



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Lesotho

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	7
Innovation and Technology	10
Programme performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	17
Strategic outcome 04	19
Strategic outcome 05	22
Cross-cutting results	23
Gender equality and women's empowerment	23
Protection and accountability to affected populations	25
Environmental sustainability	27
Nutrition integration	29
Partnerships	31
Financial Overview	33
Data Notes	37
Annex	41
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	41
Figures and Indicators	42
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	42
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	42
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	42
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	43
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	43
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	43
Cross-cutting Indicators	62

Overview

In 2023, WFP continued to implement its country strategic plan (CSP) in Lesotho, which was launched in 2019 to address the deep-rooted food insecurity and malnutrition in the country. Contributing to achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), the CSP covers five strategic outcomes: crisis response, school feeding and emergency preparedness, nutrition, resilience building support to smallholder farmers facing climate shocks, and service delivery.

In 2023, WFP reached 108,169 food insecure people through activities implemented under these broad strategic outcomes. WFP assisted over 32,000 people in five drought-affected districts with food assistance and provided cash-based transfers to 14,783 people who participated in the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) intervention aimed at improving the adaptive, absorptive and transformative capacities of vulnerable people to climate shocks. Furthermore, WFP remained the largest provider of school meals at pre-primary level, supporting more than 45,200 children in 2,500 schools, including with home-grown school feeding.

Lesotho continued to face an unprecedented food crisis in 2023, driven by a combination of multiple shocks, including hailstorms, pest invasions, heavy rains and high food prices. WFP faced significant funding constraints and could not launch the lean season support. Recognizing the deteriorating situation and faced by inadequate resources, WFP supported the Government to activate anticipatory action to mitigate the effects of the anticipated El Nino. Since anticipatory action plan activation, WFP reached around 60,000 people through cash-based transfers, provision of agricultural inputs, and dissemination of early warning and early action messages. Anticipatory action activities played a key role in addressing food needs of vulnerable people during the lean season in 2023.

According to the September 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report, thanks to the assistance provided by WFP and partners, there are no people experiencing emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4) and famine-like conditions (IPC Phase 5). However, humanitarian assistance has not been adequate to reverse deteriorating hunger levels and further investments in long-term resilience and development programmes are required to provide lasting solutions to recurrent hunger. The number of people requiring emergency food and nutrition assistance remains high, with 58,700 people rural and urban areas experiencing high levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) between October 2023-March 2024. With the peak of the lean season (January-March 2024) still ahead, this level of food insecurity is cause for concern.

In 2023, WFP strengthened its partnerships with the Government, local communities, and other UN agencies on food distributions, nutrition programming, capacity strengthening, and emergency preparedness, helping to advance policies and progress towards the SDGs. This included working with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to purchase and install a High-Performance Computer system for the Lesotho Meteorological Services to enhance weather forecasting. WFP also provided logistical services to the Disaster Management Authority, supporting with transportation, milling and fortification of 850 metric tons of maize grain, further cementing its role as the service provider of choice for the humanitarian community.

WFP integrated nutrition across the six activities of the country strategic plan in efforts to amplify the impact of WFP's operations in combatting malnutrition and fostering healthy dietary practices among the communities. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Police (Child and Gender Protection Unit), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (nutrition department) and the Ministry of Health to undertake interpersonal social behaviour change (SBC) sensitization during distributions and at Food Assistance for Assets project sites with the objective of improving women, men, boys, and girls' knowledge on good nutrition practices, HIV awareness, sexual reproductive health, human rights, gender-based violence, and climate change. The follow-up assessment conducted after the sensitizations indicated that these resulted in increased, diversified homestead production of vegetables using climate smart plots. WFP achieved a significant milestone through the provision of technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, leading to the establishment of community-based nutrition clubs targeting diverse age groups and demographics. These clubs played a pivotal role in enhancing nutrition knowledge across communities including among men who traditionally consider nutrition related practices as a woman's role.

Partnerships were crucial to achieving meaningful impact across the sustainable development agenda. Thanks to the generous support of partners that enabled WFP to implement the planned activities to the benefit of those they served. WFP worked closely with the Government, as well as the Government of Japan, Germany, European Commission, and many others. WFP also received timely support from the Principality of Monaco, along with support from private foundations and the private sector. The Adaptation Fund also played a critical role in enabling WFP's resilience building operations in Lesotho.

108,169

Total beneficiaries in 2023



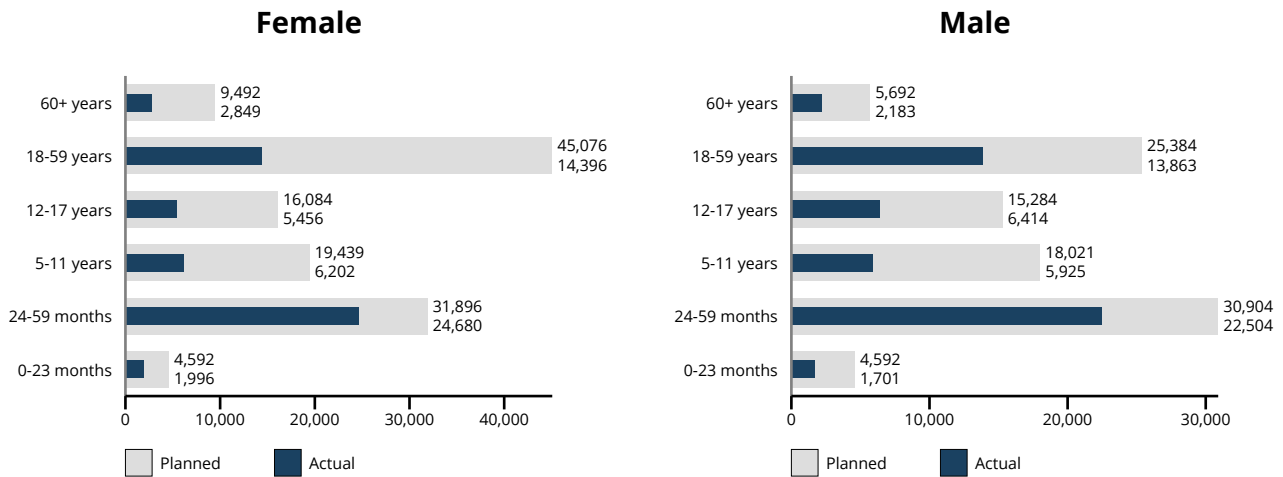
51% female



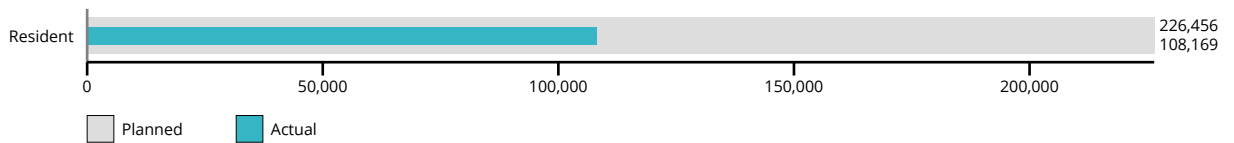
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 455 (53% Female, 47% Male)

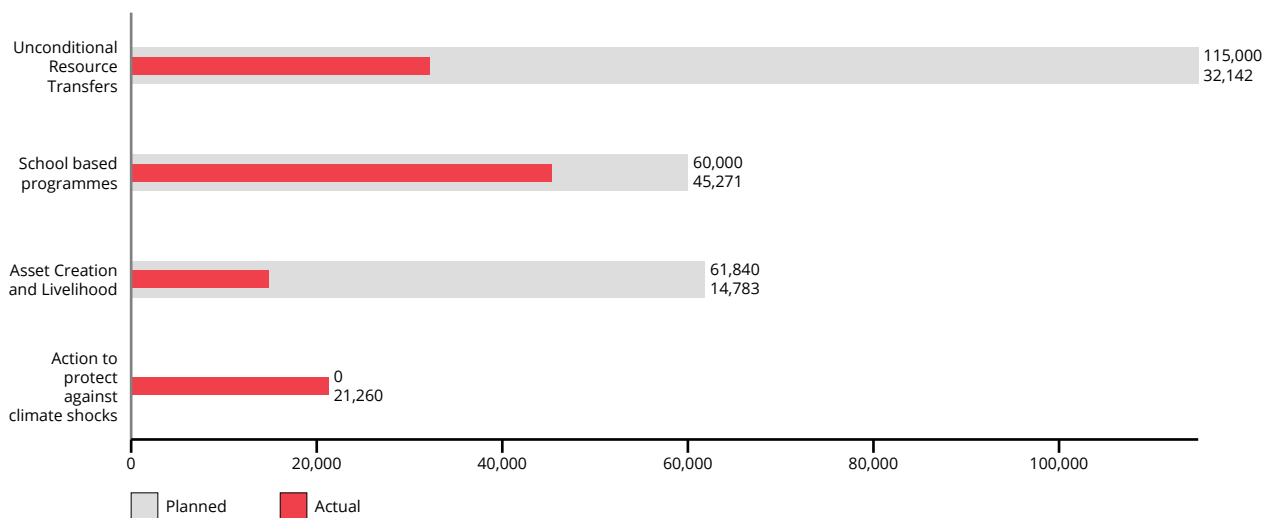
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



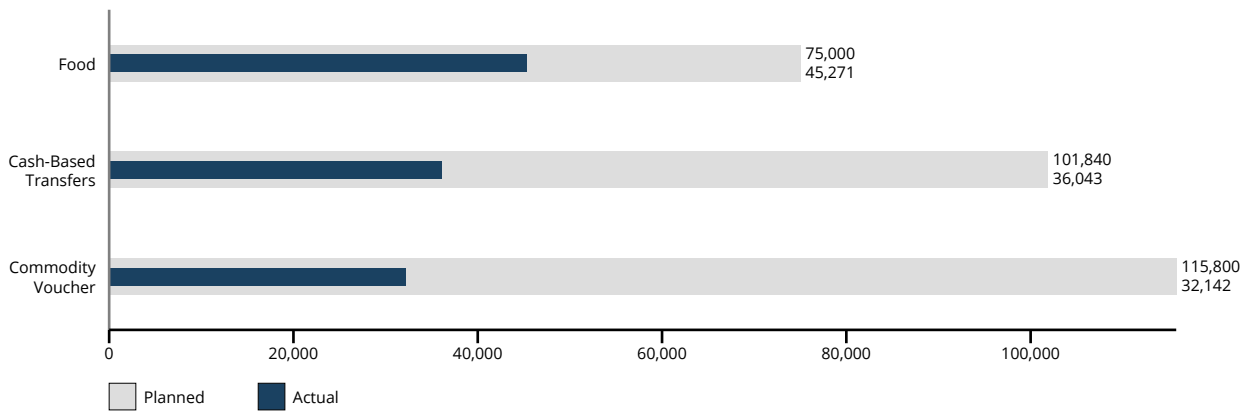
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



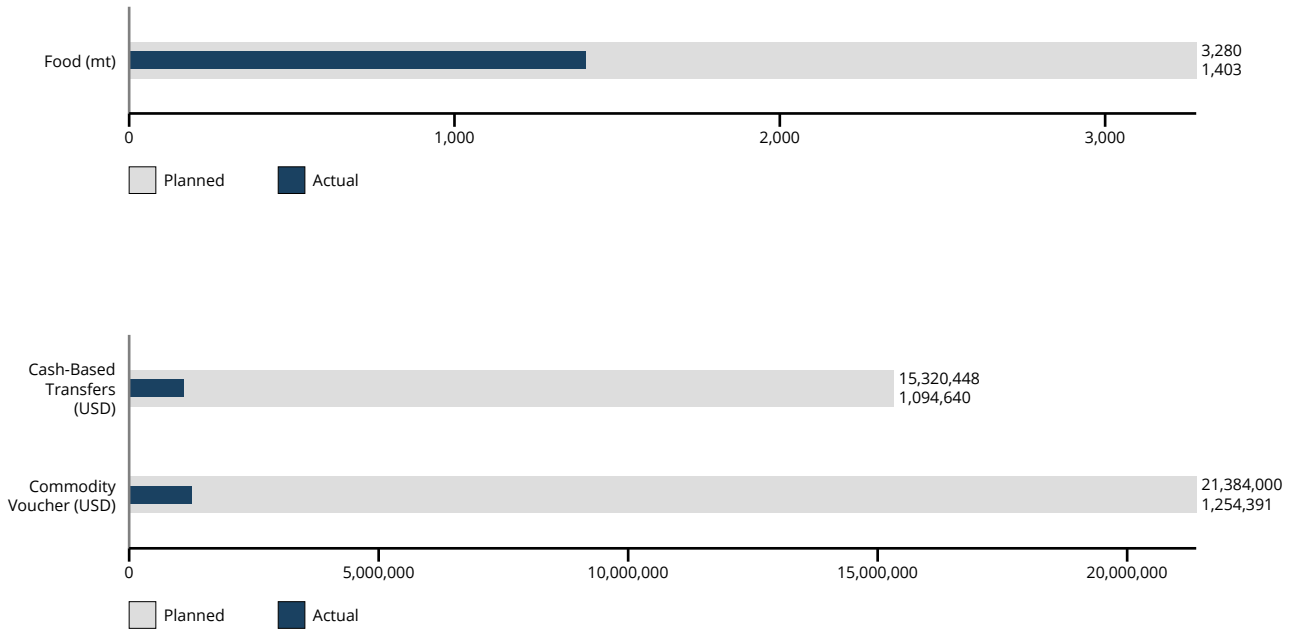
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



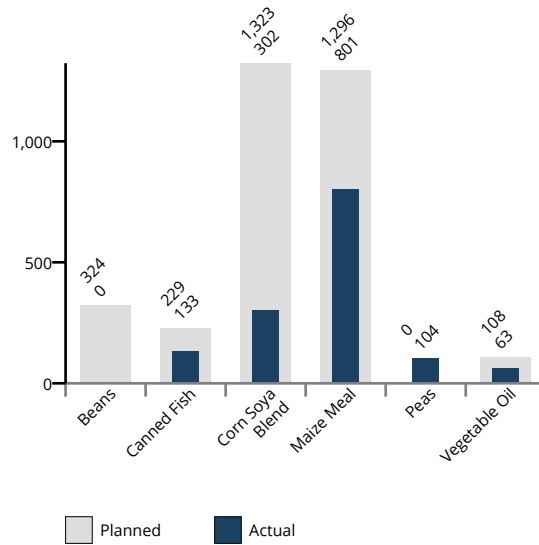
Beneficiaries by Modality



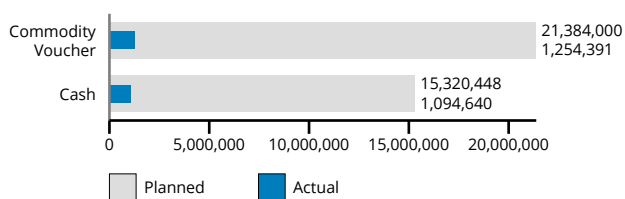
Total Transfers by Modality



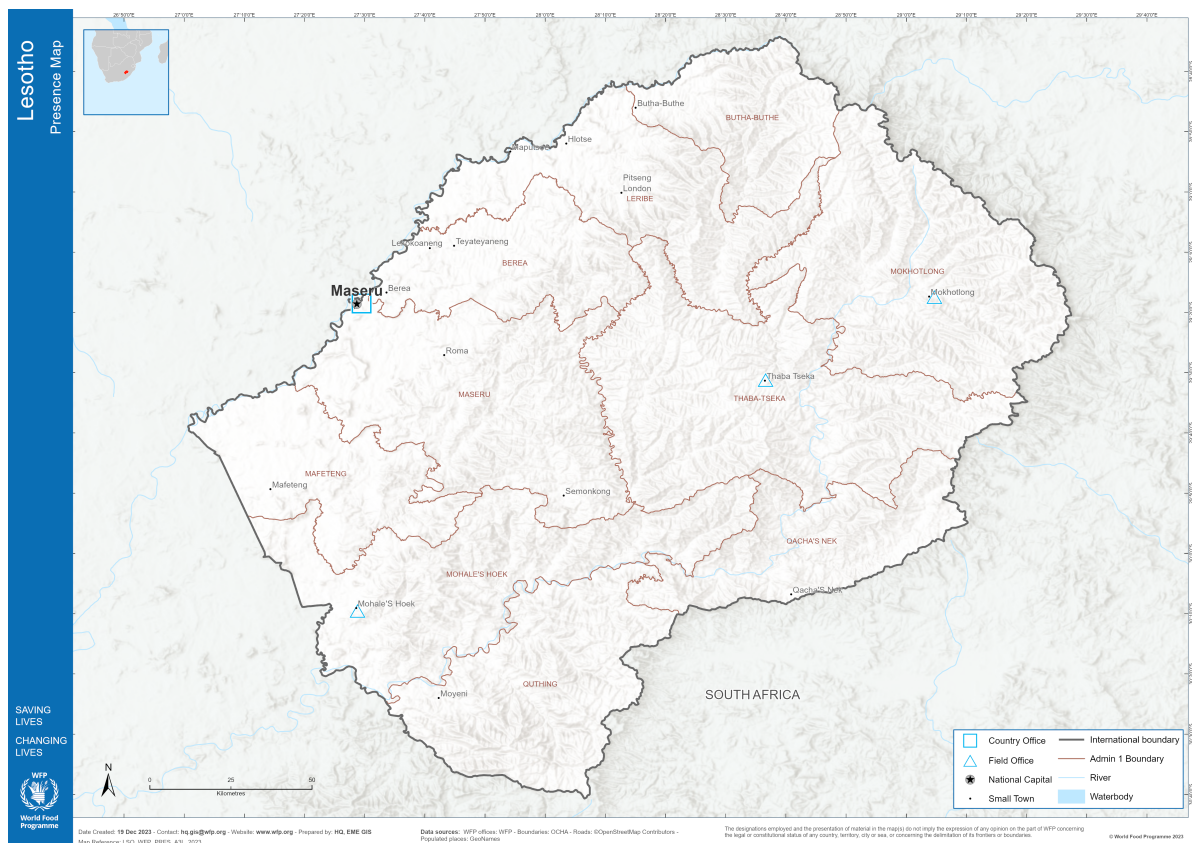
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Surrounded entirely by South Africa, Lesotho has a population of over 2.2 million people; predominantly young, with a median age of 24 years. Lesotho has a long history of political instability and security concerns. Good governance and human rights constitute the enabling environment needed for advancing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (SDG 16) and delivering the Government’s priorities as articulated in the revised National Strategic Development Plan II - 2023-2027 (NSDP II). [1]

Lesotho has a low Human Development Index with a rank of 168 out of 191 countries and it remains one of the most unequal countries in the world. Almost half of the population is poor (49.7 percent), living below the food poverty line. A strong rural and urban divide marks poverty, with more than 80 percent of the poor living in rural areas. Children are most at risk to poverty, with 65 percent being multi-dimensionally poor and over one quarter being orphan. The NSDP II (2018 - 2023) 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. Health and education are less accessible for poor households living in rural areas. Unemployment, especially among rural youth, is high, and almost a quarter of the population has HIV/AIDS. [2]

The economy is on a recovery trajectory with an estimated 1.8 percent and 2.3 percent growth in 2022/2023 and 2023/2024 respectively. The private sector, which accounts for only 20 percent of GDP, is mostly focused on the domestic market with micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) accounting for 97 percent of all local firms. The sector is further constrained by weak capacity, low productivity, poorly skilled workers, and inadequate infrastructure and resources. It is important to note that while Lesotho’s economy has grown since the turn of the century, growth has been relatively weak and has neither reduced rural poverty nor fostered inclusive social development.

The economy is dominated by agriculture (crop, livestock), which constitutes the primary livelihood for 70 percent of the population and is the most important source of employment. The agricultural sector accounts for over 17 percent of the GDP, but only 10 percent of the country’s land area is arable. This sector suffers from low productivity and has been stagnant for the last two decades. The consequence of such stagnation has manifested in higher rural poverty and weak economic growth. Households harvested maize, sorghum, and beans (though lower than average) during the 2022/2023 harvesting season, and this offset some household food gaps. However, the food security situation of

poorer households remained in distress due to high food prices. Crop production started on time due to early onset of rains; however, the country experienced hailstorms, pests and heavy rains which negatively impacted crop production in some areas of the country. This disrupted some of the agricultural activities such as weeding and reduced income opportunities generated through wage labour opportunities associated with crop production. Maize production declined by 22.9 percent in 2022/2023.

Lesotho imports over 90 percent of its food from South Africa and a large part of its revenue is dependent upon Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU) revenues, with other sources being from domestic, international, public, and private sources.

In addition, Lesotho remains vulnerable to the socioeconomic impacts of climate change and the degradation of biodiversity and ecosystems. Lesotho is already experiencing the negative effects of climate changes, including increased frequency of extreme weather events, inter alia droughts, increased rates of soil erosion and desertification, and reduced soil fertility. These extreme weather events have had significant consequences on livelihoods, incomes, food security and the economy which is largely based on agriculture. For the past decade the governance and management of the environment, particularly natural resources, have suffered from lack of coordination between stakeholders and implementation gaps in the responsible government departments. [3]

Food insecurity remains a challenge and has a long-lasting detrimental effect on all, and particularly on those who are already vulnerable such as children, women, people living with HIV/AIDS, people with disabilities, the large number of unemployed young people and those in rural areas. The Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment presentation of August 2023 stated that a total of 580,700 people were facing food insecurity and this an increase from 521,000 in 2022. [4]

Lesotho has long recognized the importance of social protection in ensuring the well-being of its citizens, especially the most poor and vulnerable. The country developed its first strategic framework for social protection in 2014 as a key tool for the Government to reduce poverty, promote more equal opportunities and make Basotho citizens more resilient to shock.

WFP's activities are guided by a five-year country strategic plan (CSP) 2019-2024 that largely focuses on crisis response, promotes resilience and addresses root causes of food insecurity. WFP provides food and cash assistance to seasonally food insecure Basotho in the country through strategic outcome 1, complementing the Government's social protection programmes which are embedded in the National Social Protection Strategy. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP seeks to support social protection systems through improved early warning system while ensuring access to safe and nutritious food all year round. Strategic outcome 3 aims to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable populations (end all forms of malnutrition) in line with national protocols. Through strategic outcome 4, WFP aims to increase the resilience of communities through productive assets creation and climate-smart smallholder farming, fostering inclusive food system. WFP provides procurement and supply chain services to government and partners to improve the efficiency of their development and humanitarian programmes.

Lesotho CSP (2019-2024) underwent an evaluation in 2023. The findings and feedback from stakeholder consultations informed the development of the next CSP scheduled to start in July 2024.

In 2023, WFP actively contributed to the development of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2024-2028.

Risk management

WFP faced many risks which prompted implementing strategic mitigation measures. Limited donor appetite, intensified by global economic crisis, and the war in Ukraine, posed a challenge in securing funding for CSP interventions. Global food prices increased because of the Russia/Ukraine war, resulting in high food insecurity, compounded by job losses from the COVID-19 pandemic. WFP explored innovative funding mechanisms such as for its anticipatory action plan and strengthening collaborations with donors and partners.

Changes in key government positions due to the merging of ministries presented uncertainty in decision-making which resulted in implementation delays for some activities. WFP held regular consultations with government officials to update them on WFP implementation and required support thereof. This included high-level advocacy meetings between the Regional Director, the Prime Minister and Ministers, Principal Secretaries and Directors, to advocate for WFP's mandate.

Insufficient commitment from government staff and limited coordination at both national and district levels posed a threat in delivering some interventions. To mitigate this, WFP formulated joint work plans with the Government which improved the overall effectiveness of nutrition interventions, school feeding, resilience building, and early warning system interventions.

The shift from direct implementation to capacity strengthening posed risks, such as skills shortages, for implementing capacity strengthening related activities. Convincing the Government to participate in such activities proved challenging due to perceived low demand for effective performance. WFP advocated for joint planning meetings, evidence generation, and further implemented a capacity strengthening strategy to address the existing skill gaps.

To address the risk of staff engaging in fraudulent activities, including bribery and collusion, the country office conducted anti-corruption and ethics training to increase awareness of ethical conduct and the importance of upholding WFP's integrity. WFP established reporting mechanisms further aimed at timely detecting unethical practice to transparently respond to the identified risk.

Lessons learned

The Evaluation of Asset Creation and Public Works Activities in Lesotho (2015-2019) conducted in 2022 recommended WFP to ensure that people are properly consulted about type of community assets selected, the location of assets and the timing of asset creation work in community-based planning and needs assessments. To achieve this, WFP continues to support the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to strengthen the capacity of district and area-based officers to carry joint community needs assessment, planning and project prioritization with other partners through community-based participatory planning.

The Evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024) recommended that, while maintaining its own capacity to respond to humanitarian crises, WFP should strengthen targeting and prioritization to meet the needs of the most vulnerable given limited resources. WFP plans to address this through working with the Government to set-up and strengthen community-based targeting and verification structures to minimize inclusion and exclusion errors.

The country capacity strengthening evaluation completed in 2024, supported by thorough gender analysis, found that gender equality and women empowerment are well integrated into WFP's country capacity strengthening activities. However, there is potential for greater inclusivity by considering diverse age groups and addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities within relevant sectors.

Innovation and Technology

One step ahead of climate shocks with WFP-powered GIS

"We have dashboards in place with a number of different datasets," says Lifelile Moakhi - an economist with the office of the Prime Minister of Lesotho - brimming with energy in her office in capital Maseru.

On Wednesday 31 May 2023, the Government of the landlocked kingdom of around 2 million people in Southern Africa launched a geospatial information systems (GIS) platform, facilitated by the World Food Programme (WFP), which could be a game-changer for the country on a number of fronts - not least in training and providing resources for up to 3,000 farmers to anticipate, and prepare for, extreme weather events.

"Climate change is affecting us as it does any other country - abnormal seasons, rainy when it's not supposed to be, dry winters - it affects our cropping," says Moakhi. "We hope through these tools to be able to foresee all of that and try to solve the problem from what we see on the maps."

She adds: "We now have a different topography, so we hope the maps will result in better planning, better cropping, better production."

For years, WFP has used cutting-edge GIS data to chart the course for programmes and the vehicles that deliver them in countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Haiti, Mozambique, and Syria.

Having supplied five mini-drones to Lesotho's Disaster Management Authority, WFP in April 2023 ran a six-day training in their use for 20 individuals.

As the daughter of a farmer, Moakhi is passionate about the tech. "I see my father at home being able to get better crops - he'll be able to plant correctly because he'll now know the kind of soil he has and the type of seeds that match that soil," she says.

"I see a less-eroded Lesotho. With our thematic maps, we'll be able to see all those places that are susceptible to soil erosion. We are now getting solutions to avoid erosion even before it comes."

She adds: "I see my country saving many resources" through such preparedness. "The idea is to get people excited or interested in geospatial tools by showing them the dashboard."

"We might once have assumed, say, that Leribe is the most impoverished part of the country when, actually, it is Mafateng - through the geospatial tools now you can analyze (layers of themed data). If there is a high rate of poverty, you can see why. You look at the population, you look at the level of education."

She adds: "Now you can say 'there is a high level of crime in Qacha's Nek and you realize that the level of education is lowest, you match all these layers together, and you see the poverty rate is higher."

"At the same time, the crime rate is high, the highest population in that area is of a specific age, and then it begins to make sense."

"I realized through the tools that we might make decisions on face value when there's actually a root cause - sometimes we are fighting crime when actually we're supposed to focus on the poverty rate. With this tool, we get layers of information," she adds.

The data maps can also play a role in empowering women and girls by identifying, for instance, where there are no roads and access to schools is limited.

This could result in more education centres being built, so "more girls will go to school and more women will have access to economic empowerment," she says.

Moakhi's vision is of "generally a better country, a better economy," where "our families' livelihoods have improved."

She adds: "Even the life expectancy in our country will improve, as the level of education improves."

As part of the initiative, WFP has trained 30 government officials from various ministries to equip users with skills to operate the platform. Last year, we provided technical assistance through the training of more than 300 government officials on nutrition and the monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

The scope of the tech is by no means limited to assisting farmers amid climate concerns. It can handle a host of government concerns, such as poverty and the root causes of crime.

"We can overlay different socio-economic indicators on a single dashboard to make better-informed decisions," says Moakhi.

Programme performance

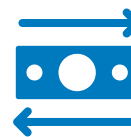
Strategic outcome 01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis



WFP provided food to **32,000** people during the **lean season**.



7,594 people reached through media and **interpersonal social behaviour change**.



21,260 people received **cash assistance** to meet their **basic food needs**.

Under this outcome, WFP aims to save lives and protect the food security and nutrition status of vulnerable people and communities affected by shocks. WFP targets people with disabilities, women, men, girls and boys affected by shocks. WFP provided food to crisis affected people in the three districts of Berea, Mokhotlong and Thaba-tseka to address their immediate food needs. Related activities included social behaviour change sensitization on good nutrition practices to improve dietary diversity of the affected population.

WFP prioritized its limited funds under the lean season response to meet the rising needs resulting from climate and economic shocks. To stretch available resources, WFP prioritized districts with the highest number of people in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 3 (crisis), affected by high food gaps. WFP partnered with the Disaster Management Authority, District Disaster Management Teams, the Department of Social Development, and District Administrators offices to ensure that eligible people were targeted for assistance.

A total of 32,000 people (16,640 women, and 15,360 men) in the districts of Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka and Berea received food assistance between January and April 2023. For effective and timely assistance to targeted people, WFP contracted a network of local retailers to source and distribute the prescribed food basket (containing iron-rich foods such as fish, and other food items high in protein like eggs) to targeted people. The food basket included non-food items such as washing powder to meet people's basic hygiene needs. WFP had also planned to provide cash assistance to 13,000 people from urban settlements in Berea district; however, limited funding hindered this much-needed support.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Police (Child and Gender Protection Unit), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (Nutrition Department) and the Ministry of Health to undertake interpersonal social behaviour change (SBC) sensitization during distributions to share project related information such as project duration and entitlements. The sensitization further aimed to improve women, men, boys, and girls' knowledge on good nutrition practices, HIV awareness, sexual reproductive health, human rights, gender-based violence, and climate change. The role of the Ministry of Police was to educate people on gender-based violence and related reporting mechanisms while the Nutrition Department focused on nutrition related topics and the Ministry of Health promoted health education. Through this initiative, WFP reached approximately 3,000 people while 7,594 people were reached through dissemination of nutrition messages using radio and bulk messaging platforms. Following the sensitizations, the ministries undertook follow-up assessment and focus group discussion to establish the effectiveness of the SCB interventions and the findings indicated that the sensitization resulted in increased, diversified homestead production of vegetables using climate smart plots. The SBC sensitization also led to the intensified uptake of antiretroviral therapy (ART) treatment and other HIV prevention services like voluntary medical male circumcision.

While the country recorded a high number (580,000) of food insecure people projected for the lean season (October 2023-March 2024), WFP did not launch some aspects of support required due to funding constraints. However, WFP implemented anticipatory action activities as part of the national anticipatory action plan (AAP) response aimed at mitigating the effects of the predicted El Nino between October 2023 to January 2024. WFP targeted four districts (Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Thaba-tseka) identified as the most at risk of being affected by drought. WFP supported the Disaster Management Authority to develop and disseminate early warning and early action key messages to 7,022 people. WFP also provided cash and agricultural inputs (nutrition rich, drought tolerant and early maturing seeds and shade-nets) to 21,000 people while also ensuring that people have access to safe and adequate water by rehabilitating boreholes, springs, and ponds, and installed 66 plastic water tanks for sustained water supply.

WFP conducted a closeout survey covering households that had received food assistance through commodity vouchers between January and March 2023. The consumption of foods high in protein, iron, and vitamin A increased significantly. Before the intervention, approximately 34 percent of households reported never consuming vitamin A-rich foods and this proportion was reduced to 0 percent at closeout. Around 24 percent of households never consumed protein-rich foods before intervention. However, the proportion decreased significantly to 1 percent at the closeout. Analysis of iron-rich food consumption revealed that 76 percent of households had not consumed this nutrient before intervention. However, this percentage dropped to 24 percent at closeout. These results indicate that households diversified their diets by including more iron rich, protein and vitamin foods in their daily meals.

Also, at the beginning of the intervention, households headed by men had better food consumption, but at the end, there was a notable improvement of food consumption among households headed by women as a result of the assistance, as well as having received SBC education which promoted good nutrition practices. However, while the assistance contributed to improving some of the food security indicators, there were some notable decrease in the consumption patterns of other indicators due to a few limiting factors. On average, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption decreased from 42 percent before assistance to 40 percent when assistance ended. The percentage of households with poor food consumption slightly increased from 19 percent before intervention to 20 percent after the intervention. Additionally, households that engaged both crisis and emergency coping strategies increased from 10 percent before the intervention to 33 percent after the intervention with notable increase among households headed by women. The insignificant change in the consumption patterns is attributed to the short duration of the assistance. In addition, increasing food prices affected the households' purchasing power forcing them to rely solely on the assistance and forcing some households to resort to alternative strategies such as borrowing food to sustain their livelihoods.

WFP experienced some challenges that affected effective implementation of certain activities. The lean season support was delayed due to late onset of the targeting and verification exercises that were led and coordinated by the Disaster Management Authority. Also, the National Information System for Social Assistance registry that WFP and other development partners use for targeting is not updated regularly and has proven to not be ideal for crisis response as significant time is spent on verifying the list from the registry. To overcome these challenges, WFP plans to capacitate the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) to better plan, implement and coordinate crisis response interventions, while assisting the Department of Social Development to improve the use of the social registry to ensure timely response. WFP will continue to strengthen the capacity of the Government to effectively coordinate national response planning and implementation to ensure that the right people are targeted, and the response is timely.

Gender considerations were factored in during implementation, data analysis and reporting, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4. Information on people assisted was disaggregated by sex and age. Different groups - women and men, including people with disabilities - were engaged during targeting and verification exercises.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



45,271 school learners received **school meals** during school days to **improve their nutrition status** and **increase attendance**.



2,542 schools received WFP assistance.



WFP purchased **5 drones** for Disaster Management Authority to **improve disaster preparedness and response**.



7,022 people reached through dissemination of **early warning and early action messages**.

Through strategic outcome 2, WFP seeks to support social protection systems through improved early warning system while ensuring access to safe and nutritious food all year round.

School meals programme

In Lesotho, most school learners come from vulnerable households that have been negatively affected by food insecurity, disease outbreaks and climate shocks, particularly drought and heavy rains. While the Government through the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) funds school feeding programme in primary schools, WFP supports the provision of school meals at pre-primary schools. WFP also provides technical assistance to MoET and other stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to develop national policies and strategies required to manage and implement the school feeding programme which also links farmers to school.

WFP continued to support MoET to implement the national school feeding programme, upscaling home-grown school feeding across the country. WFP provided nutritious school meals to 45,271 (23,724 girls and 21,547 boys) learners from 2,542 Early Childhood Care and Development Centres.

The Government of Japan remained a key donor in supporting WFP to implement the school meals programme. To overcome potential funding gaps, WFP continued to seek new opportunities and alternative strategies. WFP secured funding from the Principality of Monaco to implement the home-grown school meals programme which improves the nutrition status of children while boosting the local economy.

As part of promoting the home-grown school meals programme, WFP organized meetings between National Management Agents (private sector entities who implement primary school feeding on behalf of the Government) and the Lesotho National Farmers' Association. The purpose of these meetings was to sensitize farmers on home-grown school feeding to present an opportunity for marketable surplus. The meetings yielded positive outcomes as farmers sold vegetables, eggs and beans to local schools.

Partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, WFP sensitized community leaders and parents on good nutrition practices to improve their knowledge on nutrition and dietary diversity, resulting in the establishment of 70 school gardens for vegetable production. Additionally, to instill community ownership and advancing the home-grown school feeding programme, 55 community leaders (15 females and 40 males) received sensitization messages on the importance of home-grown school feeding and the role of community leaders in ensuring proper use of food at schools.

WFP provided financial and technical support to MoET to conduct trainings for school feeding committees (comprised of community leaders, parents, teachers) on the management of school feeding programme. Topics covered included food safety and quality, food handling, safe production, monitoring and reporting.

To strengthen the capacity of the Government to effectively coordinate and implement school feeding programme, WFP supported the establishment of a multisectoral coordination body comprised of key school feeding stakeholders

such as Catholic Relief Services, the Food Management Unit, the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition and the Ministry of Health. The aim of the coordination team is to reinforce collaboration and synergize activities among different school feeding actors. As a result of the establishment of the coordination body, there has been coherence in school feeding implementation among stakeholders; for example, the team developed teachers' training manuals together and decided on activity sharing to avoid duplication as well as undertaking joint activities. The Ministry is also better informed about the activities being implemented by partners.

WFP further provided financial assistance to MoET to review and validate the National School Feeding Policy (developed by MoET with technical assistance from WFP in 2014), articulating an integrated, multi-sector approach to school feeding. Following the validation by the national stakeholders, MoET held a high-level advocacy meeting with parliamentarians to champion the policy and school feeding budget increase. The policy is awaiting Cabinet's approval. Again, as part of advocacy efforts for increased financial commitment to school feeding, WFP supported MoET with the development and submission of the school meals coalition commitments which were presented at the School Meals Coalition global meeting in October 2023. The commitments include a budget increase for diversified meals and school feeding operations as well as creating and enacting school feeding legislation.

WFP trained 28 officials from Catholic Relief Services, MoET, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office and the Prime Minister's Office on the use of SMP PLUS (a digital platform for creating school menus) to design school menus taking into consideration local food availability, nutritional requirements, seasonality, and students' preferences. As a result, MoET developed a menu that was presented to the Social Cluster Portfolio Committee of Parliament (a committee that approves budget allocations for parliament endorsement) to advocate for an increase of the school meals budget.

WFP conducted monthly process monitoring for school feeding in collaboration with MoET to gather data on food storage, handling, and utilization. Findings revealed that deliveries to pre-schools was generally timely and complete, meeting both quantity and quality standards, except for the first quarter when deliveries were delayed. It was observed that the average number of students present across schools remained the same compared to those registered at the beginning of the year.

Disaster preparedness and early warning

WFP achieved a significant milestone with the official launch of the geospatial platform by the Prime Minister in May 2023. In 2022, WFP supported the Office of the Prime Minister to develop the platform which is designed to facilitate evidence-based decision-making with a focus on improving territorial planning, resource allocation, accountability, and programme performance. To ensure maximum and effective utilization, WFP trained 56 people from the Government, academia, and the Tech4All company (a youth-owned local private company) on the use and maintenance of the platform. Additionally, WFP procured IT equipment (laptops, desktops, monitors, hard drives) worth USD 1.1 million to support the operationalization of the platform by pilot ministries, including the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftainship and Police, Bureau of Statistics, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. WFP further engaged Tech4All to support the roll-out of the platform within the Government, ensuring its adoption and integration.

WFP continued to implement the regional urban preparedness project, titled "Fostering Community Resilience in Southern Africa through Preparedness Activities," which started in 2022. This year's focus was to finalize the development of three Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), namely the Urban Disaster Preparedness and Response, the Urban Vulnerability Framework and the Urban Response via Cash Transfers. These SOPs aim to enhance coordination and strengthen disaster preparedness and response in cities. In addition, WFP supported the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) to integrate the Economic Capacity to Meet Essential Needs, Minimum Expenditure Basket and Hazard Exposure into the vulnerability assessment for the first time, to enhance urban vulnerability analysis.

WFP trained government and NGO staff on the use of drone technology to strengthen disaster preparedness and response during emergencies. Participants included the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), World Vision, Red Cross Society, Police, Defence Force, and Civil Aviation. Following the training, WFP handed over five drones along with supporting equipment to DMA to facilitate timely and accurate disaster impact assessment and response during emergencies.

Through the Adaptation Fund project, WFP partnered with the International Research Institute for Climate and Society of the University of Columbia (IRI) to provide technical support to the Government on the planning for Anticipatory Action and integration of forecast-based financing into national systems. IRI was instrumental in establishing a framework for drought thresholds and triggers. WFP further supported the Government to develop an anticipatory action plan. Subsequent to the development of the plan, the Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) predicted El Niño induced drought between October and December 2023 and WFP supported the Government to activate the anticipatory action plan, pledging USD 3.2 million to support activities. WFP further trained DMA staff on anticipatory action principles to ensure sustained preparedness and response mechanisms.

Partnering with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - under the Early Warning Systems II project) - WFP facilitated the procurement of a High-Performance Computing system (HPC) for LMS and engaged the Weather Information Solutions (WIS) company to install numerical software and the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model on the HPC. This initiative aims to reduce LMS's dependence on global and regional models for seasonal forecasting.

In efforts to support the Government in operationalizing the early warning system and to improve LMS's ability to deliver climate information, WFP, working with WIS, introduced LMS to Impact-Based Forecasting, a structured approach integrating hazard, exposure, and vulnerability data to identify risk and support decision-making. Moreover, LMS staff received training on data management, including the use of R-Instat software for analysis.

Furthermore, WFP procured 76 Automated Weather Stations (AWS) for LMS to upgrade and extend the observational network across the country. Positioned at selected sites nationwide, these stations will gradually assist LMS to align with and adhere to standards set by the World Meteorological Organization, ultimately improving LMS climate data.

The school feeding programme (activity 2) recorded a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 1, despite the provision of meals to pre-schools to advance gender equality and contribute to improved nutrition. WFP will improve this score by supporting the Government to incorporate aspects of gender during planning, implementation and reporting. Activity 3 recorded a GAM a score of 4; the urban profiling paid significant attention to gender aspects in terms of stakeholders' and assisted communities' participation. The reports profiled gender and age, including the different demographics.

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	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



347 government staff and partners benefitted from WFP's initiatives towards **addressing nutrition challenges** in the country.



WFP organized 4 **nutrition trainings** for government staff to enhance **coordination and implementation of nutrition activities** in the country.

Lesotho is characterized by a high level of malnutrition (34.5 percent stunting and 2.1 percent wasting for children under five years; 27.9 percent anemia in women of reproductive age; 16.7 percent minimum diet diversity score) which is driven by poverty, lack of diverse and nutritious diets, low agricultural productivity, and the limited capacity of local government to deliver nutrition interventions. Despite the persisting challenges, significant efforts were made to support the Government to address malnutrition through several interventions.

WFP, through strategic outcome 3, seeks to provide a comprehensive set of nutrition services that improve nutrition status of vulnerable populations in areas affected by food insecurity and undernutrition, including children and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. In 2023, WFP administered various nutrition initiatives geared towards supporting the Government to address nutrition challenges in the country.

Partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSN), WFP continued to implement the nutrition component of the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP) funded by the World Bank, IFAD and Japan International Corporation Agency. WFP conducted positive deviance (social and behaviour change approach to address malnutrition) trainings for the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition staff and other personnel from the resource centres across the five districts of Quthing, Berea, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Maseru. By actively engaging women and girls, men and boys, this participatory approach empowered communities to design and embrace locally driven, transformative nutrition interventions, marking a significant shift towards sustainable and positive change. Complementary to this initiative is the increased coverage of the nutrition programmes championed by MAFSN nutritionists aired through community radio stations towards improved nutrition knowledge among communities.

Further to this, WFP provided technical support through training District Home Economics and District Nutrition Officers from all ten districts to deliver optimum nutrition education using methodology based on the criticality of different food groups. This yielded positive outcomes, as thereafter, the trained officers conducted trainings for resource centre personnel at the community level.

In efforts to promote the National Advocacy Social Behaviour Change Strategy on nutrition, WFP is working jointly with the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office and SADP II towards launching a national nutrition campaign in early 2024. WFP engaged a creative designer to produce a diverse range of nutrition promotional material, encompassing radio jingles, posters, banners, as well as radio and television scripts. These materials are designed to contribute significantly to raising awareness and driving positive behavioural change to foster improved nutrition outcomes across the country.

Recognizing the critical significance of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) throughout the project cycle, WFP trained fifteen senior economic planners from MAFSN on monitoring and evaluation of nutrition programmes. The primary objective of this training was to bolster their capacity to effectively monitor and evaluate the implementation of nutrition and agriculture activities, ultimately contributing to the successful execution and impact assessment of activities. WFP also supported the Ministry to develop the Standard Operating Procedures to guide on monitoring of agriculture and nutrition activities.

Through WFP support to the Food and Nutrition Coordinating office, the Government endorsed the national food fortification guidelines following their development in 2022. The guidelines serve as a strategic tool to address micronutrient deficiencies, in particular vitamin A, iron, and iodine. Additionally, the Ministry of Health inspectors and national laboratory technicians received comprehensive training to proficiently utilize the guidelines to enable thorough inspections and effective implementation of fortified food standards for improved public health outcomes.

In efforts to facilitate access to social protection interventions for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and those affected by the virus, WFP supported the National AIDS Commission (NAC), coordinated by UNAIDS, to finalize the National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (2023-2028). WFP's participation resulted in the inclusion of a dedicated chapter addressing HIV

response in humanitarian and emergency settings. Additionally, WFP facilitated validation meetings which resulted in the official endorsement of the strategic plan.

WFP further collaborated with NAC to engage with faith-based leaders in Mokhotlong district (identified as an area with heightened vulnerability to both HIV and food insecurity) to strengthen their leadership roles in the context of HIV response. The emphasis was on assuming effective leadership roles including initiatives aimed at eliminating stigma and discrimination among the community.

As part of climate change awareness raising, WFP through the Adaptation Funded project held debate competitions for high school learners across the 10 districts in the country with the aim of educating youth on the impacts of climate change, the importance of adaptation, and the use of climate information for climate risk management. Complementary to this, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and Environment sensitized herders' groups on issues of climate change, proper herding to eradicate the shrubs and wetlands protection and their importance. In addition, WFP trained primary and secondary teachers on the use of the climate change toolkit as a tool designed to equip teachers with skills on how to teach about climate change in the classrooms.

This activity scored 4 on the Gender and Age Marker scale as it strengthened government capacity to design transformative activities and messaging aimed at challenging gender stereotypes and associated malnutrition. The activity supported the integration of gender equality and women empowerment into national normative frameworks, such as the advocacy, social and behaviour change strategy on nutrition and food fortification developed this year to address the needs of women and children most at risk of malnutrition

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



14,700 people reached through resilience projects.



176 smallholder farmers sensitized on post-harvest loss management to strengthen agricultural livelihoods.



WFP conducted **capacity needs assessment** for **22 women cottage industry groups** to identify needs of these groups for **effective off-farm operations**.

Through strategic outcome 4, WFP implements a range of activities to provide integrated support to small-scale producers and vulnerable communities, create assets, and access markets in ways that enhance their resilience to shocks.

Food Assistance for Assets

WFP uses Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and other resilience building approaches to support the Government build the resilience, adaptive, absorptive and transformative capacities of vulnerable groups.

WFP supported the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to implement a shock responsive public works programme in Mokhotlong district and the three southern districts of Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing. About 14,783 (7,779 women & 7,004 men) received conditional cash transfers to address their basic needs while engaged in resilience building activities such as restoration and rehabilitation of ecosystem and degraded lands, rangelands management for livestock production and protection of wetlands for continued water supply.

WFP expanded FFA activities to Mokhotlong district, targeting 1,422 people who received food assistance under lean season support. WFP used the Community-Based Participatory Planning approach to identify priority activities that will significantly improve the food security of the most vulnerable households. These activities included water conservation, homestead gardening, and road maintenance to enable access to markets.

WFP provided vegetable seeds, shade nets and chicken house structures to FFA participants across the 21 project sites. The aim was to support the communities to create productive and nutrition-sensitive assets that improve and diversify livelihoods. This resulted in the construction of 146 vegetable gardens that contributed significantly to improving food consumption and dietary diversity of participants.

WFP secured funding from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to promote climate-smart agriculture to contribute to improved food security. Through this initiative, WFP contributed to increased vegetable production, water availability and the efficient use of water harvesting and irrigation technologies within the targeted communities. WFP installed a drip irrigation system and shade-nets in Lithakaling and Mohlakoana project sites where the communities are already engaged in vegetable and fruit production for consumption and sale. This enabled the communities to engage in the production of a diverse range of vegetables. Additionally, WFP supported the construction of spring water tanks in four project sites (Lithakaling, Katilehong, Ha Mohlakoana and Ha Pali); water availability has minimized the potential threat of gender-based violence as water points are closer to home and women no longer have to travel long distances.

WFP provided financial support to the Ministry Environment and Forestry to disseminate rangelands and vegetation index study results to partners and communities. The purpose of the exercise was to impart knowledge about Lesotho's land use and land cover changes.

WFP through the Adaptation Fund project, procured a seed bank for the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to store seeds and preserve genetic diversity for the future. This will enable government officers to collect seed varieties, test their germination percentage, and establish and store applicable areas who plant various seeds for sustainability.

Additionally, WFP supported FFA participants to develop community bylaws which will regulate the access and use of communally owned assets. WFP has also developed grazing management plans with the communities, and reviewed community action plans at project sites to identify support received or needed by community members for future endeavours.

The implementation of FFA initially focused on the southern districts (Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, and Quthing) and later expanded to include Mokhotlong district. In Mokhotlong district, the overall food consumption score increased. There were significant improvements in protein and iron consumption, although vitamin A intake slightly declined which could be attributed to the fact that during the follow up period, people were not consuming any vitamin A rich foods (such as fruit) due to unavailability of such.

In the southern districts, the acceptable food consumption score remained high at 47 percent, an improvement from the 2021 baseline of 30 percent. The reduced coping strategy score (rCSI) increased from a baseline of 9.6 to 12.6, suggesting that, despite maintaining high food consumption, households resorted to consumption-based coping strategies like consuming less preferred food. The consumption of iron, protein, and vitamin A remained notably high compared to the baseline.

Smallholder farmers support

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition to develop tools aimed at enhancing national food and nutrition security. These tools include the local purchase task force platform, the value chain selection guide and the post-harvest management work plans that guide the implementation of post-harvest management techniques such as how to store grains and vegetables prevent post-harvest losses. The local purchase task force platform plays an advocacy and coordination role for an improved enabling environment for local purchase of agricultural produce. WFP also supported the Local Purchase Task Team to develop an annual work plan for improved local purchase coordination. As a result of these tools, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition has started to see improved coordination among the different projects supporting market access activities.

WFP also supported the Department of Marketing to develop a farmers' profiling tool to assess the needs of smallholder farmers engaged in WFP interventions. While the profiling of smallholder farmers will continue in the subsequent year, a total of 150 farmers have been profiled.

In addition, WFP through the Adaptation Fund project, cooperated with the Department of Marketing to facilitate market linkage discussions between buyers and producers in Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing districts. A total of 198 farmers and nine buyer representatives participated in these meetings. Furthermore, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition and the Ministry of Education and Training facilitated two market linkage workshops for farmers in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing districts. This was done to sensitize farmers and stakeholders on the home-grown school feeding pilot project being implemented by WFP with funding support from the Principality of Monaco. A total of 300 farmers participated in these workshops. Following these efforts to link the smallholder farmers to local markets, farmers sold about 31 mt of pulses and vegetables at a value of US\$ 9,300. The farmers re-invested the funds acquired into increasing agricultural production.

WFP conducted a value chain development training for 16 government and NGO staff. The training was aimed at equipping participants with skills in value chain analysis and the selection of priority value chains. During the training, government counterparts were supported to develop a value chain selection tool which was also used to prioritize the different value chains of interest within the communities where WFP operates.

Following the completion of the post-harvest loss study in 2022, WFP through the Adaptation Fund project disseminated the results to 176 smallholder farmers across the ten districts of the country. The aim was to raise awareness and equip smallholder farmers with techniques on how to safely keep their agricultural produce.

WFP through the Adaptation Fund project, collaborated with the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition to conduct a capacity needs assessment for 22 women and youth-led cottage industry groups from Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing districts. This was done to identify needs of these groups for effective off-farm operations. WFP plans to conduct trainings in the subsequent period to address identified capacity gaps, including training on group dynamics, book and record keeping, as well as product marketing.

Activity 5 recorded a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4. The community participatory processes actively engaged youth, women and men, people with disability, and people living with HIV, and profiled and defined needs of different groups. The choice of assets implemented, and skills transferred such as preservation, empowered women.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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

WFP Lesotho Country Office aims to provide supply chain expertise and services on behalf of the Government and partners. This activity is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17: "Enhance Global Partnership".

WFP successfully procured and installed 76 Automatic Weather Stations and one High-Performance Computer to the total value of USD 1.2 million for the Lesotho Meteorological Services. The official hand-over of these is scheduled for November 2024.

Additionally, WFP extended logistical services to the Disaster Management Authority (DMA). DMA enlisted WFP support with transportation, milling and fortification of 850 metric tons of maize grain. WFP engaged a local milling company to render the milling, packaging and branding services to the value of approximately USD 91,000. Additionally, WFP supported the Government with repackaging and the branding of 140 metric tons of beans at a total cost of approximately USD 25,000.

Following the procurement of high-power computing equipment, WFP administered an online user-satisfaction survey to gather feedback from both the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Lesotho Meteorological Services staff, evaluating the overall performance of the services extended to UNEP. All respondents expressed satisfaction with the procurement services facilitated by WFP.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

The Government of Lesotho has prioritized gender-responsive policies to address disparities between women and men. The notable inequality is in areas such as decision-making, increasing gender-based violence mainly affecting women and girls, new HIV infections more pronounced among women and adolescent girls (at 27.4 percent compared to men at 17.8 percent), food insecurity, and heightened vulnerability and exclusion of other vulnerable groups (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex - LGBT - and people living with disabilities) from participating in livelihood economic projects. These gaps compelled the promotion of gender equality into the National Strategic Development Plan II, United Nations Strategic Development Corporation Framework and several other policies and frameworks. The National Gender and Development Policy of 2018-2030 specifically focuses on gender, food and nutrition security, emphasizing the need to address nutrition challenges faced by all genders for a healthy and active population.

Gender mainstreaming efforts undertaken in 2023 aimed at advancing women's position in decision-making by addressing some of the existing disparities (such as joint decision-making by men and women on the use of cash) faced by assisted communities. Leveraging existing partnerships with a local telecommunications company, WFP used bulk messaging to share information on nutrition, climate change, joint decision-making and gender equality. This empowered assisted households to make informed choices and decisions related to these critical themes. On average, 81 percent of the households supported under lean season and resilience building made joint decisions with their spouses on the use of cash. This was an improvement compared to previous years where some domestic violence cases were reported in WFP programmes, resulting from disagreements over the use of cash.

WFP promoted social behaviour communication (SBC) sessions as an integral component of the gender equality and women empowerment approach. These sessions aimed at challenging and influencing socio-cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequalities and other unfavourable practices. The goal was to drive positive change and foster an environment conducive to inclusivity. Recognizing the value of partnership and promotion of context-based and sustainable solutions, WFP secured strategic partnerships with protection actors such as the Ministry of Gender, the Ministry of Health, Child and Protection unit of the Ministry of Policy, and auxiliary social workers from social development department. These actors played a pivotal role in delivering SBC, covering topics such as gender-based violence and referral platforms, sexual reproductive health and HIV awareness.

The lean season and resilience building activities profiled and prioritized groups (households hosting people affected and infected by HIV and those hosting people with disabilities) that were identified as the most vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity within the targeted districts. Throughout the implementation of the different activities, WFP undertook a comprehensive approach to collect, analyse, and report creditable disaggregated data, emphasizing sex, gender, and diversity.

As part of the capacity strengthening initiative with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, WFP successfully promoted the establishment of community nutrition clubs while strongly advocating for the inclusion and participation of men. The active participation of men in nutrition clubs has yielded positive results, contributing to heightened awareness on issues traditionally associated with women alone, such as taking care of the household. In terms of leadership within the nutrition clubs, the results demonstrated that approximately 92 percent of them are chaired by women. Additionally, other vital positions, including secretarial and treasurer roles, are predominantly occupied by females. This gender-inclusive approach highlights a significant step towards gender equality and women empowerment.

Additionally, these clubs received training on several areas including financial literacy, and the establishment and management of income generating projects, including market access. WFP also organized a farmers marketing exhibition forum allowing men and women to showcase their products such as handicrafts, preserved local foods, and cosmetics produced through nutrition clubs. This initiative encouraged women and men to produce more for marketable surplus, allowing them to generate income to access other essential needs like paying school fees.

WFP partnered with Standard Lesotho Bank and other financial service providers to transfer cash to target people. This transformative approach enabled many of assisted women to utilize digital financial products for the first time, resulting in 94 percent of assisted communities (95 percent women) feeling dignified and able to store, transact, save and pay other basic needs using digital platforms.

Within the comprehensive UN Gender programme, WFP took dynamic strides during the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence (GBV) campaign themed "UNITE! Counter Domestic Violence,". The focus was on empowering WFP-assisted communities by delivering impactful protection messages especially around the recently adopted laws protecting communities against GBV: Counter Domestic Violence Act and the Harmonization of Widows Rights with the Legal Capacity of the Married Persons Act. Working with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Child and Gender Protection Unit (CGPU) and the Ministries of Gender and Social development, WFP targeted Thaba Tseka, Mokhotlong, Mafeteng, Mofale's Hoek, and Quthing districts, targeting communities actively engaged in resilience-building and anticipatory action activities. Communities participating in the sessions commended the initiative, recognizing that during times of shocks, food insecurity perpetuate GBV. The campaign, shed light on the realities faced by women and girls in Lesotho who continue to suffer from GBV at an alarming rate. The campaign reached 31 communities with a notable 71 percentage representation of women. The joint efforts underscore the commitment to creating tangible, result-oriented outcomes that not only address the immediate challenges but also pave a way for sustained progress in the fight against GBV.

In preparation for the second generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP) starting in July 2024, WFP conducted a gender and protection assessment using Integrated Cross-Cutting Context Analysis and Risk Assessment (ICARA). The analysis assessed the relationships between men and women, different demographics in terms of their access to and control over resources, and the constraints and opportunities they face relative to each other. Insightful information gathered defined some gender targeted actions to be pursued throughout implementation of the second generation (2G) CSP.

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

WFP implements its protection and accountability strategy to address the adversity faced by women and other marginalized groups, such as people with disabilities and households headed by children, due to discriminatory customary laws, socio-cultural practices, and limited awareness of legal rights. WFP conducted an integrated context analysis and risk assessment focusing on gender and protection to better understand the contextual risks and support people-centered programming and put in place mitigation measures. WFP integrated the protection mainstreaming framework, comprising safety/do no harm principles, meaningful access, accountability to affected populations (AAP), and participation and women empowerment.

Following AAP principles, WFP constantly engaged the community at risk to voice their opinions throughout the project cycle. WFP actively involved men, women, and diverse demographics during the annual vulnerability assessments and consultations for the urban preparedness project and their participation resulted in the development of three standard operating procedures aimed at guiding emergency response and preparedness.

During the targeting exercise and implementation of the lean season support, WFP conducted inclusive consultations with women, men, youth, and people with disabilities to define vulnerability characteristics for eligibility and WFP support. As a result of their engagement, the majority of assisted communities acknowledged to have been adequately informed about the interventions, while 95 percent of assisted communities commended WFP for offering a dignified service. Also, the monitoring questionnaires and assessment took into consideration the disability related questions.

WFP promoted the use two main platforms a helpline, as well as the reporting of grievances directly to community leaders to ensure systematic feedback. People preferred to use the helpline, given its confidentiality and timely response.

WFP established a memorandum of understanding with the National University of Lesotho for impartial management of the helpline. WFP enhance call operators' skills on handling sensitive issues like gender-based violence (GBV) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Issues such as GBV and child protection were referred to the Ministry of Police's Child and Gender Protection Unit and the Ministry of Social Development; auxiliary social workers for follow-up and comprehensive support to affected people.

In terms of case management, the call centre operators receive and record cases (including complaints, feedback, or requests for assistance or information) as they come. For a case that require immediate attention or actions, the operators promptly alert the relevant personnel in field offices or Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) focal points. For example, if people receiving assistance consistently complain about long distances, that they have to travel to reach distribution sites, the programme team might decide to relocate or establish new distribution sites in more convenient locations.

Other community-based structures such as chiefs, community councillors and project committees remained active and instrumental in sharing swift information with assisted communities and attending to some of the malpractices related to commodity misuses. WFP employed the use of innovative approaches, mainly the bulk text messages to share information with assisted people on crucial programmatic issues like distribution dates, essential information of health and nutrition and climate services aimed at building communities' resilience to food insecurity situations. For synergy across all reporting mechanisms, WFP organizes meetings with community leaders to collectively discuss issues raised for joint decision-making and follow-up.

Through the anticipatory action intervention, WFP safeguarded the agriculture-based livelihoods of the most vulnerable, with a focus on empowering women who constituted 70 percent of the targeted population. A key component of the support package included the provision of cash transfers, and the construction and rehabilitation of water supply structures. The latter aimed to enhance water storage capacity, directly benefitting households by easing the burden on women who often had to travel to remote and unsafe areas to collect water. This reduction in travel distances mitigated the risk of gender-based violence, ensuring the safety of women and girls. The improved water storage infrastructure not only contributed to the safety of women and proper hygiene practices but also played a

pivotal role in promoting homestead farming. This enabled households, particularly women, to engage in agricultural activities, leading to increased production and consumption of diverse vegetables. Consequently, these efforts amplified nutrition gains and reinforced the resilience of communities at risk against the impacts of drought.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Lesotho is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impact of climate change. Each year, heavy rains and floods severely affect the country's rural economy, which is largely characterised by climate-sensitive activities such as subsistence rainfed agriculture. Compounded by limited adaptive capacity, these climatic shocks are forcing the most food-insecure populations to adopt negative coping strategies such as deforestation leading to further environmental degradation that exacerbates the fragility of livelihoods.

To ensure that programmes do not harm the environment, WFP has mainstreamed environmental measures throughout its activities. In accordance with WFP's Environmental Policy and requirements from the Government, WFP and partners conducted environmental risk screening (using a consolidated ESS screening tool that incorporates requirements from WFP and the Adaptation Fund) for all asset creation activities under the Adaptation Fund project. These were used by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment to assess the risk level and the adequacy of mitigation measures. A few asset building project activities, such as brush control, scored medium on the scale and were redesigned for mitigation leading to reclassification to low risk (category 'C'). The main challenges encountered during screening was the inexperience and lack of skills from country office activity managers and ESS focal officers since it was their first time conducting the screening. To better equip staff, the regional office ESS focal officer trained country office employees on the screening.

Additionally, WFP's community-based participatory planning approach actively engaged with local stakeholders and government authorities to screen proposed food assistance for assets initiatives for viability, and social and environmental risks.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP conducted an EMS Assessment in 2022. The objective was to assess the status of environmental management in the WFP Lesotho country office facilities, specifically in terms of solid waste management, water/wastewater, energy, sustainable procurement, and staff awareness. Vital to the EMS mission was assessing the availability of environmental services that would allow the country office to safely dispose of or recycle certain waste streams.

Following the recommendations from the mission, WFP took steps to reduce the impact from its in-house operations on the environment. To address the challenge of unreliable water supply in Mohale's Hoek field office, the country office purchased five water drums to harvest water for use during gardening and in the bathrooms when there is no water supply.

The country office also expanded the use of energy-saving devices by installing flood lights and LED lights for greater resource efficiency. For improved waste management, the office replaced the old 200 litre drum with a new unit to minimize littering. The country office is in the process of replacing 17 air conditioning units that use chlorodifluoromethane (R22) with those using 410A (a zeotropic mixture), which are more environmental friendly. The advantage of the R410A refrigerant is that it has lower global warming impact and is more energy efficient.

Lastly, the country office applied for the Energy Efficiency Programme to convert the energy supply system to solar-power installation for the entire compound. Currently, the country office uses the energy supply from the Lesotho Electricity Company (LEC) and there are power cuts at times.

The obvious impacts of global warming in Lesotho, combined with the nation's electricity cuts, provide an urgent need for the country office to address its own dependence on the national grid. The plan is to convert the energy supply system for the entire WFP compound to solar power in 2024. The office will no longer require the use of a generator whenever there are electricity cuts. Energy-efficient appliances throughout the facility, such as LED lights and inverter-type air conditioners, will further reduce WFP's environmental footprint. Timers will be installed for the air

conditioners to limit the running times.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

The integration of nutrition emerged as a paramount consideration and positioned itself as a critical aspect to amplify the impact of WFP's operations in combatting malnutrition and fostering healthy dietary practices across the six activities outlined in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), with the exception of the service delivery activity.

Significant investments were directed towards enhancing the capacity of multi-sectoral national vulnerability assessment teams. These teams were empowered to engage with community representatives as key informants for extracting demographics susceptible to malnutrition including underlying factors that perpetuate food insecurity and the triple burden of malnutrition. The outcomes of this assessment played a pivotal role in designing the six-months food assistance intervention during the lean season.

To facilitate the identification and enrolment of eligible nutritionally vulnerable households, modifications such as prioritization of vulnerable groups and dissemination of nutrition messages were introduced to the vulnerability characteristics. The intervention prioritized households that hosted children under five years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescent girls (PBWG), and individuals living with HIV and TB. This deliberate focus aimed to address micronutrient deficiencies and underweight among target groups. The prioritization and dissemination of these messages ensured that the right people were targeted for assistance and that they received intended information aimed at improving their food and nutrition security.

WFP collaborated closely with multi-sectoral district nutrition teams, with emphasis to prioritize areas prone to malnutrition. Building on WFP's 2022 investment in enhancing the capacity of district nutrition teams, the engagement with these teams was vital. This prior investment ensured that the district nutrition teams had a comprehensive understanding of nutrition in emergency situations. The rationale behind this effort was the recognition that interventions during emergencies present opportunities to identify immediate, medium-term, and long-term nutrition solutions for affected communities. These measures not only contributed to the identification of vulnerable households but also laid the foundation for tailored interventions (positive deviance trainings and social and behaviour change) to address the diverse and critical nutrition needs of the affected households.

Delivery of lean season support was done through a commodity voucher and a diverse food basket was designed. The basket comprised rich nutrients, especially iron, folic acid, zinc, calcium and protein, which remain a challenge in Lesotho especially among economically disadvantaged households. To familiarise targeted households with the diverse food basket, district nutrition teams conducted targeted nutrition education sessions to encourage purchase and consumption of diverse diets rich in iron and other micronutrients. These educational efforts aimed to underscore the importance of diverse food consumption, emphasized the value of routine supplementation, promoted proper water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices, and provided guidance on climate-smart production of vegetables to facilitate food access throughout the year. The nutrition education sessions played a pivotal role in raising awareness about the benefits of dietary diversity and the nutritional value of the provided food basket. Furthermore, the guidance on climate-smart vegetable production not only contributed to increased food consumption but also encouraged sustainable practices that could be adopted in the long term. During delivery of the anticipatory action intervention, drought tolerant crops and vegetable varieties that interact positively with local growing conditions were jointly distributed with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) including the rehabilitation of water sources to assure optimum cooking and promote desirable WASH practices at household level.

WFP support to pre-schools promoted school gardens, leading to a noteworthy increase in the consumption of fresh, diverse vegetables. The production empowered pre-school centres to augment the traditional menu provided by WFP, resulting in positive nutritional impact and catch-up growth among young learners, many of whom come from economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Distribution of fortified food items (maize flour, vegetable oil and super cereal plus substantially provided sufficient nutrients needed by young children significantly alleviating micronutrient deficiencies among the targeted population.

The collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition proved fruitful, as community-based area technical officers easily accessed pre-school centres guiding caregivers on meal preparation while emphasizing nutrient preservation, WASH issues and the demonstration of climate-smart plots and fuel-efficient technologies. This collaborative initiative not only led to increased vegetable production but also encouraged the construction of WASH

structures, addressing imminent challenges in many pre-school centres.

The ongoing efforts in capacity strengthening activities demonstrated a strategic alignment, particularly in the incorporation of nutrition as a crosscutting theme. A significant milestone was achieved through the provision of support to the Ministry of Agriculture, leading to the establishment of community-based nutrition clubs targeting diverse age groups and demographics. These clubs played a pivotal role in enhancing nutrition knowledge across communities including among men who traditionally consider nutrition as a woman's role.

One noteworthy outcome was the inclusion of nutrition objectives within the revised National School Feeding Policy, a revision made possible through the support of WFP. This integration reflects a commitment to promoting holistic nutrition and underscores the positive impact it can have on young children's well-being. Additionally, national stakeholders underwent training on the SMP plus tool, designed to measure the nutrition adequacy of the adopted menu. The enthusiastic response from stakeholders indicated a keen interest in adopting the tool for other institutional feeding programmes. This not only signifies the tool's effectiveness but also showcases a shared commitment among stakeholders to prioritize and monitor nutritional standards in various feeding initiatives. The nutrition mainstreaming under activity five promoted adoption of nutrition dense livelihoods diversification hoped to tackle malnutrition in a sustainable manner.

Partnerships

In 2023, WFP strengthened partnerships with development, humanitarian and government partners at country level, while also engaging new donors to support longer-term development programmes. WFP worked with cooperating partners and strived to strengthen local capacities by training government officials, NGOs, and private sector partners on nutrition-sensitive programming, emergency preparedness, resilience building and more.

WFP strengthened partnership with the private sector, engaging in strategic discussions towards supporting the Government of Lesotho to achieve its development goals. WFP facilitated discussion with the Standard Lesotho Bank to identify areas of collaboration, specifically towards building the resilience of communities to withstand shocks. In addition, WFP engaged the bank to administer the provision of cash transfers to people targeted by WFP using the bank's UNAYO platform (Standard Bank's global digital platform that allow people to send and receive money).

A variety of governments and other partners allocated valuable additional contributions to WFP Lesotho, which enabled the implementation of a wide range of activities. WFP maintained constructive dialogues with partners and donors, based on more regular bilateral and multilateral communications.

WFP supported the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) to develop the national Anticipatory Action Plan. Following a statement by the Lesotho Meteorological Service on anticipated drought conditions between October and December 2023, WFP worked closely with DMA and pledged USD 3 million in funding to activate the anticipatory action plan to mitigate the effects of the drought.

WFP made significant achievements in partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition towards implementing the nutrition component of the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project II (SADP II) funded by the World Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Japan International Corporation Agency. By actively engaging women and girls, men and boys, WFP empowered communities to design and embrace locally driven, transformative nutrition interventions, marking a significant shift towards sustainable and positive change.

WFP signed a new cooperative partnership with Media Institute of Southern Africa Lesotho (MISA Lesotho), an NGO coordinating media outlets in the country. WFP engaged MISA to support with strengthening the capacity of media houses on the effective reporting of climate change and gender issues.

WFP further held collaborative meetings with other NGOs, including World Vision International Lesotho, the Red Cross, and the Lesotho National Federation of the Disabled, and Catholic Relief Services towards implementation of effective school feeding programmes.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, formalized a resource mobilization taskforce (composed of WFP, the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the UN Resident Coordinator's Office) which will support WFP to mobilize resources for the second generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP) while also assisting the Government to unlock potential funding opportunities. Together, the aim is to harness the transformational power of the Government by mobilizing funding, technical assistance, innovative solutions, and awareness to help achieve Zero Hunger.

WFP continued to be a partner of choice for the Government towards accelerating the country's progress to achieve development goals. The Ministry of Finance and Development Planning requested WFP support to deliver a practical training on innovative finance for the Ministry and other government departments. Following the request, WFP trained 35 government staff (including the resource mobilization team) on innovative finance to help the Government mobilize more development financing from a variety of sources. Included in the training was insights on ways that the Government can employ fiscal management, focusing on transparency and accountability.

Focus on localization

WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with various government ministries throughout 2023. At the national level, WFP liaised with the Ministry of Education and Training for implementation of school feeding, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for resilience building activities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition for smallholder farmers support and food systems development issues and the Ministry of Social Development for lean season support. WFP also collaborated with other key government departments like the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office for nutrition related interventions, the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) for emergency preparedness and food security assessments as well as the Lesotho Meteorological Services for weather forecasting. At district level, WFP engaged with district management teams across programme locations.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to work with UN agencies, and local and international partner organizations across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Partnerships with UN agencies served to leverage respective expertise, enabling WFP to ensure efficient programme implementation and further progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP implemented a joint project with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNAIDS, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for ending Violence Against Women and Sexual Gender-Based Violence. This strong partnership was particularly critical in advancing women's protection and contribute to the wider women's peace and security agenda in the country. WFP also worked with FAO to support communities' engagement in resilience-building and anticipatory action activities.

In October, WFP, together with other UN agencies, provided financial support towards the Prime Minister's Initiative for Youth Empowerment (SEBABATSO), a visionary approach designed to overcome the economic challenges faced by young entrepreneurs. It incorporates a comprehensive, multi-pronged strategy, involving collaboration with key ministries, private sector stakeholders, civil society, and potential investors.

WFP supported the development of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF 2024-2028). Under this framework, WFP was entrusted to lead the results group of CF Pillar 2 (Equitable food systems, Environmental sustainability and climate action) which focuses on transforming national food systems and promoting food sufficiency. WFP's second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2028) aligns with pillar 2 priorities by emphasising the link between food insecurity, climate change and environmental sustainability.

Financial Overview

Lesotho continued to face economic challenges exacerbated by global macroeconomic issues related to the inflationary impacts of global supply chain disruptions.

WFP continued its resource mobilization efforts from a diverse range of partners. However, the rapid increase in humanitarian needs created a significant funding gap.

A total of USD 22.1 million in funding was available, covering 45 percent of the 2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) needs. Cumulatively, from the CSP's initiation in July 2019 until June 2024, the received funding totaled USD 64.3 million, covering 38 percent of the needs-based plan.

The overall funding level for 2023 marks significant disparities in the resources available by activity. While some strategic outcome areas received satisfactory funding levels, delays in fund disbursements significantly impacted the implementation and expenditure of some activities. Additionally, a portion of the received funds was allocated to multi-year initiatives earmarked for subsequent years. This includes funding from Adaptation Fund for resilience building activities and Smallholder Agriculture Development Project funding earmarked for nutrition interventions. From the CSP's inception in July 2019 to-date, strategic outcome 3 and 4 received the highest funding at 65 and 64 percent respectively while strategic outcome 2 recorded the lowest funding at 34 percent.

In 2023, WFP saw a notable reduction in support from its traditional donors, receiving only USD 2 million in funding. This amount reflects a 70 percent reduction compared to the support received in the preceding year and a 68 percent decline from the funding received in 2021.

Out of the USD 22.1 million available funding in 2023, carry over balances from 2022 accounted for 65 percent of the funding while 25 percent was received from multilateral funding, including the anticipatory action fund. The remaining 10 percent originated from traditional donors.

WFP revised the implementation plan from USD 11.9 million to USD 13.8 million as a result of delayed payments in 2022 which affected the implementation plan by an increase of 9 percent.




During 2023, WFP received internal funding to implement anticipatory action activities in response to the projected El Nino between October 2023 and December 2023. WFP also received Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) funding for joint programming with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). WFP directed the contribution towards the innovative geospatial platform for the Government of Lesotho, aiming to bolster governance and evidence-based decision-making on various national issues.

WFP intends to harmonize its plans with governmental initiatives aimed at enhancing financial support for the implementation of this CSP. This involves forging close collaborations with key government ministries, notably the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning, as well as other relevant government ministries including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations. The overarching objective is to facilitate domestic and collaborative resource mobilization efforts, thereby contributing significantly to improved funding opportunities for the CSP. Through the Government of Lesotho's leadership on innovative finance, WFP will engage with sources such as International Financial Institutions (IFIs), development agencies, public-private partnerships, and the private sector. Embracing these flexible funding channels is crucial to support WFP's pursuit of achieving Zero Hunger, aligning seamlessly with the Government of Lesotho's vision of fostering self-reliance.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	34,628,085	6,100,559	12,268,433	7,504,295
SO01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	11,634,569	1,599,282	4,326,031	2,465,300
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	11,634,569	1,599,282	4,326,031	2,465,300
SO02: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	22,993,515	4,501,276	7,942,402	5,038,995
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	21,938,316	3,648,723	5,948,033	4,027,862
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	1,055,199	852,553	1,994,368	1,011,133
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	1,401,113	1,230,599	1,533,201	613,978
SO03: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	1,401,113	1,230,599	1,533,201	613,978

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	1,401,113	1,230,599	1,533,201	613,978
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	4,252,188	2,009,843	4,736,644	2,165,837
SO04: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	4,252,188	2,009,843	4,736,644	2,165,837
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	3,623,815	1,455,778	3,788,271	1,807,272
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	628,372	554,064	948,373	358,564
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	2,086,612	818,851	818,851	764,510
SO05: Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year	2,086,612	818,851	818,851	764,510
Activity 07: Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners	845,254	818,851	818,851	764,510

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-SDG Target	 0	 0	 318,426	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 42,367,999	 10,159,854	 19,675,557	 11,048,621
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,538,616	 1,044,885	 2,122,892	 1,539,056
Total Direct Costs	 43,906,615	 11,204,739	 21,798,450	 12,587,677
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 2,713,374	 669,608	 310,059	 310,059
Grand Total	 46,619,990	 11,874,347	 22,108,509	 12,897,737

Data Notes

Overview

[a] WFP was not able to assist the planned number of people across various strategic outcomes because of funding constraints. For example, under unconditional resource transfer activities, WFP could only assist half of the targeted people through food assistance while people targeted for cash assistance under emergency response did not receive any assistance. Also, WFP could not assist all the targeted people under the resilience building activity due to funding constraints; this activity was mostly internally funded. Lack of funding affected overall implementation, and as a result, and on top of WFP not being able to assist all those it planned to reach, WFP could not deliver the planned quantity of food.

Operational context

[1] UN Cooperation Framework Document 2024-2028.pdf

[2] National_Social_Protection_Strategy_II.pdf (socialdevelopment.gov.ls)

[3] UN Cooperation Framework Document 2024-2028.pdf

[4] Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee Presentation - August 2023

Strategic outcome 01

[a] Under the indicator A.1.7 "Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets", WFP could not assist the targeted number of people because it did not implement the lean season support between October 2023 to March 2024 due to limited funding resources.

[b] Second leg of indicator A.1.7 associated with pregnant and breastfeeding women recorded a zero actual because limited funding did not allow WFP to support this group of people.

[c] Indicator A.1.8 "Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks" does not have a planned figure because WFP had not planned to implement anticipatory action activities; however, following the declaration by the Government of the anticipated El Nino, WFP secured funding to provide cash transfers to people identified at risk of being affected.

[d] The indicator A.2.7 "Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets" recorded zero achievement because this is the food that WFP had planned to provide to pregnant and breastfeeding women, an activity that was affected by lack of funding.

[e] The Indicator A.3.1 "Total value of cash transferred to people", WFP recorded low transfer of cash due to funding constraints during the lean season. The transfer of USD 274,396 is the cash that WFP administered under anticipatory action plan activities.

[f] For indicator A.3.5 "Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks": this figure does not have a planned figure because it was transferred under the anticipatory action activities that WFP had not planned to implement at the beginning of the year, but later on implemented following the El Nino declaration by the Government and the subsequent need for support.

[g] Indicator A.4.1 "Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)": this indicator is associated to the number of people that WFP had planned to assist though not able to achieve due to funding constraints; therefore, since WFP could not assist the targeted number of people, it also affected the monetary value that WFP had planned to transfer to targeted people.

Strategic outcome 02

Activity 2

[a] Under indicator A.1.3 "Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes", WFP could not assist the targeted number of people because of funding constraints.

[b] A.2.3 "Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes": WFP did not achieve the planned value because there were no food distributions in the second quarter, and this was also affected by the fact that WFP was not able to assist the targeted number of learners due to funding constraints.

[c] The home-grown school feeding programme, under which the voucher transfer was planned, was not implemented in 2023, resulting in zero achievement for indicator A.4.2 "Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes".

[d] Indicator B.3.2 "Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Maize meal)": this was not included during planning as an oversight, hence there is a planned figure which was established during implementation. WFP was not able to deliver 100% of fortified maize meal because the third quarter food basket did not have the commodity due to funding constraints which resulted in the distribution of an incomplete food basket to schools.

[e] C.4.g.2: "Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives": WFP reached more than planned because the trainings extended beyond people that WFP had targeted during the planning stage. The plan was to only train national staff, however upon implementation, WFP extended the trainings to staff at the district level, which resulted in WFP achieving more than it planned for.

[f] C.4.g.5: "Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified" the overachievement is attributed to the plan only meant to assist Early Childhood Development caregivers, while, during implementation, the trainings also included primary school teachers and school feeding committees (also comprised of community leaders) which were not planned for.

[g] C.5.g.1: "Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented": WFP achieved more than planned because there were ad hoc requests from government to address specific situations, like a meeting with parliamentarians to advocate for a budget increase of school feeding.

[h] 2023 follow-up values for "Annual change in enrolment" did not meet the target because of the informal nature of pre-schools (some schools closed).

Activity 3

[a] G.8: "Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks": The planned number for this indicator is missing because WFP had not planned to disseminate any messages as part of the anticipatory action response which was implemented following the arising need.

[b] C.5.g.3: "Number of other technical assistance activities provided" and C.4.g.2: "Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives": the target was not reached because some of the participants were planned to be reached through other activities, for which documents had not been finalized.

[c] G.8.4: "Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels": The target was not reached because some of the targeted people did not attend the public gatherings due to old age and health related issues.

[d] G.8.5: "Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes": WFP achieved more than planned because the plan was based on community-based radio stations within the four targeted districts under anticipatory action, and during implementation, WFP booked radio slots with radio stations that reached people across the country.

Strategic outcome 04

Activity 5

[a] Indicators A.1.6 "Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets" and indicator A.3.4 "Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities": the achieved figures are low because WFP did not have enough funds to assist the targeted people.

[b] D.1.1: "Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure.": The targeted number of assets was not achieved because WFP had planned to expand FFA activities to Thaba-tseka district; however this did not happen due to funding constraints. Again, there was low turnaround from participants in the establishment of vegetable gardens which was a contributing factor in the number of assets created.

[c] A.10.1: "Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers.": WFP did not reach the planned value because it was not able to undertake all the planned capacity strengthening initiatives due to funding constraints; however, in the data tables, the indicator appears as overachieved because the planned figure was recorded incorrectly; the planned figure should have been USD 834,381.

[d] G.10: "Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities.": WFP did not reach the planned value because of limited funds to reach all the planned people. Also, some of the people that were targeted for assistance migrated to South Africa for seasonal jobs.

[e] C.5: "Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs": WFP could not achieve the planned value because of funding constraints which limited the WFP to undertake other capacity strengthening activities like study tours and exchange learning placement which were planned as part of the capacity strengthening initiatives.

Activity 6

[a] C.4.g.2: "Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives": More individuals from farmer groups and cottage industry groups were reached with support from the departments of marketing, cooperatives and nutrition and Lesotho National Farmers Union (LENAFU).

[b] C.5.g.6: "Number of training sessions/workshops organized": The Planned value was not achieved because it included training for cottage groups and financial literacy which were not undertaken following the needs assessment that WFP conducted to establish the support required by the cottage groups.

[c] F.2.1: "Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)" and F.2.2: "Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)": Fewer groups – cooperatives - were registered and supported to aggregate their produce because there was a change in managerial positions which affected the registration of all the targeted groups.

[d] F.7.6: "Number of processors supported/engaged": WFP only supported 1 processor and not 2 as planned because another targeted processor/miller is yet to submit documentation which will enable WFP to start the required assessments prior to engagement.

[e] F.7.2: "Number of traders supported/engaged": WFP did not achieve the planned target because part of the traders targeted are yet to be formerly registered to facilitate ease of access to markets.

[f] F.4.g.3: "Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed": WFP did not reach the planned target because the Field Level Agreement process initiated to set up a solar-powered infrastructure was not finalized by reporting time.

[g] F.4.g.2: "Number of post-harvest management equipment provided": WFP did not achieve the planned value because the equipment is provided to farmers that have been profiled and this is an ongoing activity; more equipment will be provided after the profiling of farmers exercise is final.

[h] F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported": WFP achieved more than planned because it collaborated with the department of cooperatives which engaged more staff to support farmer groups in the field.

[i] Outcome indicator "Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation system": Fewer groups – cooperatives – were registered and supported to aggregate their produce because there was a change in managerial positions which affected the registration of all the targeted groups.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[a] Activity 5: there are no follow-up values in Mokhotlong district because the data that was collected served as baselines since Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were implemented for the first time in this district.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[a] Activity 5: there are no follow-up values in Mokhotlong district because the data that was collected served as baselines since FFA activities were implemented for the first time in this district.

[b] The significant decrease in "Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect" between baseline and follow-up is because some of the registered women experienced verbal discrimination from unregistered households due to power dynamics that impacted the effectiveness and inclusivity of the targeting process. To address this issue, WFP implemented measures that promoted fairness, respect and inclusivity in the targeting process. Community leaders and personnel involved in the targeting process were trained to raise awareness about issues related to discrimination and disrespect.

[c] "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information": between baseline and follow-up decreased because some of the interviewed participants reported that they were not aware of the selection criteria. To address this, WFP ensured frequent sensitization on this topic, ensuring it was part of the SBC training package.

[d] For "Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programme": The follow-up value does not meet the target because, due to the terrain in Lesotho, some people walk long distances to get to the distribution points and some felt they were not safe due to walking these long distances. However, to mitigate this and where possible, WFP organised distribution points in areas where people would walk less to get assistance.

[e] "Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance": The follow-up values for this indicator does not meet the target because, occasionally, the country received heavy rains and the rivers were full, making it difficult for people to access distribution points. At times, the distributions were cancelled.

Environmental sustainability

There are no data tables for this section because no data was collected for indicator "Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks" as there were no new MoUs signed in 2023. Even though there was one FLA signed, it was not screened because at the time of signing in September, the country office was yet to train WFP and other relevant stakeholders (who will be monitoring ESS activities) on the screening process to equip them with skills required to conduct the process. The training was only conducted in December.

Nutrition integration

There are no data tables for indicator "CC.5.1 Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification" and indicator "CC.5.2 Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component" because these are new indicators that were not planned for in 2023; however, going forward, these two indicators will be included in the planning and will be reported against on a yearly basis.

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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	99,877	52,590	53%
	female	126,579	55,579	44%
	total	226,456	108,169	48%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,592	1,701	37%
	female	4,592	1,996	43%
	total	9,184	3,697	40%
24-59 months	male	30,904	22,504	73%
	female	31,896	24,680	77%
	total	62,800	47,184	75%
5-11 years	male	18,021	5,925	33%
	female	19,439	6,202	32%
	total	37,460	12,127	32%
12-17 years	male	15,284	6,414	42%
	female	16,084	5,456	34%
	total	31,368	11,870	38%
18-59 years	male	25,384	13,863	55%
	female	45,076	14,396	32%
	total	70,460	28,259	40%
60+ years	male	5,692	2,183	38%
	female	9,492	2,849	30%
	total	15,184	5,032	33%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	226,456	108,169	48%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	21,260	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	61,840	14,783	23%
School based programmes	60,000	45,271	75%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Unconditional Resource Transfers	115,000	32,142	27%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	675	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	324	0	0%
Canned Fish	229	133	58%
Corn Soya Blend	648	302	47%
Maize Meal	1,296	801	62%
Peas	0	104	-
Vegetable Oil	108	63	59%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	3,744,000	274,396	7%
Commodity Voucher	5,616,000	1,254,391	22%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	15,768,000	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	11,576,448	820,244	7%

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	
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs	
CSP Output 01: Targeted populations receive cash and/or food transfers, including specialized foods, that meet basic food and nutrition requirements and support early recovery	

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	53,500	15,543
			Male	46,500	16,599
			Total	100,000	32,142
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female	15,000	
			Male		
			Total	15,000	
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female		11,268
			Male		9,992
			Total		21,260
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	675	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,744,000	274,396
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		274,396
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	5,616,000	1,254,390

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 02: Targeted households benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene and other care practices that contribute to improved food consumption and nutritional status

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	7,594	7,594
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	7,594	7,594

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.8	<1.3	<6.5	12.6	WFP survey
	Male	18.3	<2	<5	12.9	WFP survey
	Overall	17.05	<2.6	<4.5	12.75	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41.6	≥90	≥90	57.1	WFP survey
	Male	50.3	≥90	≥80	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	45.95	≥90	≥85	49.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.9	<0	<0	30.4	WFP survey
	Male	32.4	<0	<25	41.4	WFP survey
	Overall	32.65	<0	<12.5	35.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25.5	<0	<0	12.5	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	<0	<25	16.1	WFP survey
	Overall	21.35	<0	<12.5	14.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.3	≥0	≥0	6.5	Secondary data
	Male	1.4	≥17.7	≥14	7.7	Secondary data
	Overall	2.35	≥8.85	≥7	7.1	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.3	<4	<20.5	74.2	Secondary data
	Male	36.3	<3.3	<16.7	64.1	Secondary data
	Overall	29.8	<3.65	<18.6	69.15	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.3	<6	<29.6	19.4	Secondary data
	Male	62.3	<5.7	<29	28.2	Secondary data
	Overall	67.8	<5.85	<29.3	23.8	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.7	≥60.4	≥47.7	45.2	Secondary data
	Male	25.3	≥60	≥47.3	51.3	Secondary data
	Overall	25	≥60.2	≥47.5	48.25	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.3	<5	<25	54.8	Secondary data
	Male	53.4	<5.6	<83	48.7	Secondary data
	Overall	48.35	<5.3	<54	51.75	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	<1.8	<9.1	0	Secondary data
	Male	21.2	<1.3	<6.5	0	Secondary data
	Overall	26.6	<1.55	<7.8	0	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	≥90	≥90	66.7	Secondary data
	Male	36.3	≥90	≥82	77.8	Secondary data
	Overall	37.8	≥90	≥86	72.25	Secondary data

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	<2.3	<11.3	33.3	Secondary data
	Male	39.7	<3.4	<17	22.2	Secondary data
	Overall	32.85	<2.85	<14.15	27.75	Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	<0.5	<2.4	0	Secondary data
	Male	24	<1	<5.7	0	Secondary data
	Overall	29.35	<0.75	<4.05	0	Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.7	<0.3	<1.5	31	WFP survey
	Male	11	<1.3	<6.5	25.3	WFP survey
	Overall	11.85	<0.8	<4	28.15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.7	<0.15	<0.75	5.2	WFP survey
	Male	11	<0	<0	5.7	WFP survey
	Overall	8.85	<0.08	<0.38	5.45	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26	<4	<21	22.4	WFP survey
	Male	26	<4	<19.5	26.4	WFP survey
	Overall	26	<4	<20.25	24.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54.7	≥90	≥90	41.4	WFP survey
	Male	52.1	≥90	≥90	42.5	WFP survey
	Overall	53.4	≥90	≥90	41.95	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.94	<5.4	<3	16.5	WFP survey
	Male	7.1	<5.4	<3	13.4	WFP survey
	Overall	8.02	<5.4	<3	15	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25.5	≥80	≥63	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	45.4	≥90	≥81.3	39.5	WFP survey
	Overall	35.45	≥85	≥72.15	38.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.9	<6.3	<26.9	35.4	WFP survey
	Male	40.2	<4.2	<21	40.8	WFP survey
	Overall	47.55	<5.25	<23.95	38.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	19.6	<1	<1.9	27.1	WFP survey
	Male	14.4	<1	<2.1	19.7	WFP survey
	Overall	17	<1	<2	23.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥18	≥0	5.9	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥17.7	≥14	3.6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥17.85	≥7	4.75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	<4	<20.5	76.5	WFP survey
	Male	14.4	<3.3	<16.7	67.9	WFP survey
	Overall	12	<3.65	<18.6	72.2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	90.4	<6	<29.6	17.6	WFP survey
	Male	85.6	<5.7	<29	28.6	WFP survey
	Overall	88	<5.85	<29.3	23.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.4	≥60.4	≥47.7	47.1	WFP survey
	Male	27.8	≥60	≥47.3	50	WFP survey
	Overall	21.6	≥60.2	≥47.5	48.55	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.8	<5	<25	52.9	WFP survey
	Male	58.8	<5.6	<8.3	46.4	WFP survey
	Overall	56.3	<5.3	<16.65	49.65	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.8	<1.8	<9.1	0	WFP survey
	Male	13.4	<1.3	<6.5	3.6	WFP survey
	Overall	22.1	<1.55	<7.8	1.8	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.3	≥90	≥90	50	WFP survey
	Male	22.7	≥90	≥82	100	WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥90	≥86	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.1	<2.3	<11.3	50	WFP survey
	Male	44.3	<3.4	<17	0	WFP survey
	Overall	46.2	<2.85	<14.15	25	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<0.5	<2.4	0	WFP survey
	Male	33	<1	<5.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	33.8	<0.75	<4.05	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.9	=0	<0	22.9	WFP survey
	Male	2.1	=0	<2.5	26.3	WFP survey
	Overall	2	=0	<1.25	24.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.8	=0	<2.5	14.6	WFP survey
	Male	1	=0	<2.5	13.2	WFP survey
	Overall	3.4	=0	<2.5	13.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	57.7	<2	<11	22.9	WFP survey
	Male	51.5	<3	<13	31.6	WFP survey
	Overall	54.6	<2.5	<12	27.25	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34.6	≥90	≥90	39.6	WFP survey
	Male	45.5	≥90	≥96	28.9	WFP survey
	Overall	40.05	≥90	≥93	34.25	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.49	<10.8	<6	18.4	WFP survey
	Male	7.14	<9.9	<5.5	11.29	WFP survey
	Overall	8.82	<9.9	<5.5	14.8	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.7	≥55	≥43.5	40	WFP survey
	Male	40	≥78	≥61.5	29.5	WFP survey
	Overall	41.35	≥66.5	≥52.5	34.75	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39	<5.3	<26.5	40	WFP survey
	Male	42.1	<3.6	<18	47.4	WFP survey
	Overall	40.55	<4.45	<22.25	43.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.3	<1.8	<9	20	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	<2.3	<11.5	23.1	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	<2.05	<10.25	21.55	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	≥0	≥0	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	3.1	≥17.7	≥14	4.8	WFP survey
	Overall	3.95	≥8.85	≥7	4.75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.7	<4	<20.5	76.6	WFP survey
	Male	68.8	<3.3	<16.7	66.7	WFP survey
	Overall	67.75	<3.65	<18.6	71.65	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.6	<6	<29.6	18.8	WFP survey
	Male	28.1	<5.7	<29	28.6	WFP survey
	Overall	28.35	<5.85	<29.3	23.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.5	≥60.4	≥47.7	56.3	WFP survey
	Male	26	≥60	≥47.3	42.9	WFP survey
	Overall	26.25	≥60.2	≥47.5	49.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49.4	<5	<25	43.8	WFP survey
	Male	49	<5.6	<25	57.1	WFP survey
	Overall	49.2	<5.3	<25	50.45	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.1	<1.8	<9.1	0	WFP survey
	Male	25	<1.3	<6.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	24.55	<1.55	<7.8	0	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.1	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
	Male	22.9	≥90	≥82	100	WFP survey
	Overall	23.5	≥90	≥86	100	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.7	<2.3	<11.3	0	WFP survey
	Male	39.6	<3.4	<17	0	WFP survey
	Overall	36.65	<2.85	<14.15	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	42.2	<0.5	<2.4	0	WFP survey
	Male	37.5	<1	<5.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	39.85	<0.75	<4.05	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	1.2	≥90	≥0	28.9	WFP survey
	Male	1	≥90	≥2.5	11.4	WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	≥90	≥1.25	20.15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	4.8	<2	<2.5	20	WFP survey
	Male	3.1	<3	<2.5	7.6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.95	<2.5	<2.5	13.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24.1	=0	<11	20	WFP survey
	Male	36.5	=0	<13	39.2	WFP survey
	Overall	30.3	=0	<12	29.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	69.9	=0	<90	31.1	WFP survey
	Male	59.4	=0	<96	41.8	WFP survey
	Overall	64.65	=0	<93	36.45	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						
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages						
CSP Output 04: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	30,600	23,724	
			Male	29,400	21,547	
			Total	60,000	45,271	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,605	1,403.42	
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	15,768,000		
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	108	489.31	

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages

CSP Output 04: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	180	81
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)	School feeding (on-site)	%	21	21

CSP Output 04: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Maize meal)	School feeding (on-site)	%		53.19

CSP Output 05: 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.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	40	532
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	330	759
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	3

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

Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs

CSP Output 07: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
------------------	--------------------	--------------	-----------------	---------	--------

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	153	88
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	8	7
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	1,448,755	1,448,755
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 (overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	24,000	0
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for forecast based anticipatory action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	0	7,022
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	41,300	35,855
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	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	103,000	750,000
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	41,000	21,260

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Government institutions and school children - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	3	WFP programme monitoring
---	---------	---	----	----	---	--------------------------

Target Group: School children - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	-0.04	>4.6	>5.32	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	-0.05	>5.32	>4.5	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	-0.04	>4.96	>4.91	0.02	WFP programme monitoring

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Government institution - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	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	
Other Output						
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						
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 09: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho including PLW/G, children under 5, adolescents, young women and men and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacities of government and other actors to implement programmes and services to improve nutrition outcomes						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	1	
CSP Output 10: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	4	
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 08: 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						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	200	347	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	180	347	

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutritionally vulnerable groups - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥3	1	WFP survey

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					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 19: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	32,775	7,779
			Male	29,065	7,004
			Total	61,840	14,783
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	11,576,448	820,244

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 11: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	24,000	11,765

CSP Output 19: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	834,381	827,795

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 12: Targeted households participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from climate change and risk management activities

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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 (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	24,000	15,272

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Targeted communities and households benefit from strengthened government capacity to plan, design, manage and implement nutrition sensitive and community-led public works programmes that are gender and shock responsive.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	10	6

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

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 15: 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)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	500	709

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	6	4
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
CSP Output 16: Food value-chain actors, including local traders, processors and institutional buyers, are supported to enhance supply chain efficiency and access to structured markets					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	277
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	144
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	8
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	15
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	1
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	4
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	1

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥60	82	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥60	83	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	83	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	77	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mofale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥60	84	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥60	83	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	84	WFP survey

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	77	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.53	≤2	≤3	11.75	WFP survey
	Male	13.52	≤2.5	≤3.5	12.2	WFP survey
	Overall	13.14	≤1.5	≤2.6	12.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	18	≥38	≥20	33	WFP survey
	Male	26	≥39	≥29	33	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥41	≥30	33	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	≥30	≤55	44	WFP survey
	Male	41	≥35	≤38	39	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥40	≤50	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	<5	≤5	22	WFP survey
	Male	33	<5	≤4	28	WFP survey
	Overall	27	<6	≤7	26	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥35	≥23	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥21	6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥35	≥22	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	≥67	≥64	83	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥65	≥62	81	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥70	≥65	81	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	≤24	≤32	17	WFP survey
	Male	40	≤20	≤30	13	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤25	≤35	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥43	≥31	41	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥32	47	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥30	45	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥90	≥100	59	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥85	≥100	53	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥92	≥100	55	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	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	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	53	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥40	≥40	53	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥60	≥55	53	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥40	47	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥75	≥70	40	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥60	≥56	42	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	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	6	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥60	89	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥60	87	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	88	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥60	78	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≥51	≥44	19.3	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥21	≥45	24.4	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥40	≥40	22.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	≤6.5	≤33	51.8	WFP survey
	Male	77	≤8	≤39	54.6	WFP survey
	Overall	69	≤7	≤35	53.5	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤1	≤4	28.9	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤1	≤5.5	21	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤1	≤4.5	24.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3	≤2.7	≤1.5	11	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤3.6	≤2	10.1	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2.7	≤1.5	10.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.8	≥7	≥6	5	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	≥4	≥3	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥6	≥4.5	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.7	≥43	≥34	48	WFP survey
	Male	27.9	≥53	≥41	55	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥48	≥37	53	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.5	≤7	≤37	48	WFP survey
	Male	70.2	≤5	≤35	40	WFP survey
	Overall	72	≤7	≤36	43	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.9	≥25	≥20	29	WFP survey
	Male	17.3	≥32	≥26	49	WFP survey
	Overall	14.8	≥29	≥24	43	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.8	≥90	≥75	71	WFP survey
	Male	43.3	≥82	≥65	49	WFP survey
	Overall	47.5	≥90	≥71	56	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.4	≤4	≤18	0	WFP survey
	Male	39.4	≤4	≤20	2	WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	≤4	≤19	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	78.6	≥91	≥72	80	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥89	≥71	78	WFP survey
	Overall	88.5	≥91	≥71	79	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.4	≥50	≥39	20	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥58	≥45	22	WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	≥53	≥42	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤2.4	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2	≤5.7	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤2	≤4	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3	≤0	≤0	16	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	19	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	≤0	≤1.5	17	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	=0	≤1.5	5	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	=0	≤1.5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.5	=0	≤1.5	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.2	≤1	≤8	58	WFP survey
	Male	19.2	≤2	≤9	56	WFP survey
	Overall	16.9	≤2	≤8	57	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	78.8	≥90	≥90	21	WFP survey
	Male	78.8	≥90	≥90	21	WFP survey
	Overall	78.8	≥90	≥90	21	WFP survey
Target Group: 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	29	≥55	≥43.5	55.8	WFP survey
	Male	41	≥78	≥61.5	61.7	WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥67	≥52.5	59	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	≤5.3	≤26.5	36.8	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤3.6	≤18	34.8	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≤4.4	≤22	35.7	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	≤1.8	≤9	7.4	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤2.3	≤11.5	3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤2.1	≤10.5	5.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	≤10.8	≤6	16.5	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤9.9	≤5.5	12.7	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤9.9	≤5.5	14.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.9	≥1	≥1	2	WFP survey
	Male	1.4	≥3	≥13.5	5	WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	≥2	≥7	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	≥44	≥45	69	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥90	≥80	67	WFP survey
	Overall	25.3	≥48	≥90	68	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.1	≤8	≤38	30	WFP survey
	Male	71.6	≤4	≤19	28	WFP survey
	Overall	73.6	≤7	≤24	29	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.8	≥17	≥22	39	WFP survey
	Male	16.2	≥30	≥27	51	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≥48	≥25	46	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.1	≥90	≥80	61	WFP survey
	Male	50.7	≥90	≥75	49	WFP survey
	Overall	51.7	≥90	≥73	54	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.1	≤4	≤19	0	WFP survey
	Male	33.1	≤3	≤17	0	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	≤3	≤18	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.9	≥85	≥62	83	WFP survey
	Male	47.3	≥89	≥71	93	WFP survey
	Overall	46.2	≥87	≥69	89	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	≥75	≥40	17	WFP survey
	Male	35.6	≥68	≥53	7	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥71	≥41	11	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.9	≤2	≤8	0	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	≤2	≤9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	≤2	≤8	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤0	25	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	=0	≤2.5	23	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	=0	≤2.5	24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.7	=0	≤2.5	1	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	=0	≤2.5	6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	=0	≤2.5	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.1	≤2	≤11	32	WFP survey
	Male	26.4	≤3	≤13	30	WFP survey
	Overall	24.5	≤3	≤13	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75.2	≥90	≥90	42	WFP survey
	Male	63.5	≥90	≥90	41	WFP survey
	Overall	68.6	≥90	≥90	41	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	28	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤0	≤2.5	22	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤0	≤2.5	24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤2.5	3	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤2.5	6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	≤2.5	5	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	53	≥1	≤11	33	WFP survey
	Male	37	≥2	≤13	42	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥2	≤13	40	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥90	≥90	36	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥90	≥90	30	WFP survey
	Overall	52	≥90	≥90	32	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.3	≥80	≥63	76.7	WFP survey
	Male	54.2	≥90	≥81.3	82.1	WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥91	≥72	79.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	≤6.3	≤26.9	18.6	WFP survey
	Male	41.7	≤4.2	≤21	15.4	WFP survey
	Overall	48	≤5	≤24	17.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	≤1	≤2.1	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	4.2	≤1	≤2.1	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤1	≤2	3.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6	≤5.4	≤3	15.3	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤5.4	≤3	11.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤5.4	≤3	13.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	≥2	≥11	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.2	≥4	≥9	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	≥3	≥10	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.5	≥59	≥47	80	WFP survey
	Male	33.7	≥64	≥50	83	WFP survey
	Overall	32.6	≥62	≥48	82	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.4	≤7	≤34	20	WFP survey
	Male	64	≤6	≤32	17	WFP survey
	Overall	65.7	≤7	≤33	18	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≥23	≥18	74	WFP survey
	Male	24.7	≥48	≥42	77	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥34	≥30	75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.7	≥90	≥79	26	WFP survey
	Male	49.4	≥90	≥75	20	WFP survey
	Overall	54.1	≥90	≥76	23	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.3	≤3	≤15	0	WFP survey
	Male	25.8	≤3	≤13	3	WFP survey
	Overall	27.6	≤3	≤14	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.7	≥90	≥76	94	WFP survey
	Male	57	≥90	≥86	90	WFP survey
	Overall	54.1	≥90	≥81	92	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.3	≥55	≥45	6	WFP survey
	Male	27.9	≥53	≥42	10	WFP survey
	Overall	28.5	≥54	≥43	8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤10	0	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤1	≤7.5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	≤2	≤8	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	=0	≤2	26	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	=0	≤3	25	WFP survey
	Overall	5	=0	≤2.5	25	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.1	=0	≤0	7	WFP survey
	Male	1.1	=0	≤0	10	WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	=0	≤0	8	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46.7	≤5	≤24	35	WFP survey
	Male	47.2	≤5	≤24	25	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≤5	≤24	30	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47.8	≥90	≥90	33	WFP survey
	Male	46.1	≥87	≥69	40	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥89	≥71	36	WFP survey

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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	--------

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	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	14	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	=0	≥20,000	9,300.38	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	2,423.44	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	≥20,000	6,876.94	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Smallholder famers - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)

Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	16.32	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	9.31	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	7.01	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
-------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: Government and Partners - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Cash Transfer Services

Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	91	≥90	≥90	100	WFP survey
--	---------	----	-----	-----	-----	------------

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level

Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	38	>72.4	>72.4	68.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	35	<6.9	<6.9	1.9	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	28	<20.8	<20.8	29.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37.6	>72.4	>72.4	74.1	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	33	<6.9	<6.9	14.8	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	29.4	<20.8	<20.8	11.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37.5	>72.4	>72.4	74.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	36.4	<6.9	<6.9	3.9	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	26.2	<20.8	<20.8	21.6	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	86.4	≥90.2	≥90	70	WFP survey

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8	4	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8	26	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	95	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	19	≤19	≤19	1	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	6	≤6	≤6	4	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	76	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	9	<6.8	<6.8		WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	15	<12.8	<12.8		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	65	≥75	≥75	93	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	12	≤19	≤19	3	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	23	≤6	≤6	3	WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94.8	>90	>98.6	94.7	WFP survey
	Male	98.9	>90	>98.6	98.76	WFP survey
	Overall	96.8	>90	>98.6	97.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.6	=100	>99	96.69	WFP survey
	Male	97.7	=100	>99	97.52	WFP survey
	Overall	97.1	=100	>99	97.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.9	>90	>98.6	98.01	WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	>98.6	100	WFP survey
	Overall	98.95	>90	>98.6	99.24	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.8	>90	>99.5	96.03	WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	>99.5	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97.9	>90	>99.5	98.47	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	>99	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	>99	100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	>99	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95.6	>90	>98.6	95.36	WFP survey
	Male	100	>90	>98.6	100	WFP survey
	Overall	97.8	>90	>98.6	98.22	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	>99	100	WFP survey
	Male	92.4	=100	>99	92.56	WFP survey
	Overall	96.2	=100	>99	95.42	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	>90	>99.5	100	WFP survey
	Male	96.6	>90	>99.5	96.28	WFP survey
	Overall	98.3	>90	>99.5	97.71	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.6	>90	>99.5	95.36	WFP survey
	Male	96.2	>90	>99.5	96.28	WFP survey
	Overall	95.9	>90	>99.5	95.93	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	76.7	≥100	≥100	89.29	WFP survey
	Male	90.7	≥100	≥100	82.35	WFP survey
	Overall	85.6	≥100	≥100	85.22	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	85.71	WFP survey
	Male	97.1	≥100	≥100	81.51	WFP survey
	Overall	98.1	≥100	≥100	83.25	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	92.86	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	91.6	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	92.12	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	95.83	WFP survey
	Male	93	≥100	≥100	93.91	WFP survey
	Overall	95.8	≥100	≥100	94.79	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	≥90	≥100	95.83	WFP survey
	Male	95.8	≥90	≥100	95.65	WFP survey
	Overall	97.1	≥90	≥100	95.73	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	98.6	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	≥100	≥100		WFP survey
	Male	97	≥100	≥100		WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥100	≥100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	≥100	≥100		WFP survey
	Male	97	≥100	≥100		WFP survey
	Overall	97	≥100	≥100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98	=100	=100		WFP survey
	Male	98	=100	=100		WFP survey
	Overall	98	=100	=100		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	93.2	≥100	≥100	94.12	WFP survey
	Male	88.9	≥100	≥100	96.08	WFP survey
	Overall	90.5	≥100	≥100	95.1	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	≥100	≥100	96.08	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	88.24	WFP survey
	Overall	99.1	≥100	≥100	92.16	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	98.2	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	98.1	=100	=100	100	WFP survey

Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes		Yes	Yes	WFP survey

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	63.8	=100	=100	63.58	WFP survey
	Male	60.4	=100	=100	60.33	WFP survey
	Overall	62.1	=100	=100	61.58	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	69.8	=100	=100	69.54	WFP survey
	Male	64.1	=100	=100	64.05	WFP survey
	Overall	67	=100	=100	66.16	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	67.8	=100	=100	67.55	WFP survey
	Male	57.3	=100	=100	57.44	WFP survey
	Overall	62.6	=100	=100	61.32	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	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	83.7	≥90	≥90	77.38	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥90	≥90	78.99	WFP survey
	Overall	86.4	≥90	≥90	78.33	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mofale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	83	≥90	≥90	91.67	WFP survey
	Male	85	≥90	≥90	93.04	WFP survey
	Overall	84.2	≥90	≥90	92.42	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88	=100	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	87	=100	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	88	=100	≥90		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	83.3	≥90	≥90	80.39	WFP survey
	Male	81	≥90	≥90	76.47	WFP survey
	Overall	81.9	≥90	≥90	79.41	WFP survey

Cover page photo © © WFP/Malehloa Letsie

School learners eating a lunch meal of staple pap and green split peas.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Aurore Rusiga

aurore.rusiga@wfp.org

Financial Section

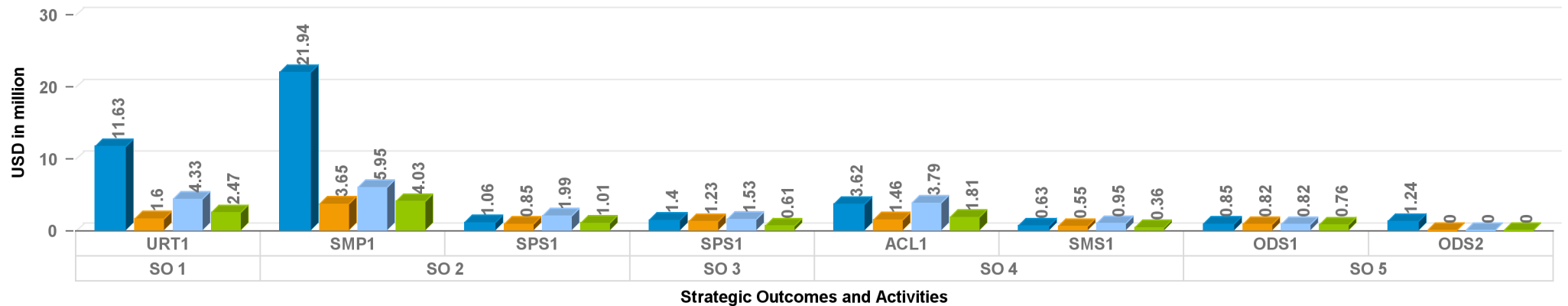
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks
SO 2	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
SO 2	SPS1	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
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	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
SO 4	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
SO 5	ODS1	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners
SO 5	ODS2	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	11,634,570	1,599,283	4,326,031	2,465,300
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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	1,055,199	852,553	1,994,369	1,011,133
		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	21,938,316	3,648,723	5,948,033	4,027,862
		Non Activity Specific			0	
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			34,628,085	6,100,559	12,268,433	7,504,295

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.2	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	1,401,113	1,230,600	1,533,202	613,978
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			1,401,113	1,230,600	1,533,202	613,978
2.4	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	628,373	554,065	948,374	358,565
		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	3,623,816	1,455,778	3,788,271	1,807,273
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			4,252,188	2,009,843	4,736,645	2,165,837
17.16	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	845,255	818,852	818,852	764,511
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	1,241,358	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			2,086,613	818,852	818,852	764,511

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

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	318,427	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	318,427	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			42,367,999	10,159,854	19,675,558	11,048,622
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,538,617	1,044,885	2,122,893	1,539,056
Total Direct Costs			43,906,616	11,204,739	21,798,451	12,587,678
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,713,375	669,609	310,059	310,059
Grand Total			46,619,991	11,874,348	22,108,510	12,897,737



Wanee Piyabongkam

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

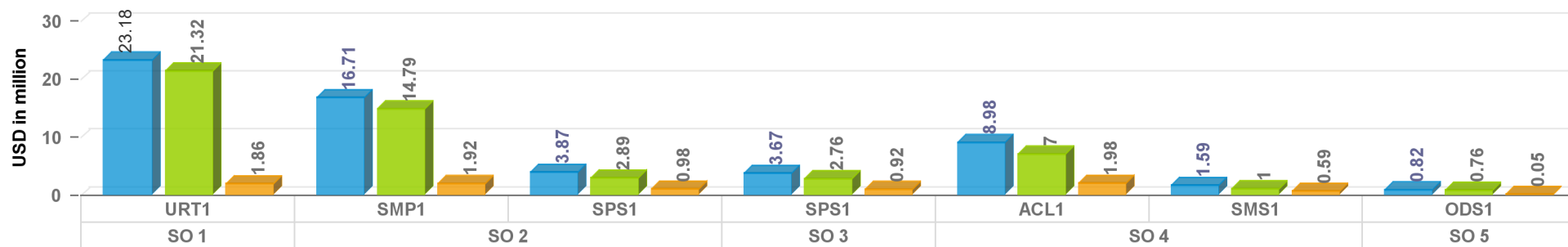
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks
SO 2	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
SO 2	SPS1	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
SO 3	SPS1	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
SO 4	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
SO 4	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
SO 5	ODS1	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	58,681,673	22,271,766	912,770	23,184,537	21,323,806	1,860,731
	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	5,826,045	3,869,243	0	3,869,243	2,886,008	983,236
		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	39,950,334	16,714,234	0	16,714,234	14,794,063	1,920,171
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			104,458,053	42,855,243	912,770	43,768,014	39,003,876	4,764,138
2.2	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	4,710,063	3,674,403	0	3,674,403	2,755,180	919,223
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			4,710,063	3,674,403	0	3,674,403	2,755,180	919,223

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

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	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	3,064,213	1,594,297	0	1,594,297	1,004,488	589,809
		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	11,054,833	8,983,617	0	8,983,617	7,002,618	1,980,999
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			14,119,047	10,577,914	0	10,577,914	8,007,106	2,570,808
17.16	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	3,080,180	818,852	0	818,852	764,511	54,341
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	2,482,716	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			5,562,895	818,852	0	818,852	764,511	54,341
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	318,427	0	318,427	0	318,427
Subtotal SDG Target			0	318,427	0	318,427	0	318,427

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

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2019-2024)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	128,850,058	58,244,838	912,770	59,157,608	50,530,672	8,626,936
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	5,716,895	4,084,187	26,197	4,110,383	3,526,547	583,837
		Total Direct Costs	134,566,953	62,329,024	938,967	63,267,991	54,057,219	9,210,773
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	8,367,464	3,589,016		3,589,016	3,589,016	0
		Grand Total	142,934,417	65,918,041	938,967	66,857,008	57,646,235	9,210,773

This donor financial report is interim



Wanee 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