

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Lesotho Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2019



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2019, WFP Lesotho pursued four strategic outcomes in its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) by strengthening the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas, providing technical support, implementing the Government of Lesotho's school feeding programme, and helping improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations. A fourth strategic outcome was added in January 2019 as a crisis response to implement emergency assistance to the households affected by the extended lean season in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing.

The Government continued to affirm its commitment to attaining Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). The national Zero Hunger Strategic Review identified persistent challenges to achieving SDG 2. These include: limited job opportunities, particularly for women and young people; poor performance of the agriculture sector; high burden of malnutrition in all its forms; gender inequalities; and alarming prevalence of HIV and AIDS. Moreover, the country faces climate-related risks—erratic rainfall, drought, changes in weather patterns and soil erosion—with adverse impacts on food security. Continuous political instability and changes in government have affected partnership opportunities, as in-fighting within the coalition government has led to key positions being changed on several occasions, all of which have contributed to a challenging operating environment.

Against this backdrop, WFP was able to make important achievements in various activities under the T-ICSP, which concluded in June 2019. WFP supported 3,000 chronically food-insecure households in two vulnerable districts through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). Participants received USD 86 for their involvement in the creation and restoration of physical assets that mitigate massive land degradation. Post-distribution monitoring results showed that more than 70 percent of households consumed vitamin A rich foods every day, while daily consumption of protein-rich foods increased from 27 percent to 41 percent. The use of negative coping strategies was also reduced, indicating that households had adequate food and better feeding habits.

WFP worked closely with the Government to better position the school feeding programme within the national social protection agenda. Under the national school feeding programme, WFP provided 178,208 children in primary schools and 36,822 learners in Early Childhood Care Development Centres with a daily nutrient-dense breakfast. Additionally, the local procurement model under the home-grown school feeding initiative was expanded, with the number of partner farmer organizations increasing to six. This increased the total number of farmers to 768, of whom nearly 50 percent were women. WFP also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Lesotho National Farmers Union to develop the capacity of smallholder farmers to further enhance the linkage of the school feeding programme to local agricultural production.

Under the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) initiative, WFP, together with United Nations (UN) agencies, finalised the National Food and Nutrition Strategy and the Action Plan through participation in technical and advocacy meetings. Advocacy efforts resulted in the official endorsement by the cabinet of the two documents. WFP also provided technical expertise and assisted in mobilising funding to support the Stigma Index 2 study, a standardized tool to gather evidence on how stigma and discrimination impacts the lives of people living with HIV. Funded in partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations Development Programme, data collection for the study was commenced in early 2020. The study aims to document perceptions, feelings and experiences of people living with HIV.

Through an allocation from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, WFP assisted 45,815 people in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing, two of the hardest-hit districts by food insecurity, during the lean season. Household support was provided by targeting orphans and vulnerable children in primary schools, using a combination of in-kind food and cash-based transfers for the first time. WFP's response connected financial systems to small businesses through the use of mobile money (M-Pesa) and local retailers, who provided in-kind assistance using food vouchers. Findings from close-out monitoring showed that overall acceptable food consumption increased by 58 percent compared with the period prior to the assistance.

# 276,555

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 4,600 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (2,438 Female, 2,162 Male)

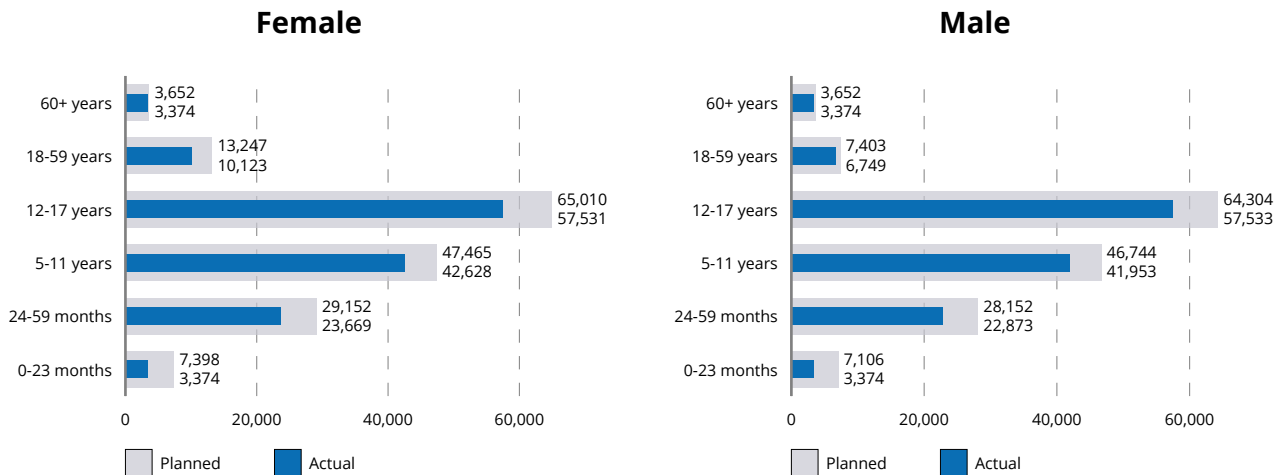


51% female

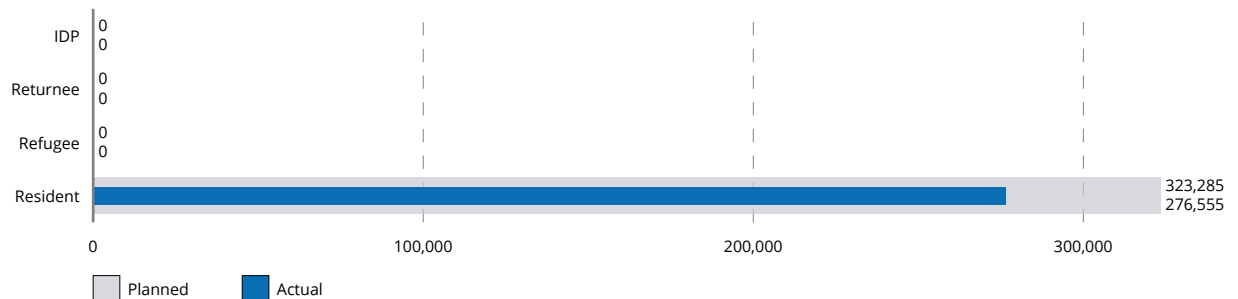


49% male

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



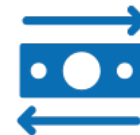
## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Total Food and CBT

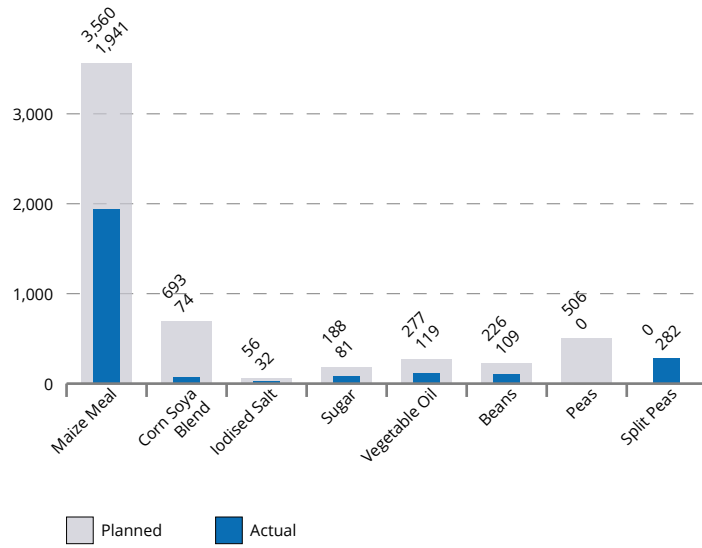


**2,637 mt**  
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 5,505 mt total planned

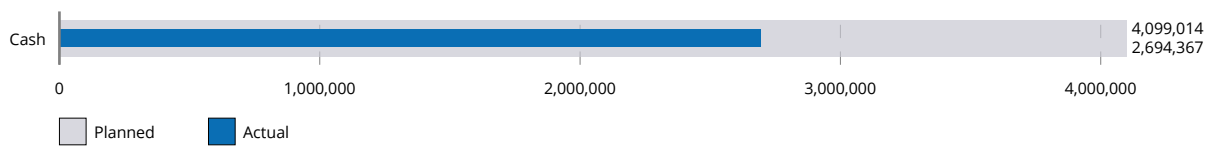


**US\$ 2,694,367**  
total actual cash transferred in 2019  
of \$US 4,099,014 total planned

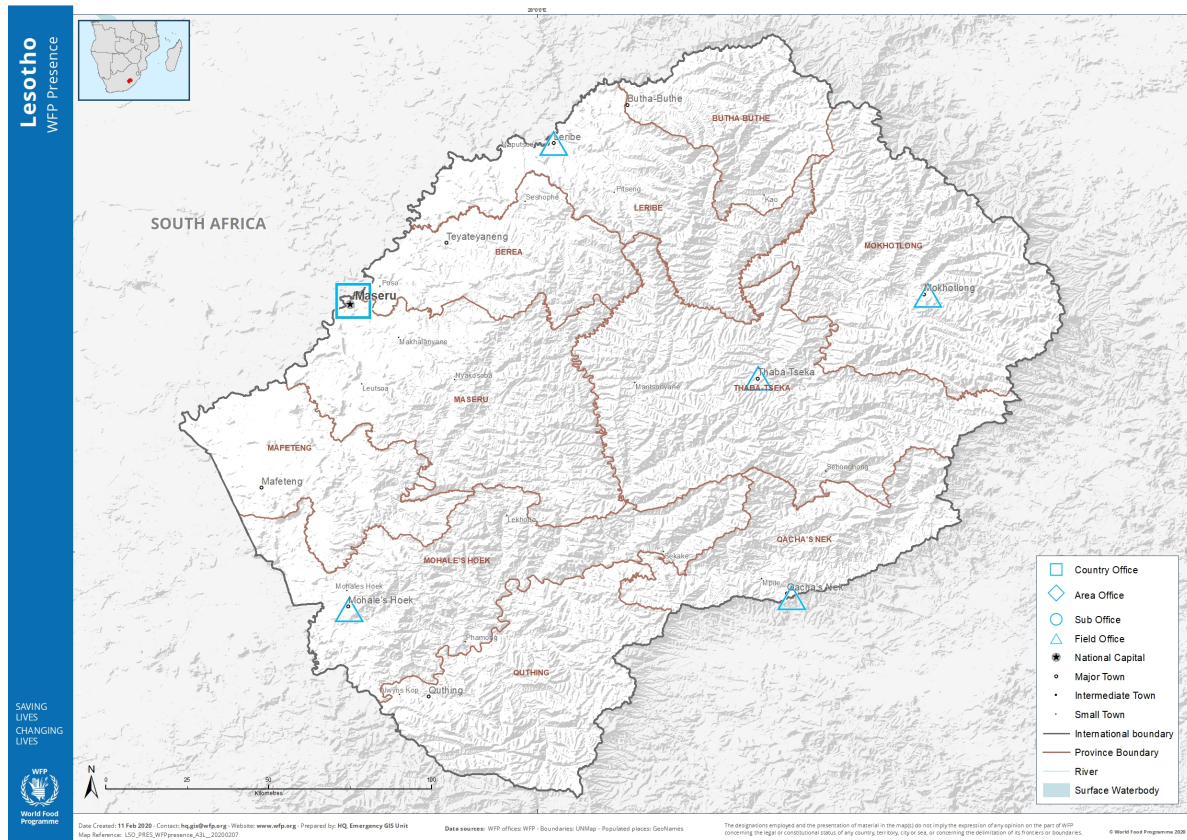
### Annual Food Transfer



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and Operations



Lesotho is a small, mountainous, landlocked country. The population is 2 million, with women constituting 51.1 percent and young adults (aged 15–35 years) comprising 39.6 percent (50.7 percent male and 49.3 percent female) of the total population[1]. Although classified as a lower middle-income country, Lesotho has a low Human Development Index value of 0.518, with a rank of 164 out of 189 countries [2]. According to a 2017 Poverty Assessment, the latest, the national poverty rate was 49.7 percent [3]. Despite some improvements in both poverty and inequality over the past decade, Lesotho remains among one of the poorest and most unequal countries in the world.

South Africa, Lesotho's main trading partner, supplies about 80 percent of all imported goods and services, and imports one quarter of Lesotho's total exports [4]. South Africa's economic recession, the volatility of Southern African Customs Union revenues and continued political instability resulted in a considerable fiscal deficit in 2018/2019[5]. Three consecutive coalition governments have been in place since 2012. Parliament shut down for months in 2019, with the Prime Minister narrowly escaping a vote of no confidence. Infighting has led to key government positions being continuously reshuffled, contributing to a challenging operating environment.

Poverty, inequality, and unemployment remained the major development challenges despite high literacy rates and high investment in social protection programmes (9 percent of gross domestic product). Lesotho has the second highest HIV prevalence in the world: 23.6 percent of the young adult (aged 15-49 years) population; 30.4 percent of women; and 20.8 percent of men[6]. Moreover, despite progress on the reduction of stunting levels by 6 percentage points in the last five years, malnutrition—including over-nutrition and obesity—remains a persistent and growing development challenge [7] that hinders the country's potential for social and economic advancement.

Over 70 percent of the population is involved in some form of agricultural activity. The sector is dominated by smallholder subsistence production with reliance on rainfed, low input/low output production methods, characterised by the limited use of irrigation and increased use of seed, fertilisers and pesticides. This contributes to low yields, food insecurity, food gaps, and consequently to widespread malnutrition and poverty in rural areas[8].

Lesotho is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impact of climate change[9]. Recent years have demonstrated the direct impact from recurrent droughts, erratic rainfall, and shifting seasons. Existing environmental challenges due to mismanagement of natural resources are further exacerbated by climate shocks. Land degradation has reduced productivity and increased risk of disaster due to excess run-off. The wetlands, degraded due to overgrazing, face further threats as a result of increased temperatures and reduced precipitation levels. All this has a negative impact on the food security of the country. This is also reflected in the 2019 Global Hunger Index, which ranked Lesotho 79 out of 117 countries, classifying its hunger level as "serious" [10].

The 2018/19 agriculture season was marked by late rains, with the planting season hampered by drought conditions. Rainfall was below normal and poorly distributed, and was accompanied by high temperatures. By March, some 25 percent of the population was food insecure and requiring humanitarian assistance [11].

The Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) was implemented from January 2018 and June 2019 with initially three strategic outcomes. Strategic Outcome 1 aimed to meet basic food and nutrition requirements of households in chronically food-insecure areas throughout the year, especially in times of shock. WFP's support aimed to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities facing climatic shocks by developing and protecting assets. WFP also provided capacity strengthening to the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation, Ministry of Social Development, and the Disaster Management Authority in various areas such as social protection, food security and nutrition monitoring, and early warning and risk management.

Strategic Outcome 2 aimed to ensure school children in food-insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year. WFP supported the Government of Lesotho in ensuring it had the right capacity to effectively manage the national school feeding programme, providing school-age children with diverse and nutritious foods.

Strategic Outcome 3 aimed to ensure that targeted populations in prioritised districts had improved nutritional status. In line with the 2016 National Nutritional Policy, WFP supported the Government in addressing chronic malnutrition, preventing stunting, and improving nutritional support to people living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis through food assistance and national capacity-strengthening activities.

Following consultations with the Government, WFP initiated a budget revision, resulting in the addition of Strategic Outcome 4 to the T-ICSP. The underlying aim of this intervention was to save lives in drought-affected areas and reduce the impact of shocks by rehabilitating and protecting livelihoods.

# CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP Lesotho received 49 percent (USD 5.3 million) of its total funding requirement of USD 11 million (needs-based plan). Most of these contributions were multi-year multilateral funds, some carried over from 2018, as well as contributions from the People's Republic of China, and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Of the USD 5.3 million, USD 1.7 million (31 percent) was received as multilateral (flexible) funding.

In August 2018, the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) projected that 257,283 households would require urgent action to protect their livelihoods due to prevailing drought conditions. The report was followed by an Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) update in November 2018, which indicated that the situation had further deteriorated, and an estimated 19 percent of Lesotho's population were in Phase 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency) food security. In order to save lives, address the immediate food gaps among the most vulnerable households, and protect livelihoods at the peak of the lean season (typically between January and March), WFP initiated a budget revision. Strategic Outcome 4, which encompassed a crisis response activity, was thereby introduced to the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP).

Under the CERF-funded early response from January to June 2019, WFP introduced a hybrid modality—a combination of cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers. Cash-based transfers were effected through a mobile money platform, while the commodity voucher programme was administered through a network of retailers who provided in-kind food assistance to targeted food-insecure households. Drought response interventions were carried out through joint programming with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

Through collaborations with other United Nations (UN) agencies, including UNICEF and FAO, on capacity-strengthening activities, WFP supported the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office (FNCO) to coordinate, plan, implement and monitor national nutrition programmes. These activities were undertaken with funding received from the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH).

WFP continued its efforts to foster partnerships with the private sector, and is currently developing a private sector engagement strategy. WFP also continued to work with smallholder farmers, farmer organizations and local retailers to improve food quality and access to financial markets through activities such as the home-grown school feeding programme and the distribution of food vouchers through local retailers. Under the emergency response, 81 local retailers were contracted to provide in-kind food assistance, removing the need for food commodities to be transported by WFP and speeding up assistance to those most in need.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

Households in chronically food insecure areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year, including in times of shock

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$1,819,745      | \$0                 | \$1,744,626         | \$1,734,178  |

Changing climatic trends over recent decades mean that Lesotho now experiences increased frequency, duration and magnitude of extreme weather patterns including prolonged dry spells, recurrent droughts, intense rainfall, localised floods, and early and late snowfall. As a result of these trends, agricultural productivity has been steadily declining in recent years, further exacerbating the country's food insecurity, and thereby dampening overall economic performance. In order to increase productive assets that have the potential to gradually offset the need for food assistance during annual lean seasons, in 2019 WFP supported communities in identifying and rehabilitating key assets and structures. WFP also provided technical support on food security and nutrition monitoring, assessment and analysis, early warning and risk management to address capacity gaps and other challenges faced by key ministries in order to design and implement effective social assistance.

### *Activity 01: Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas.*

Out of the total requirements of USD 1.8 million for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), a total of USD 1.7 million (95 percent) was received through multilateral contributions to provide cash-based transfers to 15,000 people (9,000 women and 6,000 men) in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing districts where FFA activities were implemented across 11 project sites. The cash transfer value was aligned with the standard rate used in the government public works programme. The cash assistance was handed out to beneficiaries through a national bank. FFA participants received USD 86 per month to address immediate food needs while supporting the creation of physical assets and the rehabilitation of livelihoods, thereby contributing to longer-term food security and resilience. Activities included creating soil and water conservation structures. Other activities such as fruit tree planting and beekeeping helped promote income-generating assets. Results from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of FFA activities indicated that the cash assistance received by households led to improvements in food consumption among those headed by both men and women, compared with the pre-assistance period. More than 80 percent of households in Mohale's Hoek and at least 60 percent of those in Quthing had acceptable food consumption. More than 70 percent of all households consumed vitamin A-rich foods every day, while daily consumption of protein-rich foods increased from 27 percent to 41 percent. The use of negative coping strategies was reduced, as measured by the consumption-based coping strategy index, indicating that households had enough food to eat and had better feeding habits in terms of frequency and portion. Food expenditure share and livelihood-based coping strategies indicated that the proportion of households that spent more than 65 percent of their income on food either deteriorated or stabilised. This is attributed to the fact that households participated in three-month rotational periods, making it difficult to improve medium-term food security outcomes.

In addition to improvements in food security indicators, there were also achievements in 2019 on partnership-building and technical cooperation. WFP collaborated with the National University of Lesotho and key stakeholders including the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, academia, non-governmental organizations and local communities to finalise new technical guidelines for the national public works programme. The guidelines cover aspects of nutrition, gender and shock responsiveness. Additionally, the guidelines provide a robust guide for effective implementation of the national public works programme within the framework of Integrated Catchment Management (ICM), an approach that looks at sustainable resource management from a catchment perspective. This perspective promotes the sustainable management of land and water resources by combating land degradation and the depletion of water catchments in the country. In both FFA and public works pilot sites, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Forestry to apply a sequential soil and water conservation technique that aims to help protect and conserve water resources, preserve Lesotho's vast wetlands and ecosystems, reduce soil erosion and desertification, rejuvenate agricultural lands and improve the resilience of Basotho and their livelihoods. Moreover, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Agriculture supported the establishment of household and community assets that help strengthen people's adaptive capacity and improve livelihoods in the short, medium and long term. The activities, which included the establishment of small vegetable gardens, poultry and piggery farms, also aimed to improve nutrition outcomes.

WFP used a community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approach to encourage community members—men, women and vulnerable groups, including the elderly and disabled—to actively participate in the FFA project selection process. CBPP aims to empower different socio-economic groups to identify root causes of food insecurity and developmental challenges in their communities. The selection process brought together multiple stakeholders to develop community-driven action plans that included resourcing strategies. As a result of CBPP, assets created included

42 kilometres of terraces, 29 eyebrow basins, and two water harvesting structures that enhanced percolation of rainwater to improve soil fertility. In addition, a total of 493 hectares of rangeland were improved through re-seeding and brush control activities to improve livestock production.

WFP successfully launched seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) in Mohale's Hoek district in 2018, and in 2019, this was scaled up to three SLPs in Mafeteng and Quthing districts. The application of SLP aimed to harmonise planning across stakeholders, enhance the capacity of communities to identify key challenges and priorities, and explore local solutions to food- and nutrition-related problems.

## Strategic outcome 02

School children in food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$3,977,295      | \$1,882,529         | \$1,515,773         | \$1,506,951  |

WFP has been supporting the Government of Lesotho in the implementation of the national school feeding programme and has been providing technical support to the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) in view of initiating the handover of the programme by 2020. Strategic Outcome 2 focused on ensuring that the Government has the right capacity in place, as stipulated in the national school feeding policy, to effectively manage a school feeding programme that enables children in food-insecure areas to have regular access to nutritious foods.

*Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme.*

In collaboration with the MoET, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the Food Management Unit and non-governmental organizations including World Vision, Technologies for Economic Development (TED) and the Lesotho Farmers' Union, WFP supported the development of a joint annual work plan for the national school feeding programme. The work plan aimed to highlight the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders. It also served as a guiding document to ensure the effective management and overall coordination of the school feeding programme using the three current school feeding models (WFP-assisted schools, National Management Agents (NMA) and Catering models), while in transition to a single-model implementation following full handover of the programme to the Government. Laying the foundation for the implementation of the school feeding programme for the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), the exercise also underlined the importance of forging a cross-ministry collaboration for the programme as advocated by the national school feeding policy and recommended by the decentralised school feeding evaluation (2007–2017).

WFP provided technical assistance to the MoET in finalising an action plan, which incorporated recommendations from the national school feeding evaluation. The action plan was launched during a press conference led by the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, following the Africa Day of School Feeding, which was celebrated in Mafeteng district. The national school feeding policy was abridged and translated during this period.

WFP provided school meals to 89 percent of all targeted children in primary schools and 80 percent of targeted learners in Early Childhood Care and Development Centres (ECCDs). Fewer school-age children were reached than planned, following the Government's handover of more than 25 schools to national management agencies as per the gradual handover strategy. Some ECCDs were also closed due to lack of school feeding support. With a contribution from the Government of China, learners in ECCDs were provided with a nutrient-dense breakfast of Super Cereal Plus. In primary schools, children were provided with a breakfast porridge made from maize meal and sugar, and a lunchtime meal of maize meal and pulses. Only 54 percent of the planned tonnage was distributed due to the closure of primary schools for most of the first and second quarters as a result of a national teachers' strike.

In Mokhotlong district, a total of 230 primary school children (113 boys and 117 girls) benefitted from gender and protection awareness sessions that were conducted in partnership with the Gender and Child Protection Unit of the Ministry of Police. School teachers and cooks were trained in handling a variety of gender- and protection-related issues. In the same district, as part of raising awareness of the importance of ensuring that adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure are in place, WFP participated in launching the menstrual hygiene initiative. Through a partnership with the Technologies for Economic Development (TED), WFP provided sanitary towels to a total of 49 girls to help curb the rate of absenteeism.

The school feeding programme was monitored using monthly school feeding forms and checklists that were administered by WFP field offices and MoET to school feeding managers and principals. Data was collected on school attendance, food storage, handling and utilisation, as well as complementary activities, while enrolment data were

provided by MoET. In 2018, more boys than girls were enrolled in primary schools, and this trend continued in 2019. Despite the drought crisis and subsequent high levels of food insecurity across the country, primary school attendance in WFP-assisted schools remained high (96 and 95 percent for girls and boys, respectively) even in the most food-insecure districts.

Additional efforts were made on capacity strengthening to reinforce local food systems and boost communities' food security by linking the school feeding programme to local smallholder farmers. To this end, WFP formalised its partnership with the Lesotho National Farmers Union (LENAFU) through a Memorandum of Understanding to enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers to store, transport and market goods, negotiate deals, and understand market dynamics. WFP worked with government ministries, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), non-governmental organizations and farmers organizations to expand the linkages between smallholder farmers and the school feeding market. In 2019, two additional farmers organizations were engaged, and the number of targeted smallholders increased from some 400 to 768 (368 women and 400 men). The proportion of women farmers increased from 34 percent to 48 percent during this period. The two newly engaged groups were trained in WFP procurement processes, pricing and the basics of post-harvest handling and storage. The programme operation area was also expanded to include Maseru district, in addition to Leribe, Berea and Butha-Buthe districts.

An after-action review was conducted with the farmers' organizations that supplied beans to WFP in 2018. The review highlighted the benefits of local procurement to farmers, as well as challenges and recommendations for improvement. It was indicated that through the local procurement initiative, farmers became more empowered to work together in groups, and therefore were able to meet the demand despite drought-related challenges. WFP provided technical support for the development of the guidelines on how government ministries and departments, and the private sector, could implement the local procurement model. In partnership with the World Bank and FAO, WFP participated in the profiling of eight value chains to be included in an agriculture investment plan for consideration by the Government.

**Strategic outcome 03**  
Targeted populations in prioritised districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$842,067        | \$0                 | \$235,996           | \$235,996    |

In line with the Zero Hunger Strategic Review recommendations, the Government is committed to reducing all forms of malnutrition. WFP supports Lesotho's National Strategic Development Plan II 2019–2023, which promotes good health, advocates reversing the HIV and AIDS pandemic, and promotes education for a more healthy and well-developed human resource base by supporting the Government through concerted multi-sectoral actions that are both nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive.

*Activity 03: Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas.*

This activity focused on stunting prevention through the distribution of fortified blended food (Super Cereal and Super Cereal Plus) targeting children aged 6–23 months, and pregnant and lactating women. Distributions were to be carried out in the two prioritised districts of Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka, where stunting is highest, with levels exceeding 40 percent. However, due to lack of funding, WFP was forced to suspend the activity for the entire period. Consequently, all identified indicators to assess the performance of this intervention for the prevention of chronic malnutrition were not measured. Additionally, following the suspension, it was observed that some beneficiaries stopped attending health facilities to receive complementary routine health and nutrition services. WFP focused instead on capacity-strengthening activities to support the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO) and other line ministries to coordinate, plan, implement and monitor a variety of national nutrition programmes aimed at addressing all aspects of malnutrition. The year 2019, therefore, was mainly characterised by resource mobilisation efforts, as well as by establishing partnerships in order to fully implement the stunting prevention programme and other capacity-strengthening activities during the course of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP).

WFP, in collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies, through the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH), contributed to the finalisation of the National Food and Nutrition Strategy and its Action Plan through participation in technical and advocacy meetings as a key stakeholder. Advocacy efforts led to the two documents receiving official endorsement by the cabinet. The strategy is to serve as a guiding document for national food and nutrition stakeholders, including government and development partners. It will be used to promote evidence-based programming, strengthen the national nutrition response, scale up evidence-based innovative interventions, and realign nutrition interventions to support national, regional and global commitments.



*Activity 04: Provide cash and/or food transfers to households of acutely malnourished ART and TB DOT clients.*

WFP planned to support food-insecure households hosting acutely malnourished people living with HIV (PLHIV) on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) in five priority districts (with the highest HIV prevalence) through the provision of household food assistance. However, due to lack of funding, this activity was not implemented as planned. Consequently, as a result of lack of distributions, related outputs and outcomes were not collected and measured. Such challenges might reverse the positive gains the country has been making towards meeting the 90-90-90 targets by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS).

In lieu of food assistance, WFP focused on providing technical assistance and mobilising funds to support the Stigma Index 2 study, a survey to collect evidence on how stigma and discriminations affects the lives of people living with HIV. It will explore key population views about HIV stigma, including self-stigma and discrimination on the basis of a person's HIV status, as well as association with certain risk behaviours, professions, sexual orientation and gender identity. The study is funded in partnership with UNAIDS and the United Nations Development Programme. The secured funding was used to hire a team of consultants and support inception meetings aimed at securing stakeholder views on, and engagement in the study. WFP was instrumental in providing technical inputs for the development of the study's terms of reference. The technical working group, which included WFP representation, has secured ethical clearance from the Lesotho Network of People Living with HIV Association (LENEPWA). Data collection was planned for early 2020, with the study to be finalised by May 2020. The results of the study are to be used to document changes in trends and inform future programme design.

WFP forged partnerships with two local non-governmental organizations—Thembaletu and Phelisanang Bophelong—to establish livelihood rehabilitation projects for PLHIV in Leribe and Mohale's Hoek districts. In 2019, WFP mobilised community and support groups, establishing partnerships with district and local authorities to make projects more sustainable. Some of the immediate results in supported communities include improved ART adherence and increased social acceptance (reduced stigma) among infected and affected households.

#### Strategic outcome 04

Shock affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis

| Needs-based plan | Implementation plan | Available resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| \$3,130,374      | \$0                 | \$1,366,045         | \$1,366,045  |

Strategic Outcome 4 was introduced as part of a budget revision to enable WFP to meet the life-saving food and nutrition needs of economically vulnerable and food-insecure households affected by shocks. WFP supported the Government's emergency response, while simultaneously continuing efforts to address longer-term vulnerabilities through shock-responsive resilience approaches.

*Activity 05: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks.*

The November 2018 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) update estimated that 141,600 people were in Phase 3 (crisis) and 132,000 people in Phase 4 (emergency) requiring urgent humanitarian assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and protect their livelihoods in the 2018/19 lean season. In response, the Lesotho Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) was revised at the beginning of 2019 to add Strategic Outcome 4, a crisis response, to assist a total of 49,080 people. The budget revision enabled WFP to provide life-saving food and nutrition support to the most vulnerable populations and to commence Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities through the national public works programme in agro-ecological zones in two districts facing adverse food insecurity.

In January 2019, WFP initiated a rapid emergency response following the approval of funding from the United Nations (UN) Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for a six-month joint UN and government response in Lesotho. Household support was provided to orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) in schools using for the first time a combination of food distributions and cash transfers. Households hosting OVCs were identified by community leaders through community-based participatory targeting. Households were verified by teachers (to confirm children were enrolled in school) and by Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) auxiliary workers (to confirm children were economically vulnerable and needed support). The entitlements were received by guardians at the retail shops, thereby reducing children's exposure to discrimination. Each household received the equivalent of USD 45 per month, USD 16 of it in the form of vouchers for maize meal, and USD 29 delivered in the form of mobile money for other foods. The hybrid response utilised Vodacom's mobile money platform (M-Pesa) and a network of 86 retailers who provided in-kind food assistance for the vouchers. WFP assisted more than 9,000 pre-primary and primary school OVC and their

households (45,815 people: 24,515 females and 21,300 males) through food and cash-based transfers in the priority districts of Mphahle's Hoek and Quthing. In addition, a total of 14,955 people (7,029 men and 7,926 women) participated in FFA activities during the emergency response, receiving USD 86 a month for three months. Leveraging the national school feeding and public works programmes, and working closely with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), MoSD, Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil and Water Conservation and communities ensured efficient implementation using well-established structures.

The targeting and registration of eligible OVC was to be undertaken through the National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) managed by the Ministry of Social Development. However, the registration of beneficiaries suffered unforeseen delays due to challenges associated with upgrading the NISSA platform, which was still ongoing in many of the rural areas in targeted districts. WFP and partners therefore had to deploy community-based participatory selection of households, which was a slower, more cumbersome process. Concurrently, the community-based selection process was adversely affected by a county-wide teachers' strike from January to March 2019, resulting in teachers not being available at schools to verify the lists of OVC that had been provided by communities and MoSD auxiliary workers. In addition, accessibility to some of the remote areas was heavily compromised by a late rainy season, leading to delays in retailer contracting (over 80 retailers needed to be identified, trained and contracted). These factors affected WFP's ability to reach the full number of beneficiaries during the first month of distribution.

The cash-based transfer and in-kind assistance included a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) component focusing on improving the knowledge of women, men, girls, and boys of nutrition, HIV and AIDS, reproductive health, human rights, gender and climate issues. Through SBCC, different approaches to disseminating information to targeted communities were employed such as community mobilisation, social media, traditional media and bulk mobile messaging. A total of 40,480 people (21,454 female and 19,026 male) were reached through these approaches.

Findings from the close-out PDM conducted in July 2019 showed significant improvement, as overall acceptable food consumption increased by over 58 percent compared with the period prior to the assistance (January). Over 80 percent of households in Mphahle's Hoek had acceptable food consumption, while in Quthing it was 60 percent. Consumption of vitamin A-rich foods on daily basis was high, while that of protein- and iron-rich foods did not improve as expected, which means that although the beneficiary households had enough food and received nutrition messages, dietary diversity remained low. This illustrates the need to strengthen nutrition education among targeted women, men, girls and boys. In addition, protein- and iron-rich foods were either not easily available in the markets, especially in rural areas, or were too costly for beneficiary households, leading to poor dietary intake. A decline was observed in the Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI), which measures the proportion of households negatively adjusting their consumption behaviour (by reducing number of meals, buying less preferred food or buying food on credit) from 20 percent to 8 percent. In addition, the proportion of households that adopted crisis and emergency coping strategies and spent more than 50 percent of their income on food also declined significantly, with no difference between households headed by men and women. Overall, the levels of food security among the beneficiary households improved, with this attributable to consistent and timely provision of assistance. The majority of households received adequate information on targeting and selection criteria, entitlements, duration of their engagement in the programme, and complaint and feedback mechanisms. An after-action review was conducted at the end of the intervention in September 2019. The report highlighted that the involvement of retailers boosted the local economy. Beneficiaries' purchasing power increased, allowing many to settle debts, thereby increasing business cash flow. Retailers also saw increases in sales, resulting in sometimes significant profits.

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Despite 22 percent of parliament seats being held by women, Lesotho ranked 159 out of 189 countries on the 2018 Gender Inequality Index[1]. Women continue to face numerous challenges, including gender-based violence (GBV), low influence on decision-making at household and community levels, and high burden of responsibilities, particularly for agricultural, household work, and unpaid care work.

WFP continued efforts to strengthen gender equality and women's empowerment, recognising both as key to ending poverty and achieving zero hunger. WFP's gender mainstreaming efforts focused on tackling root causes behind gender inequalities entrenched in Basotho culture and traditions. In 2019, progress towards gender equality focused on replicating lessons that proved beneficial to women and men, girls and boys.

WFP established a partnership with the Child and Gender Protection unit of the Ministry of Police to undertake gender awareness sessions through the Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) programme. This contributed positively to women being more included in decision-making at household level and being elected as forepersons in their communities. In partnership with the Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), complementary gender awareness sessions were conducted to challenge norms and assumptions, and address beneficiary protection-related issues. Women participating in FFA activities are often disadvantaged due to the nature of the work (heavy manual labour) as well as gender roles that prevent them from participating. The gender awareness sessions challenged structural biases against women including their ability to assume positions of leadership and highlighted the importance of their role when making critical decisions regarding household resources. These efforts contributed to approximately 80 percent of FFA participants in Quthing district and 75 percent in Mohale's Hoek district indicating that decisions on the use of household cash were joint ones. Meanwhile, the proportion of women in leadership positions rose to 60 percent.

WFP has continuously sought to ensure that women smallholder farmers have equal access to technical support and information on more productive agricultural techniques. This is because in Lesotho it is often challenging for gender issues to permeate the agriculture sector because the main obstacles to women's participation are structural and rooted in culture. Women have less access to, and control over agricultural resources and technologies than men, which makes it difficult for them to progress from subsistence farming to market-based agriculture. Building on 2018 sensitisation efforts, WFP continued to encourage women cooperatives to participate in the programme by encouraging farmer organizations to ensure women were well represented in executive positions. Across the six farmer organizations, 42 percent of leadership positions were filled by women. WFP sought to work with at least 50 percent women farmers and was able to achieve 48 percent in 2019.

## Protection

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

Lesotho is challenged by an array of protection issues such as domestic violence, sexual assault and human trafficking. As reflected in a 2017 United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) report, food insecurity and poverty exacerbated the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence, undermining efforts to ensure household and national food and nutrition security. In response, WFP endeavoured to incorporate protection measures into its programmes to promote the safety, dignity and respect of beneficiaries, while advancing the "do no harm" policy.

Recognising the importance of empowering communities to be agents of protection, WFP partnered with the Lesotho Red Cross Society and the Child Gender and Protection Unit of the Ministry of Police to facilitate coordination and management of referrals of protection cases of assisted beneficiaries. Outreach volunteers, including the contracted network of retailers, were identified and trained to sensitise beneficiaries about protection issues. Additionally, community policing forums were conducted with women and girls, underlining the importance of influential and trustworthy figures in their communities whom they felt comfortable seeking information from or confidentially disclosing protection issues to. A thorough analysis of potential risks likely to compromise protection was also conducted, and appropriate mitigation measures taken.

WFP used its partnerships with other UN agencies to work together towards preventing, mitigating, and responding to protection risks. WFP, together with District Disaster Management Teams, participated in a training organized by UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Resident Coordinator's Office and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The training aimed to increase understanding of the purpose and methods of mainstreaming protection in humanitarian emergency responses, as well as to develop skills to enable mainstreaming protection by district teams facilitating the targeting and verification of eligible households. As part of a comprehensive capacity development plan and promotion of "zero tolerance" of abusive acts, WFP staff across all functional units undertook mandatory training in the prevention of sexual harassment and abuse of authority.

As part of WFP's protection mainstreaming efforts, the use of mobile money for its cash-based transfers enabled secure transactions, while the broad network of retailers meant beneficiaries did not have to travel long distances to and from



distribution points. People living with disabilities, one of the vulnerability criteria, particularly benefitted from these initiatives.

WFP's awareness-raising sessions helped beneficiaries identify potential risks such as theft and domestic violence, or tension over the use of entitlements. Moreover, WFP promoted mitigation measures such as walking in pairs or groups from cash collection points, and men accompanying their partners to distribution centres, and banks having dedicated tellers to serve beneficiaries. As a result of these efforts, approximately 98 percent of households participating in Food-Assistance-for-Assets programmes did not report any protection challenges. Among the few identified issues reported to WFP were 12 cases of petty theft, non-receipt of payments, heavy rains and the need to walk long distances. Each case was investigated by field staff, and appropriate action taken.

### **Accountability to affected populations**

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

As part of its commitment to a people-centred and rights-based approach so as to ensure that assisted communities are meaningfully involved in decisions that directly affect their lives, WFP put in place measures to facilitate the participation of affected people in various steps of programming. This was done by ensuring that programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes were informed by the needs, choices and greater agency of the affected populations.

The design of the crisis response intervention (Strategic Outcome 4) was informed by an analysis of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) in November 2018. Mohale's Hoek and Quthing districts were prioritised, as approximately 20 percent of people were in IPC Phases 3 (crisis) or 4 (emergency). To identify eligible orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) households, WFP, in partnership with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), worked with district disaster management teams, comprising different government departments and non-governmental organizations, to undertake community-based targeting exercises. The adopted selection criteria were established through dynamic community engagement and participatory processes with both women and men. Results from post-distribution monitoring indicated that 79 percent of households confirmed the use of community-based processes, with women highly involved in targeting.

At the community level, WFP promoted the use of complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) platforms such as a national toll-free hotline, suggestion boxes, and help desks at distribution points so that affected populations could comment on the quality, appropriateness and/or adequacy of programme interventions, and report any violations of the law and/or codes of conduct. WFP also enlisted the help of trusted community leaders to give beneficiaries the freedom to share concerns regarding WFP assistance. Compared to a 2016 emergency response when the national toll-free hotline was first established, the use of the CFM increased remarkably. Both school feeding and crisis response beneficiaries used the platform, which can be attributed to consistent sensitisation efforts during community meetings and awareness-raising campaigns, as well as the distribution of CFM brochures in the local language.

Phone calls, household surveys and focus group discussions were employed to get feedback (positive and negative) from beneficiaries. PDM findings indicated that almost all households under the crisis response were aware of the national toll-free number through which they could provide feedback. The majority of recorded complaints pertained to the mobile money platform (M-Pesa), as beneficiaries were still learning how to use it. Under the national school feeding programme, most complaints related to the Government's failure to facilitate the timely payment of cooks.

Under the Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities, almost every participant in Mohale's Hoek knew how to give feedback about the programme. In Quthing district, only 62 percent of households were aware of the national toll-free number, noting that community councillors played prominent roles in directly receiving and addressing the complaints.

### **Environment**

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

Lesotho is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impact of climate change[1]. The country's primary environmental challenges include severe land degradation, inappropriate agronomic practices and overgrazing. Coupled with the impact of climate change and socio-economic issues, these challenges threaten sustainable agricultural production, nutrition, food security and effective environmental management. More than half of Basotho engage in some form of subsistence farming. Hence, the economic prospects of the country and the lives of many ordinary citizens are inextricably linked to the state of the environment.

In 2019, WFP's asset-creation activities in the southern districts of Lesotho, where environmental management challenges are extreme, focused on the rehabilitation of land. The activities included gully structures, stone terracing, tree planting and brush control to minimise soil and water erosion. As a result, over a hundred hectares of land and range lands were rehabilitated with improved vegetation cover, enabling enhanced livestock and crop production.

Communities reported that as a result of soil and water conservation techniques that WFP implemented, sedimentation in large gullies and soil fertility have improved.

WFP put in place environmental and social safeguards to ensure its operations and programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment. In 2019, the design of asset-creation activities in Lesotho were screened for environmental and social risks before implementation begins in 2020. This was done during community consultations and in collaboration with the decentralised technical agencies of the Government. The process followed guidelines set by both the national law and the donors. All asset-creation activities were categorised as 'low risk'.

In 2020, WFP plans to conduct an environmental assessment across the country to ensure improvements on managing wastes, recycling and energy efficiency.



# New Model Assists OVCs

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## Summary

Notes to Figures and Tables:

**Total Beneficiaries:** WFP was only able to reach about 83 percent of its planned beneficiaries due to the lack of financial resources that affected the implementation of some activities, particularly nutrition support. Additionally, under the school feeding programme, fewer learners than planned were reached, following the Government's handover of more than 25 schools to the National Management Agencies, while some ECCDs were closed completely due to lack of school feeding support.

**Total Food and CBT:** WFP distributed less tonnage than planned, as only 49 percent of food commodities were transferred under the school feeding programme due to close of primary schools for most of the first and second quarters of 2019 as a result of the national teachers' strike.

**Annual Food Transfer:** Distribution of household food ration comprising maize meal, pulses and oil to address the food insecurity of vulnerable clients on anti-retro viral treatment (ART) in the five priority districts (with highest HIV prevalence) was not fully implemented due to lack of funding.

**WFP Contribution to SDGs:** All SDG indicator figures that are available for Lesotho have been provided.

## Context and operations

[1] Bureau of Statistics. 2011. Lesotho Demographic Survey.  
[http://www.bos.gov.ls/New%20folder/Copy%20of%20Demography/2011\\_Lesotho\\_Demographic\\_Survey\\_Report.pdf](http://www.bos.gov.ls/New%20folder/Copy%20of%20Demography/2011_Lesotho_Demographic_Survey_Report.pdf).

[2] UNDP. 2019. Human Development Report 2019: Beyond income, beyond average, beyond today: inequalities in human development in the 21st century.  
[http://www.bos.gov.ls/New%20folder/Copy%20of%20Demography/2011\\_Lesotho\\_Demographic\\_Survey\\_Report.pdf](http://www.bos.gov.ls/New%20folder/Copy%20of%20Demography/2011_Lesotho_Demographic_Survey_Report.pdf)

[3] Lesotho Government, Ministry of Development and Planning. 2019. Lesotho Poverty Trends and Profile Report.

[4] World Bank. Lesotho Overview. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/lesotho/overview>

[5] Budget Speech to the Parliament of Lesotho for the 2019/2020 Fiscal Year.

[6] UNAIDS.2018. <https://www.unaids.org/en/regionscountries/countries/lesotho>

[7] WFP. Fill the Nutrient Gap

[8] Office of the Prime Minister. 2019. Lesotho Zero Hunger Strategic Review 2018.  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/lesotho/lesotho-zerohunger-strategic-review-2018>

[9] Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame. (2020). Retrieved from <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>

[10] Global Hunger Index. <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/lesotho.html>

[11] United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Lesotho. 2018. Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Analysis (VAA) and IPC Analysis Results 2018.  
<https://reliefweb.int/report/lesotho/lesotho-vulnerability-assessment-analysis-vaa-and-ipc-analysisresults-2018>.

## Strategic outcome 01

Notes to Figures and Tables:

Activity 01, Output A, A.3: Less CBT transferred due to slower targeting at the start of implementation.

## Strategic outcome 02

Notes to Tables:

Activity 02, Output C, A.1: WFP provided school meals to 89 percent of the total targeted schoolchildren in primary schools and 80 percent of targeted learners in Early Childhood Care and Development centres (ECCDs). Fewer learners

than planned were reached, following the Government's handover of more than 25 schools to the National Management Agencies as per the gradual handover strategy, while some ECCDs were closed completely due to lack of school feeding support.

Activity 02, Output C, A.2: Only 54 percent of the planned tonnage was distributed due to the closure of primary schools for most of the first and second quarters as a result of the national teachers' strike.

Activity 02, Output C, C.1: WFP was able to train a total of 107 teachers in health nutrition and hygiene out of the planned total of 200 due to funding challenges.

Activity 02, Output C, C.3: Only 4 out of 8 workshops technical assistance activities were conducted to due to funding challenges.

Activity 02, Output C, C.5: Only 2 out of 10 workshops were organized due to inadequate funding from the Government for the school feeding programme.

Outcome Results, Drop-out rate: Drop out rate was not measured in both 2018/2019 because of funding constraint. The mode of data collection required visits to the schools, and there was not enough funds to do so.

Outcome Results, Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: The follow-up values for this were not captured in T-ICSP because in 2019, the procurement was done after harvest period (June), therefore the values are captured in CSP, as the T-ICSP ended in June.

## Strategic outcome 03

Notes to Tables:

Activity 03: Due to funding constraints, the implementation of prevention of chronic malnutrition activity was suspended. As a result, related outputs and outcomes were not measured. However, WFP was able to implement some capacity-strengthening activities.

Activity 04: Due to funding constraints, the implementation of food assistance to households hosting PLHIV on ART did not push through. As a result, related outputs and outcomes were not measured.

## Cross-cutting results

90-90-90 UNAIDS Target: (by 2020, 90 percent of all people living with HIV will know their status, 90 percent will receive sustained antiretroviral therapy, and 90 percent of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy will have viral load at an undetectable level).

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

## Protection

Notes to Tables:

Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges: There were no follow-up values for Thaba-Tseka and Mokhotlong in 2019 because there were no distributions in those districts in 2019 due to lack of funding.

## Accountability to affected populations

Notes to Tables:

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme: There were no follow-up values for Thaba-Tseka and Mokhotlong in 2019 because there were no distributions in those districts in 2019 due to lack of funding.


## Environment

[1] Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame. (2020). Retrieved from <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

|  <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b> |                  |        |      |                       |  |         |        |      |          |         |
|---|------------------|--------|------|-----------------------|--|---------|--------|------|----------|---------|
| WFP Strategic Goal 1:<br>Support countries to achieve zero hunger   |                  |        |      |                       | WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)  |         |        |      |          |         |
| SDG Indicator   | National Results |        |      | SDG-related indicator |  | Direct  |        |      | Indirect |         |
|   |                  | Female | Male |                       |  | Overall | Female | Male |          | Overall |
| Prevalence of undernourishment  | %                |        |      | 14.5                  | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response | Number  |        |      | 45,815   |         |
| Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture  | %                |        |      | 5                     | Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)  | Ha      |        |      | 49.3     |         |

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries  | male   | 157,361 | 135,856 | 86%                  |
|                      | female | 165,924 | 140,699 | 85%                  |
|                      | total  | 323,285 | 276,555 | 86%                  |
| By Age Group         |        |         |         |                      |
| 0-23 months          | male   | 7,106   | 3,374   | 47%                  |
|                      | female | 7,398   | 3,374   | 46%                  |
|                      | total  | 14,504  | 6,748   | 47%                  |
| 24-59 months         | male   | 28,152  | 22,873  | 81%                  |
|                      | female | 29,152  | 23,669  | 81%                  |
|                      | total  | 57,304  | 46,542  | 81%                  |
| 5-11 years           | male   | 46,744  | 41,953  | 90%                  |
|                      | female | 47,465  | 42,628  | 90%                  |
|                      | total  | 94,209  | 84,581  | 90%                  |
| 12-17 years          | male   | 64,304  | 57,533  | 89%                  |
|                      | female | 65,010  | 57,531  | 88%                  |
|                      | total  | 129,314 | 115,064 | 89%                  |
| 18-59 years          | male   | 7,403   | 6,749   | 91%                  |
|                      | female | 13,247  | 10,123  | 76%                  |
|                      | total  | 20,650  | 16,872  | 82%                  |
| 60+ years            | male   | 3,652   | 3,374   | 92%                  |
|                      | female | 3,652   | 3,374   | 92%                  |
|                      | total  | 7,304   | 6,748   | 92%                  |

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual  | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident         | 323,285 | 276,555 | 86%                  |
| Refugee          | 0       | 0       | -                    |
| Returnee         | 0       | 0       | -                    |
| IDP              | 0       | 0       | -                    |

## Annual Food Transfer

| Commodities                             | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food             |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01 |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02 |                           |                          |                      |
| Maize Meal                              | 3,416                     | 1,941                    | 57%                  |

| Commodities                             | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Corn Soya Blend                         | 297                       | 74                       | 25%                  |
| Iodised Salt                            | 56                        | 32                       | 57%                  |
| Sugar                                   | 188                       | 81                       | 43%                  |
| Vegetable Oil                           | 262                       | 119                      | 45%                  |
| Beans                                   | 226                       | 109                      | 48%                  |
| Peas                                    | 462                       | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Split Peas                              | 0                         | 282                      | -                    |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04 |                           |                          |                      |
| No one suffers from malnutrition        |                           |                          |                      |
| Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03 |                           |                          |                      |
| Maize Meal                              | 144                       | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Corn Soya Blend                         | 396                       | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Vegetable Oil                           | 14                        | 0                        | 0%                   |
| Peas                                    | 43                        | 0                        | 0%                   |

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

| Modality                    | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food |                            |                           |                      |
| Cash                        | 1,448,694                  | 1,410,353                 | 97%                  |
| Cash                        | 2,650,320                  | 1,284,015                 | 48%                  |

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

| Strategic Outcome 01                          |   | Households in chronically food insecure areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year, including in times of shock |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |
|---|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|   |   | - Nutrition Sensitive<br>- Resilience Building  |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |
| Activity 01                                   | 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas   | Beneficiary Group   | Activity Tag              |                                | Planned                    | Actual                     |                             |                             |
| Output A, D                                   | Targeted food insecure communities benefit from creation and/ or rehabilitation of nutrition-sensitive assets and skills development that improve food security and build resilience to natural shocks and climate change |   |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |
| Output C                                      | People in shock-prone areas benefit from the Government's strengthened capacity to plan and prepare for, respond to and recover from shocks in order to meet their basic needs in times of crisis                         |   |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |
| A.1   | <b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>   | All   | Food assistance for asset | Female<br>Male<br><b>Total</b> | 12,164<br>10,791<br>22,955 | 11,486<br>10,187<br>21,673 |                             |                             |
| A.3   | <b>Cash-based transfers</b>   |   |                           | <b>US\$</b>                    | 1,448,694                  | 1,410,352                  |                             |                             |
| A.5   | <b>Quantity of non-food items distributed</b>   |   |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |
|   | Quantity of bee keeping equipment items distributed   |   | Food assistance for asset | <b>item</b>                    | 120                        | 120                        |                             |                             |
| C.5*  | <b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>   |   |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |
|   | Number of training sessions/workshop organized  |   | Food assistance for asset | <b>training session</b>        | 2                          | 2                          |                             |                             |
|   | Number of technical assistance activities provided  |   | Food assistance for asset | <b>unit</b>                    | 1                          | 1                          |                             |                             |
| D.1   | <b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>   |   |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |
|   | Hectares (ha) of land cleared   |   | Food assistance for asset | <b>Ha</b>                      | 40                         | 80                         |                             |                             |
|   | Hectares (ha) of community woodlots   |   | Food assistance for asset | <b>Ha</b>                      | 90                         | 90                         |                             |                             |
|   | Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected   |   | Food assistance for asset | <b>Ha</b>                      | 90                         | 90                         |                             |                             |
|   | Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures   |   | Food assistance for asset | <b>Ha</b>                      | 30                         | 54                         |                             |                             |
| <b>Outcome results</b>                        |   |   |                           | <b>Baseline</b>                | <b>End-CSP Target</b>      | <b>2019 Target</b>         | <b>2019 Follow-up value</b> | <b>2018 Follow-up value</b> |
| Food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash |   |   |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |
| <b>Food Consumption Score</b>                 |   |   |                           |                                |                            |                            |                             |                             |

|  |   |  |  |                         |                            |                            |                      |                         |
|--|---|--|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score                                  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 44.20<br>44<br>44       | ≥44.20<br>≥43.80<br>≥44    | ≥44.20<br>≥43.80<br>≥44    | 83<br>85<br>85       | 47<br>55<br>52          |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score                                  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 40.50<br>36<br>38.50    | ≥40.50<br>≥35.90<br>≥38.50 | ≥40.50<br>≥35.90<br>≥38.50 | 17<br>15<br>16       | 53<br>43<br>46          |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 15.30<br>20<br>17.50    | =15.30<br>=20<br>=17.50    | =15.30<br>=20<br>=17.50    | 0.10<br>0.10<br>0.10 | 0<br>2<br>1             |
| <b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>   |   |  |  |                         |                            |                            |                      |                         |
|  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 6.50<br>4.50<br>5.60    | <6.50<br><4.50<br><5.60    | <6.50<br><4.50<br><5.60    | 9<br>5<br>7          | 9.70<br>7.30<br>8.20    |
| <b>Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)</b> |   |  |  |                         |                            |                            |                      |                         |
| Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies                            | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 75.40<br>68.10<br>71.70 | >75.40<br>>68.10<br>>71.70 | >75.40<br>>68.10<br>>71.70 | 47<br>48<br>48       | 32.50<br>35.80<br>34.30 |
| Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 0<br>5<br>2.50          | <0<br><5<br><2.50          | <0<br><5<br><2.50          | 6<br>5<br>6          | 16.70<br>8.60<br>12.30  |
| Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies                                       | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 2.10<br>0<br>1.10       | <2.10<br><0<br><1.10       | <2.10<br><0<br><1.10       | 2<br>0<br>1          | 0.80<br>2<br>1.40       |



|  |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
|--|---|--|----------------|-------|--------|--------|----|-------|
| Percentage of households using stress coping strategies                              | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 23.60 | <23.60 | <23.60 | 45 | 50    |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 26.90 | <26.90 | <26.90 | 47 | 53.60 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 25.30 | <25.30 | <25.30 | 46 | 52    |
| <b>Food Expenditure Share</b>  |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
|  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 41.60 | >41.60 | >41.60 | 21 |       |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 38.90 | >38.90 | >38.90 | 12 |       |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 40.40 | >40.40 | >40.40 | 16 |       |
| <b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>  |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 4.90  | >4.90  | >4.90  | 6  | 2.80  |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 3.90  | >3.90  | >3.90  | 8  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 4.50  | >4.50  | >4.50  | 7  | 1     |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 27    | >27    | >27    | 49 | 11.10 |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 27.30 | >27.30 | >27.30 | 40 | 22.60 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 27.10 | >27.10 | >27.10 | 43 | 18.40 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)    | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 35    | >35    | >35    | 96 | 92.30 |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 37.50 | >37.50 | >37.50 | 81 | 87.70 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 36.10 | >36.10 | >36.10 | 87 | 89.60 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 56.40 | <56.40 | <56.40 | 29 | 58.30 |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 51.60 | <51.60 | <51.60 | 31 | 48.40 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 54.30 | <54.30 | <54.30 | 30 | 52    |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 16    | <16    | <16    | 2  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 18    | <18    | <18    | 3  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 16.80 | <16.80 | <16.80 | 2  | 0     |

|  |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
|--|---|--|----------------|-------|--------|--------|----|-------|
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)        | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 16.60 | <16.60 | <16.60 | 4  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 14.80 | <14.80 | <14.80 | 0  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 15.80 | <15.80 | <15.80 | 2  | 0     |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 38.70 | <38.70 | <38.70 | 65 | 38.90 |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 44.50 | <44.50 | <44.50 | 61 | 51.60 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 41.20 | <41.20 | <41.20 | 63 | 46.90 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 56    | <57.10 | <57.10 | 50 | 88.90 |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 54.70 | <54.70 | <54.70 | 58 | 77.40 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 56    | <56    | <56    | 55 | 81.60 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)    | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 48.50 | <16.60 | <16.60 | 0  | 7.70  |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 47.70 | <14.80 | <14.80 | 19 | 12.20 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 48.10 | <15.80 | <15.80 | 11 | 10.40 |

#### Food insecure households; Quthing; Cash

#### Food Consumption Score

|   |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |    |
|---|---|--|----------------|-------|--------|--------|----|----|
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 48.50 | ≥48.50 | ≥48.50 | 60 | 68 |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 59.40 | ≥59.40 | ≥59.40 | 66 | 71 |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 48.90 | ≥48.90 | ≥48.90 | 64 | 70 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 44.60 | ≥44.60 | ≥44.60 | 39 | 27 |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 45.70 | ≥45.70 | ≥45.70 | 30 | 28 |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 45.10 | ≥45.10 | ≥45.10 | 34 | 28 |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score       | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 6.90  | <6.90  | <6.90  | 1  | 5  |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 4.90  | <4.90  | <4.90  | 4  | 1  |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 6     | <6     | <6     | 3  | 3  |

| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)   |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
|---|---|--|----------------|-------|--------|--------|----|-------|
|   | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 6.20  | <6.20  | <6.20  | 6  | 5     |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 5.60  | <5.60  | <5.60  | 6  | 5.50  |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 5.30  | <5.30  | <5.30  | 6  | 5.30  |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
| Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies                     | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 38.40 | >38.40 | >38.40 | 43 | 44.20 |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 51.50 | >51.50 | >51.50 | 29 | 32.80 |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 45    | >45    | >45    | 35 | 37.30 |
| Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies                                   | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 3.20  | <3.20  | <3.20  | 31 | 19.80 |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 6.90  | <6.90  | <6.90  | 31 | 20.60 |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 5.10  | <5.10  | <5.10  | 31 | 20.30 |
| Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies                                | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 3.20  | <3.20  | <3.20  | 1  | 5.80  |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 0     | <0     | <0     | 9  | 10.70 |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 1.60  | <1.60  | <1.60  | 6  | 8.80  |
| Percentage of households using stress coping strategies                                   | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 58.40 | <58.40 | <58.40 | 25 | 30.20 |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 45    | <45    | <45    | 31 | 35.90 |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 51.70 | <51.70 | <51.70 | 31 | 33.60 |
| Food Expenditure Share  |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
|   | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 23.50 | <23.50 | <23.50 | 5  |       |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 18.50 | <18.50 | <18.50 | 4  |       |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 21.40 | <21.40 | <21.40 | 5  |       |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition  |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |

|  |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
|--|---|--|----------------|-------|--------|--------|----|-------|
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)     | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 2.90  | >2.90  | >2.90  | 5  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 2.50  | >2.50  | >2.50  | 3  | 3.60  |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 4.50  | >4.50  | >4.50  | 4  | 2.20  |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)      | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 18.60 | >18.60 | >18.60 | 35 | 48.60 |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 23.50 | >23.50 | >23.50 | 42 | 46.40 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 20.80 | >20.80 | >20.80 | 39 | 47.30 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)        | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 55.90 | >55.90 | >55.90 | 84 | 100   |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 50.60 | >50.60 | >50.60 | 69 | 90    |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 53.60 | >53.60 | >53.60 | 76 | 93.70 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)     | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 55.90 | <55.90 | <55.90 | 15 | 25.70 |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 49.40 | <49.40 | <49.40 | 15 | 35.70 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 54.30 | <54.30 | <54.30 | 15 | 31.90 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)      | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 12.70 | <12.70 | <12.70 | 0  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 12.30 | <12.30 | <12.30 | 3  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 12.60 | <12.60 | <12.60 | 2  | 0     |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)        | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 6.90  | <6.90  | <6.90  | 0  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 6.20  | <6.20  | <6.20  | 0  | 0     |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 6.60  | <6.60  | <6.60  | 0  | 0     |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 41.20 | <41.20 | <41.20 | 80 | 74.30 |
|  |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 48.10 | <48.10 | <48.10 | 82 | 60.70 |
|  |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 44.30 | <44.30 | <44.30 | 81 | 65.90 |

|   |   |  |                |       |        |        |    |       |
|---|---|--|----------------|-------|--------|--------|----|-------|
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 68.60 | <68.60 | <68.60 | 65 | 51.40 |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 64.20 | <64.20 | <64.20 | 54 | 53.90 |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 66.70 | <66.70 | <66.70 | 59 | 52.70 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)   | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | <b>Female</b>  | 37.30 | <37.30 | <37.30 | 16 | 0     |
|   |   |  | <b>Male</b>    | 43.20 | <43.20 | <43.20 | 31 | 10    |
|   |   |  | <b>Overall</b> | 48.60 | <39.90 | <39.90 | 24 | 6.30  |

| Strategic Outcome 02 |  | School children in food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year |                          | - Root Causes                  |                             |                             |  |  |
|----------------------|--|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Activity 02          | 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme   | Beneficiary Group   | Activity Tag             |                                | Planned                     | Actual                      |  |  |
| Output A             | Targeted school children receive a nutritious meal every day they attend school in order to meet basic food and nutrition needs and increase access to education   |   |                          |                                |                             |                             |  |  |
| Output C             | School children targeted by the national school feeding programme benefit from improved design, finance and implementation capacity of the government that helps meet their basic food and nutritious needs and increase access to education |   |                          |                                |                             |                             |  |  |
| A.1                  | <b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>  | Students (primary schools)  | School feeding (on-site) | Female<br>Male<br><b>Total</b> | 95,000<br>95,000<br>190,000 | 84,637<br>84,636<br>169,273 |  |  |
|                      |  | Children (pre-primary)  | School feeding (on-site) | Female<br>Male<br><b>Total</b> | 25,500<br>24,500<br>50,000  | 20,295<br>19,499<br>39,794  |  |  |
| A.2                  | <b>Food transfers</b>  |   |                          | <b>MT</b>                      | 4,906                       | 2,638                       |  |  |
| C.1                  | <b>Number of people trained</b>  |   |                          |                                |                             |                             |  |  |
|                      | Number of teachers trained in health, nutrition and hygiene education  |   | School feeding (on-site) | <b>individual</b>              | 200                         | 107                         |  |  |
|                      | Number of district staff/teachers/community members that are trained with support from WFP in home grown school feeding programme design, implementation and other related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)                            |   | School feeding (on-site) | <b>individual</b>              | 0                           | 1,206                       |  |  |
|                      | Number of cooks trained in nutrition, hygiene and safe food handling   |   | School feeding (on-site) | <b>individual</b>              | 100                         | 100                         |  |  |
| C.2                  | <b>Number of capacity development activities provided</b>  |   |                          |                                |                             |                             |  |  |
|                      | Number of Menstrual Hygiene & Management (MHM) trainings organized   |   | School feeding (on-site) | <b>event</b>                   | 2                           | 2                           |  |  |
| C.3                  | <b>Number of technical support activities provided</b>   |   |                          |                                |                             |                             |  |  |

|  |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
|--|---|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | Number of technical assistance activities provided  |   | School feeding (on-site) | <b>unit</b>             | 8                     | 4                  |                             |                             |
| C.5*   | <b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b> |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
|  | Number of training sessions/workshop organized  |   | School feeding (on-site) | <b>training session</b> | 10                    | 2                  |                             |                             |
| <b>Outcome results</b>   |   |   |                          | <b>Baseline</b>         | <b>End-CSP Target</b> | <b>2019 Target</b> | <b>2019 Follow-up value</b> | <b>2018 Follow-up value</b> |
| school children; Lesotho; Capacity Strengthening, Food                                 |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
| <b>Gender ratio</b>  |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
|  | Act 02: 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme      | School feeding (on-site)                        | <b>Overall</b>           | 0.98                    | =1                    | =1                 | 0.95                        | 0.94                        |
| <b>Drop-out rate</b>   |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
|  | Act 02: 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme      | School feeding (on-site)                        | <b>Female</b>            | 15                      | <15                   | <15                |                             |                             |
|  |   |   | <b>Male</b>              | 15                      | <15                   | <15                |                             |                             |
|  |   |   | <b>Overall</b>           | 15                      | <15                   | <15                |                             |                             |
| School children; Lesotho; Capacity Strengthening, Food                                 |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
| <b>Enrolment rate</b>  |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
|  | Act 02: 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme      | School feeding (on-site)                        | <b>Female</b>            | 0.36                    | =1                    | =1                 | -0.04                       | 5.32                        |
|  |   |   | <b>Male</b>              | 0.37                    | =6                    | =6                 | -0.04                       | 4.60                        |
|  |   |   | <b>Overall</b>           | 0                       | =4                    | =4                 | -0.04                       | 0.25                        |
| <b>Attendance rate (new)</b>   |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
|  | Act 02: 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme      | School feeding (on-site)                        | <b>Female</b>            | 94                      | ≥90                   | ≥90                | 90                          | 94                          |
|  |   |   | <b>Male</b>              | 93                      | ≥93                   | ≥93                | 89                          | 93                          |
|  |   |   | <b>Overall</b>           | 94                      | ≥94                   | ≥94                | 89                          | 94                          |
| Small holder farmers; Lesotho; Capacity Strengthening                                  |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
| <b>Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems</b> |   |   |                          |                         |                       |                    |                             |                             |
| Value (USD)  | Act 02: 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme      | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | <b>Overall</b>           | 1400000                 | =1000000              | =1000000           |                             | 1400000                     |
| Volume (MT)  | Act 02: 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme      | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | <b>Overall</b>           | 4070                    | =3500                 | =3500              |                             | 4136                        |

|                             |   |                      |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| <b>Strategic Outcome 03</b> | <b>Targeted populations in prioritised districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023</b> | <b>- Root Causes</b> |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|

|   |  |                              |   |                                |                         |                    |                             |                             |
|---|--|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Activity 03   | 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas  | Beneficiary Group            | Activity Tag                                    |                                | Planned                 | Actual             |                             |                             |
| Output A  | Children and pregnant and lactating women receive specialised nutritious food transfers and complementary inputs in order to prevent stunting  |                              |   |                                |                         |                    |                             |                             |
| Output C  | At risk populations benefit from the Government's improved ability to coordinate, design and implement nutrition services in order to address nutritional requirements and enhance access to health services |                              |   |                                |                         |                    |                             |                             |
| A.1   | <b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>  | Children                     | Prevention of acute malnutrition                | Female<br>Male<br><b>Total</b> | 3,796<br>3,504<br>7,300 |                    |                             |                             |
|   |  | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition                | Female<br>Male<br><b>Total</b> | 2,950<br>0<br>2,950     |                    |                             |                             |
| A.2   | <b>Food transfers</b>  |                              |   | <b>MT</b>                      | 396                     | 0                  |                             |                             |
| C.4*  | <b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>  |                              |   |                                |                         |                    |                             |                             |
|   | Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training  |                              | Individual capacity strengthening activities    | <b>individual</b>              | 400                     | 350                |                             |                             |
| C.5*  | <b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>  |                              |   |                                |                         |                    |                             |                             |
|   | Number of training sessions/workshop organized   |                              | Individual capacity strengthening activities    | <b>training session</b>        | 5                       | 5                  |                             |                             |
|   | Number of technical assistance activities provided   |                              | Institutional capacity strengthening activities | <b>unit</b>                    | 2                       | 2                  |                             |                             |
| Activity 04   | 4 Provide cash and /or food transfers to households of acutely malnourished ART and TB DOT clients   | Beneficiary Group            | Activity Tag                                    |                                | Planned                 | Actual             |                             |                             |
| Output A  | Households of acutely malnourished ART,TB-DOTS clients receive cash and/or food transfers in order to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements and in support of national health protocols           |                              |   |                                |                         |                    |                             |                             |
| A.1   | <b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>  | All                          | General Distribution                            | Female<br>Male<br><b>Total</b> | 500<br>500<br>1,000     |                    |                             |                             |
| A.2   | <b>Food transfers</b>  |                              |   | <b>MT</b>                      | 201                     | 0                  |                             |                             |
| <b>Outcome results</b>  |  |                              |   | <b>Baseline</b>                | <b>End-CSP Target</b>   | <b>2019 Target</b> | <b>2019 Follow-up value</b> | <b>2018 Follow-up value</b> |
| 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating mothers; Mokhotlong; Food                           |  |                              |   |                                |                         |                    |                             |                             |
| <b>Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</b> |  |                              |   |                                |                         |                    |                             |                             |

|   |   |                        |                |      |     |     |       |
|---|---|------------------------|----------------|------|-----|-----|-------|
|   | Act 03: 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas | Prevention of stunting | <b>Female</b>  | 3.10 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 52.50 |
|   |   |                        | <b>Male</b>    | 7.20 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 51.90 |
|   |   |                        | <b>Overall</b> | 5.90 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 52.50 |
| 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating mothers; Thaba Tseka; Food                          |   |                        |                |      |     |     |       |
| <b>Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</b> |   |                        |                |      |     |     |       |
|   | Act 03: 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas | Prevention of stunting | <b>Female</b>  | 3.80 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 39.30 |
|   |   |                        | <b>Male</b>    | 3.10 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 48    |
|   |   |                        | <b>Overall</b> | 3.30 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 44.20 |

| <b>Strategic Outcome 04</b> | <b>Shock affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis</b>     | <b>- Crisis Response<br/>- Nutrition Sensitive</b> |                      |                 |                       |                    |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|--|--|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Activity 05                 | Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks  | Beneficiary Group                                  | Activity Tag         |                 | Planned               | Actual             |                             |                             |
| Output A                    | Targeted populations receive cash (mobile money) and maize meal to meet short-term basic food and nutrition requirements |  |                      |                 |                       |                    |                             |                             |
| A.1                         | <b>Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers</b>  | All  | General Distribution | Female          | 26,012                | 24,280             |                             |                             |
|                             |  |  |                      | Male            | 23,068                | 21,535             |                             |                             |
|                             |  |  |                      | <b>Total</b>    | 49,080                | 45,815             |                             |                             |
| A.3                         | <b>Cash-based transfers</b>  |  |                      | <b>US\$</b>     | 2,650,320             | 1,284,014          |                             |                             |
| A.7                         | <b>Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes</b>   |  |                      |                 |                       |                    |                             |                             |
|                             | Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes  |  | General Distribution | <b>retailer</b> | 100                   | 86                 |                             |                             |
| <b>Outcome results</b>      |  |  |                      | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>End-CSP Target</b> | <b>2019 Target</b> | <b>2019 Follow-up value</b> | <b>2018 Follow-up value</b> |

Food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash, Commodity Voucher

| <b>Food Consumption Score</b>                                   |   |                      |                |       |        |        |       |  |
|---|---|----------------------|----------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b>  | 28.90 | ≥28.90 | ≥28.90 | 79.40 |  |
|   |   |                      | <b>Male</b>    | 18    | ≥17.50 | ≥17.50 | 89.10 |  |
|   |   |                      | <b>Overall</b> | 24    | ≥24    | ≥24    | 82.40 |  |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b>  | 62.30 | ≤62.30 | ≤62.30 | 17.60 |  |
|   |   |                      | <b>Male</b>    | 76    | ≤76    | ≤76    | 6.50  |  |
|   |   |                      | <b>Overall</b> | 68.20 | ≤68.20 | ≤68.20 | 14.40 |  |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score       | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b>  | 8.80  | ≤8.80  | ≤8.80  | 2.90  |  |
|   |   |                      | <b>Male</b>    | 7     | ≤7     | ≤7     | 4.30  |  |
|   |   |                      | <b>Overall</b> | 7.80  | ≤7.80  | ≤7.80  | 3.40  |  |
| <b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>        |   |                      |                |       |        |        |       |  |



|  |   |                      |  |                         |                            |                            |                         |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 18.10<br>22.80<br>20.10 | <18.10<br><22.80<br><20.10 | <18.10<br><22.80<br><20.10 | 8.60<br>6.50<br>8       |
| <b>Food Expenditure Share</b>  |   |                      |  |                         |                            |                            |                         |
|  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 8.80<br>8.40<br>8.50    | ≤8.60<br>≤8.40<br>≤8.50    | ≤8.60<br>≤8.40<br>≤8.50    | 1.90<br>0<br>1.90       |
| <b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>  |   |                      |  |                         |                            |                            |                         |
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 0<br>0<br>0.10          | >0<br>>0<br>>0.10          | >0<br>>0<br>>0.10          | 10.40<br>5.30<br>8.70   |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 13.20<br>12.90<br>13.10 | ≥13.20<br>≥12.90<br>≥13.10 | ≥13.20<br>≥12.90<br>≥13.10 | 41.80<br>58.30<br>47.60 |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)    | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 100<br>93.30<br>97.40   | ≥100<br>≥93.30<br>≥97.40   | ≥100<br>≥93.30<br>≥97.40   | 76.20<br>86.70<br>80.60 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 34<br>35.50<br>34.50    | ≤34<br>≤35.50<br>≤34.50    | ≤34<br>≤35.50<br>≤34.50    | 19.40<br>19.40<br>19.40 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 0<br>6.50<br>2.40       | ≤0<br>≤6.50<br>≤2.40       | ≤0<br>≤6.50<br>≤2.40       | 3<br>0<br>1.90          |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)    | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 0.10<br>0.10<br>0.10    | =0<br>=0<br>=0.10          | =0<br>=0<br>=0.10          | 0<br>0<br>0.10          |

|  |   |                      |  |                         |                            |                            |                         |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 66<br>64.50<br>65.50    | ≥66<br>≥64.50<br>≥65.50    | ≥66<br>≥64.50<br>≥65.50    | 70.10<br>75<br>71.80    |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 86.60<br>80.60<br>84.50 | ≥86.60<br>≥80.60<br>≥84.50 | ≥86.60<br>≥80.60<br>≥84.50 | 55.20<br>41.70<br>50.50 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)    | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 2.60<br>6.70<br>2.60    | ≥0<br>≥6.70<br>≥2.60       | ≥0<br>≥6.70<br>≥2.60       | 23.80<br>13.30<br>19.40 |

#### Food insecure households; Quthing; Cash, Commodity Voucher

#### Food Consumption Score

|   |   |                      |  |                         |                            |                            |                         |
|---|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 21.90<br>27.90<br>23.70 | ≥21.90<br>≥27.90<br>≥23.70 | ≥21.90<br>≥27.90<br>≥23.70 | 63.60<br>62.90<br>63.40 |
| Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 57.80<br>46<br>54.40    | ≤57.80<br>≤46.20<br>≤54.40 | ≤57.80<br>≤46.20<br>≤54.40 | 36.40<br>37.10<br>36.60 |
| Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score       | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 20.30<br>26<br>22       | ≤20.30<br>≤26<br>≤22       | ≤20.30<br>≤26<br>≤22       | 0<br>0<br>0.10          |

#### Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

|  |   |                      |  |                   |                      |                      |                      |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 14<br>14.20<br>14 | <14<br><14.20<br><14 | <14<br><14.20<br><14 | 7.90<br>9.20<br>8.40 |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

#### Food Expenditure Share

|  |   |                      |  |                         |                            |                            |                         |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 15<br>16.80<br>16       | ≤15<br>≤16.80<br>≤16       | ≤15<br>≤16.80<br>≤16       | 3<br>6<br>4             |
| <b>Food Consumption Score – Nutrition</b>  |   |                      |  |                         |                            |                            |                         |
| Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 0<br>5.10<br>1.80       | ≥0<br>≥5.10<br>≥1.80       | ≥0<br>≥5.10<br>≥1.80       | 71.50<br>4.50<br>1.70   |
| Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 21.60<br>25.60<br>23    | ≥21.60<br>≥25.60<br>≥23    | ≥21.60<br>≥25.60<br>≥23    | 44.70<br>31.80<br>40    |
| Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)    | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 61.80<br>81.10<br>68.60 | ≥61.80<br>≥81.10<br>≥68.60 | ≥61.80<br>≥81.10<br>≥68.60 | 88.90<br>62.50<br>76.50 |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 24.30<br>28.20<br>25.70 | <24.30<br><28.20<br><25.70 | <24.30<br><28.20<br><25.70 | 0<br>22.70<br>26.70     |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 8.10<br>5.10<br>7.10    | <8.10<br><5.10<br><7.10    | <8.10<br><5.10<br><7.10    | 2.60<br>0<br>1.70       |
| Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)    | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 1.50<br>0<br>1          | <1.50<br><0<br><1          | <1.50<br><0<br><1          | 0<br>0<br>0.10          |

|  |   |                      |  |                         |                            |                            |                         |
|--|---|----------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 75.70<br>66<br>72.60    | ≥75.70<br>≥66.70<br>≥72.60 | ≥75.70<br>≥66.70<br>≥72.60 | 28.90<br>72.70<br>71.70 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)  | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 70.30<br>69.20<br>69.90 | ≥70.30<br>≥69.20<br>≥69.90 | ≥70.30<br>≥69.20<br>≥69.90 | 52.60<br>68.20<br>58.30 |
| Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)    | Act 05: Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks | General Distribution | <b>Female</b><br><b>Male</b><br><b>Overall</b> | 36.80<br>18.90<br>30.50 | ≥36.80<br>≥18.90<br>≥30.50 | ≥36.80<br>≥18.90<br>≥30.50 | 11.10<br>37.50<br>23.50 |

## Cross-cutting Indicators

| Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity |   |  |                     |              |                |             |                      |                      |       |
|--|---|--|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------|
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges   |   |  |                     |              |                |             |                      |                      |       |
| Target group, Location, Modalities   | Activity Number   | Activity Tag                                     | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline     | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |       |
| 6-23 months, preganant and lactating mothers; Mokhotlong; Food   | Act 03: 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas | Prevention of stunting                           | Female              | <b>87.50</b> | >87.50         | >87.50      |                      |                      | 100   |
|  |   |  | Male                | <b>97.10</b> | >97.10         | >97.10      |                      | 98.70                |       |
|  |   |  | Overall             | <b>94.10</b> | >94.10         | >94.10      |                      | 99                   |       |
| Food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas                             | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | Female              | <b>95.20</b> | ≥95.20         | ≥95.20      | 99.10                |                      | 98.60 |
|  |   |  | Male                | <b>97</b>    | ≥97            | ≥97         | 100                  |                      | 99.10 |
|  |   |  | Overall             | <b>96.30</b> | ≥96.30         | ≥96.30      | 99.70                |                      | 99    |
| Food insecure households; Quthing; Cash  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas                             | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | Female              | <b>97.50</b> | >97.50         | >97.50      | 99                   |                      | 100   |
|  |   |  | Male                | <b>97.50</b> | >97.50         | >97.50      | 95.40                |                      | 95.10 |
|  |   |  | Overall             | <b>97.50</b> | >97.50         | >97.50      | 96.80                |                      | 96.90 |
| Food insecure households; Thaba Tseka; Food  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas                             | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | Female              | <b>90.40</b> | >90.40         | >90.40      |                      |                      | 96.70 |
|  |   |  | Male                | <b>82.70</b> | >82.70         | >82.70      |                      |                      | 95.10 |
|  |   |  | Overall             | <b>85.30</b> | >83.50         | >83.50      |                      |                      | 95.50 |

| Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population   |   |  |                         |                     |          |                |             |                      |                      |
|--|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality |   |  |                         |                     |          |                |             |                      |                      |
| Target group, Location, Modalities   | Activity Number   | Activity Tag                                     | Category                | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
| Food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | Decisions made by women | <b>Overall</b>      | 54.30    | <54.30         | <54.30      | 5.80                 | 3.50                 |
|  |   |  | Decisions made by men   | <b>Overall</b>      | 12.80    | <12.80         | <12.80      | 17.40                | 3.50                 |

|   |   |  |   |                |       |        |        |       |       |
|---|---|--|---|----------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
|   |   |  | Decisions jointly made by women and men | <b>Overall</b> | 32.90 | >32.90 | >32.90 | 76.70 | 93    |
| Food insecure households; Quthing; Cash | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | Decisions made by women                 | <b>Overall</b> | 54.30 | <54.30 | <54.30 | 8.10  | 3.10  |
|   |   |  | Decisions made by men                   | <b>Overall</b> | 12.80 | <12.80 | <12.80 | 10.80 | 0     |
|   |   |  | Decisions jointly made by women and men | <b>Overall</b> | 34.20 | >34.20 | >34.20 | 81.10 | 96.90 |

### Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

#### Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

| Target group, Location, Modalities                             | Activity Number   | Activity Tag                                     | Female/Male/ Overall | Baseline     | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|--|---|--|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating mothers; Mokhotlong; Food  | Act 03: 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas | Prevention of stunting                           | Female               | <b>76.60</b> | ≥76.60         | ≥76.60      |                      | 87.80                |
|  |   |  | Male                 | <b>82.90</b> | ≥82.90         | ≥82.90      |                      | 87.50                |
|  |   |  | Overall              | <b>81.20</b> | ≥81.20         | ≥81.20      |                      | 87.60                |
| 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating mothers; Thaba Tseka; Food | Act 03: 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas | Prevention of stunting                           | Female               | <b>44.30</b> | ≥44.30         | ≥44.30      |                      | 80.90                |
|  |   |  | Male                 | <b>59.70</b> | ≥59.70         | ≥59.70      |                      | 87.10                |
|  |   |  | Overall              | <b>54.40</b> | ≥54.40         | ≥54.40      |                      | 85.70                |
| Food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash                  | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas                             | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | Female               | <b>85.50</b> | ≥85.50         | ≥85.50      | 98                   | 69.40                |
|  |   |  | Male                 | <b>86.80</b> | ≥86.80         | ≥86.80      | 99                   | 63.30                |
|  |   |  | Overall              | <b>86.30</b> | ≥86.30         | ≥86.30      | 99                   | 64.70                |
| Food insecure households; Quthing; Cash                        | Act 01: 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas                             | Asset creation and livelihood support activities | Female               | <b>85</b>    | ≥85            | ≥85         | 44                   | 71.70                |
|  |   |  | Male                 | <b>81.90</b> | ≥81.90         | ≥81.90      | 56                   | 69                   |
|  |   |  | Overall              | <b>83.10</b> | ≥83.10         | ≥83.10      | 50                   | 66.90                |

#### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

| Target group, Location, Modalities  | Activity Number | Activity Tag | Female/Male/Overall | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2019 Target | 2019 Follow-up value | 2018 Follow-up value |
|---|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Food insecure households, 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating, school children; Lesotho; Cash, Food |                 |              | Overall             | 67       | >67            | >67         | 100                  | 100                  |

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Primary school children happily participate in a school feeding programme in Quthing.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/lesotho>

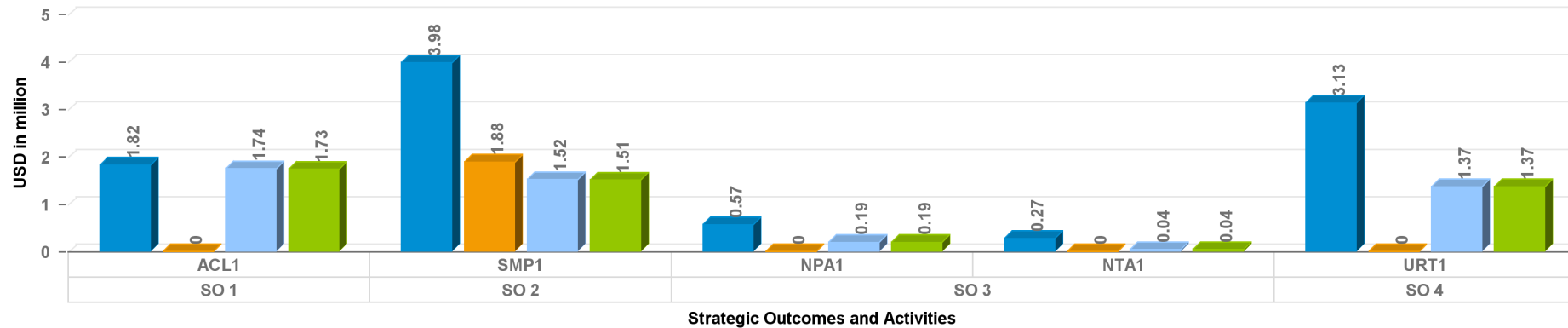


# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

| Code | Strategic Outcome   |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Households in chronically food insecure areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year, including in times of shock |
| SO 2 | School children in food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year   |
| SO 3 | Targeted populations in prioritised districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023  |
| SO 4 | Shock affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis   |
| Code | Country Activity Long Description   |
| ACL1 | 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas   |
| NPA1 | 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas   |
| NTA1 | 4 Provide cash and /or food transfers to households of acutely malnourished ART and TB DOT clients  |
| SMP1 | 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme                      |
| URT1 | Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks   |

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result  | Strategic Outcome   | Activity   | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures     |
|---|---|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1   | Households in chronically food insecure areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year, including in times of shock | 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas  | 1,819,745        | 0                   | 1,744,626           | 1,734,178        |
|   | School children in food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year   | 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme | 3,977,295        | 1,882,529           | 1,515,773           | 1,506,951        |
|   | Shock affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis   | Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks  | 3,130,374        | 0                   | 1,366,045           | 1,366,045        |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>      |   |  | <b>8,927,414</b> | <b>1,882,529</b>    | <b>4,626,444</b>    | <b>4,607,174</b> |
| 2   | Targeted populations in prioritised districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023  | 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas  | 568,061          | 0                   | 194,764             | 194,764          |
|   |   | 4 Provide cash and /or food transfers to households of acutely malnourished ART and TB DOT clients                                     | 274,006          | 0                   | 41,232              | 41,232           |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b> |   |  | <b>842,067</b>   | <b>0</b>            | <b>235,995</b>      | <b>235,996</b>   |
|   |   | Non Activity Specific  | 0                | 0                   | 25,730              | 0                |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>  |   |  | <b>0</b>         | <b>0</b>            | <b>25,730</b>       | <b>0</b>         |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>  |   |  | <b>9,769,481</b> | <b>1,882,529</b>    | <b>4,888,169</b>    | <b>4,843,169</b> |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>  |   |  | <b>580,723</b>   | <b>0</b>            | <b>589,260</b>      | <b>505,681</b>   |

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

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
|                  |                   |          | 10,350,204       | 1,882,529           | 5,477,429           | 5,348,851    |
|                  |                   |          | 672,763          | 0                   | -114,491            | -114,491     |
|                  |                   |          | 11,022,967       | 1,882,529           | 5,362,938           | 5,234,360    |



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief  
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

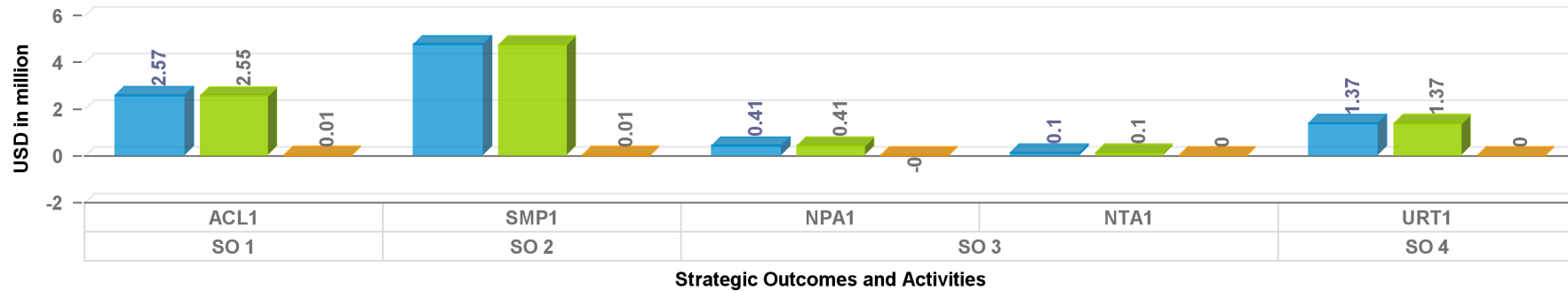
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

| Code | Strategic Outcome   |
|------|---|
| SO 1 | Households in chronically food insecure areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year, including in times of shock |
| SO 2 | School children in food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year   |
| SO 3 | Targeted populations in prioritised districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023  |
| SO 4 | Shock affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis   |
| Code | Country Activity - Long Description   |
| ACL1 | 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas   |
| NPA1 | 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas   |
| NTA1 | 4 Provide cash and /or food transfers to households of acutely malnourished ART and TB DOT clients  |
| SMP1 | 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme                      |
| URT1 | Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks   |

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result   | Strategic Outcome   | Activity   | Needs Based Plan  | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures     | Balance of Resources |
|--|---|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | Households in chronically food insecure areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements throughout the year, including in times of shock | 1 Strengthen the resilience of communities in shock-prone areas  | 4,057,017         | 2,565,337               | 0                      | 2,565,337           | 2,554,889        | 10,448               |
|  | School children in food insecure areas have access to nutritious food throughout the year   | 2 Provide capacity strengthening and implementation support to government bodies responsible for the national school feeding programme | 11,305,397        | 4,740,362               | 0                      | 4,740,362           | 4,731,540        | 8,822                |
|  | Shock affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis   | Provide cash and/ or food transfers to populations affected by shocks  | 3,130,374         | 1,366,045               | 0                      | 1,366,045           | 1,366,045        | 0                    |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b> |   |  | <b>18,492,789</b> | <b>8,671,744</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>8,671,744</b>    | <b>8,652,474</b> | <b>19,270</b>        |

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

| Strategic Result  | Strategic Outcome  | Activity   | Needs Based Plan  | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures      | Balance of Resources |
|---|--|--|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2   | Targeted populations in prioritised districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023 | 3 Provide chronic malnutrition prevention services to at risk populations in targeted areas        | 1,698,508         | 412,881                 | 0                      | 412,881             | 412,881           | 0                    |
|   |  | 4 Provide cash and /or food transfers to households of acutely malnourished ART and TB DOT clients | 854,838           | 104,050                 | 0                      | 104,050             | 104,050           | 0                    |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b> |  |  | <b>2,553,346</b>  | <b>516,931</b>          | <b>0</b>               | <b>516,931</b>      | <b>516,931</b>    | <b>0</b>             |
|   |  | Non Activity Specific  | 0                 | 25,730                  | 0                      | 25,730              | 0                 | 25,730               |
| <b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>  |  |  | <b>0</b>          | <b>25,730</b>           | <b>0</b>               | <b>25,730</b>       | <b>0</b>          | <b>25,730</b>        |
| <b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>  |  |  | <b>21,046,135</b> | <b>9,214,405</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>9,214,405</b>    | <b>9,169,405</b>  | <b>45,000</b>        |
| <b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>  |  |  | <b>1,692,852</b>  | <b>1,016,255</b>        | <b>0</b>               | <b>1,016,255</b>    | <b>932,676</b>    | <b>83,578</b>        |
| <b>Total Direct Costs</b>   |  |  | <b>22,738,987</b> | <b>10,230,660</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>10,230,660</b>   | <b>10,102,081</b> | <b>128,578</b>       |
| <b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>  |  |  | <b>1,478,034</b>  | <b>729,690</b>          |                        | <b>729,690</b>      | <b>729,690</b>    | <b>0</b>             |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  |  |  | <b>24,217,021</b> | <b>10,960,350</b>       | <b>0</b>               | <b>10,960,350</b>   | <b>10,831,771</b> | <b>128,578</b>       |

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures