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# Lesotho

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2024

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# Overview

WFP continued the implementation of its country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2024 aimed at solutions for the radical food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. Contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), the CSP covers five strategic outcomes aimed at responding to crisis, addressing chronic vulnerability, and building resilience in Lesotho with capacity strengthening mainstreamed across activities. In 2021, WFP assisted 323,062 food insecure people and strengthened partnerships with the Government and local communities on food distributions, capacity strengthening, school feeding and food assistance for assets.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and effects of three consecutive years of drought, WFP launched the urban response and lean season assistance and provided food assistance to 226,680 people through cash and commodity vouchers. WFP supported the government's social assistance programme through targeting of urban areas. To identify eligible households ('poor' and 'ultra poor'), WFP used the Ministry of Social Development's National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA). WFP complemented the targeting through a community based participatory verification exercise to ensure that the most vulnerable households received assistance.

WFP continued to remain a critical partner for the Government in implementing the school feeding programme. WFP provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and other key stakeholders to manage and implement a school feeding model that links smallholder farmers to school feeding and other markets. WFP also provided school meals for 52,986 children in over 2,400 Early Childhood Care and Development Centres.

WFP continued to strengthen the technical capacity of the Government in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring. WFP worked with the Disaster Management Authority to carry out assessments to inform the food security and nutrition programming. These assessments include the lean season vulnerability assessment, an annual vulnerability assessment and developing monthly food security situation reports.

In response to the high prevalence of chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies and the increasing trends in overnutrition, WFP provided technical assistance to the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO) for evidence-based nutrition interventions. WFP successfully assisted the FNCO in developing the food and nutrition strategy, the advocacy, social and behaviour change communication strategy and the food and fortification legislation in the context of enhancing the national food security and nutrition systems. WFP supported the Government in developing a nutrition dashboard that will report on all food and nutrition activities implemented by partners to promote desirable nutrition outcomes.

As part of supporting nutrition sensitive approaches to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable communities affected by climate change and land degradation, WFP supported the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation in providing cash based transfers to 43,000 vulnerable households who participated in the public works programme across 21 sites in Quthing, Mophale's Hoek, and Mafeteng districts.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and private sector entities at the national and district levels and provided technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services. A national market linkage forum was held to bring buyers and producers together as a way of exploring opportunities and facilitating market access for smallholder farmers. WFP also extended support to food assistance for assets participants through provision of fruit trees for their household and communal activities.

WFP stepped up its engagement with other UN agencies to advance progress towards SDG 17. WFP supported the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with provision of cash distribution services and provided services to the United Nations Environment Programme on the procurement of climate equipment.

# 323,062

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



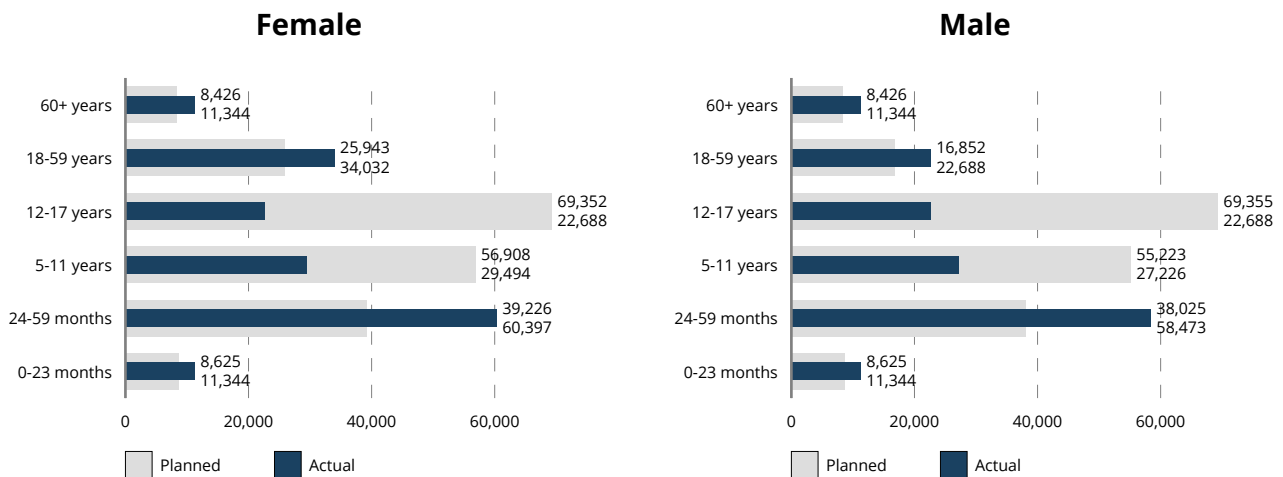
52% female



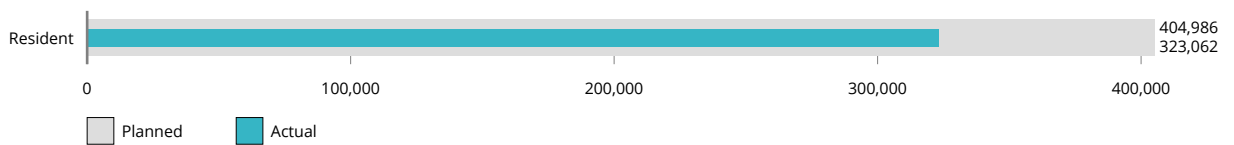
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 3,151 (53% Female, 47% Male)

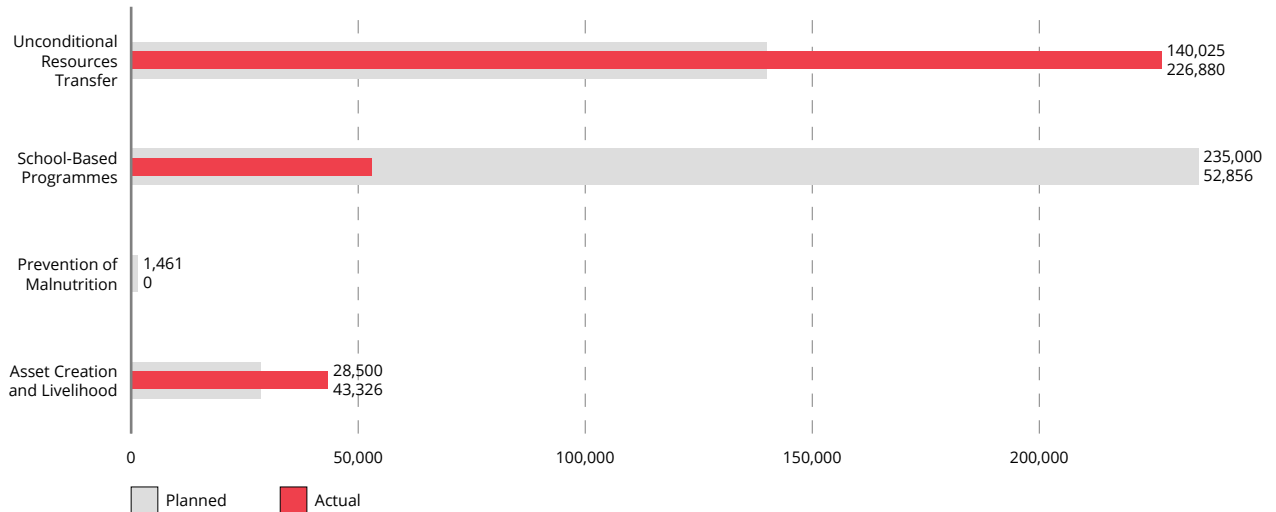
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



52,856

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 236,461 total planned  
(26,957 Female, 25,899 Male)



152,228

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 168,525 total planned  
(79,815 Female, 72,413 Male)



117,978

**total actual Commodity Voucher beneficiaries in 2021**

of 0 total planned  
(62,528 Female, 55,450 Male)

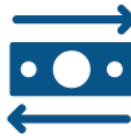
## Total Food and CBT



652 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 4,341 mt total planned



US\$ 3,619,998

**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 7,550,910 total planned

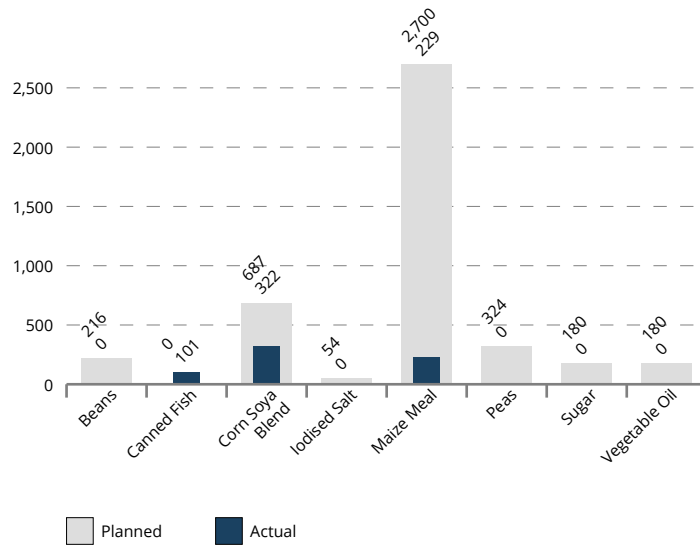


US\$ 2,849,990

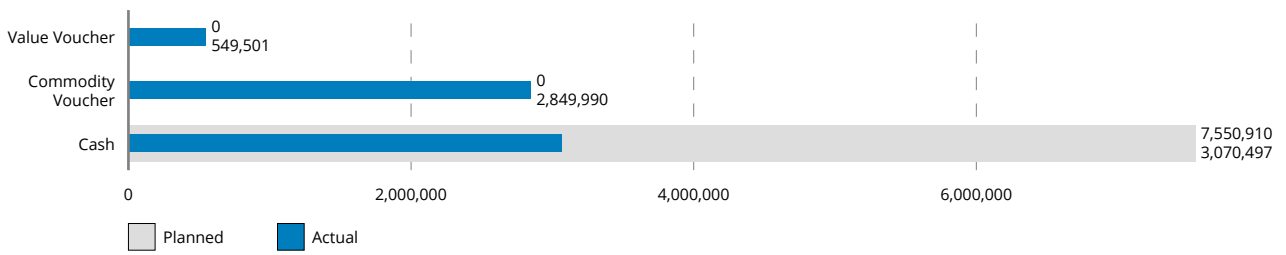
**total actual Commodity vouchers transferred in 2021**

of \$US 0 total planned

## Annual Food Transfer

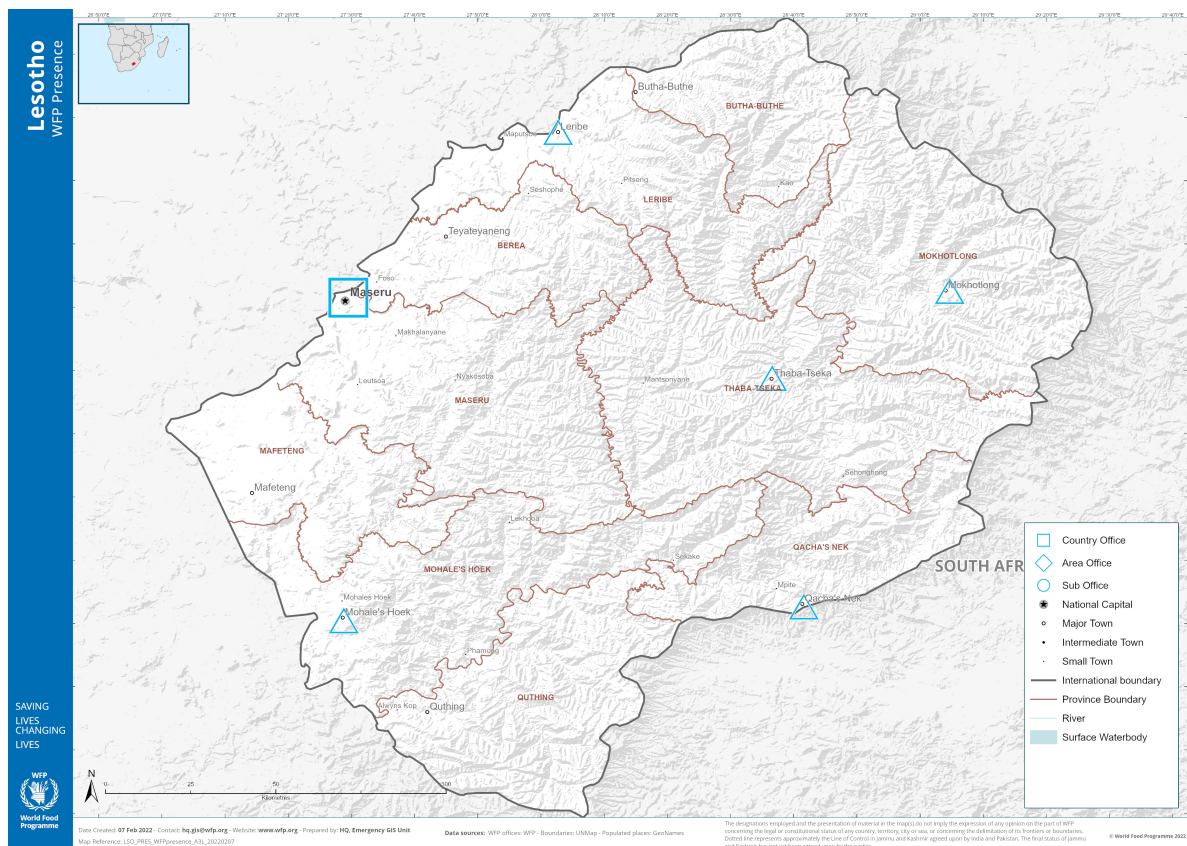


## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher





# Context and operations



Lesotho is a landlocked country surrounded by the Republic of South Africa with an estimate population of 2 million (BOS Population Projections 2016). It has an estimated area of 30,344 km<sup>2</sup>, and three quarters of it is mountains. It is a lower middle-income country ranked 165 of 187 countries on the Human Development Index and 38 of 46 countries on the Economic Freedom Scores in Sub-Saharan Africa Region (UNDP 2016).

Lesotho has the second highest HIV prevalence in the world, affecting 26 percent of the adult population, which continues to contribute to persistently high inequality and poverty. In 2017, Lesotho saw some gains in poverty reduction as the rates declined to 49.7 percent, while unemployment remained high at 28 percent. Malnutrition is widespread across the country. Lesotho's potential for social development is grossly hindered by little progress in addressing undernutrition and overnutrition. Although economic growth and overall improvements in the health sector resulted in a reduction of stunting in children aged 24-59 months by 10 percentage points (to 33 percent) from 2000 to 2014, the overall prevalence is still classified as very high according to World Health Organization (WHO). Factors that stand in the way of ending malnutrition include poverty, natural disasters, low consumer demand for nutritious food, low agricultural productivity and limited capacity of government units to deliver nutrition interventions.

The country continued to experience negative economic effects of COVID-19 which has added to the already high levels of poverty and unemployment. The introduction of movement restrictions in the country and in South Africa have negatively impacted economic growth. Some businesses closed, others cut jobs, families lost incomes and migrants returned home. Even prior to the pandemic, Lesotho faced structural, macroeconomic, and social challenges due to natural disasters, political instability and decelerated economic growth. Recently, the country has experienced political instability emanating from fractious coalition government arrangements, with a disruptive effect on the economy. The social protection system in Lesotho follows the life-course approach as a framework, structured around four key stages (pregnancy and early childhood; school age and youth; working age, and old age), and the dimensions of shocks and of disability/chronic illness that may impact the population at any stage.

The agricultural sector, which accounts for less than 10 percent of GDP, remains the main source of income for majority of the rural population. Crop production is predominantly rain-fed. The country recorded poor harvests for three years in a row through 2017-2020 due to below normal rains during planting seasons. The 2021 agricultural year made some improvements compared to the previous year, and this improved the food security situation between June and September 2021.

The country strategic plan (CSP) for 2019 - 2024, with its 5 strategic outcomes, guides WFP's engagement in Lesotho in support of the Government's work towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP targets women, men, girls, and boys affected by shocks, aiming to save lives and reduce the impact of shocks by protecting livelihoods. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP is providing the Government with technical assistance in the planning and implementation of gender-responsive social protection programmes. This includes handing over of the home-grown school feeding programme and strengthening the capacity of the government in early warning systems to inform social protection programmes and complementary interventions. In 2020, WFP handed over school feeding in primary schools to the Government and is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education for effective and efficient implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme. Strategic outcome 3 aims at improving nutrition outcomes through the provision of technical assistance and advocacy for evidence-based nutrition interventions. Strategic outcome 4 aims to build a resilient, efficient, and inclusive food system through the implementation of integrated interventions for climate change adaptation. Strategic outcome 5 aims to ensure vulnerable communities' benefit from WFP's supply chain and other services that improve the efficiency of development and humanitarian programmes for government and partners.

WFP's integration of a nutrition sensitisation approach across all programmes advanced assisted people's understanding of nutrition in meal preparation and dietary choices. WFP also participated in the review of the social protection strategy led by the Ministry of Social Development. WFP continued its efforts towards advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, recognising it as key to ending poverty and achieving zero hunger. WFP's gender mainstreaming efforts focus on challenging the existing gender stereotypes and practices rooted in the Basotho culture

## Risk Management

WFP held sessions on performance and risk management for staff and the risk register was reviewed and updated on a quarterly basis with risks and mitigation actions.

Frequent changes in key government positions in line ministries resulted in coordination challenges for WFP interventions. To address the issue, WFP strengthened coordination efforts and worked on improving the knowledge of WFP activities across the different levels in all relevant departments. Targeted entities included the Prime Minister's Office and its departments; Disaster Management Authority and the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office, the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation and the Ministry of Education and Training.

Although COVID-19 restrictions remained a challenge, WFP continued operations remotely with 20 percent of staff working from the office, relying on virtual meetings where possible, ensuring that staff and partners adhere to COVID-19 protocols and conducting remote monitoring.

The COVID-19 pandemic left many households food insecure due to loss of income sources. Thus, WFP undertook a budget revision exercise to include crisis response to support the most vulnerable affected households. Nonetheless, lack of funding continued to remain a challenge and the country office scaled-up its efforts to mobilise resources.



# Partnerships

In 2021, under the UN Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023, WFP collaborated with different ministries and partners in support of the Government of Lesotho's efforts towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Development and Disaster Management Authority (DMA) to ensure that the emergency response programmes targeted the most vulnerable people in need of assistance. WFP partnered with the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation to implement a shock responsive and results oriented Public Works programme across 21 project sites in Mafeteng, Mofale's Hoek and Quthing districts. WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Education and Training as the lead of the school feeding programme.

WFP collaborated with the Embassy of Brazil and WFP's Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil to initiate a virtual study tour of Brazil's home-grown school feeding programme. This collaboration was a south-south cooperation, a part of technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Training, to inform the design of a sustainable home-grown school feeding programme in Lesotho.

WFP provided financial support to the Government for the Food Systems Summit situation analysis that paved the way for the implementation of district and national dialogues. WFP played a coordinating role within the UN agencies and participated in advisory committees for the development of the pathways in the lead up to the Summit.

Majority of WFP's cooperating partners were local NGOs, whose operational presence helped WFP achieve intended results in the targeted areas. WFP's partnership with World Vision, Lesotho Association of People Living with HIV, Lesotho Network of AIDS Services Organizations and the Lesotho Red Cross enabled swift implementation at the district level. WFP also partnered with Lesotho Red Cross for sexual reproductive health education for beneficiaries during distributions.

WFP worked with the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office, Child and Gender Protection Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Local Government to lead nutrition, HIV, gender and health awareness sessions on a monthly basis at distribution points as well as at retailer shops. For cash-based transfer beneficiaries, WFP worked with Vodacom using their bulk SMS platform to send out nutrition, protection, hygiene, HIV, and other related messages.

WFP secured stronger partnerships with media and influencers who played a fundamental role in raising nutrition awareness and providing necessary education through platforms such as community radios. This led to increased publicity of nutrition messaging. To influence and promote collective action, WFP partnered with UNICEF, FAO and WHO in supporting the joint UN Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) mandate of building institutional capacity to support the scaling up of nutrition actions at central and district levels.

Partnerships were crucial to achieving meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. WFP's operations were supported by the Government of Lesotho, the United States of America, the European Union, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Government of Japan, and Canada. WFP also received support from its internal funding mechanisms, allowing a swift response to improving the resilience of shock-affected communities. In 2021, WFP secured multi-year funding from the Government of Japan and Germany, enabling a more robust and timely response as well as the ability to do more longterm planning. Most of the funding received was for crisis response and there was a significant shortfall for activities such as school feeding and resilience. There is a need for more resources for these activities to support resilience in affected people to withstand shocks.

# CSP Financial Overview

WFP's country strategic plan (CSP) funding stands at 41 percent which is equivalent to USD 48.6 million for the five-year's approved needs-based plan of USD 118.3 million, following the budget revision in 2021. This funding level is comprised of USD 23.4 million for the previous two years (2019 and 2020), USD 25.1 million for 2021 and USD 12.6 million for the upcoming years.

In 2021, WFP prepared a budget revision, to increase its CSP budget by USD 7 million. This increase was due to the extension of the emergency response to continue support for vulnerable people affected by drought and impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The revision also increased the budget ceiling for activity 7 (strategic outcome 5) to accommodate a new on-demand service provision arrangement for the procurement of non-food items for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

In 2021, WFP's annual needs based plan (NBP) amounted to USD 18 million and the total resources received including carried over resources was USD 13.4 million. Although the total funding received remained at 74 percent compared to the approved NBP, other activities such as activity 5 and 6 under strategic outcome 4 were only funded at 21 percent excluding USD 3.8 million which is earmarked for upcoming years.









The 2021 implementation plan was revised from USD 13.4 million to USD 15.5 million, the latter represents 86 percent of the NBP. This was because more resources were received under the emergency response activity following the drought and COVID-19 that adversely affected most of the vulnerable population, particularly in rural areas. As a result, the bulk of the contributions received for 2021, about USD 7 million (44 percent of the annual total direct operating costs) went towards emergency response support under strategic outcome 1. The remaining balance was split across the rest of the CSP activities.

The overall actual expenditure for 2021 stood at USD 12.5 million which is 81 percent compared to the revised implementation plan and at 69 percent of the approved annual NBP. The implementation for most of the activities was delayed due to COVID-19 protocols that included movement restrictions, closing of other key stakeholders' offices and businesses, restrictions in social gatherings and social distancing. Funding constraints resulted in supply chain interruptions for some activities which further led to low implementation levels.

Funding for 2021 included carry-over balances from previous years and a few donors' direct contributions which were mostly earmarked for emergency response and the school feeding programme. Contributions in 2021 were from the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), Japan, Germany, the European Civil protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), Canada and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as well as multi-year funding from the Adaptation Fund. WFP also received support from internal funding mechanisms. WFP is appealing for more funding for the remaining half of this CSP with shortfall remaining at 77 percent compared to the requirements (until June 2024).

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	6,561,570.0	5,381,310.0	7,177,228.0	5,916,618.0
02: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	5,057,723.0	3,690,654.0	6,041,070.0	2,392,094.0
03: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	521,818.0	521,818.0	1,239,958.0	678,801.0
04: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	2,758,493.0	1,667,756.0	4,429,408.0	2,616,538.0
05: Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year	867,350.0	867,350.0	818,852.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	3,988,419.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	15,766,954.0	12,128,888.0	23,694,935.0	11,604,051.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	1,266,520.0	558,597.0	1,027,834.0	487,926.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	17,033,474.0	12,687,485.0	24,722,769.0	12,091,977.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 1,046,269.0	 765,712.0	 440,939.0	 440,939.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 18,079,744.0	 13,453,197.0	 25,163,707.0	 12,532,917.0

# Programme performance

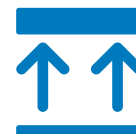
## Strategic outcome 01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis



About **40 percent** of **Lesotho's population** was in IPC Phase 3 (acute food insecurity) between October 2020 - March 2021.



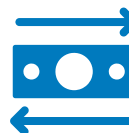
WFP launched the **lean season assistance** between October 2020 - March 2021 and reached **84,000 beneficiaries**.



WFP **scaled-up the lean season assistance** from March 2021 - June 2021 **targeting additional 65,700 beneficiaries**.



**226,880** beneficiaries (52 percent women) received food assistance **through cash and commodity vouchers**.



**52,500** people were assisted with unconditional **cash based transfers** under the **urban response programme**.

WFP focuses on provision of cash and/or food to populations affected by shocks to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements and support early recovery while also improving knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene, and other care practices that contribute to improved food consumption and nutritional status.

### Activity 1 - Provide cash-based and/or food assistance to populations affected by shocks

Working with the Government, UN agencies and cooperating partners, WFP continued to address the food and nutrition needs of crisis affected populations, including drought-affected people and vulnerable urban residents impacted by COVID-19. Following the IPC report of August 2020 which projected about 40 percent of Lesotho's population in IPC 3 (acute food insecurity) between October 2020 and March 2021, WFP launched the lean season response for the critical period to address the needs of the most vulnerable. WFP mobilised resources and expanded the lean season assistance from March - June 2021. WFP managed to reach seven out of ten districts namely Mokhotlong, Thaba Tseka, Qacha's Nek, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Mafeteng.

A total of 226,880 beneficiaries (52 percent women) received food assistance through cash and commodity vouchers. WFP used commodity vouchers in rural districts due to a lack of sufficient mobile network coverage needed to disburse cash. A network of local retailers (40 percent women) was engaged to source nutrient dense food items such as eggs, milk, beans, split peas to improve the dietary diversity of nutritionally vulnerable groups such as children and pregnant and lactating women. The assistance included non-food items aimed to meet beneficiary's basic hygiene needs. In urban districts and councils where connectivity is viable, WFP distributed cash through the Vodacom-Mpesa mobile money platform to allow beneficiaries the flexibility and choice. The transfer value was determined and standardized across all emergency interventions by the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee based on the national average survival deficit (basic food and non-food needs gap) in the poor and very poor households.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Development and used the Ministry's National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) to identify eligible households ('poor' and 'ultra poor' households) for assistance. A community based participatory verification exercise complemented targeting to ensure that the most vulnerable households received assistance. The assistance included a social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) component focusing

on improving women, men, boys` and girls' knowledge on nutrition, HIV awareness, sexual reproductive health, human rights, gender, climate awareness, and other care practices that contribute to improved household food and nutrition security. WFP partnered with key ministries and NGOs specialising in nutrition, health and gender to lead the awareness sessions at distribution points, retailer shops and in partnership with Vodacom delivered messages through bulk messaging for those receiving assistance through mobile money.

WFP implemented a beneficiary and transfer management platform for information management and administration of food distribution through retailers. WFP successfully conducted sectoral feasibility assessments (market, security, protection, mobile network coverage) to identify market dynamics and protection, and security issues relevant for the intervention and put in place mitigation measures. The monthly sensitisations imbibed these mitigation measures which included protection measures like avoiding late distributions and encouraging beneficiaries to walk in groups. This resulted in 99 percent of beneficiaries receiving assistance without safety challenges. The United Nations International Organization for Migration (IOM) steered community policy forums and protection committees and their involvement in overseeing the interventions resulted in no protection concerns for WFP beneficiaries and where necessary beneficiaries were guided on accessing support. WFP's partnership with IOM also enabled WFP beneficiaries to receive protection sensitization.

WFP in collaboration with the National University of Lesotho conducted remote post distribution monitoring (PDM) to assess changes in household food security. WFP carried out two close-out surveys - in April covering households assisted from October 2020 to March 2021, and in August 2021, covering households assisted from April to June 2021. Both surveys showed significant improvement in household food consumption with majority of households recording acceptable food consumption score (FCS) compared to before the assistance. However, the April 2021 survey indicated that some households fell back into borderline FCS at the end of the intervention as they relied highly on humanitarian assistance.

The survey conducted in August 2021 indicated the proportion of households that never consumed protein rich foods was 5 percent before the intervention and declined to nil at closeout. There was no significant difference in consumption of iron rich foods before and during assistance as about 20 percent of households did not consume this food group. The reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) was at 22 percent before the intervention and declined to 12 percent after assistance with no significant difference between households headed by men and women. The proportion of households that engaged crisis and emergency coping mechanisms combined was 12 percent before the intervention, increased to 25 percent during assistance and increased further to 33 percent after the intervention. This notable increase is because the data was collected during the COVID-19 induced lockdown when household members that had migrated to cities to earn a living and children attending schools were back home, therefore, the household sizes increased and despite the assistance, the households had to resort to negative coping strategies. The increase after the intervention is because the closeout data was collected after the poor harvest caused by above average rains in January that resulted in the decline of opportunities for casual labour, therefore, most of the households depleted their entitlement earlier than expected and adopted negative coping mechanisms. The most used strategies included purchasing food on credit and borrowing money to buy food. The majority of women identified during targeting exercises did not have mobile phones, one of the prerequisites for registration; however, during distributions 87 percent of recipients were women. For beneficiaries that did not have mobile phones, WFP used other beneficiaries' mobile numbers to register them to ensure that they did not miss on the support. Monitoring results also noted that women took a proactive lead on decisions regarding utilization of assistance.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. Collection and reporting of sex and age-disaggregated data to strengthen understanding of the sociological factors, different needs, interests and capacities of supported household was reinforced in this activity.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	4



## Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round



**52,856 pre-school learners** (51 percent girls) received **meals** during school days.



WFP handed over **15 laptops** to Disaster Management Authority to ensure **regular and timely food security assessments**.



**100,000 people** were **reached** through **information** on **climate and weather risks**.

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

WFP continued to remain a critical partner for the Government of Lesotho in implementing the school feeding programme with a focus on direct implementation at the Early Childhood Care and Development Centres (ECCD) and provision of technical support for effective and efficient implementation of the school feeding programme in primary schools. WFP provided school meals to 52,856 pre-school learners (51 percent girls) at 2,400 ECCD centres despite challenges that were largely brought by COVID-19 lockdowns forcing schools to remain closed during most of the year.

The school feeding programme remains an important incentive and source of nutritious meal for learners especially those from poor and vulnerable households. The food basket comprised of fortified maize meal, tinned fish, vegetable oil as well as Super Cereal plus to combat micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 24-59 months. The provision of school meals has been possible through continued support from the Government of Japan. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in developing the monitoring and evaluation framework as stated in the recommendations of the Lesotho National School Feeding Programme evaluation.

Following a successful training of 100 ECCD caregivers in 2020 on the use of the manual on nutrition, health and hygiene, WFP planned to partner with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office and Ministry of Health to train the remaining caregivers in ten districts but was unable to do so due to a lack of funding. The plan is to mobilise resources and provide these trainings in 2022.

As part of strengthening the institutional capacity of the Government to implement school feeding in primary schools, WFP in collaboration with the Embassy of Brazil and the WFP Centre of Excellence Against Hunger in Brazil, initiated a virtual study tour of Brazil's home-grown school feeding programme. The objective of the tour was to inform planning, design and implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSP) in Lesotho.

WFP provided technical and financial support to the Government in undertaking a performance review of the National Management Agent (NMA) model. This is the model that the government has adopted in rolling out the home-grown school feeding programme. The review focused on assessing the potential of the model in being a reliable, sustainable, and effective programme and its findings were documented as ten key recommendations.

The Government of Lesotho joined the global school feeding coalition indicating their commitment to the objectives which include: supporting all countries to re-establish effective school meal programmes and repair what was lost during the pandemic as well as improving the quality and efficiency of existing school meals programmes by facilitating a healthy food environment in schools and promoting safe, nutritious and sustainably produced food. WFP will provide support to the Government to continue participating in the coalition.

WFP piloted the electric pressure cooker (EPC) project in 5 pre-schools in Maseru district to assess its use to displace biomass energy cooking systems from the school feeding programme. The findings from the pilot will be leveraged to advocate for government and private sector investment in its expansion plan. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture through the department of Nutrition and Home Economics and the Ministry of Education through ECCD and the school feeding unit to undertake food trials on different dishes prepared in ECCDs, which led to the compilation and development of a cookbook to support pre-school cooks. Ten cooks including ECCD owners from participating schools were trained on the use of the EPC.

WFP monitored the school feeding programme through monthly process monitoring from October to December 2021, collecting data on food storage, handling, and utilization to form a baseline. Attendance could not be measured as the forms used to collect attendance data were not used. However, on the day of the monitoring visit, the average number of students present across the schools was equal to the average number registered at the beginning of the year. In

2021, an equal number of boys and girls were enrolled in ECCDs.

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

To support the Government in ensuring that assessments by the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) are carried out even when staff are working from home, WFP handed over 15 laptops to the Disaster Management Authority (DMA). WFP supported the DMA in conducting the lean season vulnerability assessment which presented an improvement in food security compared to the previous year; an annual vulnerability assessment that integrated the market functionality index in addition to gender, HIV, and nutrition and monthly food security situation reports.

Through the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme, WFP extended its technical support to LVAC to conduct comparative analysis with focus on livelihoods coping strategies. WFP also provided capacity strengthening support to LVAC to develop the strategic plan which aims to improve coordination of their activities. WFP provided technical and financial support to LVAC to also develop a dashboard which aims to serve as an information platform.

As part of climate adaptation and risk management activities, the climate services and adaptation messages were not disseminated because they are linked to the approval and dissemination of the Disaster Risk Reduction policy documents which are yet to be endorsed by the Government.

Through the Adaptation Fund project, WFP supported the DMA to draft the terms of reference for the early warning sectoral group. The group will be instrumental in the implementation of forecast-based financing and seasonal forecasting. In collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), WFP supported the Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) to conduct an assessment on computing infrastructure needs for enhanced climate services and forecast based financing. The assessment led to the identification of High-Performance Computing system (HPC) specifications. WFP also supported LMS to be a part of the Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum and produce the national climate outlook forecasting. WFP in collaboration with UNEP implemented dissemination of seasonal forecasting information, targeting the District Disaster Management Teams and communities through face-to-face focus group discussions and radio programmes. WFP reached around 100,000 people through dissemination of information on climate and weather risks over channels such as radio programmes. Dissemination of the messages through short message service was not implemented because the climate change communication strategy which is meant to be the source of the messages is awaiting validation.

Due to delays in engaging the International Research Institution (IRI) for strengthening the capacity of LMS to do sub-seasonal to seasonal forecasting as well as delays in engaging a consultant for the food security analysis, WFP was not able to implement the specialized precipitation and temperature forecast for drought for targeted districts and the national climate and food security analysis which aims to establish the impact of climate on food security. These tools were intended to strengthen national capacities for forecast based anticipatory action and will be prioritised in 2022.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the design and implementation of activity 2 as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code 4. Pre-school learners demographics including programme outputs and outcome data to assess programme efficiency and effectiveness were all disaggregated by age and sex. WFP partnered with the Lesotho Red Cross to advance sexuality education targeting pre-school caregivers to address knowledge gaps that could advance new HIV infections. Gender and age integration in activity 3 is an area that requires more attention, as evidenced by the gender and age marker 1. To improve on the gender score, in the coming year, WFP will target men and women and provide sensitizations on disaster risk reduction. Gender and protection partners will be included during sensitizations and validation of early warning documents to ensure a comprehensive gender perspective is considered in the capacity strengthening initiatives.

**WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	4
Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis	1

## Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024



WFP provided **technical assistance** and **trainings** to **50** government and NGO partners to enhance their capacity for improved nutrition outcomes.



WFP supported the government to develop a **nutrition dashboard** that will report on food and nutrition activities.

**Activity 4** - Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes

Chronic malnutrition (stunting), obesity and micronutrient deficiencies across all age groups continue to represent the triple burden of malnutrition affecting Lesotho. Within the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP II) strengthening human capital through nutrition and health is identified as a key priority. WFP successfully provided technical support to the Government through the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO) to develop the food and nutrition strategy, the advocacy, social and behaviour change communication (ASBCC) strategy and the food fortification legislation. Lesotho's nutrition challenges across all age groups are mostly due to behaviours, therefore the ASBCC strategy is critical to help with the implementation of desirable behaviours.

The central and district government partners and NGO partners were sensitised on the ASBCC strategy goals and objectives. WFP secured partnerships with media and influencers who played a fundamental role in raising nutrition awareness and providing necessary education through platforms such as community radios. Influencers received training on how to mainstream discussion about nutrition on different platforms. The influencers comprised of faith-based leaders, politicians, presenters, women's association leaders, wool and mohair association leaders and youth leaders from various constituencies. This led to increased publicity about nutrition challenges faced by different age groups. There has been good nutrition coverage in various media houses and nutritionists now get free slots in various community radio stations to raise awareness.

WFP supported the Government to develop a nutrition dashboard as a web-based monitoring and reporting tool. This tool will report on food and nutrition activities by various partners at district level. Government counterparts from lead ministries implementing nutrition activities received trainings on the use of the dashboard. Lack of funding, however, led to a gap in rollout as procurement of the tablets to facilitate data collection at field level was delayed. The dashboard will be operational in 2022.

Linked to component 2 of the four-year Adaptation Fund project that seeks to improve the adaptive capacity of vulnerable people through an Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) approach, WFP supported the development and finalization of the National Climate Change Communication strategy (NCCC). Targeted messages on climate change integrating different thematic areas such as nutrition, health, energy, water, agriculture were finalised. The strategy has also profiled key audiences and different approaches to facilitate its implementation.

As part of efforts to support the Government in promoting the food fortification agenda, WFP facilitated capacity strengthening initiatives aimed at disseminating the national food fortification legislation. The legislation earmarks maize flour and wheat flour as vehicles to increase the intake of vitamins and minerals for reaching the population with poor-quality diets as well as those whose micronutrient status is compromised, thus the focus is on vitamin A, iodine and iron as major concerns. WFP organized sensitisations in all ten districts targeting technicians from various government ministries mandated to coordinate and implement nutrition activities. Port operators and law enforcement agencies like the police were also sensitized to ensure all imported food items outlined in the legislation met the required levels of fortificants. Additionally, to address the challenge of lack of testing equipment, WFP purchased iChecks for vitamin A, iodine and iron for the Government to facilitate testing and collection of samples from retail stores, households and port of entries.

WFP took a proactive role in supporting the joint UN Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition (REACH) mandate of building institutional capacity to support the upscaling of nutrition actions at central and district levels. WFP participated in the formulation and commencement of the programme targeting the four priority districts battling with stunting levels above national prevalence (over 35 percent). Through REACH, WFP supported the Government to gather baseline data on core nutrition actions and conducted training for stakeholders on how to undertake nutrition

mapping.

Gender and age integration in activity 4 will be prioritised in the coming year as the Gender and Age Marker code is 1. To improve, WFP will strengthen partnership with gender entities for integration of gender transformative activities during implementation of the ASBCC strategy and during provision of nutrition related capacity strengthening support to the Government.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of nutrition policies and programmes	1

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



**43,326** beneficiaries (52 percent women) engaged in food **assistance for assets** activities received cash transfers.



WFP procured **18,000** fruit trees for **establishment of orchards**.



WFP held a **market linkages forum** for **116** people to enhance their **access to formal markets**.



WFP **trained 26** nutrition officers on food **preservation methods and technologies**.

This strategic outcome has the aim of building a resilient, efficient, and inclusive food system through the implementation of integrated interventions for climate change adaptation. These interventions support chronically food insecure communities through public works and market access linkage activities that promote recovery, build longterm resilience and diversify livelihoods in areas recurrently affected by shocks.

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

WFP implemented a shock responsive and results oriented public works programme across 21 project sites in the southern districts of, Mafeteng, Mahale's Hoek and Quthing in support of the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation's efforts to improve livelihoods of people affected by climate shocks. A total of 43,326 beneficiaries (52 percent women) engaged in the food assistance for assets (FFA) activities. Beneficiaries (one percent of them hosting people living with disabilities in their households) received food assistance through cash transfers. The ongoing asset creation activities include gully rehabilitation, range management, removal of shrubs to restore land as well as maintaining household and communal gardens.

Through the Adaptation Fund project, 'Improving Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and food insecure populations in Lesotho (IACoV)' and in collaboration with the Government and other partners, WFP gathered data in the community planning exercises for developing vulnerability maps on the prevailing hazards to inform programme implementation.

WFP with support from the Ministry of Forestry, drafted and completed the district action plans highlighting asset creation activities in all 21 project sites. WFP assisted with the establishment of project coordination teams to oversee and ensure execution of project activities.

In support of the government's initiative of creating employment through farming, WFP procured 18,000 fruit trees worth USD 48,260 for the establishment of orchards across the three operational districts.

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on project implementation. The lockdowns delayed project progress as some activities such as focus group discussions and stakeholders' workshops, conferences, collection of information in the field and key activities requiring gathering of people had to be postponed or cancelled. To address these implications, WFP developed an approach to support implementation by engaging new working arrangements which included virtual meetings and trainings for staff and partners, and focusing more on household assets than community asset creation. These measures yielded positive results as communities were able to improve homestead gardening and small stock rearing which contributed to increased household food production and consumption. The progress monitoring report of December 2021 indicated that communal activities such as communal gardens, orchards, woodlots, spring tank and pond and community saving groups through which communities purchased small stock animals had proved to be successful.

A number of studies were conducted across all project sites to inform FFA activities, including the Environmental and Social Safeguard study which looks at essential safeguards to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment from the programme. The study helped in defining measures and processes for effective

risk management. It identified risks in three areas namely access and equity, public health and physical and cultural heritage. This led to recognition for a joined implementation plan with Integrated Catchment Management (ICM) stakeholders to complement capacity gaps like work on soil and water conservation. Also, a comprehensive soil survey was done to appraise proper asset types and vegetation in different project areas.

The joint evaluation of asset creation activities and the piloting of the public works programme with the Ministry of Forestry is ongoing. This evaluation aims to assess and report on the impact of previous FFA activities on environmental, communal, and household resilience to shocks and stresses and identify lessons learned, successes and challenges. It serves as a learning tool by assessing the effectiveness, efficiency, performance, and results of the FFA interventions in the southern districts of Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing. It also assesses WFP's technical assistance to the Government's Integrated Watershed Management (IWM) Public Works pilot sites implemented by Ministry of Forestry in Maseru, Berea and Butha-Buthe districts. The evaluation findings are expected in the second quarter of 2022.

WFP successfully developed and distributed the seasonal livelihoods planning calendars to assist local councils with planning for vulnerabilities during times of shocks. In support of the public works guidelines, WFP with assistance from the Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change (RVCC) project developed and disseminated awareness material on soil and water conservation for use by extension workers. Distribution of these guidelines will facilitate quality assets creation work. Collaborative partnerships with government departments, UN agencies, NGOs, community-based associations, private sector, and academia will continue to support implementation.

The country office received additional funding that enabled for implementation of more homestead and community based assets creation activities. This resulted in overachievement of planned beneficiaries and activities. Process monitoring of the IACoV project in December highlighted that many households established keyhole gardens, producing vegetables such as carrots, tomatoes, beetroots, spinach, and peas.

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

WFP held sensitization meetings on smallholder agriculture and market support activities for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security staff. WFP collaborated with the Department of Marketing from the Ministry of Agriculture and facilitated market access for surplus vegetable and pulses produced from the communal gardens. As a result, smallholder farmers sold an estimated 5 metric tonnes of vegetables and 3.5 metric tonnes of pulses to the Government's local purchase initiative. WFP sensitized the smallholder groups and agriculture extension officers on market linkages and group marketing strategies and on the importance of establishing registered cooperatives for the smallholders to have better market access. WFP assisted six groups with over 1,000 members to initiate the development of group bylaws and a constitution for legal registration of their groups. WFP finalised the terms of reference for the revival of the Local Purchases Task Team. The purpose of this team is to identify and develop the capacity of potential suppliers to supply formal markets in the country. Membership of this team has expanded to include government and non-government organisations with a role in the local purchase initiative.

In liaison with the Department of Marketing from Ministry of Agriculture, WFP held a national market linkage forum to bring buyers and producers together as a way of exploring market opportunities and facilitating market development for smallholder farmers. During this event, buyers from government and private sector institutions participated and shared their requirements with the smallholder farmers. A total of 116 individuals (61 women and 55 men) inclusive of farmers, buyers (public and private) as well as both government and non-government staff participated in this forum.

As support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, WFP conducted an in-depth analysis on post-harvest losses for cereals, pulses, fruits and vegetables including root and tuber vegetables to establish the rate of losses and to recommend remedial/post-harvest management technologies. The study will be finalised by the end of first quarter of 2022.

As a way of strengthening capacity of government staff overseeing extension services, WFP conducted a training on food preservation methods and technologies as a means of addressing food losses for 26 female nutrition technical officers in all agricultural resource centres within the districts of Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing.

WFP organised a training of trainers for agricultural extension officers on climate smart agricultural practices. These officers will continue with the roll-out of trainings on climate smart agricultural practices for smallholder farmers to improve their skills around climate-change adaptation.

As a way of supporting the Food System's Summit, WFP assisted the Government to conduct a situational analysis to inform national food systems dialogue.

Gender and age was integrated in the implementation of activity 5 as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring code of 4. Selection of created assets were informed by community based participatory planning exercises that engaged women and men, youth and people with disabilities. Gender advocacy sessions led to increased

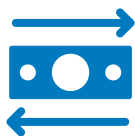


representation of women in leadership positions. Gender and age needs to be integrated in activity 6, as evident through the Gender and Age Marker code 1. To improve on this score, WFP will empower men and women to advance decision-making jointly and capacitate them to explore new market opportunities by forming legal associations that will enable them to access markets.

#### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutrition sensitive to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	4
Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	1

## Strategic outcome 05: Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year



WFP supported UNDP with provision of **cash transfer** for **2,000 households**.



**77 percent** of the beneficiaries were satisfied with WFP's **cash transfer services**.

With this strategic outcome, WFP aims to provide expertise and services on supply chain and cash-based transfers on behalf of the government and partners

### **Activity 7-** *Provide expertise and services on supply chain and cash-based transfers on behalf of government and partners*

WFP has implemented cash-based transfers since 2019, where the targeted beneficiaries received food assistance through a hybrid of cash and commodity vouchers. As a result of this expertise, WFP signed a Service Level Agreement (SLA) with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for provision of cash distribution services and with the United Nations Environment programme (UNEP) on the procurement of climate equipment.

Under the partnership with UNDP, WFP successfully supported the provision of cash to 2,000 households for climate adaptation activities by working with financial service providers. However, due to challenges in developing a holistic SLA that covered all necessary elements of the support such as monitoring the agreement had to be revised a few times, resulting in implementation delays.

WFP conducted a remote (mVAM) survey in December 2021 assisted by the National University of Lesotho which focussed on the overall performance of the service provision support to UNDP. About 77 percent (22 percent women) of the beneficiaries and UNDP staff were satisfied with how the cash assistance was received. About 23 percent of beneficiaries were not satisfied because of the delays in the transfers and the reduction in the entitlements. At baseline (December 2020) 91 percent of the respondents, of whom 47 percent were women, were satisfied with how they received cash assistance. Going forward, WFP will address the causes of dissatisfaction to improve the cash delivery services.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Lesotho's Gender Inequality Index scoring has been declining since 2014[1]. The underlying reasons for the decline are increasing sexual violence and exploitation and maternal mortality. Setbacks due to climate change also continue to have a disproportionate effect on women and children. The government effort to address the challenges through policy formulation and programme design have been largely exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

WFP secured partnership with nutrition actors at district and community council level from government departments such as the Ministry of Agriculture (Nutrition department), Ministry of Health (Environmental health and Nutrition sector) and NGO partners. With these partnerships and the integration of nutrition sensitisation across programmes, women and men's understanding of meal preparation, dietary choices, health and hygiene and overall child caring practices where women usually take a lead was advanced.

Within the social behaviour change communication (SBCC) component, WFP revived its collaboration with the Child and Gender Protection Unit (CGPU) under the Ministry of Police for consistent messaging on gender. WFP also partnered with Ministry of Gender and CGPU for gender awareness sessions. The sessions focused on challenging the existing gender stereotypes and division of labour within households. All the gender mainstreaming efforts carried out under the food assistance for assets (FFA) activities aimed at advancing women's positions since women are often disadvantaged in FFA programmes due to the nature of the work (heavy manual labour) and traditional gender roles that prevent them from participating. This resulted in women taking a proactive lead in jointly making decisions with their partners on the use of the cash assistance. About 89 percent of the FFA participants mentioned that both women and men made decisions together on the use of cash in the households. WFP advocated for inclusion of both men and women in decision making and leadership roles resulting in 34 percent of women being elected as foreman. WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and Ministry of Gender trained the selected committees foremen and secretaries - on gender, assets management, supervisory skills, communication, and writing skills. WFP utilised the bulk SMS platform to deliver gender awareness messages to beneficiaries. Most of the households supported through mobile money acquired Mpesa accounts for the first time and access to cash largely advanced their position especially women as 20 percent of them did not have mobile money accounts during the protection assessment done prior to the support.

WFP continues its efforts towards advancing gender equality and women's empowerment, recognising it as key to ending poverty and achieving zero hunger.

# 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**

Lesotho has the third highest rate of rape in the world[1]. Other protection concerns include sexual violence and early marriage, disproportionately affecting women and girls. Some of the negative coping mechanisms that households engage in include sex work. Despite existing laws against gender-based violence (GBV), it remains prevalent throughout the country and has increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic. National GBV interventions tend to focus on response over prevention.

In its work, WFP considered the accountability to affected population (AAP) framework which encapsulates WFP's commitment to protection. All activities were informed by a robust food and nutrition security assessment which analysed the needs of communities. For the crisis response and public works interventions, on top of the vulnerability assessment, WFP complemented with market, protection, and security assessments. This was to identify market dynamics and protection, and security issues relevant for the intervention, allowing WFP to put in place mitigation measures to ensure the support does not increase protection risks and contributes to the safety, dignity, and integrity of supported communities. The protection and privacy impact assessment also included beneficiary preference regarding CFM and preferred food items. The adopted cash and commodity voucher transfer mechanisms were largely informed by these assessments. During assessments, communities comprising of leaders, representatives of women and men, youth, people with disability, groups of people living with HIV participated in focus group discussions and key informant interviews and their opinions were noted in the intervention's design and implementation. On average, 98 percent of households reported dignified assistance from respective retail shops where they redeemed their commodity vouchers.

WFP used distribution points as platforms to interact with beneficiaries, share information on entitlements, targeting criteria, duration of assistance, available feedback mechanisms and other programmatic issues. Results of the post distribution monitoring indicated that 70 percent of supported households knew the selection criteria and 90 percent were satisfied with the registration processes while 82 percent were aware of the project duration with notable gaps among cash beneficiaries as some indicated unclear communication regarding project duration. WFP has prioritised beneficiary sensitisation at distribution points and community gatherings to ensure beneficiaries are knowledgeable about the project.

Due to COVID-19 movement restrictions, WFP adopted bulk SMS as a viable approach to relay information to beneficiaries. Community leaders also participated in relaying information as a trusted channel in the community. WFP shared information regarding distribution dates and programmatic adjustments with leaders to assist in reaching remote areas and minors.

WFP beneficiaries also benefited from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) supported radio advertisement on prevention of violence against women, GBV and COVID-19 response activities which were broadcasted on two national radio stations. WFP promoted the use of several complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) platforms such as a toll-free phone in service and reporting grievances directly to community leaders. The National University of Lesotho managed the toll free phone service to ensure impartiality. WFP escalated difficult cases that required follow-up such as domestic violence to the police GBV unit. About 98 percent of the received GBV related calls were from non-beneficiaries. For assisted households commonly reported issues were targeting errors and failed cash transfers. The toll-free hotline was the preferred communication channel due to its ability to provide swift response and guaranteed confidentiality. Overall women participation was higher with an average of 85 percent of calls received from them. The other referral channel was the community protection teams activated by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), largely instrumental in receiving complaints of GBV at the village level and in guiding victims on proper procedures to access support. However, during the post distribution monitoring exercise, only 67 percent of supported households were conversant with all the available CFM options.

WFP successfully partnered with protection actors mainly the Child and Protection Unit and the Ministry of Social Development auxiliary social workers to work together towards preventing and responding to protection risks. These partners were instrumental in leading awareness sessions around critical elements of protection mainstreaming: safety and dignity, meaningful access, beneficiary rights, and awareness sessions instigated from the protection assessment

exercise conducted prior to implementation.

During implementation, WFP placed protection measures like avoiding late distributions, encouragement to beneficiaries to walk in pairs or groups; avoidance of distributions during rainy days to avoid commodity spoilage, mobilising community policing forums to guard hotspot areas during distributions. These resulted in 98 percent of assisted households reporting no protection challenges.

Most retailer shops were within reach, and in cases where villages were far, retailers used their vehicles to carry beneficiaries' stocks and dropped them closer to their villages to mitigate the risk of robbery or compelling them to incur transport costs. None of the crisis response beneficiaries reported protection setbacks. WFP maintained traditional methods of meeting beneficiaries during distributions and the itemised food basket was displayed in all retail shops to avoid any chances of exploitation. As part of a comprehensive capacity development plan and promotion of zero tolerance to abusive acts, retailers' contracts also included a sexual exploitation and sexual abuse (SEA) clause. WFP organised sensitization meetings with retailers to discuss protection principles. WFP field staff were also trained in the 'do no harm' approaches and SEA.

# Environment

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

Environmental degradation and food insecurity are closely linked in Lesotho. Cultivated lands are threatened by water and wind erosion, declining soil fertility, sediment deposition in and outside cultivated areas, increasing variability in stream flow and lower water tables. Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities support, through tree planting and grass seeding, minimising raindrop splash and improving underground water infiltration that enhances water-table storage for the dry seasons. FFA activities support public works programmes under the Ministry of Forestry Range and Soil Conservation to respond to and minimize prevailing environmental damage.

The identified environmental and social impacts for which safeguard measures are required include destroyed gully structures, stone lines and planted trees in the project sites perpetrated by trespassing livestock. In this context, WFP screened the design of all new asset creation activities, using the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) tool that assesses the environmental and social risks and ensuring compliance with national safety guidelines during project implementation. The process is done through community consultations, in partnership with the decentralized technical services of the government and local tertiary institution working in line with provisions set by both the national law and the donors. Screened activities included degraded lands rehabilitation by constructing soil harnessing structures, planting trees and grass for soil cover to reduce excessive soil loss.

All asset creation activities were categorized in the 'medium to low risk' category. Few changes of engaging more people to work at household level than in community projects were made to minimize gatherings and comply with standard operating rules triggered by the prevailing COVID-19 situation. More than 320 hectares of land was planted with grass and over 43,000 trees were planted to protect and rehabilitate the environment. WFP has also piloted the use of electric pressure cooking and solar heating systems in a few pre-schools as a contribution to reducing carbon emissions and promoting clean energy and improving workers and pupils' health.

WFP implemented some processes in its office that yielded environmental gains. WFP put in place travel protocols that prevented frequent use of vehicles and unnecessary idling. WFP also adopted the use of glass water bottles for meetings with partners.



# Cash transfers changing lives

## WFP's mobile money transfers help change the lives of vulnerable people in Lesotho

Each morning, 65 years old Mary Thakane Thabaneng sits on a repurposed oil bucket outside her home, watches the sunrise, and worries a little less about where her next meal is coming from. Her small vegetable garden is her hope to sustain herself and her family. However, the brutal cocktail of climate change, a worsening economy, and the onslaught of COVID-19 in Lesotho has Mary wondering if her tiny patch of green may soon cease to exist.

Mary is one of the many people in Lesotho facing hunger due to worsening climate-related shocks. As the sole provider for her granddaughter and two children, one of whom has special needs, Mary depends on her vegetable garden for food and nutrition. However, year after year, agricultural outputs have suffered with the consecutive late arrival of rains and severe drought conditions.

In March 2020, the Government of Lesotho declared a national emergency followed by a lockdown for all non-essential services. Even before the lockdown, Lesotho already had serious macroeconomic and social challenges exacerbated by climatic shocks, political instability and decelerated economic growth. The lockdown resulted in reduced economic activities with businesses being the hardest hit, resulting in increased food prices with some households losing their income opportunities. This resulted in increased urban food insecurity among families that are generally more reliant on wages for food purchases.

Before the lockdown, Mary supported her family working as a part time domestic worker, however since the lockdown, these jobs are scarce. It has been a very hard year for everyone, said Mary. Before COVID-19, I used to get at least one job a week, but now things have changed, and I have not worked in over a month.

In response, WFP, with support of the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), extended its interventions and provided six months of cash transfers in urban areas, reaching 42,500 vulnerable people in 8,500 households in Maseru, Mafeteng, Quthing, Qacha's Nek and Maseru, which helped expand the government's social protection safety net. Each household received a cash transfer of USD 55 per month to purchase food and to take care of other basic needs such as clothing and medicine.

Cash transfers from WFP helped Mary to buy food and other critical products, including maize and vegetable seeds which produced a surplus of crop that she now sells for additional income. With some of the money I received, I planted food so now I worry just a little bit less about feeding my family. said Mary.

Mateba Manosa is a 64 years old mother of five who lives in the Maseru district of Lesotho. Like Mary, Mateba also received cash assistance from WFP. Before receiving cash assistance, Mateba could not afford to feed herself and her two grandkids, age three and 13 years, who live with her. Mateba's income from selling offal house-to-house, came to an abrupt end due to her health issues and COVID-19 lockdown restrictions. Mateba owns a field, but due to the drought and her bad health, she no longer plants anything.

With the cash assistance I purchased food and then started planning on what else I could do with the money, says Mateba. I called my daughter who agreed to start a chicken business with me so I purchased 50 kg of chicken feed and the following month 50 chicks.

At first, Mateba and her daughter faced some challenges like maintaining the chicken's health and hygiene. Market access was also a concern but was addressed by her daughter transporting the chickens to neighbouring districts. Mateba and her daughter have not yet lost a single chicken and have made a profit of USD 131.

It was a struggle at first to find customers and some people purchased on credit, but eventually I sold all my chickens and then purchased another 100 chicks from my profit, said a proud Mateba.

# Data Notes

## Overview

The underachievement in the total number of food beneficiaries and the volume of food distributed through the school feeding programme is because the planned figures are inclusive of the primary school children that WFP handed over to the government in 2020. WFP is currently only supporting the Early Childhood Care Development centers with direct provision of school meals.

The planned figures are missing for beneficiaries receiving commodity voucher transfers because during the planning phase, WFP had planned to assist targeted people through cash transfers but the assessments done prior to implementation revealed some connectivity challenges, therefore, WFP had to continue assistance through commodity vouchers and cash.

## Strategic outcome 01

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity voucher transfers (General Distributions-All)- the planned figures are not reflected because during the planning phase, WFP had planned to assist targeted people through cash transfers but the assessments prior to implementation revealed some connectivity challenges, therefore, WFP had to assist beneficiaries through commodity vouchers and cash.

Food expenditure share (FES) was not measured because the monitoring surveys were conducted remotely (through telephone calls). In 2022, a combination of remote and face to face surveys will be carried out if conditions allow.

The numbers reached for children and pregnant and lactating women are at 0 because in 2021, due to limited funding, there was no implementation of activities that directly targeted these groups.

2019 data is not reflecting for Mokhotlong and Thaba-tseka because in 2019, WFP did not implement crisis response interventions in these districts.

Mokhotlong (Sanqebethu, Menoaneng): the 2019 and 2020 data is not reflecting because crisis response activities were implemented only in 2021.

2019 and 2020 data is missing for Maseru (commodity voucher) as there was no implementation of crisis response activities.

There is missing data for 2019 and 2021 under Quthing (cash transfers) as crisis response activities through provision of cash was implemented in 2020.

## Strategic outcome 02

### Activity 2:

The underachievement of beneficiaries assisted and in the volume of food distributed through the school feeding programme is because the planned figures are inclusive of the primary schools that WFP handed over to the government in 2020. WFP is currently only supporting the Early Childhood Care Development centres with direct provision of school meals.

Enrolment and attendance rate: WFP monitored the school feeding programme through monthly process monitoring from October to December 2021. There has not been any significant change in enrolment in 2021 compared to 2020, while attendance could not be measured as the forms used to collect attendance data were not used.

Other indicators, namely drop-out rate and SABER school feeding national capacity were not measured because school feeding was not implemented in primary schools.

N\* 6.1: WFP procured maize meal for the ECCDs from the the Lesotho Flour Mills which directly procures maize meal from smallholder farmers, therefore the 47,000 children reached by the HGPF are ECCD learners who received maize meal. The 94,000 is the number of primary learners that were targeted by WFP before the handover of the school feeding in primary schools to the Government.

A.6.20: The CO did not support 560 primary schools as all primary schools were handed over to Government in 2020.

A.6.33: Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the CO was not able to support more schools as planned to promote health, nutrition and hygiene education.

A.6.39: The CO was not able to support the establishment of vegetable gardens in 50 schools as it had planned but supported only 14 schools due to COVID-19 related restrictions that led to school closures until June 2021. The second session of the school calendar is usually used to prepare for end of year exams.

A.6.MGD2.3: WFP was not able to train 70 male caregivers on child health and nutrition but trained only 4 who were primarily reached during school monitoring visits.

A.6.MGD2.3.1: WFP was not able to train 350 female caregivers on child health and nutrition but trained 170 who were reached during school monitoring visits.

C.7\*.1: WFP could not implement this as the secondment will be done after the establishment of the Secretariat by the Ministry of Education.

2020 attendance rate data is missing because schools were closed for the whole year due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Activity 3:

Under climate adaptation, climate services and adaptation messages were not disseminated because the dissemination was planned along with the dissemination of Disaster Risk Reduction policy documents by Disaster Management Authority. The DRR policies are yet to be approved by the Government, hence the delay.

C.8\* - This is the value for the LVAC dashboard that has not been handed over to the Government.

G.10 - This number has been reported under activity 5 and going forward it will be removed from activity 3.

G8\* - In the 1st year of the Adaptation Fund where this activity is implemented, the team was working on the climate communication strategy which would assist in the planning figures, as a result implementation was done without targets. For outcome indicator gaps - under capacity strengthening - all the initiatives were not finalised and approved.

## Strategic outcome 04

### Activity 5:

The over-achievement of people assisted through cash based transfers is due to additional funding received which enabled the office to assist more people than planned.

The over-achievement in other output data under activity 5 is due to engagement of more beneficiaries than planned for implementation of both home based and community based asset creation activities. This also resulted in implementation of more activities than planned.

Outcome data for activity 5: the outcome monitoring survey planned for the last quarter of 2021 did not take place due to increased cases of COVID-19, therefore, the survey has been postponed to March 2022. As a result, Food Consumption Score, Food Consumption Score – Nutrition, Food expenditure share, Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average), Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index, proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base, and proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits were not measured. However, discussions with the beneficiaries indicated that they have diversified their diets due to availability of a variety of vegetables.

### Activity 6:

An analysis of indicators "Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems and value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems" was not completed in 2020 and 2021 because proportion of farmers that sold and the value of sales was not recorded.

## Strategic outcome 05

In 2019, WFP did not provide any services on behalf of the Government and partners

The 2020 user satisfaction rate is missing because the 2020 value serve as the baseline for 2021.

## Progress towards gender equality

Progress Towards Gender Equality:

[1] UNDP Human Development Index Report 2020

Vodacom Mpesa: a mobile banking service that allows users to store and transfer money through their mobile phones

There are no follow-up values for 2020 across all districts because activity 1 interventions in these districts started in late 2020, therefore, the values were collected in 2020 and serve as the baseline.

In 2019 there are no follow-up values because the data collected during that year served as the baseline for 2019.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] World Population Review 2021, Rape statistics by Country

Analysis of CFM interactions: A total of 561 cases were received and the feedback rate was around 56 percent versus the 44 percent that were complaints. Complaints were around targeting errors, food quality, long distances travelled by some beneficiaries to reach distribution sites; sensitive cases were followed by the police jointly with the WFP field offices. Callers reporting sensitive cases were referred to the police-child and gender protection toll free number. WFP worked with the police, community leaders and other partners such as IOM to ensure resolution of complaints.

Activity 1:

There are no follow-up values for 2020 across all districts because activity 1 interventions in these districts started in late 2020, therefore, the data collected in 2020 serve as baselines.

Activity 5:

Protection: 2019 follow-up values served as baselines for 2021. In 2021, no follow-up was carried out and is planned in March 2022.

For Qacha's Nek districts there are no follow-up values for 2019 because there was no implementation for crisis response while in 2021, the close out survey is yet to be conducted by end of March 2022.

# 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

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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	%			13.1	2017	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	117,978	108,902	226,880	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	140,507	129,699	270,206	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			320	

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
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		37		

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male		196,506	78%
	female		169,299	81%
	total		404,986	80%
By Age Group				



Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	8,625	11,344	132%
	female	8,625	11,344	132%
	total	17,250	22,688	132%
24-59 months	male	38,025	58,473	154%
	female	39,226	60,397	154%
	total	77,251	118,870	154%
5-11 years	male	55,223	27,226	49%
	female	56,908	29,494	52%
	total	112,131	56,720	51%
12-17 years	male	69,355	22,688	33%
	female	69,352	22,688	33%
	total	138,707	45,376	33%
18-59 years	male	16,852	22,688	135%
	female	25,943	34,032	131%
	total	42,795	56,720	133%
60+ years	male	8,426	11,344	135%
	female	8,426	11,344	135%
	total	16,852	22,688	135%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	404,986	323,062	80%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	28,500	43,326	152%
Prevention of Malnutrition	1,461	0	0%
School-Based Programmes	235,000	52,856	22%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	140,025	226,880	162%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	39	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	216	0	0%
Canned Fish	0	101	-
Corn Soya Blend	648	322	50%
Iodised Salt	54	0	0%
Maize Meal	2,700	229	8%
Peas	324	0	0%
Sugar	180	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	180	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	6,217,110	1,239,952	20%
Commodity Voucher	0	2,849,990	-
Value Voucher	0	549,501	-
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	1,333,800	1,830,545	137%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	74,213	57,719
			Male	65,812	51,183
			<b>Total</b>	<b>140,025</b>	<b>108,902</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	62,528
			Male	0	55,450
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117,978</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	398	0
			Male	399	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	664	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	39	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	6,217,110	1,789,453
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	0	2,849,990

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E*: Targeted households benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene and other care practices that contribute to improved food consumption and nutritional status				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	11,000	15,200
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	14,000	12,920
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.3: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media (i.e. songs, theatre)	individual	13,000	10,429

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households (Khutlo-se-metsi, Litsoetse) - <b>Location:</b> Thaba Tseka - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20	<10.8	<6	13.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	<9.9	<5.5	15.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.5	<9.9	<5.5	14.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	>0	>0	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.1	>17.7	>14	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.6	>8.85	>7	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.2	>95.2	>95.2	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93.75	>93.75	>93.75	100			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.1	>74.1	>74.1	47.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.5	>72.5	>72.5	59.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	73.3	>73.3	>73.3	53.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.9	<6	<11.9	35.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	<5.7	<12.2	14.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.05	<5.85	<12.05	25.05			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	<1.8	<3.5	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.3	<1.3	<2.3	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2.9	<1.55	<2.9	0			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0		
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.6	<4	<20.5	64.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.7	<3.3	<16.7	85.2		
	Overall	85.15	<3.65	<18.6	74.95		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.4	<5	<25	52.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.2	<5.6	<83	40.7		
	Overall	23.8	<5.3	<52	46.8		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	<2.3	<11.3	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	<3.4	<17	0		
	Overall	6.25	<2.85	<14.15	0		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28	>55	>43.5	33.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	>78	>61.5	34.2		
	Overall	31	>66.5	>52.5	33.75		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<5.3	<26.5	43.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<3.6	<18	43.9		
	Overall	33.5	<4.45	<22.25	43.6		

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<1.8	<9	23.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	<2.3	<11.5	21.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.5	<2.05	<10.25	22.6			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36	>90	>90	25			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	>90	>96	29.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	>90	>93	27.3			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	<0	<0	23.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	<0	<2.5	22.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<0	<1.25	22.95			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	<0	<2.5	11.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<0	<2.5	13			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.5	<0	<2.5	12.35			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	59	<2	<11	40			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	<3	<13	34.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	<2.5	<12	37.4			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households (Sanqebethu, Menoaneng) - <b>Location:</b> Mokhotlong - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20	<5.4	<3	8.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	<5.4	<3	12.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.5	<5.4	<3	10.5			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	>0	>29.6	0			WFP
	Male	3.1	>17.7	>29	2.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	5.6	>8.85	>29.3	1.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.2	>95.2	>95.2	50			WFP
	Male	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	100			programme monitoring
	Overall	93.75	>93.75	>93.75	75			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.1	>74.1	>74.1	53.3			WFP
	Male	72.5	>72.5	>72.5	46.3			programme monitoring
	Overall	73.3	>73.3	>73.3	49.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.9	<6	<0	26.7			WFP
	Male	12.2	<5.7	<14	31.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	12.05	<5.85	<7	29.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	<1.8	<3.5	0			WFP
	Male	2.3	<1.3	<2.3	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	2.9	<1.5	<2.9	0			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0			WFP
	Male	0	<0	<0	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.6	<4	<20.5	73.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.7	<3.3	<16.7	65.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.15	<3.65	<18.6	69.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.4	<5	<25	46.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.2	<5.6	<83	53.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.8	<5.3	<54	50.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	<2.3	<11.3	50			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	<3.4	<17	0			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.25	<2.85	<14.15	25			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28	>95	>75	44.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	>90	>84	42.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	>92.5	>79.5	43.75			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<3	<17	37.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<3	<15	36.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.5	<3	<16	37.25			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<2	<8	17.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	<1.5	<7.5	20.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35.5	<1.75	<7.75	18.95			WFP programme monitoring



Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36	>90	>90	41.4			WFP
	Male	36	>96	>96	33.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	36	>93	>93	37.55			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	<0	<0	17.2			WFP
	Male	11	<2.5	<2.5	12			programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<1.25	<1.25	14.6			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	<2.5	<2.5	3.4			WFP
	Male	4	<2.5	<2.5	16.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	3.5	<2.5	<2.5	10.15			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	52	<11	<11	37.9			WFP
	Male	49	<13	<13	37.3			programme monitoring
	Overall	50.5	<12	<12	37.6			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	15	≤1.3	≤6.5	8.5			WFP
	Male	16	≤2	≤5	8.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	≤1.65	≤5.75	8.35			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	<6	>0	2.8			WFP
	Male	3.1	<5.7	>14	8.3			programme monitoring
	Overall	5.6	<5.85	>7	5.55			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.2	>95.2	≥93.75	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.3	>92.3	≥93.75	66.7			
	Overall	93.75	>93.75	≥93.75	83.35			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.1	>74.1	≥73.3	77.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.5	>72.5	≥73.3	66.7			
	Overall	73.3	>73.3	≥73.3	72.25			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.9	>0	≤12.05	19.4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	>17.7	≤12.05	18.3			
	Overall	12.05	>8.85	≤12.05	18.85			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	<1.8	≤2.9	0			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.3	<1.3	≤2.9	0			
	Overall	2.9	<1.55	≤2.9	0			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0			
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.6	<4	<20.5	77.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.7	<3.3	<16.7	73.3			
	Overall	85.15	<3.65	<18.6	75.55			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.4	<5	<25	22.2			WFP
	Male	25.2	<5.6	<83	33.3			programme monitoring
	Overall	23.8	<5.3	<54	27.75			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	<2.3	<11.3	0			WFP
	Male	7.7	<3.4	<17	33.3			programme monitoring
	Overall	6.25	<2.85	<14.15	16.65			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51	>90	>80	49			WFP
	Male	49	>90	>80	52			programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>90	>80	51			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27	<0	<0	43			WFP
	Male	27	<0	<0	41			programme monitoring
	Overall	27	<0	<0	42			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	22	<0	<0	8			WFP
	Male	24	<0	<0	7			programme monitoring
	Overall	23	<0	<0	7.5			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49	>90	>90	48.2			WFP
	Male	46	>90	>90	42.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	47.5	>90	>90	45.3			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7	<0.3	<1.5	16.5			WFP
	Male	9	<1.3	<6.5	13.2			programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<0.8	<4	14.85			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2	<0.15	<0.75	5.9			WFP
	Male	5	<0	<0	10.4			programme monitoring
	Overall	3.5	<0.08	<0.38	8.15			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42	<4	<21	29.4			WFP
	Male	40	<4	<19.5	34			programme monitoring
	Overall	41	<4	<20.25	31.7			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Mokhotlong - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20	<5.4	<3	13.6	6.9		WFP
	Male	25	<5.4	<3	14.7	6.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	22.5	<5.4	<3	14.15	6.75		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	>0	>29.6	8.5	3.6		WFP
	Male	3.1	>17.7	>29	5.9	2.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	5.6	>8.85	>29.3	7.2	3.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.2	>95.2	>95.2	91.7	87.5		WFP
	Male	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	100	100		programme monitoring
	Overall	93.75	>93.75	>93.75	95.85	93.75		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.1	>74.1	>74.1	57.4	70.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.5	>72.5	>72.5	48.5	73.7	
	Overall	73.3	>73.3	>73.3	52.95	72.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.9	<6	<0	31.9	16.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	<5.7	<14	32.4	9.2	
	Overall	12.05	<5.85	<7	32.15	12.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	<1.8	<3.5	0	1.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.3	<1.3	<2.3	0	2.6	
	Overall	2.9	<1.55	<2.9	0	2.2	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	0	
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.6	<4	<20.5	59.6	80	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.7	<3.3	<16.7	61.8	88.2	
	Overall	85.15	<3.65	<18.6	60.7	84.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.4	<5	<25	42.6	27.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.2	<5.6	<83	51.5	23.7	
	Overall	23.8	<5.3	<54	47.05	25.5	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	<2.3	<11.3	8.3	12.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	<3.4	<17	0	0	
	Overall	6.25	<2.85	<14.15	4.15	6.25	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28	>80	>75	60.1	84.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	>90	>84	56	80	
	Overall	31	>85	>79.5	58.05	82.1	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<6.3	<17	37.2	14.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<4.2	<15	42.1	20	
	Overall	33.5	<5.25	<16	39.65	17.25	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<1	<8	2.7	1.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	<1	<7.5	1.6	0	
	Overall	35.5	<1	<7.75	2.15	0.65	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36	>90	>90	36.7	35.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	>90	>96	44	36.2	
	Overall	36	>90	>93	40.35	36.05	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	<0	<0	36.7	17.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	<0	<2.5	26.4	16.4	
	Overall	10	<0	<1.25	31.55	17.15	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	<2.5	<2.5	8.7	17.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<0	<2.5	8.8	14.7	
	Overall	3.5	<1.25	<2.5	8.75	16.3	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	52	<2	<11	18	28.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	<3	<13	20.8	32.8	
	Overall	50.5	<2.5	<12	19.4	30.5	
<b>Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Thaba Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20	<10.8	<6	12.6	3.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	<9.9	<5.5	9.3	5	
	Overall	22.5	<9.9	<5.5	10.95	4.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	>0	>0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.1	>17.7	>14	0	2	
	Overall	5.6	>8.85	>7	0	1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	95.2	>95.2	>95.2	75	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	100	100	
	Overall	93.75	>93.75	>93.75	87.5	100	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.1	>74.1	>74.1	42.1	94.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.5	>72.5	>72.5	42.3	70.6	
	Overall	73.3	>73.3	>73.3	42.2	82.65	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	11.9	<6	<11.9	36.8	10.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12.2	<5.7	<12.2	23.1	11.8	
	Overall	12.05	<5.85	<12.05	29.95	11.15	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.5	<1.8	<3.5	0	5.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.3	<1.3	<2.3	0	5.9	
	Overall	2.9	<1.55	<2.9	0	5.6	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	0	
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.6	<4	<20.5	63.2	89.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	84.7	<3.3	<16.7	76.9	86.3	
	Overall	85.15	<3.65	<18.6	70.05	87.9	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.4	<5	<25	57.9	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25.2	<5.6	<83	57.7	23.5	
	Overall	23.8	<5.3	<52	57.8	11.75	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	<2.3	<11.3	25	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.7	<3.4	<17	0	0	
	Overall	6.25	<2.85	<14.15	12.5	0	



Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28	>55	>43.5	41	95.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	>78	>61.5	45	84.4	
	Overall	31	>66.5	>52.5	43	90.1	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<5.3	<26.5	57.8	4.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32	<3.6	<18	54.3	15.6	
	Overall	33.5	<4.45	<22.25	56.05	9.9	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<1.8	<9	1.2	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	<2.3	<11.5	0.7	0	
	Overall	35.5	<2.05	<10.25	0.95	0	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36	>90	>90	31.8	70.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	>90	>96	46.1	60.9	
	Overall	36	>90	>93	38.95	65.85	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	<0	<0	22.4	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	<0	<2.5	11	10.9	
	Overall	10	<0	<1.25	16.7	9.6	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	<0	<2.5	3.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<0	<2.5	10.4	0	
	Overall	3.5	<0	<2.5	6.95	0	

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	59	<2	<11	42.4	20.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	<3	<13	32.5	28.1	
	Overall	50	<2.5	<12	37.45	24.45	
<b>Target Group:</b> Urban crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	51.7	≥90	>79.4		79.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥90	>61.9		61.9	
	Overall	49	≥90	>72.7		72.7	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	44	≤5	<20.6		20.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.2	≤5	<38.1		38.1	
	Overall	44.5	≤5	<27.3		27.3	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4.3	≤0	<0		0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.5	≤1	<0		0	
	Overall	6.5	≤1	<0		0	

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round					Root Causes	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	30,600	26,957	
			Male	29,400	25,899	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>52,856</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	87,500	0	
			Male	87,500	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,302	652	

Output Results				
Activity 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.19: Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	2,500	2,197
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	560	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	300	170
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.39: Number of school gardens established	garden	50	14
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	350	170
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3: Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	70	4
B: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	648	651.72
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	100	100
C: Pre- and primary school boys and girls and local communities benefit from strengthened Government capacity to manage, fully own and implement the home-grown school meals programme and thus to improve dietary intake and nutrition status.				
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	24	38
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	6	5
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	1	0
N*: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance				
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	52
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	21	21
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	94,060	47,755
Activity 03: Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast- based financing approaches				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

C: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacity of the Government and partners in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring and analysis which helps beneficiaries meet their food and nutrition needs

Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities				
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	410	32
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	4
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	7	7
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	2
C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	US\$	30,000	0

G: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacity of the Government and partners in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring and analysis which helps beneficiaries meet their food and nutrition needs

Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	5,000	0
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	1,000	0
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Number	400,000	0
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	25	0
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	0	2,049
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Number	0	1,000,000

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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<b>Target Group:</b> Government institutions and school children - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities							
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0		≥3	0	3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School children - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
Attendance rate (new)	Female	94	>90	>80			89 WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	>90	>80			87 WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>90	>80			88 WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	-0.04	>4.6	>5.32	0.01		-0.04 Secondary data
	Male	-0.05	>5.32	>4.6	0		-0.04 Secondary data
	Overall	-0.04	>0.25	>0.25	0		-0.04 Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024</b>				<b>- Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes</b>					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho including PLW/G, children under 5, adolescents, youth and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacity of Government to coordinate multi-sectoral platforms for improved nutrition outcomes					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
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	50	50	
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	5	5	
C: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced capacity of the Government and other actors to provide comprehensive gender transformative social behaviour change communication (SBCC) for ending all forms of malnutrition					
Institutional capacity strengthening 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	5	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	3	

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	15,105	22,096
			Male	13,395	21,230
			<b>Total</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>43,326</b>
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,333,800	1,830,545

Output Results				
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: Targeted households participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve food security and resilience to shocks and climate change				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.11: Hectares (ha) of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological soil and water conservation measures, planted with trees and protected (e.g. closure, etc)	Ha	100	327.7
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.65: Number of family gardens established	garden	1,400	6,922
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.82: Number of chicken houses constructed	Number	1,400	1,643
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	6,000	35,209
G: Targeted households participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from climate change and risk management activities				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	individual	5,000	2,633
Activity 06: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Communities in Lesotho benefit from more efficient national supply chains and retail systems that improve their access to safe and nutritious food				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
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	1
C: Smallholder farmers, especially women and young women and young men in targeted areas benefit from strengthened national policies, systems, capacities and facilities that enhance their access to formal markets (including through home grown school meals)				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				
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	500	224
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	6	2
F: Food value-chain actors, including local traders, processors and institutional buyers, are supported to enhance supply chain efficiency and access to structured markets				
Smallholder agricultural market support activities				

F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.4: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	Mt	2,000	635
F.2: Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and specialized nutritious foods purchased from local suppliers	F.2.LRP.4: Volume of commodities (metric tons) sold by project beneficiaries	Mt	70	35.97

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mafeteng - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≥51	≥44		34.9	34.9	WFP
	Male	11	≥21	≥45		46.7	46.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥40	≥40		42.4	42.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	≤6.5	≤33		37.2	37.2	WFP
	Male	77	≤8	≤39		32	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≤7	≤35		33.9	33.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤1	≤4		29.9	27.9	WFP
	Male	11	≤1	≤5.5		21.3	21.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≤1	≤4.5		23.7	23.7	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mafeteng - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	3	≤2.7	≤1.5		15	19	WFP
	Male	4	≤3.6	≤2		17	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤2.7	≤1.5		16	17	WFP programme monitoring



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.8	≥7	≥6		5.6	5.6	WFP
	Male	1.9	≥4	≥3		10.5	10.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥6	≥4.5		7	8.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.4	≥91	≥72		75	75	WFP
	Male	47.1	≥89	≥71		87.5	87.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	47.8	≥91	≥71		83	83.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.9	≥25	≥20		50	50	WFP
	Male	17.3	≥32	≥26		55.3	55.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.8	≥29	≥24		52	53.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.5	≤7	≤37		16.7	16.7	WFP
	Male	70.2	≤5	≤35		31.6	31.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	72	≤7	≤36		23	26.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.4	≤4	≤18		0	0	WFP
	Male	39.4	≤4	≤20		0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.7	≤4	≤19		0	0	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.4	≤2	≤2.4		25	25	WFP
	Male	22.5	≤2	≤5.7		0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.1	≤2	≤4		12	8.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.7	≥43	≥34		64.3	77.8	WFP
	Male	27.9	≥53	≥41		57.9	57.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≥48	≥37		61	64.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.8	≥90	≥75		50	50	WFP
	Male	43.3	≥82	≥65		44.7	44.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	47.5	≥90	≥71		46	46.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	≥50	≥39		0	0	WFP
	Male	12.5	≥58	≥45		12.5	12.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥53	≥42		6	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	78.8	≥90	≥90		22.2	18.6	WFP
	Male	78.8	≥90	≥90		20.6	22.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	78.8	≥90	≥90		21.2	21.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3	≤0	≤0		19.4	39.5	WFP
	Male	0	≤0	≤0		32.4	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.7	≤0	≤1.5		27.9	34.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	=0	≤1.5		0	9.3	WFP
	Male	1.9	=0	≤1.5		11.8	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	2.5	=0	≤1.5		7.7	8.5	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.2	≤1	≤8		58.3	32.6	WFP
	Male	19.2	≤2	≤9		35.3	37.3	programme
	Overall	16.9	≤2	≤8		43.3	35.6	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≥55	≥43.5		40.4	40.4	WFP
	Male	41	≥78	≥61.5		59.2	59.2	programme
	Overall	35	≥67	≥52.5		53	53	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	≤5.3	≤26.5		46.8	46.8	WFP
	Male	36	≤3.6	≤18		28.2	28.2	programme
	Overall	44	≤4.4	≤22		36.5	36.5	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	≤1.8	≤9		10.6	10.6	WFP
	Male	23	≤2.3	≤11.5		9.9	9.9	programme
	Overall	21	≤2.1	≤10.5		10.4	10.4	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12	≤10.8	≤6		15	13.8	WFP
	Male	11	≤9.9	≤5.5		10	14.8	programme
	Overall	11	≤9.9	≤5.5		12	14.4	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.9	≥1	≥1		8.3	8.3	WFP
	Male	1.4	≥3	≥13.5		16.3	16.3	programme
	Overall	1.1	≥2	≥7		13.7	13.7	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.9	≥85	≥62		100	100	WFP
	Male	47.3	≥89	≥71		95.5	95.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	46.2	≥87	≥69		96.9	96.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.8	≥17	≥22		45.8	45.8	WFP
	Male	16.2	≥30	≥27		57	57	programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥48	≥25		53.4	53.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.1	≤8	≤38		29.2	29.2	WFP
	Male	71.6	≤4	≤19		18.4	18.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	73.6	≤7	≤24		21.9	21.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.1	≤4	≤19		0	0	WFP
	Male	33.1	≤3	≤17		2	2	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.2	≤3	≤18		0	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.9	≤2	≤8		0	0	WFP
	Male	17.1	≤2	≤9		0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.6	≤2	≤8		0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	≥44	≥45		62.5	62.5	WFP
	Male	27	≥90	≥80		65.3	65.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	25.3	≥48	≥90		64.4	64.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.1	≥90	≥80		54.2	54.2	WFP
	Male	50.7	≥90	≥75		40.8	40.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.7	≥90	≥73		45.2	45.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	≥75	≥40		0	0	WFP
	Male	35.6	≥68	≥53		4.5	4.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	37.2	≥71	≥41		2	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75.2	≥90	≥90		26.5	36	WFP
	Male	63.5	≥90	≥90		31	31	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.6	≥90	≥90		29.5	33	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤0		17.6	12.8	WFP
	Male	5.4	=0	≤2.5		19.7	28.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.1	=0	≤2.5		19	22	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.7	=0	≤2.5		14.7	4.3	WFP
	Male	4.7	=0	≤2.5		7	8.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.8	=0	≤2.5		9.5	6.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.1	≤2	≤11		41.2	47	WFP
	Male	26.4	≤3	≤13		42.3	32	programme monitoring
	Overall	24.5	≤3	≤13		41.9	38	WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** Food insecure households - **Location:** Quthing - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.3	≥80	≥63		65.9	65.9	WFP
	Male	54.2	≥90	≥81.3		59.2	51.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≥91	≥72		58.4	58.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	≤6.3	≤26.9		22.7	22.7	WFP
	Male	41.7	≤4.2	≤21		34.7	34.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≤5	≤24		28	31	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	≤1	≤2.1		10.6	9.1	WFP
	Male	4.2	≤1	≤2.1		11.1	11.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≤1	≤2		10.4	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6	≤5.4	≤3		11	9	WFP
	Male	6	≤5.4	≤3		14	10	programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤5.4	≤3		12	10	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	≥2	≥11		6.5	6.5	WFP
	Male	2.2	≥4	≥9		3.9	3.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.7	≥3	≥10		5	3.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.2	≥90	≥76		84.2	84.2	WFP
	Male	57	≥90	≥86		81.8	81.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	54.1	≥90	≥81		82	84.2	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≥23	≥18		64.5	64.5	WFP
	Male	24.7	≥48	≥42		49.4	49.4	programme
	Overall	18	≥34	≥30		56	49.4	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.4	≤7	≤34		16.1	16.1	WFP
	Male	64	≤6	≤32		32.5	32.5	programme
	Overall	65.7	≤7	≤33		23	32.5	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.3	≤3	≤15		0	0	WFP
	Male	25.8	≤3	≤13		0	0	programme
	Overall	27.6	≤3	≤14		0	0	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.9	≤2	≤10		0	0	WFP
	Male	17	≤1	≤7.5		0	0	programme
	Overall	16.6	≤2	≤8		0	0	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.5	≥59	≥47		77.4	77.4	WFP
	Male	33.7	≥64	≥50		63.6	63.6	programme
	Overall	32.6	≥62	≥48		70	63.6	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.7	≥90	≥79		35.5	35.5	WFP
	Male	49.4	≥90	≥75		50.6	50.6	programme
	Overall	54.1	≥90	≥76		42	50.6	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.1	≥55	≥45		0	15.8	WFP
	Male	27.9	≥53	≥42		12.5	18.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.5	≥54	≥43		6	15.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47.8	≥90	≥90		28	40.9	WFP
	Male	46.1	≥87	≥69		19.3	31.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥89	≥71		23	35.3	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	=0	≤2		22	13.6	WFP
	Male	5.6	=0	≤3		24.6	19.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	5	=0	≤2.5		23	17.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.1	=0	≤0		2	6.8	WFP
	Male	1.1	=0	≤0		3.5	6.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.1	=0	≤0		2.8	6.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46.7	≤5	≤24		48	38.6	WFP
	Male	47.2	≤5	≤24		52.6	41.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≤5	≤24		50.5	40.5	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 06: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Small holder famers - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support activities



Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	20	>20	≥20			6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	>30	≥30			13	
	Overall	50	>50	≥50			19	
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,400,000	=3,500,000	≥1,000,000	6,350	265,000	165,000	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	4,070	=10,000	≥10	31.75	971	150	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government and Partners - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> CBT platform								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	91	≥90	≥90	77			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 cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	90	≥90	≥90	86.7			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	8	≤8	≤8	0			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	2	≤2	≤2	13.3			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Mokhotlong - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	37.6	≥75	≥75	84.1			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	33	≤19	≤19	4.8			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	29.4	≤6	≤6	11.1			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Thaba Tseka - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> 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	37.5	≥75	≥75	78.6			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	36.4	≤19	≤19	3.6			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	26.2	≤6	≤6	17.9			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 cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	95.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.3			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.3			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.36	≥90	≥90	98.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.81	≥90	≥90	99.3			
	Overall	96.6	≥90	≥90	99.05			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	97.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥90	≥90	97.9			
	Overall	80	≥90	≥90	97.75			
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Mokhotlong - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	98.8			
	Overall	98	=100	=100	99.4			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.2	≥90	≥90	96.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.3	≥90	≥90	96.4			
	Overall	97.2	≥90	≥90	96.5			

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	99	≥90	≥90					-
--	Male	99	≥90	≥90					WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥90	≥90					-
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Thaba Tseka - <b>Modality:</b> -- <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution									
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) --	Female			≥90					-
	Male			≥90					-
	Overall			≥90					-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female				86.7				WFP programme monitoring
--	Male				92.2				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				89.45				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Thaba Tseka - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution									
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) --	Female	100	=100		96.7				-
	Male	100	=100		98.3				-
	Overall	100	=100		97.5				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) --	Female	100	≥90		93.3				-
	Male	100	≥90		94.8				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90		94.05				-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	100	≥90	≥90					WFP programme monitoring
--	Male	100	≥90	≥90					-
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90					-
<b>Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation</b>									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mafeteng - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset									
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) --	Female	76.7	≥90	≥90		94.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.7	≥90	≥90		94.1			-
	Overall	85.6	≥90	≥90		94.3			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)	Female	100	≥90	≥90		85.5			-
--	Male	97.1	≥90	≥90		88.53			-
	Overall	98.1	≥90	≥90		87.1			-
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mofale'S Hoek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset									
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) --	Female	100	≥90	≥90		98.2			-
	Male	93	≥90	≥90		95.1			-
	Overall	95.8	≥90	≥90		96.2			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90		100		-
	Male	95.8	≥90	≥90		97.89		-
	Overall	97.1	≥90	≥90		98.6		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100		99		WFP
	Male	98.2	=100	=100		99.1		programme
	Overall	98.1	=100	=100		99.05		monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	≥90	≥90		99		-
	Male	100	≥90	≥90		87.5		-
	Overall	99.1	≥90	≥90		93.6		WFP
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically food insecure - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93.2	≥90	≥90		98		-
	Male	88.9	≥90	≥90		96.5		WFP
	Overall	90.5	≥90	≥90		97.3		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 cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	77.8	≥90	≥90	72.1			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.4	≥90	≥90	70.1			
	Overall	75.1	≥90	≥90	71.1			
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Mokhotlong - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	69.23	≥90	≥90	80.2			WFP programme monitoring - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.84	≥90	≥90	76.8			
	Overall	70.53	≥90	≥90	78.5			
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis affected households - <b>Location:</b> Thaba Tseka - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	77.78	≥90	≥90	72.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	72.4	≥90	≥90	72.2			
	Overall	75.1	≥90	≥90	72.35			
<b>Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mafeteng - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	83.7	≥90	≥90		70.83		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	88	≥90	≥90		67.16		
	Overall	86.4	≥90	≥90		69		
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mphahle's Hoek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	83	≥90	≥90		64.88		WFP programme monitoring - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥90	≥90		69.1		
	Overall	84.2	≥90	≥90		66.99		

<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Qacha'S Nek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	54.1	≥90	≥90				-
	Male	58.44	≥90	≥90				-
	Overall	56.3	≥90	≥90				-
<b>Target Group:</b> Chronically food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	83.3	≥90	≥90		69.02		WFP
	Male	81	≥90	≥90		63.18		programme
	Overall	81.9	≥90	≥90		66.11		monitoring
								-
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring



Cover page photo © WFP/Malehloa Letsie

Food assistance for assets participants at the communal garden watering fruit trees they planted to generate an income.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

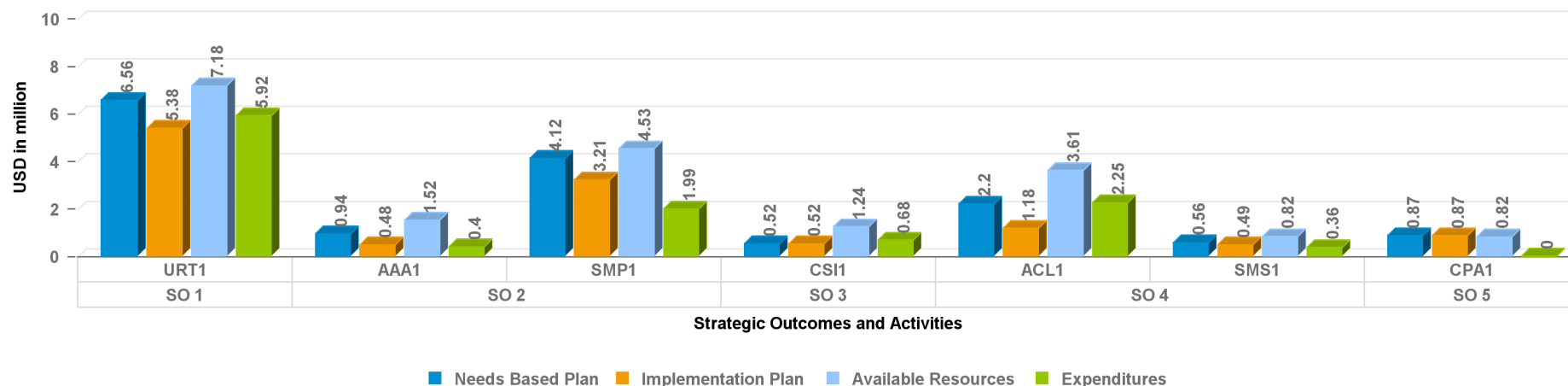
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

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

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024
SO 5	Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast-based financing approaches
ACL1	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation
CPA1	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes
SMP1	Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme
SMS1	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### 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	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	6,561,570	5,381,310	7,177,228	5,916,618
	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast- based financing approaches	941,049	476,320	1,514,741	402,392
		Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	4,116,673	3,214,334	4,526,329	1,989,702
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>11,619,293</b>	<b>9,071,963</b>	<b>13,218,298</b>	<b>8,308,713</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### 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
2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	521,818	521,818	1,239,958	678,801
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>521,818</b>	<b>521,818</b>	<b>1,239,958</b>	<b>678,801</b>
4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	2,196,764	1,181,716	3,606,848	2,251,637
		Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	561,729	486,040	822,560	364,902
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,758,493</b>	<b>1,667,756</b>	<b>4,429,408</b>	<b>2,616,538</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### 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
8	Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners	867,350	867,350	818,852	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>867,350</b>	<b>867,350</b>	<b>818,852</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,988,419	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,988,419</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>15,766,954</b>	<b>12,128,888</b>	<b>23,694,934</b>	<b>11,604,052</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,266,520</b>	<b>558,597</b>	<b>1,027,834</b>	<b>487,926</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>17,033,474</b>	<b>12,687,485</b>	<b>24,722,768</b>	<b>12,091,978</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,046,269</b>	<b>765,712</b>	<b>440,939</b>	<b>440,939</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>18,079,744</b>	<b>13,453,197</b>	<b>25,163,707</b>	<b>12,532,917</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

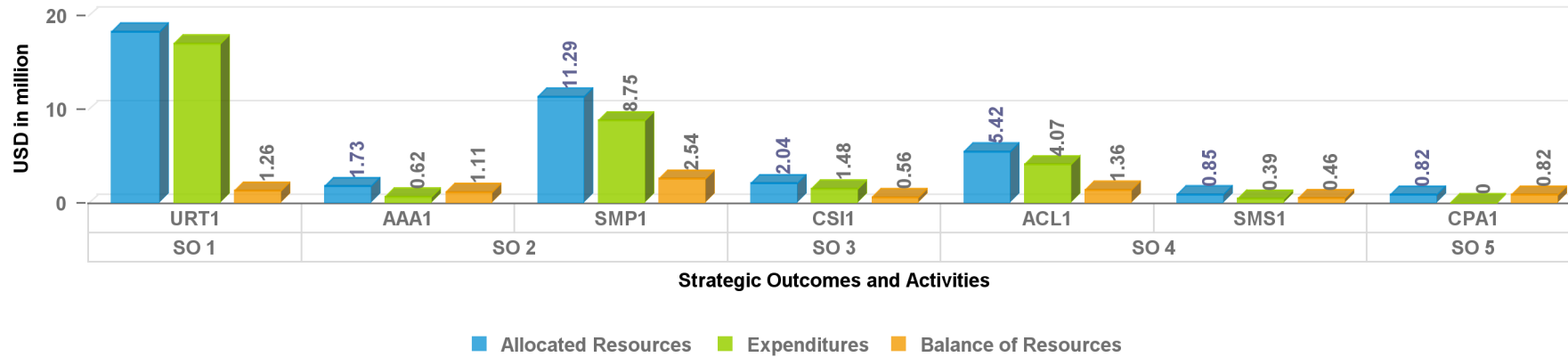
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024
SO 5	Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
AAA1	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast-based financing approaches
ACL1	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation
CPA1	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes
SMP1	Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme
SMS1	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services
URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks



# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### 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	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	36,473,927	17,298,149	912,770	18,210,919	16,950,310	1,260,610
	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis through forecast- based financing approaches	2,438,524	1,728,496	0	1,728,496	616,147	1,112,349
		Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	12,306,811	11,285,844	0	11,285,844	8,749,216	2,536,627
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### 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
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>51,219,261</b>	<b>30,312,488</b>	<b>912,770</b>	<b>31,225,259</b>	<b>26,315,673</b>	<b>4,909,585</b>
2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	2,086,628	2,037,642	0	2,037,642	1,476,485	561,156
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>2,086,628</b>	<b>2,037,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,037,642</b>	<b>1,476,485</b>	<b>561,156</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### 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
4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	1,617,091	851,834	0	851,834	394,176	457,658
		Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	5,183,135	5,422,949	0	5,422,949	4,067,737	1,355,212
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>6,800,225</b>	<b>6,274,783</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,274,783</b>	<b>4,461,913</b>	<b>1,812,870</b>
8	Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners	1,390,819	818,852	0	818,852	0	818,852
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,390,819</b>	<b>818,852</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>818,852</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>818,852</b>

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

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2024)

### 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	3,988,419	0	3,988,419	0	3,988,419
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>3,988,419</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,988,419</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,988,419</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>61,496,933</b>	<b>43,432,183</b>	<b>912,770</b>	<b>44,344,954</b>	<b>32,254,072</b>	<b>12,090,882</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,940,830</b>	<b>1,506,558</b>	<b>26,197</b>	<b>1,532,755</b>	<b>992,847</b>	<b>539,908</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>64,437,763</b>	<b>44,938,741</b>	<b>938,967</b>	<b>45,877,708</b>	<b>33,246,919</b>	<b>12,630,789</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>4,091,891</b>	<b>2,732,250</b>		<b>2,732,250</b>	<b>2,732,250</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>68,529,654</b>	<b>47,670,991</b>	<b>938,967</b>	<b>48,609,958</b>	<b>35,979,169</b>	<b>12,630,790</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures