



World Food
Programme

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Eswatini

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2025

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP provided technical assistance, coordination support, and capacity strengthening activities to the government and cooperating partners in Eswatini, reaching 133,000 people, with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.
- WFP's interventions addressed key challenges such as HIV prevalence, chronic malnutrition, and the lack of comprehensive social protection policies.
- WFP continued its efforts to assist the most vulnerable populations in Eswatini, focusing on regions classified under Integrated Food Classification (IPC) phases three or four.

In 2023, WFP continued its efforts to assist the most vulnerable populations, with an emphasis on two regions, Lubombo and Shiselweni, classified under Integrated Food Classification (IPC) phases three or four for two consecutive years. The continual escalation of petrol and fuel prices continued to apply pressure on food prices throughout the kingdom.

Eswatini's ranking continued to decline, with its 2021 Human Development Index (HDI)[1] currently standing at 144 out of 191, indicating a worsening situation for the country.

The Kingdom of Eswatini Strategic Road Map for 2019-2022 articulates the government's mission to establish a policy framework ensuring sustainable economic development, financial stability, and growth. However, growth rates have slowed, falling below the target of 5 percent annually required to eradicate poverty by 2030. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was 0.5 percent in 2022, significantly lower than the 10.7 percent recorded in 2021. Despite major strides in HIV response, including meeting the 95-95-95 targets [2] in 2020, Eswatini continues to face high HIV prevalence rates among adults aged 15-49, driven by structural inequalities and poverty. Chronic malnutrition affects 25 percent of children aged 0-59 months and are stunted [3]. The country lacks a comprehensive social protection policy to address the needs of the extremely poor and chronically vulnerable populations.

In 2023, WFP remained committed to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), providing quarterly results and feedback through the UN Country Team (UNCT). Central to WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Eswatini (2020-2025) is a shift towards providing technical assistance and coordination support for national food and nutrition security policies and programmes, with a focus on gender transformative approaches promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. WFP continued to offer technical support and engage in capacity strengthening activities, working closely with the government and cooperating partners to reach a total of 133,913 beneficiaries, with 51 percent being females and 49 percent males.

WFP prioritized cash-based transfers in the Lubombo region across eight constituencies, with minimal food transfers to targeted food-insecure households, totalling 54,812 beneficiaries. Beneficiary data management was conducted using SCOPE - WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

WFP partnered with local organizations, such as the Africa Co-operative Action Trust Eswatini (ACAT) and Young Heroes, to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers. The decentralized evaluation of the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Training, was finalized and published.

WFP supported national social protection systems in identifying and assisting the most food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations. neighbourhood care points (NCPs) received support with nutritious meals for orphans and vulnerable children in secondary schools through the HGSF programme.

WFP supported by the Deputy Prime Minister's office reviewed, finalized, and disseminated the NCP strategy to relevant stakeholders. Additionally, WFP, through an implementing partner, provided support for HIV prevention activities in the Shiselweni region, reaching 826 adults, of whom 146 were tested for HIV and 680 were screened. Nutritional support and social protection were provided to 54,662 vulnerable children in NCPs nationwide, with WFP also contributing technical and financial support to finalize the draft assistance policy.

133,913

Total beneficiaries in 2023



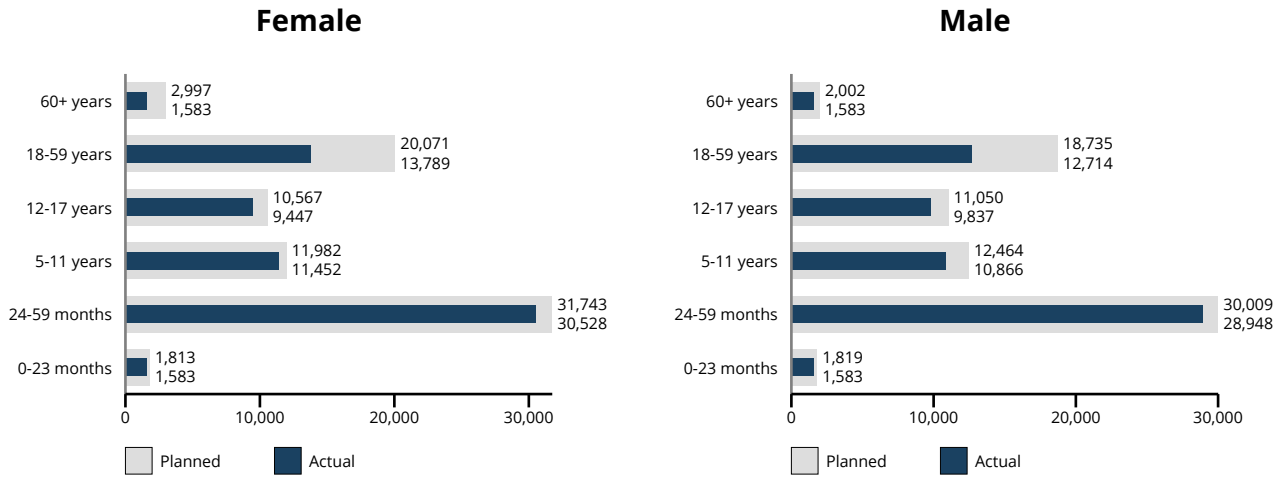
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,338 (55% Female, 45% Male)

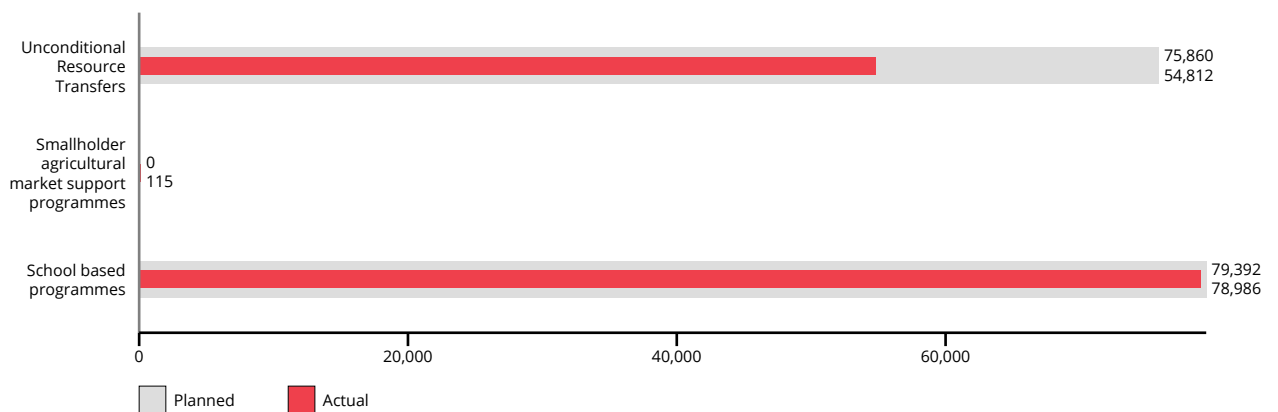
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



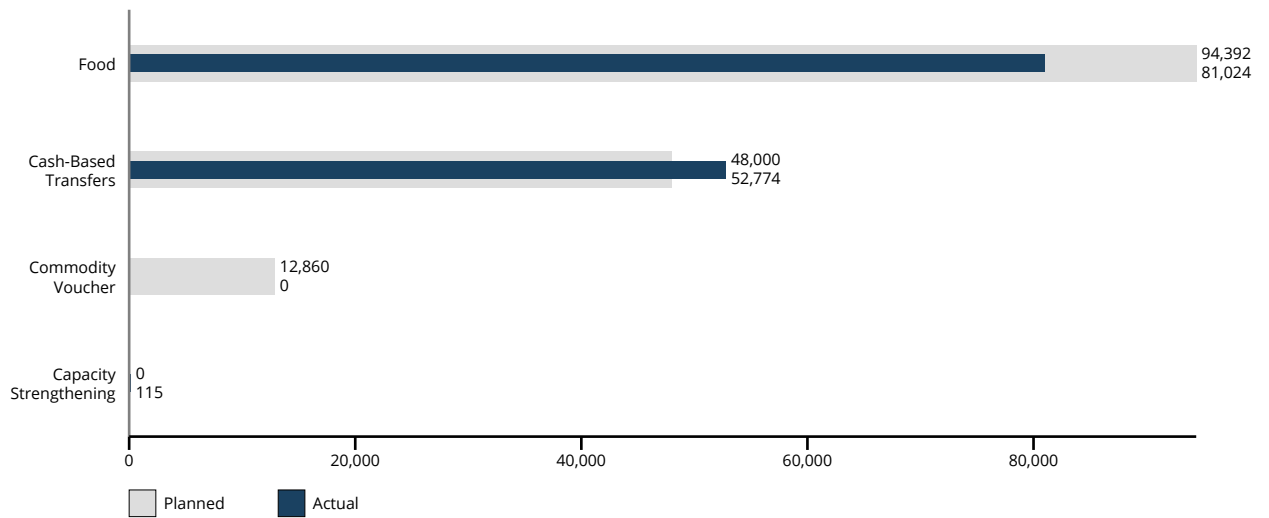
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



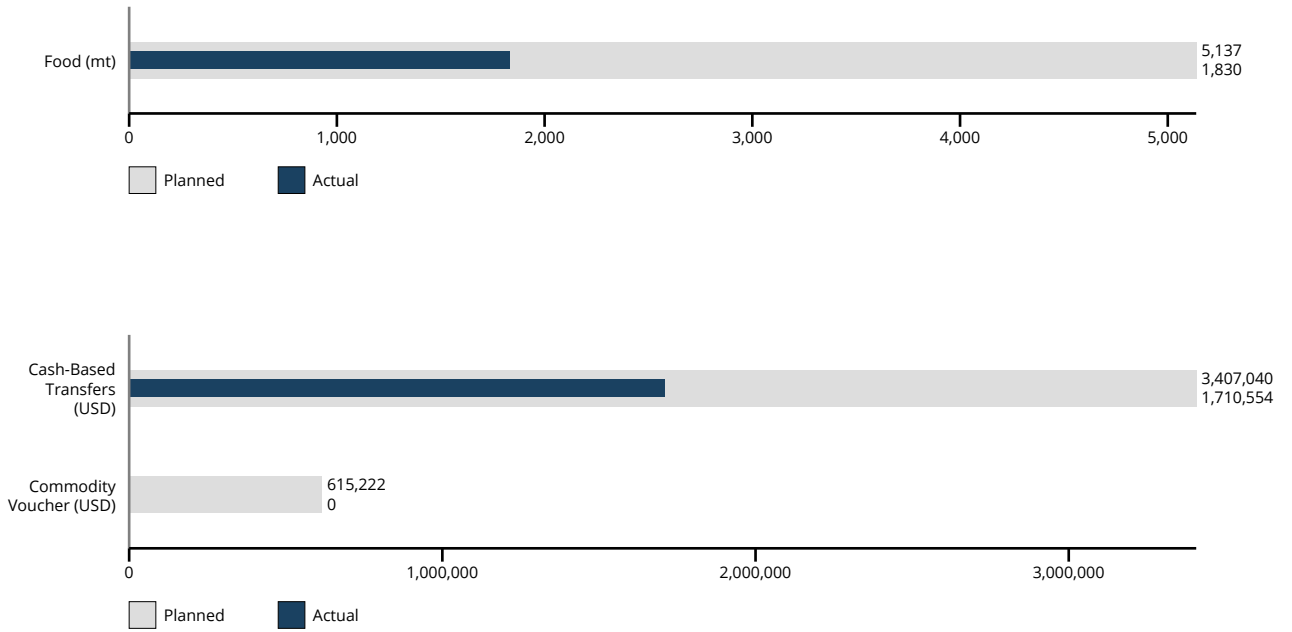
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



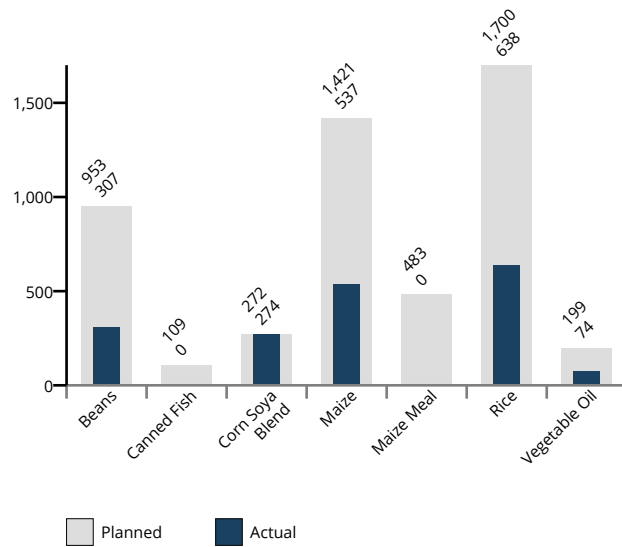
Beneficiaries by Modality



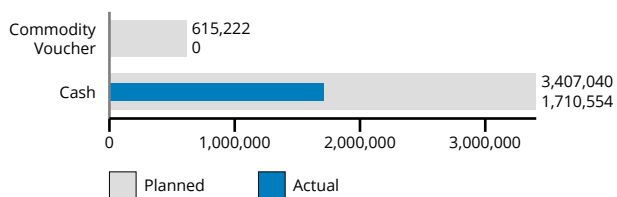
Total Transfers by Modality



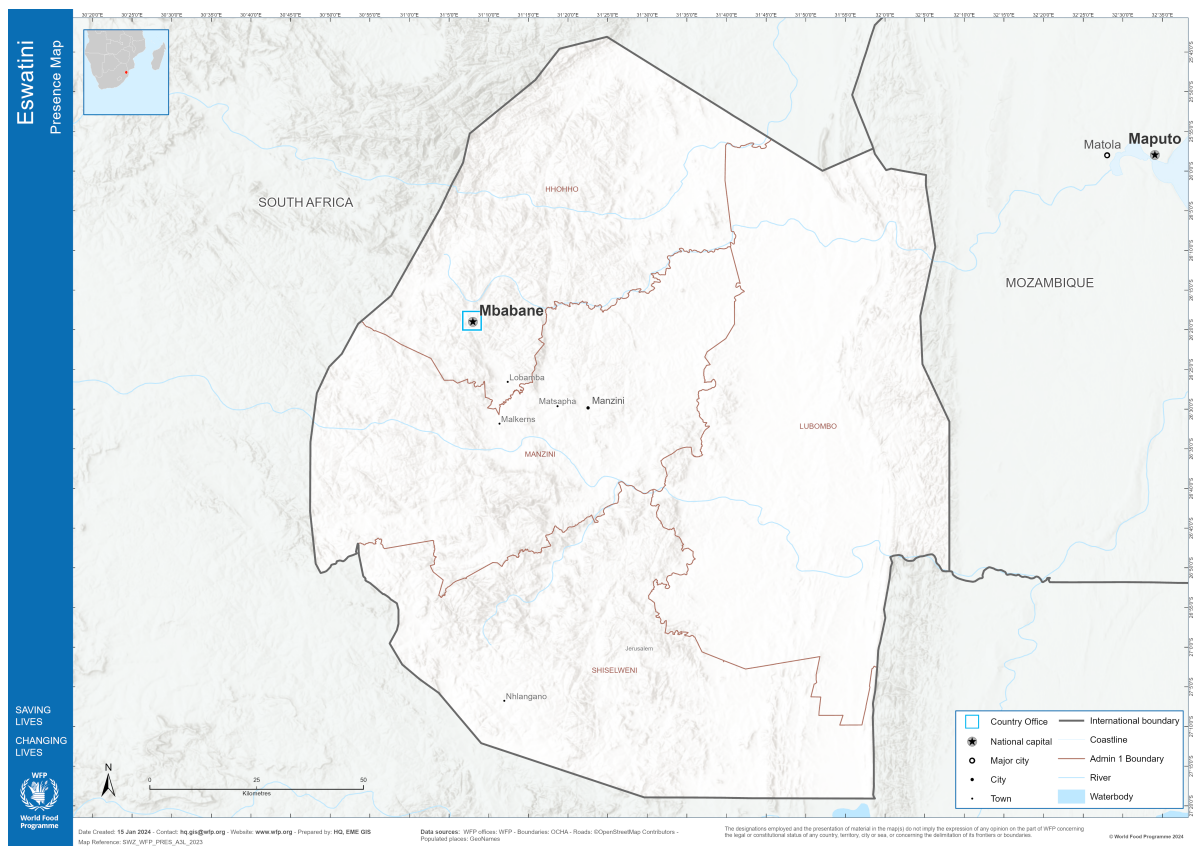
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



The Kingdom of Eswatini, with a population of 1.2 million according to World Bank data [1], presents abundant opportunities for investment and development, especially in the agricultural and mineral sectors. Its favourable geographical location and relatively stable socio-political environment significantly contribute to its growth potential. Eswatini is classified as a lower middle-income country, with an estimated GDP per capita of USD 3,995 according to a World Bank Report from 2023. The real GDP in Eswatini was estimated to be USD 5 billion at the conclusion of 2022. Over the last four years, the country's economy has experienced an average annual growth rate of 2.9 percent, positioning it as the 39th largest economy in Africa out of 48 countries.

However, Eswatini faces various development challenges, as indicated by its ranking of 144 out of 191 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index [1]. This ranking suggests significant hurdles in improving human well-being across health, education, and standard of living. Alarmingly, over half of the population lives in poverty. According to the World Bank, an estimated 32.1 percent of people lived below the international poverty line of USD 2.15 a day in 2022, representing an increase from 31.9 percent in 2021 [3]. Unemployment is high, particularly among youth, at 58.2 percent. Eswatini also ranks among the countries with the highest income inequality in the world.

A World Bank report from 2023 stated that economic growth in 2022 slowed to 3.6 percent from 7.9 percent in 2021 [4], a result of decreased demand and supply of goods and services. External shocks, mainly caused by global turmoil following the start of the war in Ukraine, adversely affected exports, trade, and foreign investment. Eswatini experienced a sharp increase in global commodity prices (oil, fertilizer, and food), raising the cost of food production and increasing imports. Tighter economic policies implemented by the government further affected economic activity. Both demand- and supply-side factors contributed to low growth.

In 2023, a 6 percent inflation rate was driven by higher food and transport prices, with food inflation reaching 15.7 percent in May, significantly affecting poor households. In addition, access to credit for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), especially smallholder farmers, remains a significant challenge, with women SMEs particularly impacted by a lack of access to credit.

The climate crisis continues to threaten agricultural production and productivity in Eswatini. Smallholder farmers are particularly vulnerable to climate effects such as droughts, floods, pests, and diseases. Challenges in accessing extension services, farm inputs, financial services, predictable markets, and appropriate crop storage facilities limit their agricultural production potential, food and nutrition security, and livelihoods, exacerbating the country's food

insecurity.

The impact of food insecurity includes malnutrition, with 25 percent of children under the age of five being stunted, with the highest rates among children aged 18 to 23 months (35 percent) [7]. Key driving factors include inadequate knowledge on good nutrition practices, poor feeding, unhealthy diets, and insufficient social and behavioural change (SBC) programmes, especially in poor rural and peri-urban households.

Population-based HIV Impact Assessment (PHIA) survey results published in December 2022[6] demonstrated noteworthy programme accomplishments in the fight against HIV by reaching the 95-95-95 UNAIDS target, which includes antiretroviral treatment (ART) initiation and viral load suppression (VLS). However, the survey also revealed significant disparities, with women continuing to bear a higher HIV disease burden than men. HIV incidence was nearly seven times higher among women (1.11 percent) than among men (0.17 percent), and HIV prevalence significantly higher among women (30.4 percent) than among men (18.7 percent). Strengthened evidence-based prevention interventions are needed to further reduce the risk of HIV acquisition among women, particularly young women.

In 2023, Eswatini ranked 46th out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Index, indicating a need for improvement, especially compared to neighbouring countries such as South Africa (20th) and Mozambique (24th).

Given these challenges, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is an enormous task for the country. In 2023, the Government of Eswatini, along with WFP and other agencies, launched the "Eswatini SDG Recovery and Acceleration Plan 2023-2030," themed "Creating decent jobs, driven by digitalization." Through this plan, the Government aims to address the country's challenges by increasing private sector participation, investment in the food system sector and value addition, enhancing domestic revenue mobilization, and restraining fiscal deficits. Social safety nets include the orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) grant, the old age grant, and the disability grant, with WFP working with OVCs through neighbourhood care points targeting 2-6-year-olds. WFP supported the finalization of a social assistance policy coordinated through the Deputy Prime Minister's office.

Despite an unfavourable funding environment, WFP continued to be a strategic partner to the Government of Eswatini, entering its fourth year of implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2020-2025. Through the CSP, WFP and partners, including other UN agencies such as UNAIDS, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), support the Government's national priorities to end hunger while fostering partnerships for sustainable development.

Risk management

WFP has been proactive in tracking and monitoring risks, such as limited funding and weather-induced shocks. Recovering from the economic repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine-Russia war has been challenging, as these events have escalated household vulnerability through higher commodity prices, farming inputs, and fuel costs. Weather-related risks, like floods, have further exacerbated this vulnerability, particularly for rural households, by destroying crops, infrastructure, and livelihoods.

Despite facing increased shocks and vulnerability, resource limitations remained a significant barrier. To address this challenge, WFP has implemented several mitigation strategies, which include engaging traditional donors, exploring multilateral funding avenues, and pursuing joint funding opportunities with other UN agencies and the government. Additionally, WFP has revised its budget, reallocating resources to crucial programme implementation areas.

To effectively manage and monitor risks, WFP has developed a dedicated platform to track the severity of risks and the implementation of mitigation activities. This platform monitors indicators such as commodity prices, resource mobilization rates, and unspent balances with close attention to timelines. Furthermore, WFP's risk register is regularly reviewed to account for emerging risks, such as the Gaza conflict and recent hailstorms and floods.

Lessons learned

WFP in Eswatini has been successful in developing production skills for smallholder farmers, particularly targeting women, and has supported them with production inputs for their businesses, thereby improving their livelihoods. Under strategic outcome 2, the project collaborated with the government and partners to deliver assistance to the people we serve, resulting in improvements in delivery and service quality. WFP has implemented a food production project aimed at enhancing food availability in the target areas while empowering communities with skills and knowledge.

However, the reduction in funding availability has been significant, and WFP was unable to reach its targets, especially under strategic outcome 1, exacerbating the situation for vulnerable groups. WFP has prioritized nutrition, social protection, and gender across different strategic outcomes.

WFP conducted a decentralized evaluation of the Home-Grown School Feeding pilot, and lessons learned mainly focused on the design of the pilot project, the flexibility of procurement processes, pricing structure for providing flexible goods, the role of the private sector in school feeding, as well as gender, human rights, and marginalized groups.

Country office story

How cash transfers are empowering women in Eswatini



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Thabisile Dlamini with her four grandchildren from Luyengo, Eswatini.

In a nation plagued by relentless inflation and sporadic civil unrest, two women take the initial strides toward self-sufficiency. Thabisile Dlamini is a formidable woman who single-handedly supports and nourishes a family of twelve, including eight grandchildren. It's a common scenario in this region for grandmothers to assume the role of caregiver to young children when parents are either deceased or have migrated in pursuit of employment opportunities in larger cities.

Thabisile finds herself shouldering the responsibility of caring for the children and her family members alone. Her primary source of income, coupled with her enterprising spirit, comes from the WFP cash grant, which is instrumental in ensuring her family has an adequate food supply. She has utilized the assistance not only to address the immediate need of putting food on the table but also to ensure that her grandchildren's education remains uninterrupted. Despite the daily struggle to provide for her family, her primary concern lies in the missed opportunities of her own youth. Thabisile Dlamini shares, "This support has changed my life. I can provide for my family and have had the opportunity to set up a shop."

With dedication and diligence, Thabisile ensures that her children never go to bed hungry.

This isn't just a solitary tale of hope but one that echoes time and time again. At 64 years old, retirement is far from Linah's thoughts as she continues to toil in her fields, cultivating maize to feed her daughters and grandchildren. Despite battling a chronic illness, she finds herself supporting nine family members, a task made even more challenging as food prices increase and their income struggles to keep up.

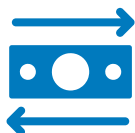
Linah's age and health condition led her to be included in WFP's cash assistance program, which prioritizes vulnerable groups such as children, women, and people living with disabilities. She receives the equivalent of USD 11 per month (for each person in her household) in local currency via mobile money and utilizes it to purchase food supplements for

her crops. She even manages to hire a tractor for plowing and buy fertilizers to enhance production. Linah also allocates some of the funds toward poultry farming. Linah's pride in her resourcefulness and its impact on their situation is palpable as she remarks, "the increase in food prices really affected us, but now instead of buying maize, I am growing it, which costs less and I can save some money. I am also able to buy rice and fruits to add to what I grow."

Through WFP's global initiatives, we understand that investing in women translates to investing in the entire family, resulting in prioritized education and improved health for children. Linah and Thabisile serve as reminders that when aid is delivered in a manner that empowers recipients to make choices, the possibilities are immense. Leveraging these insights, WFP collaborates with partners like the European Union and Germany to design more effective cash assistance programs, enabling individuals like Linah and Thabisile to not only meet their basic needs but also build brighter futures for themselves and their families. The cash assistance programme uses mobile money which further promotes digital inclusion for these women.

Programme performance

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



1,710,553 USD cash transferred to beneficiaries



54,812 people reached with cash and food transfers

Food insecurity in early 2023 was significant. The Eswatini June 2022-March 2023 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) estimated the number of people in Phase 3 (crises) or worse to increase from 183,000 to 259,000, necessitating food assistance. In response, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to food-insecure households during the lean season, extending beyond its usual end in March as needs persisted.

WFP's assistance was mostly cash-based - mobile money - and lasted until July. Beneficiaries were selected in ten constituencies identified as priority one in the nationally coordinated response.

The most vulnerable were targeted using a hybrid approach of geographic targeting following the annual national vulnerability assessments, country location classifications, and participatory community-based targeting at the community level actively led by the target populations. WFP prioritized the most vulnerable, including child-headed households, the chronically ill, elderly-headed households, widows, as well as people with disabilities.

Selected in partnership with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), and local partners, targeted areas included Lubombo Region - Lugongolweni, Gilgal, Dvokodweni, Mpolonjeni, Lomahasha; Siphofaneni; and Manzini Region - Mafutseni, Mtfongwaneni, Lobamba Lomdzala, and Hhohho Region - Lobamba.

Of the total of 54,812 people reached, 1,090 were pregnant and breastfeeding women, and 2,338 were people with disabilities; 55 percent were women and 45 percent were males; 2,000 were supported through in-kind food distributions with the rest receiving cash. Due to limited funding, WFP was only able to distribute USD 1.7 million instead of the planned USD 3.4 million.

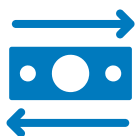
Results from monthly post distribution monitoring (PDM) after each cash disbursement to beneficiaries confirmed improvements in household food security based on two indicators: Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Coping Strategy Index (rCSI). Households improved their acceptable food consumption scores, with no significant difference between female- or male-headed households. Households reduced their reliance on negative coping strategies, again showing a similar improvement among households headed by women or men.

The gender and age marker score of three indicates a successful integration of gender and age into WFP's activities for assistance provided to vulnerable populations. However, the score decreased from four to three, but plans are in place for improved documentation with the aim of attaining the higher score in coming years.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food-insecure populations affected by shocks, including children.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



22,918 USD capacity strengthening for farmers



693 farmers reached through partnerships with local partners

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP targets vulnerable smallholder farmers (SHFs) who are producing in farmer organizations. This in line with the Eswatini Country Strategic Plan (2020 to 2025) which aims to achieve a healthy, sustainable, and resilient food system by 2030 through holistic development including smallholder farmer market support.

WFP targets and prioritizes the most vulnerable, including youth, children, women, people with disabilities, and people living with HIV/AIDS. The targeting approach is influenced by the gender action plan which WFP developed in 2021/22. The most vulnerable across all CSP strategic outcomes are targeted using both geographic targeting - following the annual national vulnerability assessments country location classifications - and participatory community-based targeting at the community level actively led by the target populations.

The continued support of vulnerable SHFs included the supply of farm inputs to produce white maize grain, beans, and vegetables. WFP, working with cooperating partners (CPs) and community-based organizations, linked the farmers to local markets where they sold their excess produce.

With an aim to reach 631 smallholder farmers in 2023, WFP supported a total of 595 SHFs (of which 68 percent were women and 32 percent were men) in Lubombo and Shiselweni regions with training on business management, agriculture skills, drought-resistant farming techniques, marketing skills, and approaches to savings.

Eight farmer groups, three in the Lubombo region and five in the Shiselweni region, were assisted with solar- or fuel-powered water pumps, fencing, vegetable nursery inputs, construction of poultry and farm sheds, renovation of farm sheds, fashion and fabrics training; all improving the livelihood of the farmers and community members. The assistance provided all groups with start-up capital in the form of stock and agricultural extension services.

Two of the eight groups were supported with vegetable nursery equipment and linked with the National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBoard), local schools (for agricultural lessons and school feeding), and other local groups who would initially source seedlings from Manzini and Malkerns (about 100 km from their farms). Since the nurseries became operational, they have been able to sell over two thousand seedlings monthly to local farmers worth USD 200 per month.

Three groups were assisted with farm sheds - one was constructed and two were renovated - to improve the livelihood of 83 farmers, of which 44 are women. The groups use the farm sheds to sell farm inputs to local farmers with a target to include schools and farmer organizations in their customer base. Such initiatives promote local production of nutritious vegetable crops addressing food and nutrition security by increasing the availability of nutritious crops but also aiding the agricultural sector to reduce its carbon footprint as farmers would not need to use mechanical means to travel.

WFP catered for the training costs of a group of youth who have a vision of manufacturing school uniforms, church outfits, and outfit designs for the local population. The group graduated from the six months course and were awarded certificates in December 2023. Further to the fabrics and design training, the group were trained on business management and marketing skills.

In addition, WFP directly supported one farmer organization in the Lubombo region with a solar-powered water pump to irrigate about 2.3 hectares of land for the production of a variety of vegetables. A total of 37 farmers have linked up with a chilli sauce manufacturing group which they are supplying with raw chilli pepper.

The Young Heroes (YH) field level agreement, focusing on the Shiselweni region, aims to ensure food provision for children in 27 neighbourhood care points (NCPs) [1], enabling them to be self-sufficient by growing their own crops and by training farmers. As a complementary activity targeting caregivers and community members, YH provided HIV treatment literacy sessions targeting people living with HIV (PLHIV) to educate them on the available antiretroviral treatment options, and the importance of good nutrition. Trainings on gender, prevention of sexual exploitation and

abuse were also provided, equipping the caregivers and community members with information and available support and resources.

An evaluation of home-grown school feeding (HGSF) shared lessons learned on linking smallholder farmers to markets. The report indicated that the project was successful in facilitating access to markets for local smallholder farmers by bringing the markets closer. It noted that individual farmers performed better than group farmers, with group dynamics negatively impacting decision-making and the overall output of the project. Another lesson learned was that the pricing structure should be more flexible since vegetable farmers are affected by the standard pricing of goods which are not adjusted to seasonal changes, input hikes, as well as transport costs. In the future, such projects should enable the development of more flexible contracts with vegetable farmers. It also suggested the addition of the private sector in school feeding as they can play a significant role to supplement the provision of food as well as support infrastructure development.

Finally, WFP provided technical support and developed tools and systems to enhance efficiency among government and other partners. The first was developed in collaboration with the Royal Eswatini Technology Park and the Ministry of Agriculture. The Agricultural Integrated Information System (AIIS), which is a database used to capture all farmers in Eswatini, is currently led and housed under the Ministry of Agriculture, and extension workers have been trained. Two other tools focusing on data collection were designed and shared with cooperating partners for reporting and monitoring.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 2: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



78,986 girls and boys received food transfers through school-based programmes



1,877 MT provided to girls and boys in school-based programmes of which **74 MT** was fortified

In its social protection activities, WFP has continued to collaborate with the government to strengthen the country's systems. The focus has been on transitioning social assistance programmes, informed by an assessment of humanitarian and disaster risk management, and existing systems. The assessment emphasized three critical social protection programmes: emergency food assistance, old age grant, and public assistance grant.

In partnership with UNICEF, WFP supported the Department of Social Welfare under Department of Disaster Management (DPMO) to develop a roadmap aiming to guide the social protection transitioning process to be shock responsive. This initiative, with a budget of USD 783,500 delineates activities, stakeholders, and overall costs. WFP's technical support has concentrated on fortifying shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) building blocks, encompassing policy, governance, capacity, coordination, infrastructure, planning, financing, assessment, analysis, advocacy, communication, registration, enrolment, benefits delivery, accountability, protection, and assurance. Advocating for full government ownership, WFP has provided both technical and financial assistance in implementing the roadmap, which will inform programming decisions going forward. Additionally, WFP, together with other UN agencies, has contributed to the finalization of the Social Assistance Policy, ensuring alignment with international standards, and addressing emerging issues and country needs.

Under evidence generation activities, WFP has continued to support vulnerability assessment and analysis and pre-harvest assessments, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. Financial and technical support has facilitated crop assessments for early-warning purposes, aiding the understanding of crop performance and production prospects.

WFP has advocated for advanced data collection methods like drones and spatial analysis to enhance data accuracy. Collaboration with the Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment Committee has promoted the use of advanced analytical platforms such as the Geographic Information System (GIS) and geospatial analysis. WFP has also pushed for the integration of cross-cutting issues, notably HIV and marginalized populations, in analysis efforts, prioritizing people living with disabilities across strategic outcomes. Efforts have been made to bolster the analytic and data presentation capacity of the team to inform policy and programming decisions.

WFP has supported the rollout of resilience programmes targeting unemployed youth and vulnerable groups not classified as most vulnerable under strategic outcome 1. Collaborating with strategic partners like the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and the University of Eswatini, WFP has initiated a resilience pilot project in the Nhlambeni KuNjelu community. This includes providing fencing inputs for a community garden, focusing on women and youth as part of asset creation and livelihood initiatives. Advocacy efforts have emphasized investment in layered, sequenced activities aligned with seasonal and hazard calendars to enhance resilience at individual, household, community, systems, and institutional levels. Capacity building on the three-pronged approach (3-PA) has been conducted with the Government, the University and other partners through a two-week boot camp training on Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP) to increase technical capacities, supporting the rollout of resilience programmes.

WFP reached a total of 78,986 beneficiaries through the neighbourhood care point programme (54,662) and the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme (24,324).

Under the HGSF initiative, WFP conducted teacher trainings focused on data collection and tools. SMP Plus trainings were also held, resulting in the creation of model menus for both traditional and HGSF schools. The Ministry of Education and Training team, along with other stakeholders trained on the School Menu Planner (SMP) PLUS tool - an easy-to-use, online menu creation platform - developed four different menus: the HGSF menu, a traditional school feeding menu, boarding school menu, and an indigenous vegetables menu. These menus aided the ministry team in advocating for an increase in the school feeding budget using information generated from the SMP Plus tool, pending

Cabinet approval.

Eswatini joined the Schools Meals Coalition as a member in August 2023, followed by a stakeholder consultation for the country's commitment to the coalition, with draft commitments awaiting Cabinet approval. WFP finalized the decentralised evaluation of the HGSF programme, disseminating and publishing a report. Some of the evaluation findings highlighted the pilot's promotion of a well-balanced, nutritious food basket, while noting challenges regarding the consistent supply of vegetables and the quality of meal preparation. Recommendations included enhancing meal quality through training, supervision, menu planning, and collaboration with nutrition experts to ensure high-nutrition food delivery.

WFP has reactivated the national logistics cluster to strengthen national capacity for disaster response supply chains. This initiative aims to enhance logistics ahead and during anticipated hazards like El Niño. WFP co-leads this sector with the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, ensuring coordination with humanitarian partners and national authorities. Capacity building efforts have been made through training programmes, including the Logistics Cluster Induction in Nairobi in November 2023. WFP has also supported the development of the national logistics cluster plan for El Niño, awaiting government adoption.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 3: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities for designing and implementing nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In Eswatini, gender-based violence presents a persistent challenge impacting girls and women, with one in three experiencing sexual violence[1]. Across all three strategic outcomes, WFP utilized the WFP gender action plan to develop a two-phase targeting approach. The initial phase involved geographical targeting based on annual national vulnerability assessments, categorizing locations by vulnerability. The subsequent phase engaged participatory community-based targeting, wherein the targeting process was led by the affected people themselves, showcasing WFP's firm commitment to gender mainstreaming and accountability to affected populations, including widows, elderly-headed households, and households with chronic illnesses.

WFP collaborated with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office's gender unit to advocate and raise awareness on gender issues, aiming to promote policies fostering gender equality and safeguarding women's rights. Trainings and information sharing sessions were conducted in communities served by WFP to enhance understanding of gender issues and promote positive behavioural changes. The framework serves as a blueprint for crafting policies aimed at preventing and addressing sexual exploitation in the workplace. This framework facilitated:

- Implementation of cash interventions aligning with the WFP Cash Policy and reflecting global trends in cash operations.
- Development and application of the Protection and Accountability Handbook, guiding personnel to effectively engage with communities and mitigate risks through WFP operations.
- Production of Annual Country Reports informing donors about fund utilization during the reporting year and assessing the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of WFP operations.
- Integration of protection and accountability policy norms and standards into programming frameworks, capacity development, and monitoring and evaluation processes.

Targeting strategies also incorporated insights from a gender analysis conducted in 2022. WFP executed climate-proof and resilient livelihood projects to bolster support for 20 women's groups (comprising 280 members) and five youth groups (with 70 members) in poverty-affected regions of Lubombo and Shiselweni. These initiatives aimed to establish market linkages for sustainable income generation activities. The groups received support in the form of vegetable nursery equipment and were connected with the National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBoard) to sell seedlings in towns like Manzini and Malkerns. Additionally, farm sheds were constructed to facilitate the sale of farm inputs to local farmers, while other groups were connected with markets to sell their produce.

The WFP gender action plan serves as a strategic guide for effectively integrating gender into WFP Eswatini's programmes and operations, contributing to national efforts to address HIV and gender inequality drivers. WFP also supports the national commitment to combat violence against women and girls, a key driver of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. In 2023, WFP observed the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence from 25 November to 10 December, focusing on the theme "Invest to Prevent Violence against Women & Girls." Domestic violence statistics in Eswatini are concerning, disproportionately affecting women and girls. Recent incidents of femicides prompted calls from women's rights organizations for the government to declare GBV a national disaster, reflecting a growing sense of fear and insecurity among women nationwide.

In collaboration with the Government, UN Agencies, NGOs, the Royal Eswatini Police Services, and local health authorities, WFP organized a 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence event at Ezishineni Community, Kubuta Inkhundla, on 2 December 2023. This community, deeply affected by poverty, receives support from WFP through livelihood projects benefiting women and young people in the Shiselweni region. Aligned with the theme of the year, WFP aimed to raise awareness about how GBV impedes progress toward achieving Zero Hunger, both directly and indirectly. Survivors of GBV often experience lower nutritional status, reduced earning potential, and limited access to food. The economic burden of GBV is evident in healthcare costs, psychosocial counseling, legal services, and lost

wages. This event followed His Majesty's declaration of poverty as a national disaster on 3 November 2023, signifying the heightened risk of GBV due to poverty and food insecurity in Eswatini. The police representative at the event emphasized the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to effectively address GBV, highlighting the inadequacy of relying solely on policing interventions, particularly as many incidents occur in private spaces beyond police reach.

While WFP projects contribute to national gender programmes, the magnitude of need on the ground surpasses current capabilities. Funding constraints limit WFP's ability to scale up interventions to address violence against women and children. WFP requires additional resources to hire a full-time Gender Officer, expand nationwide livelihood and safety net projects, and build on the work conducted in 2023. In 2024, WFP will continue implementing livelihood projects primarily targeting women and youth to reduce the risk of GBV, which disproportionately affects them. Enhanced field-based projects, collaboration with the government and partners, and advocacy efforts are essential to combat this issue.

A key lesson learned from the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) evaluation was that while the project upheld the rights to education, gender equality, and food for all children, limited access to land marginalized certain groups, including youth, women, and people with disabilities. Post-distribution monitoring revealed a reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), indicating the hardships faced by households due to food shortages. Female-headed households exhibited a higher index compared to male-headed households, underscoring the gender disparities in coping mechanisms.

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 Eswatini has focused on ensuring protection, risk analysis, and identification of mitigation measures for all WFP operations to safeguard the safety and dignity of beneficiaries, avoid causing harm, improve access to assistance, and enhance participation of communities and accountability to affected populations. There are several protection risks relevant to WFP's work in Eswatini:

- **Vulnerable Populations:** People affected by poverty and HIV/AIDS, particularly pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children, are at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- **Gender-Based Risks:** Gender-specific vulnerabilities may exacerbate food insecurity and hinder access to resources.
- **Humanitarian Risks:** The prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition poses risks to human well-being and stability.

The commitment to vulnerable communities continued to make a positive impact on people's lives. In addressing protection in Eswatini, WFP implemented several initiatives such as disaster risk management and crisis preparedness; food security and health protection; and gender equality in decision making through gender and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) trainings. WFP worked on long-term approaches such as building stronger and more resilient communities through community engagements and developed standard operating procedures (SOP) on co-creation with communities and supporting government institutions for greater ownership. WFP was committed to addressing the protection risks and ensured positive outcomes for the people served through:

- **Safety Nets:** WFP collaborated with the Government of Eswatini to establish safety nets for vulnerable populations affected by poverty and HIV/AIDS. These safety nets targeted support for 27,000 vulnerable children at neighbourhood care points and in selected schools.
- **Crisis Response:** WFP provided cash-based transfers and nutritional support to the most vulnerable families across the country and reached 52,000 people with cash-based transfers.
- **Mainstreaming Protection:** Through its protection and accountability policy, WFP committed to preventing and responding to protection risks associated with hunger in all contexts. Their proximity to affected populations enables them to support positive protection outcomes.

Good practices aimed at preventing and responding to SEA were integrated into the workplace and in the delivery of services, goods, projects, and programmes. A PSEA Framework was crafted with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office (DPMO) for government endorsement. The PSEA framework aligns with the country's Sexual Offences & Domestic Violence (SODV) Act, which aims to guide all government ministries to implement PSEA programmes.

Following WFP's Community Engagement for Accountability (CE4AAP), WFP trained 1,306 community relief and response committee members in 10 constituencies targeted for crisis response. This resulted in improved effectiveness of targeting, and community registration in WFP-led interventions. WFP also conducted registration prioritizing the most vulnerable for multipurpose cash assistance while other groups were identified for recovery and resilient interventions.

WFP engaged with affected populations and their representatives in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the home-grown school feeding pilot project and the digitalization of agriculture project. Digital solutions were used to enhance the feedback and response mechanisms for the school feeding and agriculture interventions, as well as the data and knowledge management processes. WFP partnered with protection-specialized agencies and civil society organizations to ensure the protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups in the cash interventions. The capacity of WFP personnel and government counterparts was strengthened on protection and accountability issues through training, guidance, and study tours. WFP communicated and advocated for the voices and needs of the affected populations through beneficiary testimonials and annual reports.

A Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) fund pilot established local guidelines to address the targeting of the most deserving of vulnerable populations in the short, medium, and long-term. The initiative aimed for government deployment as reference for all sectors for prioritizing multi-dimensional impactful response programmes addressing the food-energy-finance nexus. This was highlighted in the following interventions:

- The home-grown school feeding pilot project
- The digitalization of agriculture project
- Distribution of cash-based transfers, reaching the 52,000 beneficiaries.

WFP successfully implemented Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) for all WFP operations for internal and external stakeholders. The CFM engages communities, addressing concerns, and enhance programme effectiveness. These channels were used:

- Digital Solutions: WFP Eswatini uses a combination of telephone and a custom-developed solution to receive, store, and synthesize the available information.
- Help Desk: WFP has a dedicated help desk where community members can seek assistance, report issues, or provide feedback.
- Monitoring Assistants: Field staff or monitoring assistants play a crucial role in collecting feedback during programme implementation.
- Complaint Committee/Project Management Committees: These committees review and address complaints or grievances raised by community members, and report and seek audience with WFP for their resolution.
- Suggestion Box: Physical or virtual suggestion boxes allow community members to submit their ideas, concerns, or complaints.

For ease of access, WFP launched a toll-free line 1717, which is shared with all beneficiaries through community engagement. All data and information collected through various channels is managed in a centralized database. Cases received via the CFM are tracked, investigated, and resolved according to standard operating procedures. Timely closure of cases ensures that community concerns are addressed promptly. Reports are generated weekly and monthly and shared with all country office units. For cases that the operator cannot answer, the complaints are shared with the relevant WFP unit and cases are closed timely.

Environmental sustainability

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

Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

Eswatini continues to grapple with environmental challenges, including land degradation, deforestation, inadequate water resources in quantity and quality, air pollution, drought, and the impacts of climate change. In 2023, Eswatini faced erratic rainfall and storms, resulting in the destruction of crops and property. In response, WFP has integrated environment-sensitive initiatives into resilience-building efforts aligned with strategic outcomes 2 and 3.

The Integrated Resilience Building Programme initiated in 2022 continued through 2023, aiming to foster the adoption of conservation agriculture. This approach has led to improved soil fertility, reduced erosion, enhanced soil moisture retention through increased infiltration, and bolstered biodiversity, an important element driving productivity gains. Additionally, WFP implemented seasonal livelihood programmes in two rural constituencies (Nhlambeni and Lomahasha) and one urban constituency (Mbabane West). These programmes incorporate environmental protection aspects, such as waste management and community awareness-raising, into livelihood support initiatives, emphasizing climate-smart farming practices.

WFP Eswatini commits to the organization's environmental policy and aims to screen all activities under the Country Strategic Plan for environmental risks. It was however not possible to do so in 2023.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The Environmental Management System (EMS) was launched at WFP Eswatini in Q2 2021, reflecting the Eswatini Country Office's (CO) steadfast commitment to minimizing its environmental impact and nurturing a sustainable culture. This commitment begins with simple yet impactful measures, such as using water coolers and encouraging the use of reusable glass bottles to reduce plastic waste. The landscape surrounding the country office mirrors this dedication, with drought-resistant plants that thrive without constant watering.

The CO has implemented various activities to support its environmental goals. In waste management, efforts are focused on reducing and ultimately eliminating the use of plastic water bottles during meetings through the procurement unit. Energy efficiency is prioritized through the installation of motion sensors and the adoption of LED lighting in both warehouse and office spaces, which use motion-sensitive lighting to reduce energy consumption.

Taking sustainability further, the CO harnesses solar power through solar panels, generating clean electricity and lessening reliance on fossil fuels and the national grid. During COVID-19, the office embraced e-signatures, reducing paper usage in signing processes, a practice maintained across all operations where feasible. Additionally, the CO has embraced a finance system called "Ask Finance," further minimizing paper usage as finance requests are processed digitally through this system.

Technological innovations have played a pivotal role in waste reduction. Digital solutions such as electronic signatures, self-service platforms like WSS, WeTravel, and Booking Hub have substantially decreased paper consumption while streamlining processes and eliminating unnecessary paper trails. Waste disposal practices have also been improved; instead of resorting to harmful burning, old files are now shredded and recycled.

This commitment to sustainability extends beyond the walls of the office. Old tires, once considered burdensome waste, are now repurposed into swings and playground equipment at Neighbourhood Care Points, bringing joy to children while simultaneously mitigating waste accumulation in landfills. These seemingly minor initiatives underscore the CO's unwavering dedication to environmental responsibility.

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

In Eswatini, it is crucial to recognize the significant impact poor nutrition has on child development and growth potential. Between 2020 and 2021, chronic malnutrition (stunting) increased from 24.4 percent to 29.4 percent, with 2 percent of children under five experiencing wasting and 5.8 percent being underweight. Additionally, acute food insecurity, according to the Eswatini Vulnerability Assessment Committee (VAC, 2022), affected over 260,000 people (about 25 percent of the population) in the last five years. Iron deficiency affects approximately 42 percent of children under 5, while 40 percent of pregnant women and girls are anemic (*Eswatini MICS, 2015*).

Poor nutrition in the first 1,000 days (from conception to two years of age) can lead to stunting, a condition that impedes physical and cognitive development irreversibly if not addressed promptly. Stunting affects about 27 percent of children under 5 in rural areas compared to 19 percent in urban areas. Alarming, 51.2 percent of children under 5 years do not receive the minimum acceptable diet as per World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF standards on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Limited malnutrition corrective and preventive support for children under 5 exacerbates this issue.

The recently launched neighbourhood care point (NCP) strategy by the government acknowledges the necessity for a comprehensive approach to social protection. Efforts are underway to bolster sustainable systems, including the development of a social protection policy and the introduction of "Grade Zero" within the national school feeding programme, extending its reach to children of pre-primary school age.

WFP collaborated with the government, the Ministry of Health, nutrition and adolescent health departments, community development partners, non-governmental organizations, the central statistics office, and youth-led organizations to develop an adolescent nutrition strategy. The objectives included reviewing the country-specific adoption plan, mapping key stakeholders and their capacities, identifying available resources, recognizing gaps, opportunities for integration, and engaging partners for support. WFP's involvement also extended to the national stakeholder consultation meeting for the development of the nutrition strategy and costed action plan. The meeting aimed to discuss the necessity for a nutrition strategy, analyse the current situation, conduct internal and external environmental analyses, assess stakeholder involvement, and outline the vision, mission, values, purpose, and strategic objectives of the new nutrition strategy.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP provided training on nutrition to caregivers at NCPs, emphasizing the importance of a balanced diet and encouraging the initiation of backyard gardens. Training also covered food storage, safety, and proper handling, especially for food prepared for 2-6-year-olds. Through partnerships with Young Heroes, WFP offered treatment literacy training to caregivers and children at NCPs, reaching 135 caregivers and 1,800 children across 46 care points using a mobile clinic. Additionally, HIV testing, screening, and prevention support, including education on prevention medicines such as pre-exposure prophylaxis and post-exposure prophylaxis, were provided to community members.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP measured the nutritional status of beneficiaries, focusing on children under five and pregnant women during post-distribution monitoring. The majority of children assessed were found to be well-nourished.

Partnerships

WFP values and nurtures its strategic partnerships with various stakeholders in Eswatini, including the government, development partners, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society, academia, and media. These partnerships allow WFP to harness complementary expertise, resources, and capacities, aligning its interventions with national and global priorities and frameworks. During the reporting period, WFP received 68 percent direct contributions (non-flexible) and 32 percent multilateral (flexible) funding. While there were delays in crisis response funds allocations, resulting in fluctuating numbers of beneficiaries for the 2022/23 lean season and pipeline breaks in the 2023/24 lean season, overall funds were allocated in a timely manner.

In 2023, key partners that WFP collaborated with included:

Eswatini Government: WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development to provide inaugural awareness to newly elected national and subnational office bearers, facilitating improved accountability to affected populations, including chiefs and local administration. Additionally, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Information Communication Technology's parastatal Royal Science & Technology Park (RSTP) to implement an innovative Agriculture Integrated Information System (AIIS) in support of the Smallholder Farmer Market Support Programme. This initiative provided training, inputs, and market linkages to over 10,000 smallholder farmers, enhancing their productivity, resilience, and income.

Collaboration with the Eswatini Broadcasting and Information Service and the Swaziland News Agency involved media outreach and advocacy on WFP's work and the issues it addresses in Eswatini, through interviews, press releases, stories, and events.

Moreover, partnering with the Ministry of Education, WFP implemented the home-grown school feeding programme pilot, which provided nutritious meals to over 23,000 school children and supported the establishment of school gardens, health clubs, and water and sanitation facilities.

Additionally, collaboration with the Deputy Prime Minister's Office and its parastatal National Disaster Management Agency facilitated the emergency response to the global inflation crises, reaching food-insecure people with cash transfers and food assistance, along with supporting orphaned and vulnerable children.

WFP also worked with the Ministry of Health Nutrition Council to support the prevention and treatment of malnutrition, especially among children, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with HIV and AIDS, through the provision of specialized nutritious foods and behaviour change communication.

Development Partners: The local donor landscape in Eswatini is limited, with only USAID and the European Union (EU) as resident donors. However, other donors, including the Government of Japan, the European Union, Germany, Norway, and others, responded to needs-based plans to support WFP and provide resources for cash transfers operations, orphaned and vulnerable children, and school-based meals, reaching vulnerable people affected by the impacts of a poor harvest, rising food prices, and prolonged loss of employment and income. Discussions for further support to meet the country's needs-based plan gap were held with various entities, including the Embassy of Japan, the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) Regional Office, European Commission Ambassador, Embassy of Norway, Embassy of Germany, and the British High Commissioner.

United Nations Agencies: WFP formed the Joint UN Team on HIV and AIDS, and the Disaster and Emergency Management team (DEMT), with UNAIDS, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO), supporting the government in developing and implementing the National Strategic Framework on HIV and AIDS 2021-2025, joint preparedness and anticipatory actions and responses to El Niño, action against gender-based violence, as well as the Joint UN Programme of Support on AIDS 2021-2025.

Civil Society: WFP collaborated with the Food Security Consortium within the Coordination Assembly of NGOs (CANGO) to develop a concept note for the Adaptation Fund. Key organizations that made notable contributions included Baphalali Red Cross Society, Save the Children, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Africa Cooperative Action Trust (ACAT), and World Vision.

Academia: WFP partnered with the University of Eswatini to conduct research and analysis on food security, nutrition, social protection, and climate change, as well as to conduct capacity strengthening activities for government and civil society partners.

Focus on localization

WFP collaborated closely with two local organizations: Africa Cooperative Action Trust (ACAT), which operates in the Lubombo and part of the Shiselweni region, and Young Heroes (YH), primarily focusing on the Shiselweni region. YH implemented the self-sufficiency for neighbourhood care points (NCP) project, October 2023 to March 2024, while ACAT is currently executing the Climate-Proof Resilient Livelihoods Project, aimed at enhancing the resilience of vulnerable households in Kubuta and Mpolonjeni Tinkhundla.

Through the Climate-Proof Resilient Livelihoods Project, ACAT aims to bolster the capacity of households to achieve self-reliance, food and nutrition security, and increased income. This endeavour is facilitated through a community-based planning approach, emphasizing the creation of local employment opportunities, robust asset creation schemes, income diversification, and market linkages to enhance adaptive capacity and household resilience. Specifically, the project endeavours to establish market linkages to sustain income-generating activities, supporting 20 women's groups (280 members) and five youth groups (70 members) in elevating their income levels through capacity enhancement, support, and asset creation via strengthened market connections to foster local employment.

Furthermore, WFP collaborates with other organizations such as Baphalali Red Cross Society, Save the Children, and World Vision within forums like the Food Cluster Forum.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP collaborates with other UN agencies through the UNAIDS UN Joint Team on HIV and AIDS, as well as the Disaster and Emergency Management Team.

Additionally, WFP plays an integral role in the United Nations Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), where it currently chairs Results Group 4. This group is dedicated to enhancing natural resource management, climate resilience, and environmental sustainability. Its governance structure involves a hybrid approach, with representation from both the Government of Eswatini and UN agencies. The chairperson role is shared between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy and the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, with UN representation from WFP and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

Furthermore, WFP has been equipped to report on the UNINFO platform and actively participates in the UN Gender Group and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) group.

Financial Overview

In 2023, WFP revised its Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) due to increased demands because of shifts in the country's context, including the adverse effects of climate change, economic shocks from COVID-19, and the impact of the war in Ukraine. The fourth budget revision, approved in November, increased the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) budget by USD 26.7 million. The crisis response activity under CSP strategic outcome 1 was expanded and extended into 2025, while the implementation of home-grown school feeding (HGSF) under CSP strategic outcome 3 was extended until the end of 2024. Furthermore, the revision introduced additional commodities to the food basket under the school meals activity.

The 2023 needs-based plan (NBP) amounted to USD 13.3 million, with 68 percent of resources allocated, totalling USD 9.1 million. Resource allocation varied among strategic outcomes, with 48 percent allocated to strategic outcome 3, 25 percent to strategic outcome 1, and 8 percent to strategic outcome 2. Donor restrictions increasingly affected contributions, with most resources not flexible, as they were designated at the strategic outcome and activity levels, often with further restrictions on procurement modality and location.

Strategic outcome 1, the crisis response activity, with an NBP of USD 5 million, was 46 percent resourced. WFP faced challenges in securing the necessary funds for this activity due to emerging global needs and shifts in donor priorities. The implementation plan, totalling USD 4 million, was 52 percent implemented, with funding shortfalls leading to the suspension of the response between October and December 2023.

Strategic outcome 2, the smallholder farmers activity, with an NBP of USD 1.1 million, was 72 percent resourced, and the implementation plan of USD 919,000 was 71 percent implemented. Funding for this activity primarily came from carry-over balances from the previous year, allocated through multilateral funding. Resource mobilization for strategic outcome 2 remained challenging, leading WFP to rely on internal funds.

Strategic outcome 3, the school meals activity, with an NBP of USD 5.7 million, was 75 percent resourced. The implementation plan of USD 2.5 million was 49 percent implemented, as most funding was received in the last quarter of the year and will be utilized in 2024. Donor restrictions on sourcing locations disrupted spending levels of this activity due to the lengthy supply chain processes for some commodities.

In 2023, WFP faced challenges in achieving its planned expenditure rate, reaching only 52 percent. Despite actively sourcing food commodities from both local and international suppliers, unforeseen circumstances affected delivery timelines. Lower-than-anticipated local yields necessitated adjustments to procurement strategies, while international shipments experienced delays due to congestion at the Durban harbour. Efforts are underway to address these bottlenecks and ensure the timely delivery of food assistance in the future. WFP plans to carry forward unspent funding to 2024 and will continue advocating for flexible, multi-year contributions to ensure the continuity and sustainability of its activities until the final year of the current CSP.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	4,980,438	3,987,242	2,291,222	2,074,544
SO01: Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	4,980,438	3,987,242	2,291,222	2,074,544
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)	4,980,438	3,987,242	2,291,222	2,074,544
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	1,095,700	919,251	787,993	657,242
SO02: Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	1,095,700	919,251	787,993	657,242
Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	1,095,700	919,251	787,993	657,242
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	5,672,662	2,529,187	4,343,195	1,238,926
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	111,498	0

SO03: Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	 5,672,662	 2,529,187	 4,231,696	 1,238,926
Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	 5,672,662	 2,529,187	 4,231,696	 1,238,926
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 325,741	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 11,748,802	 7,435,681	 7,748,153	 3,970,712
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 748,608	 683,003	 1,062,963	 464,570
Total Direct Costs	 12,497,411	 8,118,684	 8,811,116	 4,435,283
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 812,331	 527,714	 299,315	 299,315
Grand Total	 13,309,742	 8,646,399	 9,110,431	 4,734,598

Data Notes

Overview

[1] UNDP, Human Development Report, <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/SWZ>

[2] 95-95-95 Targets are the joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) targets calling for 95% of people living with HIV to know their HIV status, 95% of all people with diagnosed HIV infection to receive sustained antiretroviral, and 95% of all people receiving antiretroviral therapy to have viral suppression by 2030.

[3] UNICEF, <https://www.unicef.org/eswatini/nutrition>

Commodity vouchers were not distributed in 2023.

The beneficiary targets do not align with the ration because for CBT, after beneficiaries receive four cycles of cash, a new cohort is selected for the remaining two months.

Operational context

[1] UNDP, Human Development Insights, <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/country-insights#/ranks-HDI>

[2] The 2017 population and housing census, <https://www.gov.sz/index.php/scholarship/124-economic-planning-a-development/2455-eswatini-census-documents>

[3] The World Bank, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/eswatini/overview#1>

[4] The World Bank annual report, 2023 <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/annual-report>

[5] The Times of Swaziland, <http://www.times.co.sz/business/143229-how-eswatini-inflation-played-out-in-2023.html>

[6] Eswatini population-based HIV impact assessment 3 2021 (SHIMS 3, 2021), <https://phia.icap.columbia.edu/eswatini-final-report-2021/>

[7] UNICEF, <https://www.unicef.org/eswatini/nutrition>

Strategic outcome 01

Indicator A.4.1 - There were no vouchers and fortified foods distributed under this SO.

Indicator B.1.1 - There were no fortified food distributed through in-kind food distributions.

The breakdown of the plan was 12,860 for commodity voucher; 15,000 in-kind and 48,000 CBT which makes up the 75,860. However, the office did not implement any commodity vouchers and the in-kind distributions were for 2,038 beneficiaries instead of the targeted 15,000.

The follow-up for food consumption-based strategy is zero because there was no in-kind distribution in 2023.

The CO reached more (52,000) than the planned (48,000) because each beneficiary would receive not more than four times and in that way more people were reached.

Indicator A2.1 planned was not reached due to funding constraints.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] NCPs were conceived in 2002 as a community response to support vulnerable children. They are a mixture of informal preschool and soup kitchen to feed and provide day care and early childhood education for orphaned and vulnerable children.

Indicator E4.1: underachievement is because SBC activities were mainly conducted for farmers only and not communities.

Indicator A10.1.1: the overachievement was due to engagement of a partner through an FLA.

Strategic outcome 03

C.16.3 Institutions include: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education, Meteorology, Central Statistics Office, Deputy Prime Ministers Office, Ministry of Tinkhundla and Administration, Nutrition Council, Schools Health, Centre for Financial Inclusion

N.8 There were no farmers that directly supplied schools.

Due to limited funding, some planned activities could not be reached.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Eswatini violence against children and youth survey, 2022

<https://reliefweb.int/report/eswatini/eswatini-violence-against-children-and-youth-survey-vacs-report-2022-data-collection-2021>

The country office did not have in-kind food distributions which explains the blanks on the food modality.

Environmental sustainability

The office had intended to conduct assessments for at least half of the partners. However, this plan was not executed, which clarifies the value of the subsequent follow-up.

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	76,079	65,531	86%
	female	79,173	68,382	86%
	total	155,252	133,913	86%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,819	1,583	87%
	female	1,813	1,583	87%
	total	3,632	3,166	87%
24-59 months	male	30,009	28,948	96%
	female	31,743	30,528	96%
	total	61,752	59,476	96%
5-11 years	male	12,464	10,866	87%
	female	11,982	11,452	96%
	total	24,446	22,318	91%
12-17 years	male	11,050	9,837	89%
	female	10,567	9,447	89%
	total	21,617	19,284	89%
18-59 years	male	18,735	12,714	68%
	female	20,071	13,789	69%
	total	38,806	26,503	68%
60+ years	male	2,002	1,583	79%
	female	2,997	1,583	53%
	total	4,999	3,166	63%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	155,252	133,913	86%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	79,392	78,986	99%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	115	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	75,860	54,812	72%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	115	0	0%
Maize	332	0	0%
Rice	128	26	20%
Vegetable Oil	41	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	838	307	37%
Canned Fish	109	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	272	274	101%
Maize	1,089	537	49%
Maize Meal	483	0	0%
Rice	1,572	611	39%
Vegetable Oil	157	74	47%

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	3,407,040	1,710,554	50%
Commodity Voucher	615,222	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis			Crisis Response		
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)					
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 shock-affected households, including those with young children and/or affected by HIV, receive food and/or cash transfers to meet basic food and nutrition needs and support early recovery through national social protection frameworks					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	39,033	28,442
			Male	36,827	26,370
			Total	75,860	54,812
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	616	26.31

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	3,407,040	1,710,553
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	615,222	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	41	

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	23	≤10	≤12	11	WFP
	Male	21	≤10	≤11	9	programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤10	≤11.5	10	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤10	≤16	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤10	≤15	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤15.5	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67.6	≥88	≥89	74	WFP
	Male	63	≥88	≥86	76	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.3	≥88	≥88	74	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24	≤10	≤11	24	WFP
	Male	20.7	≤10	≤11	22	programme monitoring
	Overall	22.35	≤10	≤11	23	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.7	≤2	≤1	3	WFP
	Male	13	≤2	≤1	3	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.35	≤2	≤1	3	WFP programme monitoring

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

Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools

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 04: Smallholder farmers , particularly women, benefit from improved knowledge and strengthened capacities in climate-smart agriculture practices, marketing and post-harvest management to improve productivity, livelihoods and food and nutrition security

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		67
			Male		48
		Total		115	

Other Output

Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools

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 02: Local populations benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and agricultural practices to enhance production and consumption of diversified, nutritious foods

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)	Smallholder	Individual	5,000	1,915
		agricultural market support Activities	Individual	5,000	1,915

CSP Output 04: Smallholder farmers , particularly women, benefit from improved knowledge and strengthened capacities in climate-smart agriculture practices, marketing and post-harvest management to improve productivity, livelihoods and food and nutrition security

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\$	5,000	22,918
			US\$	5,000	22,918
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder	Number	40	20
		agricultural market support Activities	Number	40	20
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	40	22
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)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	500	631
			Individual	500	631

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 03: Smallholder farmers benefit from evidence-based and well coordinated policies and programmes to improve productivity and incomes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	Number	5	3
		Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	3

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - **Location:** Eswatini - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Smallholder agricultural market support Activities

Food purchased from regional and local suppliers and smallholder farmers, as a percentage of food distributed by WFP in country	Overall	35.4	=80	≥67	80	Secondary data
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Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030 **Resilience Building**

Output Results

Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding

Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 08: Targeted school children, including out of school orphans and vulnerable children receive nutritious school meals throughout the year linked to local sources to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support access to education

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	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,805	11,784
			Male	12,587	12,540
			Total	24,392	24,324
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	28,335	28,089
			Male	26,665	26,573
			Total	55,000	54,662
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	4,521	1,803.76
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	157	74.11

Other Output

Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 06: Shock-affected populations benefit from improved government capacity in vulnerability analysis and mapping, early warning and disaster preparedness to scale-up existing social protection programmes in times of crisis

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	10	13
			Number	10	13

CSP Output 09: Vulnerable populations, particularly children, women, PLHIV and TB clients, benefit from improved government capacity to design and implement evidence based social protection policies, strategies and programmes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder	Number	1	2
		Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder	Number	2	9
		Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	9

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 05: School children benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement a nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive national school feeding programme that increases dietary diversity and contributes to improved education outcomes

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	900	180
			Number	900	180
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.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	50
			Number	50	50
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	100	463
			Number	100	463
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	Number	25	36
		Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	25	36

CSP Output 08: Targeted school children, including out of school orphans and vulnerable children receive nutritious school meals throughout the year linked to local sources to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and support access to education

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	Smallholder	%	99	100
		agricultural market support Activities	%	99	100
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFS based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFS based programmes	Smallholder	Individual	24,392	24,324
		agricultural market support Activities	Individual	24,392	24,324

N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number Number	50 50	50 50
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual Individual	200 200	0 0
CSP Output 10: National actors benefit from strengthened supply chain capacities aimed to enhance national systems and improve operational effectiveness					
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	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number Number	20 20	22 22

Cross-cutting Indicators

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	51	=51	=51	58.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	=49	=49	59.61	
	Overall	50	=50	=50	58.98	
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	Female	51	=51	=51	58.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	=49	=49	59.61	
	Overall	50	=50	=50	58.98	

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	>80	>80	0	WFP programme monitoring

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Cash - 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	0	=90	=20	0	WFP programme monitoring
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	0	=5	=30	34	WFP programme monitoring
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	0	=5	=50	66	WFP programme monitoring

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 programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes		Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring

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Home-Grown Smallholder Market Support Woman Farmer.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

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

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

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	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)	4,980,439	3,987,243	2,291,222	2,074,544
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			4,980,439	3,987,243	2,291,222	2,074,544
2.3	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	1,095,701	919,251	787,993	657,242
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			1,095,701	919,251	787,993	657,242
17.9	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	5,672,663	2,529,187	4,231,697	1,238,926
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	111,499	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			5,672,663	2,529,187	4,343,196	1,238,926
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	325,742	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	325,742	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			11,748,802	7,435,681	7,748,153	3,970,712
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			748,609	683,004	1,062,963	464,571
Total Direct Costs			12,497,411	8,118,685	8,811,116	4,435,283
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			812,332	527,715	299,316	299,316

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Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

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
Grand Total			13,309,743	8,646,399	9,110,432	4,734,599



Wannee Piyabongkarn

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

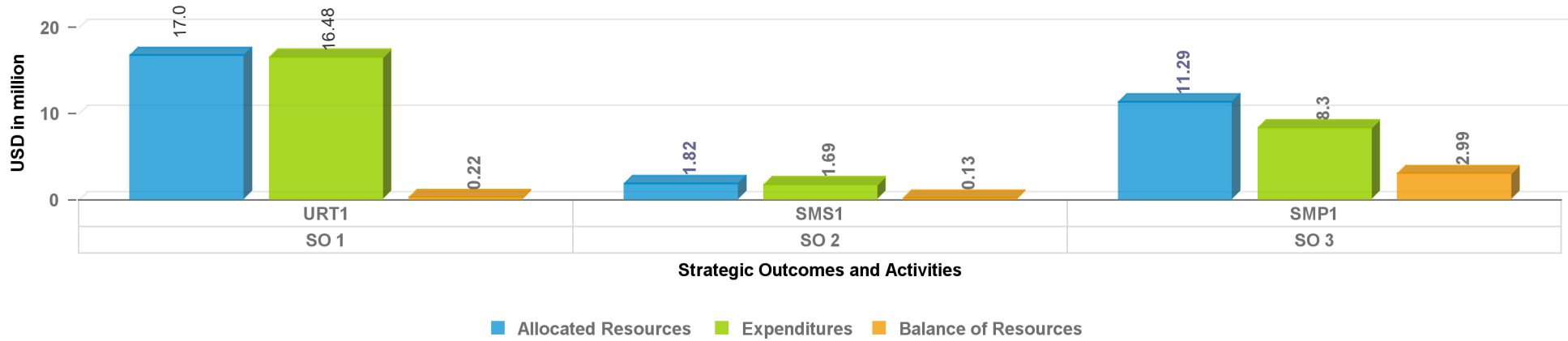
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	
SO 2	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)
SO 2	SMS1	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools
SO 3	SMP1	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

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	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)	27,846,283	16,699,587	0	16,699,587	16,482,909	216,678
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			27,846,283	16,699,587	0	16,699,587	16,482,909	216,678
2.3	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	3,189,346	1,818,566	0	1,818,566	1,687,815	130,751
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			3,189,346	1,818,566	0	1,818,566	1,687,815	130,751

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Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2020-2025)

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
17.9	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	17,390,368	11,290,027	0	11,290,027	8,297,256	2,992,771
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	111,499	0	111,499	0	111,499
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			17,390,368	11,401,526	0	11,401,526	8,297,256	3,104,270
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	325,742	0	325,742	0	325,742
Subtotal SDG Target			0	325,742	0	325,742	0	325,742
Total Direct Operational Cost			48,425,997	30,245,421	0	30,245,421	26,467,980	3,777,441
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,499,071	2,476,533	0	2,476,533	1,878,141	598,392
Total Direct Costs			50,925,068	32,721,954	0	32,721,954	28,346,121	4,375,833
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,310,129	1,945,876		1,945,876	1,945,876	0
Grand Total			54,235,197	34,667,830	0	34,667,830	30,291,997	4,375,833

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