

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
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Eswatini Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2024



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

In 2020, high food prices and poor crop production due to recurrent drought and dry spells exacerbated food insecurity in Eswatini. Achievements in 2020 were highly affected by the COVID 19 pandemic, which also had devastating effects on people's health and the local economy. Following declines in food production in 2019 and 2020 due to poor harvests, 366,000 people were projected to be food insecure during the October 2020–March 2021 lean season [1]. Eswatini ranked 74 out of 117 countries in the 2020 Global Hunger Index, its food insecurity classified as "serious" [2]. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) is a primary concern, afflicting 24.4 percent of children aged 0–59 months [3]. There is currently no comprehensive social protection policy to address the needs of the extremely poor and chronically vulnerable, potentially condemning future generations to vicious cycles of malnutrition.

The Kingdom of Eswatini Strategic Road Map: 2019 - 2022 outlines the mission of the Government of Eswatini as "To establish a policy framework that will ensure sustainable economic development, financial stability and growth". However, growth rates have slowed and were below the target of 5 percent a year required to eradicate poverty by 2030 [4]. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth for 2020 was estimated at 1.4 percent, down from 2.4 percent in 2018. The slow growth has impacted government revenue, impeding service delivery in all sectors. The fiscal deficit and public indebtedness grew in 2020, with the national debt equivalent to 41 percent of GDP at the end of the year, up from 35 percent in 2018. The continued deterioration poses a risk of macroeconomic instability and impedes the Government's ability to invest in development and social services, notably health and education.

The UN in Eswatini continued to implement the Development Assistance Framework 2016–2020 and initiated a Country Context Analysis to provide the basis for the next UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), in line with the 'Delivering as One' approach. The Government's Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth 2030 and the National Strategic Roadmap for 2019–2022 are to guide the economic recovery and development of Eswatini.

WFP concluded the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020–2024, which was endorsed by the Government of Eswatini. In-line with the SDGs and the Eswatini Zero Hunger Strategic Review which revealed that poverty is closely associated with hunger and gender inequality, WFP has identified gender equality as one of its key priorities. Central to the WFP Eswatini CSP 2020 -2024, is the shift to providing technical assistance and coordination support for national food and nutrition security policies and programmes through gender transformative approaches that enable progress towards gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

To achieve the CSP shift, WFP in 2020 continued to provide technical support and engage in capacity strengthening activities to manage food security and nutrition interventions through three strategic objectives and three activities in close partnership with Government, cooperating partners and Community-Based Organisations. Based on the three strategic outcomes the CSP facilitated WFP's shift from an emergency focus to strategic partnerships in facilitating functional food systems from production to consumption with emphasis on enhancing market support services to the most vulnerable through the provision of technical assistance, knowledge management and institutional strengthening.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided cash-based and food transfers to targeted food insecure households in seven constituencies to enable them to meet their basic food requirements. Technical assistance was provided to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) to calculate the cash transfer value and, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform (SCOPE) trainings were provided for cooperating partners on beneficiary data management.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP in partnership with the Government, UN sister agencies and other national partners engaged in capacity strengthening activities and support to smallholder farmers to enhance market access through linkages to Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF).

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supported national social protection systems in identifying and assisting the most food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. The support included nutritious meals for orphans and vulnerable children in pre-primary Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs), and school meals for children in primary and secondary schools. WFP provided technical assistance to state entities for the generation, management and use of food security monitoring and analysis.

In response to the impact of COVID-19 and erratic drought conditions, WFP implemented crisis response through unconditional resource transfers to affected populations through food and cash transfers reaching 125,375 people. WFP provided social safety nets for 55,000 orphans and vulnerable children under 5 years in 1,700 NCPs. WFP also worked with the Government in implementing a sustainable, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive HGSF programme, providing school meals to 24,392 pupils and supporting 663 smallholder farmers' production and market access.



202,917



51% female

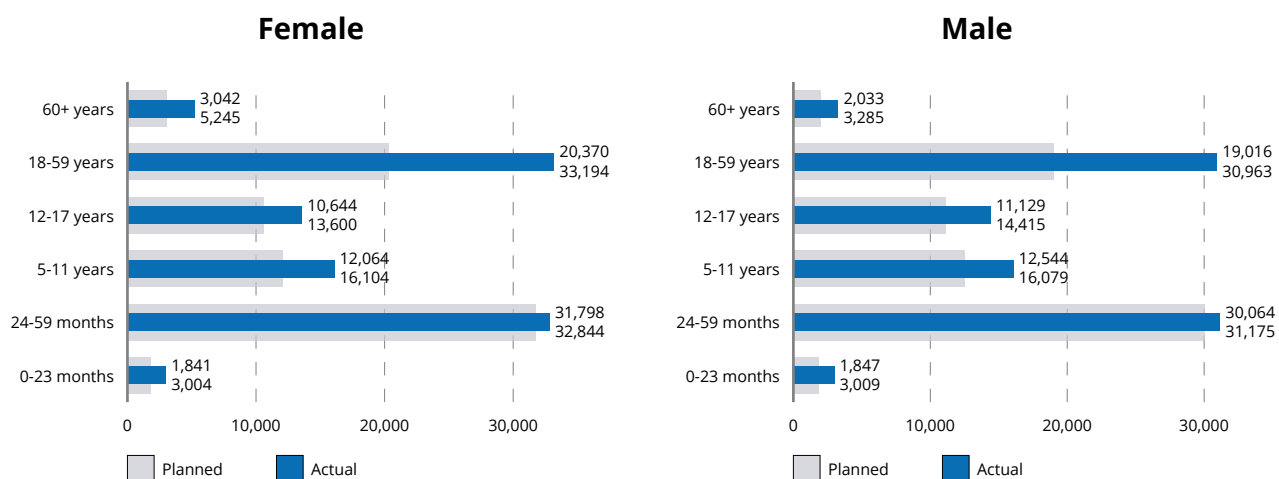


49% male

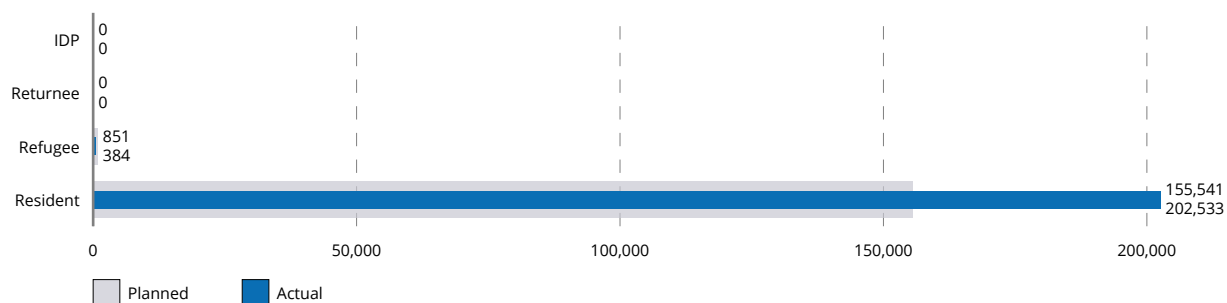
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 37,300 (51% Female, 49% Male)

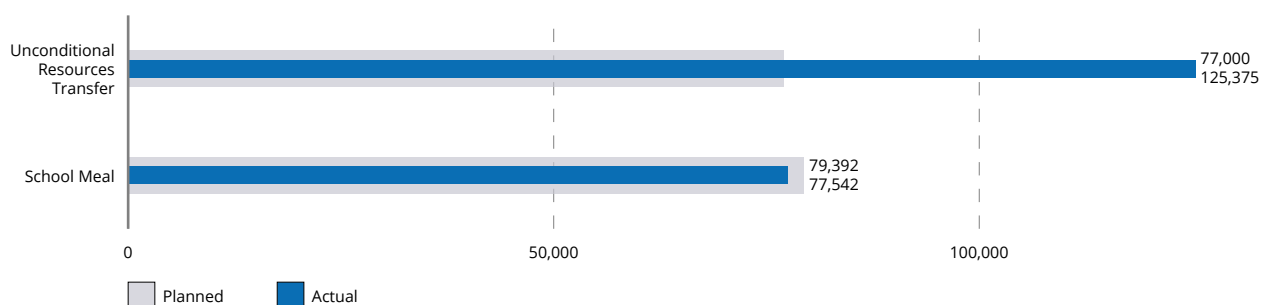
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area

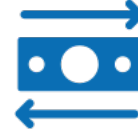


Total Food and CBT



3,230 mt

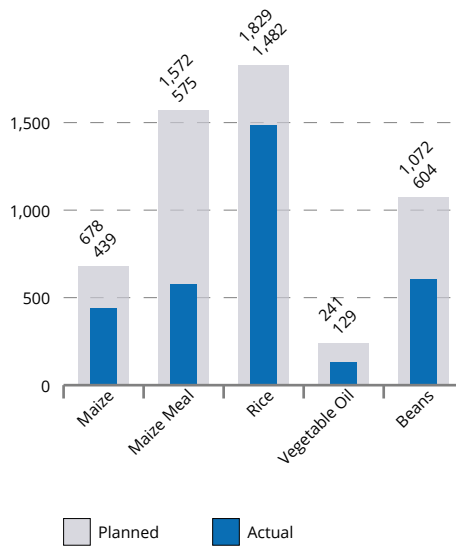
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 5,392 mt total planned



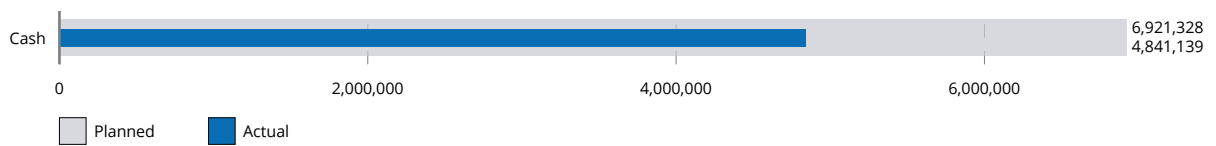
US\$ 4,841,139

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 6,921,328 total planned

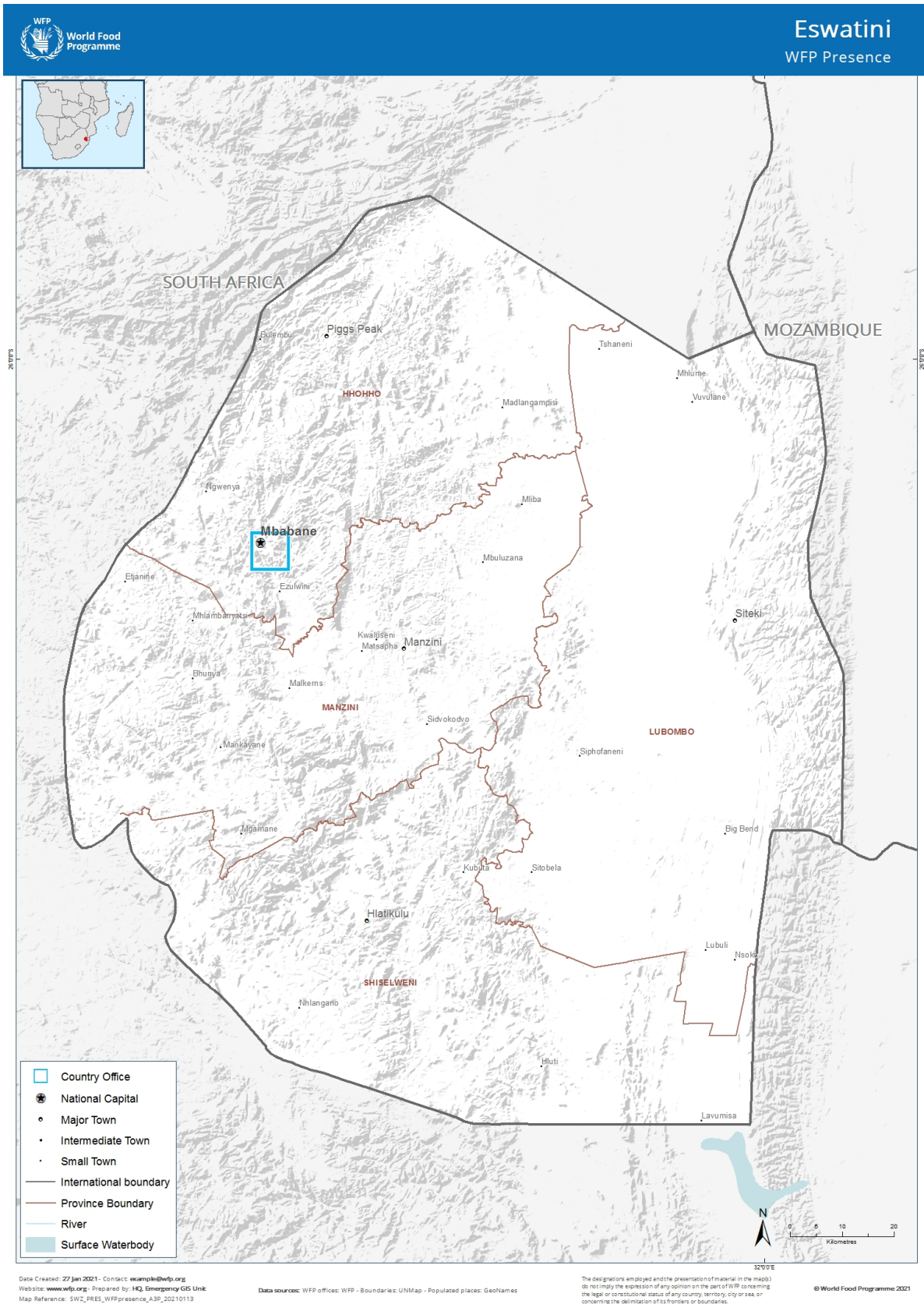
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Eswatini is a landlocked country in Southern Africa bordering South Africa and Mozambique, with a population of 1.2 million (World Bank, 2020). Despite its status as a lower middle-income country, 58 percent of the rural population in Eswatini live below the national poverty line and 25 percent are extremely poor. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Eswatini's economy faced severe economic and social challenges, and the Government had begun fiscal consolidation efforts. Due to years of declining revenues, the Southern African Customs Union had widened the fiscal deficit, resulting in rising public debt, and accumulation of domestic arrears [1]. The current account surplus has narrowed, and



international reserves declined. Weak governance, and a difficult business environment compound low growth with high inequality and unemployment.

The pandemic hit Eswatini hard, exacerbating its vulnerabilities and creating immediate financing needs. The first cases were detected in early March and rose quickly. Eswatini experienced increased vulnerability to the virus given the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS, the country's proximity to South Africa, the most COVID-19 impacted country in sub-Saharan Africa, which in turn added a burden on the already pressured health care system. The Government declared a national emergency and imposed a partial lockdown since mid-March, which included travel bans and closure of non-essential activities. These measures, combined with lower external demand, had a pronounced effect on the economy, declining real GDP by 3.4 percent (World Atlas 2020). Inflation rate fluctuated substantially but remained at 4 percent, lower-band threshold from April to December 2020 because of the monetary policy adopted by the Central Bank of Eswatini [1] The primary and cascading impacts of the pandemic were experienced in social and economic systems that include among others the healthcare, agriculture and food security, transport and logistics, social protection, education, and information communication and technology sectors.

Eswatini has a remarkably high HIV prevalence, affecting 26 percent of the population between the ages of 15 and 49 with women being disproportionately affected, as 35 percent of all women live with HIV compared to 19 percent of men [2]. Life expectancy is 49 years, and 45 percent of children are orphaned or vulnerable. Chronic malnutrition is a main concern in Eswatini; stunting affects 24.4 percent of children under the age of five [3]. Eswatini is vulnerable to drought in the south-east. Smallholder agriculture remains the backbone of rural livelihoods in the country, with over 70 percent of the country's total population (60 percent of whom are women) relying on subsistence farming. Poverty levels have stagnated at high levels in the last five years, with 39.7 percent of the population estimated to have been living under the international USD 1.90 poverty line in 2016 and 2017. According to the 2020 Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis, in the period October 2020 to March 2021, 32 percent of the rural population (292,794 people) and 17 percent of the urban population (37,424 people) are in Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or above), representing 89 percent and 11 percent of the total population in Crisis or worse nationwide, respectively [4]. Key drivers are the COVID-19 pandemic mitigation measures having negative impacts on households' livelihoods and the dry spells in November and December 2019 that led to a delayed start of the farming season, which negatively impacted food production. Further, unusually high commodity prices restricted food access and exacerbated the already compromised food availability for the poorest of households.

Eswatini Government launched a post-COVID-19 economic recovery plan that is expected to create about 40,000 jobs. The plan was an integrated and multisectoral approach to tackle the pandemic whose impacts have cascaded to multiple social and economic sectors. To enable the country to build back better from the impacts of COVID-19, the Government aimed to: i) Protect health services and systems during the Crisis; ii) Protect people, through social protection and the continuity of basic services; iii) Protect jobs for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, and Informal sector workers; iv) Mitigate macroeconomic impacts; v) Maintain social cohesion and improving community resilience. The plan provided a stimulus package that will push economy higher level of productivity investment in critical public service delivery through high-impact, private sector projects in tourism, agriculture, infrastructure, wholesale, manufacturing, energy as outlined in the National Development Plan.

UN Development System in Eswatini completed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) which articulates the collective country vision for 2021-2025. Prepared in the context of a system-wide response to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country, it shared intent between the United Nations, the Government of Eswatini, development partners, the academia, the private sector, civil society and other key stakeholders, as well as between UN agencies. The UNSDCF provides a platform for these partnerships and a framework through which recovery and development can be realized. Innovative responses and solutions to save lives and livelihoods, and the economic recovery due to negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic demanded this partnership approach. In response to COVID-19 effects, WFP Eswatini under activity 1 of the CSP 2020-2024, supported small business households affected by COVID-19, households of people living with HIV, refugee families and asset creation activities in two constituencies through cash transfers.

WFP in partnership with sister UN Agencies supported the Deputy Prime Minister's Office to review the Social Assistance Framework. The review mainly focuses on closing the gaps and overlaps of various fragmented social protection efforts in different government entities with a view to improve coverage, financing and avoid duplication efforts. WFP in 2020 continued to contribute towards Eswatini social protection efforts through the provision of meals for school children and other vulnerable groups.

Risk Management

During 2020, WFP faced several risks which affected the ability to fulfill its operational obligations. Diseases, weather-induced risks, prolonged dry-spells, and flooding formed part of the risks that were faced by Eswatini which resulted in the increase in numbers of vulnerable people and put a strain on the already limited resources available to



WFP in 2020. As part of the planning process the CO mapped all the key risks that were monitored over the year including : high staff turnover, especially Service Contract modality, which could impact activity implementation. The worsening food insecurity due to erratic weather patterns and the outbreak of diseases were foreseen as likely to increase the demand for humanitarian support above the capacity of the WFP Country Office. Fiscal challenges faced by the Government have resulted in delays to transitioning some WFP activities to national ownership and will likely impact further service delivery and strategic planning negatively. The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic is one major risk that impacted overall service delivery in 2020. As part of the risk management process the WFP developed mitigation strategies and ranked the various risks according to their likelihood and severity. WFP also put in place Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPAs) to help respond to potential risks. Guided by the Emergency Preparedness Response Plan, WFP is currently at 84% on its MPAs which together with the WFP Country Office risk register are updated on a quarterly basis.

Partnerships

WFP collaborated with multiple ministries, leveraging our technical expertise to help enable the fulfilment of Government policy aims. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health to support their COVID-19 response, people living with HIV (PLHIV) support, and supply chain capacity building to the National Emergency Response Council on HIV/AIDS. The Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) are the main drivers of school feeding in the HGSF project, and their leadership was a crucial factor in the successful implementation of the programme. The Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development (MTAD) were the lead ministry to support the Integrated Context Analysis, and through a series of stakeholder meetings, facilitated training and planning for community validation. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), with their mandate to support smallholder farmers, provided support to the HGSF pilot project offering technical assistance and oversight to farmer engagement. The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and other United Nations (UN) agencies— the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS and the United Nations Populations Fund to support COVID-19 affected smallholder businesses, farmers, develop and implement an integrated nutrition, sexual reproductive health (SRH), antiretroviral therapy (ART) and TB treatment food support programme.

WFP also partnered with national and international NGOs mainly to provide third party monitoring, community engagement and food distributions. World Vision Eswatini, African Cooperative Action Trust and Save the Children partnered to support crisis response activities which focused on unconditional cash-based and food assistance support. A partnership was also fostered with the Mobile Telecommunication Network (MTN) for the distribution of cash-based transfers, where households received their food assistance through mobile money and redeemed cash at mobile agents across Eswatini. This allowed supported households flexibility to buy food at preferred retailers and reduced the need for queueing for the support. This was especially important in 2020 given the COVID-19 pandemic which required social distancing and gave households a choice on when and how to redeem their cash transfers.

Save the Children and the Adventist Development Relief Agency partnered to support NCPs where orphaned and vulnerable children out of school are provided with on-site food assistance. NCP activity also received support from local community leadership structures, rural health motivators and volunteer community caregivers at the centres.

WFP partnered with networks of people living with HIV (PLHIV): Swaziland Network of Young Positives and Membatsise Home-Based Care providing livelihood activity support and integrated treatment literacy for PLHIV, and the Family Life Association of Eswatini (FLA) provided social media marketing on the integrated treatment literacy. Also, as part of the support to the Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis, WFP partnered with the University of Eswatini (ENSWA), Surveyor's General and the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in building capacity on the use of GIS for food security analysis in the country.

The achievements were made thanks to the contributions from European Union, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom as well as the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) [1], Global Fund and UN Pooled Funds. In 2020, WFP Eswatini used advanced financing to bridge timely support while awaiting the confirmation of contributions to implement the crisis response activities timely. Through SRAC funding, WFP Eswatini was able to meet the targeted number of beneficiaries under crisis response and through the Multi Partner Trust Fund WFP was able to support the COVID-19 crisis response activities and PLHIV/TB clients' household support.

CSP Financial Overview

















For the first implementation year of the Eswatini Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP's allocated resources totalled USD 15 million, exceeding the 2020 needs-based plan of USD 13.5 million. The high level of funding is due to a multi-year contribution under Strategic Outcome 3 towards the two-year Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot project. However, the activity supporting the Neighbourhood Care Points (NCP), also under Strategic Outcome 3, was underfunded in 2020. Of the 2020 available resources, 27 percent of the funding was multilateral and mainly allocated to crisis response activity (Strategic Outcome 1) and NCP feeding activity (Strategic Outcome 3). The other 61 percent was direct multilateral, while 12 percent was from other sources such as advance financing and locally generated funds. WFP received advance financing under Strategic Outcome 1, which had a positive impact in addressing pipeline breaks. Resourcing levels varied across individual strategic outcomes.

A budget revision to include the unanticipated Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis reported lean season response needs (January to March 2020) was concluded in January 2020. On 17 March 2020, the Government declared a National Emergency as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak. WFP had to prioritise Strategic Outcome 1 with multilateral funding received to address the emerging needs. A second budget revision was undertaken to cover the COVID-19 crisis needs which led to a significant increase in the Strategic Outcome 1 overall budget and a revision of the 2020 implementation plan.

In 2020 WFP with UNDP employed a joint financing mechanism to support a COVID-19 response in peri-urban areas covering livelihood businesses and PLHIV. As well, the Government of Eswatini contributed 400 mt of rice to WFP for the implementation of the crisis response activity. Alongside, WFP managed to secure funding for a complementary food basket and operational costs.

As activities were not fully funded for 2020 implementation plan, funding was prioritised. Due to the shortage of long-term contributions and carry over balances, the 2021 CSP funding forecast indicates that available funds cover the planned operations only until mid-2021.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	 8,609,168	 0	 9,683,054	 6,368,578
02: Smallholder farmers, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2024	 77,085	 77,085	 73,330	 55,905
03: Vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and PLHIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	 3,433,761	 2,740,656	 3,540,490	 2,436,938
Total:	 12,120,014	 2,817,741	 13,296,874	 8,861,421

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis



The pandemic and low household production due to drought, negatively impacted food security according to the 2020 Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC). These factors aggravated already underlying food insecurity challenges, sharply driving households to unprecedented food insecurity levels in rural and urban areas. An estimated population of 366,260 (32 percent of the population) were at risk of food insecurity and required immediate food assistance from October 2020 to March 2021 [1]. The severity of food insecurity situation deteriorated over the reporting period, with two regions (Hhohho and Manzini) shifting from Stressed (Phase 2) to Crisis (Phase 3) using the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) scales. Prevalence of food insecurity worsened in comparison to 2019. Food prices increased significantly while many households lost their purchasing power, which exacerbated the poor food security situation. Livelihoods were eroded due to sources of employment closing and economic activity drastically slowing down.

The Government having declared a state of emergency, the NDMA, UNDP and WFP led other developmental humanitarian partners to support the development of a COVID-19 Response Plan which guided coordinated response programmes. Under the direct coordination of NDMA, Government worked with UN Agencies and Civil society, to address the impact of COVID-19 and save lives through the provision of cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind food assistance support to vulnerable affected households. Furthermore, the Government secured 400 mt of rice to assist 10,000 beneficiaries with WFP providing complementary commodities (beans and cooking oil) as well as operational costs.

The 2020 crisis response activity was implemented in three phases: 2019/20 lean season response (January to March), 2020 COVID-19 response (June to September) and the 2020/21 lean season (October to December 2020). The activity was implemented in partnership with the following cooperating partners: African Cooperative Action Trust, Save the Children, World Vision Eswatini and Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society (BERCS). The much-needed support to beneficiary households was provided with funding support from various donors. WFP also partnered with BERCS, who were also providing cash transfers, and together collaborated to manage a joint accountability and feedback mechanism to ensure that beneficiaries were able to raise their concerns and receive feedback as appropriate.

WFP received USD 7 million to support beneficiaries in 18 constituencies reaching 140,807 beneficiaries using both CBT and in-kind food assistance (in-kind) modalities. A total of 75,593 beneficiaries received cash transfers determined by the household size at the transfer value of SZL 140 (USD 7.78) per person to cover 70 percent of their basic monthly food needs based on a basket of maize meal, beans and vegetable oil. The transfers were provided through mobile money transfers for 6 months from June to December 2020. A total of 65,214 beneficiaries were supported with in-kind assistance in the month of December in 9 constituencies. Beneficiaries received a ration size of 10 kg of rice/maize, 2 kg of beans and 0.5 kgs of oil per person in the household per month.

Under the crisis response activities, WFP also provided support through select interventions aimed at addressing social protection issues under the COVID-19 pandemic. These included small business households affected by COVID-19 who received SZL 3,000 (USD 167) per trader, households of PLHIV or TB who received SZL 1,044 (USD 58) per household, cash for assets beneficiary households in two constituencies receiving SZL 700 (USD 39) per household and refugee families at Malindza refugee camp. The cash transfers, inclusive of withdrawal costs, were provided through mobile money in partnership with MTN and the transfer costs were waived by the service provider (MTN), as part of their contribution for a humanitarian purpose. The disbursement of in-kind was done using WFP's beneficiary management system (SCOPE) allowing for bona-fide recipients to redeem their entitlements through use of SCOPE smart cards and biometrics. WFP and partners engaged in robust community awareness raising and information provision before and throughout SCOPE implementation. For complaints and feedback, a tollfree number was printed on the redemption cards.

The low coverage was due to funding constraints which enabled an achievement of 57 percent of priority 1 caseload but a mere 31 percent of the annual target. Resource mobilisation efforts were done to address the shortfalls with ECHO providing resources at the end of December which will allow the country to upscale during the peak of the lean season (January to March 2021).

Under this strategic outcome a total of 66 staff (31 men and 35 women) members from cooperating partners were trained on using the SCOPE mobile app for data collection and redeeming food for beneficiaries. Trainings were also conducted for partners engaged for third party monitoring for their M&E staff to ensure adequate understanding of core indicators and ensure adequate monitoring and reporting. This resulted in notable improvement of analysis and reporting by partners.

The evidence from monitoring indicates that household food security outcomes improved for supported households. This is confirmed by an increase in the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score and less use of negative coping strategies in supported households as indicated by the decline in consumption coping strategy index from baseline to the latest follow-up. Results indicated that a higher proportion of households headed by women had acceptable food consumption score compared to households headed by men.

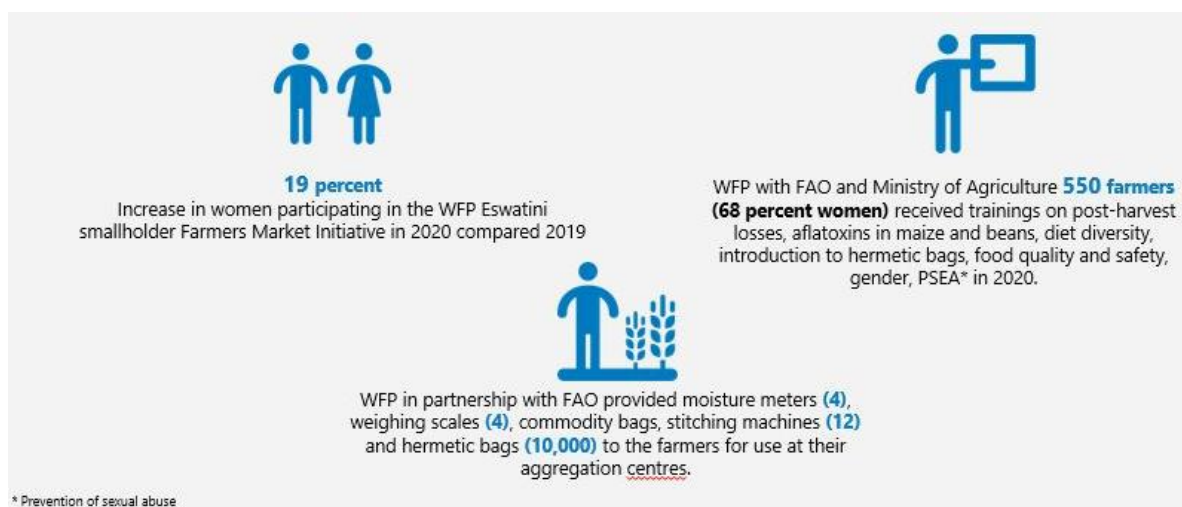
Compared to baseline, follow-up monitoring results indicated in improvement in gender equality as more households reported that decisions on the use of food assistance were reached jointly by men and women. Monitoring results further indicated that most supported households were treated with dignity and respect at project sites and by WFP and partners. Most supported households reported that they had unhindered access to WFP programmes, received assistance without safety challenges and the programmes were dignified. Similarly, most of the households reported that they were informed about the programme as they knew the targeting criteria, how much they were entitled to receive and knew when the support provided is expected to end.

To ensure that the needs of the vulnerable populations are met, WFP and its partners introduced a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) through a tollfree number which was shared widely to communities during sensitisations, targeting and community gatherings. The tollfree number was also shared through short message service (SMS) notifications and printed on beneficiary redemption cards to ensure wider coverage. Monitoring results indicated that at least 90 percent of supported households knew about the mechanisms and 88 percent of households that had used the tollfree number reported that they had received timely feedback.

The WFP Gender and Age Marker (GAM) is used to measure and reflect the extent to which gender is integrated into the design and monitoring of WFP programmes. This activity achieved a GAM code of 3 indicating that the activity fully integrated gender during implementation.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 1: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food-insecure populations affected by shocks, including children.	3

Strategic outcome 02: Smallholder farmers, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2024



Strategic Outcome 2 of the WFP Eswatini CSP seeks to contribute to the improvement of smallholder productivity and incomes through the support of Government capacity strengthening. WFP also seeks to promote smallholder farmer access to markets. The outcome is implemented through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) activity piloted with FAO and partly funded by Government for vegetables and eggs. Through the HGSF pilot, WFP ensured 663 smallholder farmers (410 women, 253 men) had access to markets through linking them to the school feeding programme where WFP purchased their products and distributed to the 50 pilot schools reaching 24,392 learners.

WFP facilitated the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee responsible for coordinating pilot activities. The Steering Committee met about 6 times during the first term of 2020 and stopped due to the lockdown and held one virtual update meeting in October 2020. With the enforcement of the lockdown stakeholder meetings were suspended, with some stakeholders focus shifted to the COVID-19 response which negatively affected the support to the development of tools, guidelines and policies planned for 2020 hence the target for this was not met. In 2020, more farmer groups were assessed and registered (from 6 groups in 2019 to 17 groups in 2020) and this has contributed to the increase in value and volumes of commodities bought from smallholder farmers as compared to when the project started. A total of 632.75 mt of maize and 2.24 mt of beans was procured in 2020's harvest season. However, it is worth noting due to erratic weather conditions (frost and too much rains towards the harvest season) the production of beans in the country was low in 2020 and WFP could not meet the target of value and volume of commodities purchased from farmers. The impact of weather conditions on the production of beans also led to non-achievement of the target for the percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops.

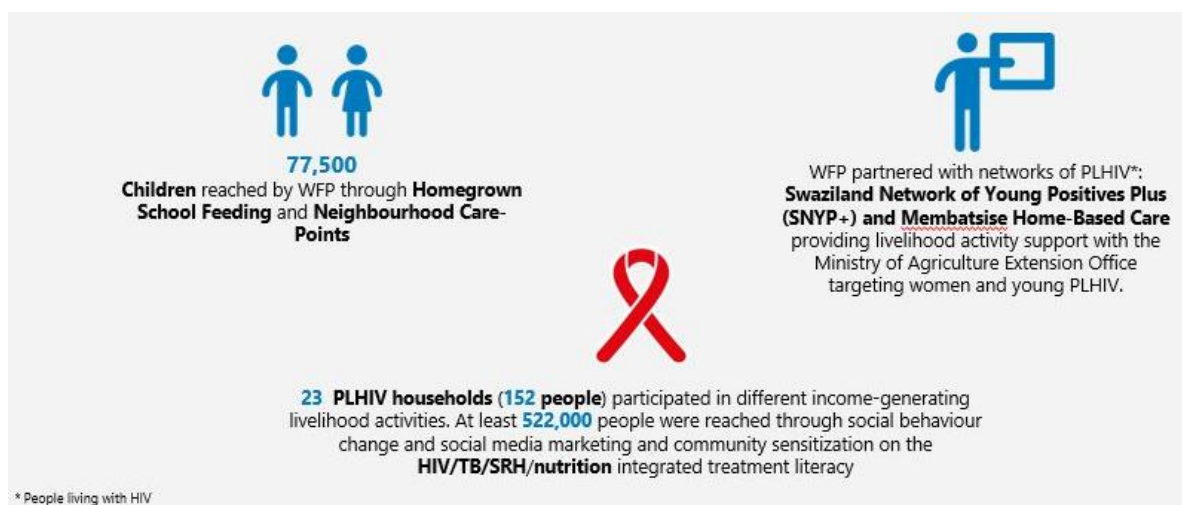
Women were encouraged to participate in the programme through pro-women sensitisations given to communities and community leaders. Notably, an improvement in the participation of women farmers was noted in their representation of other farmers through public speaking and operating tools such as the stitching machine and weighing scales during field missions and other key celebrations such as the World Food Day in the presence of Government dignitaries.

WFP in partnership with FAO and MoA conducted trainings for 550 farmers (372 women, 178 men) on post-harvest losses, aflatoxins in maize and beans, diet diversity, introduction to hermetic bags, food quality and safety, gender, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) in 2020. The trainings were conducted in response to gaps identified during stakeholder consultations in 2019 which highlighted that most of the farmers were subsistence farmers and needed to be capacitated to serve structured markets. As part of smallholder farmer capacity strengthening, WFP in partnership with FAO provided moisture meters (4), weighing scales (4), commodity bags, stitching machines (12) and hermetic bags (10,000) to the farmers for use at their aggregation centres. The equipment helped farmers to process the commodities into market acceptable standards. The smallholder farmer activity has been positively received by different Government ministries, NGOs, the UN and different media houses. WFP continued to support the mainstreaming of nutrition, gender and protection analysis into food security by training farmers on nutrition diversity, gender and PSEA. Training sessions were organised for 40 Government Extension Officers by Eswatini Public Procurement Regulatory Authority, WFP and FAO as a training of trainers to help the smallholder farmers when the project transitions to Government ownership, expected in 2022.

Despite strides that were made in the participation of women in the smallholder initiative, the activity achieved a GAM score of 1 which indicates that gender was partially integrated during the implementation. This was mainly due to a lack of control in the Smallholder Farmer Organisation membership as WFP registers existing and interested organisations regardless of their membership's gender participation. However, it should be noted that in 2020 substantial efforts were made to ensure women's participation in the activity which resulted in a 19 percent increase in the number of women participating compared to 2019 which in turn resulted in a higher proportion of women (62 percent) participating in the activity. WFP, therefore, plans to improve on monitoring systems to ensure that efforts on gender integration can be measured and clearly show-cased to improve on the GAM code.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 2: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	3

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and PLHIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030



The Eswatini social protection policy which is under review tries to accommodate vulnerable groups' needs and the commitments the Government is making to support. This focuses on issues of orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC), the elderly, people living with chronic diseases and shock-affected communities. WFP is implementing school feeding support, on-site meals to vulnerable pre-school children in NCPs, support to PLHIV and capacity strengthening to the Government on early warning systems.

In 2020, WFP continued to provide school meals to 24,392 children (12,032 boys and 12,827 girls) in 28 primary and 22 secondary schools where children were able to get at least one warm meal per day. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, food distributions stopped during the second term and resumed in July when schools re-opened only for external exams. This resulted in underachievement on the amount of food distributed in 2020. The MoET committed to procuring vegetables and eggs worth USD 200,000 and the distribution of vegetables was piloted in 10 schools during the first term. WFP in partnership with MoET engaged in capacity strengthening activities for Government personnel, cooks and teachers. A workshop for headteachers on food management and good storage practices in partnership with FAO was conducted. Cooking demonstrations were also held for cooks due to the introduction of rice, an in-kind contribution from Japan, to the menu.

An evaluation of the national school feeding programme was jointly commissioned by WFP and MoET in 2019 resulting in the development of a joint management response to track progress on the implementation of the evaluation recommendations. One of the key actions identified was to develop a digital data collection tool which will be used by the Inspectorate Department to collect data that would feed into a central database to enable timely and efficient reporting. This activity formed part of WFP's engagement with MoET in late 2020 and the engagement resulted in an agreement on school feeding indicators and tools to be incorporated in the new EMIS [1] system which will be piloted in 2021.

Through pre-primary on-site feeding activity, WFP provided food assistance to 52,683 OVC (27,143 boys and 25,540 girls) under the age of 8 enrolled in 1,661 community-led NCPs managed by local volunteers. The NDMA supplemented WFP's efforts in NCP through the provision of fortified ready to eat cereal and Young Heroes (local NGO) in the Shiselweni region provided food to some NCPs. WFP initiated agricultural production pilot in 80 NCPs as a strategy towards self-sustainability at community level. This initiative links farmers and caregivers to improve skills and livelihoods.

In response to the pandemic, WFP and partners provided PPE materials to NCPs and schools to encourage hand washing. The Government through the NDMA Social Protection Cluster also provided water tanks and water to NCPs to encourage hand washing as a compliance measure. WFP provided trainings and demonstrations for partners, NCP caregivers and farmers mainly focusing on NCP activity management, food management, effective activity monitoring, gender equality, PSEA and food security. Farmers and caregivers were also trained on and supported to adopt the Pfumvudza Concept to produce maize and traditional grains. WFP further engaged with the Government on the selection of a key Government counterpart for the NCP activity. These engagements resulted in the identification of the Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO) as a lead Government agency for the NCP activity given its role in the National

Children Services. Plans are in place for DPMO to coordinate integration of NCPs in Government departments' and civil society organisations' plans, which in turn will ensure Government ownership and ease the handover process.

WFP partnered with networks of PLHIV: Swaziland Network of Young Positives Plus (SNYP+) and Membatsise Home-Based Care providing livelihood activity support for PLHIV in collaboration with the MoA Extension Office targeting women and young people living with HIV. The FLA and SNYP+ provided social media marketing and community sensitisation on the HIV/TB/SRH/nutrition integrated treatment literacy (SRH - Sexual Reproductive Health). Through this partnership, livelihood support activities and dissemination of HIV and health-related information was conducted. This resulted in at least 23 PLHIV households (152 people) participating in different income-generating livelihood activities including small animal production and vegetable gardens. WFP provided inputs and non-food items required for the activities. At least 522,000 people were reached through social behaviour change and communication messaging. Partners engaged people through different media including national radio, TV and social media platforms. Messaging mainly focused on community sensitization on integrated ART/TB/ SRH/nutrition integrated treatment literacy targeting the general population. More people were reached than targeted due to increased use of technology as result of COVID-19 regulations which restricted movements and in turn channelled people to make more use of social media and other media platforms for knowledge sharing.

Trainings were conducted for supported households to capacitate them on poultry production, business management and vegetable gardens. Households targeted for livelihood activities showed commitment throughout the year with only 2 defaulting. Supported PLHIV households managed to generate income from their vegetable and chicken production, which was used to meet households needs and re-stock to continue with the livelihood activities. At least 61 percent of the households restocked supplies, 22 percent bought food and 17 percent saved their income.

WFP also continued to provide support to national efforts seeking to strengthen data generation, analysis and use with more focus on understanding the local context, needs and risk. All of which are aimed at enhancing programming and design of social protection programmes. Through its work in the Eswatini VAC, a multisectoral technical working group, WFP supported efforts to improve the work done by the VAC in generating key evidence for food insecurity. Capacity strengthening activities were provided in partnership with FAO on food security analysis tools such as the Household Economy Approach and IPC. Following poor seasonal performance, poor harvest, increased food prices, limited income opportunities, and endemic poverty, a deterioration in the food security situation was reported for an estimated 366,260 people (32 percent of the population) and projected to continue until March 2021 with a worsening situation in food security where the number of people in Phase 3 and 4 (Crisis and Emergency) are expected to increase[2]. Also, as part of the support to the VAC, WFP partnered with ENSWA, CSO and Surveyor's General in building capacity on the use of GIS for food security analysis in the country.

Partnering with MoA, CSO, and NDMA, WFP supported the undertaking of a Market Assessment which aimed at generating more evidence for response planning and selection of transfer modalities. WFP has also continued to provide technical support to the Government's disaster risk preparedness response and resilience-building activities. The rollout of the 3-pronged approach is viewed as a foundation for the Government's approach in developing resilience programmes contributing to SDG 7 (Environmental Protection). Through this process, WFP working with DPMO and partners, undertook a GIS analysis, providing the linkages for environmental degradation and food insecurity in the country. Working with the DMPO and MTAD, WFP is providing technical support on undertaking seasonal livelihood programming which will focus on seasonal activities key for resilience programming. This will be followed by the community based participatory planning process providing development activities identified by communities.

WFP provided technical support to NDMA on the development of the National Disaster Management Operational Framework which outlines a mechanism for effective coordination, accountability and organisational arrangements for disaster management and disaster risk reduction in Eswatini, and the National Operational Guideline for Emergency Management which outlines the multi-agency framework for emergency, disaster response and recovery at national and local levels.

Whilst COVID-19 disrupted planned technical assistance and training workshops, it did result in an increase in the number of stakeholders benefiting from WFP capacity strengthening on early warning associated with increased humanitarian needs. The activity fully integrated gender during implementation, achieving a GAM code of 3.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Activity 3: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities for designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding.	3

Cross-cutting Results

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

WFP within its CSP 2020 – 2024 seeks to use the 2030 fund to pursue activities that will address capacity gaps and evidence generation for the effective, sustainable provision of technical assistance and coordination support of national food and nutrition security policies and programs utilising gender-transformative approaches. In 2020, the Gender Transformation Programme (GTP) and Gender Age Marker (GAM) processes were initiated for the CSP to ensure that food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls, and boys are addressed. The GTP outlines WFP's global commitment to integrating "gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its work and activities, to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed". WFP completed the baseline self-assessment exercise to establish its position against set GTP benchmarks and started work on the improvement plan.

WFP continued to participate at different gender fora such as UN Gender Theme Group (UNGTG) and other national initiatives. In 2020, the UNGTG facilitated several advocacy and sensitisation sessions including a virtual dialogue session commemorating the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence (GBV) facilitated in partnership with government stakeholders. The session was mainly to raise awareness on GBV and engage stakeholders to get their voices on their role in ending GBV.

By systematically integrating gender into design and implementation, food assistance activities were adapted to specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, women and men alike were engaged at community levels in finding protective food security solutions. Gender analyses enabled WFP to understand how structural inequalities were compounded by recurring risks that result in welfare declines and well-being among women. At the same time, such analyses were instrumental in identifying critical gaps that required to be addressed through nuanced and tailored programming to strengthen food security, gender, and protection outcomes.

The prevention of GBV through identifying and addressing its drivers was included across all areas of WFP interventions. Gender trainings were conducted for partners, smallholder farmers, and WFP staff on gender equality and women's empowerment in food and nutrition security and COVID-19. Increased efforts were also undertaken to encourage participation of women in smallholder farming activities with strides made through the increased participation of women farmers in 2020 compared to 2019. More women farmers were registered as WFP vendors which resulted in a higher proportion of registered women farmers in 2020 (62 percent) compared to 2019 (43 percent). Further to this, more women farmers participated in farmer trainings than men with 67 percent of the participants being women. This resulted in women farmers participating in roles that would typically be considered male dominated, such as operating stitching machines and weighing scales, during the 2020 aggregation as opposed to none in 2019. Women farmers also took opportunity to represent farmer organisations during the National World Food Day celebrations and other gatherings involving Government dignitaries to present their achievements in 2020, which was a new development observed in 2020 signifying their empowerment in taking initiative and leadership.

Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In 2020, WFP continued to implement all its activities with a view to ensure that accountability and protection of supported individuals is central to the support. Activities were implemented with an aim to prevent, reduce, mitigate, and respond to the risks and consequences of violence, coercion, deprivation and abuse of people, groups, and communities. WFP partnered with Government counterparts, UN agencies, NGOs, Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and the private sector to deliver its mandate in 2020. Central to these partnerships, WFP ensured considerations are made on ensuring unhindered access to support by ensuring inclusion of people with disabilities, respecting diversity, and considering data protection and social protection issues of all supported individuals.

All operational modalities were designed to facilitate access, the do-no-harm principle and conflict sensitivity. Examples of these included community vetted registration verifications to avoid inclusion and exclusion errors and to target the most vulnerable in the eyes of the communities in case of limited resources. With these considerations in mind, engagement with local authorities, community leaders and community relief committees in supported communities paid special attention to meaningful inclusion of vulnerable and at-risk groups suffering from exclusionary practices. These groups include the disabled, elderly and foreign nationals.

In carrying out its mandate, WFP processes a large quantity of data, including personal data of its beneficiaries and prospective beneficiaries therefore data protection was a fundamental duty of care to beneficiaries. This was based on the understanding that breaches in confidentiality could have dire consequences for individual beneficiaries or beneficiary communities ranging from stigma to abuse. A Privacy Impact Assessments (PIA) is planned to be carried out before sharing data between partners and Government and for large scale processing of personal data. The purpose of a PIA is to identify, evaluate and address the risks arising from the processing of personal data within an activity, project, program, or other initiative. This was particularly important given the introduction of WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform for management of beneficiaries on food assistance in 2020 which required issuing of IDs, use of biometrics and use of beneficiary national identification for verification purposes. To mitigate risks only cooperating partners were provided limited access with data protection clauses included in Field Level Agreements between WFP and partners.

WFP in partnership with cooperating partners, engaged in regular site visits to monitor the provision of cash-based assistance, food distributions, support to NCPs and school meals support at all locations every month over the course of the assistance. During site visits, monitors collected information on distribution processes, distribution management, liquidity of money agents, food market prices, availability of food in shops, protection and safety of beneficiaries. Monthly post distribution monitoring covered process, output, and outcome indicators to help improve WFP's ability to track its food assistance programmes, enhance learning, and inform management on decisions, and to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the programmes especially towards protecting beneficiaries.

Results on process monitoring were instrumental in ensuring that accountability and protection of beneficiaries is in place and that any challenges are addressed timely. Process monitoring focused on finding out whether beneficiaries were involved during programme design, their knowledge on support provided and selection criterion, knowledge and use of feedback mechanisms, and whether they felt safe at programme sites, and treated with dignity. Most unconditional support beneficiaries reported to have felt safe (96 percent) and that they were treated with dignity (95 percent) during the support provided. At least 95 percent of the households also reported that they were informed about the support provided and who was targeted.

Complaints and feedback mechanisms were set-up and maintained to ensure that affected populations were engaged in the processes and decisions that affect their lives. WFP together with Eswatini and Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society contracted Ngwane teacher Training college, Christian University to manage the established a toll-free call centre CFM to improve accountability and transparency towards its beneficiaries and serve them more effectively. Monthly analysis of the feedback received and rate of response to affected people was conducted. This proved to be effective in ensuring that people received a response to their questions and feedback as monitoring reports revealed that at least 90 percent of beneficiaries knew about the mechanism and of those that used the CFM, 88 percent reported that they received timely responses.

Under the NCP activity, protection of children is considered key given that this activity supports vulnerable children. WFP with the help of caregivers ensured that issues of GBV identified at NCPs get reported to community Police and escalated to national Police where required. Further to this, the NCP activity engaged with community counsellors who periodically attended NCPs to identify children potentially affected by GBV and ensured that there are referred to appropriate entities for support.

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

The impact of climate change, mostly erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells has intertwined with food security and environmental protection in the country. Results from the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) highlighted that existing levels of chronic food insecurity were linked to exposure to climatic shocks and environmental degradation. Food insecurity is highest in lowland areas particularly in Lubombo and Shiselweni regions where chronic drought and land degradation is highest. The regions are highly sensitive to climate shocks with even minor shocks resulting in households becoming food insecure often adopting high-cost coping strategies as confirmed by high coping strategy indices reported by the 2020 Vulnerability Assessment Report. The programming recommendations from the 3-pronged approach highlighted that as part of conditional food support building resilience productive asset creation should be prioritised. It also recommended focus on infrastructure development, climate resilient structures and land use planning policy to guide land use activities at community level.

As part of the response activities under the COVID-19 response programmes, WFP Eswatini implemented assets creation activities in Kwaluseni and Lobamba. WFP in 2020 provided support through conditional CBT where communities engaged in activities that promoted environment protection including collection of rubbish along water ways and roads. WFP also provided technical support to the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs in the development of the country's National Adaptation Strategy and in the development of a funding framework for the country's proposal to the Global Environmental Fund.

WFP will continue to rollout the 3-pronged approach for the development of long-term resilience programmes to address environmental and food security challenges. The seasonal livelihood programming and the community based participatory planning process will form the core activities for 2021.

WFP has incorporated climate smart techniques into the NCPs and surrounding farmer production strategies to enhance sustainability and improved resilience to climate change. To reduce the carbon footprint, WFP offices are in UN common premises and vehicle pooling during field visits is utilized.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

[1] Kingdom of Eswatini Annual Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report 2020, July 2020

[2] The Global Hunger Index: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/eswatini.html>

[3] Kingdom of Eswatini Annual Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report 2020 Update, December 2020

[4] Eswatini Economic Performance and Development Planning Framework, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, December 2020

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] Eswatini Economic Performance and Development Planning Framework, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, December 2020

[2] Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, Eswatini HIV Estimates and Projections Report, 2018.

[3] Kingdom of Eswatini Annual Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report 2020 Update, December 2020

[4] Kingdom of Eswatini Annual Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report 2020, July 2020

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Kingdom of Eswatini Annual Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report 2020, July 2020

Strategic outcome 03


[1] EMIS: Education Management Information Systems

[2] Kingdom of Eswatini Annual Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report 2020, July 2020

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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	64,816	60,559	125,375	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	103,991	98,926	202,917	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	410	253	663	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	29			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned	
Total Beneficiaries	male		76,633	98,926	129%
	female		79,759	103,991	130%
	total		156,392	202,917	130%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,847	3,009	163%
	female	1,841	3,004	163%
	total	3,688	6,013	163%
24-59 months	male	30,064	31,175	104%
	female	31,798	32,844	103%
	total	61,862	64,019	103%
5-11 years	male	12,544	16,079	128%
	female	12,064	16,104	133%
	total	24,608	32,183	131%
12-17 years	male	11,129	14,415	130%
	female	10,644	13,600	128%
	total	21,773	28,015	129%
18-59 years	male	19,016	30,963	163%
	female	20,370	33,194	163%
	total	39,386	64,157	163%
60+ years	male	2,033	3,285	162%
	female	3,042	5,245	172%
	total	5,075	8,530	168%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	155,541	202,533	130%
Refugee	851	384	45%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School Meal	79,392	77,542	97%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	77,000	125,375	162%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	678	395	58%
Rice	257	254	99%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	84	30	36%
Beans	234	128	55%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	0	44	-
Maize Meal	1,572	575	37%
Rice	1,572	1,229	78%
Vegetable Oil	157	99	63%
Beans	838	476	57%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	6,921,328	4,841,139	70%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis

Output Results

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	39,618 37,382 77,000	39,079 36,514 75,593
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	15,434 14,566 30,000	33,714 31,500 65,214
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,253	808
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,921,328	4,841,139

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho); Eswatini; Cash									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	17.82	≤10	≤14	7.09			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	16.26	≤10	≤12	6.17			
		Overall	17.08	≤10	≤13	6.63			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	63	≥77	≥75	87			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	67.6	≥77	≥79	85			
		Overall	65.2	≥77	≥77	86			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	24	≤20	≤16	13			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	20.7	≤20	≤14	15			
		Overall	22.4	≤20	≤15	14			
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	13	≤3	≤9	0			WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.7	≤3	≤7	0			
		Overall	12.4	≤3	≤8	0			

Strategic Outcome 02 : Smallholder farmers, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2024 - Resilience Building

Output Results

Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from evidence-based and well coordinated policies and programmes to improve productivity and incomes	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	training session	4	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)					
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from evidence-based and well coordinated policies and programmes to improve productivity and incomes	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	unit	3	0
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from evidence-based and well coordinated policies and programmes to improve productivity and incomes	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	25	17
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Local populations benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and agricultural practices to enhance production and consumption of diversified, nutritious foods	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	700	1,235

E*: Local populations benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and agricultural practices to enhance production and consumption of diversified, nutritious foods	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Number	1,750	1,515
	F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained					
F: Smallholder farmers, particularly women, benefit from improved knowledge and strengthened capacities in climate-smart agriculture practices, marketing and post-harvest management to improve productivity, livelihoods and food and nutrition security	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Smallholder agricultural market support activities	individual	800	663

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Smallholder Farmers; Eswatini;									
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	35.4	=80	=50	65			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	17.6			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	0	≥100	≥50	30			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Value (USD)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	105,489	≥435,768	≥435,768	163,366.06			Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: <i>Volume (MT)</i>	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Overall	181.95	≥1,112.3	≥1,112.3	640.92			Secondary data

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered

Output Category N*: School feeding provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	11,805 12,587 24,392	12,032 12,827 24,859
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	28,335 26,665 55,000	27,143 25,540 52,683
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,139	2,422
	C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: School children benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement a nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive national school feeding programme that increases dietary diversity and contributes to improved education outcomes	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		School feeding (on-site)	individual	150	50
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: School children benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement a nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive national school feeding programme that increases dietary diversity and contributes to improved education outcomes	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		School feeding (on-site)	training session	3	1
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Shock-affected populations benefit from improved government capacity in vulnerability analysis and mapping, early warning and disaster preparedness to scale-up existing social protection programmes in times of crisis	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Emergency preparedness activities	unit	5	4

	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Shock-affected populations benefit from improved government capacity in vulnerability analysis and mapping, early warning and disaster preparedness to scale-up existing social protection programmes in times of crisis	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Emergency preparedness activities	Number	10	12
	C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations, particularly children, women, PLHIV and TB clients, benefit from improved government capacity to design and implement evidence based social protection policies, strategies and programmes.	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	training session	3	3
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Vulnerable populations, particularly children, women, PLHIV and TB clients, benefit from improved government capacity to design and implement evidence based social protection policies, strategies and programmes.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Number	2	2
	E*.4*: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches					
E*: Targeted communities, including PLHIV, caregivers of children and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve their nutritional status and contribute to enhanced nutrition outcomes	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Number	232,884	466,083
E*: Targeted communities, including PLHIV, caregivers of children and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve their nutritional status and contribute to enhanced nutrition outcomes	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Number	289,299	578,879
	N*.1*: Feeding days as percentage of total school days					

N*: Targeted school children, including out of school orphans and vulnerable children receive nutritious school meals throughout the year linked to local sources to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support access to education	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days		School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100
	N*.6*: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)					
N*: Targeted school children, including out of school orphans and vulnerable children receive nutritious school meals throughout the year linked to local sources to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support access to education	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)		School feeding (on-site)	Number	24,392	24,392

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
school children; Eswatini;									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	98.5	=100	≥99				WFP programme monitoring
		Male	99.4	=100	≥99				
		Overall	99	=100	≥99				

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho); Eswatini; Cash	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	12	=5	=5	3	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	9	=5	=5	4	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	79	=90	=90	93	

Protection 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 having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	
Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho); Eswatini; Cash	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	General Distribution	Overall	0	=100	=100	94		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	
Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho); Eswatini; Cash	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	General Distribution	Overall	0	=90	=90	96		
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	
Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho); Eswatini; Cash	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥90	=90	95		

Accountability to affected population indicators

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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho); Eswatini; Cash	Act 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	General Distribution	Female	90	=100	=90		
			Male	87.70	=100	=90		
			Overall	88.90	=100	=90	95	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho); Eswatini; Cash			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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WFP Eswatini Livelihoods Support: A woman with lettuce harvested from her vegetable garden

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

Financial Section

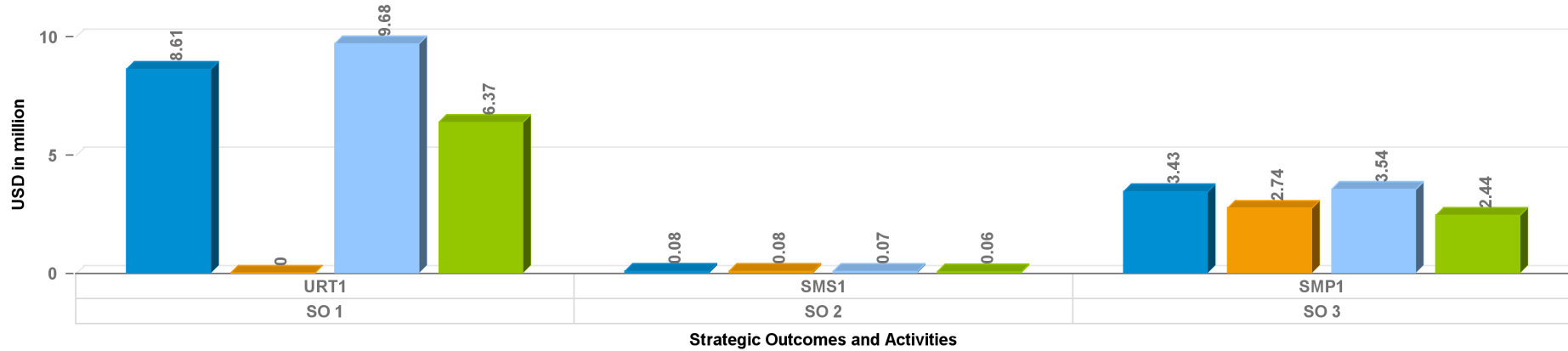
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Smallholder farmers, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2024
SO 3	Vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and PLHIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030
Code	Country Activity Long Description
SMP1	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding
SMS1	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools
URT1	Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	8,609,168	0	9,683,055	6,368,579
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	44,464	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,609,168	0	9,727,519	6,368,579
3	Smallholder farmers, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2024	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	77,086	77,086	73,330	55,906
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			77,086	77,086	73,330	55,906
5	Vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and PLHIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	3,433,761	2,740,656	3,540,491	2,436,938
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,433,761	2,740,656	3,540,491	2,436,938
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	193,468	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	193,468	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,120,015	2,817,742	13,534,808	8,861,423
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			583,487	466,174	718,730	318,885
Total Direct Costs			12,703,503	3,283,916	14,253,538	9,180,307
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			825,728	213,455	771,602	771,602

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Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Grand Total			13,529,230	3,497,370	15,025,140	9,951,909



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

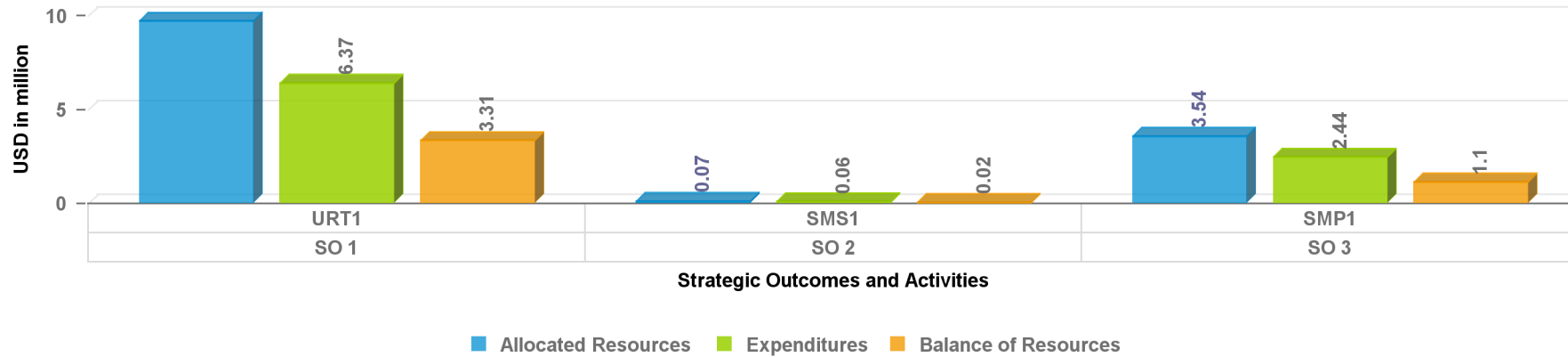
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Smallholder farmers, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2024
SO 3	Vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and PLHIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMP1	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding
SMS1	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools
URT1	Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	8,609,168	9,036,311	646,743	9,683,055	6,368,579	3,314,476
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	44,464	0	44,464	0	44,464
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,609,168	9,080,776	646,743	9,727,519	6,368,579	3,358,940
3	Smallholder farmers, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2024	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	77,086	73,330	0	73,330	55,906	17,424
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			77,086	73,330	0	73,330	55,906	17,424
5	Vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and PLHIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	3,433,761	3,540,491	0	3,540,491	2,436,938	1,103,552
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,433,761	3,540,491	0	3,540,491	2,436,938	1,103,552

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	193,468	0	193,468	0	193,468
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	193,468	0	193,468	0	193,468
Total Direct Operational Cost			12,120,015	12,888,064	646,743	13,534,808	8,861,423	4,673,385
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			583,487	627,115	91,615	718,730	318,885	399,845
Total Direct Costs			12,703,503	13,515,179	738,359	14,253,538	9,180,307	5,073,231
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			825,728	797,602		797,602	797,602	0
Grand Total			13,529,230	14,312,781	738,359	15,051,140	9,977,909	5,073,231



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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