision-making power in communities, particularly among ethnic minorities. Geographic isolation and language barriers hinder participation and access to services. Disability inclusion is still constrained by limited data and resources, making it difficult to fully address specific needs. Additionally, while progress has been made in awareness and capacity-building, translating these gains into sustained structural change requires ongoing investment and stronger coordination with government and partners.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Lao PDR remains politically stable. However, persistent protection risks undermine vulnerable populations due to structural barriers that restrict human rights, particularly for poor and rural communities. Women, children, persons with disabilities, ethnic groups, and gender minorities are among the most affected.

Limited access to information, restrictions on freedom of expression, and language barriers hinder access to justice and reinforce inequality. Human trafficking, migrant vulnerability, exploitation, and health risks are increasing, particularly in Special Economic Zones, where weak labour protection exacerbate these challenges.

Another major constraint is the widespread presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO), addressed through Laos's unique SDG 18: "Lives Safe from UXO." Development initiatives must integrate risk considerations to ensure safe, inclusive, and equitable progress while prioritising vulnerable groups.

These intersecting risks directly impact food security and nutrition. Linking protection to WFP's mandate is essential: embedding protection principles, mitigating risks, and ensuring inclusive assistance will uphold the commitment to "leave no one behind" while advancing food security and nutrition in Laos.

WFP's protection approach ensures that food assistance is delivered safely, with dignity, and without causing harm, while actively mitigating risks of violence, coercion, and exclusion. Central to this commitment is WFP's policy on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP): By informing, consulting, and engaging communities, WFP promotes transparency and participation, empowering people to influence decisions that shape their lives.

Protection is systematically integrated into programme design through risk assessments and inclusive consultations with stakeholders, including UN agencies (Protection Cluster), INGOs, and local communities. This approach also addresses UXO-related risks and ensures interventions are safe and context-sensitive. In 2025, collaboration with civil society organisations strengthened the development of comprehensive programmes integrating food security and nutrition, prevention of gender-based violence, inclusive early warning systems and emergency response for persons with disabilities. These efforts prioritise the most vulnerable, ensuring they are heard, engaged, and supported equitably.

Significant efforts were undertaken on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), with enhanced contributions to strengthening the UN's collective approach. This included WFP's dedicated support to developing a UN joint code of conduct and posters on PSEA in Lao PDR, active participation in PSEA focal point training, and contributions to the UN-wide PSEA Action Plan. These actions reinforce WFP's commitment to safeguarding affected populations and ensuring zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse.

AAP is operationalised through robust feedback and complaint mechanisms, which proved critical across all programmes, particularly during the 2024-2025 flash floods and the typhoon Wipha response. Communities, government partners, and implementing agencies were informed about reporting channels and referral systems, with key messages on sexual exploitation and abuse, child protection, data protection, and Do No Harm principles [1]. These mechanisms uphold accountability, reinforce protection standards, and guarantee that assistance is delivered safely and equitably to those most at risk. By embedding protection and AAP throughout all stages of programming, WFP strengthens trust and ensures humanitarian assistance contributes to safety, dignity, and resilience for all.

Community engagement remains central to WFP's protection and AAP approach, ensuring programmes reflect the voices and experiences of affected populations. WFP employs participatory methods and in 2025 led a qualitative study using focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and community consultations, to identify protection risks, barriers to access, and culturally appropriate solutions. This has inspired innovative approaches, such as community theatre, to effectively convey protection messaging and promote behavioural change in an engaging and culturally sensitive manner. These insights guide programme design and monitoring, ensuring interventions are inclusive, context-specific, and responsive to the needs of women, children, persons with disabilities, and other marginalised groups. By grounding decisions in qualitative evidence, WFP enhances trust, accountability, and the impact of its humanitarian and development actions.

In 2025, WFP made strong progress toward meeting its protection and accountability commitments, demonstrating solid performance across all key indicators. Beneficiaries reported feeling safe to a 100 percent when accessing assistance, largely due to enhanced community sensitisation efforts and a more consistent field presence that enabled teams to better understand and respond to community needs. Efforts to make more accessible distribution points, combined with clearer, more proactive inclusive communication further contributed to reduced barriers to accessing assistance. Reports of respectful treatment by staff also remained high, reflecting the impact of regular refresher trainings on protection, inclusion, and accountability as well as on sexual exploitation and abuse.

The community feedback mechanism (CFM) remained a central pillar of WFP's work around accountability to affected populations. It was increasingly used by beneficiaries to confidentially raise their concerns. The CFM has been complemented by an issue escalation process through WFP's monitoring systems and standard operating procedures. In 2025, a total of 37 cases were reported through CFM: 17 requests for information, 7 complaints, and 13 positive comments regarding support received from WFP. Only one case remained open. The timely resolution of cases helped reinforce community trust in WFP processes.

Support to persons with disabilities increased as a result of improved identification and stronger partner coordination with OPDs. WFP provided two internship opportunities for persons with disabilities through an internship programme, implemented in partnership with World Education. WFP also continued to work with the UN country team on the implementation of the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy accessibility standards, further advancing WFP's inclusion efforts.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Lao PDR faces significant environmental and social challenges that undermine its ability to maintain stable and sustainable food systems. The country is highly vulnerable to climate-related extreme weather events, including seasonal droughts, floods, landslides, typhoons, riverbank erosion, and crop destruction caused by storms. These climate-induced disasters are compounded by unsustainable natural resource management practices such as rapid deforestation driven by hydropower and mining concessions, timber harvesting, slash-and-burn agriculture, and excessive pesticide use. Despite experiencing fewer natural hazards than neighboring countries, Lao PDR's vulnerability remains high due to limited disaster risk reduction measures and weak emergency preparedness. Social inequalities further exacerbate these risks: intersectional discrimination against women, persons with disabilities, and ethnic minorities leaves them disproportionately affected due to unequal access to decision-making, productive resources, income opportunities, and education. Food insecurity and malnutrition persist, particularly in remote and ethnic communities, while structural challenges such as UXO contamination, inflation, and limited coping capacities further constrain households' ability to adapt.

WFP plays a vital role in building resilient and sustainable food systems in Lao PDR through integrated programmes that link food security with environmental and social sustainability. WFP supports communities in creating and rehabilitating climate-resilient infrastructure such as irrigation systems and watershed management structures; critical measures to reduce soil erosion, stabilise water flows, and improve land productivity. School meals initiatives also promote local procurement, strengthening markets and lowering environmental footprints. Collectively, these actions enhance food security and nutrition while delivering environmental co-benefits such as healthier ecosystems, improved water management, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

To advance sustainability, WFP champions climate-smart agriculture and agroecological practices that reduce reliance on chemical pesticides, improve soil health, and foster biodiversity. Asset creation activities bolster disaster preparedness and build community coping capacities, while WFP provides timely assistance to populations affected by natural disasters, ensuring short-term relief and supporting recovery. For example, through the WFP-implemented COFFEE project, the agroforestry approach promotes sustainable land management by reducing deforestation risks, improving soil and water conservation, and enhancing biodiversity. It also strengthens climate resilience and carbon sequestration, contributing to environmental sustainability and long-term livelihood stability.

To ensure operations are context-specific and socially inclusive, WFP engages stakeholders throughout all phases of activity design and implementation, supported by a community feedback mechanism for accountability. An intersectional approach prioritises vulnerable groups, including women, ethnic communities, and persons with disabilities, ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities.

These achievements reflect WFP's unwavering commitment to safeguarding both people and the environment. To uphold this principle, WFP systematically conducts environmental and social risk screenings across all activities, identifying potential risks early and integrating mitigation measures into programme design. In 2025, 100 percent of activities underwent screening, with all classified as low risk thanks to proactive safeguards such as promoting sustainable resource use, preventing deforestation, and minimising soil and water degradation. By embedding these measures into its operational framework, WFP ensures that interventions not only strengthen resilience but also protect ecosystems; delivering outcomes that are sustainable, inclusive and socially responsible.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continues to implement its EMS, a systematic tool designed to identify, manage, and reduce environmental impacts across operations. By embedding EMS principles into operations and programmes, WFP ensures that sustainability remains a core component of its country strategy, contributing to healthier ecosystems and climate resilience.

While full EMS roll-out is ongoing, key recommendations have already informed several initiatives aimed at improving sustainability both internally and within programme activities.

To lead by example, WFP continues to build on the environmentally friendly measures introduced in 2024 within its office operations. These ongoing efforts include maintaining energy-efficient LED lighting, solar-powered lights around office buildings, and water filtration systems with reusable jugs to eliminate single-use plastic bottles. Waste management practices remain strengthened through segregation, composting for office gardens, and training cleaners to use newspaper alternatives instead of plastic bin liners. Additionally, WFP continues to utilise a hybrid vehicle to reduce emissions from staff travel, reinforcing its commitment to sustainability.

Beyond internal progress, WFP continues to integrate sustainability into its programmes. For instance, the school meals initiative continues to promote eco-friendly practices such as composting for school gardens and harvesting rainwater for irrigation. Furthermore, WFP has installed electricity systems and wastewater management solutions, including sealed concrete rings behind kitchens to safely contain cooking-related wastewater and prevent access by insects and animals. These measures significantly reduce health risks by preventing the spread of diseases associated with untreated wastewater.

In addition, WFP prioritises local procurement to minimise transport-related emissions and support the local economy. These efforts reduce carbon footprints while fostering community resilience.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

In line with the newly approved WFP corporate Strategic Plan 2026-2029, which includes a corporate cross-cutting priority and commitment to "enabling nutrition and healthy diets", WFP strengthened the integration of nutrition across all programme areas in 2025, ensuring that WFP's food assistance maximises impact more effectively and efficiently, with enhanced programme quality. WFP applied a nutrition-sensitive approach within multisectoral programmes, generating evidence, and fostering an enabling environment that contributes to diverse diets, resilience building and improved long-term food and nutrition security.

Community-based agriculture projects implemented nutrition-sensitive activities with a gender lens and multisectoral planning at district and village levels. These projects target nutritionally vulnerable groups - pregnant and breastfeeding women and women with children under two years - as primary beneficiaries. Cash assistance for home gardens improved access to diverse, nutrient-dense crop production, while social behaviour change activities, including cooking demonstrations and nutrition education through Farmer Nutrition Schools and Emo-Demo sessions, increased knowledge and practices related to nutrition, hygiene, and healthy, diverse, and safe diets. Food processing activities contributed to improved farmer livelihoods. The integration of nutrition indicators, including minimum dietary diversity (MDD) for both women of reproductive age and children under five, captured significant improvements in dietary diversity - from 25 percent to 90 percent among and from 5 percent to 76 percent respectively.

School-based programmes, including the school meals and home-grown school meals initiatives, also contributed to stronger nutrition integration. The school meals programme improved nutritional adequacy through meals that include fortified rice and oil, using menus developed jointly with the ministry. The use of the "Greenbox", a toolkit of nutrition-sensitive educational tools, enhanced the skills of teachers and school staff, improving their knowledge, orienting positive attitudes and promoting practices in nutrition, WASH, and nutritious meals.

Additionally, targeted messages on emergency preparedness and response were tailored and delivered through resilience-based interventions to support decision making on nutrition before and during emergencies, using a behaviour change approach.

To contribute to creating an enabling environment, WFP supported key policy-level efforts, including the development of the 10th National Socio-Economic Development Plan, the National Nutrition Strategy, and the National Plan of Action on Nutrition, ensuring that nutrition remains a national priority and advocates for nutrition integration across sectors and systems. Specifically, WFP contributes by leading the Education Technical Working Group, linking local farmer procurement to school meals, and integrating nutrition education into curricula. This coordinated approach strengthens systems to ensure students receive nutritious meals and lifelong healthy practices.

Under the rice fortification initiative, WFP supported the Government in developing national standards and enhancing nutritional adequacy by promoting the use of locally produced fortified rice through national social protection schemes, APTERR, and for national emergency response.

Ongoing research and analytical work - including social behaviour change formative research, an analysis on the cost of malnutrition, and the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment - continued to strengthen evidence-based programming and inform strategic decision-making.

Partnerships

Partnerships to co-create resilient food systems

2025 brought unexpected challenges: a seismic shift in the donor environment and system-wide UN reform, alongside major restructuring within the Government of Lao PDR. Recognizing the importance of partnerships, WFP intensified efforts to build trust with government counterparts, demonstrate results and value for money, and strengthen collaboration with development partners through coordinated approaches.

Government restructuring created both risks and opportunities. National ministries merged, and new departments emerged, reshaping sub-national structures. A key change was the merger of the Ministry of Finance with the Ministry of Planning and Investment, forming a central entity overseeing official development assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investment. WFP adapted by aligning with this new structure and engaging newly appointed officials.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment - formed by merging Agriculture and Forestry with Natural Resources and Environment - remained WFP's main partner for nutrition-sensitive agriculture and livelihoods. WFP also continued collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Sports on the National School Lunch Programme, and with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on emergency response, disaster risk reduction, and social protection. WFP also provided logistics services for this ministry around the national rice reserve. The Ministry of Health's National Centre for Nutrition remained a key partner for evidence generation and policy work on nutrition and food fortification.

New partnerships emerged, notably with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce on agricultural value chains and market analysis. Data generation and analysis on food security and nutrition continued with the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, Ministry of Health, and the Lao Statistics Bureau. WFP also worked with the Lao Women's Union (LWU) on social behaviour change and women's empowerment.

In response to a global reduction in funding, WFP prioritised safeguarding contributions from traditional donors through targeted advocacy and donor engagement, which resulted in successful resumption of temporarily halted funding. In addition, WFP explored new funding sources and prepared for a shift toward government-led financing through international financial institutions (IFIs). This trend is evident: the Government is now WFP's second-largest donor and, with Lao PDR's graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status in 2026, is transitioning from recipient to donor.

Partnerships with IFIs gained prominence, moving WFP from implementer to co-creator of systems. Success in nutrition and cash transfer programs opened doors to new collaborations, including discussions on co-financing large-scale nationally owned programmes like school meals, with a view to transition to locally sourced food from smallholders. Mutual accountability and joint monitoring with IFIs and government strengthened in 2025.

WFP raised USD 6.2 million in 2025, which is 83 percent lower than the previous year due to the multi-year nature of contributions obtained in 2024. In its efforts, WFP focused on generating evidence through implementation of multi-year programmes, which contributed to negotiating new agreements with IFIs. Advocacy centred on sustainable, nationally owned systems supported by predictable funding and WFP's technical assistance.

WFP recognises the continued standby partnerships and the support provided through the secondment of experts from development partners that have bolstered WFP's efforts in shock-responsive social protection, data and analysis, and gender, protection and inclusion. These efforts have contributed to the capacity development of local partners and were carried out in close collaboration with local civil society organizations (CSOs) and government partners, including the Disability Mainstreaming Advisory Service and the Lao Women's Union.

Ongoing contributions to school meals through a private donation platform continued.

Implementation partnerships with NGOs and CSOs such as Catholic Relief Services (school meals), SNV (nutrition), and Lao Red Cross (emergency response) and Lao Farmer Association (smallholder agriculture and market support) remained strong. Through the Early Warning for All Roadmap, WFP partnered with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre on a National Weather Forecasts and Early Warning System Perception Survey. A project with the Japanese coffee trading company Sakano Tochu concluded successfully, promoting income generation through coffee value chains in Luang Prabang province.

WFP facilitated South-South learning through exchange visits on nutrition, social protection, and school meals, and began leveraging international expertise on rice fortification. Regionally, WFP secured additional emergency rice

contributions from ASEAN Plus 3 donors and maintained logistics support to the Government for distributing 3,800 metric tons of rice to disaster-affected populations nationwide.

To advance food fortification, WFP started engaging local rice millers to blend fortified kernels with local rice and raise public awareness on the benefits of fortified foods. In 2025, WFP diversified its network by engaging non-traditional partners, including two women-led organizations: Elixirs Sole Co. Ltd., for process monitoring and accountability, and Maenyang Huamjay Patthana, applying Gender Action Learning in community nutrition programs.

Formative research on malnutrition drivers began with a local research enterprise, leveraging expertise in ethnic languages and culture. Mobile food security monitoring was outsourced to a local call centre, and nutrition messaging was piloted through a local theatre company.

Focus on localization

Capacity strengthening at sub-national level remained central to WFP's work. WFP - due to its large footprint in 15 provinces with three field offices, provides capacity strengthening and leadership to local organisations and is co-designing a national shock responsive system at provincial level to ensure buy-in but also capacity strengthening. WFP consults communities as part of participatory processes under food assistance for asset creation or behaviour change interventions, and provides information on objectives, entitlements and where to complain. Under nutrition, WFP builds the capacity of local nutrition committees, to ensure that knowledge is built and coordination platforms exist to continue deliver services even after funding has ended.

Civil society engagement remains limited due to restricted space, but WFP continues to work with local partners: The Lao Red Cross continued as WFP's main emergency response partner, while the Lao Farmer Association gained importance for value chain and livelihoods work. WFP also engaged organisations of persons with disabilities to promote inclusive early warning systems and disaster targeting.

In 2025, WFP commissioned a study to develop a Community Engagement Action Plan, assessing inclusion, access to information and feedback mechanisms particularly of marginalised groups. The Action Plan will guide meaningful participation in WFP's programmes.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2025, major UN reforms - the Humanitarian Reset and UN 80 - sparked global debate on how the UN supports government systems. Against these global strategic shifts, the UN Country Team in Laos began formulating its 2027-2031 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), continuing to emphasize complementarity and alignment with national priorities.

WFP collaborates on food systems, in alignment with SDG 17, by fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships with UNICEF under Track 1 "Ensure safe and nutritious food" and in support of the Governments Food Systems Transformation Action Plan. WFP positions itself as a key convener and technical lead to advance integrated approaches under the ongoing UN reform and the UN 2.0 vision.

Collaboration with Rome-based agencies remained strong. With FAO, together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, WFP co-chaired the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, which is particularly important in times of activation around disasters. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture continued as a joint area with IFAD under the Agriculture for Nutrition programme. WFP has started laying out a strategic partnership with FAO and IFAD to operationalise home-grown school meals, linking climate-resilient smallholder production and agriculture production groups to school meals. This partnership supports food systems transformation and the country's commitments under the School Meals Coalition.

Disaster preparedness support continued through partnerships with UNDRR and the World Meteorological Organization, nutrition surveillance with UNICEF. Under the UN Partnership Strategy, WFP focused on youth - promoting food fortification awareness and engaging future farmers. Cooperation with the UN Office for South-South Cooperation facilitated India's support for food fortification in Laos.

Finally, WFP joined a UN-led public campaign to raise awareness on food diversity and reduce reliance on rice, with messaging displayed in train stations nationwide.

Financial Overview

Throughout the year, WFP remained in a favourable position regarding resource mobilisation. The current Country Strategic Plan is fully funded and extends to 2029 through several multi-year contributions. These contributions allow for strategic planning and flexibility to allocate resources annually. Contributions are earmarked at strategic outcome level, but around 46 percent of WFP's funding was received unearmarked, allowing for plugging of funding gaps and prioritisation for emergency response activities. With the 5-year Country Strategic Plan stretching until end of 2026, WFP has implemented of 86 percent of its planned interventions of the ongoing plan.

In 2025, the Country Office received less contributions than in 2024. However, most of the funds confirmed in 2024 were also covering activities in 2025. All Strategic Outcomes are fully funded. Strategic Outcome 1 spent 119 percent, Strategic Outcome 2 spent 95 percent, Strategic Outcome 3 spent 86 percent, Strategic Outcome 4 spent 39 percent, and Strategic Outcome 5 spent 66 percent of their planned funds. Strategic Outcome 4 spent much less than planned, due to its activation only in case of an emergency response, with the level of its implementation depending on the scale of the disaster. In 2025, WFP responded to small scale floods in Luang Namtha, Xiengkhouang and Houaphan provinces with cash distributions to food-insecure people impacted by the disaster.

Lao PDR continues to face a challenging economic environment, with high inflation, constrained public investment, and persistent levels of undernutrition, particularly in rural areas. In this context, the Country Office revised the budget of its 5-year Strategic Plan. The budget was increased by 15.6 percent of the approved budget plan, incorporating newly confirmed donor support and introducing programmatic adjustments across strategic outcomes to better align food assistance with national consumption patterns and the evolving national school lunch model that leverages community contributions. Operationally, the revision responded to increasing climate-related shocks by expanding contingency planning and increasing the number of people supported under Strategic Outcome 4. These shifts also reflect WFP's commitment to cost-efficient, nationally owned solutions as the country prepares for graduation from Least Developed Country status and the design of WFP's next Country Strategic Plan in 2026.

Most of WFP's resources were received from multilateral contributions. The Government is further rising in importance as a contributor to WFP, with funds received from International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and WFP acting as the implementing entity. The strategic positioning of WFP as a trusted partner of multilateral development banks (i.e. ADB and World Bank) is increasingly central to its long-term relevance and financial sustainability, as well as its alignment with government priorities.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	11,801,009	11,849,020	24,930,343	12,519,426
SO01: School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	9,517,425	9,917,107	21,815,319	11,771,578
Activity 01: 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.	9,517,425	9,917,107	21,573,212	11,771,578
Non-activity specific	0	0	242,107	0
SO04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters	2,283,584	1,931,914	3,115,024	747,847
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.	2,283,584	1,931,914	3,103,893	747,847
Non-activity specific	0	0	11,131	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,618,874	3,514,672	11,933,875	3,330,101

SO02: 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	3,618,874	3,514,672	11,933,875	3,330,101
Activity 02: 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.	3,618,874	3,514,672	11,933,875	3,330,101
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	3,558,350	3,525,104	5,296,237	3,031,568
SO03: 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	3,558,350	3,525,104	5,296,237	3,031,568
Activity 03: 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.	3,558,350	3,525,104	5,296,237	3,031,568
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	469,855	468,375	649,086	310,616
SO05: The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.	469,855	468,375	649,086	310,616
Activity 05: Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.	469,855	468,375	649,086	310,616

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 14,759,037	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 19,448,089	 19,357,173	 57,568,579	 19,191,710
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 2,946,805	 2,945,094	 5,867,674	 2,466,026
Total Direct Costs	 22,394,893	 22,302,266	 63,436,253	 21,657,737
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,420,500	 1,414,571	 504,637	 504,637
Grand Total	 23,815,393	 23,716,837	 63,940,890	 22,162,374

Data Notes

Overview

[1] Lao Statistics Bureau 'Poverty Profile of the Lao PDR: Preliminary Findings from the Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2024/2025.

[2] Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment. WFP, 2025, in preparation.

[3] Ibid.

[4] LSIS III.

[5] Nutrition surveillance data, NIPN.

[6] A UN-led global initiative to ensure everyone receives life-saving early warnings for hazards like extreme weather events by 2027.

[7] As WFP's global Corporate Strategic Plan was approved in November 2025, WFP has started preparing for the formulation of its next Country Strategic Plan for the timeframe of 2027-2031, aligned to the Government's strategic objectives and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. Throughout the year, WFP supported the Government in formulating its 10th National Socio-Economic Development Plan, the country's leading strategic framework, and in revising its National Nutrition Strategy (2026–2035) and Plan of Action on Nutrition (2026–2030). These long-term commitments to school meals, nutrition, resilient food systems and social protection ensure that today's investments help build durable national systems for tomorrow.

Operational context

[1] Lao Economic Monitor. World Bank, December 2025.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] United Nations Committee for Policy Development 2025 Monitoring Report, Lao PDR. February 2025.

[5] KPL, 8 July 2025.

[6] Lao Statistics Bureau. Poverty Profile of the Lao PDR: Preliminary Findings from the Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2024/2025.

[7] Ibid.

[8] UNFPA. Futures by design: Lao PDR at the crossroads of change. Trends and foresight analysis report. August 2025.

[9] Lao Statistics Bureau. Poverty Profile of the Lao PDR: Preliminary Findings from the Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 2024/2025.

[10] World Bank. Averting a Human Capital Drought: Investing in Laos's Future Workforce (Human Capital Review), May 2025 (in preparation).

[11] KPL, 8 July 2025.

[12] UNFPA. Futures by design

[13] FAO & WFP. Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to Lao PDR, April 2025.

[14] Appelt, J.L., Saphangthong, T., Verburg, P.H., & van Vliet, J. Agricultural Systems 226, 104316, 2025.

[15] Lao Statistics Bureau. Poverty Profile 2024/2025.

[16] FAO, EU, CIRAD. Food Systems Profile – Lao PDR, 2022.

[17] Lao Statistics Bureau. Poverty Profile 2024/2025.

[18] WFP. Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Assessment, 2025 (in preparation).

[19] Ibid.

[20] Ibid.

[21] Lao Statistics Bureau. Poverty Profile 2024/2025.

[22] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO. The State of Food Security and Nutrition (SOFI) in the World 2025.

[23] Definition of MEB: the average costs of essential goods and services a household needs regularly/seasonally.

[24] WFP. Market Monitor, June 2025.

[25] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO. SOFI 2025.

[26] United Nations Lao PDR. Monsoon Situation Report No. 10, September 2025.

[27] Lao Social Indicator Survey (LSIS) III (2025).

[28] NIPN nutrition surveillance data.

[29] UNICEF/WHO/World Bank. Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (Expanded Database): Stunting (Survey Estimates), June 2025.

[30] LSIS II (2017).

[31] LSIS III (2025).

[32] Ibid.

[33] Emo-demos, short for Emotional Demonstrations are interactive group activities designed to trigger behavioural changes by using emotional prompts rather than just information. Evoking feelings imprint the learned on the brain and enable changes in approach and behaviour.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Early Reading and Grade Assessment, conducted by WFP cooperating partner Catholic Relief Services.

[2] Data source: Lao School Meal App, the Ministry of Education and Sports official application to monitor the National School Lunch Programme.

Strategic outcome 02

Outcome indicator 2.2.10 and 2.2.11, Location: Laos has no distribution and no 2025 follow up values.

[1] The Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is a community-led household methodology that empowers women and men to challenge gender inequalities, improve livelihoods, and transform power relations. It uses visual, participatory tools for planning, allowing people at all literacy levels to envision goals and take action for sustainable change.

[2] Endline evaluation of Cocreation of Food Security for Farmers with Economic Empowerment (COFFEE) and Home-Grown School Feeding Post distribution monitoring report.

[3] WFP Activity Implementation Monitoring (AIM) report, June 2025.

Strategic outcome 03

Outcome indicator 4.3.84, 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.33 for location: Oudomxai, Houaphan, Xiengkhouang, new project sites, 2025 follow up values are not applicable.

[1] Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, 2025, Lao PDR National Adaptation Plan.

[2] World Bank Group, 2026, Lao PDR Country Climate and Development Report - Lao PDR.

[3] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, World Meteorological Organization, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center.

[4] WFP, 2025, Piloting the Social Registry for Early Recovery Food Security Targeting in Luang Namtha Province.

Strategic outcome 04

A.2.7 no in-kind food was received in 2025

Strategic outcome 05

H.4.1 Output indicator: The quantity of cargo transported reflects only the 3,000 mt of rice transported from Thailand to Lao PDR, with the transportation handled by WFP. An additional 800 mt of rice was delivered directly to the warehouse by donors and is therefore not reflected under this indicator.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Female labor force participation rate, 2024.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Follow up 2025 marked Not applicable are first distribution no second distribution.

[1] The Do No Harm Principle is a foundational ethical concept in medicine, development, and humanitarian aid, obligating practitioners to ensure their actions do not cause unnecessary injury, suffering, or adverse, unintentional consequences.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
- B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	106,796	150,178	141%
	female	127,251	181,908	143%
	total	234,047	332,086	142%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,930	4,138	214%
	female	1,904	4,040	212%
	total	3,834	8,178	213%
24-59 months	male	11,665	18,872	162%
	female	11,297	19,713	174%
	total	22,962	38,585	168%
5-11 years	male	53,484	66,274	124%
	female	51,512	67,116	130%
	total	104,996	133,390	127%
12-17 years	male	4,483	8,571	191%
	female	5,177	9,083	175%
	total	9,660	17,654	183%
18-59 years	male	33,184	45,265	136%
	female	55,179	74,668	135%
	total	88,363	119,933	136%
60+ years	male	2,050	7,058	344%
	female	2,182	7,288	334%
	total	4,232	14,346	339%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	234,047	332,086	142%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	24,580	19,703	80%
Asset Creation and Livelihood	17,500	18,439	105%
Malnutrition prevention programme	17,000	13,944	82%
School based programmes	117,457	253,419	215%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	8,900	4,850	54%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	48,610	22,692	46%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Canned Fish	305	232	76%
Lentils	120	332	276%
Rice	1,265	934	74%
Vegetable Oil	123	99	80%
Strategic Outcome 04			
Canned Fish	94	0	0%
Rice	443	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Rice	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	642,000	616,567	96%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	104,839	103,150	98%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	941,841	879,944	93%

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: 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.

Corporate output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: (1.3) Rural communities and local food producers, particularly women, benefit from reliable and predictable food sales to home-grown school-feeding initiatives, which foster increased agricultural productivity of nutritious crops, improved income-earning opportunities, and increased affordability of diverse diets.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder	Female	1,954	1,033
		agricultural market	Male	1,946	1,957
		support Activities	Total	3,900	2,990

Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) benefit from nutritious meals throughout the school year to enhance their dietary intake.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Activity supporters	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	1,720	19,746
			Male	737	1,612
			Total	2,457	21,358
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (alternative take-home rations)	Female		46,858
			Male		41,976
			Total		88,834
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	9,016	16,237
			Male	9,384	15,722
			Total	18,400	31,959
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	47,334	63,228
			Male	49,266	62,536
			Total	96,600	125,764
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,813	1,596.89
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	1,266	893.91

Other Output

Activity 01: 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.

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 03: (1.3) Rural communities and local food producers, particularly women, benefit from reliable and predictable food sales to home-grown school-feeding initiatives, which foster increased agricultural productivity of nutritious crops, improved income-earning opportunities, and increased affordability of diverse diets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
------------------	--------------------	--------------	-----------------	---------	--------

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	School feeding (on-site)	Number	357	181
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	School feeding (on-site)	Number	209	142
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,946	857
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,954	2,354
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	76.67
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	69	69
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	66.83
F.23: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.23.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	79	62.7
F.24: Maximum total capacity of agricultural and post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided.	F.24.g.2: Maximum total capacity (MT/cycle) of post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	MT/cycle	444	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	404	285
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8,072	6,683
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.2: Number of commercial agreements facilitated (informal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	320	200
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.7: Number of agricultural extension service providers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 01: (1.1) Targeted schoolchildren (tier 1) benefit from nutritious meals throughout the school year to enhance their dietary intake.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	1,615	1,490
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	81.52
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Rice)	School feeding (take-home rations)	%	45.13	100
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	78	81.24
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	metric ton	160	17
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)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	16	15
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	51,600	36,099
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	3,900	1,358
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	120,000	17,000

CSP Output 02: (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 and learning.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	8,000	7,652

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	931	462
CSP Output 04: (1.4) Schoolchildren (tier 3) in vulnerable areas benefit from the Government's strengthened capacities, improved institutions, and adequate resources to lead and manage a sustainable NSMP, in order to improve their nutrition and food security, and to contribute to improved educational outcomes (SDG 4).					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	3
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	517	475
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	49	50
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,021	396
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,021	941
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	13	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	210	171

Outcome Results

Activity 01: 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Household - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
1.2.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Female	0	≥75	≥75	61.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥75	≥75	61.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	61.69		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Primary school student - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	-0.8	=0.27	=0	0.44	1.41	Secondary data
	Male	-0.5	=0.19	=0	-0.34	1.23	Secondary data
	Overall	-0.65	=0.23	=0	-1.44	1.67	Secondary data
1.2.22: Attendance rate	Female	97	≥98.1	≥97.6	97.39	90.6	WFP survey
	Male	97	≥97.9	≥97.4	96.57	94.6	WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥98	≥97.5	96.98	92.6	WFP survey
1.2.23: Graduation rate	Female	93.7	≥93.9	≥93.8	92.31	93.47	Secondary data
	Male	91.7	≥93.1	≥92.4	89.91	90.23	Secondary data
	Overall	92.7	≥93.5	≥93.1	91.1	91.81	Secondary data
1.2.24: Percentage of students who by the end of two grades of primary schooling demonstrate ability to read and understand grade-level text	Female	6	≥11	≥7	3.8	3.8	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥11	≥7	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥11	≥7	2.1	2.1	WFP survey
1.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥1	≥1	0	1	WFP survey
1.2.39: Resources mobilized (USD value) for national systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2,510,053	≥5,000,000	≥5,000,000	4,920,000	1,334,000	Secondary data
1.2.41: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	1	≥1	≥3	2	3	WFP survey
1.2.45: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	1	1	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	90.05	≥99.63	≥97.9	89.49	92.77	Secondary data
	Male	89.22	≥97.82	≥97.2	87.03	90.94	Secondary data
	Overall	89.63	≥98.72	≥97.55	88.21	93.3	Secondary data
1.2.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	Not collected	≥60	≥50	51.46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	≥60	≥50	53.33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	≥60	≥50	52.4		WFP programme monitoring
1.2.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female		≥70	≥60	89.36		WFP survey
	Male		≥70	≥60	81.74		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	84.35	29	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.70: Amount of annual host government budget for nationally owned programmes and systems contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs released following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥7,885,000	≥7,885,000	7,155,000	1,310,000	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.73: Proportion of eligible population enrolled in national programmes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥50	≥40	37.19	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥50	≥40	37.45	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	37.32	36.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.75: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥2	1	3	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	2	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.79: Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	2	WFP programme monitoring

1.2.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female		≥70	≥60	54.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥70	≥60	53.95	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥60	53.99	WFP programme monitoring
1.2.96: Percentage of Milestones in SABER-based implementation plan (related to full SABER exercise or Pre-Screening Tool) that have been fully met	Overall	Not applicable	2: Implementation in progress - more than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	1: Implementation in progress - less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	1: Implementation in progress - less than fifty percent of identified milestones completed	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 02: 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					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: 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.						
Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 05: (2.1) Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-aged children (tier 1&2), receive an integrated package of assistance, including social and behavior change communication, to improve diets.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	8	15	
			Male	2	17	
			Total	10	32	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Activity supporters	Prevention of stunting	Female	11,446	8,682	
			Male	354	840	
			Total	11,800	9,522	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	737	1,041	
			Total	737	1,041	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female	5,200	3,386	
			Total	5,200	3,386	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	104,839	103,151	

Other Output						
Activity 02: 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.						
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 05: (2.1) Vulnerable groups, in particular women and girls of reproductive age, children under 5, and school-aged children (tier 1&2), receive an integrated package of assistance, including social and behavior change communication, to improve diets.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	16,000	13,212
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	1,000	750

CSP Output 06: (2.2) Vulnerable groups (tier 3) benefit from strengthened government and partners' capacity, including private sector, to design, implement and partner for multisectoral nutrition programmes to prevent malnutrition.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	6
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	10	5
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	603	969
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	95	130
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	753	1,169
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	399
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	200	31
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	12

Outcome Results

Activity 02: 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children under 05 - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	35.6	≥67	≥57		52.7	WFP survey
	Male	34.6	≥60	≥50		46.5	WFP survey
	Overall	35.1	≥63	≥53		49.4	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	55.4	≥67	≥60		78.5	WFP survey
	Male	55.7	≥60	≥65		82	WFP survey
	Overall	55.5	≥65	≥65		80.4	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	20.1	≥35	≥30		7	WFP survey
	Male	9.1	≥12	≥10		14.2	WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	≥25	≥20		10.8	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	17.9	≥25	≥24		40.9	WFP survey
	Male	19.6	≥24	≥23		37.8	WFP survey
	Overall	18.9	≥24	≥23		39.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Children under 05 - Location: Thateng - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	5.4	≥6.5	≥6.5	76.39	53.8	WFP survey
	Male	4.8	≥6.1	≥6.1	76.47	52.6	WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	≥6.3	≥6.3	76.43	53.2	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	42.9	≥45	≥45	87.5	78.5	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≥40	≥40	92.65	81.1	WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	≥42.5	≥42.5	90	79.8	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	12.5	≥14	≥14	28	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	30	≥35	≥35	53.33	31	WFP survey
	Overall	22.2	≥24.5	≥24.5	37.5	34.4	WFP survey
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	3.6	≥4	≥4	63.89	45.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥1	≥1	70.59	44.2	WFP survey
	Overall	2	≥2.5	≥2.5	67.14	44.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Children under 05/PBW/Caretaker/Reproductive Age Women - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥6	≥6	0	6	WFP survey
2.2.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	7	≥9	≥4	4	7	WFP survey
2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	80	≥80	≥80	80	100	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	0	100	WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	80	100	WFP survey

2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/Reproductive Age Women - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	52	≥55	≥54	Not collected	54.6	WFP survey
Target Group: PBW/Reproductive Age Women - Location: Thateng - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	25	≥35	≥35	90.4	58.9	WFP survey
Target Group: Small Holder Farmer & Vendors - Location: Attapeu - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
2.2.12: Percentage increase in production of high-quality and nutrition-dense foods	Overall	0	≥0	≥0	Not collected	0	Joint survey

Strategic Outcome 03: 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	Resilience Building
--	----------------------------

Output Results

Activity 03: 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.

Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: (3.1) Vulnerable communities (tier 1&2) benefit from assistance for assets creation and other sustainable livelihood support interventions that meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their resilience to climate-related and other shocks.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	8,748	8,671
			Male	8,752	9,768
			Total	17,500	18,439
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Female	15,021	9,396
			Male	9,559	10,307
			Total	24,580	19,703
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	280,875	296,951
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD	660,966	582,993

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 09: (3.1) Vulnerable communities (tier 1&2) benefit from assistance for assets creation and other sustainable livelihood support interventions that meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their resilience to climate-related and other shocks.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	2,507	943
			Male	2,493	917
			Total	5,000	1,860

Other Output

Activity 03: 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.

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 07: (3.1) Vulnerable communities (tier 1&2) benefit from assistance for assets creation and other sustainable livelihood support interventions that meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their resilience to climate-related and other shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	49	29
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	17	2

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	48.44	32
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,074	1,074
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometeres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	25.6	26.44
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	5.35	5.75
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	2	4
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	81,500	80,200
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.8: Number of fishponds constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	1	1
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	4,200	288
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	36,504	17,900

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 08: (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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	18	18
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	7	1

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Climate and weather risk information services (CCS)	Number	15	20
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	4
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	33.33	16.67

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 09: (3.1) Vulnerable communities (tier 1&2) benefit from assistance for assets creation and other sustainable livelihood support interventions that meet their food and nutrition needs and improve their resilience to climate-related and other shocks.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,142	3,551
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,058	3,382
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	92	92
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	94	16
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	176	154
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	8	8

Outcome Results

Activity 03: 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.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Household - **Location:** Houaphan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	61	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	61	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	61	WFP survey
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	88	WFP survey

Target Group: Household - **Location:** Houaphan - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	≥100			WFP survey
	Male	91.7	≥97			WFP survey
	Overall	91.8	≥95			WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	5.8	≤3			WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≤5			WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	=0			WFP survey
	Male	2.6	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	2.5	=0			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥100			WFP survey
	Male	56.1	≥67			WFP survey
	Overall	56.7	≥68			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	43.2	≤33			WFP survey
	Overall	42.7	≤32			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	0.7	≤0			WFP survey
	Overall	0.7	≤0			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥100			WFP survey
	Male	80.8	≥97			WFP survey
	Overall	81	≥97			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	15.4	≤3			WFP survey
	Overall	15.2	≤3			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	3.8	≤0			WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	≤0			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥100			WFP survey
	Male	90.4	≥99			WFP survey
	Overall	90.5	≥100			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	4.5	≤1			WFP survey
	Overall	4.4	≤0			WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	5.1	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	5.1	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	1.27	≤1				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	75.95	≤72				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	22.78	≥27				WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall	Not applicable					
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall		≥417,673	≥348,060	163,828		WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall		≥417,673	≥348,060	163,828		WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall	Not applicable					
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall		≥316.94	≥264	179		WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall		≥316.94	≥264	179		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	50	≤40				WFP survey
	Male	1	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	50	≤40				WFP survey
	Male	76	≤72				WFP survey
	Overall	76	≤72				WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥20				WFP survey
	Male	23	≥28				WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥28				WFP survey
Target Group: Household - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≥52	≥52	100	71.9	WFP survey
	Male	48	≥54	≥54	97.21	71.4	WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥54	≥54	97.28	71.5	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	45	≥41	≤41	0	25	WFP survey
	Male	36	≥33	≤33	2.79	26.9	WFP survey
	Overall	36	≥33	≤33	2.72	26.8	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10	≤7	≤7	0	3.1	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤13	≤13	0	1.6	WFP survey
	Overall	16	≤13	≤13	0	1.8	WFP survey

4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥60	≥60	85	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥60	88	44.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	87	43.4	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≥12	≥12	25	0	WFP survey
	Male	16	≥20	≥20	38.39	16	WFP survey
	Overall	12	≥16	≥16	38.07	15	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	92	≤88	≤88	75	100	WFP survey
	Male	83	≤79	≤79	61.61	84	WFP survey
	Overall	87	≤84	≤84	61.93	85	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤1	≤1	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	≥36	≥36	50	43	WFP survey
	Male	34	≥40	≥40	75.85	43	WFP survey
	Overall	33	≥38	≥38	75.23	43	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	65	≤61	≤61	50	57	WFP survey
	Male	57	≤54	≤54	24.15	54	WFP survey
	Overall	61	≤58	≤58	24.77	54	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≤3	≤3	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	9	≤6	≤6	0	3	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤5	≤5	0	3	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	72	≥76	≥76	87.5	71	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥71	≥71	94.43	51	WFP survey
	Overall	70	≥74	≥74	94.26	51	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	≤24	≤24	12.5	29	WFP survey
	Male	27	≤25	≤25	5.57	43	WFP survey
	Overall	27	≤25	≤25	5.74	42	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤4	≤4	0	7	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2	≤2	0	7	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.76	<3.3	<3.4	0.14	1.72	WFP survey
	Male	1.99	<1.5	<1.6	0.06	0.88	WFP survey
	Overall	2.87	<2.4	<2.5	0.09	0.96	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.45	≤0	≤0	0	3.1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.23	≤0	≤0	0	0.3	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.45	≤2	≤2	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	5.43	≤3	≤3	0	0.6	WFP survey
	Overall	4.44	≤3	≤3	0	0.6	WFP survey

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	20.69	≤11	≤11	0	18.8	WFP survey
	Male	14.78	≤12	≤12	0.31	6.2	WFP survey
	Overall	17.74	≤16	≤16	0.3	7.4	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75.86	≥87	≥87	100	78.1	WFP survey
	Male	79.34	≥85	≥85	99.69	93.2	WFP survey
	Overall	77.6	≥81	≥81	99.7	91.8	WFP survey
Target Group: Household - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
4.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥4	6	2	WFP survey
4.3.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	Not applicable	≥60	≥60	Not collected		
	Male	Not applicable	≥60	≥60	Not collected		
	Overall	Not applicable	≥60	≥60	Not collected		
4.3.75: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	4	5	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	2	5	WFP survey
4.3.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Household - Location: Louangphabang - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100		WFP survey
	Male	83	≥100	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Overall	83	≥100	≥90	100		WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey
	Male	14	≤0	≤10	0		WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤0	≤10	0		WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey
	Male	3	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey

4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	63	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	63	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	63	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≥30	≥30	50	WFP survey
	Male	26.6	≥31.92	≥31.92	70	WFP survey
	Overall	26.5	≥31.8	≥31.8	70	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≤70	≤70	50	WFP survey
	Male	72.7	≤67.44	≤67.44	29	WFP survey
	Overall	72.7	≤67.56	≤67.56	30	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0.8	≤0.64	≤0.64	1	WFP survey
	Overall	0.8	≤0.64	≤0.64	1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Male	66.4	≥79.68	≥79.68	94	WFP survey
	Overall	67.4	≥80.88	≥80.88	94	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	31.3	≤18.46	≤18.46	6	WFP survey
	Overall	30.4	≤17.6	≤17.6	6	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.2	≤1.86	≤1.86	0	WFP survey
	Overall	2.2	≤1.52	≤1.52	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥86.25	≥86.25	50	WFP survey
	Male	82.8	≥95.22	≥95.22	99	WFP survey
	Overall	82.6	≥94.99	≥94.99	99	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25	≤13.75	≤13.75	50	WFP survey
	Male	15.7	≤3.58	≤3.58	1	WFP survey
	Overall	15.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1.5	≤1.2	≤1.2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	≤1.11	≤1.11	0	WFP survey
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	89	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0.31	WFP survey
	Male	0.93	≤0.74	≤0.74	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.91	≤0.74	≤0.74	0.31	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	7,418	≥25,238	≥25,238	19,605	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	7,418	≥25,238	≥25,238	19,605	WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	9.99	≥34	≥34	26.41	WFP survey

4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	9.99	≥34	≥34	26.41	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Household - Location: Oudomxai - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	25	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	25	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	25	WFP survey
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	57	WFP survey
Target Group: Household - Location: Oudomxai - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	83.3	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	85.7	≥95			WFP survey
	Overall	85.6	≥90			WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	16.7	≤10			WFP survey
	Male	13.3	≤5			WFP survey
	Overall	13.5	≤10			WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	1	≤0			WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤0			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	≥60			WFP survey
	Male	39.2	≥47			WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	≥48			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50	≤40			WFP survey
	Male	59.8	≤53			WFP survey
	Overall	59.2	≤52			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	1	≤0			WFP survey
	Overall	1	≤0			WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	83.3	≥100				WFP survey
	Male	70.4	≥84				WFP survey
	Overall	71.2	≥85				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.7	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	29.6	≤16				WFP survey
	Overall	28.8	≤15				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥100				WFP survey
	Male	95.9	≥98				WFP survey
	Overall	96.2	≥98				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	4.1	≤2				WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	≤2				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	14.42	≤12				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	66.35	≤65				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	19.23	≥23				WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall	Not applicable					
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall		≥69,449	≥57,874	75,679.07		WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall		≥69,449	≥57,874	75,679.07		WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall	Not applicable					
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall		≥122.72	≥102	45		WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall		≥122.72	≥102	45		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)	Overall				Not collected		
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	33	≤26				WFP survey
	Male	13	≤10				WFP survey
	Overall	14	≤11				WFP survey

4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	67	≤54			WFP survey
	Male	66	≤66			WFP survey
	Overall	66	≤66			WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	0	≥20			WFP survey
	Male	20	≥24			WFP survey
	Overall	19	≥23			WFP survey
Target Group: Household - Location: Xiengkhouang - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	39	WFP survey
	Male	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	39	WFP survey
	Overall	Not applicable	≥70	≥70	39	WFP survey
4.3.31: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	54	WFP survey
Target Group: Household - Location: Xiengkhouang - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
4.3.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected	
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	100	≥100			WFP survey
	Male	97.5	≥98			WFP survey
	Overall	97.7	≥98			WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	2.5	≤2			WFP survey
	Overall	2.3	≤2			WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	≥48			WFP survey
	Male	55.6	≥67			WFP survey
	Overall	54.7	≥66			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	≤52			WFP survey
	Male	44.4	≤33			WFP survey
	Overall	45.3	≤34			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	≥72			WFP survey
	Male	75.3	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	74.4	≥89			WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	≤28			WFP survey
	Male	24.7	≤10			WFP survey
	Overall	25.6	≤11			WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	96.3	≥100				WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100				WFP survey
	Overall	96.5	≥100				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.7	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	1.27	≤2				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	75.95	≤50				WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	22.78	≥49				WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD)	Overall	Not applicable					
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall		≥153,768	≥128,140	108,428		WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall		≥153,768	≥128,140	108,428		WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT)	Overall	Not applicable					
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall		≥203.03	≥169.19	92		WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall		≥203.03	≥169.19	92		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)	Overall					Not collected	
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	20	≤16				WFP survey
	Male	2	≤0				WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤0				WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	40	≤36				WFP survey
	Male	57	≤51				WFP survey
	Overall	56	≤51				WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	40	≥48				WFP survey
	Male	41	≥49				WFP survey
	Overall	41	≥49				WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic 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 populations.					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 09: (4.1) Targeted girls, boys, women, and men (tier 1) affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive food and/or cash assistance to help meet their essential needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	24,305	11,346
			Male	24,305	11,346
			Total	48,610	22,692
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	537	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	642,000	616,567

Other Output					
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 09: (4.1) Targeted girls, boys, women, and men (tier 1) affected by natural hazards or human-induced shocks and disruptions receive food and/or cash assistance to help meet their essential needs.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.3.1: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people	B.3.1.3: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to nutritionally vulnerable people (Rice)	General Distribution	%		

Strategic Outcome 05: The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.				Crisis Response	
Other Output					
Activity 05: Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 10: (5.1) The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners (tier 3 beneficiaries) benefit from reliable on demand services to deliver more efficient and effective responses.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Service Delivery	MT	3,000	3,000

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Small holder farm group - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥40			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥40			-
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥40	Not collected	Not collected	-
Activity 02: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥40	50.35		WFP survey
	Male	Not collected	≥0	≥0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥40	50.35	Not collected	WFP survey
Activity 03: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Household - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	=50	=30			-
	Male	Not collected	=50	=30			-
	Overall	Not collected	=50	=30	Not collected	Not collected	-
Target Group: Household - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥40			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥40			-
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥40	Not collected	Not collected	-
Target Group: Household - Location: Louangphabang - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	50.35	≥40	≥40			WFP survey
	Male		≥40	≥40			
	Overall	50.35	≥40	≥40	Not collected		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3,793	3,716	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	3,089	3,451	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	6,882	7,167	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing	Missing	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	88	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	88	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - Location: Thateng - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: 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.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Household - **Location:** Laos - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98.64	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.55	=100	=100	100	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Household - **Location:** Laos - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening, Cash - **Subactivity:** Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	89.69	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.84	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Household - **Location:** Houaphan - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Household - **Location:** Xiengkhouang - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	Meeting	Approaching	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	WFP survey
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	162,557	≥198,287	=45,889		Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	155,492	≥182,056	=28,187		Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	318,050	≥380,343	=74,026	Not applicable	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - Location: Thateng - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	100	=100	=100	77.51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	77.51	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Pregnant & breastfeeding Women - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	72.89	=100	=100	85.71	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	72.89	=100	=100	85.71	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Household - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	36.02	=100	=100	81.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.71	=100	=100	75.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24.11	=100	=100	77.9	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Household - **Location:** Houaphan - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	84.21	=100	=100	86.49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.03	=100	=100	86.02		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.11	=100	=100	86.25		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Household - **Location:** Xiengkhouang - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90.91	=100	=100	90.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	89.06	=100	=100	87.43		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.92	=100	=100	89.11		WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school student - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100	50	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	60	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	≥90	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Household - Location: Laos - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	39	≥80	≥79	90.85		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	≥80	≥79	90		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≥80	≥79	90.44	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	11	≥11	≥11	11	Not applicable	WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Primary school student - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	88	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: 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.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Pregnant & Breastfeeding Women/Girls and Children Under 5 - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: 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.							

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Household - Location: Laos - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Cash, Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	60	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Vilakhone Sipaseuth

In Luang Namtha province, flood-affected families learn about social protection entitlements and the use of feedback channels to raise their concerns.

World Food Programme

<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 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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 People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters
SO 5		The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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.
SO 4	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
2.4	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
		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.	3,558,350	3,525,104	5,296,237	3,031,568
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			3,558,350	3,525,104	5,296,237	3,031,568
2.2	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.	3,618,874	3,514,672	11,933,875	3,330,101
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,618,874	3,514,672	11,933,875	3,330,101

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters	Non Activity Specific	0	0	11,131	0
	School children in vulnerable areas have improved food security, nutrition, and learning results through a sustainable National School Meals Programme (NSMP) by 2026	Non Activity Specific	0	0	242,107	0
	Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic 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.	2,283,584	1,931,914	3,103,893	747,847
	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.	9,517,425	9,917,107	21,573,212	11,771,578
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			11,801,009	11,849,020	24,930,343	12,519,426
17.16	The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.	469,855	468,375	649,086	310,616
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			469,855	468,375	649,086	310,616
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,759,037	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	14,759,037	0

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

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			19,448,089	19,357,173	57,568,579	19,191,710
			2,946,805	2,945,094	5,867,674	2,466,026
			22,394,893	22,302,266	63,436,253	21,657,737
			1,420,500	1,414,571	504,637	504,637
			23,815,393	23,716,837	63,940,890	22,162,374



CHIEF, CFORC
Michael Hemling

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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

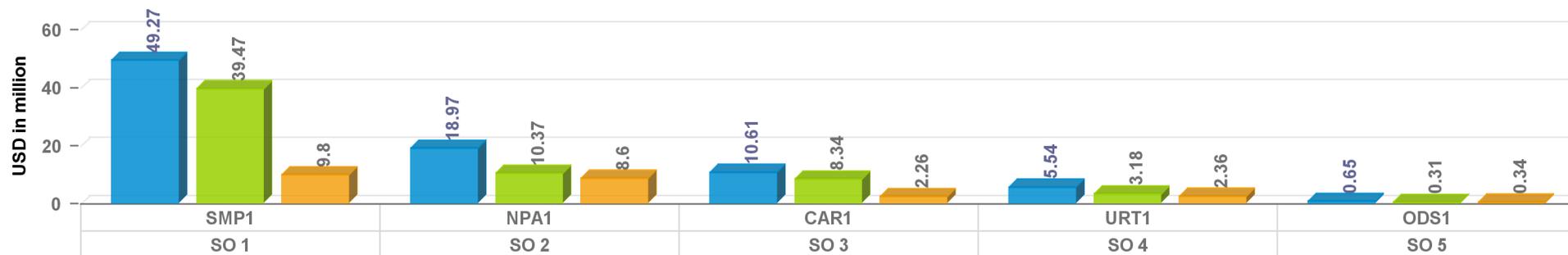
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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 People's Democratic Republic are able to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs during and after disasters
SO 5	The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	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.
SO 2	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.
SO 3	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.
SO 4	URT1	Provide nutrition-sensitive cash-based transfers or food assistance to help meet the essential needs of crisis-affected populations.
SO 5	ODS1	Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources	
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Lao People's Democratic Republic 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.	9,508,910	5,535,137	0	5,535,137	3,179,092	2,356,045	
		Non Activity Specific	0	11,131	0	11,131	0	11,131	
	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.	39,101,733	49,270,489	0	49,270,489	39,468,855	9,801,634	
		Non Activity Specific	0	242,107	0	242,107	0	242,107	
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			48,610,643	55,058,864	0	55,058,864	42,647,947	12,410,918

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

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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.	12,619,471	18,969,947	0	18,969,947	10,366,174	8,603,773
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			12,619,471	18,969,947	0	18,969,947	10,366,174	8,603,773
2.4	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.	11,460,509	10,609,446	0	10,609,446	8,344,776	2,264,670
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			11,460,509	10,609,446	0	10,609,446	8,344,776	2,264,670
17.16	The Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners have access to reliable common services on demand.	Provide coordination and on-demand services to the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic, humanitarian and development partners.	528,726	649,086	0	649,086	310,616	338,470
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			528,726	649,086	0	649,086	310,616	338,470

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

Annual Country Report

Laos Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	14,759,037	0	14,759,037	0	14,759,037
Subtotal SDG Target			0	14,759,037	0	14,759,037	0	14,759,037
Total Direct Operational Cost			73,219,349	100,046,381	0	100,046,381	61,669,513	38,376,868
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			8,670,639	11,290,632	0	11,290,632	7,888,984	3,401,648
Total Direct Costs			81,889,988	111,337,013	0	111,337,013	69,558,497	41,778,516
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,283,322	5,051,082		5,051,082	5,051,082	0
Grand Total			87,173,310	116,388,095	0	116,388,095	74,609,579	41,778,516

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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