



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Lesotho

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

WFP delivered life-saving assistance to 123,989 people across ten districts. WFP continued to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities, and provided capacity strengthening to Government and partners, making progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and the five strategic outcomes of its five-year country strategic plan (2019-2024).

The food security situation in Lesotho deteriorated in 2022, with the number of food insecure people on the rise due to three consecutive years of drought, the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, the global food crisis, heavy rains during the planting season affecting production, and decreased income from livestock and related product sales. In response to the sharp deterioration in food security, WFP scaled up operations and provided food assistance and cash-based transfers to 58,000 people (52 percent women), including households headed by children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities, in the three districts (Mokhotlong, Thaba-tseka, Berea) that recorded the highest food gaps.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government in the planning and implementation of gender-responsive social protection programmes (school feeding and public works) that contribute to hunger eradication and long-term food and nutrition security. WFP worked with Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Social Development and Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee to identify urban vulnerability indicators and define targeting criteria and transfer mechanisms for urban response. WFP further strengthened beneficiary targeting systems through updating the urban National Information System for Social Assistance.

WFP also implemented a school feeding programme in collaboration with the Government, assisting 51,000 children with school meals in 2,500 preschools. WFP further strengthened government capacity to manage the home-grown school feeding programme which links smallholder farmers to schools and other markets.

WFP led and supported food security and nutrition assessments, including the monthly food security assessment and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis. The assessments supported geographic targeting and resource prioritization. In addition, WFP strengthened the capacities of cooperating partners and government ministries in programme monitoring, implementation, and service delivery through technical support and skills trainings.

WFP continued to leverage opportunities to protect livelihoods and build households' and communities' adaptive capacities against shocks. To this end, WFP supported 15,000 people as part of the integrated resilience programmes in 21 project sites across Mafeteng, Moleleke's Hoek and Quthing districts. WFP also supported smallholder farmers who received training in marketing, post-harvest management, nutrition, and gender mainstreaming.

Partnerships were crucial to achieving meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. WFP strengthened partnerships with the Government, donors, local communities, the private sector, and UN agencies on food assistance, programme implementation and capacity strengthening, helping advance progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals. This included working with UNAIDS to mainstream food security and nutrition issues in HIV/AIDS response programmes and a financial service provider to apply an efficient and effective cash delivery mechanisms for food assistance to vulnerable populations. WFP also received support from traditional and private donors that played a critical role in enabling operations in Lesotho.

123,989

Total beneficiaries in 2022



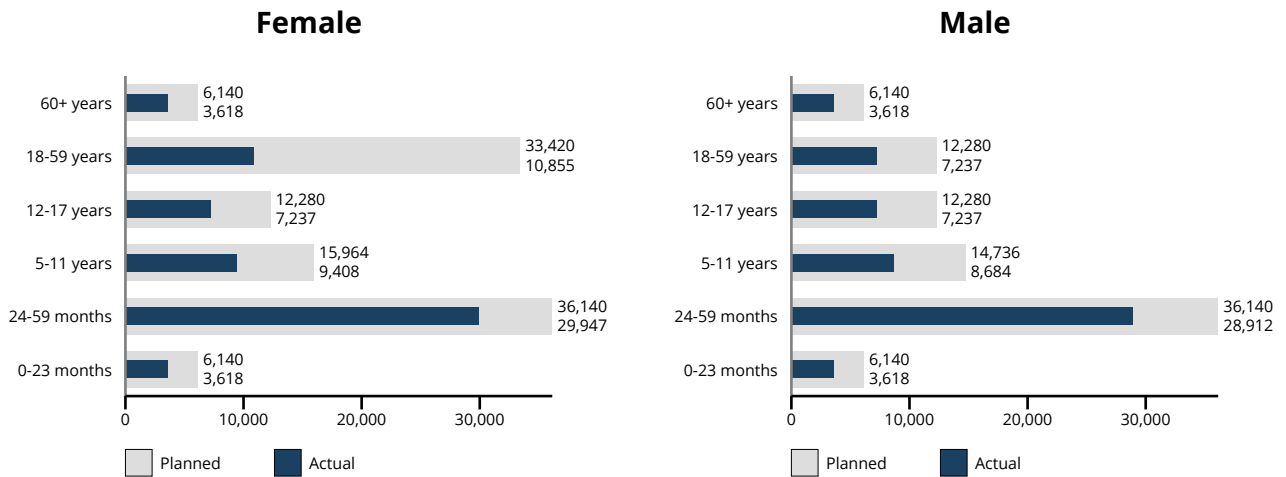
52% female



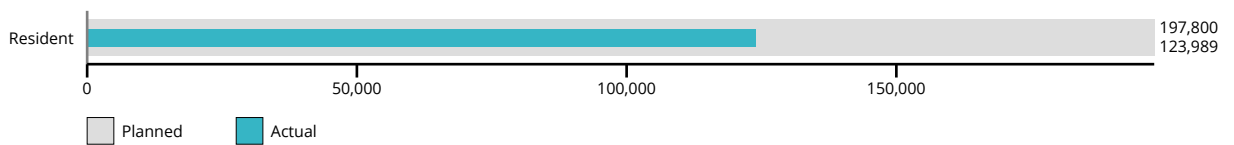
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,480 (53% Female, 47% Male)

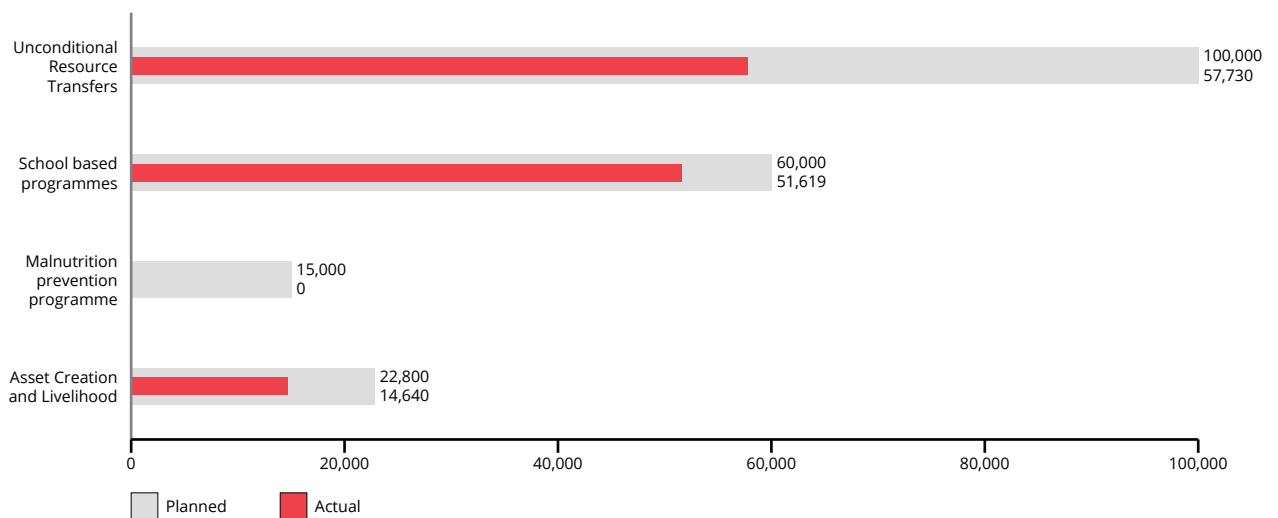
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



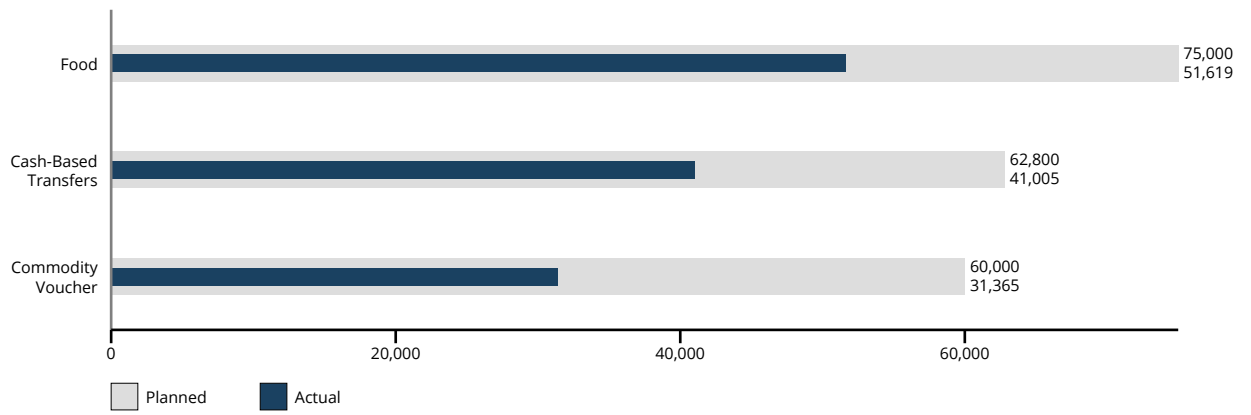
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



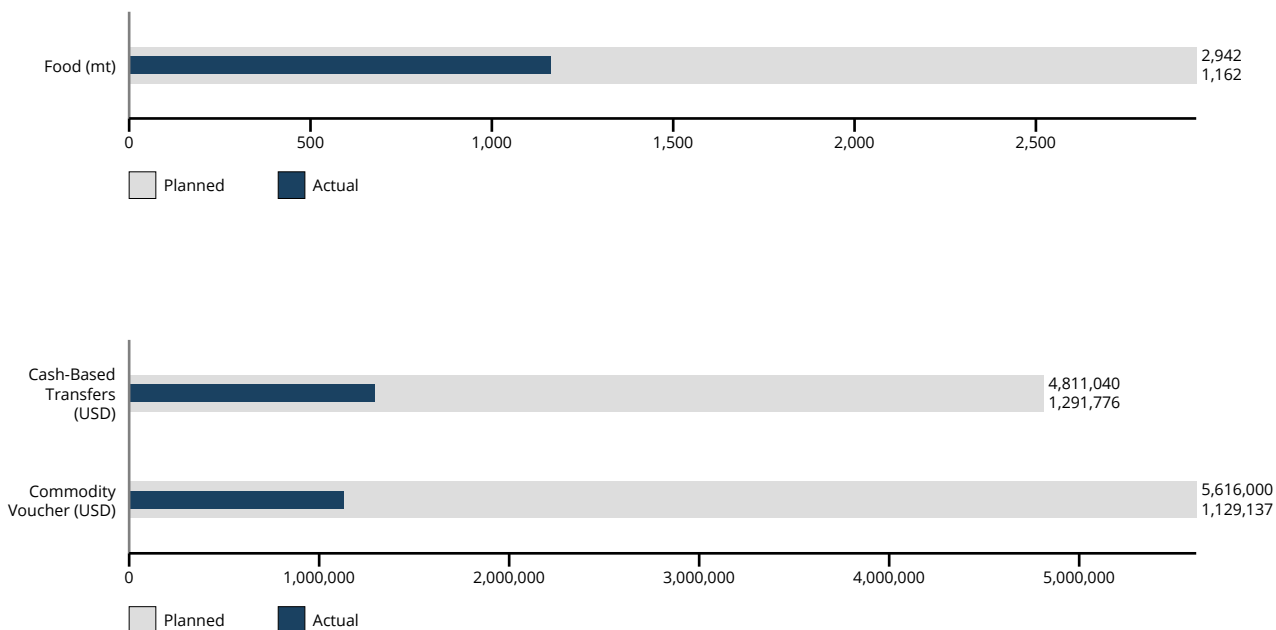
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



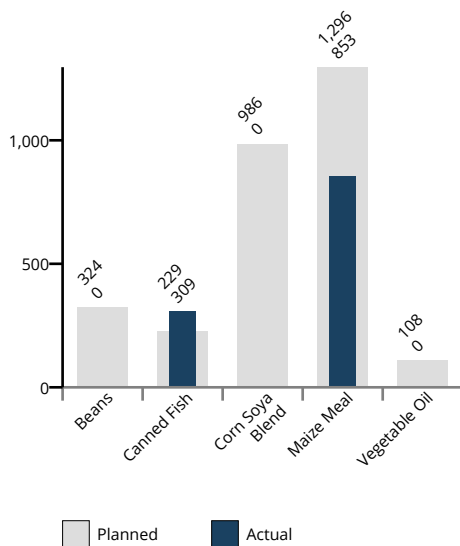
Beneficiaries by Modality



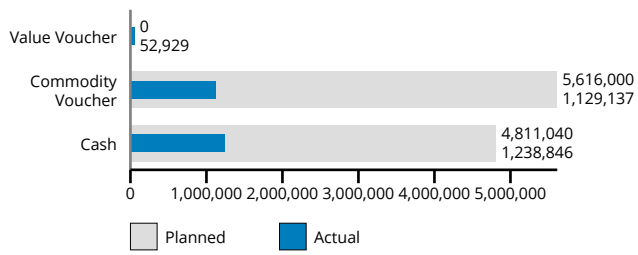
Total Transfers by Modality



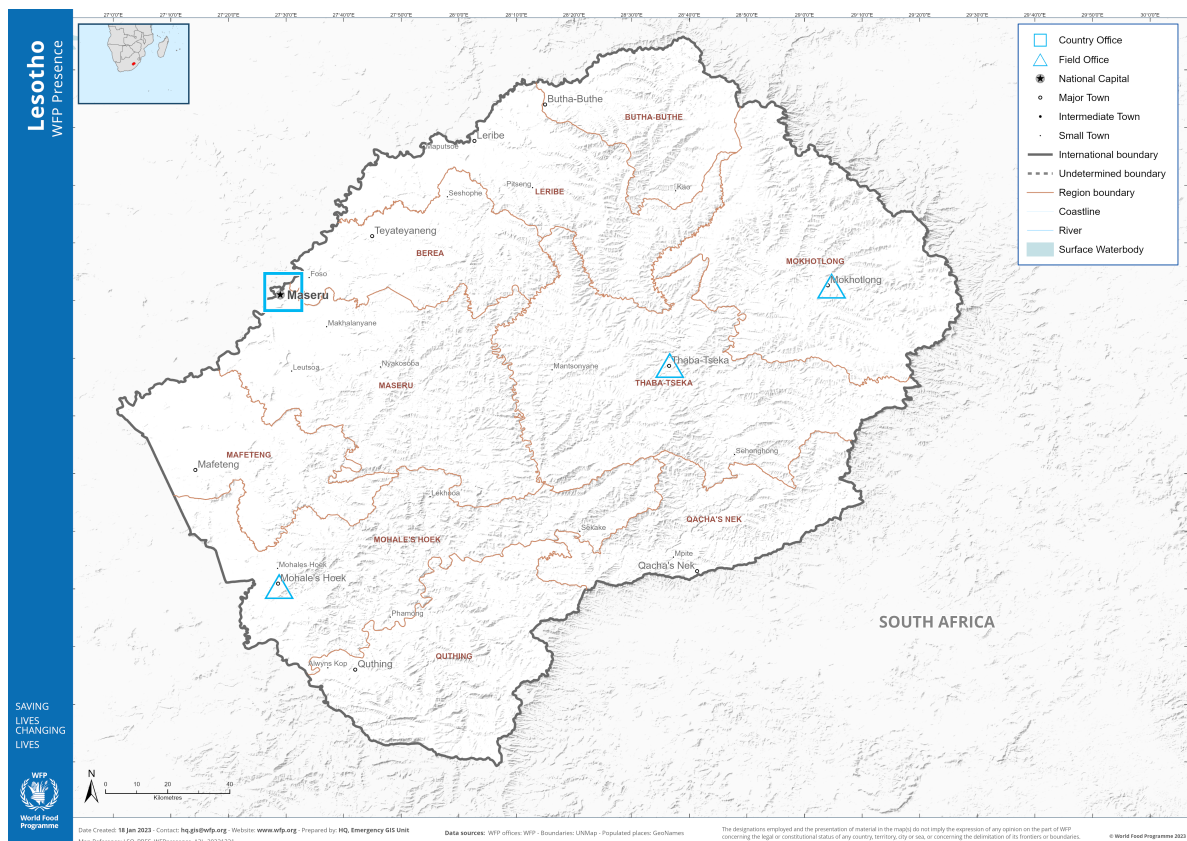
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Lesotho is a low-middle-income country with a population of 2 million. Poverty is widespread and persistent, especially in rural areas. Almost half the population lives below the poverty line, with the poverty rate at 49.7 percent. According to the Global Hunger Report (2022), Lesotho recorded a Global Hunger Index score of 32.4 which shows Lesotho is seriously food insecure.

The country is vulnerable to disasters, particularly floods, drought, and disease outbreaks. Chronic food insecurity, low agricultural productivity, poverty, malnutrition, and the impact of HIV/AIDS compounds vulnerability to natural hazards. According to the Lesotho population-based HIV impact assessment (2020), the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is high among adults (22.7 percent), and higher among women (27.4 percent) than among men (17.8 percent). Women and girls are the most vulnerable to HIV and have the least access to adequate food, income and land.

The National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP II) (2018/19 - 2022/23) states that the country is experiencing a triple burden of malnutrition: under and over nutrition, and micronutrient deficiency, across all age groups. Stunting or chronic malnutrition level is high at 34.5 percent among children under the age of five years while the prevalence of obesity is 6.6 percent and overweight is 11 percent. The underlying factors include poverty, natural and man-made disasters, low consumer demand and purchasing power for nutritious food, and undiversified and low agricultural productivity.

According to the 2018 Zero Hunger Strategic Review Report, Lesotho is a food-deficient country with over 70 percent of its food needs addressed through imports from neighbouring countries. Food security conditions in Lesotho are not improving and a large part of the population remains exposed to chronic and irreversible food insecurity, especially in rural areas.

Over 70 percent of the population lives in rural areas and depends on agriculture as the primary source of income, and about 80 percent rely on subsistence farming. The agricultural sector accounts for over 17 percent of the GDP, but only 10 percent of the country's land area is arable. Agriculture is rain-fed and most households' ability to meet their food needs has declined in recent years because of erratic rainfall, flooding, recurrent drought, and worsening land degradation and soil infertility. Households with high food gaps rely on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic food needs. In recent years, Lesotho has recorded on average over 200,000 people in need of assistance, regardless of whether a (weather-related or man-made) shock occurred.

The Government has shown commitment to food security and nutrition with the agriculture sector as one of the key priority sectors in NSDP II. The plan outlines the development of local food systems, agricultural value chains, and supplier development systems, to create opportunities for women, youth and other groups to aid national efforts to improve livelihoods and create jobs for smallholders or small-scale producers. However, due to limited production capacity, overdependence on rain-fed agriculture, market underdevelopment, and low investments in the sector, the operations are at a small scale, with many at subsistence and smallholder farmer level. As a result, there is limited capacity in the sector to scale production and mitigate rising food prices.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) forecast for the 2022/2023 lean season indicates that 521,000 people (61 percent in rural areas and 39 percent in urban areas) are food-insecure (in IPC phase 3), compared to 470,000 in 2021/2022. Sources of livelihoods (casual agricultural labour, agricultural sales, beer brewing, petty trade, service wages, livestock sales etc.) remained slightly lower than normal. The countrywide heavy rains resulted in water logging and prevented key agricultural practices such as weeding; therefore, also reducing resultant income.

Even though COVID-19 restrictions have eased, the economy has not recovered. Prices of food remain high, coupled with unstable income opportunities and low purchasing power (especially among poorer households). The crisis in Ukraine exacerbated the high global food and fertilizers prices. Overall, food inflation was 7.8 percent as of May 2022 compared to 6.9 percent in May 2021, resulting from the global increase in crude oil prices.

Gender inequality contributes to poverty and food insecurity. The country ranks low at 87 out of 146 countries on the Gender Inequality Index (UNDP 2022) and the main contributing factors include economic inequality and disparities, harmful gender and cultural norms, inadequate access to reproductive health services and low legal and socioeconomic status of women. Furthermore, 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.

The Government of Lesotho has made significant investments in developing social protection programmes (child protection, community development, disability services, elderly services and social assistance) over the past 20 years. Through these programmes, the Government envisions a decent and dignified quality of life for all, free from poverty and hunger. WFP provides technical assistance to the government in the planning and implementation of gender-responsive social protection programmes (school feeding programme and public works) that contribute to hunger eradication and long-term food security and nutrition results.

In contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal 2, strategic outcome 1 focuses on meeting the basic food requirements of those affected by shocks through unconditional cash and food transfers. Strategic outcome 2 aims to strengthen social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round, while strategic outcome 3 addresses the nutritional status of vulnerable populations in line with national protocols. Through strategic outcome 4, WFP builds a resilient, efficient, and inclusive food system for communities, especially women and youth, through implementing integrated interventions for climate change.

Working towards Sustainable Development Goal 17, strategic outcome 5 focusses on providing expertise on procurement services and supply chain activities on behalf of government and partners and ensuring that vulnerable communities benefit from WFP's supply chain and other services, improving the efficiency of development and humanitarian programmes.

Risk Management

WFP faced a wide range of risks in Lesotho, including persistent climate shocks such as heavy rains, poor agricultural production, high food prices due to the global food crisis, and the after-effects of COVID-19, which compounded with other factors to increase the number of people in need of food assistance. Limited funding was also a major challenge. Other risks included deteriorating roads and inaccessible routes, which affected programme implementation.

High staff turnover in key government positions because of political instability led to inefficiencies in the decision-making process, which caused implementation delays. Weak coordination by the key government ministries impeded WFP's efforts to respond to emergencies on time, as some consultations with stakeholders and government ministries took longer than expected. Transitions within the government ministries also resulted in the postponement of some activities.

WFP applied risk management principles and internal control procedures in decision-making and addressing risks. WFP conducted a risk review to identify the risks and put in place mitigation actions.

WFP strengthened coordination efforts and worked on improving knowledge about its activities across the different levels in government in all relevant departments to ensure continuity in programme implementation despite frequent changes in decision-making positions. WFP strengthened resource mobilisation efforts, submitting several funding

proposals to mitigate the challenge of funding shortfall. WFP developed capacity-strengthening activities that aim to improve coordination within the Government.

Partnerships

WFP strengthened engagement with a range of partners, including the host Government, government donors, the private sector, non-governmental organizations, International Financial Institutions and UN agencies. WFP also established partnerships with potential new donors to support longer term programmes.

WFP liaised with the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, and the Ministry of Forestry in support of the Government's efforts towards improving the food and nutrition status and implementing longer-term, more integrated approaches to resilience building. Additionally, WFP partnered with the Disaster Management Authority, the Food and Nutrition Coordinating office, and the Gender and Protection Unit to strengthen social protection programmes and response.

WFP worked with other UN agencies to support the Government in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). In this regard, WFP co-chairs with the Food and Agriculture Organization the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Team that prepares and coordinates emergency preparedness and response activities among UN agencies and development partners.

WFP engaged with the World Bank on food security needs and the support required from development partners. As a result, WFP benefited from the World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development funding through the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project II (SADP II). WFP is implementing the nutrition component under the SADP II project.

Cooperating partners were essential in supporting operations in the field and were vital to achieving meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. In an effort to increase collaboration, WFP held trainings for 19 local civil society organizations to register their profiles on the UN Partner Portal for future partnerships. As a result, six organizations registered, and one is being contracted to capacitate smallholder farmers in climate smart agriculture.

WFP partnered with the private sector to deliver food assistance in a safe manner to targeted beneficiaries. Based on a comprehensive set of assessments and analysis, WFP selected the most appropriate delivery mechanisms, namely commodity vouchers through local retailers in rural areas and cash through a financial service provider in urban areas.

WFP engaged with local non-governmental organizations for complementary activities and their expertise with the common goal of achieving zero hunger. WFP collaborated with the Baylor College of Medicine Children's Foundation Lesotho (an NGO focusing on healthcare for children) during caregivers' trainings to promote good nutrition practices and hygiene at pre-schools. WFP also partnered with the Lesotho Red Cross Society under the emergency response intervention to provide trainings on sexual and reproductive health.

WFP continued to mobilize funding from all traditional donors and renewing existing partnerships while adding new donors to its portfolio. WFP received timely support from Germany and Japan, along with support from a private donor - Latter-day Saint Charities.

WFP also secured SDG funding for joint programming with Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Development Project and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The aim of the project was to support the Government with the design and implementation of integrated interventions to build resilient, efficient, and inclusive food systems that contribute to increased food production.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP completed the third and a half year of its five-year (2019-2024) country strategic plan with a funding level of 34 percent (USD 57.2 million funded) of its USD 168 million needs-based plan. WFP revised its budget in 2022 to increase it from USD 123 million to USD 168 million due to increased needs resulting from COVID-19 and frequent climate shocks, such as heavy rains. The fourth budget revision, approved in December 2022, augmented funding requirements to scale-up activities under strategic outcome 2 (activity 2 and 3) adding canned fish to the school feeding food basket and introducing the commodity voucher transfer mechanism for school feeding under strategic outcome 3 (activity 4) and strategic outcome 4 (activities 5 and 6).

Needs were unevenly resourced as donors increasingly applied restrictions to contributions, with most resources being received at activity level - sometimes with further restrictions in terms of transfer mechanism. Activity 3 (early warning systems), activity 4 (nutrition) and activities 5 (resilience building) and activity 6 (smallholder farmers) were the most well-resourced with contribution from Adaptation Fund. Flexible funds made up 5 percent of the allocated resources and WFP prioritized them towards underfunded activities to maximize impact. WFP revised the annual resource-based implementation plan from USD 7.4 million to USD 13.5 million due to additional resources received in 2022.

Strategic outcome 1 was underfunded in 2022 compared to 2021, and actual expenditure in 2022 stood at USD 1.9 million which is USD 4 million less than 2021 expenditure. Total expenditure under strategic outcome 2 of USD 3.2 million represents 41 percent of the 2022 needs-based plan (USD 8 million). WFP utilized USD 0.6 million under strategic outcome 3 while around USD 1.3 million was spent under strategic outcome 4 which is equivalent to 45 percent of the needs-based plan. The resources utilized under strategic outcome 4 are 50 percent lower than in 2021. No results have been reported under strategic outcome 5 despite funding from the United Nations Environment Programme for procurement of high-power computing system. This service request did not materialize due to several reasons including sourcing challenges associated with COVID-19 that resulted in reduced footprint and limited supplier response to tenders.

Less funding was received and spent in 2022 compared to 2021 and the effect of this funding shortfall was mostly felt under activity 1 for crisis response where there was an over 68 percent (USD 4 million) drop in funding. A similar drop in funding also heavily affected activities under strategic outcome 4 as the actual resources spent were around 50 percent less than in 2021.

WFP counted on multi-year funds such as from the Adaptation fund for long-term projects like resilience building activities. WFP also secured direct contributions from other donors such as Japan for school feeding, Germany for crisis response, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations as well as some funding from the United Nations SDG budget for early warning and results and accountability framework for improving the nutrition status in the country.

WFP secured new multi-year funding from Monaco to promote the home-grown school feeding programme (strategic outcome 2) and from the Latter-day Saint Charities for resilience building activities. WFP continues to appeal for more funding for the remaining period of this CSP with USD 71.7 million required for the remainder of this CSP until June 2024.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	18,610,705	3,869,298	12,059,989	5,183,906
SO01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	10,573,176	1,165,645	3,289,898	1,908,195
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	10,573,176	1,165,645	3,289,898	1,908,195
SO02: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	8,037,529	2,703,652	8,770,091	3,275,711
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	5,705,207	2,277,948	5,884,532	2,016,983
Activity 03: Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to forecast-based financing approaches	2,332,321	425,704	2,885,558	1,258,727
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	1,222,322	324,701	2,080,499	664,715

SO03: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	1,222,322	324,701	2,080,499	664,715
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	1,222,322	324,701	2,080,499	664,715
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	3,066,633	1,337,617	3,518,355	1,379,355
SO04: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	3,066,633	1,337,617	3,518,355	1,379,355
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	2,247,883	1,076,330	2,689,536	1,127,608
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	818,750	261,287	828,818	251,747
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	2,085,464	818,851	818,851	0
SO05: Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year	2,085,464	818,851	818,851	0

Activity 07: Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners	 844,106	 818,851	 818,851	 0
Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	 1,241,357	 0	 0	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 1,527,727	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 24,985,125	 6,350,469	 18,477,695	 7,227,978
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,237,448	 704,063	 1,835,845	 994,643
Total Direct Costs	 26,222,574	 7,054,533	 20,313,541	 8,222,621
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,562,198	 399,418	 348,956	 348,956
Grand Total	 27,784,772	 7,453,951	 22,190,225	 8,571,578

Programme performance

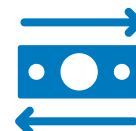
Strategic outcome 01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis



57,730 food insecure people (52 percent women) received **commodity vouchers and cash assistance to meet their basic food needs.**



80,700 people benefited from **improved knowledge on nutrition, health and hygiene practices.**



USD 1,129,137 through **commodity voucher assistance.**

WFP targeted women, men, girls and boys affected by shocks with the aim of saving lives and reducing the impact of shocks by protecting livelihoods. This was achieved through delivery of food and cash-based assistance to people identified as severely food-insecure by the government-led Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

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

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results of July indicated that 521,000 people would be food-insecure (in IPC Phase 3) between October 2022 and March 2023, and require humanitarian assistance. WFP planned to address immediate food needs and medium-term recovery, focusing on the most vulnerable, in coordination with the Disaster Management Authority as part of the draft national response plan.

WFP provided cash transfers and commodity vouchers to 58,000 (52 percent women) food insecure people in the districts of Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka, Qacha`s Nek and Maseru. WFP prioritized districts with the highest food gap and highest number of people in IPC Phase 3. In rural areas, 31,000 people received food assistance through commodity vouchers while 26,000 people living in urban areas received assistance through cash transfers. WFP contracted 86 retailers to provide assistance in the form of commodity vouchers while cash was transferred through the Vodacom M-Pesa mobile money platform. Prior to the start of the project, WFP undertook a transfer mechanism feasibility assessment to select the most appropriate transfer modality for each location.

WFP used the National Information System for Social Assistance under the Ministry of Social Development to identify eligible households ('poor' and 'very poor' households) for food assistance and complemented with community-based participatory verification exercise to ensure that the most vulnerable households receive food assistance.

To create demand for consumption of diversified foods by all targeted members, WFP partnered with district nutrition teams to undertake nutrition education before and during distributions. A targeted 31,000 people received nutrition education focusing on improving women's, men's, boys' and girls' knowledge on nutrition and other practices that contribute to improving household food security and nutritional status. For people receiving cash assistance, WFP partnered with Vodacom Lesotho, using their existing bulk messaging platform to share the nutrition messages.

WFP partnered with the Lesotho Red Cross Society, the Ministries of Social Development, Health, Education, and Police (Child and Gender Protection Unit) to provide trainings on sexual reproductive health to 6,000 people.

WFP conducted two closeout surveys covering households that received food assistance through cash transfers and commodity vouchers in March and April. The first survey recorded a significant improvement in household food consumption, with the largest proportion of households recording an acceptable food consumption score compared to the pre-assistance period. However, for cash assistance, the proportion of households with an acceptable food consumption score declined, due to high food prices that undermined the transfer value.

Both surveys indicated all households consumed vitamin A-rich and protein-rich foods daily. The consumption of iron-rich food improved among households that received cash, and this improvement was more notable in households headed by women. The reduced coping strategy index decreased while the use of food-related negative coping strategies was minimal among all households. However, the proportion of households that did not use livelihood-based coping strategies increased for households that received food assistance. Both surveys showed a significant decrease in the proportion of households that adopted stress-coping strategies. WFP conducted the monitoring survey remotely

(through telephone calls); therefore, the food expenditure share was not measured.

WFP incorporated gender considerations into its implementation, data analysis and reporting, yielding a GAM score of 3 for this activity. Beneficiary information was disaggregated by sex and age to unpack their different needs and capabilities. Different groups, women and men beneficiary representatives including people with disabilities were engaged during assessment, targeting, and process monitoring.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	3

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



51,619 school children (51 percent girls) received **nutritious school meals** every school day



2,464 pre-schools received **WFP assistance**



302 pre-school caregivers trained in **child health and nutrition**



1,027 people engaged in **capacity strengthening initiatives** to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities



1,302,510 people received **direct access** to information on climate and weather risks

WFP supported the Government's social protection system through school feeding activities across ten districts of the country (activity 2), and through strengthened government capacities in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring and analysis to inform social protection programmes and complementary interventions (activity 3).

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

The available funding in 2022 enabled WFP to assist - in collaboration with the Ministry of Education - 51,619 school children (51 percent girls) from 2,500 pre-schools. Although learners receive two meals a day depending on the available funding, the learners only received one meal at lunchtime due to limited funding.

To address high rates of micronutrients deficiencies among school-age children, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Education and Training, and the community to establish school gardens in 292 pre-schools for vegetable production.

WFP also trained 152 caregivers (98 percent women) to promote good nutrition practices and hygiene at schools. The trainings, organized with the support of the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, covered topics such as meal preparation and crop production for dietary diversity. Complementary to the trainings, WFP engaged Baylor College of Medicine's Children's Foundation Lesotho to provide pediatric HIV and nutrition education.

In 2021, WFP piloted the electric pressure cooker (EPC) project in five schools (four pre-schools and one combined pre-primary and primary school) in Maseru district to sustainably replace biomass-based cooking in schools. As a follow-up in 2022, WFP provided refresher trainings to 13 cooks following reports that some schools recruited new cooks who faced challenges in using the EPCs. The follow-up survey conducted in June 2022 showed that all five schools were satisfied with the use of EPCs. Before the introduction of EPCs, cooks who used to cook with firewood reported experiencing headaches and coughs, however, during follow-up, they no longer experienced the symptoms.

WFP provided technical assistance to the Government by strengthening the Ministry of Education and Training and other key stakeholders' capacities to develop national policies and strategies required to manage and implement the school feeding programme. WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, and National Management Agents (NMAs), trained 1,071 smallholder

farmers (764 women) on food quality and marketable produce for supply to schools. As a result, the NMAs procured 8.9 metric tons of pulses from smallholder farmers. WFP also supported training of 10 NMA staff on school feeding management as a recommendation from the 2018 Lesotho National School Feeding Evaluation.

In addition, WFP supported the review of the national school feeding policy that aims to ensure that school feeding contributes to establishing a healthy, well-developed human resource base by providing children a basis to further their education and improve children's nutrition so that they may lead healthy and productive lives.

Joint monthly monitoring of the school feeding programme with Ministry of Education revealed that food deliveries in pre-schools were timely, and most schools provided meals on every school day except in the last quarter, as there were no food deliveries made to schools due to unavailability of food.

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

WFP provides capacity strengthening support for enhancing the Government's capacity to implement an early warning system that is linked to social protection systems.

Lack of evidence and coordination among the government and development partners undermine planning and implementation in Lesotho. In support of the Government to coordinate, manage and utilize geographical data to make informed decisions, WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister to develop a geospatial platform for territorial planning through consultations with the government and stakeholders. The platform aims to enhance planning across different ministries and resource allocation for interventions and generate evidence to inform decision making for different interventions including social protection programmes. WFP conducted IT assessment to establish the Government's capacity to host the data and maintain the platform focusing on hardware, software and the available skills. Key findings highlighted limited equipment (computers) and accessibility of network connection across the government ministries. WFP procured satellite data required to produce spatial vision and IT equipment for the Office of the Prime Minister to enable access to information for informed decisions and support the Ministry of Local Government that manages the Geospatial platform. The platform will be launched in 2023 and WFP will engage a private company to roll it out to different ministries and provide technical support for its sustainable use and maintenance.

WFP piloted the regional urban preparedness project "Fostering Community Resilience in Southern Africa through Preparedness Activities" funded by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. The aim of the project is to enhance disaster preparedness and response in urban areas through the development of tools and methodologies. WFP in collaboration with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) conducted literature review and key informant interviews to identify existing legal frameworks and coordination mechanisms in urban areas. WFP further employed a multi-stakeholder approach to identify urban vulnerability indicators and hotspots and define targeting criteria and transfer mechanisms for urban areas. Three standard operating procedures were validated through a stakeholder workshop to guide urban emergency response. Additionally, a cash-based transfers working group was established to oversee the design, implementation, and monitoring of cash transfers programming.

WFP provided technical and financial support to Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) to conduct vulnerability assessment and Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis. The information generated informed implementation of various interventions, including crisis response. Furthermore, WFP provided financial and technical support to DMA to develop the LVAC dashboard intended to serve as the database for all vulnerability data and information in the country to increase access to information on food and nutrition security. WFP conducted workshops for DMA and Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) to validate the country's capacity strengthening strategy for early warning and early action.

In addition, WFP worked with the International Research Institute at Columbia University through the Adaptation Fund project to capacitate LMS to enhance the climate database for improved seasonal forecasting and develop online mapping services for analysis and visualization of climate information. LMS staff received training on PyCPT, a climate software that generates seasonal outlooks and as a result, LMS was able to generate winter and rainy season outlooks with better precision for the period of October 2022 to March 2023.

WFP supported the government in disseminating forecasts and exploring the use of the PICSA model to improve farmers' decision-making. Members of the LVAC and other government bodies received trainings on the use of vulnerability data to develop triggers and anticipatory actions for drought.

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 delivery and effectiveness were all disaggregated by age and sex. Gender and age integration in activity 3 is an area that requires more attention, as evidenced by the gender and age marker score 1. WFP will support the government to conduct the vulnerability assessment that incorporate gender considerations.

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



276 government/national partner staff received **technical assistance and training on nutrition**.



WFP organised 6 **workshops** to enhance the capacity of **nutrition stakeholders**.

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

Malnutrition is rife in Lesotho, with 34.5 percent of children under the age of five years affected by chronic malnutrition (stunting). Overweight and obesity, including micronutrient deficiencies, also remain a challenge affecting all age and wealth groups. This situation continues to hinder the country's potential for social and economic development. WFP implemented institutional and individual capacity strengthening activities to address these challenges. WFP partnered with the World Bank to support the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security towards implementing the nutrition component of the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP). The aim of the project is to increase market opportunities for smallholder farmers to ensure food security for their families, raise their income and improve nutrition. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Staff from the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics received training in monitoring and evaluation to enhance their capacity to monitor the implementation of activities under the SADP project.

WFP supported the Government through its Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office to formulate the National Food Fortification Guidelines, a valuable strategy in managing micronutrient deficiencies, in particular vitamin A, iron, and iodine, which affect young children and women of reproductive age. The formulation follows the enactment of the Food Fortification Legislation in 2020, which was also supported by WFP. The guidelines will support the inspection of fortified foods at importation sites, retail shops and production sites to ensure delivery and intake of safe and quality fortified foods among the population.

As part of enhancing community dietary knowledge, 62 government personnel from the ministries of Agriculture, Health, Social Development, and Education in Mafeteng and Leribe districts benefited from the Positive Deviance training of trainers. The Positive Deviance approach is a community-based method that promotes behaviour and social change by empowering communities to uncover sustainable solutions. Considering the behavioural issues that contribute to malnutrition in Lesotho will be instrumental in the design of community nutrition clubs and in creating vibrant and dedicated communities that discover sustainable and practical solutions to tackle malnutrition. The training applied participatory and interactive methods, including fieldwork, to maximize the learning process, resulting in positive outcomes such that during follow-up monitoring, some communities had started adopting desirable behaviours. The engagement of a multi-sectoral team allowed for a better understanding of each sector mandate and a mapping of synergies for effective nutrition programming.

Following the technical and financial support provided by WFP to the government in 2021 to develop a nutrition dashboard, WFP procured 50 tablets for the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to use for data collection for nutrition activities by various partners at district and community level. WFP further trained 85 officers from the Ministry on the use of the nutrition dashboard.

Following the finalization of the Advocacy, Social and Behaviour Change Communication Strategy in 2021, WFP disseminated nutrition messages and increased coverage of the nutrition programmes aired through community radio stations towards improved knowledge among communities.

WFP supported UNAIDS to incorporate food security and nutrition issues in AIDS response programmes. The 2021 Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment report highlighted that vulnerable households hosting people living with HIV recorded an inadequate diet at 61 percent compared to other households at 51 percent. WFP trained key government sectors on integrating nutrition and HIV during emergency response targeting to ensure that vulnerable households with people living with HIV are prioritized. WFP further collaborated with the relevant Government and NGO sectors working on HIV to deliver social and behavioral change communication activities to promote the adoption of good nutrition and hygiene behaviours within households receiving food and cash assistance from WFP. The sessions further expanded to 152 pre-school teachers (99 percent women). The sessions were designed to limit the

adoption of harmful and risky strategies that have the potential to increase HIV vulnerability. Key topics included HIV prevention, stigma and discrimination to improve treatment uptake and improve adherence. The awareness sessions resulted in increased demand for voluntary testing and demand for guidance on forming Community Antiretroviral Therapy Groups to address the challenge of medication access due to long distances from health facilities. To ensure integration of HIV in social protection programmes, WFP provided technical support to the Lesotho National Vulnerability Assessment Committee to integrate HIV into annual vulnerability assessments. This resulted in an assessment report that profiled vulnerabilities of people living with HIV to generate evidence for effective response.

Gender and age integration in activity 4 will be prioritized in the coming year as the Gender and Age Marker code is 1. WFP will strengthen partnership with gender entities for integration of gender transformative activities 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



14,640 people participated in **food assistance for assets (FFA)** activities.



100 ha of degraded hillsides and marginal areas rehabilitated with physical and biological **soil and water conservation measures**.



16,137 tree seedlings provided at FFA project sites.



35,577 people benefited from assets and **climate adaptation practices**.



774 government/national partner staff received **technical assistance and training**.



448 mt of **fortified foods** purchased from local suppliers.

Strategic outcome 4 focused on strengthening sustainable and resilient food systems and building the resilience of vulnerable and marginalized groups by increasing agricultural productivity, market access, livelihood diversification and the income of smallholder farmers, as these are key to achieving food security and nutrition objectives whilst stimulating economies and reducing poverty.

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

WFP continued to support vulnerable communities in remote, food insecure areas of Lesotho to improve their food security and resilience to climate change and other shocks. In collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation, WFP assisted 15,000 beneficiaries with integrated resilience programmes, including asset creation and other livelihoods activities, in 21 food assistance for assets (FFA) project sites across three districts (Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing). All people in the community (including the disabled, the elderly, and both men and women alike) participating in public works benefitted from the FFA assets.

The FFA programme enhanced vulnerable households' livelihoods through the creation and development of productive assets by supporting rangeland rehabilitation, land reclamation, water harvesting, soil and water conservation, and crop production at community level; and livestock rearing, homestead farming, food processing and preservation training, and basic beekeeping techniques at household level. WFP also provided cash assistance to meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of the most food insecure households. WFP supported communities to establish complaints and feedback committees in different project sites to resolve grievances.

To increase food productivity of participants, WFP procured seeds, shade nets, and solar dryers for food preservation, as a complementary activity to the asset creation activities. The community used the solar dryer to dry grapes, peaches, vegetables and meat and sold them to nearby community for income generation. WFP also encouraged FFA participants to construct vegetable gardens at home for access to vegetables throughout the year to meet their nutrition needs. This resulted in the construction of 1,400 vegetable gardens. During FFA implementation, there were some challenges, like failures to construct ponds because of countrywide heavy rains.

To reduce vulnerability at FFA sites, WFP supported the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation to develop vulnerability maps that informed the implementation of public works programme. WFP jointly commissioned the asset creation and public works evaluation with the Ministry of Forestry, Range, and Soil Conservation. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess and report on the impact of FFA activities on environmental, communal and household resilience to shocks and stresses, and to identify lessons learned, successes and challenges. The results indicated that the cash and livelihood activities across FFA sites contributed to increased incomes, food availability and diet diversification.

The post distribution monitoring survey in October 2022 highlighted that the overall consumption-based coping strategy index increased between March and October 2022 as participants worked voluntarily and did not receive cash assistance. The acceptable food consumption score decreased while the proportion of households with low dietary diversity increased, with households headed by women achieving lower diversity than households headed by men. Consumption of protein, vitamin A and Iron decreased. More households were using livelihood coping strategies during the October 2022 follow-up compared to the March 2022 follow-up when they received cash. WFP intensified synergies and partnerships with existing community-based organisations for complementary activities to diversify food production and income generating activities to improve consumption of nutritious food.

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*

Following the training of trainers on food preservation methods and technologies in 2021, WFP held training for over 80 households in Mafeteng, Molepolole and Quthing districts in 2022 to improve their capacity to manage post-harvest losses and further trained them on food preservation methods and technologies to ensure availability of food all year round.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security's Department of Marketing, conducted a market assessment analysis in the districts of Mafeteng, Molepolole, Quthing, Maseru, Leribe and Butha-Butha to analyze the prevailing market requirements and demands for both crops and livestock products. The assessment recommended that smallholder farmers receive training on regular extension service for improved production and quality of their produce.

WFP, through the Adaptation Fund project, held sensitization meetings with the Department of Cooperatives on smallholder agriculture and market support activities. The meetings aimed at seeking the Department of Cooperatives' support to clarify the processes in establishing and registering farmers' cooperatives to improve the aggregation of farmers' produce. As a result, one cooperative registered while three groups submitted their documents and are undergoing the registration process. WFP also collaborated with the IFAD-funded Wool and Mohair Promotion Project in hosting a national wool and mohair symposium for farmers to market their products. Both women and youth groups from Molepolole and Quthing participated in the event. As part of income generation activities to promote cottage industry, WFP supported market linkage for smallholder farmers who displayed their wool and mohair products.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security's Department of Marketing, WFP linked farmers and cottage group members to markets. WFP further co-operated with the Ministry of Education to facilitate market linkages workshop for farmers' agricultural produce in Molepolole and Quthing districts. The workshop aimed at linking different farmer groups to home-grown school feeding and exploring the existing structures within the Ministry of Agriculture to sustain market linkages. This resulted in 37 smallholder farmers selling 8.9 metric tons of pulses to the National Management Agents.

To ensure well-coordinated local procurement of agricultural produce, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture revived a local purchase task force to provide oversight and guidance on smallholder farmers' linkages to local markets.

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to conduct a situational assessment on post-harvest losses for cereals, pulses, fruits, and vegetables, including root and tuber vegetables. Findings of the study included grain discoloration and contamination with grit due to manual beating as a threshing method. The communities were using polypropylene bags as packaging materials for grains which offered no protection from pests in the ordinary room storage spaces that the farmers used. To address these challenges, the study recommended the use of hermetic bags, hermetically sealed metal silos as well as plastic drums to manage the losses incurred. In addition, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, is conducting a farmers' profiling exercise that will inform farmers' needs and activities to implement capacity strengthening activities for smallholders.

WFP procured non-food items (weighing scales, pallets, shade nets, vegetable seeds and bottles for preserving fruits and vegetables) for smallholder farmers. Items like vegetable seeds and shade nets are to support increased production. The weighing scales, pallets and preservation utensils were to help farmers curb the losses that they incur after harvest.

Gender was fully integrated in the implementation of activity 5 and activity 6 as evidenced by the gender and age marker (GAM) code of 3. The design of the communal and households' assets promoted women financial inclusion and economic empowerment and the community based participatory planning exercises engaged both women and men. In activity 6, the score improved from 1 in 2021 as a result of systematic efforts to link women farmers to viable markets. Women were included in decision making and leadership skills trainings. To further improve the GAM score, there is a need to pay attention to age groups during implementation.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutrition sensitive to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	3
Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	3

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

Activity 7: *Provide expertise on procurement services and supply chain activities on behalf of government and partners*

In 2021, WFP signed a service level agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme on the procurement of high-power computing equipment. However, this service request did not materialize due to several reasons, including the complexity of the procurement coupled with unclear and changing specifications and sourcing challenges associated with COVID-19 that resulted in a reduced footprint and limited supplier response to tenders. WFP extended the contract from 2022 to 2026 to allow for the delivery of the equipment and implementation.

Since WFP rendered no services to the government or partners, the indicator "percentage of users satisfied with WFP services" was not measured. This will be considered in 2023 when the High-power computing system is procured.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Lesotho ranks low at 87 out of 146 countries in the Gender Inequality Index (UNDP 2022) and the main contributing factors include economic inequality and disparities, harmful gender and cultural norms, inadequate access to reproductive health services, and low legal and socioeconomic status of women. The National Gender and Development Policy (2018-2030) promotes gender equity and equality.

Given the decline in agricultural production because of climatic shocks, the livelihood opportunities of rural households depending on agriculture as their primary source of income were affected. Women from poor households migrated to urban areas in search of domestic work while men had to maintain households and care for young children [1]. This prompted WFP to collaborate with district nutrition teams to sensitize men who traditionally assign child care to women.

Women and men taking part in WFP interventions received sessions on nutrition education. WFP provided guidance on infant and child feeding, young children's illnesses, routine supplementation, and meal preparation. In areas where WFP implemented crisis response activities, WFP partnered with Ministry of Police's Child and Gender Protection Unit for gender awareness sessions. The sessions focused on challenging the existing gender stereotypes and promoting joint decisions on the use of cash to reduce domestic violence and conflicts. The awareness sessions resulted in 86 percent of men and women making joint decisions on the use of cash under crisis response while for food assistance for assets activities, 73 percent of participants made joint decisions on the use of cash. All the gender mainstreaming efforts (such as development of work norms advocating for gender balance in leadership and decision making) carried out under the food assistance for assets activities were aimed at advancing women's positions since women were often disadvantaged because of the work (heavy manual labour) and traditional gender roles that prevented them from participating.

Despite the significant roles and responsibilities that women assume in society, systemic disadvantages in accessing services and information remain an overarching gap. To bridge this knowledge gap, WFP delivered nutrition and climate change transformative messages through community gatherings, community radio stations and a bulk SMS platform. As a result, women gained knowledge in climate smart production, resulting in production of diversified fruits and vegetables at household and community level for consumption and income generation.

WFP engaged the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security to promote income-generating activities in cottage industries, using recycled paper and plastic, and grass to produce mats, bags, hats, and this boosted women's income and facilitated digital financial inclusion for women. WFP's mobile money cash assistance allowed access to digital financial products, and women were capable and confident in using them to store value, transact, build credit, pay other basic needs such as children's school fees, save and access other financial services.

WFP secured a partnership with Basotho Enterprise Development Corporation to undertake financial literacy and build market access skills among food assistance for assets participants. Some notable achievements were realized with some of the participants selling their produce through formal markets.

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 is traditionally a highly patriarchal society. The Government has developed policies and laws and implemented educational programmes to combat gender-based violence (GBV). However, the response is constrained by the lack of human capacity for prevention and protection and entrenched social and cultural beliefs that perpetuate negative stereotypes. About 86 percent of women in Lesotho experience physical or sexual abuse in their lifetime.

In its work, WFP considered the four key elements of safety/dignity, meaningful access, accountability and participation as a cornerstone in designing its programmes. For the emergency response and food assistance for assets activities, WFP conducted protection assessments to analyze protection risks likely to affect programme effectiveness. The assessments engaged different groups within the community and their opinions were documented, allowing WFP to put in place mitigation measures. Key protection risks identified during the assessments included remote villages which forced people to travel long distances to reach distribution points and overflowing streams (with no footbridges) during rainy seasons impeding access.

Some of the mitigation measures by WFP included encouraging people to walk in groups, sensitizing retailers to avoid late distributions, mobilizing community policing forums to guard hotspot areas during distributions and prioritizing people from far villages during distributions. Additionally, WFP encouraged retailers to postpone distributions during rainy days. Most retailer shops were within reach, and in situations 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. On average, 98 percent of respondents stated they received a dignified service when redeeming their entitlements from local retailers.

Before distributions, WFP held sensitization campaigns with the communities to discuss entitlement value, targeting criteria, duration of support, and feedback mechanisms to share grievances. Results of the post-distribution monitoring showed that 81 percent of households were conversant with the targeting criteria. Most people were satisfied with the registration processes and 86 percent were aware of the intervention duration.

Besides social behavioral change communication approaches through community gatherings, WFP adopted bulk SMS as a viable approach to relay information to beneficiaries. Chiefs and community councilors also helped relay information on distribution dates or any programmatic adjustments.

WFP promoted the use of several complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) platforms such as a helpline, community help desk, and reporting grievances directly to community leaders. Of all the available complaints mechanisms, the helpline was mostly preferred due to its potential to safeguard confidentiality and provide a timely response. WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the National University of Lesotho to manage the platform impartially. WFP referred GBV and other child protection-related cases that required follow-up to the Ministry of Police's Child and Gender Protection Unit and the Ministry of Social Development. To popularize and maximize use of the helpline, WFP field teams conducted beneficiary sensitization sessions and distributed brochures written in local language.

For resilience-building activities, 51 percent of the participants used the helpline, 30 percent used the community help desk, 14 percent used community leaders, 2 percent reached out to implementing entities, and 3 percent used other mechanisms such as reporting directly to WFP. However, there was a notable gap with lean season beneficiaries and preschool caregivers under the school feeding programme with 46 percent and 31 percent respectively conversant with CFM. This is a lesson learnt and WFP will adopt other innovative mechanisms to ensure systematic dissemination of CFM issues.

Of the calls received at the helpline, most callers were women at 92 percent. Depending on the nature of queries and complaints received, some were responded to immediately while for those that required follow-up, feedback was provided within three days. In total, 98 percent of the cases were resolved. WFP successfully partnered with protection actors, mainly the Child and Protection Unit of the Ministry of Police, to work together towards preventing and responding to protection risks. These partners helped to lead awareness sessions, sharing national policies and laws that protect beneficiary rights, available referral networks and potential protection risks. On average, 98 percent of the assisted households (resilience and lean season) reported having experienced no protection challenges.

As part of a comprehensive capacity development plan and promotion of zero tolerance to abusive acts, WFP included a prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse clause in retailers' contracts. WFP also organised sensitization meetings with retailers and beneficiaries to discuss protection principles and all WFP staff were sensitized on PSEA during all staff meetings and retreats.

Environment

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

Environmental degradation and food insecurity are interlinked in Lesotho. Lesotho is one of the most vulnerable countries to the impact of climate change. Each year, heavy rains and droughts severely affect the country's rural population which depends on subsistence rainfed agriculture as means of livelihood. Compounded by a limited adaptive capacity, these climatic shocks are forcing the most food-insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies such as deforestation that further increases environmental degradation.

WFP has put in place environmental and social safeguard (ESS) measures to make sure its activities and programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. In its school feeding programme, WFP promoted clean cooking methods and piloted the use of electric pressure cookers to reduce the use of firewood in schools. WFP also procured fuel efficient stoves for food assistance for assets (FFA) participants as contribution towards reducing environmental impact.

WFP screened the design of all new asset creation activities in Lesotho for environmental and social risks before implementation. Through the asset creation activities, WFP rehabilitated 406 ha of land and planted 12,000 trees. WFP promoted conservation agriculture for soil improvement, healthier ecosystem and reduced pollution. To enhance water management and reinforce water-saving measures, WFP and its partners built water harvesting systems for domestic use and irrigation.

WFP also promoted school and home gardens, purchasing vegetable seeds for FFA participants, and worked in collaboration with FAO to distribute vegetable seeds to schools.

Adaption to climate change



Improving adaptive capacity of vulnerable people in Lesotho

Taking a step up from being an indigent beggar to spearheading efforts to help those who are less fortunate has been Nolizile Siyoyo's biggest accomplishment. Aged 59 years, Nolizile, from Ha Mohlakoana in Lesotho's southern Quthing district, is a beneficiary of the Improving Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Populations in Lesotho (IACoV) project. IACoV is a four years' project, financially supported by the Adaptive Fund to the tune of USD 10 million (equivalent to M150 million). It is executed by the Lesotho government through Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation and the Lesotho Meteorological Services and implemented by the World Food Programme.

The project intends to address the barriers of climate change adaptation by strengthening the government's capacity on early warning signs while ensuring that optimal knowledge and utilization of climate information are tailored to community needs.

Prior to the inception of the IACoV project, Siyoyo's family had only two options: to go to bed on empty stomachs every day or beg for food from their neighbours as nobody in the family was working. They chose the latter. Siyoyo is a mother to an unemployed 30-year-old son, and is also raising three grandchildren aged 17, 14 and two years; her daughter died last year. Siyoyo says that raising hungry children while she too was hungry and very weak was a mammoth challenge. While having barely anything to eat, she and her grandchildren were regularly sick and were diagnosed with malnutrition.

Her family faced hunger even though she was trying by all means to plant vegetables and maize in her garden and fields, but none brought enough produce due to heavy rains and the baking sun that have become a common climatic feature lately. She shared that all her efforts to ensure that her son and grandchildren had food on the table were futile, and as a result gave up on farming-only to be rescued by the IACoV project.

"Food was not the only struggle. I even struggled to take my grandchildren to school- couldn't even buy them clothes. What worried me most was not only the struggle to look after my family but the fact that my entire community depended solely on farming for survival, and we were struggling to produce anything; leading to confusion about a sudden change in weather patterns. We were confused and did not know what the sudden change of weather patterns meant until we were told about climate change and introduced to climate-smart agriculture. We were taught skills that increased our resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change," she narrates.

Today, Siyoyo and her community are well informed of climate change and are confident that they will be able to produce food for their families and supply local markets despite extreme weathers patterns they may experience.

"Years ago, great misery befell our village and the district in general. We experienced extreme weather conditions from late heavy rains to extreme sun that saw our plants swept away and burned. This was experienced by all farmers in the village and we all were stranded with no food to feed our families," she recalls.

Siyoyo says her and her community's lives literally changed when IACoV arrived in their area and were involved in poverty alleviation projects where each household is given an opportunity to work for three conservative months earning a sum of M1 200 per month.

With the money that her family earned, she was able to look after her son and grandchildren who she took to school. She also managed to settle her medical bills.

Articulating what the project entailed, Siyoyo notes that they started in 2017 by first rehabilitating grass lands and wetlands and soil conservation. She says through land rehabilitation, their mountains have regained their natural beauty and their wetlands and grasslands have been restored too.

At home, Siyoyo has 30 indigenous chickens that she bought with the money she earned from the project, has key hole plots at her home where she plants vegetables to feed her family and share with the less fortunate in the village. She says that IACoV did not just restore her dignity and that of her family by ensuring that they have food on their table but also ensured that even after the project they will still survive despite climate change.

Data Notes

Overview

[a] WFP received less funding than needed and this affected implementation and as a result, less people received assistance.

Context and Operations

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

Strategic outcome 01

[a] WFP did not assist the planned number of people because of limited funding under activity 1 (crisis response)

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

[c] The 2020 data is missing because in other districts (Maseru and Qacha's Nek) the interventions started in late 2020, therefore, the data collected in 2020 served as baselines while in some districts, the activities started in 2021.

[d] Food expenditure share (FES) was not measured in 2021 because the monitoring surveys were conducted remotely (through telephone calls) due to COVID-19 movement restrictions.

[e] In areas where WFP operates, monitoring data on food security does not consistently demonstrate improvements following WFP intervention. This is because WFP's assistance mechanism is rotational and different cohorts of beneficiaries are targeted every year based on their needs and available resources. As a result, annual monitoring efforts focus on different groups of people, thus unable to track year-on-year progress with the same population.

Strategic outcome 02

ACTIVITY 2:

[a] A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP- While WFP did not plan to assist any primary schools, 1 primary school was assisted through the Electric Pressure Cooker project. The school benefited from the EPC that WFP procured to cook meals for pre-primary learners and since this is a combined school, the EPC is being used to prepare meals for primary school learners as well.

[b] A.6.39: Number of school gardens established- WFP received funding that supported the establishment of vegetable gardens at schools and as a result, WFP promoted the activity and more schools than planned established the gardens.

[c] N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE)- WFP had not planned to assist any school children through the HGSE but WFP received funding for promotion of the HGSE through linking smallholder farmers to the school feeding programme to sell their produce to schools. It is through this initiative that WFP reached the children it had not planned for.

[d] Attendance and drop rates were not measured because the government took over primary school feeding, and WFP provides technical assistance at primary level while also providing school meals at pre-primary level.

[e] SABER School Feeding National Capacity was not measured due to limited funding to carry out technical capacity.

[f] A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education- WFP did not reach all the targeted schools because of other competing activities with the caregivers who were the main targets for this activity. WFP managed to train caregivers from two districts of the ten where WFP is implementing the pre-primary school feeding programme.

[g] A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition- WFP did not reach the targeted number of people as the trainings were not carried out across the ten districts as planned but only in two districts.

[h] B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided- WFP had planned to provide the nutritious porridge of super cereal plus to pre-primary learners but due to limited funding, WFP was not able to procure it.

[i] B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified- WFP had not planned to procure any food locally for the school feeding, however, it received funding that enabled the procurement of fortified maize meal for distribution to schools.

[j] Attendance rate- In 2020, school feeding was only implemented in the 1st quarter due to closure of schools because of COVID-19 and subsequent lockdowns, therefore, the attendance rate was not measured in 2020. The indicator was also not measured in 2021 as schools were closed due to COVID-19.

[k] The enrolment rate was not measured in 2020 because schools were closed due to COVID-19.

ACTIVITY 3-

[a] According to the indicator "number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening," the geospatial platform is still considered an output because it will be handed over to the government next year.

[b] C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training- WFP achieved more than it planned because there was enough funding that enabled implementation of additional activities.

[c] G.8*.4- As part of capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities, more than three-quarters of the planned number of people received information on climate and weather risks.

[d] G.10.1; G.8*.3; G.8*.4; G.8*.5- 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.

[e] The Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index was not measured because the methodology was not finalized.

Strategic outcome 03

[a] C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training- the new partnership with Smallholder Agricultural Development Project enabled WFP to expand the nutrition activities and assist more people than planned.

[b] Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening- this outcome indicator was introduced this year, therefore it was not measured in 2021.

Strategic outcome 04

ACTIVITY 5:

[a] WFP did not assist the targeted number of people due to limited funding.

[b] Indicators "Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base" and "Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits" were not measured due to limited funding that did not enable detailed monitoring of the activities.

[c] There are no 2021 follow-up values for activity 5 because WFP did not conduct monitoring survey in 2021 due to COVID-19 restrictions.

[d] In 2020, some outcome indicators such as food expenditure share were not measured because the data was collected using mVAM approach, thus leaving out some complex indicators. Also, the indicators "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 because the activities were not prioritized due to lack of funds.

Progress towards gender equality

[1]- Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment report-2021

Activity 1: There are no follow-up values for 2020 because activity 1 interventions in these districts started in 2020, therefore, the data collected in 2020 served as baselines while in some districts, the activities started in 2021.

Activity 5: There are no 2021 follow-ups for this activity because WFP did not undertake the monitoring due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

Activity 1:

[a] There are no follow-up values for 2020 because activity 1 interventions in these districts started in late 2020, therefore, the data collected in 2020 served as baselines while in some districts, the activities started in 2021.

[b] The indicator "Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements" is a new indicator that was introduced in 2022, therefore it was not measured in 2020 and 2021.

Activity 5: There are no 2021 follow-ups for this activity because WFP did not undertake the monitoring due to COVID-19 restrictions.

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						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	%			23.5	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	30,596	27,134	57,730	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$			576	2022	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	44	40	84	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			10	2018	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			100	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					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			
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	2,200,000			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned	
Total Beneficiaries	male		87,716	59,306	68%
	female		110,084	64,683	59%
	total		197,800	123,989	63%
By Age Group					

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	6,140	3,618	59%
	female	6,140	3,618	59%
	total	12,280	7,236	59%
24-59 months	male	36,140	28,912	80%
	female	36,140	29,947	83%
	total	72,280	58,859	81%
5-11 years	male	14,736	8,684	59%
	female	15,964	9,408	59%
	total	30,700	18,092	59%
12-17 years	male	12,280	7,237	59%
	female	12,280	7,237	59%
	total	24,560	14,474	59%
18-59 years	male	12,280	7,237	59%
	female	33,420	10,855	32%
	total	45,700	18,092	40%
60+ years	male	6,140	3,618	59%
	female	6,140	3,618	59%
	total	12,280	7,236	59%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	197,800	123,989	63%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	22,800	14,640	64%
Malnutrition prevention programme	15,000	0	0%
School based programmes	60,000	51,619	86%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	100,000	57,730	57%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	338	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	324	0	0%
Canned Fish	229	309	135%
Corn Soya Blend	648	0	0%
Maize Meal	1,296	853	66%
Vegetable Oil	108	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	3,744,000	673,245	18%
Commodity Voucher	5,616,000	1,129,137	20%
Value Voucher	0	52,929	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	1,067,040	565,602	53%

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	21,200	13,973
			Male	18,800	12,392
			Total	40,000	26,365
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving commodity vouchers transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	31,800	16,623
			Male	28,200	14,742
			Total	60,000	31,365
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	15,000	0
			Total	15,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	338	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,744,000	726,174
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	5,616,000	1,129,137

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	32,700	32,700
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	35,000	35,000
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	13,000

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis affected rural households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20	<5.4	<6	16.6	8.1		WFP survey
	Male	25	<5.4	<5.5	15.3	12.9		WFP survey
	Overall	22.5	<5.4	<5.5	16	10.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	>17.7	>0	0	0		WFP survey
	Male	3.1	>17.7	>14	6.6	2.4		WFP survey
	Overall	2.8	>17.7	>7	3.3	1.2		WFP survey
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	50		WFP survey
	Male	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	92.9	100		WFP survey
	Overall	93.75	>93.75	>93.75	92.3	75		WFP survey

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	74.2	53.3		WFP survey
	Male	72.5	>72.5	>72.5	75	46.3		WFP survey
	Overall	73.3	>73.3	>73.3	74.6	49.8		WFP survey
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	64.5	26.7		WFP survey
	Male	12.2	<5.7	<12.2	46.9	31.7		WFP survey
	Overall	12.05	<5.85	<12.05	55.7	29.2		WFP survey
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	3.2	0		WFP survey
	Male	2.3	<1.3	<2.3	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	<1.55	<2.9	1.6	0		WFP survey
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 survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
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	35.5	73.3		WFP survey
	Male	84.7	<3.3	<16.7	46.9	65.9		WFP survey
	Overall	85.15	<3.65	<18.6	41.2	69.6		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.4	<5	<25	22.6	46.7		WFP survey
	Male	25.2	<5.6	<25	25	53.7		WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	<5.3	<25	23.8	50.2		WFP survey
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	50		WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<3.4	<17	7.1	0		WFP survey
	Overall	6.25	<2.85	<14.15	7.7	75		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	28	>90	>80	68.3	44.8		WFP survey
	Male	34	>90	>80	59.6	42.7		WFP survey
	Overall	31	>90	>80	64	43.75		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<0	<0	23.3	37.9		WFP survey
	Male	32	<0	<0	33.3	36.6		WFP survey
	Overall	33.5	<0	<0	28.3	37.25		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<0	<0	8.3	17.2		WFP survey
	Male	34	<0	<0	7	20.7		WFP survey
	Overall	35.5	<0	<0	7.7	18.95		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36	>90	>90	22.6	36.7		WFP survey
	Male	36	>90	>90	22.8	44		WFP survey
	Overall	36	>90	>90	22.7	40.35		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	<0	<2.5	22.6	36.7		WFP survey
	Male	11	<0	<2.5	28.1	26.4		WFP survey
	Overall	10	<0	<2.5	25.35	31.55		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	<0	<2.5	29	8.7		WFP survey
	Male	4	<0	<2.5	15.8	8.8		WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	<0	<2.5	22.4	8.75		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	52	<2	<11	25.8	18		WFP survey
	Male	49	<3	<13	33.3	20.8		WFP survey
	Overall	50.5	<2.5	<12	29.55	19.4		WFP survey

Target Group: Crisis affected rural households - **Location:** Thaba-Tseka - **Modality:** Commodity Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	20	<5.4	<6	11.8	12.6		WFP survey
	Male	25	<5.4	<5.5	13.6	9.3		WFP survey
	Overall	22.5	<5.4	<5.5	12.7	10.95		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	>0	>2.5	0	14.3		WFP survey
	Male	12.2	>17.7	>12.2	0	10.8		WFP survey
	Overall	7.35	>8.85	>7.35	0	12.55		WFP survey
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	96.2		WFP survey
	Male	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	100	97.4		WFP survey
	Overall	93.75	>93.75	>93.75	100	96.8		WFP survey
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	82.9		WFP survey
	Male	72.5	>72.5	>72.5	59.3	78.5		WFP survey
	Overall	73.3	>73.3	>73.3	53.2	80.7		WFP survey
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	2.9		WFP survey
	Male	3.1	<5.7	<3.1	14.8	15.4		WFP survey
	Overall	7.5	<5.85	<7.5	25.05	9.15		WFP survey
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	0		WFP survey
	Male	2.3	<1.3	<2.3	0	1.5		WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	<1.55	<2.9	0	0.75		WFP survey
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 survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
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	82.9		WFP survey
	Male	84.7	<3.3	<16.7	85.2	73.8		WFP survey
	Overall	85.15	<3.65	<18.6	74.95	78.35		WFP survey
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	17.1		WFP survey
	Male	25.2	<5.6	<25	40.7	20		WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	<5.3	<25	46.8	18.6		WFP survey
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	3.8		WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<3.4	<17	0	2.6		WFP survey
	Overall	6.25	<2.85	<14.15	0	3.2		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38	>90	>80	77.4	41		WFP survey
	Male	34	>90	>80	75.8	45		WFP survey
	Overall	36	>90	>80	76.6	43		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35	<0	<0	20.8	57.8		WFP survey
	Male	32	<0	<0	22.2	54.3		WFP survey
	Overall	33.5	<0	<0	21.5	56.05		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	37	<0	<0	1.9	1.2		WFP survey
	Male	34	<0	<0	2	0.7		WFP survey
	Overall	35.5	<0	<0	1.95	0.95		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36	>90	>90	34	31.8		WFP survey
	Male	36	>90	>90	44.4	46.1		WFP survey
	Overall	36	>90	>90	39.2	38.95		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	<0	<2.5	28.3	22.4		WFP survey
	Male	11	<0	<2.5	17.2	11		WFP survey
	Overall	10	<0	<2.5	22.8	16.7		WFP survey

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	<0	<2.5	1.9	3.5		WFP survey
	Male	4	<0	<2.5	10.1	10.4		WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	<0	<2.5	6	6.95		WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	52	<2	<11	35.8	42.4		WFP survey
	Male	49	<3	<13	28.3	32.5		WFP survey
	Overall	50.5	<2.5	<12	32	37.45		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected urban households - Location: Maseru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12	<7.2	<6.5	11	8.5		WFP survey
	Male	11	<7.2	<5	11.5	8.2		WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	<7.2	<5.75	11.25	8.35		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	>0	>0	1.6	2.8		WFP survey
	Male	3.1	>17.7	>14	5.9	8.3		WFP survey
	Overall	2.8	>8.85	>7	3.75	5.55		WFP survey
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	68	100		WFP survey
	Male	92.3	>92.3	>92.3	72.7	66.7		WFP survey
	Overall	93.75	>93.75	>93.75	70.35	83.35		WFP survey
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	45.2	77.8		WFP survey
	Male	72.5	>72.5	>72.5	47.1	66.7		WFP survey
	Overall	73.3	>73.3	>73.3	46.15	72.25		WFP survey
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	25.8	19.4		WFP survey
	Male	12.2	<5.7	<12.2	33.3	18.3		WFP survey
	Overall	12.05	<5.85	<12.05	29.55	18.85		WFP survey
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	0		WFP survey
	Male	2.3	<1.3	<2.3	2	0		WFP survey
	Overall	2.9	<1.55	<2.9	1	0		WFP survey
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 survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0		WFP survey
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	72.6	77.8		WFP survey
	Male	84.7	<3.3	<16.7	60.8	73.3		WFP survey
	Overall	85.15	<3.65	<18.6	66.7	75.5		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.4	<5	<43.2	54.8	22.2		WFP survey
	Male	25.2	<5.6	<46.2	51	33.3		WFP survey
	Overall	23.8	<5.3	<44.7	52.9	27.75		WFP survey
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	32	0		WFP survey
	Male	7.7	<3.4	<17	27.3	33.3		WFP survey
	Overall	6.25	<2.85	<14.15	29.65	16.65		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	57.4	>95	>57.4	42.6	49		WFP survey
	Male	62.7	>90	>62.7	47.6	52		WFP survey
	Overall	60.05	>92.5	>60.05	45.1	51		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	29.3	<2	<17	49.6	43		WFP survey
	Male	31.3	<3	<15	39.8	41		WFP survey
	Overall	30.3	<2.5	<16	44.7	42		WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.3	<3	<3.3	7.8	8	WFP survey
	Male	6	<1.5	<6	12.6	7	WFP survey
	Overall	4.65	<2.25	<4.65	10.2	7.5	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49	>90	>90	43.4	48.2	WFP survey
	Male	46	>90	>90	39.8	42.4	WFP survey
	Overall	47.5	>90	>90	41.6	45.3	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7	<0.3	<1.5	14.7	16.5	WFP survey
	Male	9	<1.3	<6.5	25.2	13.2	WFP survey
	Overall	8	<0.8	<4	19.95	14.85	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2	<0.3	<0.75	5.4	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	5	<0	<0	8.7	10.4	WFP survey
	Overall	3.5	<0.15	<0.38	7.05	8.15	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	42	<4	<21	36.4	29.4	WFP survey
	Male	40	<4	<19.5	26.2	34	WFP survey
	Overall	41	<2	<20.25	31.3	31.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected urban households - Location: Qacha'S Nek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16	<7.2	<6.5	10.6	14.6	WFP survey
	Male	18	<7.2	<5	12.6	12.7	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<7.2	<5.75	11.6	13.65	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>90	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	4	>17.7	>82	0	3.1	WFP survey
	Overall	2	>8.85	>86	0	1.55	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	>100	>100	93.9	100	WFP survey
	Male	87	>87	>87	78.6	92.9	WFP survey
	Overall	93.5	>93.5	>93.5	86.25	96.45	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	>60.4	>47.7	52.5	55	WFP survey
	Male	38	>60	>47.3	53.8	56.3	WFP survey
	Overall	29.5	>60.2	>47.5	53.15	55.65	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37	<6	<2.4	11.5	30	WFP survey
	Male	36	<5.7	<5.7	26.9	31.3	WFP survey
	Overall	36.5	<5.85	<4.05	19.2	30.65	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	1	<1	<1	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	0	0	WFP survey
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 survey
	Male	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	<0	<0	0	0	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63	<4	<11.3	88.5	70	WFP survey
	Male	60	<3.3	<17	73.1	65.6	WFP survey
	Overall	61.5	<3.65	<14.15	80.8	67.8	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	79	<5	<43.2	47.5	45	WFP survey
	Male	61	<5.6	<46.2	46.2	43.8	WFP survey
	Overall	70	<5.3	<44.7	46.85	44.4	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<2.3	<70.4	6.1	0	WFP survey
	Male	13	<3.4	<57	21.4	7.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6.5	<2.85	<63.7	13.75	3.55	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63	>95	≥63	60.2	27.6	WFP survey
	Male	61	>90	≥61	58.9	37	WFP survey
	Overall	62	>92.5	≥62	59.55	32.3	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	34	<3	≤17	31.5	50	WFP survey
	Male	30	<3	≤15	32.7	42.4	WFP survey
	Overall	32	<3	≤16	32.1	46.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3	<2	≤3	8.3	22.4	WFP survey
	Male	9	<1.5	≤7.5	8.4	20.7	WFP survey
	Overall	6	<1.75	≤5.25	8.35	21.55	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	22	>90	>90	58.7	10.4	WFP survey
	Male	25	>90	>90	49.1	26.1	WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	>90	>90	53.9	18.25	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	<0.3	<1.5	11	61	WFP survey
	Male	16	<0.3	<6.5	19.4	40.2	WFP survey
	Overall	14.5	<0.3	<4	15.2	50.6	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	<0.15	<0.75	6.4	1.3	WFP survey
	Male	5	<0.15	<0	6.5	4.3	WFP survey
	Overall	5	<0.15	<0.38	6.45	2.8	WFP survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	59	<4	<21	23.9	27.3	WFP survey
	Male	54	<4	<19.5	25	29.3	WFP survey
	Overall	56.5	<4	<20.25	24.45	28.3	WFP survey

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	26,326
			Male	29,400	25,293
			Total	60,000	51,619
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,605	1,162

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	2,464
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	0	1
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	300	71
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.39: Number of school gardens established	garden	50	292
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	350	150
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3: Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition	Individual	100	152
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	0
B.3*: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	B.3*.1: Percentage of staple commodities distributed that is fortified	%	0	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	24
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	11
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	90
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 (HGSE)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSE)	Number	0	17,718
Activity 03: Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to 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	165	1,003
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	3	2
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	4
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	4
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	30,000

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*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	10,000	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	%	50	50
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Number	1,000,000	1,000,000
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	1,900	2,460

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	300,000	300,000
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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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government institutions and school children - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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		=1	1	0	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	94	>90	>80				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	>90	>80				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	>90	>80				WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	-0.04	>4.6	>5.32	-0.03	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	-0.05	>5.32	>4.6	0.01	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	-0.04	>0.25	>0.25	-0.02	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
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					
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	276	
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	6	
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	1	

Outcome Results								
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								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Nutritionally vulnerable groups - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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	=2	1		2	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 04: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024				Resilience Building	
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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	12,084	7,759
			Male	10,716	6,881
			Total	22,800	14,640
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,067,040	565,602

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	100
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	1,400
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	1,410
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	16,137
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	35,577
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	774
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	8
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	448
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	100	12.5

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: FFA (Food Insecure households) - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food expenditure share	Female	5.4	≤1	≤2	0			WFP
	Male	7.9	≤1	≤4.2	3.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	6.6	≤1	≤3	1.5			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFA (Food insecure households) - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37	≥51	≥44	52.4		34.9	WFP
	Male	23.5	≥21	≥45	71.8		46.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	30.2	≥40	≥40	64.6		42.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.8	≤6.5	≤33	40.5		37.2	WFP
	Male	56.7	≤8	≤39	25.4		32	programme monitoring
	Overall	47.8	≤7	≤35	31		33.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	24.2	≤1	≤4	7.1		29.9	WFP
	Male	19.8	≤1	≤5.5	2.8		21.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤1	≤4.5	4.4		23.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food expenditure share	Female	29.5	≤3	≤16	5.6			WFP
	Male	19.2	≤2	≤8.7	0			programme
	Overall	25	≤3	≤13.2	1.8			monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥80	≥30				WFP
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥30				programme
								monitoring
Target Group: FFA (Food insecure households) - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	7.73	≤2.7	≤1.5	17.21		15	WFP
	Male	6.39	≤3.6	≤2	10.41		17	programme
	Overall	7.8	≤2.7	≤1.5	12.94		16	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								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	≥7	≥6	0		5.6	WFP
	Male	0	≥4	≥3	9.3		10.5	programme
	Overall	0	≥6	≥4.5	6		7	monitoring
								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	56	≥91	≥72	72.4		75	WFP
	Male	67	≥89	≥71	90.4		87.5	programme
	Overall	61	≥91	≥71	84		83	monitoring
								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	5	≥25	≥20	51.7		50	WFP
	Male	5	≥32	≥26	64.8		55.3	programme
	Overall	5	≥29	≥24	60.2		52	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	92	≤7	≤37	48.3		16.7	WFP
	Male	95	≤5	≤35	24.1		31.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≤7	≤36	32.5		23	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≤4	≤18	0		0	WFP
	Male	35	≤4	≤20	0		0	programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤4	≤19	0		0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16	≤2	≤2.4	0		25	WFP
	Male	8	≤2	≤5.7	0		0	programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≤2	≤4	0		12	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≥43	≥34	51.7		64.3	WFP
	Male	5	≥53	≥41	66.7		57.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥48	≥37	61.4		61	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61	≥90	≥75	48.3		50	WFP
	Male	60	≥82	≥65	35.2		44.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥90	≥71	39.8		46	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28	≥50	≥39	27.6		0	WFP
	Male	25	≥58	≥45	9.6		12.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥53	≥42	16		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	51.1	≥90	≥90	19	22.2	WFP
	Male	66.1	≥90	≥90	40.8	20.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	58.6	≥90	≥90	32.7	21.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5	=0	≤0	31	19.4	WFP
	Male	10.5	=0	≤0	39.4	32.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.7	=0	≤1.5	36.3	27.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3.8	=0	≤1.5	4.8	0	WFP
	Male	0	=0	≤1.5	4.2	11.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.9	=0	≤1.5	4.4	7.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	40.2	≤1	≤8	45.2	58.3	WFP
	Male	23.5	≤2	≤9	15.5	35.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	31.8	≤2	≤8	26.5	43.3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFA (Food insecure households) - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27.1	≥55	≥44	47.9	40.4	WFP
	Male	20.6	≥78	≥62	69.8	59.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.9	≥67	≥53	59.4	53	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	18.5	≤5.3	≤27	50	46.8	WFP
	Male	32.8	≤3.6	≤18	24.5	28.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	25.7	≤4.4	≤22	36.6	36.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	54.4	≤1.8	≤9	2.1		10.6	WFP
	Male	46.5	≤2.3	≤12	5.7		9.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.4	≤2.1	≤11	4		10.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Female	31	≤3	≤23.7	5.9			WFP
	Male	20.3	≤2	≤11.4	0			programme monitoring
	Overall	24.9	≤3	≤17	2.7			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥80	≥30				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥60	≥20				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFA (Food insecure households) - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	14.69	≤10.8	≤6	20.46		15	WFP
	Male	13.07	≤9.9	≤5.5	10.08		10	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.76	≤9.9	≤5.5	15.01		12	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.04	≥1	≥1	4.8		8.3	WFP
	Male	0	≥3	≥13.5	5.6		16.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥2	≥7	5.3		13.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	≥85	≥62	55.6		100	WFP
	Male	49	≥89	≥71	68.8		95.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	42	≥87	≥69	64		96.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	18	≥17	≥22	66.7	45.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	≥30	≥27	52.8		
	Overall	15	≥48	≥25	57.9		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	82.32	≤8	≤38	23.8	29.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.95	≤4	≤19	25		
	Overall	86	≤7	≤24	24.6		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	51	≤4	≤19	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≤3	≤17	5.6		
	Overall	48	≤3	≤18	3.5		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≤2	≤8	5.6	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≤2	≤9	3.1		
	Overall	31	≤2	≤8	4		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.64	≥44	≥45	71.4	62.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.08	≥90	≥80	69.4		
	Overall	13	≥48	≥90	7.2		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31	≥90	≥80	33.3	54.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43	≥90	≥75	41.7		
	Overall	37	≥90	≥73	38.6		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33	≥75	≥40	38.9	0	WFP
	Male	22	≥68	≥53	28.1	4.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≥71	≥41	32	2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	68.4	≥90	≥90	39.6	26.5	WFP
	Male	57.4	≥90	≥90	41.5	31	programme monitoring
	Overall	62.88	≥90	≥90	40.6	29.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	6.7	=0	≤0	18.8	17.6	WFP
	Male	11.6	=0	≤2.5	22.6	19.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.15	=0	≤2.5	20.8	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9.1	=0	≤2.5	0	14.7	WFP
	Male	0	=0	≤2.5	5.7	7	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.55	=0	≤2.5	3	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.8	≤2	≤11	41.7	41.2	WFP
	Male	31	≤3	≤13	30.2	42.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.42	≤3	≤13	35.6	41.9	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFA (Food insecure households) - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	30.9	≥80	≥63	54.5	65.9	WFP
	Male	64	≥90	≥81	70.4	59.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	47.4	≥91	≥72	64.4	58.4	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	59.2	≤6.3	≤27	42.4		22.7	WFP
	Male	26.4	≤4.2	≤21	27.8		34.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	42.8	≤5	≤24	33.3		28	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.9	≤1	≤2	3		10.6	WFP
	Male	9.6	≤1	≤2	1.9		11.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.7	≤1	≤2	2.3		10.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥80	≥30				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥60	≥20				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: FFA (Food insecure households) - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	6.92	≤5.4	≤3	4.74		11	WFP
	Male	7.36	≤5.4	≤3	4.91		14	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.14	≤5.4	≤3	4.84		12	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2	≥2	≥11	0		6.5	WFP
	Male	2	≥4	≥9	2.6		3.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥3	≥10	1.6		5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	62	≥90	≥76	62.5		84.2	WFP
	Male	43	≥90	≥86	77.8		81.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≥90	≥81	71.7		82	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	≥23	≥18	41.7		64.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≥48	≥42	42.1			
	Overall	13	≥34	≥30	41.9			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	88	≤7	≤34	58.3		16.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	73	≤6	≤32	65.8			
	Overall	81	≤7	≤33	62.9			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35	≤3	≤15	0		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≤3	≤13	2.6			
	Overall	30	≤3	≤14	1.6			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17	≤2	≤10	0		0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	≤1	≤7.5	0			
	Overall	12	≤2	≤8	0			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	10	≥59	≥47	41.7		77.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≥64	≥50	31.6			
	Overall	17	≥62	≥48	35.5			
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57	≥90	≥79	58.3		35.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56	≥90	≥75	55.3			
	Overall	57	≥90	≥76	56.5			

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21	≥55	≥45	37.5		0	WFP
	Male	49	≥53	≥42	22.2		12.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥54	≥43	28.3		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	45.2	≥90	≥90	23.5		28	WFP
	Male	37.9	≥87	≥69	25		19.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	41.54	≥89	≥71	24.4		23	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.7	=0	≤2	5.9		22	WFP
	Male	11.1	=0	≤3	16.1		24.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.41	=0	≤2.5	12.2		23	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤0	0		2	WFP
	Male	0	=0	≤0	3.6		3.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	≤0	2.2		2.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	51.1	≤5	≤24	70.6		48	WFP
	Male	51	≤5	≤24	55.4		52.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.05	≤5	≤24	61.1		50.5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	20			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	>30	>30	35			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	50	>50	>50	55			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	1,400,000	=3,500,000	≥1,000,000	18,143.4	6,350	265,000	WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	4,070	=10,000	≥10	12.5	31.75	971	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government and Partners - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis affected rural households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	83.3	>83.3	>83.3	83.3	37.6		WFP survey
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	8.3	<8.3	<8.3	8.3	29.4		WFP survey
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	8.4	<8.4	<8.4	8.4	33		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected rural households - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	58	≥58	≥58	58	37.5		WFP survey
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	26.1	<26.1	<26.1	26.1	26.2		WFP survey
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	15.9	<15.9	<15.9	15.9	36.4		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected urban households - Location: Maseru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	86	≥86	≥86	86	86.7		WFP survey

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	3	≤3	<3	3	0		WFP survey
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	11	≤11	≤11	11	13.3		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected urban households - Location: Qacha'S Nek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	90.2	≥90.2	≥90.2	90.2	90		WFP survey
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	1.6	<1.6	<1.6	1.6	2		WFP survey
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	8.2	<8.2	<8.2	8.2	8		WFP survey
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
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	86.4	≥90.2	≥86.4	81		84.4	WFP survey
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	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8	6		7.2	WFP survey
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	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8	14		8.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

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	75	≥75	≥75	70	92.3	WFP survey
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	19	≤19	≤19	15	5.4	-
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	6	≤6	≤6	15	4.5	WFP survey
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
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	65	≥75	≥75	68	86.4	WFP survey
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	12	≤19	≤19	0	3.5	WFP survey
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	23	≤6	≤6	32	10.1	WFP survey

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Crisis affected rural people - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.4	≥100	≥100	98.4	97		WFP survey
	Male	98.2	≥100	≥100	98.2	99		WFP survey
	Overall	98.3	≥100	≥100	98.3	98		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	95.2	≥100	≥100	95.2	96.2		WFP survey
	Male	94.7	≥100	≥100	94.7	98.3		WFP survey
	Overall	95	≥100	≥100	95	97.2		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.4	≥100	≥100	98.4	99		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	99		WFP survey
	Overall	99.2	≥100	≥100	99.2	99		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected rural people - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.2	≥100	≥100	96.2	100		WFP survey
	Male	99	≥100	≥100	99	100		WFP survey
	Overall	97.6	≥100	≥100	97.6	100		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.1	≥100	≥100	98.1	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99.1	≥100	≥100	99	100		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected urban people - Location: Maseru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95.3	≥100	≥100	95.3	95.3		WFP survey
	Male	98	≥100	≥100	98	99.3		WFP survey
	Overall	96.7	≥100	≥100	96.7	97.3		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	>90	>90	99	98.8		WFP survey
	Male	96.1	>90	>90	96.1	99.3		WFP survey
	Overall	97.5	>90	>90	97.5	99.05		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	97.6		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	97.9		WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	97.75		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected urban people - Location: Qacha'S Nek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96	≥100	≥100	96	100		WFP survey
	Male	97	≥100	≥100	97	100		WFP survey
	Overall	96.5	≥100	≥100	96.5	100		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99	≥100	≥100	99	98.4		WFP survey
	Male	97	≥100	≥100	97	94.8		WFP survey
	Overall	98	≥100	≥100	98	96.6		WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP survey
	Male	94.6	≥100	≥100	94.6	60		WFP survey
	Overall	97.3	≥100	≥100	97.3	80		WFP survey
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	98	87.5	-
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	80	-
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99	84	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	93	85.5	-
	Male	97.1	≥90	≥90	99	88.53	-
	Overall	98.1	≥90	≥90	97	87.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	94	100	WFP survey
	Male	98.6	=100	=100	100	99.3	-
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97	99.5	-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	94	100	WFP
	Male	95.8	≥90	≥90	96	97.89	programme
	Overall	97.1	≥90	≥90	95	98.6	monitoring
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98	=100	=100	94	99	-
	Male	98.2	=100	=100	98	99.1	WFP survey
	Overall	98.1	=100	=100	97	99.05	-
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98	≥90	≥90	94	99	-
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	96	87.5	-
	Overall	99.1	≥90	≥90	96	93.6	WFP
Target Group: FFA (food insecure households) - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	76.7	≥90	≥90	93	94.4	WFP survey
	Male	90.7	≥90	≥90	99	94.1	WFP survey
	Overall	85.6	≥90	≥90	97	94.3	-
Target Group: FFA (food insecure households) - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	92	98.2	WFP survey
	Male	93	≥90	≥90	91	95.1	-
	Overall	95.8	≥90	≥90	91	96.2	-
Target Group: FFA (food insecure households) - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93.2	≥90	≥90	95	98	-
	Male	88.9	≥90	≥90	96	96.5	-
	Overall	90.5	≥90	≥90	95	97.3	-

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: ALL Activities with beneficiaries - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100			-
Target Group: Crisis affected rural households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	84.4	≥100	≥100	84.4	67.9		WFP survey
	Male	84.2	≥100	≥100	84.2	67.7		WFP survey
	Overall	84.3	≥100	≥100	84.3	67.8		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected rural households - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	73	≥100	≥100	73	78.1		WFP survey
	Male	59.6	≥100	≥100	59.6	68.8		WFP survey
	Overall	66.3	≥100	≥100	66.3	73.45		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected urban households - Location: Maseru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	78.7	>90	>90	78.7	72.1		WFP survey
	Male	82.1	>90	>90	82.1	70.1		WFP survey
	Overall	80.4	>90	>90	80.4	71.1		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected urban households - Location: Qacha'S Nek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	75	≥100	≥100	75	45.9		WFP survey
	Male	78	≥100	≥100	78	48.7		WFP survey
	Overall	76.8	≥100	≥100	76.8	47.3		WFP survey
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								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	62		70.83	-
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	55		67.16	-
	Overall	86.4	≥90	≥90	58		69	-
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Mphahle'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	85		64.88	-
	Male	85	≥90	≥90	93		69.1	WFP survey
	Overall	84.2	≥90	≥90	89		66.99	WFP survey
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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	97		69.02	-
	Male	81	≥90	≥90	86		63.18	-
	Overall	81.9	≥90	≥90	90		66.11	-

Cover page photo © WFP/'Malehloa Letsie

Women at a distribution point carrying staple maize meal.

World Food Programme

Contact info

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Financial Section

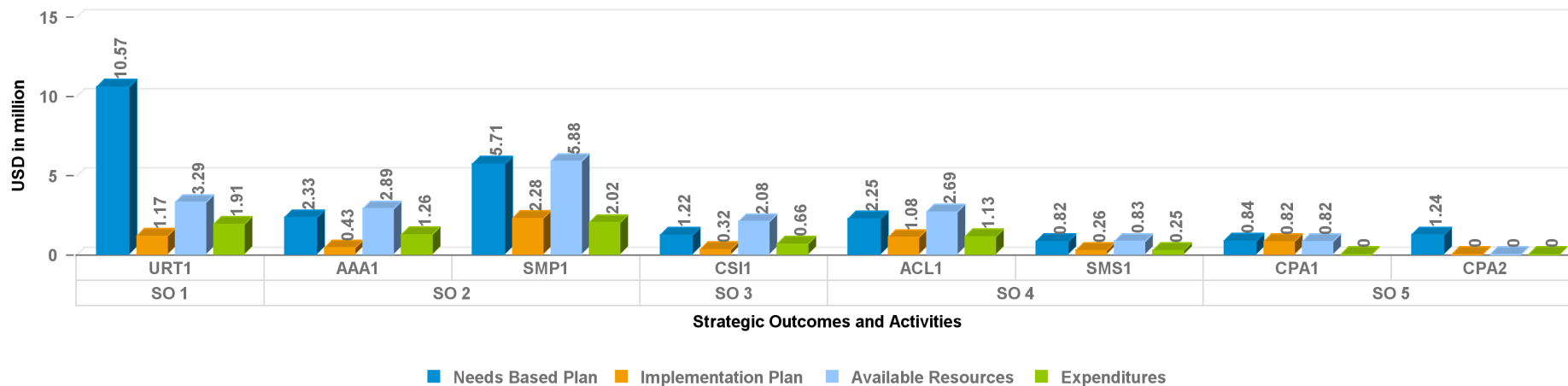
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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 including but not limited to 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
CPA2	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.
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 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	10,573,176	1,165,646	3,289,898	1,908,196
	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 including but not limited to forecast-based financing approaches	2,332,322	425,705	2,885,558	1,258,727
		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	5,705,207	2,277,948	5,884,533	2,016,984
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,610,706	3,869,299	12,059,990	5,183,907

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	1,222,322	324,701	2,080,499	664,716
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,222,322	324,701	2,080,499	664,716
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	2,247,883	1,076,330	2,689,537	1,127,608
		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	818,750	261,288	828,819	251,747
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			3,066,633	1,337,618	3,518,355	1,379,356

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (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	844,106	818,852	818,852	0
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	1,241,358	0	0	0
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)			2,085,464	818,852	818,852	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,527,728	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,527,728	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			24,985,126	6,350,469	20,005,423	7,227,979
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,237,448	704,064	1,835,845	994,643
Total Direct Costs			26,222,574	7,054,533	21,841,269	8,222,622
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,562,198	399,418	348,957	348,957
Grand Total			27,784,773	7,453,951	22,190,225	8,571,578



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

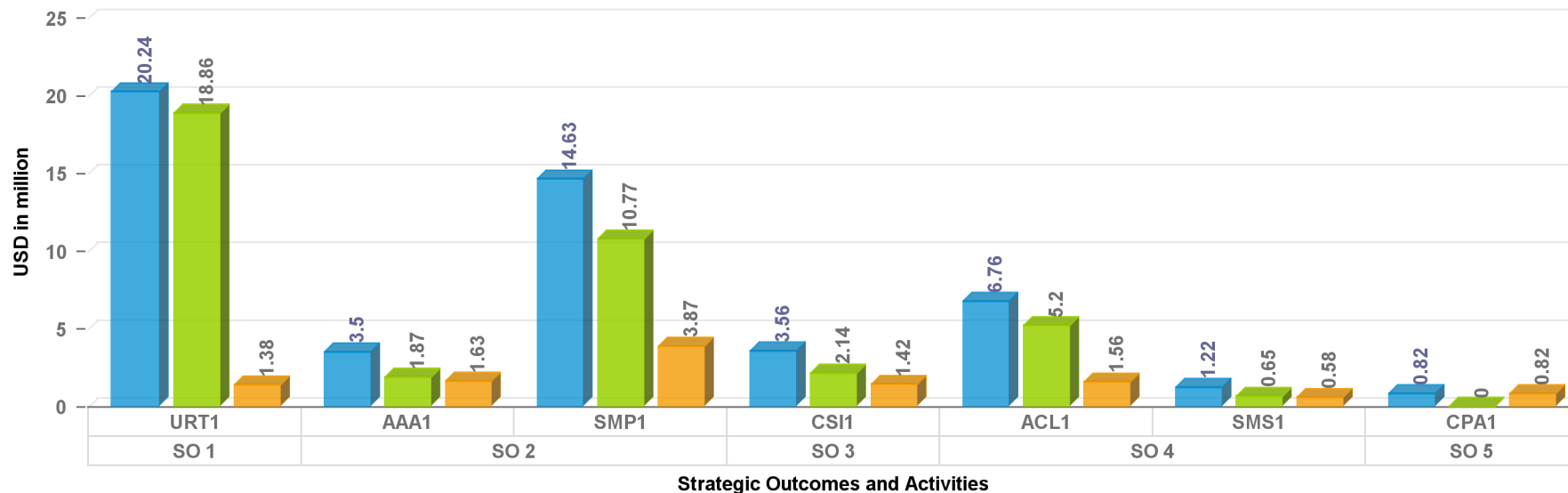
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024
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 including but not limited to 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 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	47,047,104	19,327,438	912,770	20,240,208	18,858,506	1,381,703
	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 including but not limited to forecast-based financing approaches	4,770,846	3,501,706	0	3,501,706	1,874,875	1,626,831
		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	18,012,018	14,633,749	0	14,633,749	10,766,200	3,867,549
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			69,829,967	37,462,893	912,770	38,375,663	31,499,580	6,876,083
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	3,308,950	3,556,985	0	3,556,985	2,141,201	1,415,784
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,308,950	3,556,985	0	3,556,985	2,141,201	1,415,784

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Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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	2,435,841	1,222,994	0	1,222,994	645,923	577,071
		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	7,431,018	6,757,274	0	6,757,274	5,195,346	1,561,928
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			9,866,859	7,980,268	0	7,980,268	5,841,269	2,138,999

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Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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	2,234,925	818,852	0	818,852	0	818,852
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	1,241,358	0	0	0	0	0
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)			3,476,283	818,852	0	818,852	0	818,852
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,527,728	0	1,527,728	0	1,527,728
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,527,728	0	1,527,728	0	1,527,728
Total Direct Operational Cost			86,482,059	51,346,725	912,770	52,259,495	39,482,050	12,777,445
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,178,278	2,802,496	26,197	2,828,692	1,987,490	841,202
Total Direct Costs			90,660,337	54,149,221	938,967	55,088,188	41,469,541	13,618,647
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			5,654,090	3,081,316		3,081,316	3,081,316	0
Grand Total			96,314,427	57,230,537	938,967	58,169,504	44,550,857	13,618,647

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures