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Support to Drought Affected Populations Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Lesotho, Kingdom of (LS)



World Food Programme

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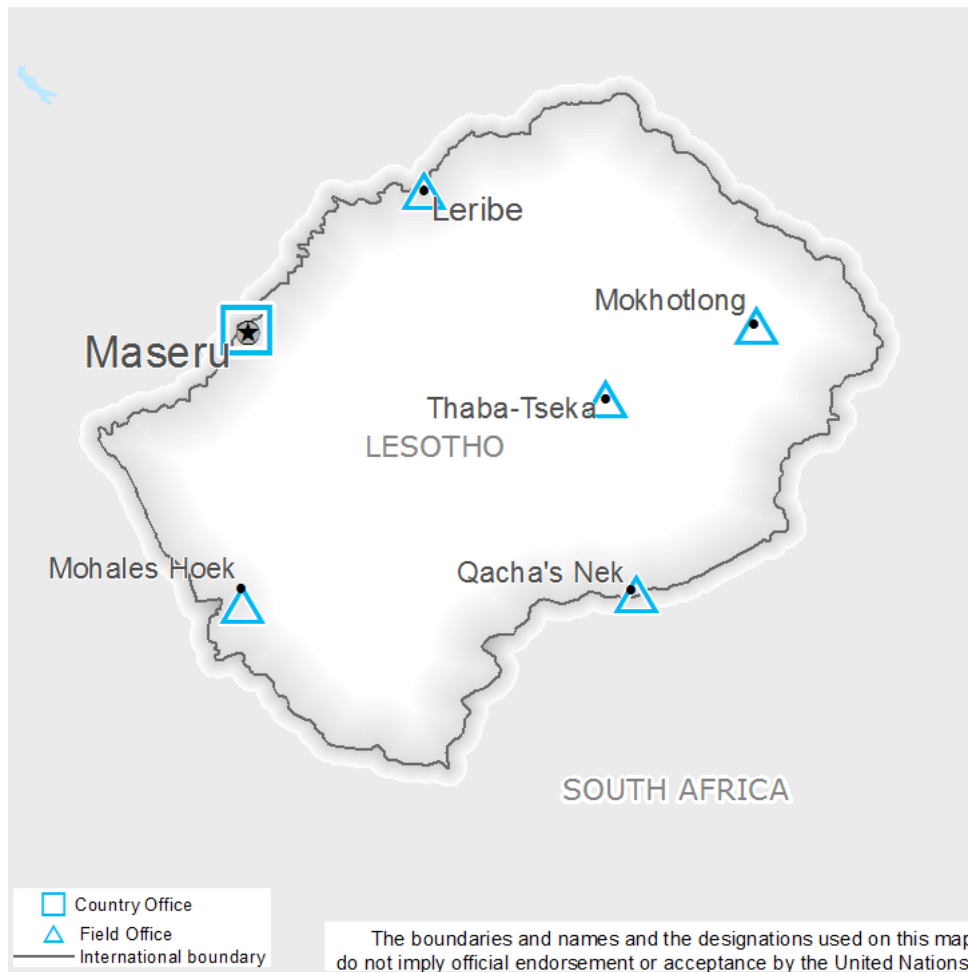
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In 2017, WFP continued its robust response to the El Niño-induced drought – the worst in 35 years – while simultaneously implementing a Country Programme (CP) and supporting the government funded National School Feeding programme. Under a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), cash-based transfers were significantly scaled up, complementing in-kind support. WFP also used US PEPFAR (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) funding to assist households with orphaned and vulnerable children (OVCs) and acutely malnourished and food insecure people living with HIV and receiving antiretroviral (ART) and/or tuberculosis (TB) treatment.

Recognizing the government's commitment to ending hunger, and in support of country-level implementation of the 2030 Agenda, WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) supported its Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR), which was completed in 2017 and is scheduled for release in March 2018. The recommendations of the ZHSR – a national plan to reach Sustainable Development Goal 2 by 2030 – will inform the formulation of a five-year WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP; 2019-23).

Through the REACH (Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition) initiative, WFP worked with UNICEF, FAO and WHO to provide technical assistance to the government. A national REACH Facilitator was recruited and a multi-sectoral nutrition capacity assessment is scheduled for 2018. A Food and Nutrition Strategy for Lesotho, to operationalise the national Food and Nutrition Policy, was also developed. WFP co-chaired the UN Network, and made important contributions to multi-sectoral coordination on nutrition at the national and district levels.

WFP helped revive government-led vulnerability assessments and provided training in the use of tools to support related data collection, mapping and analysis – including the flagship Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) to assess levels of food insecurity. WFP supported efforts by the Ministry of Forestry to render its public works programme more effective and shock-responsive. In that regard, and with the collaboration of ECHO (the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations directorate-general), the World Bank and UN partners, WFP helped initiate a first government-led national dialogue on shock responsive social protection.

WFP also launched a Purchase for Progress (P4P) programme in support of the government's intended scale-up of the increase of food purchased locally for its school feeding programme. Almost 1,600 mt of commodities were bought locally for the programme in the last quarter of 2017, with WFP also providing support that ranged from training in procurement best practices to high-level advocacy with key ministries to integrate local purchase into other national initiatives in the areas of resilience-building and social protection.

Country Context and Response of the Government

Lesotho is a small, mountainous land-locked lower middle-income country encircled by South Africa with a population of 2 million and an annual per capita GDP of just over USD 1,000. Despite a high literacy rate (86 percent) and traditionally strong government investment in social sectors, it continues to face many development challenges, including a high poverty rate (57 percent of the population live on less than a dollar a day); ever more pronounced inequality (a Gini coefficient of 0.5); pervasive unemployment, especially among young people; and high HIV prevalence (25 percent).

While more than 70 percent of the population live in rural areas and are heavily dependent on agriculture, Lesotho's ability to meet its own food needs has declined in recent decades as a result of erratic rainfall, recurrent drought, flooding, land degradation and soil infertility.

Lesotho's economy is closely tied to those of other countries in the region, especially South Africa. As a proportion of government finances, revenue from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) declined from 60 percent in 2008/09 to 32 percent in 2015/16 and just 17 percent in 2016/17.

While the government spends about 14 percent of its budget on education, basic education for all remains challenge owing to poor quality teaching, high dropout rates and low primary-to-secondary transition rates (although there is gender parity at primary level, only 36 percent of girls and 22 percent of boys are enrolled in secondary school), especially in mountainous rural areas.

Lesotho's greatest health challenge remains high HIV/AIDS and related TB prevalence. Some 25 percent of the adult population (15-49 years) has HIV, the second highest rate in the world, with 30 percent of women and 18 percent of men infected. According to WHO's 2016 Global Tuberculosis Report, the incidence of TB stood at 788 cases per 100,000, likewise the second highest rate in the world. High HIV/AIDS and TB rates push Lesotho's persistently high healthcare costs ever higher and exacerbate poverty and inequality. Lesotho has been designated by UNAIDS a "Fast-Track" country for the expeditious elimination of HIV – by or before 2030.

Even if the trend is downward (from almost 40 percent in 2009), stunting, which still afflicts one-third of children under five – boys are more at risk than girls – is the most prominent nutrition-based challenge. The rates of underweight and wasted (acute malnutrition) children, at 10.3 percent and 2.8 percent respectively in 2014, are also a major concern.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP implemented three projects in 2017: a Country Programme (CP 200369); a School Feeding Trust Fund operation (TF 200771); and a Protracted Recovery and Relief Operation (PRRO 200980).

Under the CP, WFP provided assistance on three fronts: 1) building resilience; 2) food for pre-schoolers; and 3) strengthening the government's emergency preparedness and response capacities, not least to tackle and prevent acute malnutrition. Activities in the latter domain included blanket supplementary feeding for children under two and pregnant/lactating women, as well as support to households with acutely malnourished people living with HIV and/or receiving treatment for TB. WFP also advocated for more smart partnerships, more investment in nutrition and more research into evidence-based programming.

Via the School Feeding Trust Fund, which is fully underwritten by the government, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) in its implementation of a primary school feeding programme in 921 schools. That support included bolstering government capacities ahead of anticipated transitioning in 2019 of the entire school

feeding programme. Furthermore, in line with the government's ambitions of adopting home-grown school feeding, WFP and other partners worked to advance the procurement of food commodities from local smallholder farmers, an undertaking that received strong support across key ministries, offering as it does an important income-earning opportunity for such providers. By leveraging its expertise in procurement from smallholders, WFP aims to help the government build their capacities as suppliers to markets across Lesotho.

WFP responded to the El Niño emergency via the PRRO, addressing acute food insecurity and enhancing the resilience of affected households through asset creation. Assistance was provided in the form of in-kind food and cash. WFP also supported orphaned and vulnerable children (OVCs), and households that included people undergoing treatment for HIV. Partnering with Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust (WLSA) and the Child Protection Unit of the Ministry of Police, WFP worked to create awareness of women's rights and gender-based violence (GBV).

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Relief assistance was the largest component of WFP's work in Lesotho in 2017 and benefitted from generous support from Germany, ECHO, the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Netherlands (for cash-based transfers (CBT)) and from Japan, Australia and the African Development Bank (AfDB) (for in-kind food assistance). Recovery and capacity-building activities were funded by Canada and ECHO, respectively. CBT activities received almost 80 percent of the funding needed, and in-kind food operations 40 percent. Donor generosity enabled prompt support to people adversely affected by the El Niño drought, not least during the peak of the lean season. As it does, multilateral funding enabled the CO to use such grants flexibly. Given the chronic nature of Lesotho's food and nutrition security crisis, more multilateral and multi-year support is essential if it is to be meaningfully addressed.

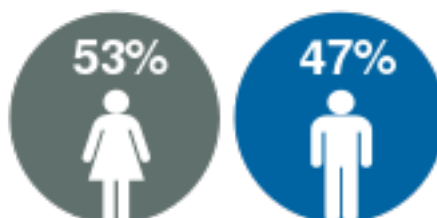
For its CBT distributions, WFP negotiated a transaction cost of USD 1 per month per beneficiary with the service provider, Standard Lesotho Bank – half the latter's opening offer – thereby freeing up more funds for the assistance programme proper.

WFP secured USD 315,000 to procure 284 mt of specialized nutritious foods in support of a Ministry of Health-led emergency drought relief initiative to treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in children, adolescents and adults with HIV and TB in the five PEPFAR priority districts. The foods were to benefit, among others, 4,450 children under 5 and 9,055 children over 5.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	49,544	51,559	101,103
Children (5-18 years)	21,294	21,294	42,588
Adults (18 years plus)	42,589	53,236	95,825
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	113,427	126,089	239,516





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	263	78	107	826	-	1,274
Single Country PRRO	2,128	159	722	-	-	3,010
Total Food Distributed in 2017	2,391	238	829	826	-	4,284



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	4,937,954	-	-
Total Distributed in 2017	4,937,954	-	-

Supply Chain

While its food markets are relatively functional and integrated, Lesotho, a landlocked country, is heavily dependent on imports, which are primarily supplied through the South African port of Durban. In-country, WFP uses a network of warehouses across all ten districts that are owned and managed by the government's Food Management Unit (FMU). During the emergency response, WFP directly engaged local hauliers in ways that minimized delivery and distribution times, and costs.

Having worked with line ministries, traders, farmers and development partners to increase local production and procurement for the school feeding and other such national programmes, in the last quarter of 2017, with financial support from the government, WFP sourced locally 130 mt of beans and 1,450 mt of maize meal (not displayed in the table below). Furthermore, negotiations with a local miller to deliver food directly to district-level distribution points led to significant savings on handling and transportation.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Maize Meal	-	912	912
Peas	-	442	442
Split Peas	-	120	120
Vegetable Oil	-	27	27
Total	-	1,501	1,501
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	922
Peas	114
Vegetable Oil	92
Total	1,129

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The design and implementation of the PRRO was informed by past reviews and oversight mission recommendations. These included lessons learned from the 2013 emergency response, a mid-term (2015) evaluation of the Country Programme and a 2015 evaluation of WFP CBT by the UK's Overseas Development Institute.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were aligned with government public works programmes for better coherence and impact. WFP continues to advocate for longer-term and higher quality assets that are more effectively able to support a variety of livelihoods and generate income to further strengthen the resilience of chronically vulnerable households and communities.

In line with recommendations from the 2015 CP evaluation, WFP and the government have sought to integrate more nutrition interventions into Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) programmes. Working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), MoH and MOET, as well as with the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office (FNCO), WFP has begun production of a training manual for practitioners in the education, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) fields.

In early 2017, WFP piloted a complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) for use by beneficiaries in the form of a toll-free hotline. Since then, the CFM has been rolled out across all WFP programmes in the country. Free of charge and accessible via all telephone networks, it is staffed by a team from the National University of Lesotho (NUL). The CFM and the weekly reports it generates have proven to be an important channel for the prompt resolution of problems. WFP is also exploring joint initiatives with sister agencies like UNFPA to help address GBV-specific and other gender-sensitive needs.

Despite significant legislative changes promoting gender equity and the rights of women, cultural barriers, limited enforcement and widespread gender-based violence (GBV) continue to limit Lesotho's progress on gender equity.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP launched the PRRO specifically to respond to the El Nino-induced drought with relief assistance, and also to offer technical guidance, strengthen national response capacities and facilitate the creation of productive assets during the recovery phase in the second half of the year. Under the PRRO, the seven most food-insecure districts were prioritized based on the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) survey and Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) data. The selection of geographic areas of operation was also based on an integrated context analysis of districts experiencing chronic vulnerability and requiring medium- to long-term programming. Priority areas were apportioned between WFP and other partners to ensure extensive support, in line with the national humanitarian response plan.

The beneficiary selection process was coordinated and implemented by the government's Disaster Management Authority (DMA), with technical support from relevant ministries and development partners. Community-based participatory targeting methods allowed communities to identify and prioritize vulnerable households, focusing on those with no livestock, a limited number of active members (and with disabled, chronically ill or aged people not yet receiving government assistance), headed by females and hosting orphans.

Following the community identification process, District Disaster Management Multi-Sectoral Teams (DDMT) under DMA leadership proceeded with a house-to-house verification exercise, sampling five percent of targeted households to validate eligibility.

Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

WFP assisted those most in need through cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind food assistance. The choice of transfer modality was informed by market functionality, security assessments and local partner capacity, specifically the ability of service providers or cooperating partners to distribute either cash or food efficiently. Beneficiaries in remote areas received in-kind food assistance, deemed the only feasible modality in such locations.

In line with the government's standardization of household entitlements (which does not consider household size), monthly cash entitlements of USD 45 were delivered through Standard Lesotho Bank. For recipients of in-kind food assistance, a monthly per person ration of 5 kg of maize meal, 2 kg of pulses and 0.375 kg of vegetable oil was provided.

To improve the nutritional outcomes, beneficiaries received agricultural packages with seeds, garden hand forks and shade nets. In collaboration with FAO, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), these packages were supplemented by training in conservation techniques with a view to reducing vulnerability to shocks and climate change impacts. Nutrition sensitive trainings were conducted jointly with district-level stakeholders, not least to address dietary diversity challenges.

In partnership with Women and Law in Southern Africa, Research and Educational Trust (WLSA), gender awareness sessions were conducted to challenge norms and assumptions and enhance beneficiary protection. The sessions were interactive and participatory, enabling better reflection and increased accountability. However, more resources are required for the development of joint advocacy tools and mechanisms with partners.

Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

WFP's recovery activities focused on creating and rehabilitating productive assets through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities to gradually reduce the need for seasonal food assistance. Participants built soil and water conservation structures, cleared invader species to expand and restore farming and range lands, established community gardens and planted trees to mitigate soil erosion. Each participant received USD 78 for a twelve-day work cycle every month. The transfer value included USD 7 to cover the cost of travelling to a bank.

These activities complemented ongoing government watershed management projects aimed at reclaiming land, protecting the environment and strengthening the natural resource base. The Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation (MOFLR), with which WFP worked closely, provided technical supervision and arranged trainings for key staff to enable efficient implementation. The trainings also sought to empower communities to maintain their own water systems.

WFP employed community-based planning and participatory processes (CBPP) to assist communities - men, women and vulnerable groups like the elderly and disabled - to actively participate in the early stages of FFA project selection. This process brought together multiple stakeholders from the government and NGOs to guide communities in developing community action plans. These plans laid out initiatives, resourcing strategies and the

prospective number of direct beneficiaries.

In partnership with WLSA, WFP leveraged distribution points as strategic platforms to sensitize and raise awareness among beneficiaries on GBV issues. Brochures were translated into Sesotho and provided to beneficiaries for reference material to share with their families, friends and community members. Due to funding challenges, the activity was implemented in only two districts.

Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

The third component of the PRRO focused on capacity strengthening and complimented the CP. Activities were funded by government through MOFLR. WFP commissioned the National University of Lesotho (NUL) to help evaluate the national public works/FFA programme as a mechanism for disaster/shock response and long-term resilience. The subsequent report indicated that the hiring practices of a public works programme should consider food insecurity, and that quality assurance for created assets should be established. The findings also recommended the development of a monitoring and evaluation system and the depoliticization of the programme.

WFP subsequently deployed an expert from its Ethiopia Country Office to support MOFLR in building sustainable environmental management structures and assets. Through this technical support, draft guidelines on effective management and the implementation of public works were drafted jointly by WFP and MOFLR. Three projects sites were earmarked in Maseru district to test the guidelines and generate sufficient lessons to inform final technical guidelines.

In addition, participants at a high-level meeting targeting policy makers called for a restructuring of the existing national public work programme. Dialogue with the government on better integration between social protection and livelihood enhancement outcomes, including resilience and adaptation, is ongoing to ensure awareness and buy-in by different stakeholders.

Results

Despite funding challenges, WFP reached 66 percent of planned beneficiaries under the relief component - almost 180,000 Basothos, 53 percent of them women - with food and cash. Combining all types of interventions, including recovery, WFP supported over 570,000 people across the country at the height of the El Nino response in 2017. WFP's designation of the regional response as a corporate Level 3 emergency helped augment its surge capacity, contributing positively to the response.

A post distribution monitoring (PDM) follow-up to the December 2016 baseline survey was completed in May 2017. Overall, 1,222 beneficiary households were interviewed across all seven districts and findings demonstrate that food assistance for the relief component was effective in improving diet and enhancing the food security of households.

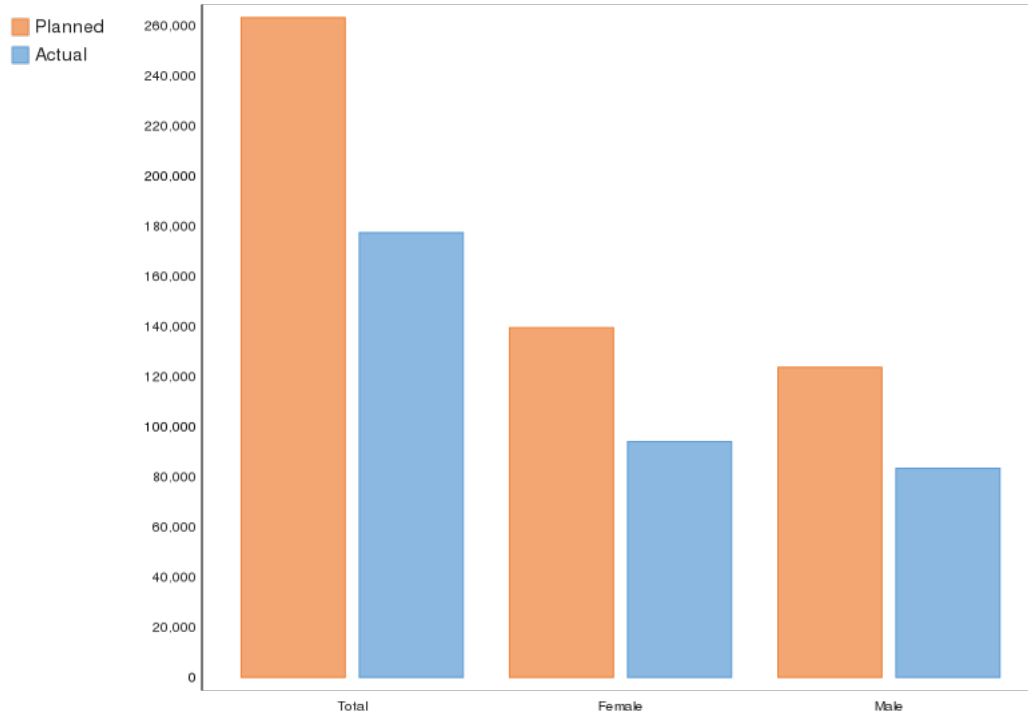
The proportion of households with poor food consumption declined considerably thanks to WFP assistance when compared to December 2016 baselines. However, the same results also showed that beneficiary households spent much of their entitlements on non-food items such as school fees and healthcare. Dietary diversity improved across all districts, irrespective of whether the household was female-headed or male-headed. The number of food groups consumed increased by an average of one to two.

Funding available for recovery only allowed for activities to be implemented in two districts - Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek – that were prioritized because of their high levels of food insecurity. PDMs for recovery showed little change in household food consumption levels compared to the baseline. A follow-up in Mohale's Hoek district showed improvements in food consumption there. Yet a close-out PDM found a deterioration in food consumption levels in both districts. This was attributable to the fact that FFA beneficiaries were rotated every three months, meaning the PDMs were conducted on different sets of beneficiaries.

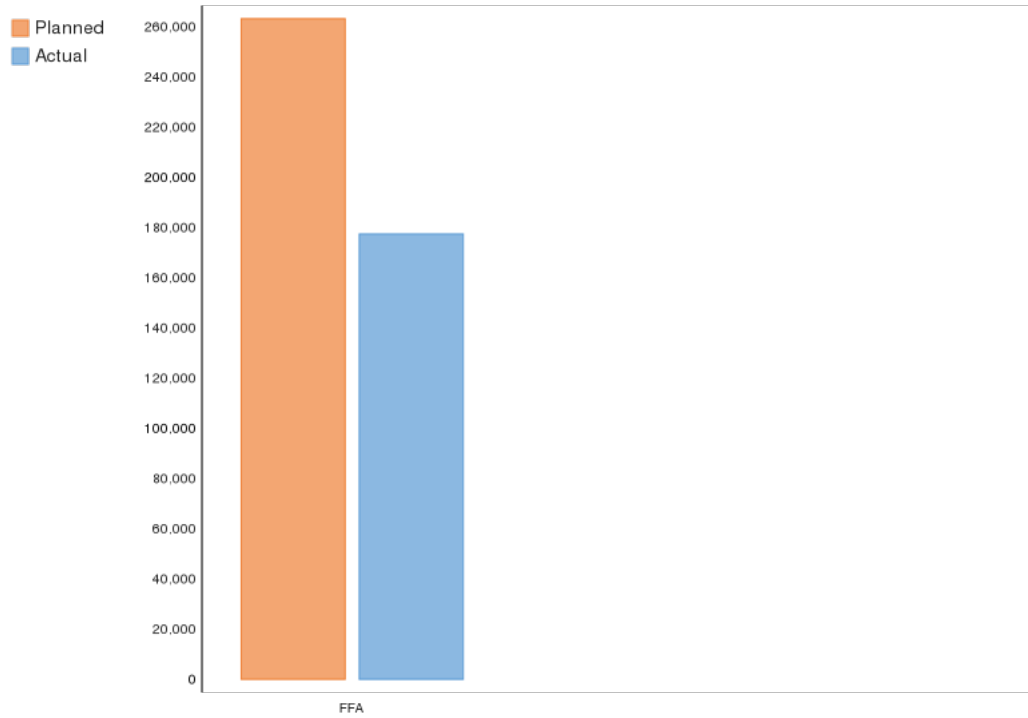
The consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (rCSI) measures coping strategies used by households in the seven days before being interviewed. Findings revealed an improved situation compared to the baseline. Female-headed households had a higher rCSI (10.9) than male-headed households (9.5).

WFP collaborated on recovery initiatives with the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation (MOFLR) on land rehabilitation, tree planting, soil conservation, and the construction of stone lines and gulleys. Overall, WFP played an important convening role, bringing together stakeholders to revive the LVAC. This collaboration helped build positive engagement and high-level participation, and yielded significant technical and financial contributions. WFP played a pivotal leadership and advocacy role, helping to garner attention and spur action to address the impacts of the drought.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

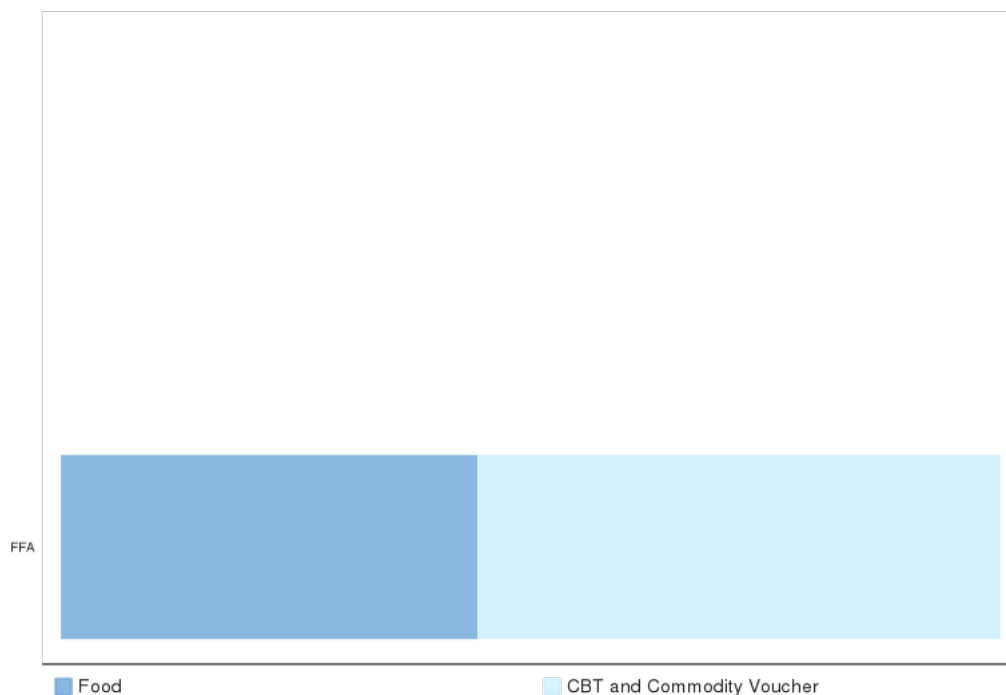


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets

Modality of Transfer by Activity



FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	1,355	722	53.3%
Maize Meal	9,030	2,128	23.6%
Vegetable Oil	452	159	35.3%
Total	10,836	3,010	27.8%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	7,523,145	4,937,954	65.6%
Total	7,523,145	4,937,954	65.6%

Performance Monitoring

Baseline data collection for the PRRO was carried out in 2016. For the relief component, WFP and the government conducted post distribution monitoring (PDM) in April and July in five districts. The recovery component was implemented from April to December in two districts and its PDMs were conducted in September and November.

PDMs were undertaken at intervals of three months for both the relief and recovery components. Quantitative data were collected from statistically representative samples of all operational districts using multi-stage sampling. Semi-structured questionnaires were developed to collect data on household food consumption, dietary diversity and beneficiary perception of targeting and selection criteria, the involvement of women in decision making, and security.

Data was collected through bilateral discussions and remote mobile data collection WFP's mobile Vulnerability Assessment Mapping (mVAM)). Face-to-face data collection was done jointly with government, while mVAM data collection was conducted in partnership with the National University of Lesotho. Although often poor connections made it difficult to reach beneficiaries in the highlands by mobile phone, the mVAM approach proved to be cheaper than the bilateral, person-to-person approach. The mix of the two approaches enabled WFP to draw informed conclusions.

Training of enumerators (60 percent of them women) was conducted for both approaches each time data collection was undertaken to ensure that there was proper understanding of the questions. Data was collected using Android devices, which facilitated prompt analysis and the sharing of results for decision-making purposes. During analysis, using the SPSS (Statistical Pack for Social Science) approach, monitoring data was compared to baselines and disaggregated by the age and sex of household head.

In collaboration with the government, WFP held focus group discussions with men and women participating in asset-creation activities that were part of the recovery component, to get their views on targeting and selection criteria and obtain information on how they used their cash entitlements. In addition, baseline data was collected at the start of the recovery phase to determine the number of functional community assets and the proportion of households using them. This baseline enabled WFP to measure their success in increasing the number of functional community assets.

Joint monitoring visits were conducted by WFP, Standard Lesotho Bank and the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation (MOFLR), Range and Soil Conservation to gauge working relationships between implementing partners, provide technical advice on assets created, and take any required corrective measures. Oversight monitoring visits were also conducted by WFP, the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and MOFLR to ensure that gender was mainstreamed in the activities implemented.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Lesotho has a comprehensive policy and legal framework that provides a firm foundation for gender equality and women's empowerment. However, limited enforcement, cultural barriers and increased gender-based violence (GBV) continue to limit Lesotho's progress in this area. With UNDP funding a multi-sectoral approach was taken to revising the 2003 National Gender Policy and addressing continuing challenges. This approach involved all government ministries, local authorities, civil society organizations, private sector and development agencies. The policy is awaiting parliament's endorsement.

A similar approach was taken during the recent elaboration of the new National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP 2019-2023), which notes that gender equality is a precondition for sustainable development.

WFP promotes gender equality in its programming by advocating for women to be food and cash recipients. According to post distribution monitoring (PDM), more than half of beneficiary households had women who were the main decision-makers on the use of cash. There was a slight shift in the proportion of both men and women who collectively made decisions on the use of cash from 27 percent to 33 percent, a hopeful but limited indication of improving gender relations within households. In 2018, participatory action learning sessions will be organised with beneficiaries to build more evidence. These improvements were the result of sensitization sessions given to beneficiary households on the importance of women being decision makers on the use of cash.

Under the recovery component, poor households were targeted through a community-based consultative approach to participate in food assistance for assets (FFA) projects. The interventions focused on creating productive assets to protect the environment and facilitate adaptation to climate change. As a gender consideration, mixed work groups of men and women took into account the specific abilities and constraints of women. Tasks were designed based on individual skills and capacities rather than gender-specific considerations. For instance, most of the selected project foremen (man or woman) previously had a similar role in FFA-related projects supported by other partners. Similar considerations were applied in the selection of secretaries, 90 percent of whom were women with more advanced writing and bookkeeping abilities. This, however, posed a challenge as it perpetuated the stereotypical view that women are better at administrative work, which distanced men and women leaders from each other. In 2018, in the framework of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), WFP will conduct more gender advocacy sessions with communities.

In Quthing, more women held leadership positions (foremen) than men. This is due to education sessions and oversight missions on gender sensitization as well as the commitment of government staff in the district to ensure women were given priority. All committee members, both men and women, were trained on distribution modalities and gender mainstreaming.

Few project sites had established child care centres to ensure optimum participation by breastfeeding women. At such sites, participants selected one woman to care for the children.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP replicated successful protection practices from previous operations in Lesotho. No major protection concerns were reported during the implementation of relief and recovery operations. WFP organised shade for cash-based transfers (CBT) beneficiaries waiting to be served at banks and ensured a dedicated teller.

In line with WFP's new Global Gender Policy, which mandates all staff to be champions and consider gender their business, the Country Office facilitated gender and protection sessions for logistics staff. During their monthly meetings with commercial transporters, sexual exploitation awareness-raising sessions were held. The results of post distribution monitoring (PDM) showed that hardly any beneficiary experienced security threats whilst travelling between home and distribution sites (food and cash).

Given the strong correlation between food insecurity and SGBV, WFP integrated gender and GBV advocacy sessions into the operation to try to ensure that supported beneficiaries were not exposed to risks related to WFP's assistance. Strategic partnerships were forged with Women and Law in Southern Africa, Research and Educational Trust (WLSA) and the Child, Gender and Protection Unit of the Ministry of Police to advance gender awareness and human rights education among beneficiaries, including host communities. WFP mainly used distribution points (such as banks) as platforms to conduct group and bilateral awareness sessions. Following such sessions, GBV brochures translated into the local language were distributed among beneficiaries.

Pre-distribution announcements informed beneficiaries of project activities, with the result that more than 85 percent of beneficiaries knew about their entitlements. Beneficiaries were satisfied with targeting and selection criteria. This intervention employed participatory action learning sessions with men and women beneficiaries. Through these sessions, men and women indicated that awareness sessions on human rights were useful.

WFP worked with the National University of Lesotho to implement a complaint feedback mechanism: beneficiaries could call a hotline. WFP capitalised on the high literacy level of beneficiaries and accessibility of mobile phones to institutionalise the call centre. As part of project design, call centre operators were trained to provide immediate response on programmatic queries, such as distribution dates. Complaints that required follow-up were immediately referred to WFP, cooperating partners or line ministries for follow-up.

The majority of calls were from female beneficiaries who were keen to obtain information about WFP programmes. WFP also provided help desks at project sites. Post distribution monitoring (DPM) indicated that almost all beneficiaries were aware of the feedback mechanisms and commended WFP on the innovation.

These feedback mechanisms allowed suggestions to be captured, promoting community empowerment and participation. WFP could address issues promptly. However, several organisations have expressed an interest in partnering with WFP in 2018 to help expand these mechanisms into a broader, better coordinated referral system. They include UNFPA, Skills Share Development and Gender Links.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP / Rabolou Mafaesa

Some of the women beneficiaries under the relief component after receiving their food packages at Moyeni Food distribution point in Quthing district.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	123,718	139,512	263,230	83,403	94,050	177,453	67.4%	67.4%	67.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	28,955	28,955	57,910	19,520	19,520	39,040	67.4%	67.4%	67.4%
Children (5-18 years)	31,588	31,588	63,176	21,294	21,294	42,588	67.4%	67.4%	67.4%
Adults (18 years plus)	63,175	78,969	142,144	42,589	53,236	95,825	67.4%	67.4%	67.4%
By Residence status:									
Residents	123,718	139,512	263,230	86,952	90,501	177,453	70.3%	64.9%	67.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	148,880	114,350	263,230	78,648	98,805	177,453	52.8%	86.4%	67.4%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	29,776	22,870	52,646	16,467	23,381	39,848	55.3%	102.2%	75.7%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	25,797	26,849	52,646	19,457	20,391	39,848	75.4%	75.9%	75.7%
Total participants	25,797	26,849	52,646	19,457	20,391	39,848	75.4%	75.9%	75.7%
Total beneficiaries	123,717	139,513	263,230	83,403	94,050	177,453	67.4%	67.4%	67.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=4.00	18.00	1.90	7.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=5.00	23.00	2.00	4.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	14.00	1.70	9.70

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.30	4.30	4.60	5.50
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.60	4.60	4.70	5.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=5.00	25.00	2.70	3.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=4.00	22.00	0.00	1.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=6.00	28.00	6.30	4.90
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.10	4.10	5.08	5.10
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.00	4.00	4.71	5.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	15.00	18.40	7.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	16.00	18.60	2.20

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=3.00	15.00	18.30	11.10
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>4.30	4.30	3.70	5.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>4.40	4.40	3.90	5.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=2.00	11.00	9.50	4.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=2.00	10.00	9.00	8.10
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=2.00	11.00	10.30	0.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>4.20	4.20	4.67	4.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	>4.50	4.50	4.76	5.20
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring	=3.00	17.00	11.40	9.90

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	17.00	11.40	4.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.06, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	17.00	9.20	9.70
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.10	4.10	4.20	5.90
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.06, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.00	4.00	4.60	5.80
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=4.00	18.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	39.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=88.00	43.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=5.00	23.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	14.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=7.00	37.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	40.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.40	4.40	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.60	4.60	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	<6.51	6.51	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=5.00	25.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	42.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=87.00	33.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=4.00	22.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=6.00	28.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	42.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	42.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.00	4.00	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	<10.30	10.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	15.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=9.00	43.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=88.00	41.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	16.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	15.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	42.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=9.00	45.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.40	4.40	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC</i>	<13.67	13.67	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up:</i> 2017.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2017.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=2.00	11.00	5.20	18.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up:</i> 2017.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2017.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=10.00	50.00	52.80	48.80
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up:</i> 2017.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2017.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=88.00	39.00	42.00	32.90
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, <i>Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up:</i> 2017.07, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up:</i> 2017.11, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=2.00	10.00	4.70	17.50

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=2.00	11.00	5.60	14.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=11.00	56.00	48.60	46.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=10.00	44.00	56.50	50.00
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.30	4.30	3.90	4.00
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.20	4.20	4.00	3.80
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.50	4.50	3.80	4.10
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<9.25	9.25	14.50	11.40
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	17.00	18.60	15.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=10.00	48.00	53.30	43.60
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=87.00	38.00	29.00	40.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	17.00	16.70	15.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	17.00	17.80	14.80
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=9.00	51.00	52.10	46.30
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=10.00	51.00	54.20	41.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.10	4.10	3.20	4.30
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.10	4.10	3.40	4.40
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>4.00	4.00	3.10	4.30
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	<13.46	13.46	17.20	8.90
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.09, Focus Group Discussion, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussion</i>	=80.00	-	-	100.00
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.09, Focus Group Discussion, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring, Focus Group Discussion</i>	=80.00	-	-	100.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	6,000	6,000	100.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of community woodlots	Ha	15	4	26.7%
Hectares (ha) of fruit trees planted	Ha	10	3	30.0%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	20	10	50.0%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	299	299	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of mountain trails constructed	Km	300	79	26.3%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	2	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=45.00	19.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=45.00	14.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=45.00	16.00	-	15.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=45.00	24.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=45.00	20.00	17.00	33.00
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=45.00	16.00	-	34.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=45.00	7.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=50.00	57.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=50.00	65.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=50.00	55.00	-	56.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=50.00	54.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2017.11, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=50.00	57.00	60.00	54.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=50.00	73.00	-	54.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=50.00	74.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=5.00	25.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=5.00	22.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=5.00	29.00	-	29.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=5.00	22.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=5.00	23.00	23.00	13.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=5.00	11.00	-	12.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=5.00	19.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	48.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	46.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	89.00	-	80.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	59.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	90.00	67.00	74.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	77.00	-	74.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	57.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	97.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	92.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	98.00	-	97.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	97.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=90.00	97.00	94.00	97.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=90.00	96.00	-	97.00
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	86.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	46.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	52.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	95.00	-	53.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	47.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	85.00	60.00	71.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	70.00	-	75.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	35.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	99.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	98.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=90.00	97.00	-	93.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	98.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=90.00	98.00	98.00	95.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=90.00	97.00	-	97.00
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	99.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	45.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	48.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	92.00	-	52.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	52.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11</i>	=80.00	87.00	63.00	73.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	72.00	-	74.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=70.00	33.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BEREA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	98.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	94.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Latest Follow-up: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	97.00	-	95.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07</i>	=80.00	97.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09, Previous Follow-up: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=90.00	97.00	96.00	96.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11	=90.00	96.00	-	97.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site THABA TSEKA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2017.07	=80.00	91.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) LESOTHO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12	=10,493.00	-
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services LESOTHO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12	=11.00	7.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners LESOTHO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12		100.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12	=100.00	-
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12	=100.00	-

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00030-01	Maize Meal	-	420
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00030-01	Peas	-	556
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00030-01	Vegetable Oil	-	54
Australia	AUL-C-00244-04	Vegetable Oil	-	1
		Total	-	1,031