

## COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN REVISION

### Lesotho Country Strategic Plan, Budget Revision 02

Gender and age marker code: 3

<b>BUDGET OVERVIEW</b>			
	<b>Current</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Revised</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>1 July 2019 – 30 June 2024</b>	N/A	<b>1 July 2019 – 30 June 2024</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>632 500</b>	N/A	<b>632 500</b>
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>111 302 203</b>	<b>7 027 731</b>	<b>118 329 934</b>
Transfer	93 221 792	6 462 672	99 684 464
Implementation	5 189 522	193 326	5 382 848
Direct Support Costs	6 131 278	0	6 131 278
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>104 542 592</b>	<b>6 655 998</b>	<b>111 198 589</b>
Indirect Support Costs	6 759 611	371 733	7 131 345

### 1. RATIONALE

1. From October 2020 to March 2021, 40 percent of the Lesotho population (582,000 people) are in Crisis (Phase 3) or worse, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification report (IPC, August 2020). All 10 districts in Lesotho are likely experiencing high acute food insecurity with pockets of highly vulnerable populations in Emergency (Phase 4). Economic decline, drought, below-average cereal production, high food prices, and the impact of COVID-19 are the key drivers in the deterioration of food security among rural households.
2. The second revision of the Lesotho Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024) seeks to introduce the emergency response in 2021. As such, the emergency response will continue uninterrupted from 2020, providing support to vulnerable people affected by drought and impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.
3. The revision also seeks to rectify and align the value of cash-based transfers with the guidance set by the Government of Lesotho. The transfer value is adjusted downwards from USD0.52 per person per day to USD0.37 per person per day.
4. The revision further seeks to include an output on capacity strengthening under Activity 5 (Strategic Outcome 4) which was erroneously omitted from the original CSP. The technical assistance is provided to the Ministry of Forestry, Range, and Soil and Water Conservation to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and community-led public works programmes that are both gender and shock-responsive. In collaboration with the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the technical assistance is also extended to government ministries overseeing returnees from South Africa.
5. The revision is also aimed at increasing the budget ceiling for Activity 7 (Strategic Outcome 5) to accommodate a new service provision arrangement for the procurement of non-food items for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) under a UN-to-UN agreement.

### 2. CHANGES

#### Strategic orientation

6. The revision does not introduce any changes to the strategic orientation of the CSP.

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## Strategic outcomes

7. From January to April 2021, the emergency intervention under Strategic Outcome 1 will target 28,005 vulnerable households (52 percent are women headed) in the districts of Maseru, Mafeteng, Mophale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka districts. A total of 17,505 households are from the districts of Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka which face the highest severity of food and nutrition insecurity.
8. In support of the Government of Lesotho, WFP is partnering with the disaster management sector groups and the district disaster management teams. The Disaster Management Authority plays the main role of coordination while the social assistance programme registry of the Ministry of Social Development is leveraged for the identification of eligible households.
9. The targeted households are provided with either cash or commodity vouchers or a combination of both based on the results of a market functionality index conducted in August and October 2020. WFP has also conducted assessments related to security, protection, mobile network coverage and community preference.
10. The voucher programme is administered through WFP-contracted retailers that provide a prescribed basket inclusive of essential non-food items. The cash transfers are done through mobile money and households can access both food and non-food items. Monthly price monitoring allows WFP to adjust the food basket should there be a significant increase in food prices. WFP also regularly engages with local millers to ensure consistent supply of maize to the operational areas.
11. Stunting levels among children under five years of age in the two districts of Mokhotlong and Thaba-Tseka are above 40 percent exceeding the national average of 33 percent. According to the Fill the Nutrient Gap report (FNG, April 2020), the minimum dietary diversity (MDD) is the lowest while the cost of a nutritious diet in the two districts is among the highest in the country. In recognition of the nutritional needs of children between 6 and 59 months as well as pregnant and lactating women and girls, WFP provides specialized foods to these two at-risk populations. Nutrition social and behavior change communication will continue to be integrated into the intervention to promote adoption of good nutritional practices at household level.
12. Under Strategic Outcome 4, and in collaboration with the IOM, reintegration and livelihoods activities are implemented for returnees to the district of Quthing. The district is specifically targeted because it has a sizeable number of returnees from South Africa who have lost their livelihoods due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
13. Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP procures equipment on behalf of UNEP for the early warning systems project in support of the Government of Lesotho. WFP performs this role in line with the terms and conditions of the service level agreement signed between WFP and UNEP (2020 to 2023).
14. No additional monitoring and evaluations arrangement is required as the revision does not introduce new activities. WFP will continue with the monitoring and evaluation arrangements as per the CSP document with some amendments on the planned evaluations. The number of decentralised evaluations to be commissioned by the CO during the CSP period is increased from two to four, as follows:
  - Based on the 2019 internal audit recommendations, the CO commissioned an evaluation of the WFP and government asset creation activities in 2020 which is ongoing.
  - Evaluation of resilience (linked to the mid-term evaluation of the Adaptation Fund Programme) and country capacity strengthening work to be undertaken in 2022.

- Evaluation of the social and behaviour change communication to be commissioned in 2022.
- Final evaluation of the Adaptation Fund Programme in 2024.

15. The main risk is the frequent changes of government officials in strategic and operational positions. This has the potential to affect the operating environment for WFP and its staff. WFP will maintain a safe and secure operating environment for implementation of interventions also in coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).

### **Beneficiary analysis**

16. There are no changes to the beneficiary figures associated with this revision.

<b>TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY &amp; MODALITY</b>							
Strategic Outcome	Activity	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0-17 years)	Boys (0-17 years)	Total
1	1	Current	74 000	55 000	118 000	36 000	283,000
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised					
2	2	Current	-	-	120 600	119 400	240,000 <sup>1</sup>
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	-	-	-	-	-
	3	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	-	-	-	-	-
3	4	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	-	-	-	-	-
4	5	Current	85 500	57 000	-	-	142 500
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	-	-	-	-	-
	6	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	-	-	-	-	-
5	7	Current	-	-	-	-	-
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b> <i>(without overlap)</i>		Current	101 200	82 225	225 803	223 273	632 500
		Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
		Revised	101 200	82 225	225 803	223 273	632 500

<sup>1</sup> The highest to be reached is 240,000 consisting of 180,000 primary school children and 60,000 ECCD, and this figure will decline each year as per handover/transition plan.

## Transfers

	Strategic outcome 1			Strategic outcome 2		Strategic outcome 4
	Activity 1			Activity 2		Activity 5
Beneficiary type	Vulnerable population affected by crises	Children under 5 years	PLW/G	School Feeding: Pre-School (ECCD)	School Feeding: Primary School Children	Food Assistance for Asset Creation Participants
Modality	Food/cash	Food	Food	Food	Food	Cash
Cereals	200				150	
Pulses	60				30	
Oil	20				10	
Salt					3	
Sugar					10	
Super cereal			250			
Super cereal Plus		200		60		
Micronutrient powder						
total kcal/day	1113	787	939	893	778	
% kcal from protein	11	17	16	12	10	
cash (US\$/person/day)	0.37					0.52
Number of feeding days per year	270	270	270	180	180	360

Food type / cash-based transfer	Current Budget		Increase		Revised Budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	22 869	7 336 375	-	-	22 869	7 336 375
Pulses	5 654	2 605 674	-	-	5 654	2 605 674
Oil and Fats	1 885	1 969 407	-	-	1 885	1 969 407
Mixed and blended foods	6 208	6 537 235	39	41 089	6 247	6 578 323
Other	1 046	531 229	-	-	1 046	531 229
<b>TOTAL (food)</b>	<b>37 662</b>	<b>18 979 920</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>41 089</b>	<b>37 701</b>	<b>19 021 008</b>
Cash-Based Transfers (USD)		48 789 000		6 217 110		55 006 110
<b>TOTAL (food and CBT value – USD)</b>	<b>37 662</b>	<b>67 768 920</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6 258 199</b>	<b>37 701</b>	<b>74 027 118</b>

### 3. COST BREAKDOWN

17. The budget increase supports the extension of the crisis response activity (Strategic Outcome 1) into April 2021. This revision also includes the capacity strengthening budget under Activity 5 (Strategic Outcome 4) as well increasing the budgetary ceiling of Activity 7 (Strategic Outcome 5).

<b>TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)</b>						
	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	5 457 872	-	-	180 000	824 800	<b>6 462 672</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	132 776	-	-	18 000	42 550	<b>193 326</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>						-
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>6 655 998</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>						<b>371 733</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>7 027 731</b>

<b>TABLE 5: OVERALL CSP COST BREAKDOWN, FOLLOWING THE REVISION (USD)</b>						
	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 1 / SDG Target 2.1</b>	<b>Strategic Result 2 / SDG Target 2.2</b>	<b>Strategic Result 4 / SDG Target 2.4</b>	<b>Strategic Result 8 / SDG Target 17.16</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>	
<b>Focus Area</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Transfer</b>	64 869 900	19 790 204	3 148 400	10 571 160	1 304 800	<b>99 684 464</b>
<b>Implementation</b>	1 069 507	1 968 290	337 217	1 921 814	86 019	<b>5 382 848</b>
<b>Direct support costs</b>	3 295 587	1 381 809	317 473	1 041 635	94 774	<b>6 131 278</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	69 234 993	23 140 304	3 803 090	13 534 609	1 485 593	<b>111 198 589</b>
<b>Indirect support costs</b>	4 500 275	1 504 120	247 201	879 750	-	<b>7 131 345</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73 735 268</b>	<b>24 644 423</b>	<b>4 050 291</b>	<b>14 414 359</b>	<b>1 485 593</b>	<b>118 329 934</b>