

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
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Lesotho Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024



World Food
Programme

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Summary

WFP Lesotho launched its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2019, seeking to strengthen the Government of Lesotho's capacity to implement more efficient, effective and shock-responsive national safety net programmes. In collaboration with United Nations (UN) agencies and key partners, WFP undertook capacity-strengthening efforts with different government entities across all sectors.

In October 2019, the Government declared a national drought emergency and launched an appeal for humanitarian assistance. WFP immediately commenced the second phase of its drought response (Strategic Outcome 1) under this CSP. A total of 55,013 people (26,406 male and 28,607 female), representing 31 percent of the planned 174,000 beneficiaries, were reached with cash-based transfers and food assistance between October and December 2019. Each household received USD 50 per month in a mix of food and cash, enabling the purchase of basic food and non-food household items.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided daily school meals to 93 percent of the planned 240,000 learners under the national school feeding programme. Thirty-five percent of the total food requirements was procured from local smallholder farmers, which helped to boost local agricultural development.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), implemented a two-year project funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). The project aimed to: strengthen the integrated and functional early warning and early action systems to address shocks; ensure relevant stakeholders have access to an updated National Information System for Social Assistance; and strengthen the capacity of disaster management and social protection leaders of relevant institutions to manage shocks. To harmonise efforts in the scale-up of nutrition-sensitive interventions and address the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity), WFP, in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), provided technical assistance to the Government through the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office to conduct a Fill the Nutrient Gap assessment (FNG). The FNG highlights nutrient gaps and identifies barriers to adequate nutrient intake in a specific context for target groups.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP developed a cash-based transfer programme to support 14,000 people (6,720 men, 7,280 women) participating in the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation's public works programme. The programme sought to create and restore productive physical and bio-physical assets that can address root causes of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. Work was conducted across 21 project sites in Moleleke's Hoek and Quthing districts, and was subsequently extended to include three drought-affected pilot sites in Butha Buthe, Maseru and Berea, where a total of 600 people (288 men, 312 women) were reached. In collaboration with the National University of Lesotho, the public works technical guidelines that include aspects of nutrition, gender and shock responsiveness were officially launched in August 2019.

WFP made good progress on the local purchase of food commodities under the school feeding programme, which was supported and co-ordinated by different Ministries. WFP conducted trainings, readiness assessments and recruited additional farmer organizations. Three additional smallholder farmer organizations were contracted to supply 150 mt of beans worth USD 165,000 for the school feeding programme.

The Government of Lesotho has affirmed its commitment to attaining Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), but challenges remain. As identified in the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review, these challenges 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; the impact of HIV and AIDS; and concerns regarding accountability, coordination and coherence, coupled with a negative political environment that hampers the operation of government institutions. The country also faces climate-related risks—erratic rainfall, droughts, changes in weather patterns and soil erosion—with adverse impacts on food security. Continuous political instability and changes in Government have affected institutional partnership opportunities, as in-fighting within the coalition government has led to key positions being changed on several occasions, all of which have resulted in a challenging operating environment.

284,203

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 4,381 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (2,322 Female, 2,059 Male)

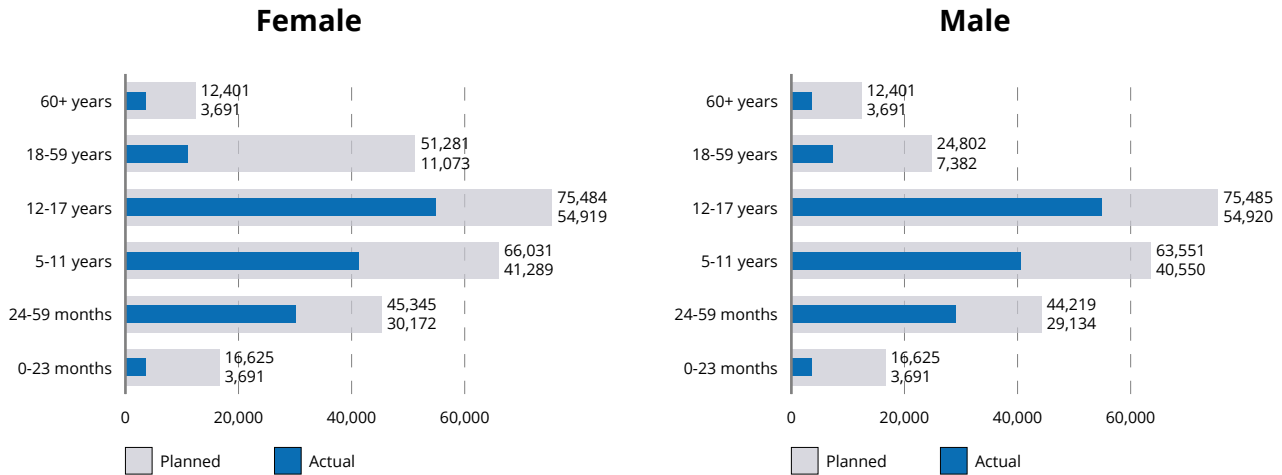


51% female

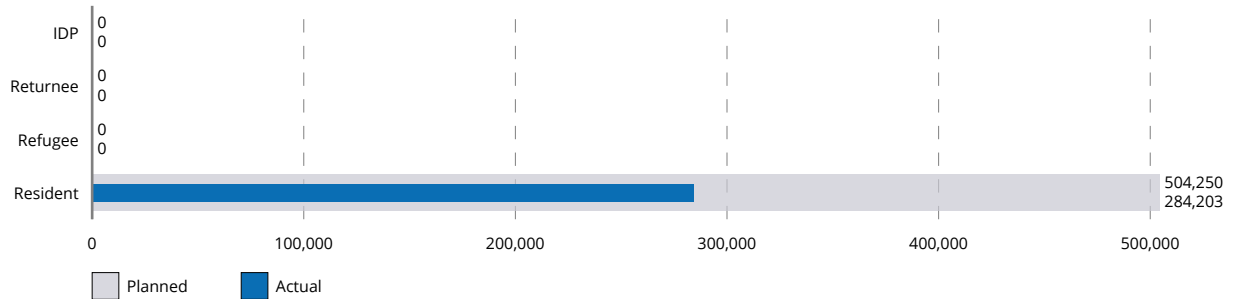


49% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



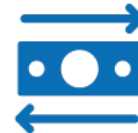
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

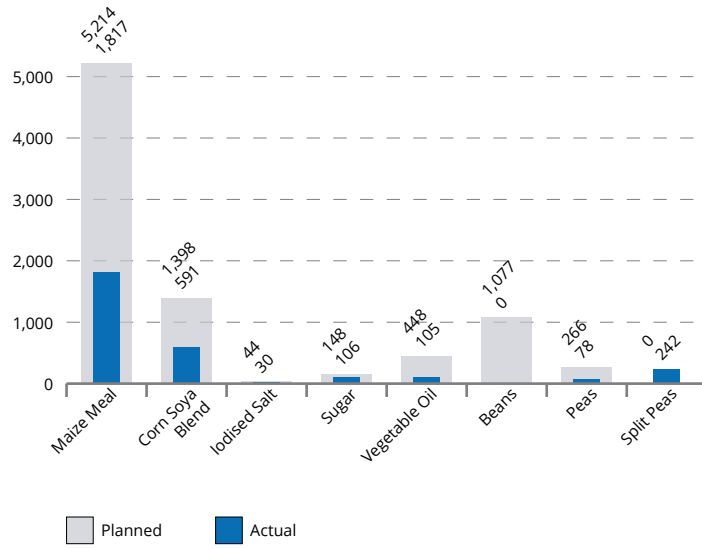


2,968 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 8,594 mt total planned

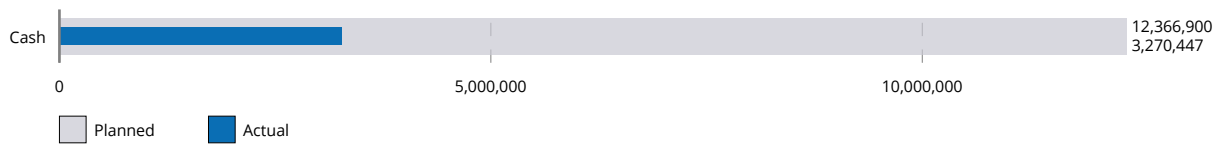


US\$ 3,270,447
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 12,366,900 total planned

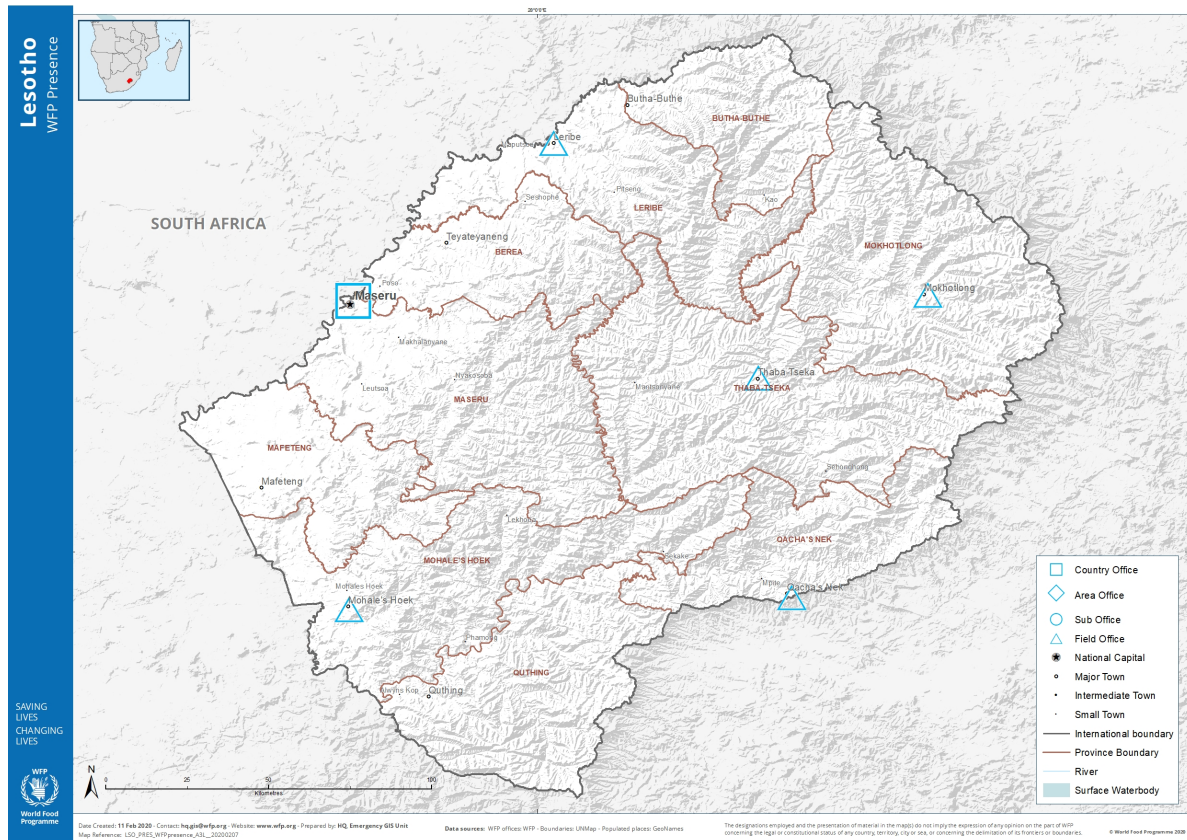
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Lesotho is a small, mountainous, landlocked country. It has a population of about two million, with women constituting 51.1 percent and young adults (aged 15–35 years) comprising 39.6 percent (50.7 percent men and 49.3 percent women) 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 improvements in both poverty and inequality over the past decade, Lesotho remains among 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, coupled with the ongoing volatility of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) 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 two months in 2019, with the Prime Minister escaping a vote of no confidence.

Lesotho spends 4.5 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP) on social assistance, nearly triple the average for sub-Saharan Africa. It offers a range of programmes such as in-kind food and cash assistance, free school meals, public works, and subsidies. Supporting and strengthening social protection systems is therefore an important strategic pillar for WFP in Lesotho. WFP supports the Government in the design, consolidation and implementation of gender and shock-responsive programmes through the national social protection framework.

Lesotho has the second highest HIV prevalence rate in the world, 25.6 percent of the adult population (15–49 years); 30.4 percent of women and 20.8 percent of men [6]. Despite progress on the reduction of stunting levels by 6 percentage points in the last five years, the triple burden of malnutrition (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity) remains a persistent and growing development challenge [7] that hinders the country’s potential for social and economic advancement, contributing to some USD 200 million of losses in GDP annually [8].

About 71 percent of the population is involved in agricultural activities. The sector is dominated by smallholder subsistence production, with reliance on rainfed, low input/low output production methods characterised by limited use of irrigation, and increased use of seed, fertilisers and pesticides. This contributes to low yields, food insecurity, food gaps and widespread malnutrition and poverty in rural areas [9]. The changing climate, limited arable area, mountainous topography and severe land degradation also constrain the farm sector’s ability to generate enough nutritious food, adequate levels of employment and income to support the growing population.

The 2018/19 agriculture season was marked by late rains, with the planting season hampered by drought conditions. According to the 2019 Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) results, over 30 percent of the population across the country were to face high levels of food insecurity (crisis and emergency) from October 2019 to March 2020. An estimated 433,410 people in rural areas and 75,000 in urban areas were projected to be food insecure by the peak of the 2019/20 lean season [10].

WFP Lesotho's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was launched in July 2019. It serves to guide WFP's engagement in Lesotho from 2019 to 2024 in support of the Government's work towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and other relevant SDGs. The CSP has four strategic outcomes, which focus on responding to crisis, addressing root causes of vulnerability and food insecurity, and building resilience.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP targets women, men, girls and boys affected by shocks. The aim is to save lives and reduce the impact of shocks by protecting livelihoods. Activities are implemented only when the scale of the crisis exceeds the capacity of the Government to respond.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provides the Government with technical assistance in the planning and implementation of gender-responsive social protection programmes. This includes handing over of the home-grown school feeding programme and strengthening the capacity of the Government in early warning systems (forecasting of climate shocks) to inform social protection programmes and complementary interventions.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP seeks to improve nutrition outcomes for the entire population by enhancing the Government's capacity in multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building, and implementation of nutrition policies and programmes.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP aims to build a resilient, efficient and inclusive food system through the implementation of integrated interventions for climate change adaptation, including climate services.

CSP financial overview

WFP Lesotho launched its five-year Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July 2019 with an estimated budget requirement of USD 110.7 million, of which USD 24 million was the requirement for July to December 2019. A total of USD 17.7 million was received during the first six months of implementation. About 54 percent (USD 9.6 million) was received as carry-over resources from the predecessor Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan that concluded in June 2019. The carry-over contributions were from the Government of Lesotho, the People's Republic of China, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), and other private donors. The remaining 46 percent was received through new contributions from the People's Republic of China, the Government of Japan, and Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH). Out of the total received contributions during this six-month period, USD 7 million (30 percent) was used. The remaining balances were carried over to continue operations in 2020.

The 2019–2023 CSP has four strategic outcomes implemented through six integrated activities. Some activities could not be implemented during 2019 due to funding constraints despite continued efforts to mobilise more resources.

Meanwhile, WFP, together with the Ministry of Energy and Meteorology, and the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation, managed to secure a multi-year contribution of USD 10 million from the Adaptation Fund. The project, which focuses on improving adaptive capacity of vulnerable and food-insecure populations in Lesotho, will start in 2020.

At the end of 2019, the Joint United Nations Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy (UNRMPS), encompassing all United Nations (UN) agencies, was established in Lesotho. It provides practical guidance and tools to fundraise and leverage the resources required to achieve the results of the Lesotho United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019–2023. It aims to complement individual efforts of the UN agencies in Lesotho to secure adequate funding for programmes and to facilitate a more transparent and effective inter-agency coordination. The UNRMPS will become operational in 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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
\$16,614,610	\$10,415,525	\$5,751,103	\$2,640,035

Strategic Outcome 1 seeks to assist women, men, girls and boys affected by shocks by saving lives and reducing the impact of shocks through the protection of livelihoods. Activities under this strategic outcome are linked to the school feeding programme (Strategic Outcome 2) and public works for recovery and resilience building (Strategic Outcome 4).

Activity 1: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks.

On 30 October 2019, the Government of Lesotho declared a national disaster in light of the severe drought that has gripped the country. A drought response and resilience plan were consequently issued, appealing for an estimated USD 74 million required to meet the needs of more than 500,000 affected people.

Following the United Nations (UN) flash appeal, WFP launched a six-month response for 174,000 people, focusing on four districts in the south where 30 to 40 percent of the population experienced the highest food insecurity and had survival deficits of 29 to 35 percent. These districts were classified by the July 2019 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis as facing severe food insecurity (Phases 3 and 4) and by the 2015 WFP Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) as being chronically food-insecure.

Implementation of the crisis response started in Mafeteng and gradually expanded into Mofale's Hoek and Quthing. The National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) under the Ministry of Social Development was used to identify eligible households (economically "poor" and "very poor" households) for assistance. Targeting was complemented by a community-based participatory verification exercise to ensure that the most vulnerable households receive assistance.

WFP received resources from internal funding mechanisms—the Immediate Response Account (IRA) and the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC)—and through the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Between October and December, 55,013 people (26,406 males and 28,607 females), representing 31 percent of the planned beneficiaries were reached with in-kind food assistance and cash-based transfers. The commodity voucher programme was administered through a network of retailers to provide in-kind food assistance, while cash-based transfers were delivered through a mobile money platform.

According to the 2019 Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) report, the national average survival deficit for basic food and non-food needs in economically poor and very poor households was estimated at USD 50 per household. Therefore, each household received USD 50 per month, of which USD 28 was for specific food items, and the additional USD 22 for other essential needs. Cash transfers empowered people with choice to address their essential needs, while also helping to boost local markets.

Distribution of the commodity vouchers was done by establishing a network of retailer merchants that provided prescribed food commodities to targeted households. For the distribution of mobile cash, WFP worked with Vodacom's mobile money platform, M-Pesa. Households were required to register for M-Pesa and were provided with Vodacom SIM cards. Beneficiaries could visit any Vodacom mobile money merchant to collect their monthly entitlements. In certain districts, the combination of cash and commodity voucher was not feasible due to a lack of mobile network coverage or security threats. In such areas, only commodity vouchers were distributed to the full amount of USD 50 per month.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results and lessons learnt from previous emergency drought interventions highlighted that the combination of cash and commodity vouchers has contributed to households consuming more nutritious and diverse foods, while also offering them the opportunity to purchase other essential items.

To create interest in the consumption of diverse foods among all community members and promote uptake of a minimum acceptable diet for children aged 6–23 months, WFP and partners provided nutrition education prior to and during distributions. Information leaflets and bulk mobile text messages were shared with beneficiaries on a regular basis to increase their knowledge of nutrition.

As assistance only started in October 2019, at the time of writing the PDM had not yet been undertaken to assess the impact of the interventions. Meanwhile, baseline data showed that before assistance, 79 percent of the targeted households for crisis response in Mafeteng had borderline and poor food consumption, 60 percent in Mofale's Hoek did, and 50 percent in Quthing. On average, there were more households headed by women having borderline and

poor food consumption than households headed by men. At least 25 percent of households spent more than 65 percent of their income on food. On average, across the three districts, 6 percent of households adopted crisis and emergency coping strategies. Overall, feedback from beneficiaries regarding the assistance provided has thus far been positive.

Current assistance will continue until March 2020. With additional funding expected in January 2020 from the People's Republic of China through the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund (SSCAF), the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and CERF, support will be expanded to a fourth district, and the number of assisted people will increase in each district. The CERF allocation will assist some 13,000 beneficiaries, targeting the very poor and poor households in the district of Qacha's Nek, the last of the four worst-off districts. The SSCAF funding will target pregnant and lactating women, and children under five with specialised nutritious foods. The ECHO contribution will be used to provide assistance to an additional 22,000 beneficiaries in Maseru, Mafeteng, Quthing and Qacha's Nek Districts.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	4

Strategic outcome 02

Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$3,434,646	\$2,796,052	\$7,526,578	\$2,383,036

Strategic Outcome 2 focuses on providing the Government with technical assistance in the planning and implementation of gender-responsive social protection programmes that are nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive. SO 2 also aims to strengthen the Government's capacities to forecast climate shocks and plan responses through the use of routine food and nutrition monitoring and resilience analysis in order to inform social protection programmes and complementary interventions.

Activity 2: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of gender-responsive social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school feeding programme.

The primary school feeding programme was implemented using food commodity carry-overs and cash balances from previous government contribution. A total of 35 percent of the food requirements was procured from local smallholder farmers at a cost of USD 475,000. A Super Cereal Plus contribution (USD 1 million) from the People's Republic of China supported over 90 percent of the total children in Early Childhood Care and Development Centres (ECCDs) across the country.

The school feeding programme is an incentive to address short-term hunger for children to attend school. Boys' and girls' attendance rates were 87 and 89 percent, respectively. The slight drop from the figures recorded under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-ICSP) can be attributed to a national teachers' strike, which ran throughout the year in primary schools. Out of the planned students, WFP was able to reach 95 percent of learners in primary schools and 90 percent in ECCDs with school meals.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS), the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office, and the Technologies for Economic Development, WFP trained a total of 128 participants (22 men, 106 women) including cooks, teachers and ECCD caregivers in good health, nutrition, and hygiene practices. In addition, 50 people (11 men, 39 women) from the district nutrition teams were also trained. The training will be cascaded down to ECCD caregivers. Moreover, nutrition assessments were carried out in Maseru district, which recorded the anthropometric measurements of 185 learners (78 boys, 107 girls). The findings showed that all learners were adequately nourished, owing in part to routine vitamin A supplementation and deworming. In Mokhotlong district, 286 learners (155 boys, 131 girls) benefited from oral health education.

In Maseru and Mokhotlong, WFP worked with the Ministry of Police's Child Gender and Protection Unit, the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and World Vision International to sensitise teachers and 567 learners (266 boys, 301 girls)



on gender issues, the prevention of child marriages, and challenges facing young girls. In Thaba-Tseka and Mokhotlong districts, WFP, in partnership with MoH, conducted HIV and AIDS awareness sessions for primary school learners (235 boys, 956 girls) and 55 caregivers, including teachers (4 men, 51 women). Topics discussed included modes of transmission, prevention of HIV, care and treatment. Moreover, 30 adults received HIV testing services, while all learners and caregivers were screened for oral health.

As complementary to the school meals provided by WFP and to promote menu diversification, both MoAFS and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) supported the development of school vegetable gardens. MoAFS provided technical skills for the construction of the gardens, while FAO provided vegetable seeds and garden tools.

In preparation for handover to the Government and as recommended by the 2018 joint evaluation of the national school feeding programme, WFP Lesotho welcomed a mission from the WFP Brazil Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in August 2019 as part of South-South and triangular cooperation. The Centre provided technical support to the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) in reviewing and assessing the existing roles and structure of institutions involved in the programme. The mission noted capacity gaps in expertise and in the number of staff required to implement the programme. The Centre recommended the following to MoET: i) the revision and strengthening of the secretariat structure to ensure effective coordination and oversight; ii) strengthening of the monitoring and evaluation function; iii) review of the terms of references for staff; iv) standardisation and review of the reporting lines to improve communication between district and national level; and v) resuscitation of the school feeding Advisory Board. Further involvement of the Centre in the development of the handover strategy as recommended by the evaluation, as well as the implementation of other recommendations, was to continue in 2020.

Through WFP's global partnership with Sodexo, technical support to the MoET was provided to assess the feasibility of adding a new commodity to the school feeding basket and to assess the food quality and safety practices across the different feeding models. Following field visits to schools implementing the three models, the Sodexo mission recommended to: i) strengthen monitoring of warehouse and stock management; ii) engage more than one National Management Agent (NMA) to improve competition; iii) engage local communities in overseeing the school feeding deliverables; iv) ensure that the current programme is robust before introducing new commodities; v) conduct an external review of the NMA model; and vi) harmonise the menu served across the three models. WFP will continue supporting the MoET in developing a plan to address Sodexo's recommendations.

WFP contributed to strengthening the capacity of the Government to procure food locally based on the home-grown school feeding model. New outcome indicators for capacity strengthening under Strategic Outcome 2, including the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index, will be measured for the first time in 2020.

Activity 3: Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast-based financing approaches.

WFP, together with FAO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), continued implementation of an ECHO-funded project which aims to strengthen integrated and functional early warning and early action systems to address shocks. The project also seeks to ensure that stakeholders have access to the National Information System for Social Assistance, and to strengthen the capacity of disaster management and social protection institutions.

WFP engaged a consultant to support the Disaster Management Authority in facilitating workshops and consultative meetings with disaster risk reduction stakeholders. This included assisting District Disaster Management Teams and Village Disaster Management Teams to: map the existing early warning systems in order to identify gaps and complementarities; review the existing early warning key instruments, namely, disaster management plan, disaster management manual, and disaster management bill; and identify the gaps and update accordingly. A disaster risk reduction strategy, which will encompass the early warning strategy and the related standard operating procedures with threshold and triggers for early action, is to be developed in early 2020.

Activities implemented under the ECHO-funded project will continue under the Adaptation Fund project in 2020. The Adaptation Fund project, which was approved in 2019, aims to enhance the adaptive capacity and build the resilience of vulnerable and food-insecure households and communities to the impacts of climate change on food security.

WFP initiated discussions with the Lesotho Meteorological Service and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on preparations for the first component of the Adaptation Fund project, which seeks to strengthen the Government's institutional capacity in early warning. The discussions resulted in better synergies between the capacity-strengthening component of the Adaptation Fund and the UNEP Global Environment Facility project, as well as the development of Terms of Reference for a project coordinator and a Project Steering Committee.

WFP chairs the United Nations Disaster Risk Management Team (UNDRMT), which provided technical support to the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis in developing assessment tools. This included undertaking the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis. In collaboration with the International Organization for

Migration (IOM) and the Office of the Resident Coordinator, WFP supported the Government in conducting the November 2019 drought assessment to assess the extent of drought impact on different sectors, including cross-cutting issues such as protection and migration.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis	N/A
Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	3

Strategic outcome 03

Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$635,232	\$545,402	\$426,241	\$157,144

Strategic Outcome 3 focuses on providing technical assistance to the Government for evidence-based policy dialogue based on qualitative formative research that will be carried out in selected districts with high rates of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies. WFP also aims to strengthen the institutional structures of the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office (FNCO) and the ministries of health and agriculture and food security, and their capacities to coordinate multi-sectoral responses that include engagement by the private sector, civil society and communities.

Activity 4: Targeted populations in prioritised districts have improved nutritional status in line with national targets by 2023.

With funding received from the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH), the People's Republic of China, and the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), the nutrition activity was implemented at 25 percent of the planned level. The receipt of additional funding from the Adaptation Fund will help in upscaling this activity in 2020.

In line with the Zero Hunger Strategic Review recommendations, the Government of Lesotho is committed to reducing all forms of malnutrition. WFP supports Lesotho's National Development Strategic Plan (NSDP) II that promotes good health, advocates reversing the HIV and AIDS pandemic, and ensures education for a more healthy and well-developed human resource base.

With a view to gradually transition nutrition activities to full government ownership, WFP prioritised capacity development at the national and community levels. To harmonise efforts to support the scale-up of nutrition-sensitive interventions and address the triple burden of malnutrition, WFP, in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), provided financial and technical assistance to the Government through FNCO to conduct a Fill the Nutrient Gap assessment (FNG). The FNG highlights nutrient gaps and identifies barriers to adequate nutrient intake in a specific context for specific target groups. A Cost of Diet analysis was combined with a comprehensive review of existing secondary data on markets, local dietary practices, and malnutrition trends and prevalence in different districts to identify the barriers to a nutritious diet in Lesotho. Findings were validated by a multi-sectoral team comprised of UN agencies, the Government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Results from the FNG study were shared at a high-level meeting with various ministers and later with the multi-sectoral stakeholders advocating for the importance of nutrition in the country. The process has identified nutrition gaps, overlaps and potential alignment across sectors for a strengthened nutrition response, with a focus on the most vulnerable people.

Key recommendations from the study include a need to: address the economic barriers which result in non-affordability of nutritious foods; design targeted interventions to address extreme individual vulnerabilities; and increase demand for and supply of nutritious foods through investments in agriculture. Furthermore, a need for a multi-sectoral approach towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) was highlighted. The analysis offered a more thorough and detailed understanding on context-specific barriers to adequate nutrient intake and managed to model potential interventions to improve access to nutrients, particularly from nutritious food.

Throughout the span of the CSP, reference will be made to this analysis for better alignment of different nutrition strategies in the country. Already, as part of the emergency response operation, WFP used the analysis to inform the re-designing of the food basket in terms of critical nutrients to promote positive nutrition outcomes.

Through the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) funding, the national food fortification legislation and standards were submitted to the Law Office for final review in preparation for endorsement by the cabinet. Once adopted, the legislation will provide the crucial legal framework identified in the Zero Hunger Strategic Review as a priority to achieve SDG 2. WFP continued its advocacy efforts by securing meetings with higher-level authorities in the Prime Minister’s office and the Ministry of Health (MoH). The national food and nutrition strategy, the costed action plan, and the nutrition mapping exercise have been finalised and officially endorsed by cabinet. Both the strategy and plan will guide the design and implementation of food and nutrition security programmes and related actions by all stakeholders.

To ensure better delivery of WFP's global nutrition mandate, WFP continued to participate in the nutrition technical platforms at central and district levels. Support was offered to the Government in conducting a training workshop for nutritionists, logisticians and pharmacists from MoH and other clinical partners to ensure proper implementation of the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme. An improvement in distribution and management of nutrition commodities within health facilities across the country was deemed necessary. The training yielded positive results in six districts in terms of recording, storage and timely dispatch of nutrition commodities. Intensive follow-ups and oversight support were planned for 2020 for districts that are still facing challenges.

WFP supported the Government, through the FNCO, in the development of the three-year Advocacy, Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) strategy (2020–2023). The final strategy will be informed by findings of the formative research, a qualitative survey, which engaged government departments and local communities to explore knowledge, attitudes, perceptions and practices about nutrition in Lesotho. The findings are grouped into seven themes: stunting, micronutrient deficiency, overweight and obesity, infant and young child feeding, cash-based transfers, climate change and school feeding programme. Each will form a chapter in the final strategy. The strategy was planned to be finalised in early 2020. It will also include a monitoring and evaluation framework with planned SBCC activities reported through a SBCC dashboard, to be designed by FNCO with support from WFP.

As part of the HIV response, WFP secured partnerships with two civil society organizations, Phelisanang Bophelong and Thembaletu Care and Development, in Leribe and Mohale’s Hoek districts. Through these partnerships, livelihood-strengthening activities were undertaken, including vegetable production and poultry farming to increase incomes of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and their households. The initiatives helped increase adherence to treatment and improve the nutritional status of PLHIV. The generated incomes further enabled participants to pay for their transport fees, an obstacle for many in reaching remote health facilities to ensure full adherence to the treatment. In 2020, more focus was to be given to measuring the impact of improved incomes at household level.

The progress of Strategic Outcome 3 was measured by the number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening, which is assessed annually. Since the start of CSP in July 2019, WFP has already recorded some improvements in key documents that have been endorsed by the Government. These include the FNG study, which was launched in August, and the national nutrition strategy and costed action plan for nutrition, endorsed in September. At output level, WFP supported the country in developing fortification legislation and the SBCC strategy, which are still in draft form. Efforts were to be continued in 2020 to finalise these key documents.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of nutrition policies and programmes	N/A

Strategic outcome 04
Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$1,335,490	\$1,222,176	\$1,536,744	\$882,721



Strategic Outcome 4 aims to build a resilient, efficient and inclusive food system through the implementation of integrated interventions for climate change adaptation. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index[1], Lesotho is ranked 14th most vulnerable and 51st least prepared country, out of 181 countries experiencing vulnerability to climate change. This indicates a great need for investment in activities that promote resilience building. Interventions under this strategic outcome support chronically food-insecure communities through public works and market access linkage activities. WFP also provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Forestry and Soil Conservation (MoFRSC) and communities on planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and partnerships using the principles of integrated catchment management.

Activity 5: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutrition-sensitive and that improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation.

This activity was funded through a multilateral contribution valued at USD 1.4 million, of which 89 percent was utilised.

In the second half of the year, WFP provided cash-based transfers to a total of 14,000 people (6,720 men, 7,280 women) who participated in the public works programme under the MoFRSC. The programme aimed to create and restore productive physical and bio-physical assets that can address root causes of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition across 21 project sites in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing districts. This was extended to include three pilot sites in Butha Buthe, Maseru and Berea, where a total of 600 people (288 men, 312 women) affected by drought were reached. This intervention was implemented to promote shock-responsive social protection through the national public works programme. Through collaboration with partners such as the Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), household- and community-based resilience building activities that help community members to improve their adaptive capacity and improve livelihoods were implemented. The activities included the establishment of more than 50 keyhole gardens, poultry farming, piggeries and beekeeping. Additionally, terrace/stone walls, gully structures and water harvesting structures were built, all of which helped improve soil fertility by reducing soil erosion and enhancing percolation of rainwater. The identification of assets was informed by a community-based participatory planning process where different socio-economic groups identified root causes of food insecurity and development challenges, then prioritised key interventions at household and community levels.

In collaboration with the National University of Lesotho, the public works technical guidelines that include nutrition, gender and shock responsiveness were officially launched in August 2019. This was complemented by the amendment of work norms in WFP-supported public works sites to structure working hours that would allow participants to work both at home and on community assets. In addition, WFP handed over one vehicle to MoFRSC for the monitoring of activities at public work sites. With support from the WFP Regional Bureau in Johannesburg (RBJ), the seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) tool was successfully launched in September 2019. All three SLPs—conducted in Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng and Quthing—were endorsed by the district governments and will be used as a district-level development coordination tool for the next five years.

Results from the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of asset-creation activities in Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng and Quthing showed that overall, there was no significant improvement in the food consumption patterns of households headed by men and women compared to pre-assistance. Meanwhile, household daily consumption of vitamin A-rich foods was over 80 percent, while daily consumption of protein-rich foods (mainly plant-based) also increased. Despite the consumption of iron-rich foods slightly increasing, it remained at unsatisfactory levels in both households headed by men and women. The use of consumption-based coping strategies increased, implying that although there was a slight increase in food consumption, many households continued to experience food gaps. These results are attributed to the fact that participating households are only engaged in three-month-long rotational periods, and hence, they diverted money received to meet other essential needs, such as buying clothing for children. In 2020, WFP Lesotho and RBJ plan to undertake a joint evaluation to draw lessons learnt and assess the impact of previous asset-creation and public works activities. The evaluation is also intended to fulfil recommendations from the 2019 Office of the Inspector General Internal Audit Report of WFP operations in Lesotho to carry out a post-programme implementation assessment for the Food-Assistance-for-Asset activities.

Activity 6: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services.

WFP made progress through several activities including conducting of readiness assessments, recruitment of additional smallholder farmer organizations, holding trainings, and conducting direct negotiations with farmer organizations during the procurement of food commodities. During this period, three smallholder farmer organizations were contracted to supply 150 mt of beans worth USD 165,000 for the school feeding programme. A total of 84 farmers (32 percent of them women) supplied the beans with 100 percent contract performance. This amount



accounted for 30 percent of the pulses procured for the school feeding programme in 2019. The number of farmers who contributed to the stocks is relatively small because heavy rains prior to harvest affected the quality of beans. The majority of the farmers therefore could not meet the required quality standards. WFP also supported farmer organizations during aggregation to enable them meet quantity and quality requirements. They were provided with equipment on loan, which included sewing machines, weighing scales, tarpaulins and pallets. The farmer organizations were also able to access other markets and sold a total of 133 mt of beans to local packaging companies that supply branded beans to supermarkets. Moreover, WFP procured a total of 1,000 mt of maize meal worth USD 310,000 from Lesotho Flour Mills for the school feeding programme, as local farmers did not have stocks because the maize season was negatively affected by the late onset of rains.

In a bid to strengthen the Local Purchase Task Force, WFP led the finalisation and adoption of the terms of reference (TORs) for the Local Purchase Task Force committee. The TORs spell out the roles and responsibilities, including how the task force will be convened and managed. Furthermore, WFP finalised a local procurement strategy that provides guidance on how capacity development, partnerships and purchases from smallholder farmers are to be conducted, thereby also improving accountability.

WFP continued its collaborations with Vodacom, FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the Ministry of Small Business Development, Marketing and Cooperatives, and the Lesotho National Farmers Union in supporting a student from the National University of Lesotho to develop an e-farmer application for a market information and trading platform.

SODEXO staff provided their expertise to WFP by conducting value chain analysis for sorghum and fruit trees to support the diversification of the school feeding programme. The experts recommended that local millers should require additional support to meet quality standards so that they can commercially mill sorghum for the school feeding programme.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutrition sensitive to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	3
Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Despite 22 percent of parliamentary seats being held by women, Lesotho ranked 135 out of 159 in the 2018 Gender Inequality Index[1]. The Government has made significant efforts to address gender gaps. However, women still faced challenges around gender-based violence (GBV), low influence on decision-making at household and community levels, and a high burden of responsibilities, particularly for farm, household and unpaid care work.

Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP continued its efforts to strengthen gender equality and women's empowerment, recognising it 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, and focused on replicating lessons that proved beneficial to women and men, boys and girls.

WFP worked with the Child and Gender Protection Unit of the Ministry of Police and to conduct gender awareness sessions under Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) activities. These sessions contributed to an increase in the number of women included in the decision-making process at the household and community levels.

In partnership with Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), complementary gender awareness sessions were conducted to challenge gender norms, assumptions and address protection-related issues, as well as promote the importance of women's role in decisions regarding household budgets. Women are often disadvantaged in FFA programmes due to the nature of the work (heavy manual labour) and traditional gender roles that prevent them from participating.

As a result of these sessions, 86 percent of women and men reported making decisions together on the use of cash received, a positive transformation in men to realise the need to engage women when making decisions. The number of women nominated as forepersons across all sites rose to 47 percent.

Under the school feeding programme, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) "Education for All" campaign, ensuring boys take advantage of free primary education and graduate. Historically, the dropout rate for boys, particularly in rural areas and in higher grades of primary school, was a major challenge. Dropout is mainly due to pursuing cattle herding, traditionally viewed as a stepping stone to manhood. Thus, in 2019, MOET and WFP organized a national campaign to promote all children receiving a primary education. Part of the programme involved the collection and analysis of gender and age data in primary schools. Results showed that in urban areas, boys' enrolment exceeded that of girls', while in rural areas, more girls were enrolled.

In 2020, WFP will advocate for an in-depth study to gain further insights into some of the contributing factors. In support of MOET's efforts to implement the recommendations of the decentralised evaluation of the national school feeding programme (supported financially and technically by WFP), gender advocacy messages were disseminated by school feeding officers. These included encouraging men to maximise opportunities to serve as cooks and caregivers at the Early Childhood Care and Development Centres, a role traditionally associated with women.

Protection

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

WFP Lesotho operates in an environment highly characterised by protection challenges, and one of the long-standing issues is gender-based violence (GBV). The absence of specific legislation on domestic violence has left GBV inadequately addressed by the law. Therefore, WFP focused on improving beneficiary knowledge of GBV issues as a mitigation strategy to ensure the protection of all beneficiaries.

Monitoring results showed that the distribution of cash through Vodacom's mobile money platform (M-Pesa) enabled beneficiaries to acquire basic items such as uniforms and shoes, offering dignity to vulnerable families by empowering them with choice to prioritise their needs. Most retailers' shops were within reach, and in the few cases where villages were far, retailers used their vehicles to ferry beneficiaries' stocks and dropped them off closer to their villages to mitigate the risk of robbery. Such interventions reduced risks posed to beneficiaries and ensured efficient monthly distributions. None of the crisis response beneficiaries reported protection setbacks such as theft or attacks from the distribution sites in that regard. However, a few participants in the Food-Assistance-for-Assets (FFA) programme reported issues with redeeming their entitlements such as walking long distances to the bank and long queues upon arrival. In 2020, WFP will organize a meeting with the Standard Lesotho Bank to advocate for a dedicated teller to serve WFP beneficiaries.

WFP worked with district protection partners such as the Ministry of Social Development's Child Protection Unit and the Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) to increase awareness of GBV issues among beneficiaries. With the majority of supported households hosting orphaned children, these partners were instrumental in disseminating child protection messages and mitigating any child exploitation issues. WFP utilised the presence of these actors to widely share

information about project entitlements, which were provided in native languages. Visibility materials, which listed food items, were displayed in all retail shops.

As part of a wide comprehensive capacity development plan and promotion of zero tolerance to abusive acts, WFP staff across all functional areas undertook mandatory training in sexual harassment and abuse of authority. Retailers' contracts also included a sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (SEA) clause, for which sensitisation meetings with retailers were organized to fully discuss protection principles—dignity, safety and meaningful access. All participating entities, especially the District Disaster Management Team and Vodacom members, were also sensitised to promote the protection principles and reinforce zero tolerance of SEA while interacting with beneficiaries.

At the community level, the LRCS protection committees—locally nominated with equal representation of women and men in every electoral division—were instrumental in providing systematic awareness about GBV and guidance on proper referrals. The committees were nominated and trained during the crisis response implemented under the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan through LRCS' partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

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

WFP demonstrated its commitment to accountability to affected populations by ensuring participation by affected people throughout programming efforts. Programme design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes were informed by the needs, choices, and greater agency of the affected populations.

Lesotho is continuously experiencing the detrimental effects of climate change which threaten the viability of livelihoods for most of the population, especially women. WFP supported the Government through the Disaster Management Authority in developing a national early warning system strategic plan. With the majority of WFP beneficiaries and assisted areas dependent upon subsistence agriculture and highly challenged by drought, it was integral to have women included as key informants and represented in focus group discussions during the development of the strategy. The strategy is to be finalised in 2020.

Several complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) platforms were promoted to enable beneficiaries to share concerns about WFP programmes, as well as other broader issues, including those related to protection. Brochures written in local languages were distributed to maximise usage. Formal CFMs such as toll-free hotlines, protection committees and the use of trusted community leaders were established. Protection committees that acted as help desks had equal representation of women and men and were established by non-governmental organizations such as the Lesotho Red Cross Society (LRCS) and World Vision.

The toll-free hotline was the most preferred communication channel for providing complaints and feedback, with women comprising 98 percent of all callers. The availability of the toll-free hotline enabled beneficiaries to report any malpractice, such as retailer breach of contract, to ensure retailers complied with agreed terms. Feedback from the toll-free number was recorded and analysed by WFP and the National University of Lesotho (NUL) to ensure appropriate action was undertaken in response to feedback received. WFP and NUL had adopted a standard operating procedure on case management, in which feedback to beneficiaries should be given within a day. In order for cases to be solved in a timely manner, call centre operators were continuously mentored and given guidance on programme implementation issues such as how to unlock SIM cards in relation to the mobile money platform (M-Pesa). The use of M-Pesa during the crisis response posed a challenge to elderly populations as their sim cards were often blocked, lost or stolen.

In areas where the presence of NGOs protection committees was limited, beneficiaries in remote places with poor connectivity networks turned to their community leaders—chiefs and community councillors.

In general, assistance and feedback pertaining to most cases were provided to beneficiaries in less than an hour. Cases that required further follow-ups such as undeserving members receiving support, domestic violence over entitlements, and the grabbing of orphans' entitlements by family members, were escalated to referral committee comprised of activity managers and field office staff for attention, with feedback provided within three days. The referral committee was advised to promptly act on concerns received on the toll-free line. To ensure meaningful participation, beneficiaries actively participated during post-distribution monitoring as key informants.

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]. Its 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.

WFP Boosts Local Economy

WFP strives to make assistance a dignifying human experience. As more people receive WFP assistance in cash rather than food rations, the organization in Lesotho is now working closely with a network of local retailers to deliver food to the most vulnerable.

Paballo Thibiri is a bread winner, father, husband and businessman who owns a shop in Tsoloane village, located in the southern district of Molele's Hoek. Paballo was contracted by WFP as a local retailer during the emergency intervention to assist 64,000 drought-affected people in late 2019. The southern districts of the country were worst affected by the drought. WFP's emergency response aimed to assist the hardest hit households in these areas using a combination of cash and commodity voucher. Each household received USD 50 per month, out of which USD 28 was for food via a commodity voucher, and USD 22 was cash via mobile money, to be used for other necessary household requirements.

The commodity vouchers operate through a network of WFP-contracted local retailer merchants who already operate in the targeted communities. On a monthly basis, the local retailers provide prescribed food commodities that ensure a balanced and nutritious diet for households. The food received includes, but is not limited to, maize meal, easy bake flour, eggs, milk, canned fish, weat-bix cereal, vegetables, fortified cooking oil, iodized salt. The retailers are paid post-delivery each month.

Paballo had a life-changing experience by being a contracted WFP retailer during this emergency intervention. From his small corrugated iron shop, he was not only able to help drought-affected families have access to life-saving nutritious food, but he also grew his own business. "Thank you for giving me the opportunity to step forward and help so many of my fellow countrymen in need." Having 151 families as customers allowed him to save enough to realise his dream of expanding his shop. "Since I got the WFP contract, I've been able to expand my shop. I have built using bricks and now have new products and more customers. Everyone in our community has really benefited", he explained.

Small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are the backbone of any economy and in Lesotho where unemployment remains a national challenge for development; hence, contributing to their growth is imperative. It leads to a trickle-down effect, positively impacting grass-root communities. Through this emergency response period, WFP boosted the local economy, injecting close to USD 1 million directly into SMEs.

Summary

Notes to Figures and Tables:

Beneficiaries by Residence Status: Lower figures than planned were mainly due to some activities not being able to be implemented due to funding constraints during the first six months of CSP implementation. Additionally, some of the implemented activities began only during the last three months of the year.

Total Food and CBT: Lower figures actual food and cash transferred than planned were mainly due to funding constraints during the first six months of CSP implementation. Additionally, some of the implemented activities began only during the last three months of the year.

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.

[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

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

[10] 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 Tables:

Outcome Results: As assistance only started in October 2019, PDM is yet to be undertaken to assess the impact on the food security indicators.

Strategic outcome 02

Notes to Tables:

Activity 02, Output C, C.7: During the reporting period, WFP did not second staff to Ministry of Education and Training as planned due to the absence of the School Feeding Secretariat as recommended by the school feeding evaluation.

Outcome Results: There are new outcome indicators for capacity strengthening under Strategic Outcome 2, which include; Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index, number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced and SABER School Feeding National Capacity. These will be measured for the first time in 2020.

Strategic outcome 04

Notes to Tables:

Outcome Results: Strategic Outcome 4 indicators will be collected and measured in 2020.

Progress towards gender equality

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

Notes to Tables:

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions: The 1st measurement for this indicator under CSP was done in December 2019, and therefore was considered as baseline.

Protection

Follow-up values to be collected and reported in 2020.

Accountability to affected populations


Follow-up values to be collected and reported in 2020.

Environment

[1] [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

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: 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			45,851	
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	237,083	139,368	59%
	female	267,167	144,835	54%
	total	504,250	284,203	56%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	16,625	3,691	22%
	female	16,625	3,691	22%
	total	33,250	7,382	22%
24-59 months	male	44,219	29,134	66%
	female	45,345	30,172	67%
	total	89,564	59,306	66%
5-11 years	male	63,551	40,550	64%
	female	66,031	41,289	63%
	total	129,582	81,839	63%
12-17 years	male	75,485	54,920	73%
	female	75,484	54,919	73%
	total	150,969	109,839	73%
18-59 years	male	24,802	7,382	30%
	female	51,281	11,073	22%
	total	76,083	18,455	24%
60+ years	male	12,401	3,691	30%
	female	12,401	3,691	30%
	total	24,802	7,382	30%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	504,250	284,203	56%
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			
Maize Meal	3,000	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	1,103	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	300	0	0%
Beans	900	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize Meal	2,214	1,817	82%
Corn Soya Blend	295	591	200%
Iodised Salt	44	30	67%
Sugar	148	106	72%
Vegetable Oil	148	105	71%
Beans	177	0	0%
Peas	266	78	29%
Split Peas	0	242	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	11,700,000	2,650,388	23%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	666,900	620,059	93%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	- Crisis Response - Nutrition Sensitive						
Activity 01	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted populations receive cash and/or food transfers, including specialized foods, that meet basic food and nutrition requirements and support early recovery							
Output E*	Targeted households benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene and other care practices that contribute to improved food consumption and nutritional status							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	53,000 47,000 100,000			
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	9,000 9,000 18,000			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	15,000 0 15,000			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	79,500 70,500 150,000	35,597 31,568 67,165		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	5,302	0		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,700,000	2,650,388		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		General Distribution	Number	32,700	29,000		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		General Distribution	Number	35,000	32,000		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)		General Distribution	individual	13,000	11,500		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Crisis affected households; Mafeteng; Commodity Voucher								
Food Consumption Score								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	27 11 21	≥51 ≥21 ≥40	≥44 ≥17 ≥32	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	65 77 69	≤6.50 ≤8 ≤7	≤33 ≤39 ≤35	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8 11 9	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤4 ≤5.50 ≤4.50	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3 4 3	≤0.30 ≤1.40 ≤0.30	≤1.50 ≤2 ≤1.50	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	78.80 78.80 78.80	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3 0 1.70	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤1.50 ≤0 ≤1	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3 1.90 2.50	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤1.50 ≤1 ≤1.50	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.20 19.20 16.90	≤1 ≤2 ≤2	≤8 ≤9 ≤8	
Food Expenditure Share							

	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.60 17.20 26.30	≤3 ≤2 ≤3	≤16 ≤8.70 ≤13.20	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.80 1.90 3	≥7 ≥4 ≥6	≥6 ≥3 ≥4.50	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12.90 16.20 14.80	≥25 ≥30 ≥29	≥20 ≥24 ≥24	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48.40 47.30 47.80	≥90 ≥89 ≥90	≥72 ≥71 ≥72	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	73.50 71.60 72	≤7 ≤7 ≤7	≤37 ≤39 ≤36	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	36.40 33.10 37.70	≤4 ≤3 ≤4	≤18 ≤17 ≤19	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25.40 22.50 24.10	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤12.50 ≤9 ≤12	

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.70 27.90 25	≥43 ≥54 ≥48	≥34 ≥41.90 ≥37	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50.80 50.70 47.50	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥75.80 ≥75.70 ≥71.50	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	26.20 53.60 28.10	≥50 ≥68 ≥53	≥39 ≥53 ≥48	

Crisis affected households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash, Commodity Voucher

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	29 41 35	≥55 ≥78 ≥67	≥43.50 ≥61.50 ≥52.50	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53 36 44	≤5.30 ≤3.60 ≤4.40	≤26.50 ≤18 ≤22	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	18 23 21	≤1.80 ≤2.30 ≤2.10	≤9 ≤11.50 ≤10.50	

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 11 11	≤10.80 ≤9.90 ≤9.90	≤6 ≤5.50 ≤5.50	
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Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	75.20 63.50 68.60	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 5.40 3.10	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤2.50 ≤2.50	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.70 4.70 3.80	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤2.50 ≤2.50 ≤2.50	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.10 26.40 24.50	≤2 ≤3 ≤3	≤11 ≤13 ≤13	
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47.30 22.70 34.20	≤4.70 ≤2.30 ≤3.40	≤23.70 ≤11.40 ≤17	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.90 1.40 1.10	≥2 ≥3 ≥2	≥2 ≥2.20 ≥2	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.80 16.20 13	≥17 ≥30 ≥25	≥13.50 ≥24 ≥20	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	44.90 47.30 46.20	≥85.40 ≥89 ≥87	≥62 ≥71 ≥69	

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	76.10 71.60 73.60	≤8 ≤4 ≤7	≤38 ≤39 ≤37	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	38.10 33.10 35.20	≤4 ≤3 ≤3	≤19 ≤17 ≤18	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.90 17.11 16.60	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤8 ≤9 ≤9	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23 27 25	≥44 ≥51 ≥48	≥35 ≥41 ≥38.30	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53.10 50.70 51.70	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥80 ≥76 ≥77	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	39.30 35.60 37.20	≥74 ≥68 ≥70	≥69.60 ≥53.60 ≥56	
Crisis affected households; Qacha'S Nek; Commodity Voucher							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 0 50	>90 >0 >90	≥90 ≥0 ≥75	

Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 50 25	≥ 0 ≥ 5 ≥ 2.50	≤ 0 ≤ 25 ≤ 25	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 50 25	≤ 0 ≤ 5 ≤ 2.50	≤ 0 ≤ 25 ≤ 12.50	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8 10 9	≤ 1 ≤ 1 ≤ 1	≤ 4 ≤ 5 ≤ 4.50	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53 48.10 50.80	≥ 90 ≥ 90 ≥ 90	≥ 90 ≥ 90 ≥ 90	
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3 13 7.50	≤ 0.30 ≤ 1.30 ≤ 0.80	≤ 1.50 ≤ 6.50 ≤ 3.80	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.50 0 0.80	≤ 0.15 ≤ 0 ≤ 0.08	≤ 0.75 ≤ 0 ≤ 0.40	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42.40 38.90 50.80	≤ 4 ≤ 4 ≤ 4	≤ 21 ≤ 19.50 ≤ 20.40	
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50 0 25	≤ 5 ≤ 0 ≤ 2.50	≤ 25 ≤ 0 ≤ 12.50	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 9.30 4.20	≥0 ≥17.70 ≥8	≥0 ≥14 ≥6.30	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.80 31.50 31.70	≥60.40 ≥60 ≥60	≥47.70 ≥47.30 ≥47.60	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	72.60 54.70 64.70	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥82 ≥90	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	59.10 57.40 58.30	≤6 ≤5.70 ≤5.80	≤29.60 ≤29 ≤29.20	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	18.20 13 15.80	≤1.80 ≤1.30 ≤1.60	≤9.10 ≤6.50 ≤7.90	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.80 11.30 7.80	<0.50 <1 <1	≤2.40 ≤5.70 ≤3.90	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	40.90 33.30 37.50	≥77.71 ≥89 ≥71	≥62 ≥50 ≥56	

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50 55.60 52.50	≥90 ≥89 ≥90	≥75 ≥83 ≥78	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.60 34 27.80	≥43 ≥64.60 ≥53	≥33.90 ≥48 ≥43	
Crisis affected households; Quthing; Cash, Commodity Voucher							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42.30 54.20 48	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥63 ≥81.30 ≥63	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53.80 41.70 48	≤6.30 ≤4.20 ≤5	≤26.90 ≤21 ≤24	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.80 4.20 4	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤1.90 ≤2.10 ≤2	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	6 6 6	≤5.40 ≤5.40 ≤5.40	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47.80 46.10 47	≥91 ≥87 ≥89	≥90 ≥69 ≥71	

Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.30 5.60 5	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤2 ≤3 ≤2.50	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.10 1.10 1.10	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	≤0 ≤0 ≤0	
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	46.70 47.20 47	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≤24 ≤24 ≤24	
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.80 8.40 6	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤2 ≤4.20 ≤3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							
Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.10 2.20 1.70	≥2 ≥4 ≥3	≥1 ≥3 ≥3	
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 24.70 18.20	≥23 ≥48 ≥34	≥18 ≥42 ≥27	
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	51.20 57 54.10	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥76 ≥86 ≥81	
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	67.40 64 65.70	≤7 ≤6 ≤7	≤34 ≤32 ≤33	

Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	29.30 25.80 27.60	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤15 ≤13 ≤14	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	19.80 15.10 17.40	≤2 ≤1 ≤2	≤10 ≤7.50 ≤8.50	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.50 33.70 32.60	≥59 ≥62.70 ≥62	≥47.50 ≥50.70 ≥49.60	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	58.70 49.40 54.10	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥87.90 ≥74 ≥81	
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	19.80 15.10 17.40	≥55 ≥52.20 ≥53	≥44 ≥41 ≥44	

Strategic Outcome 02		Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round		- Nutrition Sensitive - Root Causes			
Activity 02	Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output A	Pre and primary school boys and girls, teachers and caregivers benefit from gender awareness sessions that strengthen equitable access to safe and nutritious food.						
Output A, B	Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance						
Output C	Targeted populations benefit from strengthened Government capacity to design, implement and coordinate efficient and equitable shock responsive social protection programmes to ensure access to food						

Output C	Pre- and primary school boys and girls and local communities benefit from strengthened Government capacity to manage, fully own and implement the home-grown school meals programme and thus to improve dietary intake and nutrition status.						
Output N*	Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	30,600 29,400 60,000	26,481 25,443 51,924	
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	90,000 90,000 180,000	79,230 79,231 158,461	
A.2	Food transfers			MT	3,292	2,969	
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted						
	Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education		School feeding (on-site)	school	300	317	
	Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education		School feeding (on-site)	school	50	131	
	Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	individual	30	21	
	Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	2,400	2,520	
	Number of primary schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	911	914	
	Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition		School feeding (on-site)	individual	320	407	
	Number of school gardens established		School feeding (on-site)	garden	50	19	
B.2	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided						
	Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		School feeding (on-site)	Mt	324	594	
B.3*	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified						
	Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100	
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	24	15	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		School feeding (on-site)	unit	6	3	
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	12	1	

C.7*	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	1			
N*.1	Feeding days as percentage of total school days							
	Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	77		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	21	16		
N*.6	Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)							
	Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	180,000	158,461		
Activity 03	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast- based financing approaches	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C, G	Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacity of the Government and partners in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring and analysis which helps beneficiaries meet their food and nutrition needs							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	15	6		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	training session	2	1		
G.7*	Number of tools developed to strengthen national systems for forecast-based early action							

	Number of assessments conducted		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	assessment	2	2		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Government institutions and school children; Lesotho; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0				
School children; Lesotho; Capacity Strengthening, Food								
Enrolment rate								
	Act 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0.36	=4.60	=5.32	-0.04	
			Male	0.37	=5.32	=4.60	-0.04	
			Overall	0	=0.25	=0.25	-0.04	
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	School feeding (on-site)	Female	94	≥90	≥80	89	
			Male	93	≥90	≥80	87	
			Overall	94	≥90	≥80	88	

Strategic Outcome 03	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	- Root Causes						
Activity 04	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Targeted populations benefit from enhanced capacity of the Government and other actors to provide comprehensive gender transformative social behaviour change communication (SBCC) for ending all forms of malnutrition							
Output C	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho including PLW/G, children under 5, adolescents, youth and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to coordinate multi-sectoral platforms for improved nutrition outcomes.							
Output C	Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho including PLW/G, children under 5, adolescents, youth and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacity of Government to coordinate multi-sectoral platforms for improved nutrition outcomes							

C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	40		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	3	4		
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	5	5		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	4		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Nutritionally vulnerable groups; Lesotho; Capacity Strengthening								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 04: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		0			

Strategic Outcome 04	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output D	Targeted households participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve food security and resilience to shocks and climate change							

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	7,551 6,699 14,250	3,526 3,127 6,653		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	666,900	620,059		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	5,000	5,000		
	Number of family gardens established		Food assistance for asset	garden	1,400	800		
	Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	1,000	991		
	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected		Food assistance for asset	Ha	250	250		
	Number of chicken houses constructed		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,400	800		
Activity 06	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	Smallholder farmers, especially women and young women and young men in targeted areas benefit from strengthened national policies, systems, capacities and facilities that enhance their access to formal markets (including through home grown school meals)							
Output C	Food value-chain actors including local traders, processors and institutional buyers, are supported to enhance supply chain efficiency and access to structured markets [Category C]							
Output C	Communities in Lesotho benefit from more efficient national supply chains and retail systems that improve their access to safe and nutritious food							
Output E*	Targeted households benefit from access to timely, tailored climate services and other information services that improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, climate adaptation, nutrition, healthcare, gender equality and protection and improve their productivity and nutritional status							
Output F	Food value-chain actors, including local traders, processors and institutional buyers, are supported to enhance supply chain efficiency and access to structured markets							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	20	12		

			Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	150	123	
			Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,000	768	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	3	2	
			Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	2	2	
			Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	3	2	
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of tools or products developed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	2	3	
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches						
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	500	369	
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	500	399	
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media						

	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,000	0		
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	1,000	0		
F.2	Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers							
	Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Mt	3,300	3,200		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food insecure households; Mafeteng; Cash								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	27 11 21	≥51 ≥21 ≥40	≥44 ≥17 ≥32	34.90 46.70 42.40	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	65 77 69	≤6.50 ≤8 ≤7	≤33 ≤39 ≤35	37.20 32 33.90	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8 11 9	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤4 ≤5.50 ≤4.50	27.90 21.30 23.70	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3 4 3	≤2.70 ≤3.60 ≤2.70	≤1.50 ≤2 ≤1.50	19 15 17	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	78.80	≥90	≥90	18.60
			Male	78.80	≥90	≥90	22.70
			Overall	78.80	≥90	≥90	21.20
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	3	≤0	≤0	39.50
			Male	0	≤0	≤0	32
			Overall	1.70	≤0	≤1.50	34.70
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	3	=0	≤1.50	9.30
			Male	1.90	=0	≤1	8
			Overall	2.50	=0	≤1.50	8.50
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	15.20	≤1	≤8	32.60
			Male	19.20	≤2	≤9	37.30
			Overall	16.90	≤2	≤8	35.60
Food expenditure share							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	29.50	≤3	≤15	
			Male	19.20	≤2	≤9	
			Overall	25	≤3	≤12	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Overall	0	>80	>30	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Overall	0	>80	>30	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	3.80 1.90 3	≥7 ≥4 ≥6	≥6 ≥3 ≥4.50	5.60 10.50 8.90
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12.90 17.30 14.80	≥25 ≥32 ≥29	≥20 ≥26 ≥24	50 55.30 53.60
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48.40 47.10 47.80	≥91 ≥89 ≥91	≥72 ≥71 ≥72	75 87.50 83.30
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	73.50 70.20 72	≤7 ≤5 ≤7	≤37 ≤35 ≤36	16.70 31.60 26.80
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	36.40 39.40 37.70	≤4 ≤4 ≤4	≤18 ≤20 ≤19	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	25.40 22.50 24.10	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤12.50 ≤12 ≤12	25 0 8.30
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.70 27.90 25	≥43 ≥53 ≥48	≥34.70 ≥41 ≥37.50	77.80 57.90 64.30

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	50.80 43.30 47.50	≥90 ≥82 ≥90	≥75.80 ≥65.30 ≥71.50	50 44.70 46.40
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	26 12.50 28	≥50 ≥58 ≥53	≥39 ≥45 ≥42	0 12.50 8.30
Food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	29 41 35	≥55 ≥78 ≥67	≥43.50 ≥61.50 ≥52.50	40.40 59.20 53
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	53 36 44	≤5.30 ≤3.60 ≤4.40	≤26.50 ≤18 ≤22	46.80 28.20 36.50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	18 23 21	≤1.80 ≤2.30 ≤2.10	≤9 ≤11.50 ≤10.50	10.60 9.90 10.40
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 11 11	≤10.80 ≤9.90 ≤9.90	≤6 ≤5.50 ≤5.50	13.80 14.80 14.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	75.20 63.50 68.60	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	36 31 33
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0 5.40 3.10	=0 =0 =0	≤0 ≤2.50 ≤2.50	12.80 28.20 22
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	2.70 4.70 3.80	=0 =0 =0	≤2.50 ≤2.50 ≤2.50	4.30 8.50 6.80
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	22.10 26.40 24.50	≤2 ≤3 ≤3	≤11 ≤13 ≤13	47 32 38
Food expenditure share							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31 20.30 24.90	≤3 ≤2 ≤3	≤16 ≤10 ≤12.50	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Overall	0	>80	>30	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Overall	0	=80	=30	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	0.90 1.40 1.10	≥1 ≥3 ≥2	≥1.35 ≥2.10 ≥1.65	8.30 16.30 13.70
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.80 16.20 13	≥17 ≥30 ≥48	≥13.50 ≥24 ≥20	45.80 57 53.40
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	44.90 47.30 46.20	≥85 ≥89 ≥87	≥62 ≥71 ≥69	100 95.50 96.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	76.10 71.60 73.60	≤8 ≤4 ≤7	≤38 ≤39 ≤37	29.20 18.40 21.90
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	38.10 33.10 35.20	≤4 ≤3 ≤3	≤19 ≤17 ≤18	0 2 1.40
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.90 17.10 16.60	≤2 ≤2 ≤2	≤8 ≤9 ≤9	0 0 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	23 27 25.30	≥44 ≥90 ≥48	≥35 ≥41 ≥38	62.50 65.30 64.40

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	53.10	≥90	≥80	54.20
			Male	50.70	≥90	≥75	40.80
			Overall	51.70	≥90	≥78	45.20
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	39.30	≥75	≥59.30	0
			Male	35.60	≥68	≥53.60	4.50
			Overall	37.20	≥71	≥56.20	3.10

Food insecure households; Quthing; Cash

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	42.30	≥80	≥63	65.90
			Male	54.20	≥90	≥81.30	51.40
			Overall	48	≥91	≥63	58.40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	53.80	≤6.30	≤26.90	22.70
			Male	41.70	≤4.20	≤21	34.70
			Overall	48	≤5	≤24	31
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	3.80	≤1	≤1.90	9.10
			Male	4.20	≤1	≤2.10	11.10
			Overall	4	≤1	≤2	10.30

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female	6	≤5.40	≤3	9
		Male	6	≤5.40	≤3	10
		Overall	6	≤5.40	≤3	10

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)

Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	47.80 46.10 47	≥90 ≥87 ≥89	≥90 ≥69 ≥71	40.90 31.90 35.30
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	4.30 5.60 5	=0 =0 =0	≤2 ≤3 ≤2.50	13.60 19.40 17.20
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.10 1.10 1.10	=0 =0 =0	=0 =0 =0	6.80 6.90 6.90
Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	46.70 47.20 47	≤5 ≤5 ≤5	≥24 ≥24 ≥24	38.60 41.70 40.50
Food expenditure share							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5.40 7.90 6.60	≤1 ≤1 ≤1	≤2.50 ≤4 ≤3	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Overall	0	>80	>30	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits							
	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Overall	0	>80	>30	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition							

Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.10 2.20 1.70	≥2 ≥4 ≥3	≥1 ≥3 ≥3	6.50 3.90 3.90
Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 24.70 18	≥23 ≥48 ≥34	≥18 ≥42 ≥27	64.50 49.40 49.40
Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	51.20 57 54.10	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥76 ≥86 ≥81	84.20 81.80 84.20
Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	67.40 64 65.70	≤7 ≤6 ≤7	≤43 ≤32 ≤33	16.10 32.50 32.50
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	29.30 25.80 27.60	≤3 ≤3 ≤3	≤15 ≤13 ≤14	0 0 0
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	15.90 17 16.60	≤2 ≤1 ≤2	≤10 ≤7.50 ≤8.50	0 0 0
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.50 33.70 32.60	≥59 ≥64 ≥62	≥47.50 ≥50.60 ≥48.90	77.40 63.60 63.60

Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	58.70 49.40 54.10	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥88.20 ≥74 ≥81	35.50 50.60 50.60
Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	29.10 27.90 28.50	≥55 ≥53 ≥54	≥43.70 ≥41.80 ≥42.80	15.80 18.20 15.80

Small holder famers; Lesotho; Capacity Strengthening

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems

	Act 06: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	20	=20	=20	6
			Male	30	=30	=30	13
			Overall	50	=50	=50	19

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems

Value (USD)	Act 06: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	1400000	=350000 0	=100000 0	165000
Volume (MT)	Act 06: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	4070	=10000	=3500	150

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 receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)									
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	
Chronically food insecure households; Mafeteng; Cash	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Female	76.70	≥90	≥90			
			Male	90.70	≥90	≥90			
			Overall	85.60	≥90	≥90			
Chronically food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Female	100	≥90	≥90			
			Male	93	≥90	≥90			
			Overall	95.80	≥90	≥90			
Chronically food insecure; Quthing; Cash	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Female	93.20	≥90	≥90			
			Male	88.90	≥90	≥90			
			Overall	90.50	≥90	≥90			

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
Chronically food insecure households; Mafeteng; Cash	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	6.80	≤6.80	≤6.80		
			Decisions made by men	Overall	6.80	≤6.80	≤6.80		

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	86.40	≥90.20	≥86.40	
Chronically food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	19	≤19	≤19	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	75	=75	≥75	
Chronically food insecure households; Quthing; Cash, Commodity Voucher	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	23	≤23	≤23	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	12	≤12	≤12	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	

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
Chronically food insecure households; Mafeteng; Cash	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	83.70 88 86.40	≥90 ≥90 ≥90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90		

Chronically food insecure households; Mohale'S Hoek; Cash	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Female	83	≥90	≥90	
			Male	85	≥90	≥90	
			Overall	84.20	≥90	≥90	
Chronically food insecure households; Quthing; Cash	Act 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	Food assistance for asset	Female	83.30	≥90	≥90	
			Male	81	≥90	≥90	
			Overall	81.90	≥90	≥90	

World Food Programme

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Local men plough fields in a valley in Mafeteng.

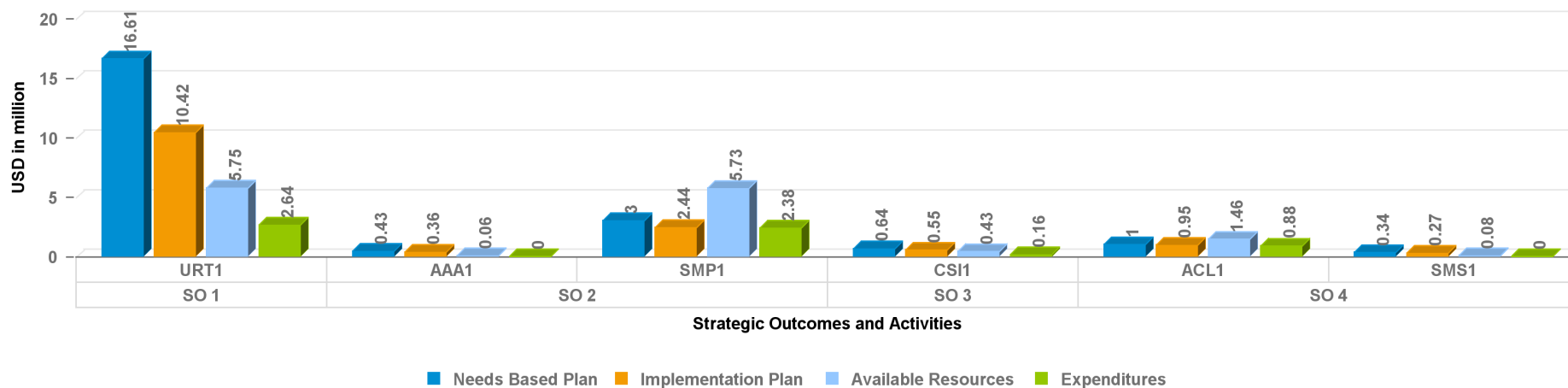
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/lesotho>

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast-based financing approaches
ACL1	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation
CS11	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes
SMP1	Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme
SMS1	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks

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Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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	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	16,614,610	10,415,525	5,751,103	2,640,035
	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast- based financing approaches	430,112	358,707	61,978	0
		Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	3,004,534	2,437,345	5,726,577	2,383,036
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,738,023	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			20,049,256	13,211,577	13,277,681	5,023,072

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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
2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	635,232	545,402	426,241	157,144
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			635,232	545,402	426,241	157,144
4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	996,819	949,713	1,458,151	882,721
		Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	338,671	272,463	78,593	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,335,491	1,222,176	1,536,744	882,721
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,290,713	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,290,713	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			22,019,978	14,979,155	16,531,380	6,062,937
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			537,341	430,141	286,886	79,630
Total Direct Costs			22,557,319	15,409,296	16,818,267	6,142,568

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Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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
			1,466,226	1,001,604	947,152	947,152
			24,023,545	16,410,900	17,765,418	7,089,719



Brian Ah Poe
Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

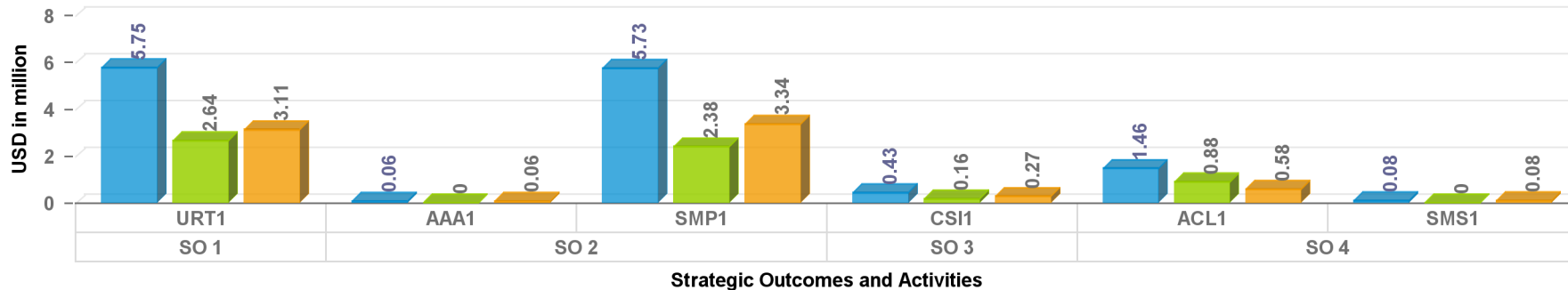
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast-based financing approaches
ACL1	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes
SMP1	Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme
SMS1	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks

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Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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	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	16,614,610	4,838,332	912,770	5,751,103	2,640,035	3,111,067
	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast- based financing approaches	430,112	61,978	0	61,978	0	61,978
		Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	3,004,534	5,726,577	0	5,726,577	2,383,036	3,343,541
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,738,023	0	1,738,023	0	1,738,023
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			20,049,256	12,364,911	912,770	13,277,681	5,023,072	8,254,609

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	635,232	426,241	0	426,241	157,144	269,097
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			635,232	426,241	0	426,241	157,144	269,097
4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	996,819	1,458,151	0	1,458,151	882,721	575,430
		Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	338,671	78,593	0	78,593	0	78,593
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			1,335,491	1,536,744	0	1,536,744	882,721	654,023

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Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2024)

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
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,290,713	0	1,290,713	0	1,290,713
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,290,713	0	1,290,713	0	1,290,713
Total Direct Operational Cost			22,019,978	15,618,610	912,770	16,531,380	6,062,937	10,468,443
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			537,341	260,690	26,197	286,886	79,630	207,256
Total Direct Costs			22,557,319	15,879,300	938,967	16,818,267	6,142,568	10,675,699
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,466,226	947,152		947,152	947,152	0
Grand Total			24,023,545	16,826,451	938,967	17,765,418	7,089,719	10,675,699

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

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