



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Eswatini

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme performance	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	17
Cross-cutting results	19
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	19
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	20
ENVIRONMENT	21
Bonsile's story	22
Data Notes	23
Annex	24
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	24
Figures and Indicators	25
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	25
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	25
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	26
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	26
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	26
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	27
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	28
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	34

Overview

Food insecurity in Eswatini was aggravated in 2021 by the COVID-19 pandemic, a poor harvest, escalating food prices, limited income-earning opportunities, deepening poverty and civil unrest - all contributing to a tougher operating environment for WFP.

WFP continued to contribute to the 2021-25 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Eswatini Zero Hunger Strategic Review, it identified gender equality as a key priority, enhancing its staffing capacity to improve gender mainstreaming across all activities. Central to WFP's strategic plan for the country is a shift to providing technical assistance and coordination support for national food and nutrition security policies and programmes through gender-transformative approaches that empower women and girls.

With the Government, cooperating partners and community-based organisations, WFP continued to provide technical support and engage in capacity strengthening on the basis of three strategic objectives.

Under strategic outcome 1, it provided cash and food transfers to targeted food insecure households in 20 constituencies to enable them to meet their basic food needs. WFP continued to utilise the SCOPE beneficiary and transfer management platform, and, with cooperating partners, implemented crisis response activities with unconditional resource transfers, reaching 157,000 people. Monitoring indicated improved household food security among recipients, as evidenced by better acceptable food consumption scores compared to the baseline.

Under strategic outcome 2, in partnership with the Government, other national actors and UN agencies, WFP engaged in capacity strengthening activities and support to smallholder farmers to improve their access to markets, not least by linking them to the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) project. A total of 672 smallholder farmers - 61 percent of them women - sold produce to WFP. It also introduced smallholders to conservation agriculture with a view to achieving a more diversified diet at Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs). More than 500 NCPs benefitted directly from that initiative.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported national social protection system actors in identifying and assisting the most food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. The support included nutritious meals for 55,000 orphans and vulnerable children in pre-primary NCPs and meals for 24,392 children in primary and secondary school. A total of 232 households with people living with HIV participated in livelihood activities. Capacity strengthening support was also provided to the Government and NGOs for the generation, management and use of food security monitoring and analysis. That included support to the Deputy Prime Minister's office by reviewing an NCP strategy to be finalised in 2022.

WFP continued providing capacity strengthening and technical assistance to the Government in several areas aimed at improving the food and nutrition security, social security and livelihoods of vulnerable populations, including children and young people, women, and people living with HIV.

234,214

Total beneficiaries in 2021



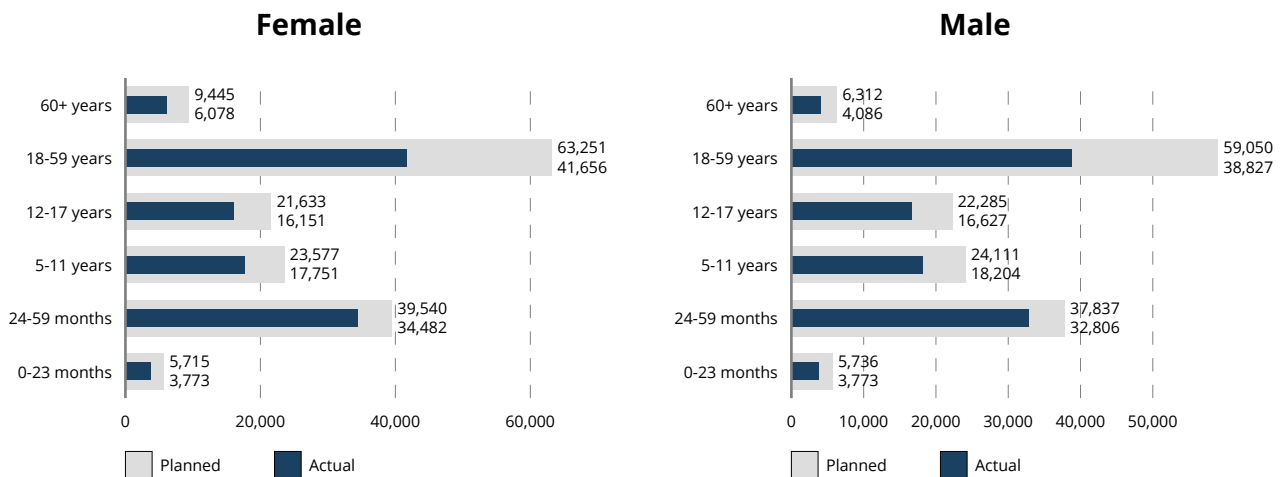
51% female



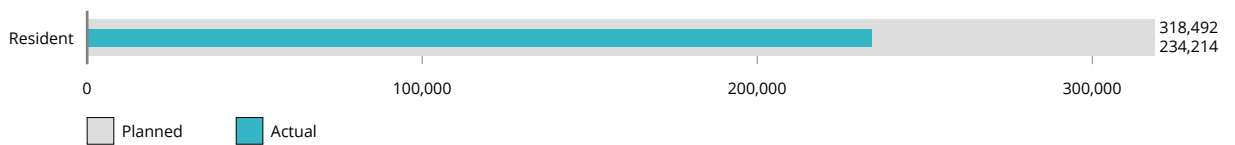
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 42,929 (51% Female, 49% Male)

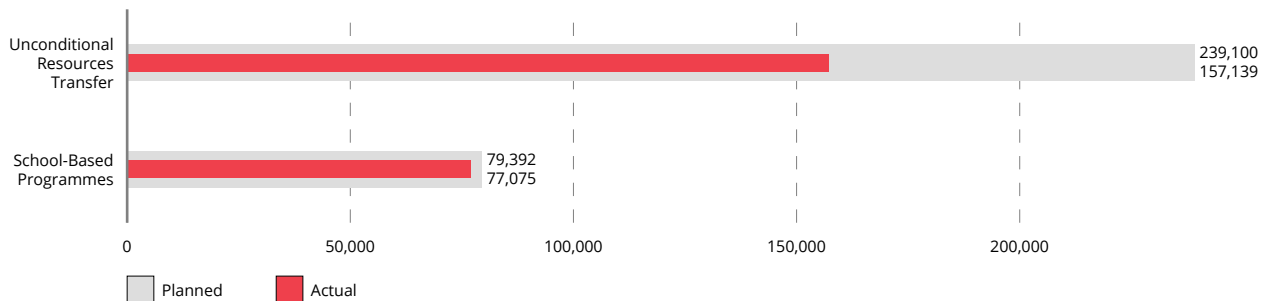
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



145,816

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 109,392 total planned
(74,365 Female, 71,451 Male)



88,398

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 209,100 total planned
(45,526 Female, 42,872 Male)

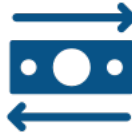
Total Food and CBT



4,485 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 6,621 mt total planned



US\$ 3,782,077

total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 6,989,851 total planned

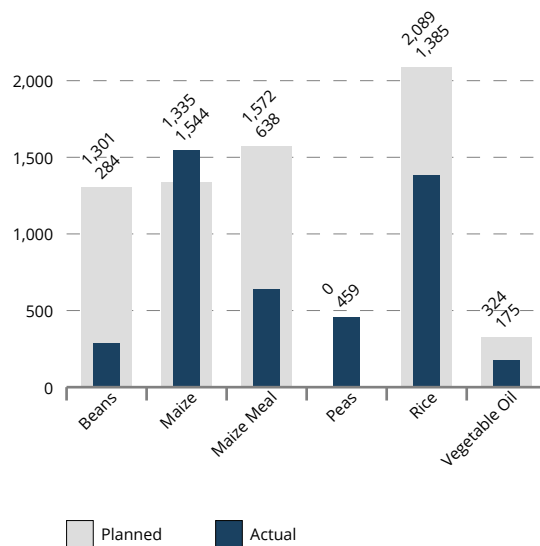


US\$ 0

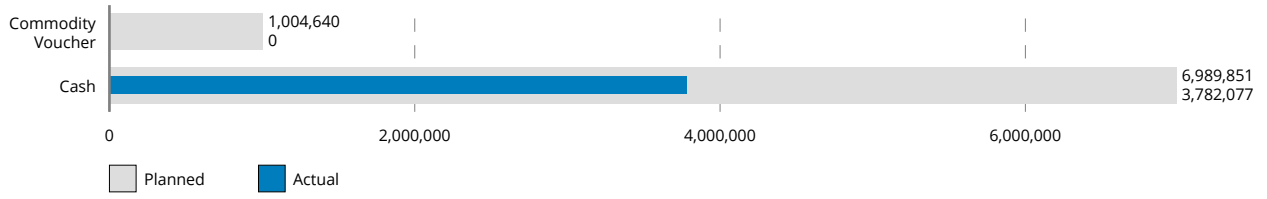
total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021

of \$US 1,004,640 total planned

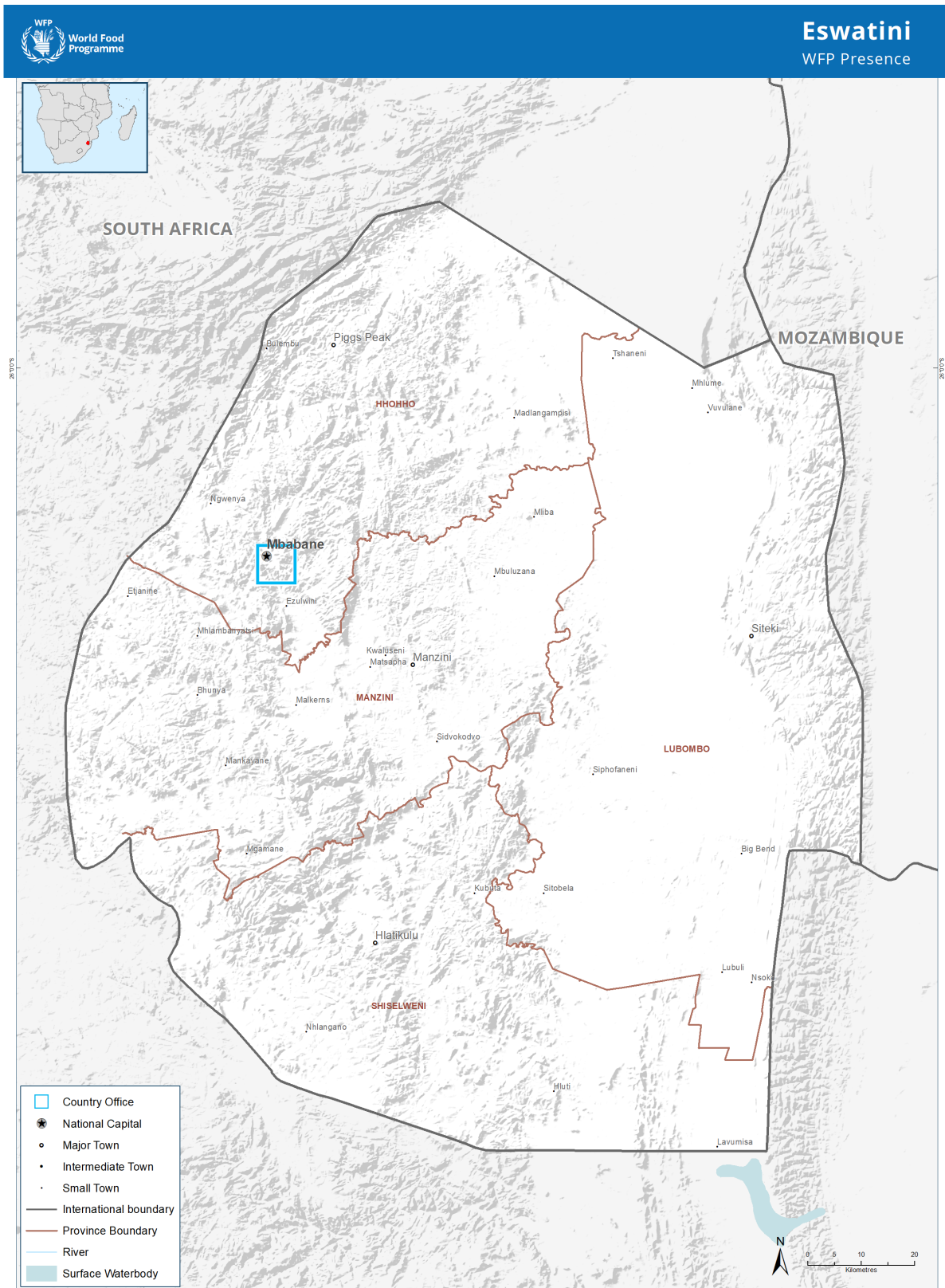
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Date Created: 18 Feb 2022. Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org. Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit
 Map Reference: SWZ_PRES_WFPpresence_A3P_20220218
 Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
 © World Food Programme 2022

Eswatini is a landlocked country bordering South Africa and Mozambique, with a population of 1.2 million [1]. Although it is classified as lower middle income, 58 percent of people in rural areas live below the national poverty line, and 25 percent are extremely poor. Poverty has stagnated at a high level over the last five years. Based on the international measure of per person earnings under USD 1.90 a day, in 2020 it was estimated at 29.7 percent, but at 52.7 percent on

the basis of the purchasing power parity of USD 3.20 per person per day threshold for lower middle income countries [2].

Eswatini's ranking on the Global Hunger Index (GHI) was 74th out of 117 countries in 2020 and 69th out of 116 in 2021, with its food insecurity classified as "moderate" [3]. Despite the improvement in its GHI listing, chronic malnutrition (stunting) remains a significant concern. Indeed, Eswatini's stunting rate rose to 29.4 percent in 2021, from 24.4 percent in 2020 [4]. The country currently has no comprehensive social protection programme to address the needs of the extremely poor and chronically vulnerable, potentially condemning future generations to vicious cycles of malnutrition. The 2019-2022 Kingdom of Eswatini Strategic Road Map states that the Government's mission is "to establish a policy framework that will ensure sustainable economic development, financial stability and growth". However, economic growth rates have slowed, and remained below the annual target of 5 percent deemed necessary to eradicate poverty by 2030. Real Gross Domestic Product expansion was estimated at 1.4 percent in 2020 and 1.5 percent in 2021, down on the 2.4 percent achieved in 2018. Economic malaise has impacted government revenue and expenditure, impeding service delivery in all sectors.

Eswatini has the world's highest prevalence of HIV - 26 percent of the population between the ages of 15 and 49 - with women disproportionately affected: 35 percent of them live with the virus, compared to 19 percent of men.

In June 2021 Eswatini experienced major civil unrest that claimed numerous lives, caused the destruction of several businesses and other property, and the loss of thousands of jobs - mostly in the retail and agriculture sectors. The Government launched a Reconstruction Fund to help both affected businesses and the unemployed. Eswatini's economy was already facing severe challenges prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and the civil unrest - triggered not least by a steady decline in revenue from the Southern African Customs Union and the Government initiated fiscal consolidation efforts to reduce its considerable budget deficit and debt [5]. But the country continued to be plagued by poor governance - evident across the public sector - with low growth, high unemployment and pronounced inequality compounded by a difficult business environment. The pandemic and the civil unrest made this multi-dimensional crisis worse, aggravating already widespread vulnerability. The second and third COVID waves were more severe than the first, putting paid to any hope of economic recovery in 2021.

Eswatini was among the sub-Saharan African countries hardest hit by COVID-19, as underscored by its high per-capita infection rates, which put more pressure on an already stretched healthcare system. The country was under lockdown for most of 2021, with restrictions on travel, gatherings and business hours hurting the supply of - and demand for - goods and services. There were severe impacts on the social and economic sectors, including a prolonged closure of schools, a deepening and widening of food insecurity, an overwhelmed social protection system, and a damaging shrinkage of the transport, logistics, communications and technology industries, among others. All these stresses contributed to the mid-year civil unrest.

Smallholder agriculture is the primary source of rural livelihoods, with over 70 percent of the country's total population relying on subsistence farming - and women accounting for 60 percent of that group. According to the latest Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report, 347,000 people (31 percent of the population) were estimated to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 or above) - and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance - in the January-March 2021 period, while 340,000 people (28 percent) were projected to be between December 2021 and March 2022 [7]. COVID-19 and ongoing civil unrest continued to impact livelihoods and household income. The lengthy lockdown pushed up commodity prices, further restricting access to food, especially for the poorest households. In 2020, the Government had unveiled a plan to help the economy recover from COVID, but the persistence of the pandemic and the eruption of protests delayed its rollout.

UN agencies finalised a United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), articulating their collective vision for 2021-2025. Prepared in the context of a system-wide response to the onset of COVID-19, it also reflected the views of the Government, development partners, the private sector, civil society, academia and other consulted stakeholders.

Risk Management

In 2021, WFP faced several risks and shocks that negatively affected the ability to fulfil all operational obligations. Disease, erratic weather patterns, prolonged dry-spells and an unstable political landscape were some of the major shocks experienced over the year. During the planning phase, a process of risk mapping and coming up with targeted mitigation strategies monitored throughout the year was put in place. The COVID-19 pandemic continued to pose the greatest threat, causing ripple effects and compounding some of the greatest challenges faced in 2021. This, in turn, increased operational requirements for WFP due to increased humanitarian needs.

In June, the country faced political unrest which resulted in the loss of property, looting and loss of lives. School attendance was disrupted, resulting in a suspension of school feeding programmes and other social safety nets. The unrest, coupled with increased COVID-19 cases, led to a temporary suspension of field activities by WFP and partners. WFP engaged additional partners to increase its footprint to support and build the needed capacity in the country.

Limited funding sources remained a constraint for WFP's ability to achieve some of its operational plans. WFP continued to engage with its traditional donors while exploring new funding opportunities with more focus on local donors with the increased role of the Government. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, resources were invested in supporting staff to effectively undertake their duties remotely. Additional human resources were brought onboard to help meet the increased demands.

Partnerships

WFP continued working with a number of government ministries, providing technical support to help achieve national policy objectives. It collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Training on home-grown school feeding (HGFS), leading - thanks also to the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture to involve more smallholder farmers - to investments designed to expand the number of beneficiary schools.

WFP also gave the Ministry of Agriculture technical and financial support for a national household food security programme themed '*Let's eat what we grow*'.

The Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development had the lead on seasonal livelihoods programming (SLP), co-organising a series of community stakeholder consultations with the University of Eswatini.

In partnership with the Ministry of Finance, financial literacy training was provided to smallholder farmers.

WFP worked with national and international NGOs on programme implementation - including food distributions - monitoring and community engagement. It partnered with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), World Vision Eswatini and Save the Children on crisis response via unconditional cash and food assistance. And it contracted the Mobile Telephone Network to facilitate cash-based transfers, giving assisted households the flexibility to buy the food they wanted from preferred retailers and obviating the need for them to queue at food distribution points. That was especially important given the physical distancing requirements dictated by COVID-19.

The African Cooperative Action Trust, Save the Children and ADRA supported WFP livelihoods and resilience-building work to improve food security at the household and Neighbourhood Care Point (NCP) levels.

Save the Children and ADRA helped WFP provide food assistance to pre-primary orphaned and vulnerable children in NCPs. The NCP work was also supported by local community leaders, rural health motivators and volunteer community caregivers.

To help people living with HIV (PLHIV), WFP partnered with the Swaziland Network of Young Positives and Membatsise Home-Based Care, providing livelihood support and treatment awareness, while the Family Life Association of Eswatini undertook social media marketing about integrated treatment.

On vulnerability assessment and analysis, WFP partnered with the University of Eswatini, the Government's Surveyor General's office and the Central Statistics Office to build national capacities in the use of food security-related geographic information systems.

WFP stepped up its capacity-building of local NGOs, not least by transporting food assistance for them. It also worked with a local university to pilot a complaints and feedback mechanism.

WFP signed letters of agreement with the Centre for Financial Inclusion to work with the Inhlanyelo Foundation to enable smallholder farmers better access credit and markets. WFP also partnered with the Japanese private sector on an innovative soil moisture conservation application.

It collaborated with UNDP, FAO and IFAD to support the involvement of smallholder farmers in the HGFS pilot and partnered with UNFPA on social and behaviour change messaging in the context of its crisis response.

WFP's achievements in 2021 were made possible by contributions from Japan, the European Union, Germany, the United Kingdom, the host government, WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) and UN Pooled Funds. WFP also used its own internal funding mechanisms to bridge resourcing gaps for crisis response while awaiting promised contributions. Through its Multi Partner Trust Fund, WFP supported COVID-19 crisis response activities and PLHIV/TB clients. More flexible multi-year funding is needed to enable WFP to undertake more robust long-term work, not least the building of resilience to the impacts of climate change. A highlight of 2021 was a Government commitment to contribute annually to activities 2 and 3. It also pledged to provide funding for the procurement of eggs and vegetables for the HGFS pilot.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Eswatini's needs-based plan (NBP) for 2020-25 is 47 percent funded (to the tune of USD 49.9 million, including allocated contributions of USD 23.9 million). The cost of the NBP increased by USD 17.4 million under a budget revision to align the timeframe of the country strategic plan (CSP) with the recently finalised United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for 2021-25. Likewise in line with UNSDCF objectives, WFP incorporated in its plan resilience-building and climate adaptation activities in support of smallholder farmers, as well as the strengthening of the capacities of national institutions.

The 2021 NBP was costed at USD 17.7 million, and 73 percent funded, with allocated resources of USD 7.8 million and a carry-over from 2020 of USD 5 million. Overall available contributions for 2021 were USD 12.9 million. No less than 61 percent of 2021 funding from traditional donors was earmarked for specific activities. Thirty-five percent of contributions were in the form of flexible, multilateral resources, which WFP could spend as it saw fit.

Japan and Germany were again WFP's biggest donors.

The Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, contributed to strategic outcome 2 - livelihood activities. Given they were still underfunded, WFP also received USD 2.9 million in internal multilateral allocation, and to help meet the needs of neighbourhood care points (NCPs) under strategic outcome 3. Support to orphaned and vulnerable children through the NCPs has been a vital social protection during the COVID-19 pandemic. Lack of funding for this activity would aggravate food insecurity and acute malnutrition, eroding precious, hard-won gains.

Resourcing levels for individual strategic outcomes varied, with SO1 receiving 57 percent of needs, SO2 6 percent and SO3 25 percent. Most of the contributions that did materialise arrived in a timely fashion. While confirmation of one, intended for the lean season response, was delayed, the donor helpfully agreed its pledge could be used as the basis for WFP advance financing, thereby limiting programme disruption.









Nonetheless, funding shortages had significant adverse impacts. WFP's planned COVID-19 response, via cash transfers, programmed to run for six months - April to September - could only be implemented for two months. Likewise, its cash-based lean season response, also intended to last six months - October 2021 to March 2022 - had to be halted after three months.

The 2021 implementation plan was revised to take account of funding received in mid-year, which resulted in overall expenditure being higher than originally envisaged.

Most of the contributions for WFP's work in Eswatini - both received and forecast - are for immediate or medium-term usage. With anticipated funding set to be exhausted by mid-2022, commitments for the longer term are urgently needed.

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	10,521,966.0	3,798,000.0	7,302,030.0	5,921,371.0
02: Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	971,990.0	292,325.0	728,109.0	518,802.0
03: Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	4,536,824.0	2,073,360.0	3,261,335.0	2,823,486.0
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	60,000.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	343,399.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	16,030,780.0	6,163,685.0	11,694,873.0	9,263,659.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	583,487.0	435,701.0	954,338.0	471,064.0
Total Direct Costs	16,614,267.0	6,599,386.0	12,649,211.0	9,734,723.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,079,927.0	 428,960.0	 329,715.0	 329,715.0
Grand Total	 17,694,194.0	 7,028,347.0	 12,978,926.0	 10,064,437.0

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



157,000 food insecure people received **cash-based transfers** and **food** assistance



WFP partnered with **World Vision, Save the Children** and **ACAT** to implement the crisis response in 2021

Civil unrest, continuing erratic weather and COVID-19 strained safety nets for vulnerable communities, while restrictions to prevent the spread of the virus - including market and school closures - exacerbated food insecurity.

A December IPC Analysis forecast that over 340,000 people (28 percent of the population) - 259,000 in rural areas and 81,000 in urban areas - would face acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between December 2021 and March 2022, and require urgent humanitarian assistance. As part of a UN-wide response, WFP planned to address immediate food assistance needs as well as medium-term recovery, focusing on the most vulnerable. A national response plan prioritised 335,420 people for urgent food assistance. WFP also contributed to vulnerability analysis to inform programme decision-making.

WFP provided cash-based transfers (CBT) and food commodities to identified food-insecure households in 20 constituencies, to meet their basic needs. It also gave the technical assistance required to determine how much the transfers should be worth. To better enhance livelihoods, WFP supported a Ministry of Public Works-led cash-for-work project, providing technical support to develop standard operating procedures for cash-for-assets programming, and distributing cash on behalf of the ministry, which oversaw the asset creation. Between October and December, WFP assisted 280 households (1,681 people in 9 constituencies) via cash-for-assets.

In partnership with Save the Children, WFP made cash-based transfers in 11 top priority constituencies. Cash worth E140 (USD 9.24) per person per month - to cover 70 percent of basic food needs - was given to 24,131 men, 26,873 women, 18,741 boys and 18,653 girls. However, due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to serve all intended recipients, so those in IPC Phase 4 were prioritised.

WFP partnered with World Vision and the Africa Cooperative Action Trust Lilima Eswatini to provide in-kind food in 9 constituencies to 14,557 girls, 14,541 boys, 18,782 men and 20,861 women. WFP's electronic beneficiary management system, SCOPE, was used for both the CBT and in-kind food distributions.

WFP and its partners engaged in the sensitisation of recipient communities before, during and after distributions, and enabled feedback from them via a toll-free hotline. Monitoring indicated that most assisted households were aware how to provide feedback, and also knew that timely corrective action was taken, as required, when it was given. For the most part, calls to the hotline were about supposed non-receipt of cash entitlements and eligibility criteria for assistance.

Monitoring also indicated that household food security improved due to WFP support. Households receiving cash tended to report higher acceptable food consumption levels than those receiving in-kind commodities, a differential attributable at least in part to the wider choice and dietary diversity afforded by CBT. Households that received food were also more likely to engage in negative coping than those given cash. And households headed by women were more likely to take recourse to negative coping than those headed by men.

WFP worked to enhance staff and partner understanding and application of gender priorities, including through trainings that stressed the importance of the Gender and Age Marker (GAM) - which essentially reflects the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design, execution and monitoring of programmes. It also sought to ensure that the identification of recipients prioritised vulnerable people (the disabled, households headed by women, households headed by children, etc.). As a result, gender considerations were appropriately incorporated into WFP's needs-based planning, data analysis and reporting, yielding a GAM score for this activity of 3.

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 in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025



672 smallholder farmers supplied WFP with commodities in 2021



61 percent of **smallholder farmers** that participated in smallholder farmers market initiative were **women**.

WFP continued working to help boost the incomes and productivity of smallholder farmers, and their access to markets, including by strengthening the Government's capacities to those ends.

A key objective of a 2021 budget revision was the inclusion of a conservation agriculture dimension to facilitate the provision, via the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) pilot, of smallholder produce to neighbourhood care points (NCPs).

WFP continued to partner with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education and Training to implement the smallholder component of the HGFSF pilot. The Government, through the Ministry of Education and Training, partially funded the supply of eggs and vegetables to schools.

Smallholders benefitted from a WFP decision to source from them not just produce for school feeding, but for also for other activities, notably crisis response and the NCPs. That contributed to a slight increase in the number of smallholders selling to WFP (the proportion of female farmers doing so remained stable, at 61.3 percent). There was also an increase in the overall volume of commodities sold to WFP, and, as a result, in smallholder earnings. Of 18 smallholder groups registered with WFP, 15 supplied it with maize and beans, while the other three were unable to provide owing to insufficient output.

When the HGFSF pilot was launched in September 2019, Eswatini did not have a certified food quality testing facility. So WFP partnered with FAO to upgrade an existing laboratory overseen by the Ministry of Agriculture to be able to test for mycotoxins in local produce. That collaboration continued in 2021.

Inspired by the successful introduction in Zimbabwe of conservation agriculture - which boosts yields and reduces costs - WFP launched such an initiative in Eswatini, enabling 510 NCPs to grow their own food - including maize, beans and vegetables - and raise livestock. Its support, through local smallholders, involved training, the development of smallscale infrastructure and the provision of seeds.

Under an initiative funded by the United Nations Development Programme, two groups of women smallholders were helped to begin egg farming, with a view to their output being sold to HGFSF schools - as the protein component of the food basket - and any surplus beyond that in the market.

Gender integration and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse trainings were conducted for partners, and WFP improved its data collection, reporting and analysis of data integrating age and gender considerations. The activity achieved a Gender Age Marker (GAM) score of 3.

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 in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030



77,075 school children received cooked school meals



232 households with people living with HIV engaged in income generating livelihood activities

Eswatini's social assistance policy aims to accommodate the needs of vulnerable groups, notably orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC), the elderly, people living with chronic diseases and shock-affected communities. In the area of social protection, WFP is implementing school feeding, on-site meals to children at neighbourhood care points (NCPs), support to people living with HIV (PLHIV), capacity strengthening to the Government on early warning systems, and advocating for productive safety nets.

The home-grown school feeding (HGSF) project is piloted with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and partly supported by the Ministry of Education and Training, which funds the provision of vegetables and eggs. Pilot schools were supplied with food commodities from March 2021, ensuring pupils could receive at least one cooked meal a day. However, in June, due to COVID-19 restrictions and civil unrest, schools closed abruptly for lengthy periods, significantly disrupting food distributions and school meals.

WFP and the Ministry of Education and Training jointly commissioned a mid-term assessment of the HGSF pilot project. Data analysis is ongoing, with the report itself expected during the first quarter of 2022.

WFP continued to work with the Ministry to implement recommendations made in a 2019 HGSF evaluation, especially those related to support to the Ministry, the National Emergency Response Council on HIV & AIDS (NERCHA), and the Government's school feeding procurement arm. Recommendations included the procurement of mobile devices for data collection (to be handed over to the Education Management Information Systems department), the provision of technical support on procurement processes, the identification of teachers as school feeding focal points and the training of school nutrition inspectors. Trainings covered topics such as food quality, safety, storage and handling, and the incorporation of gender mainstreaming into school feeding activities.

Preparations are underway for a final evaluation of the HGSF pilot, which is planned for the second quarter of 2022 and will provide recommendations to inform a national HGSF programme.

The Government committed to funding the procurement of vegetables and eggs for the HGSF pilot under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2020. Vegetables were only provided in the third term of 2021 due to COVID- and unrest-related school closures.

Working with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO), WFP continued to provide cooked meals to OVCs in 1,700 NCPs, reaching all targeted pre-primary children. It recruited a consultant to conduct a review of the NCP strategy that was due to be finalised in the first quarter of 2022 and inform the design of the next strategy.

The introduction of support for agricultural production in 2021 was key to the diversification of diets in the 510 targeted NCPs, and was to continue in 2022.

WFP partnered with networks of PLHIV - the Swaziland Network of Young Positives (SNYP+) and Membatsise Home Based Care - providing livelihoods support to PLHIV and adolescent girls and young women, in collaboration with the ministries of agriculture and health. Training was given to assisted households on poultry and cash crop production, and accounting, leading to 232 PLHIV households (944 people) participating in income-generating livelihood activities. WFP provided inputs and non-food items for more than one hundred of the households.

The Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS) and SNYP+ worked to sensitise people about issues like HIV, TB, sexual reproductive health, and nutrition, reaching more than 260,000. WFP, in collaboration with UNFPA and the Financial Inclusion and Cluster Development Project, provided capacity strengthening to 60 women smallholder farmers on gender issues and financial literacy. This supported advocacy for improved access to credit and helped improve decision-making.

WFP also continued to provide support to national efforts for better data generation, analysis and use, with more focus on understanding local contexts, needs and risks. The aim was to enhance the design and implementation of social protection programmes. Through its work in the Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC), a multisectoral technical working group, WFP supported efforts to improve the generation of evidence on food insecurity to gain a more in-depth understanding of vulnerability in the country. Capacity strengthening was also provided, leveraging WFP's corporate resources and its partnership with the SADC's Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis programme.

WFP provided technical support to enhance the Government's disaster risk preparedness and responses, and its resilience-building activities. Assistance was given to the National Disaster Management Agency to help it respond to Cyclone Eloise, which struck in January 2021. Data from WFP informed a rapid assessment, and the recovery plan. WFP adopted a three-pronged approach, which was viewed as foundational by the Government in terms of developing resilience programmes.

WFP undertook gender integration trainings for Government counterparts and NGO partner staff to ensure integration of gender during implementation and incorporated age and gender analysis in monthly reports for the different activities. The activity fully integrated gender and age in design and implementation, achieving a GAM code of 4.

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.	4

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Eswatini has a Gender Inequality Index value of 0.567, ranking it 143 out of 162 countries. Women's participation in the labour force is 48.5 percent, compared to 56.8 percent for men, according to UNDP's 2020 Human Development Report. Households headed by women lack access to arable land, seriously compromising their ability to produce food.

On the positive side, an August 2019 High Court ruling that deemed unconstitutional a common-law doctrine giving a husband the right to "rule over" his wife has been followed by further reforms countering discrimination against women and advancing their rights. Overall progress, however, remains slow.

WFP continued to integrate into its programmes - including the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot, support to Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs) helping orphaned and vulnerable children, and assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV) - a two-pronged approach to advancing its gender agenda: mainstreaming the issue as much as possible; and effecting targeted, specific actions designed to yield significant impact in key areas. As a result, for example, more women smallholder farmers supplied food to WFP during the year, not least for the HGSF pilot programme in favour of primary and secondary schools. WFP's PLHIV activities supported affected women - and men - by fostering income-generating activities such as poultry and cash crop production via the provision of requisite inputs and non-food items. Households receiving WFP cash reported more joint decision-making about the assistance by both husband and wife than by those receiving food assistance. WFP assessments and monitoring also showed that households where decision-making was joint tended to report higher acceptable food consumption scores.

The Seasonal Livelihoods Programme (SLP), implemented in selected rural and urban areas, incorporated a gender-based approach, with a keen focus on empowering the most vulnerable, especially women. Key objectives were their equal involvement in community decision-making, including about the choice of the most relevant and potentially rewarding resilience-building activities to be supported by WFP.

The capacity-strengthening of Government entities and other cooperating partners on gender issues was mostly conducted via trainings aimed at building their knowledge and skills.

As part of WFP's Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), a holistic Eswatini gender analysis is underway, and will be central to the formulation of a 2022-25 WFP Eswatini Gender Action Plan, one consistent with WFP's corporate 2022-2026 Gender Policy .

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

Protection risks were again a concern given the large number of vulnerable people in Eswatini and increased humanitarian needs driven by economic crisis, COVID-19, extreme weather, rising gender-based violence (GBV) and civil unrest.

WFP worked to strengthen partners' awareness of GBV and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) protocols, and continued seeking to build that knowledge at the community level, not least to ensure a better and broader understanding of referral pathways. Three WFP partner organisations underwent awareness raising to boost their knowledge of the principles around protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP), and their capacities to apply them.

WFP and partners' monitoring and reporting adequately reflected and respected the needs and preferences of all assistance recipients, including the disabled and others with special needs. Indeed, post-distribution monitoring found that most recipients reported experiencing no safety or security challenges accessing assistance, and that it was provided in a manner that upheld their interests and dignity.

WFP's partners worked to ensure that information about eligibility criteria for assistance, its duration and transfer modalities was disseminated to community leaders, relief committees and recipients prior to each distribution. Communications with communities also involved sensitisation on crisis response, SCOPE, PSEA and COVID-19, which was facilitated by the use of relevant materials in English and Siswati.

Feedback received from community members via the primary mechanism WFP had put in place for the purpose - a toll-free hotline - included complaints from those who said they had not received their cash entitlements (42 percent of callers) or had received less than expected (1 percent). Three percent of callers sought clarification on the eligibility criteria for assistance. WFP and its partners acted promptly on feedback, following up with callers within a week of each distribution cycle, and ensured that those who qualified for assistance received it. WFP intends to add more feedback channels, which will be determined following consultations with local communities.

Environment

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

The impacts of climate change - primarily erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells - continued to be drivers of food insecurity and environmental degradation. During the year, Eswatini experienced cyclones and other storms, which claimed lives, destroyed property and adversely affected food production. Food insecurity is most pronounced in lowland areas, particularly Lubombo and Shiselweni regions, where chronic drought and progressive land degradation have become all but routine. The two regions are highly susceptible to climate shocks, and even relatively minor ones can significantly deepen household food insecurity and trigger recourse to high-cost coping mechanisms. A similar pattern was observed in densely populated urban areas where increased exposure to climate shocks has rendered vulnerable families considerably more food insecure.

WFP rolled out seasonal livelihood programming (SLP) in two rural constituencies (Nhlambeni and Lomahasha) and one urban constituency (Mbabane West). The rollout was preceded by a training-of-trainers workshop for 186 stakeholders (108 of them women) from the Government, the UN, NGOs and civil society. As part of its COVID-19 and 2020/21 lean season responses, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Works and Transport to implement a public works programme focussing on the generation of community assets, such as roads. The programme included environmental protection dimensions, not least waste collection and community awareness-raising.

Under its livelihood support programmes, WFP has introduced climate-smart farming practices. WFP provided further technical support to the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs to help finalise a national climate adaptation strategy and design a funding framework as part of a pitch to the Global Environmental Facility. Going forward, WFP intends to maintain a keen focus on environment-friendly resilience programming, working with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development, among others.

WFP installed LED lighting at its warehouse to reduce electricity consumption and will continue working to reduce its carbon footprint.

Bonsile's story

Building the resilience of people living with HIV and tackling the impacts of COVID-19 by generating sustainable livelihoods

It has transformed my life for the better", said 45-year old Bonsile Dlamini of WFP's sustainable livelihoods programme. "I'm now able to take care of my family and grow my vegetable business.

Before COVID-19 struck, Mrs Dlamini, who lives in Mavula, a rural community in Hhohho region, made a little money selling sweets, chips and condiments in the local market, and doing seasonal work when the opportunity arose. But the pandemic and the lengthy lockdowns it triggered put paid to all that, so there was no longer anything coming in to allow her to support a family of eleven: a husband and eight children, and her elderly mother and mother-in-law.

"Our eldest son had to drop out of school because we couldn't afford the fees", she said.

Things started to improve for Mrs Dlamini when she qualified to participate in a WFP programme catering to the needs of people living with HIV (PLHIV) - Eswatini has the world's highest prevalence - and negatively impacted by COVID. The programme, targetting 200 PLHIV households, was designed to both ensure adherence to antiretroviral therapy and boost recipients' resilience to shocks, including those thrown up by extreme weather. It offered those who qualified the opportunity - and wherewithal - to either start their own poultry farms or grow their own vegetables.

I chose the vegetable garden option and am very happy that my family can now enjoy a balanced, diversified diet, and no longer go to bed on empty stomachs", said Mrs Dlamini.

Data Notes

Overview

1. There was no 2021 national data on SDG indicators: prevalence of undernourishment and average income of small-scale food producers.
2. Commodity vouchers could not be implemented in 2021 due to insufficient time for preparations required for introducing vouchers due to COVID-19 and the civil unrest which impacted field movements.
3. Planned amount of cash transfers in 2021 could not be reached due to inadequate funding which resulted in underachievement on overall number of people targeted for unconditional resource transfers.

Context and Operations

1. World Bank, 2020
2. World Bank: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=SZ>
3. 2021 Global hunger index: Hunger and Food systems in Conflict settings report
4. Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment Report 2021
5. African Economic Outlook 2021
6. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, Eswatini HIV Estimates and Projections Report, 2018
7. IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis (December 2021 - March 2022), December 2021
8. Key Populations - lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and queer population and sex workers

Strategic outcome 01

1. The Eswatini CSP was launched in 2020, hence there is no 2019 outcome follow-up in the data tables.
2. Food distributions were first implemented in 2020, hence there is no 2020 follow-up data as it is reflected in the tables as baseline.
3. An overachievement in number of people reached with food transfers is due to two lean season periods (January - March and October - December) in the year which means new beneficiaries were targeted in October 2022

Strategic outcome 02

1. Output targets were not met due to inadequate funding and movement restrictions due to COVID-19 and the civil unrest which limited field movements for trainings and SBCC activities.
2. The Eswatini CSP was launched in 2020 hence there is no 2019 follow-up data.

Strategic outcome 03

1. Completing Grades - final external examination classes i.e. Grade 7, Form 3 and Form 5
2. Due to continued COVID-19 restrictions and the civil unrest that took place in Eswatini in 2021, school attendance was impacted, hence monitoring of attendance rates was not efficient to provide reliable data in 2020 and 2021
3. The Eswatini CSP was implemented from 2020, hence there is no 2019 follow-up data
4. An underachievement in some output indicators for this activity resulted from movement restrictions in 2021 due to COVID-19, the civil unrest and heavy rains in some operational areas which did not allow for optimal community engagement for trainings and SBCC activities.

Progress towards gender equality

1. The Eswatini CSP was implemented from 2020, hence there is no 2019 follow-up data

Protection and accountability to affected populations

1. The Eswatini strategic plan was implemented from 2020, hence there is no 2019 follow-up data

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

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	80,944	76,195	157,139	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	119,891	114,323	234,214	
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				672

 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		32		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	155,331	114,323	74%
	female	163,161	119,891	73%
	total	318,492	234,214	74%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,736	3,773	66%
	female	5,715	3,773	66%
	total	11,451	7,546	66%
24-59 months	male	37,837	32,806	87%
	female	39,540	34,482	87%
	total	77,377	67,288	87%
5-11 years	male	24,111	18,204	76%
	female	23,577	17,751	75%
	total	47,688	35,955	75%
12-17 years	male	22,285	16,627	75%
	female	21,633	16,151	75%
	total	43,918	32,778	75%
18-59 years	male	59,050	38,827	66%
	female	63,251	41,656	66%
	total	122,301	80,483	66%
60+ years	male	6,312	4,086	65%
	female	9,445	6,078	64%
	total	15,757	10,164	65%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	318,492	234,214	74%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School-Based Programmes	79,392	77,075	97%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	239,100	157,139	65%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	463	199	43%
Maize	1,335	1,389	104%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Peas	0	165	-
Rice	517	508	98%
Vegetable Oil	167	91	55%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	838	85	10%
Maize	0	155	-
Maize Meal	1,572	638	41%
Peas	0	294	-
Rice	1,572	877	56%
Vegetable Oil	157	84	53%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	6,989,851	3,782,077	54%
Commodity Voucher	1,004,640	0	0%

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				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	107,586	45,526
			Male	101,514	42,872
			Total	209,100	88,398
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,434	35,418
			Male	14,566	33,323
			Total	30,000	68,741
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,482	2,353
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,989,851	3,782,077
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,004,640	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.82	≤10	≤12	12	7.09		WFP
	Male	16.26	≤10	≤11	11	6.17		programme monitoring
	Overall	17.08	≤10	≤11.5	11.5	6.63		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.04	≤10	≤17	17			WFP
	Male	17.52	≤10	≤16	16			programme monitoring
	Overall	17.16	≤10	≤16.5	16.5			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63	≥88	≥89	86	87		WFP
	Male	67.6	≥88	≥87	90	85		programme monitoring
	Overall	65.2	≥88	≥88	88	86		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤10	≤11	11	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.7	≤10	≤11	9	15	
	Overall	22.4	≤10	≤11	10	14	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤2	≤1	3	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.7	≤2	≤1	1	0	
	Overall	12.4	≤2	≤1	2	0	
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	46.6	≥84	≥60	73		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	39	≤13	≤30	19		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	11	≤3	≤10	8		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from evidence-based and well coordinated policies and programmes to improve productivity and incomes					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	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.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	30	18	
E*: Local populations benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and agricultural practices to enhance production and consumption of diversified, nutritious foods					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,235	1,020	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,750	1,539	
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					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	800	672	

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country	Overall	35.4	=80	≥67	49	65		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increased production of nutritious crops, disaggregated by sex of smallholder farmer	Female	0	=50	=50	4	16.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=50	=50	12.1	18.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=50	=50	8	17.6		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	0	≥90	≥65	75	60	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥90	≥65	80	63.2	
	Overall	0	≥90	≥65	77.5	61.6	
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	105,489	≥435,768.87	≥163,366.06	202,718.75	163,366.06	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	181.95	≥1,112.31	≥640.92	693.5	640.92	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030				Resilience Building	
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,805	11,805
			Male	12,587	12,587
			Total	24,392	24,392
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	28,335	27,141
			Male	26,665	25,542
			Total	55,000	52,683
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,139	2,133

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	150	103
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	2
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				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	6
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	15	10
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.				
HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	3
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	4	2
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				
HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	300,000	70,171
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	350,000	193,990
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				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	100
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: school children - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Overall	99	=100	≥99				WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	79	=90	≤90	70	93		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9	=5	≤5	11.25	4		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	12	=5	≤5	18.75	3		WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	95	95		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	91	94		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	0	=90	≥97	97	96		WFP programme monitoring

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho) - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	88.9	=100	≥90	70	95		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Sakhile Nsingwane

Eswatini School Meals in Thulwani

World Food Programme

Contact info
Deepak Shah
deepak.shah@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

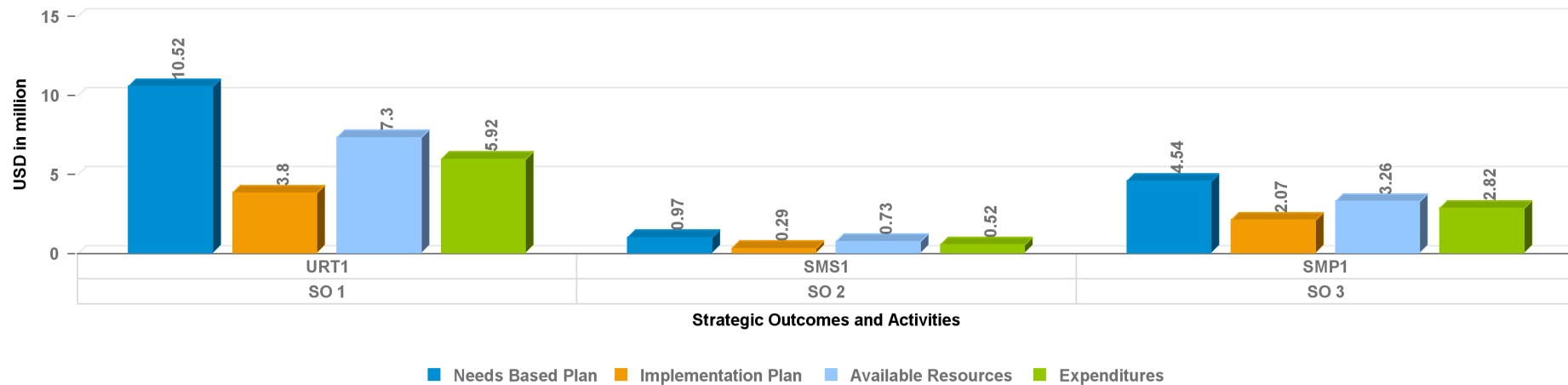
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual 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 in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, 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 sustainably produce and 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 2021 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	10,521,966	3,798,000	7,302,030	5,921,371
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	60,000	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			10,521,966	3,798,000	7,362,030	5,921,371
3	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	971,990	292,325	728,109	518,802
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			971,990	292,325	728,109	518,802
5	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, 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	4,536,824	2,073,360	3,261,335	2,823,486
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			4,536,824	2,073,360	3,261,335	2,823,486
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	343,399	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	343,399	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			16,030,780	6,163,686	11,694,874	9,263,659
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			583,487	435,701	954,338	471,064
Total Direct Costs			16,614,267	6,599,387	12,649,212	9,734,723

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

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,079,927	428,960	329,715	329,715
			17,694,194	7,028,347	12,978,926	10,064,437



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

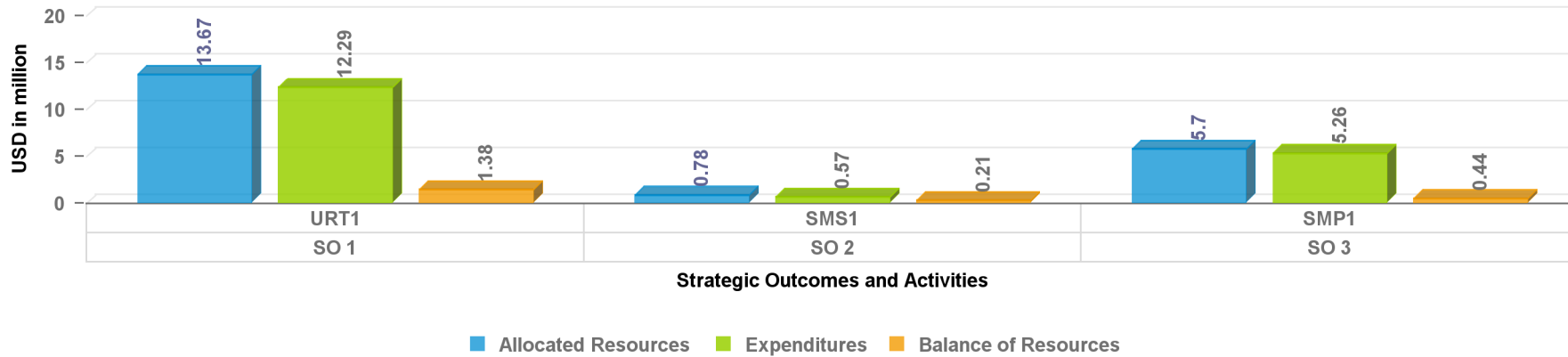
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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 in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, 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 sustainably produce and 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 2021 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	19,131,134	13,670,609	0	13,670,609	12,289,949	1,380,660
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	60,000	0	60,000	0	60,000
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			19,131,134	13,730,609	0	13,730,609	12,289,949	1,440,660
3	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	1,049,076	784,015	0	784,015	574,708	209,307
	Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,049,076	784,015	0	784,015	574,708
5	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, 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	7,970,585	5,698,273	0	5,698,273	5,260,424	437,848
	Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			7,970,585	5,698,273	0	5,698,273	5,260,424

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

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2020-2025)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	343,399	0	343,399	0	343,399
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	343,399	0	343,399	0	343,399
Total Direct Operational Cost			28,150,795	20,556,296	0	20,556,296	18,125,082	2,431,215
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,166,975	1,273,223	0	1,273,223	789,948	483,274
Total Direct Costs			29,317,770	21,829,519	0	21,829,519	18,915,030	2,914,489
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,905,655	1,127,316		1,127,316	1,127,316	0
Grand Total			31,223,425	22,956,835	0	22,956,835	20,042,346	2,914,489

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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