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Eswatini

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme performance	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	18
Cross-cutting results	20
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	20
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	21
ENVIRONMENT	22
Data Notes	23
Annex	24
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	24
Figures and Indicators	25
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	25
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	25
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	26
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	26
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	26
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	27
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	28
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	34

Overview

The operating environment in Eswatini improved in 2022, with less disturbance caused by civil unrest and a decrease in the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic as compared to 2021. However, the effects of the crisis in Ukraine and the subsequent rise in prices of basic commodities such as fuel and food contributed to a sluggish economy, rising unemployment and low levels of private investment. Eswatini ranked 73 out of 121 in the 2022 Global Hunger Index, which is a deterioration when compared to 69 out of 116 in 2021, with the level of hunger classified as moderate.

WFP continued to contribute to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Eswatini Zero Hunger Strategic Review, it identified gender equality as a key priority, enhancing its staffing capacity to improve gender mainstreaming across all activities. Central to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020 -2024 is the shift to providing technical assistance and coordination support for national food and nutrition security policies and programmes through gender transformative approaches that enable progress towards gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. WFP provided technical support and engaged in capacity-strengthening activities to manage food security and nutrition interventions through three strategic objectives and three activities in partnership with Government, cooperating partners and community-based organizations.

In 2022, Eswatini reached 91 percent (142,480) of the planned beneficiaries, 51 percent of them women.

Under strategic outcome 1 in response to the impact of COVID-19 and erratic weather conditions, WFP carried out crisis response activities through unconditional cash and food transfers to affected populations in Lubombo and Manzini regions. WFP provided cash and food transfers to targeted food-insecure households in ten constituencies to enable them to meet their basic food requirements. WFP continued to utilize the beneficiary information and transfer management platform - SCOPE, but reached only 68 percent of the planned beneficiaries due to funding constraints.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP in partnership with the Government, UN agencies and other national partners engaged in capacity-strengthening activities and support to smallholder farmers to enhance market access through linkages to the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) project. WFP also conducted good agriculture practices capacity strengthening for 460 smallholder farmers (68 percent female) who later reported 96 percent lower post-harvest losses.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported national social protection systems in identifying and assisting the most food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. The support included nutritious meals for orphans and vulnerable children in pre-primary Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs) and school meals for children in primary and secondary schools. WFP provided social safety nets for 54,000 orphans and vulnerable children under the age of 5 years in 1,700 NCPs. WFP also worked with the Government in implementing a sustainable, nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive HGFSF programme, providing school meals to 24,000 pupils.

Additionally, WFP together with the Center for Financial Inclusion and COMESA Federation of Women in Business (COMFWB), trained 266 female farmers. WFP also capacitated two partners - Membatsise and Swaziland Network of Young Positive - through a livelihoods and nutrition programme for people living with HIV/ AIDS.

142,480

Total beneficiaries in 2022



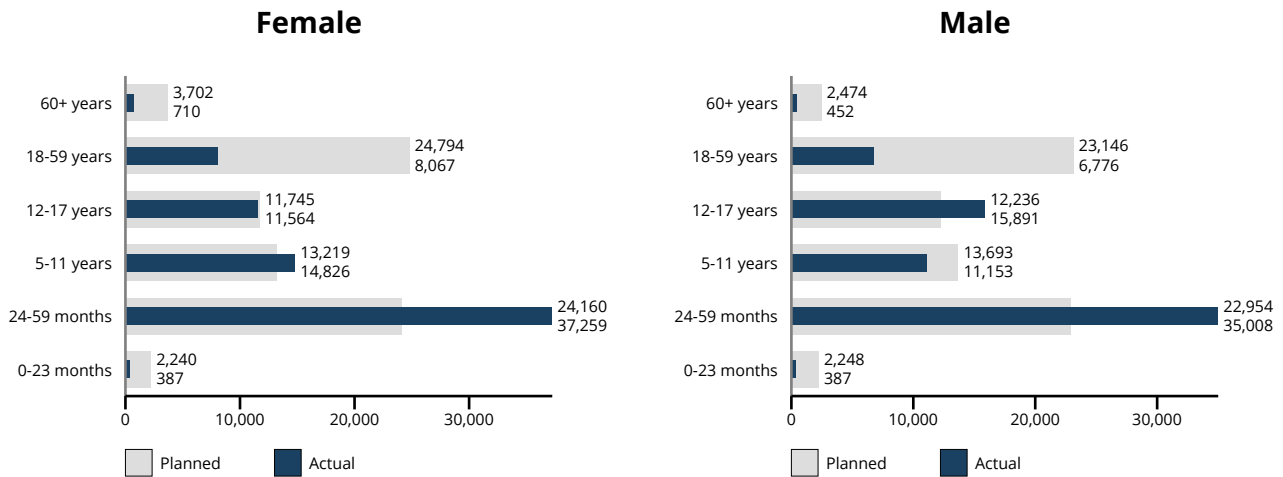
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 5,932 (52% Female, 48% Male)

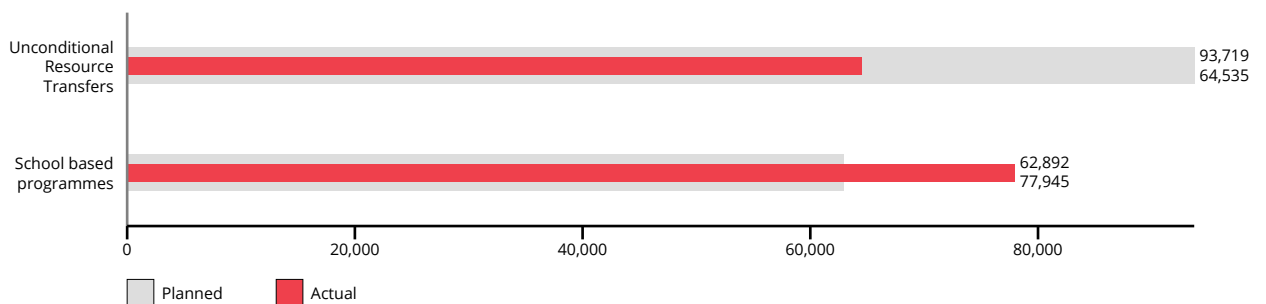
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



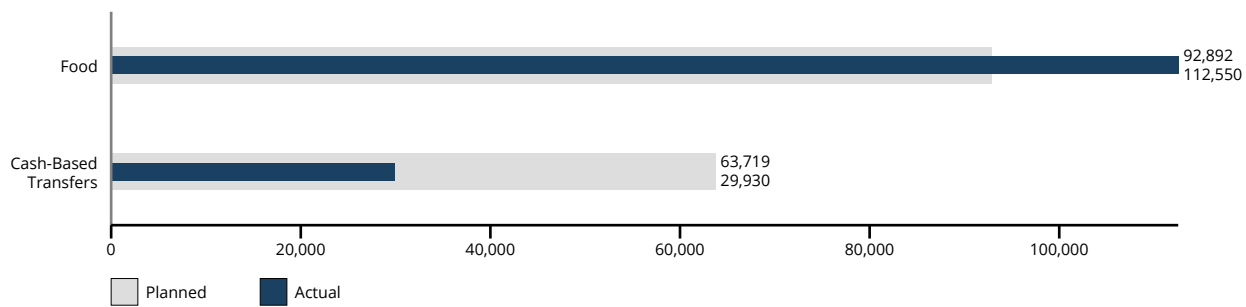
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



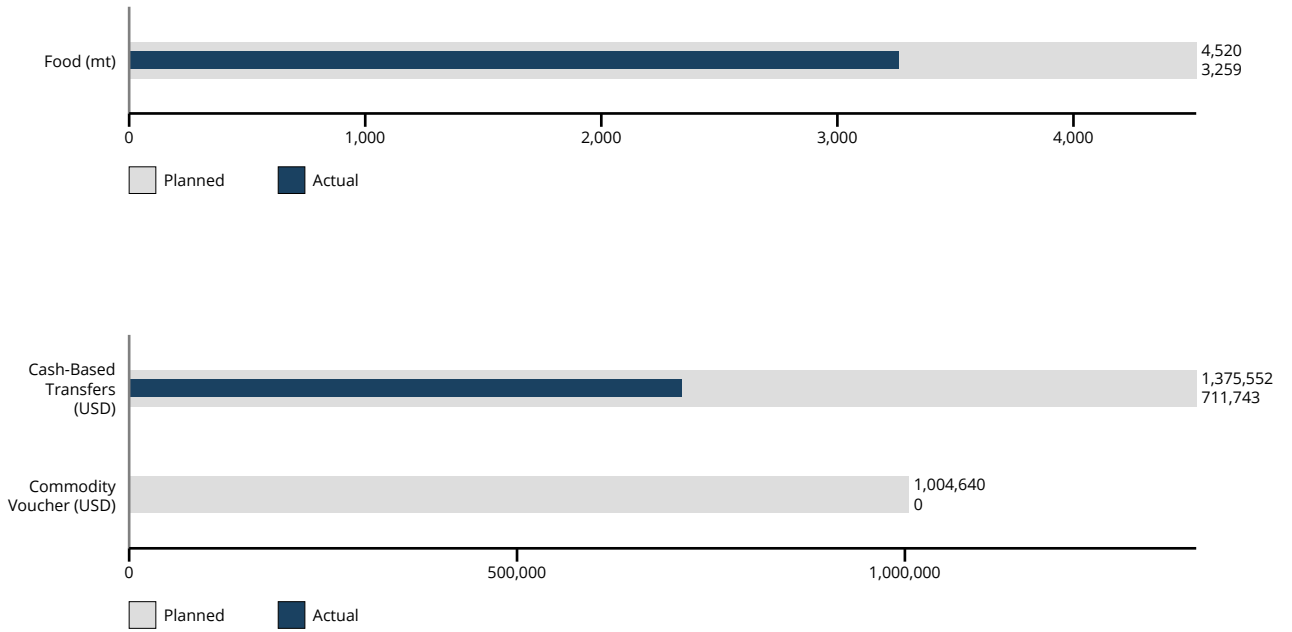
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



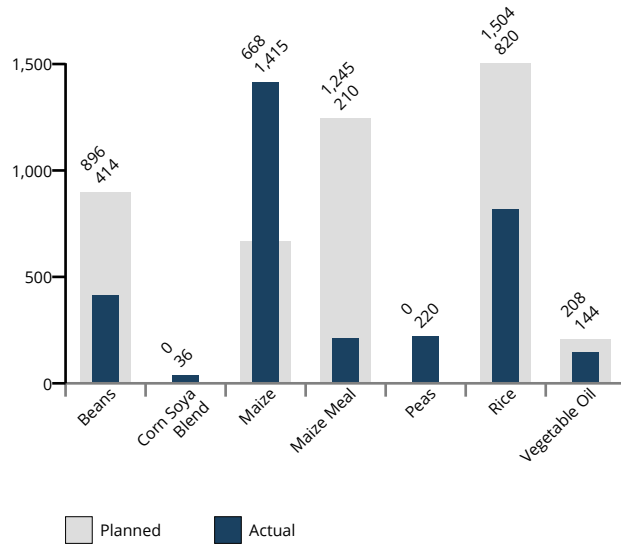
Beneficiaries by Modality



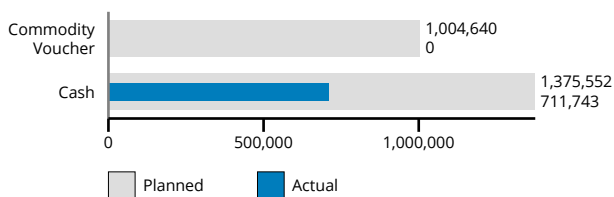
Total Transfers by Modality



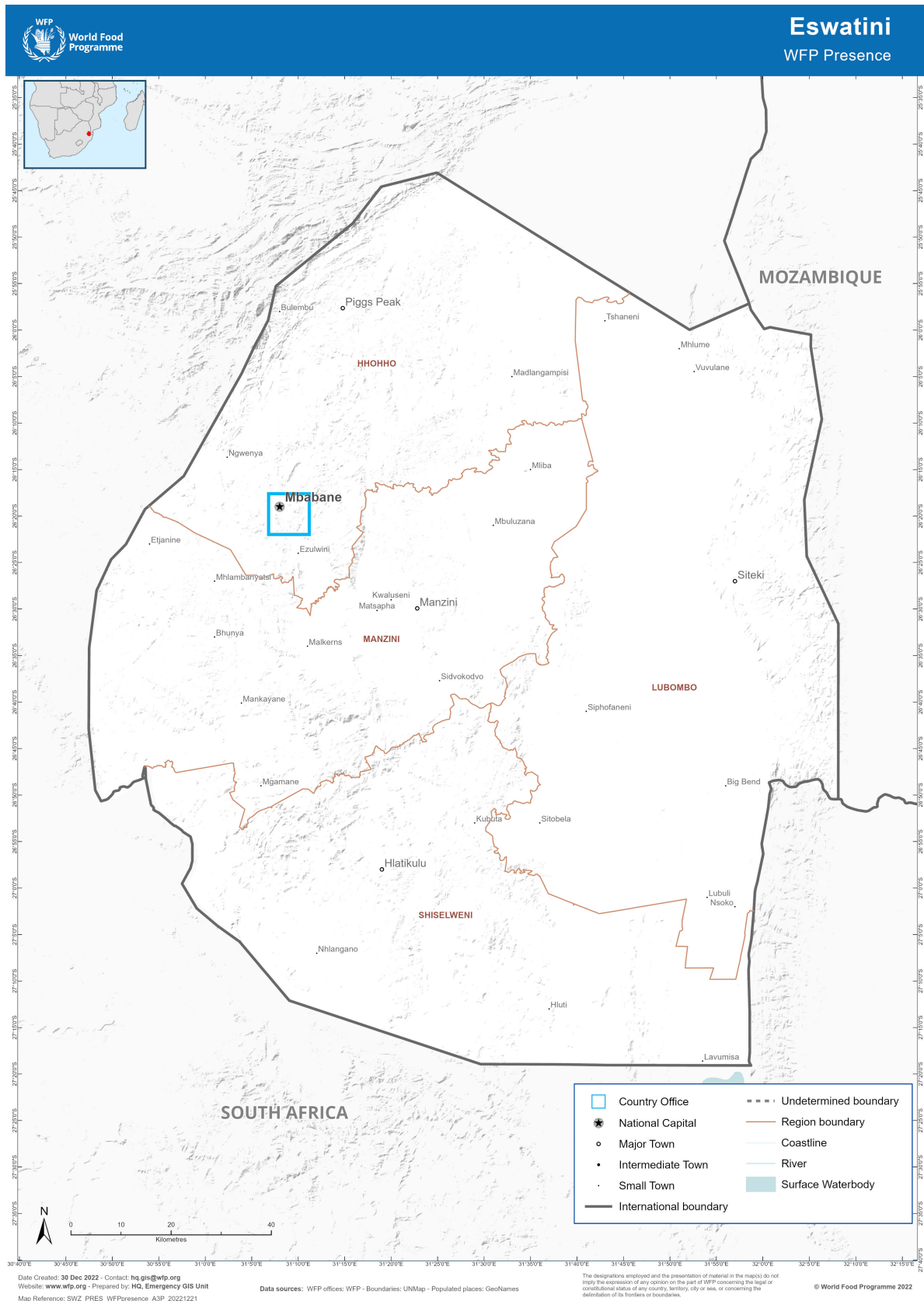
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Eswatini is a landlocked country in southern Africa bordering South Africa and Mozambique, with a population of 1.2 million (World Bank, 2020). Although the country is classified as lower middle-income, 69 percent of its population in rural areas still live below the national poverty line and 25 percent are extremely poor. Over the years, Eswatini has continued to experience a decline in revenue due to the decrease in the Southern African Customs Union receipts,

which has widened the fiscal deficit, resulting in rising public debt, and accumulation of domestic arrears. The country continues to be engulfed by weak governance mostly in the public sector, and a difficult business environment compounds low growth with high inequality and unemployment. The country has witnessed disturbances in the transport sectors coupled with sporadic attacks on civilians and security forces, which have further destabilized the security situation.

Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and the civil unrest, Eswatini's economy faced severe challenges, and the Government began fiscal consolidation efforts. The Government had put in place economic recovery mechanisms, which included loans towards small and medium enterprises, and reconstruction of businesses. The E1 billion Reconstruction Fund aimed to support businesses in rebuilding structures and assisting the unemployed.

The country relaxed several COVID-19 related restrictions on travel and business hours, which resuscitated the economy. The number of COVID-19 cases continued to decrease over the course of the year, and number of deaths declined drastically. However, the country continued to be on high alert for any spread of COVID-19.

Eswatini has the world's highest HIV prevalence rate (27 percent) among adults aged 15-49 years, which is influenced by high poverty rates and inequality.¹ Chronic malnutrition (stunting) is a primary concern, affecting 24 percent of the children in the 0-59 months age group. The country has no comprehensive social protection policy to address the needs of the extremely poor and chronically vulnerable, potentially condemning future generations to the vicious cycle of malnutrition.

The Kingdom of Eswatini Strategic Road Map: 2019 - 2022 outlines the mission of the Government of Eswatini as "To establish a policy framework that will ensure sustainable economic development, financial stability and growth". However, growth rates have slowed and are below the target of 5 percent per year required to eradicate poverty by 2030. Real gross domestic product (GDP) decreased further from 1.5 percent in 2021 to 1.1 percent in 2022.²

Smallholder agriculture remains the backbone of rural livelihoods in the country, with 70 percent of the population (60 percent of whom are women) relying on subsistence farming. Poverty levels have stagnated in the last five years, with 39.7 percent of the population estimated to have been living under the international USD 1.90 per day poverty line in 2016 and 2017. As of 2017, 59 percent of the people of Eswatini lived below the national poverty line, a situation that has been worsened by COVID-19 and the global crises.

According to the 2022 Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis, in the projection period October 2022 - March 2023, the number of people in crisis (IPC Phase 3) or above is expected to increase by 6 percent. This will double the number of people in emergency (IPC Phase 4) and increase the areas classified in IPC Phase 3 (crisis) to seven. Lubombo Plateau has the highest percentage of people in crisis (IPC Phase 3) in both the current and projection periods with 30 percent and 35 percent, respectively. The lowveld region has the highest population in IPC Phase 3 or above in both the current and projection period with 56,000 and 68,000 respectively. Further, the crisis in Ukraine has resulted in increased commodity prices, which restricted food access and exacerbated the already compromised food availability for the poorest households.

Under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework platform, which promotes partnerships between the UN and government and a framework through which recovery and development can be realized, WFP provides assistance to vulnerable households and communities through cash-based transfers to support marginalized groups with a number of income-generating activities. Households headed by children, smallholder farmers, and people living with HIV/AIDS are some of the major beneficiaries. Furthermore, WFP leads UN action on climate change and environmental actions.

WFP has continued to work with the Government of Eswatini, providing capacity strengthening and technical assistance to enable better execution and coordination of activities that contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17. WFP supports the government in improving the food and nutrition security of the most vulnerable people impacted by various crises, poverty and HIV/AIDS. WFP's country strategic plan 2021 - 2025 is aligned with the Government priorities in achieving food and nutrition security with a focus on gender transformative and HIV-sensitive actions. WFP's assistance also covers strengthening the sustainability of livelihoods of those affected through food and nutrition interventions. The scope of the WFP interventions is well in line with the humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

Risk Management

Eswatini's greatest threat was civil unrest, resulting in the loss of lives and property. The political unrest disrupted school attendance, resulting in the disruption and suspension of school feeding activities thereby increasing attendance in the neighbourhood care points.

WFP mapped risks and devised targeted mitigation strategies and monitored progress throughout the year. Limited resources remained a key constraint in achieving operational plans. WFP continued engaging with traditional donors and explored new funding opportunities.

The effects of COVID-19 and the crisis in Ukraine continue to have a negative impact in the country's economy. The increase in fuel, fertiliser and food prices has had a huge impact on the lives of the people of Eswatini, annual average inflation is projected to increase to 4.8 percent in 2022 from 3.7 percent in 2021, driven by high food and fuel prices [2]. As a result, WFP had to revise the value of cash-based transfers.

Partnerships

WFP enhanced strategic, operational and knowledge-oriented partnerships with donors, national and international civil society, academia and private sector. It strengthened synergies and contributions to food security and nutrition priorities through consolidating national capacities and systems in emergency and lean-season preparedness, nutrition, food assistance and integrated climate risk management. WFP worked with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and various ministries, providing technical support to help achieve national policy objectives. These included Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development, Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy, Department of Energy and Water Affairs, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.

Led by the Deputy Prime Minister's Office under the coordination of the Food Security Consortium¹, WFP's work was supported by multilateral funding to assist in social protection, national rural and urban vulnerability assessments, trainings and skills building; to enhance capacity on food and nutrition security; and to provide technical assistance for the development of national zero hunger social protection policies and crises response plans. WFP promoted the results of the national food systems dialogues supporting the assimilation of food systems summit priority pathways across five action tracks.

With support from the Green Climate Fund and in coordination with the climate change unit of the Government and the Meteorological Services Department, WFP mainstreamed climate risk management for food security and livelihoods programme into national adaptation, communications and development plans. This initiative brought together academic institutions, the private sector and civil society to provide climate risk contingency support for farmers in flood and drought-prone areas.

WFP received funding for crisis response activities from seven development partners through multiple contributions. WFP also maintained an operational agreement with a private company for cash transfers, and partnered with a non-governmental organization for the redemption of food vouchers during distributions.

Further government partnerships and expertise to Eswatini, successfully administered through WFP, supported building resilience in food security and nutrition. These contributions were used to address critical gaps in government initiatives, where the sharing of expertise was vital to promoting conservation agriculture, reducing post-harvest losses, improving access to markets and providing financial literacy training to smallholder farmers.

WFP coordinated programme implementation with five cooperating partners, including two national and three international non-governmental organizations.

WFP co-leads the Food Security Cluster with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and the National Cash Working Group with Baphalali Red Cross Society. Both groups met regularly to share experiences and lessons learned.

In partnership with University of Eswatini, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of local communities and authorities on the implementation of the three-pronged approach². Additionally, WFP transferred technical and analytical capacities to national and sub-national Government, civil societies, local NGOs and communities through existing agreements.

WFP collaborated with various UN organizations to implement its country strategic plan (CSP), including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and UN Women. In updating its CSP, WFP undertook a series of consultations and thematic appraisals with a wide array of Government, UN, civil society partners and benefitted from the national food systems networks which included private sector actors.

CSP Financial Overview

The overall country strategic plan (CSP) needs based plan (NBP) for 2020-2025 is at USD 49.9 million. With allocated contributions of USD 29.9 million, the NBP is 60 percent funded. The 2022 NBP was USD 9.7 million and 95 percent funded, with allocated resources amounting to USD 6.3 million with a 2021 carry over of USD 2.9 million, thus overall available contributions were USD 9.2 million. 54 percent of funding from traditional donors was tied to activities. Japan and Germany continued to be WFP's largest donors, contributing USD 2.4 million (26 percent) and USD 1.1 million (12 percent) respectively. In 2022, 35 percent of the allocated contribution was flexible multilateral funding, and was used to resource underfunded activities.

WFP further received USD 2.6 million through multilateral funding towards strategic outcomes 1 and 2. This contribution facilitated programme implementation under strategic outcome 2, which until then was poorly funded, and reduced implementation disruptions under strategic outcome 1 crises response activity, which enabled WFP to respond in the 2022/2023 lean season.

Resourcing levels varied across individual strategic outcomes, with strategic outcomes 1 and 3 receiving more funding, 35 percent each, and strategic outcome 2 receiving 13 percent. While most contributions were received on time, one German contribution for 2021/2022 lean season had a delayed confirmation. Nonetheless, the donor approved advance financing which prevented implementation gaps and ensured a timely response. WFP was able to implement the lean season response under strategic outcome 1 from January to March 2022 despite the contribution being confirmed in November 2022. However due to limited funding, WFP experienced implementation gaps and the lean season response which started in November only reached 14,000 of the 41,719 planned beneficiaries.

At strategic outcome level, the 2022 implementation plan was USD 6.1 million and was 74 percent implemented. Strategic outcome 1 NBP was less than the implementation plan because WFP had not anticipated the 2022/2023 lean season response. The long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and civil unrest combined with the ripple effects of the ongoing global food crisis resulted in an unexpected increase in vulnerabilities in the population. Consequently, WFP implemented unconditional cash transfers to meet the fast-emerging emergency needs. Under strategic outcome 2, available funding was more than the implementation plan due to multilateral funding of USD 500,000 received in the last quarter of 2022, which will be utilized in the first quarter of 2023. For strategic outcome 3, available resources were more than the implementation plan, due to Japan funding that has already been received for 2023 home-grown school feeding.

Most of the contributions for WFP's work in Eswatini - both received and forecast - are for immediate or medium-term usage. With anticipated funding set to be exhausted by mid-2022 (except for strategic outcome 3 home-grown school feeding which is funded until December 2023), commitments for the longer term are urgently needed.

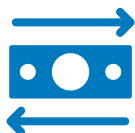
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	3,734,710	3,914,033	3,200,317	2,118,415
SO01: Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	3,734,710	3,914,033	3,200,317	2,118,415
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	3,734,710	3,914,033	3,200,317	2,118,415
SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition	1,044,569	512,886	1,243,858	455,864
SO02: Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	1,044,569	512,886	1,243,858	455,864
Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	1,044,569	512,886	1,243,858	455,864
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	3,747,120	1,666,754	3,385,397	1,797,905
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	113,205	0

SO03: Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	 3,747,120	 1,666,754	 3,272,192	 1,797,905
Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	 3,747,120	 1,666,754	 3,272,192	 1,797,905
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 244,857	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 8,526,399	 6,093,674	 7,829,573	 4,372,185
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 583,487	 533,133	 961,803	 623,622
Total Direct Costs	 9,109,886	 6,626,808	 8,791,377	 4,995,807
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 592,142	 430,742	 219,258	 219,258
Grand Total	 9,702,029	 7,057,550	 9,255,492	 5,215,066

Programme performance

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



USD 711,743 cash transferred to beneficiaries



64,535 beneficiaries reached through food and cash transfers

WFP provided unconditional food assistance to severely food-insecure people during the lean season (October-March), and safety nets to address the immediate needs of affected people (informed by gender and age) during times of crisis and early recovery.

At the Government's request, as food insecurity needs exceeded the response capacity of the Government, WFP provided assistance aimed at covering basic food requirements. Targeted beneficiaries were communities in the dry rural areas of Lubombo and Eastern Manzini Regions suffering from protracted poverty with limited means to fend off the multiple crises. WFP provided food assistance distributions to food-insecure households in nine constituencies for the lean season. WFP's lean season response included the provision of unconditional food assistance through food and cash-based transfers. WFP prioritized the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men, and those with special needs, who were at risk of malnutrition to prevent deterioration of their nutrition status and to facilitate early recovery.

WFP's response was based on the national response plan following the 2021/2022 vulnerability analysis. The Eswatini June 2021 Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) report estimated that between December 2021 and March 2022, 336,000 people (29 percent of the population) were estimated to be facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 crisis or above) and required urgent humanitarian assistance. Of this population, 286,000 were classified in IPC Phase 3 (crisis) and 50,000 in IPC Phase 4 (emergency). Due to continuing multiple crises, the population requiring food assistance only dropped slightly to 259,000 (2022 IPC).

The biggest challenge for WFP's response under this strategic outcome was resource mobilization. The Government had not anticipated the need to cater for food insecure population from October 2022 to March 2023 but due to multiple crises, the situation changed. As a result, WFP implemented an unplanned lean season response which was under-funded in the needs-based plan.

WFP could not have assisted the planned number of beneficiaries without multilateral and other donors funds availed during the lean season period although rations had to be reduced to 65 percent for cash-based transfers and 75 percent for in-kind assistance. Despite these challenges, WFP assisted 69 percent of the planned beneficiaries. Forty six percent of the beneficiaries (52 percent women and 48 percent men) were supported with cash-based transfers. The beneficiaries included orphans and vulnerable children, and people with disabilities. WFP also provided food assistance to 34,605 people, of whom 55 percent were women.

Post distribution monitoring indicated that 95 percent of the households reported their food needs being met by WFP assistance. However, the acceptable food consumption score for the beneficiaries receiving assistance decreased from 88 percent in 2021 to 66 percent in 2022. This has been in part due to limited rations and the sudden inflation caused by the global food crises putting pressure on the affordability of food.

Additionally, 52 percent of targeted beneficiary households did not adopt any negative coping strategies, an increase from 22 percent before receiving assistance. Before WFP's interventions, the negative coping strategies reported include borrowing food to meet food needs and reducing adult portions for the benefit of children. After the PDM, the negative coping strategies reported included consuming cheaper foods and reducing the amount of food consumed. Regarding utilisation of resources, 64 percent of the households had women as sole decision makers and in 26 percent, men and women made decisions jointly.

WFP initiated a food assistance for assets project as a pilot to strengthen livelihood support. This was led by the Ministry of Public Works, reaching 274 households with 1,370 beneficiaries.

WFP collaborated with government representatives at national and constituency levels for geographic and community-based targeting of beneficiaries. WFP took measures to ensure a more transparent targeting of beneficiaries using community-vetted criteria. The criteria considered demographic factors associated with vulnerability such as households headed by women, children and the elderly. WFP selected some cooperating partners to conduct the targeting and baseline exercises, and assigned the provision of food and nutrition distributions to other partners. The lessons learned exercise confirmed that the segregation between targeting and distribution partners was a positive approach. However, it is crucial to launch the targeting exercise early to ensure adequate time for targeting and registration. Timely funds will be needed in 2023 so that WFP can train partners on its targeting and prioritization methodology, organize geographic targeting workshops and community-based targeting.

WFP's lean season interventions received a gender and age marker score of 4 having fully integrated gender and age considerations in its activities, signalling WFP's progress in strengthening access to assistance for key vulnerable groups. The score improved from 3 to 4 due to WFP's year-on-year tailored activities involving women in food assistance for assets. Additionally, WFP and partners prioritized women for receiving ration cards for household food assistance. The elderly, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and people with disabilities were also prioritized at the distribution sites. WFP and partners promoted the participation of women in the feedback and complaints committees to achieve at least 78 percent representation of women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food-insecure populations affected by shocks, including children.	4

Strategic outcome 02: Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025



266 smallholder farmers supported through trainings



510 neighbourhood care points capacitated in food production

WFP aimed to support Eswatini in achieving a healthy, sustainable, and resilient food system by 2030 by means of a holistic development that focuses on smallholder farmer market support, school feeding, and rural women's economic empowerment.

Strategic outcome 2 was resourced at more than 100 percent (USD 1.3 million), representing a 50 percent increase compared to 2021. Available funding was more than the implementation plan due to multilateral funding of USD 500,000 received in the last quarter of 2022, which will be utilized in the first quarter of 2023.

WFP, through the HGFS programme, supported smallholder farmers to improve post-harvest practices and maximize yield quality and quantity through capacity-building activities, enhanced access to innovative technologies and equipment, and market linkage support. WFP piloted the HGFS project together with FAO and was partly funded by the Government to cover the provision of vegetables and eggs to complement the food basket provided to learners at school. WFP leveraged the implementation of a pilot HGFS model to link the national school feeding programme, a market to local farmers, as means of demonstrating the benefits of the model for government scale-up. Through the programme, WFP promoted smallholder farmers' access to institutional markets, with an integrated package of services adapted to the needs of women farmers. WFP co-chaired the HGFS steering committee with the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Private Sector National Maize Corporation. The platform brought together all stakeholders and practitioners to ensure the coordination of activities in the maize and beans value chains. This role strengthened WFP's visibility and influence in the agricultural sector. WFP-led interactions with smallholder farmers and farmer organizations were conducted with the Ministry of Agriculture.

Funded by the Japanese Government, WFP implemented the smallholder agricultural market support pilot that aimed to increase farmers' agricultural productivity and enhance the marketability of agriculture products. WFP supported 700 smallholder farmers (67 percent female) across 36 cooperatives in 4 regions through capacity building, value chain coordination, and market facilitation, allowing farmers to access premium markets. Owing to new multi-year funding from Japan in 2022, the project was extended by the donor until 2024. Supported farmers sold 16,000 mt of maize and beans worth USD 550,000. Compared to sales in other markets, smallholder farmer cooperatives selling to WFP and linked buyers earned 3 percent higher prices for maize sold in 2022.

On average, 68 percent of supported farmers (70 percent female) reported an increase in the production of nutritious crops including vegetables as a result of training received from WFP and partners. WFP also conducted good agriculture practices capacity building for 460 smallholder farmers (68 percent female) to prevent post-harvest losses and enhance productivity. As a result, WFP-supported farmers reported 96 percent lower post-harvest losses, and aflatoxin awareness increased to 64 percent in 2022 compared to 55 percent in 2021.

At the strategic level, WFP supported the government in revising its farmer development strategy along the five pathways agreed upon at the Food Summit. WFP formalized a partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Royal Science and Technology Park (RSTP) through a memorandum of understanding. The agreement allows WFP and RSTP to develop a virtual farmers market, potentially linking farmers to premium markets and increasing their incomes. Furthermore, WFP collaborated with the Center for Financial Inclusion (CFI) to upskill farmers in financial literacy, an initiative that raised farmers' financial management and prudence in spending their hard-earned income.

WFP signed a tripartite agreement with CFI and COMFWB with the objectives of linking women smallholder farmers and the youth to markets and creating access to financial assistance and capacity building. WFP, CFI and COMFWB continued to support the smallholder farmers in conducting training on vegetable production, legume production, post-harvest handling and management, climate-smart farming and climate change, agribusiness (marketing, negotiations, costing and pricing) and financial literacy, reaching 266 out of 336 or 79% of farmers cooperatives. This training improved cooperative leaders' management capacity to serve cooperative members better, reducing financial mismanagement and enhancing commercial activities and profitability.

Additionally, WFP empowered two women farmer groups through an egg production initiative funded by UNDP. The women received extensive training in leadership and gender for effective cooperative development and management, to promote the uptake of leadership positions by women, and linkages to structured markets. The women smallholder farmers secured markets in the nearby schools under the HGFSF project, community grocery shops and individual pop-ins. As a result, they sold 10,000 eggs to schools and 46,000 to the community market.

WFP supported the provision of healthy meals to 50 primary and secondary schools in all 4 regions of the country. This support was complemented by the Government's commitment to funding and procuring vegetables and eggs worth USD 90,000. The HGFSF project also implemented capacity-strengthening activities for government personnel who included inspectors, head teachers from the 50 pilot schools as well as head teachers from the traditional school feeding programme.

WFP together with FAO capacitated the Ministry of Agriculture by improving the mycotoxin laboratory to be able to test and quantify mycotoxins in farmer produced agricultural commodities. Since Eswatini does not have a certified food quality tests service provider, WFP used social behaviour change communication to promote the production and consumption of safe, diversified, nutrient-rich foods. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture poultry extension unit, Eswatini National Agricultural Union, Save the Children and Adventist Development and Relief Agency, WFP assisted farmers to understand that markets need standards compliance.

Farmers in the country could not produce enough food to meet the demand, especially for beans, due to the erratic weather conditions. As a result, WFP introduced conservation agriculture technique to 510 Neighborhood Care Points (NCPs) and schools through the HGFSF project as a resilience strategy. WFP plans to reach 1,700 NCPs over the next 3 years.

WFP's activities with smallholder farmers continued to have a strong focus on gender equality. Although land ownership remains an obstacle for women farmers, their participation in training and access to assets has increased over the years. The number of women farmers trained showed a three-fold increase compared to 2021, thanks to the scaling up of WFP's women's economic empowerment strategy.

Gender was not integrated into the implementation of strategic outcome 2 as evidenced by the gender and age marker score of 1. WFP commissioned studies in 2022 to better understand gender dynamics, including labour-saving technologies for women, and will use the results to enhance engagement with women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 2: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	1

Strategic outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030



77,945 children reached in NCPs and schools



700 government/national partner staff received technical assistance

Eswatini implemented a livelihoods strengthening project targeting vulnerable households and populations especially PLHIV and persons with disabilities in eight chiefdoms. This project was achieved through collaboration with the Ministry of Health (Eswatini National AIDS Programme - ENAP), WFP and Membatsise¹ by way of strengthening the capacity of 18 trainers in a training of trainers. The training focused on gender, differentiated service deliveries under tuberculosis (TB), adherence to pre-exposure prophylaxis under HIV, different cancer symptoms and treatment, sexually transmitted infections, family planning under sexual and reproductive health rights (SRHR), mental health, gender-based violence reporting mechanisms and legislation under gender, non-communicable diseases and nutrition food groups.

Community dialogues facilitated by the trainers were well attended (688 participants with 72 percent women), and the interactive discussions led to the identification of information gaps, which were clarified to the best of the trainees' capabilities. The trainers then referred the challenging cases to the nearest health facilities.

WFP, UNICEF and other partners used social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram and tuneMe to reach a wider network to discuss health issues including myths and misconceptions about HIV, TB, SRHR, gender and nutrition, and challenges faced in accessing anti-retroviral therapy services.

WFP reached 78,000 children through the school-based programme, exceeding the planned number by 24 percent. School feeding through the home-grown school feeding (HGFS) project reached 24,000 beneficiaries while 53,000 were reached in NCPs, consuming 1,961 mt of food.

WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Agriculture and partners in conducting pre-harvest crop assessment which covered all the regions in the country, contributing to the ongoing food security analysis activities.

WFP continued to partner with the Government and other UN agencies in developing joint programming to address disaster risk reduction and response challenges. As part of its support for disaster risk reduction initiatives, WFP advocated for the use of drones and geographic information systems (GIS) in production estimates. WFP provided ten drones to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and offered training on their use to NDMA officers. Training for more partners will be coordinated by the NDMA, with demonstrations planned for the 2023 pre-harvest/crop assessment. WFP also supported initiatives aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Ministry.

WFP continued to support vulnerability analysis efforts in partnership with the Eswatini Vulnerability Committee under the Deputy Prime Minister's Office. Through the multi-sectoral technical working group, WFP supported efforts to improve the analytic capacity of the team focusing on enhanced data analysis and the interpretation of the generated evidence with emphasis on cross-cutting issues (gender, nutrition, climate change and resilience). WFP advocated for strategic partnerships for the National Vulnerability Assessment Committee (NVAC) with key government and private sector to advocate for the integration of climate change data collection and analysis through the NVAC vehicle and improve communication of the outputs.

WFP continued to roll out the corporate risk-centered three-pronged approach (3-PA) to inform the public works and resilience programmes. To strengthen partnerships at the policy and system levels on resilience programming, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and the University of Eswatini for the implementation of the 3PA-related activities to inform the geographical and beneficiary targeting, identification of broad programmatic rationale, and selection of 'right' activity for 'right' people, in the 'right' location. Under this agreement, WFP undertook three seasonal livelihoods programming activities and one community-based participatory planning. WFP is looking at building the capacity of the University to roll out more 3-PA activities in the country and in the process, undertake research and provide short courses on resilience programming.

WFP created strategic partnerships and linkages with other government ministries and organizations such as the Deputy Prime Ministers Office, the National Maize Cooperation and University of Eswatini, which translated into

partnerships through the South-South initiatives with other academic institutions in the region.

WFP provided technical and financial support to the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), provided training on drones to NDMA officers and donated 10 drones to them for disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives. WFP continued to partner with the government, the UN and partners in developing joint programming to address DRR and response challenges. In partnership with other UN organizations, WFP is implementing a response programme that seeks to strengthen capacity and improve vulnerability targeting.

The ongoing war in Ukraine has heightened food insecurity in the country. WFP played an integral role in providing analysis and early warning information for programming and decision-making. Partnering with other UN organizations, WFP provided technical support in undertaking a country assessment on the impact of the war in the country focusing on the food, energy and finance nexus.

WFP continued to support national social protection initiatives focusing on building shock-responsive social protection approaches. Support to the Deputy Prime Minister’s Office (Department of Social Welfare) for the finalization of the Social Protection Policy and Action Plan, which is envisaged to provide the legislative framework for the development of shock response activities in support of vulnerable groups, is still ongoing. Additionally, WFP is supporting the ongoing efforts on building a social vulnerability registry for the country. As part of the efforts, WFP undertook a rapid capacity assessment of humanitarian, disaster risk management and social protection systems to facilitate the transition of WFP's assistance. This study informed WFP, government and partners on the existing national capacity to prepare for and respond to predictable lean season shocks, enabling WFP to develop targeted support in strengthening its contribution to the shock-responsive agenda.

The gender and age marker score under this activity remained high as WFP integrated gender and age considerations in all its activities under this outcome. WFP incorporated age and gender analysis in monthly reports for the different activities. The activity fully integrated gender and age in design and implementation, achieving a score of 4.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 3: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities for designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding.	4

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Nearly half, 48 percent, of households in Eswatini are headed by women due to the impact of HIV, putting it amongst the highest in the world (World Bank, 2022). The 2021 vulnerability assessment indicated that more households headed by men (61 percent) had access to land than those headed by women (57 percent). Furthermore, households headed by men tended to have more food stocks than those headed by women.

WFP uses gender transformative approaches to address capacity gaps and generate evidence for the provision of technical assistance and coordination support for national food and nutrition security policies and programmes. WFP graduated in the gender transformation programme (GTP) after successfully meeting 37 of the 39 GTP benchmarks. Amongst other concerted efforts, WFP established a gender results network and achieved gender parity by functions and grades amongst its workforce. The gender results network assists and facilitates corporate processes and capacity strengthening so that all employees can assume collective responsibility by operationalizing corporate commitments in the gender policy.

WFP strengthened inclusivity, participation, empowerment, and equity in five communities through activities such as the seasonal livelihood programme and community-based participatory planning. These activities were anchored toward increased participation and empowerment of vulnerable groups.

WFP conducted a nationwide gender analysis study in 2022 which contributed to the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment in food security and nutrition in all its activities. The study revealed a significant increase in female decision-making about food or cash-based transfers, with indications of 56 percent and 76 percent for food and cash, respectively. The study also showed that female farmers dominate the smallholder farming sector despite limited access and control of resources, and roles and responsibilities that compete for their time. This is despite the fact that the officially recognized face of farming in Eswatini remains male, which suggests that female farmers are still trapped within gender norms that limit their participation and power in more economically active and rewarding activities. Following these results, WFP formulated a gender action plan aligned with the country strategic plan to provide a strategic roadmap. WFP also used the gender analysis to enhance learning and inform planning and implementation of transformative programmes. The analysis contributed to better gender mainstreaming and targeting in current programmes.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

Protection risks and large numbers of at-risk populations continue to be present in a landscape of increased humanitarian needs driven by the economic crisis due to the ripple effects of COVID-19 (increased prices of fuel, food, fertilizer and financial rates), rising cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and civil instabilities.

WFP continued to seek every opportunity to identify and redress protection risks, including bottlenecks that affected populations may encounter in an endeavor to access humanitarian assistance. To this end, WFP engaged its partners and the local government to strengthen their knowledge and skills through training on the principles of protection and accountability to affected populations.

Over the years, WFP has implemented and continues to strengthen its complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM). WFP, in collaboration with its partners, supported efforts aimed toward building knowledge at the community level with respect to existing referral pathways through field staff and CFM mechanisms.

As part of the GBV, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and gender clusters, WFP conducted GBV awareness capacity strengthening training of its partners to address the rising cases of GBV at community levels. WFP also collaborated with the Deputy Prime Ministers Office and the Federation Organization of the Disabled People in Swaziland to commemorate 16 days of activism against GBV. Additional efforts included collaborating with partners to disseminate GBV-related information to beneficiaries during planned distributions.

In order to ensure that the needs and concerns of the different groups of the affected populations were met, WFP conducted focus group discussions and key informant interviews during the community participatory meetings which served as channels of two-way communications. WFP used monitoring findings to understand the needs, concerns and risks of affected populations, and made efforts to mitigate them. Furthermore, WFP evaluated protection and accountability by holding meetings where communities voiced their opinions and views about the ongoing support once every two months.

WFP as part of the UN Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) technical working group (TWG), collaborated with other TWG stakeholders to provide training for focal persons on PSEA provisions and principles. PSEA focal persons for agencies participated to enhance capacities to roll-out the TWG action plan. It is envisaged that the information disseminated will enable strengthened institutional capacities in implementing special measures for PSEA, including undertaking community level-awareness initiatives inclusive of information sharing regarding different referral pathways for PSEA. Further, WFP, in a process led by the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, initiated a process of developing PSEA national standard operational procedures. This process aims to bring awareness and sensitization of all government ministries on sexual exploitation and abuse issues and work on how to protect the country's population. WFP also incorporated PSEA clauses in the induction of all its vendors and partners, and ensured that contracts have protection and accountability clauses, to which the service providers must adhere.

Environment

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

Eswatini faces a myriad of environmental challenges, mainly land degradation, deforestation, inadequate quantity and quality of water resources, air pollution, habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity, waste (including toxic waste), natural hazards (mainly recurring droughts), and climate change (including rainfall variability). The impacts of climate change - primarily erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells - continued to drive food insecurity and environmental degradation. During the year, Eswatini experienced floods and storms, which claimed lives, destroyed property and adversely affected food production. WFP has been streamlining environment-sensitive activities in alignment with national priorities, such as through resilience activities that align with the National Adaptation Plan and the Environmental Management Act.

The integrated resilience building programme, which promoted the adoption of conservation agriculture, not only contributed to increases in soil fertility, reduction in soil erosion, enhancement of soil moisture due to increased infiltration and increases in biodiversity but was a key pillar in stimulating productivity gains. WFP rolled out seasonal livelihood programming in two rural constituencies (Nhlambeni and Lomahasha) and one urban constituency (Mbabane West).

WFP screened all proposed activities to ensure alignment with its Environmental Policy and the Eswatini Environmental Authority guidelines. WFP also improved the environmental sustainability of its operations through the implementation of an environmental management system, covering areas such as energy efficiency and decarbonization, waste and water management and staff awareness. Environmental protection dimensions such as waste collection and community awareness-raising under livelihood support programmes included climate-smart farming practices. Additionally, WFP continued to reduce its carbon footprint by using LED lighting at its warehouse and offices to reduce electricity consumption.

WFP intends to maintain its focus on environment-friendly resilience programming, working with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development, among others.

Data Notes

Overview

[a] Total Transfers by Modality: Commodity vouchers were planned for in 2022 but they were not implemented due to resource constraints.

[b] Beneficiaries by Programme Areas and by Modality: Overachievement on food and school feeding was due to the introduction on supercereal, and the fact that HGSF project was extended for another year.

Context and Operations

[1] Swaziland HIV incidence measurement survey2 (SHIMS)

[2] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/eswatini/overview>

Partnerships

[1] The Food Security Consortium is a coalition of non-governmental organisations.

[2] The Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) is an innovative programming approach developed by WFP in consultation with governments and partners. It aims to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of programmes in resilience building, productive safety nets, disaster-risk reduction, and preparedness. The 3PA is comprised of three processes:

- Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) at the national level. ICA is a collaborative tool used by the national government and its partners to identify the most appropriate programmatic strategies in specific geographical areas. Analysis of food security trends over time, natural shocks, and land degradation (as an aggravating factor that heightens the risk and impact of shocks) allows users to pinpoint areas of convergence on which to focus.

- Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) at the sub-national level. SLP is a consultative process that brings together communities, government, and partners to collect information on livelihood activities - specifically, what time/s of year they are conducted and by whom - and on climatic and other factors that support or thwart them. The process promotes joined-up thinking in the design of multi-year, multi-sectoral operational plans, and includes a follow-up component to inform refinement.

- Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) at the local level. CBPP is a people-centred and practical participatory planning approach used by vulnerable communities, government extension staff and development partners to generate an actionable, medium-term community-based plan.

Strategic outcome 01

[a] Commodity vouchers were not distributed due to funding constraints.

[b] The baseline, end-CSP target and follow-up values for 2021 food consumption score were not disaggregated by gender.

[c] The consumption-based coping strategy index for the food modality in 2020 was not analysed, only cash modality was analysed for 2020.

Strategic outcome 02

[a] The follow up values for 2022 were lower than 2021 was because smallholder farmers were being reached under different projects and in 2021 they were mainly reached through HGSF project. In 2022, the people living with HIV project focused on livelihoods.

[b] The 50 percent reduction in percentage of smallholders selling through aggregation systems is because WFP started using a new procurement platform, and many smallholders are yet to familiarise themselves with it.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] Membatsitse is a community based NGO that is working with vulnerable populations such as PLHIV, PWD amongst others.

Tables:

SABER school feeding National capacity and Partnerships Index are new indicators hence no figures for 2020 and 2021.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[a] The baseline, end-CSP target and follow up values for both activities were not disaggregated by gender.

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	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	72,665	69,815	142,480	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	34,596	29,939	64,535	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$					Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	205	61	266	

 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			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	32			

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	76,751	69,667	91%
	female	79,860	72,813	91%
	total	156,611	142,480	91%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,248	387	17%
	female	2,240	387	17%
	total	4,488	774	17%
24-59 months	male	22,954	35,008	153%
	female	24,160	37,259	154%
	total	47,114	72,267	153%
5-11 years	male	13,693	11,153	81%
	female	13,219	14,826	112%
	total	26,912	25,979	97%
12-17 years	male	12,236	15,891	130%
	female	11,745	11,564	98%
	total	23,981	27,455	114%
18-59 years	male	23,146	6,776	29%
	female	24,794	8,067	33%
	total	47,940	14,843	31%
60+ years	male	2,474	452	18%
	female	3,702	710	19%
	total	6,176	1,162	19%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	156,611	142,480	91%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	62,892	77,945	123%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	93,719	64,535	68%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	232	208	90%
Maize	668	839	126%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	258	199	77%
Vegetable Oil	83	52	62%
Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	664	206	31%
Corn Soya Blend	0	36	-
Maize	0	576	-
Maize Meal	1,245	210	17%
Peas	0	220	-
Rice	1,245	621	50%
Vegetable Oil	125	92	74%

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	1,375,552	711,743	52%
Commodity Voucher	1,004,640	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	32,785	15,563
			Male	30,934	14,367
			Total	63,719	29,930
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,434	19,033
			Male	14,566	15,572
			Total	30,000	34,605
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,241	1,297
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,375,552	711,743
A.4: Commodity Vouchers transfers			US\$	1,004,640	0

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.82	≤10	≤12	18	12	7.09	WFP
	Male	16.26	≤10	≤11	10	11	6.17	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤10	≤11.5	14	11.5	6.63	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.04	≤10	≤17	12	17		WFP
	Male	17.52	≤10	≤16	6	16		programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤10	≤16.5	9	16.5		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	63	≥88	≥89	90	86	87	WFP
	Male	67.6	≥88	≥86	42	90	85	programme monitoring
	Overall	51	≥88	≥88	66	88	86	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤10	≤11	30	11	13	WFP
	Male	20.7	≤10	≤11	16	9	15	programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≤10	≤11	23	10	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13	≤2	≤1	14	3	0	WFP
	Male	11.7	≤2	≤1	8	1	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	16	≤2	≤1	11	2	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female			≥61	102			WFP
	Male			≥59	42			programme monitoring
	Overall	46.6	≥84	≥60	72	73		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female			≤30	32			WFP
	Male			≤29	16			programme monitoring
	Overall	39	≤13	≤30	24	19		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female			≤10	6			WFP
	Male			≤10	2			programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤3	≤10	4	8		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025				- Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from evidence-based and well coordinated policies and programmes to improve productivity and incomes					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2	
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	2	4	
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	7	15	
E*: Local populations benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and agricultural practices to enhance production and consumption of diversified, nutritious foods					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,235	100	
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,750	226	
F: Smallholder farmers , particularly women, benefit from improved knowledge and strengthened capacities in climate-smart agriculture practices, marketing and post-harvest management to improve productivity, livelihoods and food and nutrition security					
Smallholder agricultural market support activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	673	336	

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country	Overall	49	=80	=70	87	49	65	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	63	≥90	≥80	34	75	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66	≥90	≥80	10	80	63.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	65	≥90	≥80	44	77.5	61.6	WFP programme monitoring

Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	202,718.75	≥435,768.87	=163,366.06	28,303.7	202,718.75	163,366.06	Secondary data
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	693.5	≥1,112.31	=640.92	84.35	693.5	640.92	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,805	11,610	
			Male	12,587	12,782	
			Total	24,392	24,392	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	19,834	27,580	
			Male	18,666	25,973	
			Total	38,500	53,553	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,279	1,961	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted school children, including out of school orphans and vulnerable children receive nutritious school meals throughout the year linked to local sources to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support access to education				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.22: Number of beneficiaries reached as a result of WFP's contribution to the social protection system	Individual	79,362	77,945
B: Targeted school children, including out of school orphans and vulnerable children receive nutritious school meals throughout the year linked to local sources to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support access to education				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	MT	338	163
C: School children benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement a nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive national school feeding programme that increases dietary diversity and contributes to improved education outcomes				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	846	700
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	2	9
C: Shock-affected populations benefit from improved government capacity in vulnerability analysis and mapping, early warning and disaster preparedness to scale-up existing social protection programmes in times of crisis				
Emergency preparedness activities				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	5	5
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	4	6
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	8	20
C: Vulnerable populations, particularly children, women, PLHIV and TB clients, benefit from improved government capacity to design and implement evidence based social protection policies, strategies and programmes.				
HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	3	2
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	3	2
E*: Targeted communities, including PLHIV, caregivers of children and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve their nutritional status and contribute to enhanced nutrition outcomes				

HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	315,000	67,997
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	385,000	79,228
N*: Targeted school children, including out of school orphans and vulnerable children receive nutritious school meals throughout the year linked to local sources to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support access to education				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	100	90
N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF)	Number	24,392	24,392

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Government - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1		=2	1			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Government, NGOs - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	3		=5	4			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: OVC - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Number of people assisted by WFP, integrated into national social protection systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	55,000		=55,000	53,335	52,683	52,683	WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	0	=90	≤90	22	70	93	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	0	=5	≤5	12	11.25	4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	0	=5	≤5	66	18.75	3	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female			≥95	65			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male			≥94	34			
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	97	95	95	
Target Group: Food Insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female				66			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male				33			
	Overall	0	=100	=100	99	91	94	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female		=90	≥95	62			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=90	≥94	31			
	Overall	0	=90	≥95	93	97	96	

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho) - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	67	=100	≤67	58			WFP
	Male	33	=100	≤33	29			programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	≤100	87	70	95	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Sakhile Nsingwane

Make Mkhonta, one of the farmers who received seedlings from WFP, harvesting vegetables in her garden.

World Food Programme

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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

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030
Code	Country Activity Long Description
SMP1	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding
SMS1	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools
URT1	Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

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	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	3,734,710	3,914,034	3,200,318	2,118,415
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			3,734,710	3,914,034	3,200,318	2,118,415
3	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	1,044,569	512,887	1,243,858	455,865
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			1,044,569	512,887	1,243,858	455,865
5	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	3,747,120	1,666,754	3,272,192	1,797,906
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	113,206	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			3,747,120	1,666,754	3,385,398	1,797,906
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	244,858	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	244,858	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			8,526,400	6,093,675	8,074,432	4,372,186
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			583,487	533,134	961,803	623,622
Total Direct Costs			9,109,887	6,626,808	9,036,235	4,995,808

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Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

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
			592,143	430,743	219,258	219,258
			9,702,030	7,057,551	9,255,493	5,215,066



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

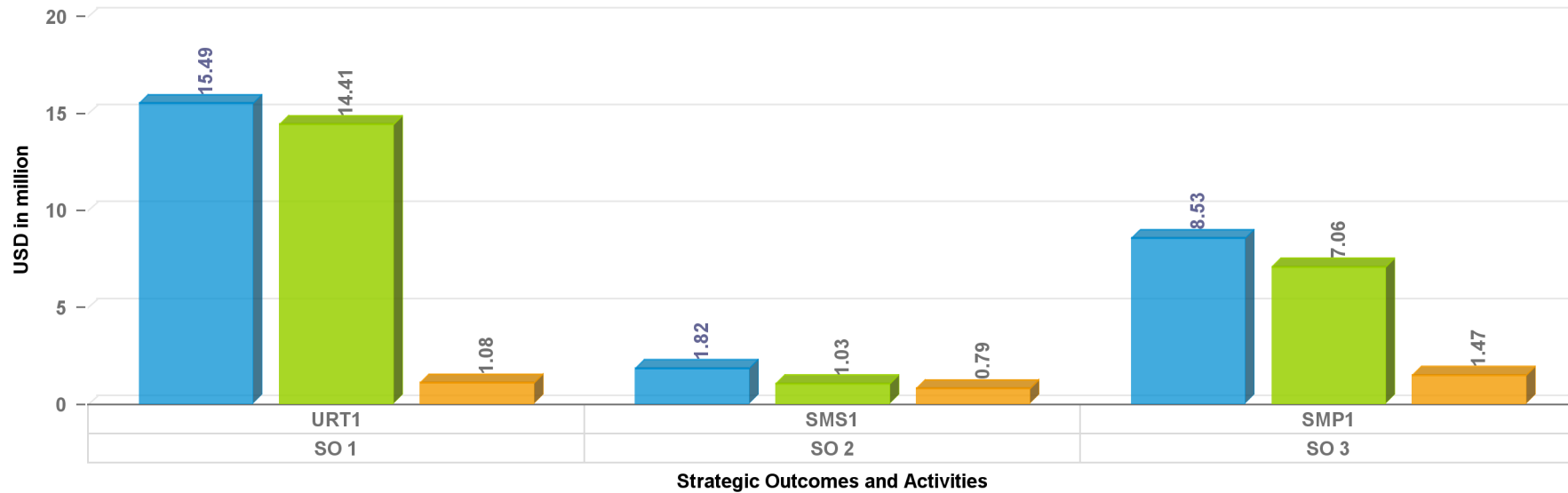
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

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	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMP1	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding
SMS1	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools
URT1	Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

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	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide food and/or cash transfers to food insecure populations affected by shocks, including children	22,865,844	15,490,267	0	15,490,267	14,408,364	1,081,903
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			22,865,844	15,490,267	0	15,490,267	14,408,364	1,081,903
3	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	2,093,645	1,818,566	0	1,818,566	1,030,573	787,993
Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)			2,093,645	1,818,566	0	1,818,566	1,030,573	787,993
5	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	11,717,705	8,532,617	0	8,532,617	7,058,330	1,474,286
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	113,206	0	113,206	0	113,206
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			11,717,705	8,645,822	0	8,645,822	7,058,330	1,587,492

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Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2020-2025)

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
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	244,858	0	244,858	0	244,858
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	244,858	0	244,858	0	244,858
Total Direct Operational Cost			36,677,195	26,199,513	0	26,199,513	22,497,268	3,702,246
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,750,462	1,751,752	0	1,751,752	1,413,570	338,181
Total Direct Costs			38,427,657	27,951,265	0	27,951,265	23,910,838	4,040,427
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,497,798	1,346,575		1,346,575	1,346,575	0
Grand Total			40,925,454	29,297,839	0	29,297,839	25,257,412	4,040,427

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