



**World Food
Programme**

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 9–13 November 2015

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/2015/8-A/1
25 September 2015
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

BUDGET INCREASES TO DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES – LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COUNTRY PROGRAMME 200242

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food and related costs	56,593,949	13,619,303	70,213,252
Cash-based transfers and related costs	1,234,333	(344,029)	890,304
Capacity development and augmentation	5,280,254	617,802	5,898,056
Total cost to WFP	81,106,047	17,648,144	98,754,191

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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DRAFT DECISION^{*}

The Board approves the proposed budget increase of USD 17.6 million for the Lao People's Democratic Republic country programme 200242 (WFP/EB.2/2015/8-A/1), with a one-year extension from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision will enable the country office to align operations with government priorities set out in the 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDPP), enhance linkages between components, adjust food assistance for assets (FFA) activities with a focus on disaster risk reduction and improve beneficiary targeting.
2. The budget revision proposes to extend the duration of the country programme (CP) by 12 months, from 1 January to 31 December 2016, with increases:
 - in beneficiary numbers from 907,000 to 1,030,000;
 - of 10,405 mt of food, bringing the revised total to 54,657 mt; and
 - of USD 17,648,144.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. The objective of CP 200242 is to support the Government in eliminating undernutrition and its effects on individual potential and national development. The components are set out below.

⇒ *Component 1 – Emergency preparedness and response*

4. This component will train 200 government officials at the central and provincial levels in disaster risk reduction and management. Natural disasters are an ongoing risk exacerbated by poverty-related vulnerability and lack of preparedness. WFP is addressing this through its emergency preparedness and response programme to minimize vulnerability.

⇒ *Component 2 – Mother-and-child health and nutrition*

5. The focus of this component is the prevention of stunting among children under 2, concentrating on the first 1,000 days, through nutritional support, conditional food transfers and nutrition training at the community level for 8,975 parents. The programme, implemented in 16 districts in three provinces, reached 12,000 pregnant and lactating women in 2014, and 21,000 children¹ under 2, of whom 49 percent were girls.

⇒ *Component 3 – School feeding*

6. This component will encourage enrolment and attendance by providing a nutritious mid-morning snack for pre-primary and primary schoolchildren. A take-home ration (THR) of rice is provided for informal boarders who live too far away to commute to school. The programme is implemented in seven provinces and reaches 157,162 children with mid-morning snacks, 45 percent of whom are girls, and 37,816 with THRs, of whom 44 percent are girls.

¹ In 2014, WFP assisted 64 percent of children under 2 in the targeted areas.

⇒ *Component 4 – Livelihood initiatives for nutrition*

7. The focus of this component is food security and rural development; the interventions include FFA in food-deficit areas. In 2014 there were 64 projects that supported rural development through the creation of community rice fields, roads, fish ponds and irrigation systems. The work, carried out by 3,412 women and 2,776 men, helped to improve the food security of 40,000 beneficiaries, half of whom were women.
8. Gender is a consideration throughout the programme: nutrition training for men caregivers and encouragement for women to assume leadership roles in food management committees at the village level are examples. Gender-sensitive indicators are mainstreamed in monitoring, and data are disaggregated by sex and age to optimize programme implementation. Protection indicators help to minimize safety concerns, and people are being informed more fully about the programmes.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RE-ASSESSMENT

Country Situation

9. The Lao People's Democratic Republic is experiencing high growth driven by the mining and hydropower sectors, and aims to graduate to middle-income status by 2024. As a member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations it will in December 2015 integrate into its economic community, which promotes a single market in a competitive economic region of equitable economic development integrated into the global economy.
10. The country has halved the proportion of people suffering from hunger – Millennium Development Goal 1 – but disparities between rural and urban areas persist and progress is needed in addressing Millennium Development Goals 2 and 5. In May 2015 the Government reaffirmed its commitment to addressing hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity by joining the Zero Hunger Challenge. The 8th NSEDP is being finalized with the goal of continued poverty reduction, graduation from least-developed country status and effective utilization of natural resources.
11. The Lao People's Democratic Republic gender inequality index is 0.534, indicating a 53.4 percent deficit in productivity, reproductive health, women's empowerment and employment because of gender inequalities. Women's representation in national politics has increased, but this progress has not reached the local level.

Programme-Related Assessments

12. The risk and vulnerability survey by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in 2012/13 recommended addressing malnutrition in a multi-sector approach, improving dietary diversity, increasing nutrition knowledge and reducing the impact of seasonal vulnerabilities.
13. The mid-term review by the United Nations Joint Programme on Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (2011–2015) recommended that WFP evaluate its supplementary feeding programme to determine its effects on stunting, promote local production of foods for children under 2 and improve alignment with mother-and-child health and nutrition programmes.

14. The 2014 mid-term evaluation of CP 200242 recommended: i) improvement of monitoring and evaluation with enhanced data collection, regular analysis and systematic use of data in decision-making; ii) repackaging of FFA to address community needs and improve linkages with other components; and iii) greater investment in government capacity development to facilitate transition to local ownership, particularly for the school-feeding component.

PURPOSE OF EXTENSION AND BUDGET INCREASE

15. This budget revision does not propose any change in strategy. The extension-in-time is requested to align it with the 2012–2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework, which was extended to align with the Government's 8th NSEDP.
16. The extension provides an opportunity to improve programme quality: a targeting review, for example, will ensure that WFP's assistance reaches the most vulnerable people, and in view of the rapid changes in the Lao People's Democratic Republic socio-economic context, a pilot feasibility study for cash-based transfers will, if funds are available, be expanded to other areas. This will be relevant for the discussions with the Government of the next CP, which will shift from food-based approaches to technical assistance and cash-based programmes.
17. The monitoring and evaluation system will be upgraded to improve the availability and quality of data, support improvements in programme quality and demonstrate the effects of WFP's assistance. Beneficiary feedback mechanisms will be adapted to take into account communications infrastructure, literacy, language and culture.
18. WFP will continue to enhance the capacities of partners through regular training, study tours and exchange visits, and by locating staff at the district level to provide direct daily support.
19. All country office staff will be trained with regard to the gender policy, and a gender perspective will inform programming and WFP's technical assistance for the Government. A gender analysis will be the basis for the twin-track strategy of gender mainstreaming and targeted actions in the new CP for 2016. WFP will advocate for gender in technical, programmatic and policy working groups, and through the WFP Lao People's Democratic Republic Gender Group.
20. WFP will continue to implement the 2012 humanitarian protection policy, focusing on the incorporation of protection concerns into programme tools and training all staff accordingly. Application of the commitments on accountability to affected populations will improve communications with communities, involvement in activities and feedback mechanisms, which take gender and protection issues into account, particularly by improving communications with women and ethnic minorities.

Component 1: Emergency preparedness and response

21. This component will continue to focus on: i) immediate response capacities for food assistance for up to 36,000 people affected by disasters; and ii) enhancing institutional and government capacities to optimize emergency preparedness and response.
22. In partnership with the Department for Disaster Management and Climate Change, WFP will continue to develop emergency response coordination among ministries and partners, and to support early-warning mechanisms such as food security and vulnerability monitoring.
23. In 2015, WFP provided financial and technical support for assessing the feasibility of a strategic grain reserve. The recommendations will help to define WFP's role in this venture, which will contribute to the maintenance of food security during emergencies.

Component 2: Mother-and-child health and nutrition

24. This component will continue to focus on stunting prevention in the first 1,000 days of life by providing supplementary foods for children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women: 82,000 beneficiaries will be assisted in 2016, of whom 26,000 will be women and 56,000 will be children aged 6–23 months; half of the beneficiaries will be girls.
25. Complementing this approach, an awareness campaign in partnership with stakeholders will provide nutrition training for vulnerable communities. The training will be adapted to take into account the care-giving role of fathers in some communities in the south; restricted dietary intake by pregnant women who hope to have small babies; and delayed breastfeeding of newborns.
26. The country office will also: i) improve the alignment of activities with the updated Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Strategy, the National Nutrition Strategy and the Health Sector Development Plan; ii) increase research to inform decision-making, for example by utilizing monitoring of sentinel sites; iii) assess capacities for local production of supplementary foods; iv) analyse complementary feeding practices; and v) support nutrition coordination at the sub-national level to improve the scale, quality and complementarity of programme implementation among partners working in health and nutrition.

Component 3: School feeding

27. WFP utilizes a two-tier approach to school feeding in alignment with national interventions and policies. This involves transition from mid-morning snacks to providing lunches; the long-term objective is a home-grown school feeding programme that will gradually be handed over to the Government. The component will assist 222,000 children, of whom 50 percent will be girls.
28. WFP will continue to support village school committees in 2016 in establishing gardens, fish ponds and livestock to complement food assistance and ensure that lunches are nutritious. The FFA programme will support these small-scale schemes. WFP will also work with the World Health Organization (WHO) on deworming.

Component 4: Livelihood initiatives for nutrition

29. If funds are forthcoming for this activity, WFP will link food security and rural development with disaster risk reduction and resilience-building. This will include schemes where assets are built in anticipation of recurring shocks to protect community livelihoods. On the basis of the Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analysing Resilience

and livelihood mapping, WFP will identify districts particularly vulnerable to disasters and will implement FFA projects to build resilience.

30. Links will be established with: i) the school-feeding component to build irrigation systems; ii) emergency preparedness and response to build community resilience; and iii) Purchase for Progress to promote increased productivity among small-scale farmers.

Component 5: Food fortification and marketing

31. The feasibility of rice fortification will be determined in 2016. This will involve advocacy with government partners, awareness-raising as to the required legislative framework and the completion of a rice landscape analysis.
32. To ensure long-term sustainability, the country office will identify the optimum sustainable solution to improve feeding practices: this will include local production of supplementary foods in partnership with public and private organizations.

PARTNERSHIPS

33. Partnerships with ministries, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions and donors are essential. In the education sector, WFP partners with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Catholic Relief Services and the World Bank. In the health sector, it partners with UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, and WHO. WFP's work on food security and agriculture is complemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.
34. These partnerships promote synergy among actors, exchanges of research information, good practices and lessons learned and technical collaboration on policy. With the next CP in 2016 in mind, WFP will discuss with the Government and partners ways of aligning development work in various sectors and its future role in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

35. WFP will continue to monitor and report on a variety of indicators and use the data in decision-making. Food security outcome monitoring will be scaled up to assess the effects of WFP's interventions and inform the design of the new CP. Planned assessments include a study to assess the effects of mid-morning snacks compared with school lunch, and technical inputs to the impact evaluation of mother-and-child health and nutrition by the University of British Columbia.
36. Food security, nutrition and market-related analyses by the vulnerability analysis and mapping unit will continue to provide valuable information for WFP and its partners in 2016; the unit will also utilize the consolidated livelihood exercise for analysing resilience to enhance performance reporting.
37. Food deliveries to the school feeding and mother-and-child health and nutrition components will be consolidated to coincide with school semesters to reduce overall costs. The country office also plans to increase the procurement of rice from smallholder farmers to increase their incomes and promote local economies.



TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT

Component	Category of beneficiaries	2012–2015			Increase/decrease*			Revised*		
		Boys/men	Girls/women	Total	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total	Boys/men	Girls/women	Total
Component 1 Emergency preparedness and response	Adults; Children under 18 years of age	72 000	73 000	145 000	18 000	18 000	36 000	90 000	91 000	181 000
Component 2 Mother-and-child health and nutrition	Children 6–23 months; Pregnant and lactating women	46 000	109 000	155 000	14 000	27 000	41 000	60 000	136 000	196 000
Component 3 School feeding	Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren	203 000	198 000	401 000	23 000	23 000	46 000	226 000	221 000	447 000
Component 4 Livelihoods	Adults; Children under 18 years of age	103 000	103 000	206 000	-	-	-	103 000	103 000	206 000
TOTAL**		424 000	483 000	907 000	54 500	67 500	122 000	479 000	551 000	1 030 000

* Figures are rounded

** Figures include beneficiaries who receive more than one ration, and overlaps

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATION/TRANSFER BY COMPONENT (g/person/day)

	Component 1	Component 2		Component 3			Component 4
		Children under 2	Pregnant and Lactating Women	School feeding	School lunch	Take-home rations	
	Revised	Revised		Revised			Revised
Rice	250		190		100	498	583
Fish	60						
Plumpy'Doz		46					
Nutributter			20				
Corn-soya blend				80			
Sugar				15			
Vegetable oil				15	10		
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)							2.5
TOTAL	310	46	210	110	110	498	583
Kcal/day	1 083	253	794	491	448	1 793	2 099
% kcal from protein	39	10	8	10	6	7	7
% kcal from fat	49	56	9	39	21	2	2
No. of feeding days	120	360	360	166	166	166	60

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY COMPONENT

Component	Food/cash-based transfers	Food requirements (mt); cash-based transfer (USD)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Component 1	Food	5 052	1 302	6 354
Component 2	Food	6 985	2 874	9 859
Component 3	Food	23 997	6 229	30 226
Component 4	Food	8 218		8 218
	Cash	1 197 433	(331 729)	865 704
TOTAL		44 252	10 405	54 657

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (<i>mt</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)	Value (<i>USD</i>)
Food			
Cereals	6 861	3 219 687	
Oil and fats	360	461 541	
Mixed and blended food	2 644	4 596 149	
Others	540	1 391 016	
Total food	10 405	9 668 393	
External transport		862 093	
Landside transport, storage and handling		2 213 675	
Other direct operational costs: food		875 142	
Food and related costs¹		13 619 303	13 619 303
Cash-based transfers		(331 729)	
Cash-based transfer-related costs		(12 300)	
Cash-based transfers and related costs		(344 029)	(344 029)
Capacity development and augmentation		617 802	617 802
Direct operational costs			13 893 076
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			2 600 517
Total direct project costs			16 493 593
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			1 154 551
TOTAL WFP COSTS			17 648 144

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	979 966
General service staff	527 751
Subtotal	1 507 717
Recurring and other	353 000
Capital equipment	160 000
Security	57 950
Travel and transportation	456 850
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring¹	65 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2 600 517

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties. If the activities are carried out by country office staff, the costs are included in the staff and staff-related and travel and transportation categories.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees	The purpose of gender is understood by villagers forming the food management committees. Literate women are available at village level to participate in the committees.
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites	The local authorities provide the necessary information and support on security issues.
Partnership Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	Appropriate partners are available in the areas of intervention.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Outcome 2.1 Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs	EPCI: Emergency Preparedness and Response Capacity Index	The Government has an appropriate structure in place.
Outcome 2.2 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Diet Diversity Score CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score	Beneficiaries are able to recall accurately the types of food they have consumed in the specified timeframe.
Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned	No major pipeline breaks in food supply occur. Adequate funding is available.



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 2.2 Policy advice and technical support provided to enhance management of food supply chain, food assistance, nutrition and food security systems, including food security information systems</p>	<p>Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance, by type</p>	<p>The Government is committed to sending the appropriate staff.</p>
<p>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</p>		
<p>Outcome 3.1 Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households</p>	<p>FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Community Asset Score Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index CSI (Food): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index CSI (Food): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index CSI (Food): Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Diet Diversity Score FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score</p>	<p>Communities are increasingly pro-active in identifying the required assets. Normal conditions for cultivation exist during the implementation period. The Government involves WFP during the process of targeting.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 3.2 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels</p>	<p>Fortified foods purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country</p> <p>Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases</p> <p>Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country</p>	<p>Smallholders recognize market opportunities and are willing to take advantage of them.</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p> <p>Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p> <p>Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned</p>	<p>Adequate funding is available.</p> <p>No major natural disasters occur in the intervention area.</p> <p>No major pipeline breaks in food supply occur.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers</p>	<p>Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt)</p>	<p>Millers are able to meet WFP's purchasing criteria for rice.</p>
<p>Output 3.3 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p>	<p>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</p>	<p>Adequate technical support is provided by the counterpart and partner organizations.</p> <p>High quality non-food item as inputs.</p>
<p>Output 3.4 Increased WFP fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers</p>	<p>Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutrition products purchased from local suppliers</p>	<p>Local suppliers that meet the WFP commodity specifications are available.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger		
<p>Outcome 4.1 Reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</p>	<p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Prevalence of stunting among targeted children under 2 (height-for-age as %) Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</p>	<p>Information about the programme is shared equally with all eligible households. No sharing of the distributed food takes place. Households are providing sufficient complementary food to meet the children's needs.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.2 Increased equitable access to and utilization of education</p>	<p>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools</p>	<p>Water sanitation facility is established. Good access to schools is available. Parents understand importance of education. The Government continues investing in human resources and materials at schools.</p>
<p>Outcome 4.3 Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</p>	<p>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</p>	<p>The Government has the commitment to take over the programme.</p>



ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Output 4.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p> <p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned</p> <p>Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned</p>	<p>The Government continues investing in human resources and materials at health centre level.</p> <p>Adequate funding is available.</p> <p>No major natural disasters occur in the intervention area.</p> <p>No major pipeline breaks in food supply occur.</p>
<p>Output 4.2 Messaging and counselling on specialized nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>Proportion of women/men beneficiaries exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP, against proportion planned</p>	<p>Partner organizations are able to conduct nutrition training in all targeted villages as agreed.</p>
<p>Output 4.3 National nutrition, school feeding, safety net policies and/or regulatory frameworks in place</p>	<p>Number of technical assistance activities provided, by type</p>	<p>The Government is committed to sending the appropriate staff.</p>
<p>Output 4.4 Project-specific</p>	<p>Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt)</p>	

ANNEX III

Lao People's Democratic Republic CP Activities



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CP	country programme
FFA	food assistance for assets
NSEDP	National Socio-Economic Development Plan
THR	take-home rations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization