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Lesotho

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2024 - 2029

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Overview

Key messages

- **WFP Lesotho provided life-saving assistance to 107,453 food-insecure people** in the second half of 2024, including 55,780 individuals supported through cash-based transfers and 51,673 in-kind through the National Disaster Management to enhance resilience and disaster preparedness.
- **WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding Programme delivered nutritious meals to 52,254 children in 2,477 schools**, promoting dietary diversity and supporting education in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Training.
- WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Nutrition Coordination Office to implement community nutrition initiatives, including the "**Seven Colours**" **campaign and 400 nutrition clubs**, raising awareness of healthy eating and dietary diversity.

WFP's Interventions Strengthening Resilience in Lesotho

The second half of 2024 has been a challenging yet transformative period for Lesotho, a country grappling with the dual threats of food insecurity and climate change. The World Food Programme (WFP) has been at the forefront of providing life-saving assistance and laying the groundwork for sustainable development.

In June 2024, Lesotho's new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029, was approved by the WFP Executive Board. The CSP aligns with Lesotho's National Strategic Development Plan II, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CSP focuses on enhancing resilience and addressing food insecurity, aligning closely with both national and global development objectives. In the second half of 2024, WFP prioritized these areas by strengthening community resilience and addressing the urgent food needs of vulnerable populations.

The severity of Lesotho's food insecurity crisis has been one of the worst in years, affecting a third of the population. Projections indicate that 403,000 people—58 percent of the rural population^[1]—and 296,000 urban residents, representing 42 percent of the urban population, are expected to face Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 or higher (crisis food insecurity or worse) between October 2024 and March 2025. Vulnerable groups, particularly women and children, are disproportionately affected. This crisis is a result of compounded prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and rising food prices, underscoring the urgent need for targeted interventions to address both immediate needs and long-term vulnerabilities. To address these pressing challenges, WFP implemented targeted interventions during the second half of 2024. These efforts aimed to provide immediate relief while addressing systemic vulnerabilities, ensuring progress toward SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), and other relevant SDGs.

In response to the Government of Lesotho's declaration of a state of national food insecurity disaster in July 2024, WFP under strategic outcome 1 (SO1) provided food assistance to 55,780 people mainly in the most affected districts - Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Maseru - from October to December 2024. In addition, WFP complemented the Government's food basket for food-insecure people with 18.2 metric tons (mt) of food, reaching 51,673 people in 10 districts. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office at national and district levels, along with protection actors from the Ministries of Police, Social Development, and Gender. Together, they delivered integrated protection and nutrition messages to 26,577 people (53 percent women) through social behavior change communication (SBCC) and media campaigns, promoting optimal food consumption, preparedness, and beneficiary safety during assistance delivery. Additionally, the intervention disseminated climate and weather risk information to enhance resilience among affected communities.

In the latter half of 2024, WFP worked with partners towards enhancing the country's preparedness for climate-induced disasters by improving weather forecasting and risk management. Achievements included integrating Lesotho's vulnerability data into the Africa Risk View tool ^[2] and training national technical groups to manage drought risks. To further build resilience, WFP launched the 'Urban Preparedness Project', engaging over 1,152 people in disaster readiness dialogues and supporting flood risk mapping capabilities. Additionally, a capacity-strengthening survey was conducted by WFP to assess gaps and guide future capacity-building initiatives. To help communities better cope with climate shocks, WFP also supported the participation of the Government of Lesotho in the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-29), which develops seasonal climate outlooks for the region. Through this engagement, Lesotho contributed to the regional seasonal rainfall forecast, improving early warning systems and preparedness planning. As part of WFP's efforts to strengthen community resilience, 23,724 people received cash-based transfers, enabling them to secure food and essential needs in anticipation of climate-related shocks.

Under SO2, WFP advanced school-based nutrition and feeding programmes through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model. In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Training, WFP provided school meals to 52,254 children across 2,477 pre-primary schools, also contributing to addressing micronutrient deficiencies. WFP also supported Lesotho's Government in designing, implementing, and monitoring policies and strategies to strengthen nutrition programmes. Key efforts included training 22 members of the National Technical Food Fortification Alliance, assessing and training roller millers on fortification and food safety, and expanding the Healthy Diet Campaign across all 10 districts. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture to assess nutrition clubs. The assessment revealed nutrition club's positive impacts on nutrition awareness, food security, and gender norms. These initiatives, along with strategic support for the Ministry of Agriculture's 2024-2028 plan, underscored WFP's commitment to combating malnutrition and enhancing nutrition security in Lesotho.

Under SO3, WFP supported the Government of Lesotho in implementing programmes aimed at strengthening community resilience and sustainable resource management. These efforts included constructing solar-powered boreholes, rehabilitating degraded land, and providing agricultural inputs alongside climate-smart training. WFP also engaged local communities in ecosystem-based solutions, integrating sustainable practices into land rehabilitation and resource management efforts. Additionally, WFP facilitated the development of bylaws for effective communal asset management, promoting the sustainable use of rangelands, woodlots, and water resources. These initiatives aim to address long-term vulnerabilities, improve agricultural productivity, and support community sustainability by equipping local populations with climate-resilient strategies and strengthening natural resource governance.

Nutrition remained a cornerstone of WFP's activities, cutting across all SOs to address stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and obesity. Through the "Seven Colours" healthy eating campaign and the establishment of 400 nutrition clubs, WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Lesotho, promoted dietary diversity and improved nutrition awareness at the community level. This was achieved through SBCC approaches, nutrition education, and livelihood interventions, such as food preservation and small-scale poultry farming. Additionally, resilience-building initiatives, such as school gardens and the HGSF programme, strengthened links between nutrition and local food systems by sourcing fresh produce from smallholder farmers, integrating nutrition education into agricultural activities, and promoting climate-smart farming techniques. These efforts enhanced dietary diversity, improved food security, and fostered gender equity by increasing women's participation in food production and school feeding management.

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of food insecurity on marginalized groups, WFP supported the Government of Lesotho in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment through targeted initiatives. Under the Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Populations (IACOV), funded by the Adaptation Fund, WFP conducted a gender assessment to ensure equitable access to resources and inform programme design. Additionally, a gender-based violence (GBV) assessment highlighted how food insecurity exacerbates GBV risks, prompting targeted awareness campaigns and community consultations to mitigate these challenges.

WFP also made strides in disability inclusion, aligning with the Secretary-General's 2019 United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS). Approximately 3.1 percent of WFP-supported households hosted people with disabilities. During the design of the CSP (2024-2029), WFP engaged the Lesotho National Federation of Organisations of the Disabled to ensure meaningful consultation with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. Protection assessments and targeting tools were adapted to disaggregate data by disability, enabling WFP to monitor progress and ensure that programming addressed the unique needs of this vulnerable group.

Through strategic partnerships, policy support, and targeted interventions, WFP strengthened food systems, enhanced resilience, and supported economic growth in Lesotho. These efforts not only addressed immediate food security challenges but also contributed to long-term sustainability, reinforcing national progress toward Zero Hunger and broader SDG commitments.

128,847

Total beneficiaries in 2024



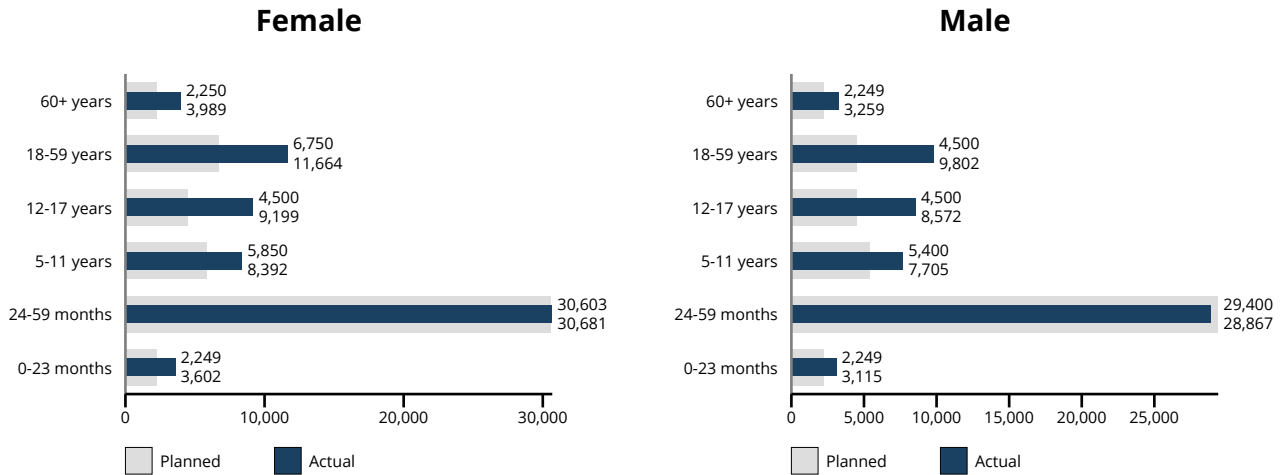
52% female



48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,161 (52% Female, 48% Male)

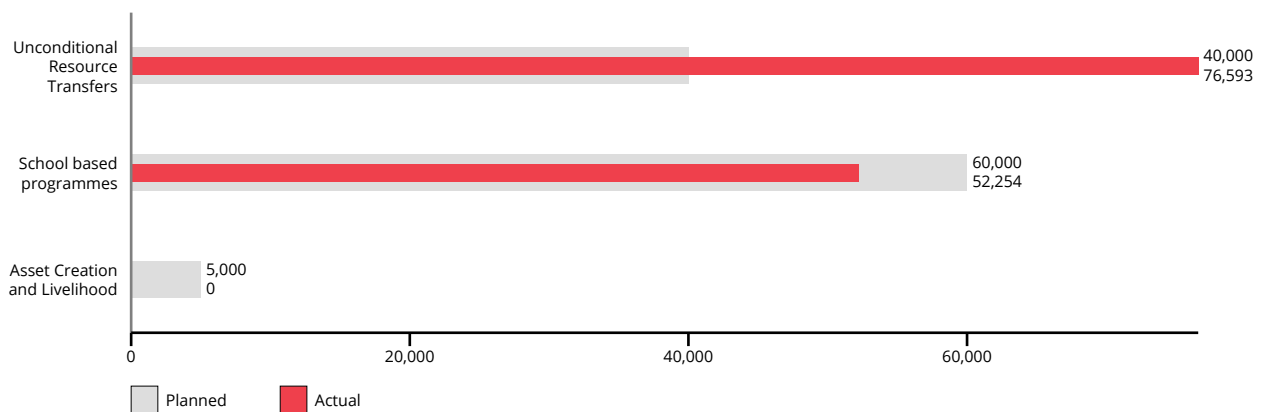
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



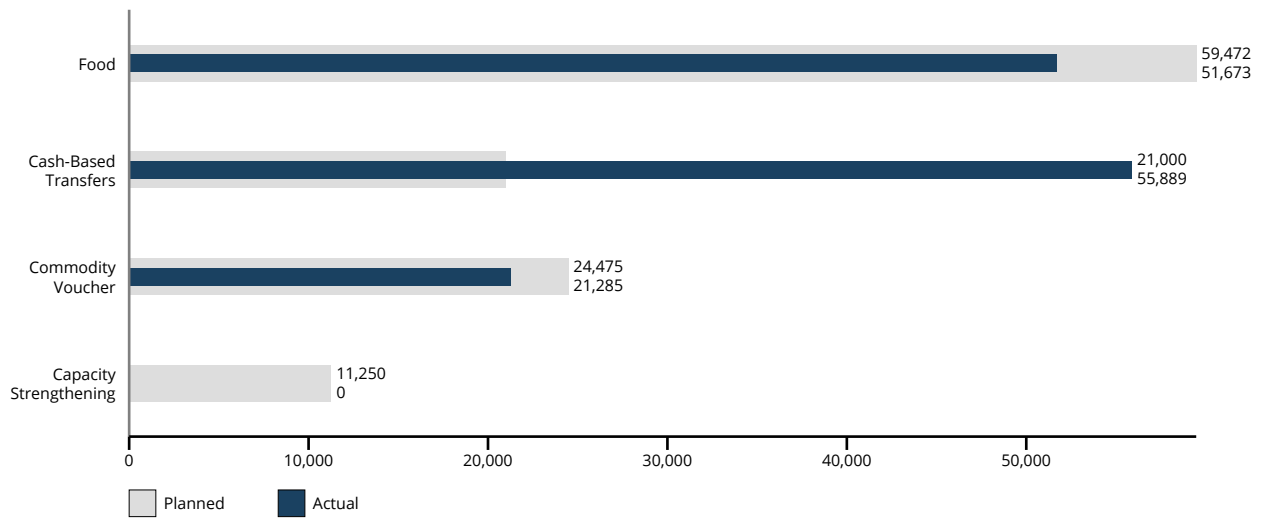
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



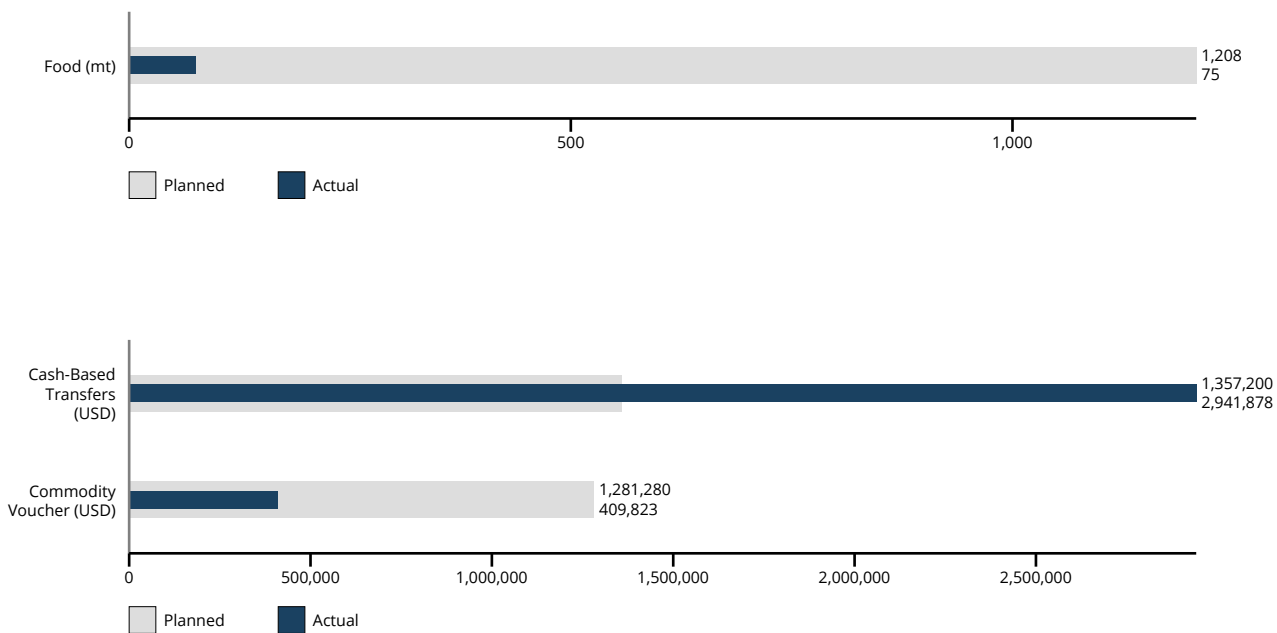
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



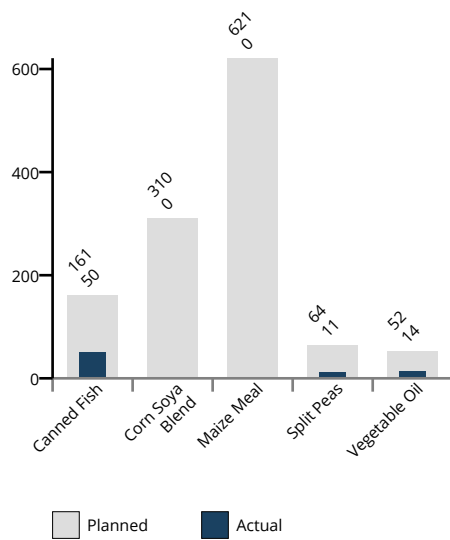
Beneficiaries by Modality



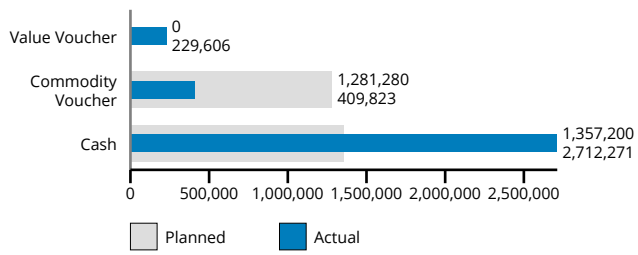
Total Transfers by Modality



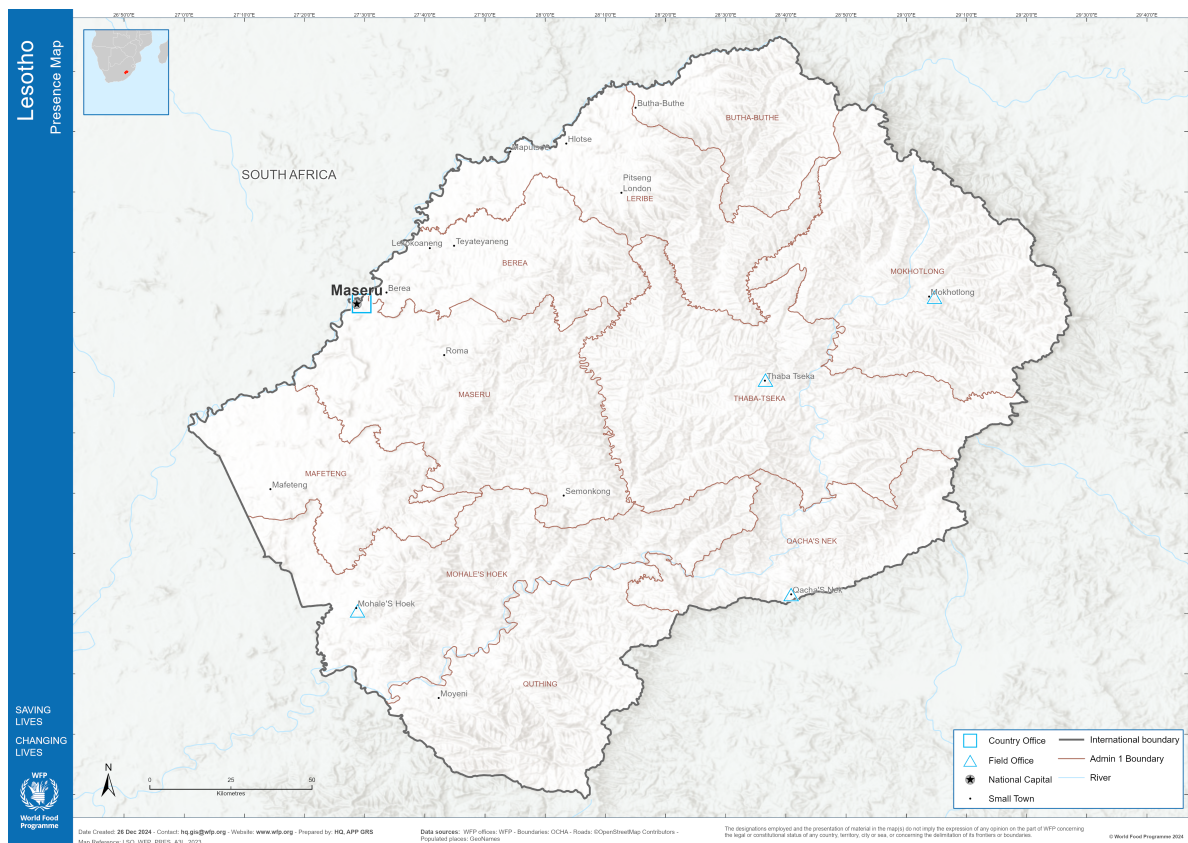
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Lesotho, a landlocked and mountainous country with a population of over 2 million, faces persistent political, economic, and social challenges. Over 50 percent of its population lives below the poverty line, with 25 percent in extreme poverty, particularly in rural areas [1]. Lesotho's economy is highly dependent on South Africa, particularly for trade, employment, and remittances. Rising food prices have left more than half the population unable to afford a nutritious diet [2]. Political instability, marked by frequent collapses of coalition Governments, and a substantial debt burden of approximately 60 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP), exacerbates these challenges. The country has one of the highest literacy rates in the region [3], but this is declining, with pre-primary school completion rates lower for boys than girls. Children are the most affected by poverty, with 65 percent at risk of food insecurity according to the United Nations Common Country Analysis (2024). Lesotho also has a low Human Capital Index score, ranking 142 out of 169 countries [4], despite Government investment in education, nutrition, and social protection support.

Food insecurity is pervasive across both rural and urban areas. Persistent poverty, rising food costs, and systemic agricultural challenges have left a significant portion of the population in need. The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projected that between October 2024 and March 2025, 403,000 people - 58 percent of the rural population [5] and 296,000 urban residents representing 42 percent of the urban population will face a crisis or emergency level of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+). Malnutrition also remains a critical concern. Stunting affects 36 percent of children under 5, while anemia prevalence among children has increased from 51 percent to 71 percent, and it remains high among women of reproductive age, at 52 percent [6]. The HIV and AIDS epidemic further exacerbates food insecurity, with 23 percent of the population living with HIV and AIDS. Assessments show that 72 percent of households with an HIV-positive member consume an inadequate diet, showcasing the correlation between food insecurity and HIV and AIDS [7].

Lesotho ranks as the 14th most vulnerable country globally to climate change, according to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative. Recurring droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall patterns have severely reduced agricultural productivity, particularly in rain-fed farming regions. Smallholder farmers, who form the backbone of local agriculture, face numerous obstacles such as limited financing, weak supply chains, land degradation, and lack of access to climate-resilient crops and technology. These challenges are compounded by systemic issues, including inadequate infrastructure for irrigation, weak market linkages, and insufficient extension services, which further undermine the

resilience of vulnerable communities.

Gender inequality and disability inclusion remain significant challenges in Lesotho, with women disproportionately affected by poverty and gender-based violence (GBV). An alarming 86 percent of women and girls in Lesotho report experiencing GBV at some point in their lives^[8]. These inequalities, coupled with high rates of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, further impact food security within households hosting people living with HIV. Similarly, persons with disabilities (PwDs), representing approximately 2.5 percent of the population, face additional barriers to inclusion and access to services. Disabilities result from malnutrition, congenital conditions, inadequate maternal healthcare, and diseases, which can lead to secondary disabilities. Challenging terrain, socio-cultural attitudes, and limited institutional capacity restrict PwDs' participation in community activities and decision-making processes. Limited public awareness further excludes PwDs from many aspects of social and economic life.

The Government of Lesotho has taken significant steps to respond to the country's ongoing food insecurity and climate challenges, including declaring a state of national food insecurity disaster in July 2024. This declaration was a critical acknowledgment of the worsening crisis caused by prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and rising food prices. It aimed to mobilize both national and international resources to address urgent food and nutrition needs while strengthening resilience against recurring shocks. In support of these efforts, WFP launched its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2024-2029 in July 2024, aligning with Lesotho's National Strategic Development Plan II, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The CSP focuses on enhancing resilience and addressing food security while tackling both immediate needs and systemic vulnerabilities. This integrated approach guided WFP's interventions in the second half of 2024, strengthening community resilience and addressing urgent food needs.

Despite efforts from the Government and its partners to improve food security and nutrition in the country, systemic and infrastructural gaps persist. The national early warning system is underdeveloped, disaster risk reduction frameworks are fragmented, and the Disaster Management Authority lacks sufficient capacity to coordinate responses effectively. Outdated tools like the National Information System for Social Assistance hinder the accurate targeting of vulnerable groups. Limited technical expertise in disaster management and nutrition-sensitive programming further impedes the effective implementation of interventions. Additionally, weak supply chains, fragmented agricultural systems, and inadequate investment in climate-resilient infrastructure remain critical barriers. During multi-stakeholder consultations, including Government ministries, UN agencies, and development partners, participants emphasized the need for stronger inter-ministerial coordination, enhanced capacity building, and increased financing to scale up key initiatives. To address these challenges, WFP continues to work closely with the Government, United Nations agencies, regional organizations, international development partners, private sector actors, local organizations, and academia to address these gaps. Efforts focus on capacity strengthening, policy development, and resource mobilization to achieve sustainable food security and resilience. Collaboration with community organizations, the private sector, and local stakeholders ensures that solutions are inclusive and prioritize vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.

Addressing Lesotho's interconnected challenges will require targeted investments in climate-resilient agriculture, strengthened disaster preparedness, and more inclusive social systems. A coordinated effort among government agencies, development partners, and local stakeholders will be essential to stabilizing food security and improving livelihoods

Risk management

WFP identified several key risks in the second half of 2024, including insufficient and unpredictable funding, limited donor diversity, and inconsistent Government buy-in for capacity-strengthening activities. To mitigate funding shortages, WFP intensified resource mobilization efforts, engaging both traditional and non-traditional donors through high-level meetings to advocate for continued and increased contributions. This led to Lesotho's inclusion on the hunger map for the first time, opening new funding opportunities. Additionally, WFP leveraged its role in the School Meals Coalition Project, collaborating with the Government to secure funding for the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, enhancing the sustainability and scalability of school meal initiatives.

To address limited Government buy-in for WFP's capacity-strengthening activities in disaster risk management, social protection, and sustainable food systems, WFP engaged senior officials from key ministries, including the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, as well as directors from the Disaster Management Authority and the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office. These engagements, alongside capacity-building workshops and technical support, fostered stronger Government ownership

and enhanced national capacities to sustain food security interventions.

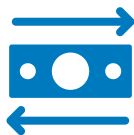
Another key systemic risk affecting food security sustainability is the limited institutional capacity and Government ownership of food security interventions. To address this, WFP conducted capacity needs mapping for several activities, ensuring stronger national institutions and ownership. This aligns with the decentralized evaluation recommendations and strengthens Government capacity as a fundamental pillar in mitigating long-term risks to food security. By equipping national stakeholders with technical expertise and strategic planning capabilities, WFP aims to reduce dependency on external support and enhance programme sustainability.

Lessons learned

Following the implementation of the Anticipatory Action (AA) for Drought from September 2023 to June 2024, which provided beneficiaries with cash assistance, drought-tolerant seeds, shade nets, and early warning information - the country office undertook the after-action review to draw lessons and evaluate the intervention's effectiveness. The key lessons learned highlighted that stakeholder engagement and sensitization efforts were the most effective elements in AA intervention. However, the review identified significant challenges in the payment process for cash transfers to beneficiaries, which faced delays, impacting the timeliness of assistance. Additionally, delays in the procurement of non-food items (NFIs), such as water tanks for areas identified as having water deficits, further hindered the intervention's effectiveness. These delays underscored the need for improved planning and execution in future interventions. To address these gaps, the WFP will strengthen coordination with financial service providers to expedite cash transfers and enhance procurement planning for NFIs by revising procurement timelines and supplier engagement processes. These measures aim to improve responsiveness and ensure timely assistance in future AA interventions.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.



WFP provided life-saving cash assistance to **55,780** vulnerable people, **improving household food security** amid the national crisis.



Through Social and Behavior Change Communication initiatives, WFP empowered **30,731** people with **nutrition** and **climate resilience knowledge**.



WFP enhanced Lesotho's **disaster preparedness** by strengthening **early warning systems**, training government teams, and improving vulnerability analysis.

Activity 1: Provide crisis- and shock-affected people and people at risk with packages of assistance that improve their access to safe food and nutrition and/or their ability to meet their own essential needs.

Under this activity, WFP supported efforts to ensure that before, during, and after crises, affected people in rural and urban areas received adequate and timely cash or in-kind assistance to meet their daily food and nutrition needs. A total of 700,000 people were declared food insecure following the national disaster declaration in July 2024. For the 2024-2025 consumption year, 42 percent of the urban population and 58 percent of the rural population were estimated to require humanitarian assistance. WFP planned to support 272,000 people in IPC Phase 3 across six priority districts¹ from October 2024 to March 2025. The Government of Lesotho provided assistance to 38,227 households between July and November 2024, while humanitarian actors, including Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, UNFPA, UNICEF, and FAO, assisted 102,000 people. WFP directly provided food vouchers and cash assistance to 55,780 people in four districts—Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Mhale's Hoek, and Maseru—from October to December 2024.

WFP faced several challenges that affected the timely and effective implementation of the planned activities. Delays in finalizing targeting and verification processes, beneficiary data cleaning, and the contracting of retailers disrupted the timeline for distributions. Additional challenges arose from inclusion and exclusion errors detected during beneficiary registration, requiring further verification while distributions were about to start. During cash distribution, network challenges adversely affected the timely receipt of assistance through the financial service provider's mobile money platform. Some beneficiaries' mobile numbers were not properly registered, further delaying cash disbursement. These challenges compounded the difficulty of meeting the urgent needs of affected populations.

Partnerships were central to the success of WFP's interventions under this activity. WFP collaborated with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) to identify eligible beneficiaries through community-based targeting and verification processes, ensuring assistance was directed to the most vulnerable. For food assistance, WFP partnered with a network of local retailers, contributing not only to food security but also to local economic growth by opening market opportunities. Standard Lesotho Bank played a key role in administering cash transfers through the UNAYO platform², improving digital financial inclusion for recipients.

Complementing food and cash assistance, WFP worked with nutrition actors at the district level to mainstream nutrition and climate change education. Through a mix of interpersonal Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) approaches and media campaigns, 30,731 people were reached, promoting optimal nutrition practices and resilience to climate shocks. These partnerships ensured that WFP's interventions were comprehensive, addressing both immediate needs and long-term vulnerabilities.

With a Gender and Age (GaM) score of 4, WFP implemented gender-targeted actions, prioritizing women in cash-based transfer (CBT) distributions to enhance their access to nutritious food. SBCC messaging on nutrition, health, and gender improved decision-making and resilience across demographics. Collaboration with protection, nutrition, and health sectors facilitated skill transfer for both women and men. WFP also aligned support with the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence, raising awareness and challenging socio-cultural norms that perpetuate inequalities.

Activity 2: Support the Government in implementing effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning systems, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection

In the second half of 2024, WFP intensified efforts to enhance Lesotho's resilience to climate-induced shocks. Collaborating with the Government, international partners, and local stakeholders, WFP implemented initiatives to strengthen disaster preparedness, early warning systems, and anticipatory actions. Key achievements include supporting the African Risk Capacity (ARC) by integrating Lesotho's vulnerability data into the Africa Risk View (ARV) tool. National technical groups were trained to calibrate drought risk models, enabling Lesotho to better manage drought risks. This effort culminated in a workshop that finalized the ARV tool's customization, drafted a drought contingency plan, and established risk transfer parameters, preparing the country for participation in Drought Pool 11B, a risk financing mechanism under ARC that provides financial support to participating countries in the event of severe droughts, ensuring timely response interventions.

To strengthen urban disaster readiness, WFP advanced phase two (2024-2026) of the 'Urban Preparedness Project' in collaboration with the Government. A key milestone was its launch through a national workshop in Maseru, ensuring broad stakeholder engagement. To improve local coordination, WFP supported capacity-building for the DMA and district officials, reinforcing urban disaster preparedness also through urban preparedness coordination teams and a city-to-city peer learning initiative that facilitated knowledge exchange among municipalities. WFP also collaborated with Lesotho Meteorology Services (LMS) to enhance climate information dissemination, supporting disaster planning. Additionally, in October 2024, WFP and the Centro Internazionale del Monitoraggio Ambientale (CIMA) Foundation conducted a technical mission to initiate a hydraulic flood modeling exercise for the Matukeng hotspot, providing data for flood risk assessments and early warning systems. Furthermore, WFP played a critical role in the ongoing review of the Disaster Management Bill of 2020, ensuring it integrates anticipatory actions, climate services, and resilience-building measures. These initiatives align with WFP's broader commitment to strengthening national systems for urban preparedness and inclusive disaster response.

As part of its capacity-strengthening initiatives, WFP facilitated the participation of Government staff from the DMA, the Ministry of Social Development at the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations for Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean Disaster Preparedness Workshop held in Namibia. The workshop focused on urban vulnerability assessments, integration of indigenous knowledge systems into disaster risk reduction, and the importance of regional data-sharing frameworks. The lessons learned from this workshop are being integrated into ongoing disaster preparedness activities in Lesotho, ensuring that future plans align with regional priorities. WFP also supported the CIMA Research Foundation in conducting a mission in the urban preparedness project. Through this mission, DMA and LMS were engaged in developing flood risk mapping capabilities using advanced drone-based data collection. This mission included confirming target areas, assessing existing equipment and capacities, collecting hydro-meteorological data, and conducting a test survey. These efforts aim to enhance flood preparedness and mitigation capabilities in Lesotho by providing detailed datasets that will improve future flood response actions.

To ensure that its initiatives addressed stakeholder needs effectively, WFP conducted a capacity-strengthening survey in December 2024. This survey gathered feedback from approximately 95 respondents, predominantly Government representatives at the national, district, and community levels. The survey highlighted the significant progress made in adopting advanced tools for food security and nutrition assessments, which have improved data accuracy. Additionally, respondents acknowledged the role of strengthened early warning systems—enhanced through real-time weather forecasting and climate modeling—in improving disaster preparedness. These systems provided timely and accurate information, enabling better planning and response to climate-related shocks. However, the survey also identified areas for improvement, including the need for expanded training in disaster logistics, better integration of assessment findings into actionable interventions, and greater alignment of early warning systems with national frameworks. These insights will inform WFP's ongoing capacity-strengthening efforts and ensure that interventions remain responsive to Lesotho's evolving needs.

One notable outcome during the second half of 2024 was the activation of the 'National Cash and Voucher Working Group' which marked a significant step in coordinating cash and voucher assistance. Led by DMA, the group brings together Government departments, NGOs, private sector representatives, and UN agencies to develop and finalize the implementation of the guidelines for urban cash and voucher assistance, expected to be operational by mid-2025. This activation marks significant progress in strengthening disaster response mechanisms, an essential component of disaster response. However, the full impact of this initiative is yet to be realized, as the development of detailed implementation guidelines are still ongoing.

In November 2024, the WFP Regional Bureau for Southern Africa conducted a scoping mission to assess the targeting processes used for WFP programmes in Lesotho. The mission included consultations with stakeholders at country and field office levels, including the DMA. One of the key recommendations was the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for targeting to ensure consistency, transparency, and effectiveness across all programmes. These SOPs are currently under development and will be fully implemented in 2025 to strengthen targeting practices in future

interventions.

Through the Adaptation Fund Project, WFP also conducted a regional case study titled "Advancing Last-Mile Early Warning Messages for Drought Induced by El Niño in Southern Africa". This case study, which involved four countries (Lesotho, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar), aimed to evaluate the role of last-mile early warning messages as a key mechanism for anticipatory action. The study highlighted key lessons learned, such as the importance of optimizing stakeholder collaboration, strengthening dissemination channels, and improving the understanding of these messages. Additionally, WFP supported LMS in participating in the 29th Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF-29) in Zimbabwe, which produced the 2024-2025 seasonal rainfall forecast. This forecast was crucial for timely planning and programming in Lesotho, ensuring that the country is better prepared for upcoming climate challenges.

With a Gender and Age (GaM) of 4, WFP strengthened government adaptive capacity by enhancing early warning systems and vulnerability analysis. The system effectively mainstreamed gender, protection, disability, and HIV considerations, ensuring inclusive disaster response. Multi-sectoral government teams received training, and sex-and age-disaggregated data, informed response activities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide to crisis, shock affected and people at risk packages of assistance that improves their access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.



WFP provided nutritious meals to **52,254** children across **2,477** pre-primary schools through the **School Feeding programme**



WFP trained **1,170** school feeding committee members and collaborated with **45** farmers to enhance **school nutrition programmes**



WFP trained **22** food fortification alliance members (55 percent women) and assessed **21** millers, improving **food safety** and **fortification** systems



WFP expanded the Healthy Diet Campaign to **10** districts, engaging **300** chiefs and parliamentarians to support **nutrition** and **school garden initiatives**

Activity 3: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.

In the second half of 2024, WFP focused on strengthening school-based nutrition and feeding programmes in Lesotho, complementing the Government's school feeding efforts. To support the effective implementation of a national school feeding programme in primary schools, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Education and Training, enhancing the Ministry's and other stakeholders' capacity to manage school feeding. Additionally, WFP directly supported pre-primary schools by providing meals to 52,254 children across 2,477 schools, covering 49 school days under the Government of Japan-funded programme, representing 77 percent of the targeted feeding days. The food basket included fortified maize meal, tinned fish, vegetable oil, and Corn-Soy Blend Plus to improve children's nutrition. WFP is also piloting the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiative, which promotes the consumption of locally produced food while linking small-holder farmers to schools. Through this initiative, 581 children received nutritious meals sourced from 45 smallholder farmers and four retailers, contributing to both improved nutrition and economic support for local producers.

WFP provided capacity-strengthening support in alignment with the Government's strategy to enhance the sustainability and impact of school feeding programmes. Training on school feeding management, reporting, and the value addition of the HGSF model in the local economy was delivered to key stakeholders, including three National Management Agents (NMAs) and 1,170 school feeding committee members. Additionally, 78 teachers benefited from a digital learning programme facilitated by WFP and Digital School, an initiative by the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives Foundation, equipping them with skills to integrate technology into education and enhance inclusive learning. Furthermore, WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Education and Training for capacity-building on school feeding programme management, nutrition and food safety and quality (FSQ), reaching 195 primary schools. These initiatives complement the Government's long-term plans to strengthen school feeding systems and improve national school nutrition policies. WFP also continued its advocacy efforts, supporting Lesotho's submission of commitments to the School Meals Coalition and collaborating with partners, including the Vodacom Foundation, to expand and sustain these programmes within the national framework.

The implementation of the school feeding programme faced several challenges, including inconsistent funding flows due to the migration of funds from the recently closed CSP (2019-2024) to the new CSP (2024-2029), resulting in a delay in securing the necessary resources. Additionally, budget constraints led to supply chain delays, resulting in a shortage

of fortified foods (such as Super Cereal Plus) and maize meal during the last quarter of 2024. Many schools also faced infrastructural limitations, including limited water access for cooking and gardening and a lack of functional school gardens, impacting the feeding programme's effectiveness.

To mitigate these challenges, WFP worked closely with its donors, particularly the Governments of Japan and Monaco, to ensure continued funding for the HGSF programme. WFP also engaged local stakeholders including private sector partners such as Vodacom Foundation to address food supply gaps by working with retailers and smallholder farmers, enabling a more consistent flow of food to schools. Through consultations with the Vodacom Foundation, the needs of farmers and schools were identified, though the support for farmers under this partnership is yet to be realized. To address infrastructure challenges, WFP collaborated with local organizations such as Bethel Business and Community Development Centre. A cooperative partnership with Bethel was extended for three months to complete the establishment of raised gardens in four schools in Quthing and Mohale'shoek. Further, WFP engaged in a new partnership to improve water access in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing districts, benefiting four schools. This initiative enhanced water provision and supported the development of school gardens, improving access to water and nutrition for 638 learners. Additionally, capacity-building initiatives were delivered to school feeding committees, teachers, and NMAs to strengthen their capacity in managing the feeding programme and FSQ standards.

Furthermore, WFP supported the Southern African Development Community (SADC) regional conference on Early Childhood Education by facilitating a session on nutrition and delivering a keynote speech. The conference featured presentations on child nutrition and school feeding, culminating in key resolutions urging Governments to adopt local, community-driven homegrown school and community feeding practices based on locally available food. This regional initiative, attended by over 400 participants from local and regional partners, contributed to shaping policies that support sustainable, locally sourced nutrition solutions for school children.

WFP also expanded its partnerships and collaborations with multiple national and international stakeholders to strengthen the school feeding programmes. WFP worked with various Government ministries, including the Ministries of Education and Training, Agriculture, Forestry, Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO), Food Management Unit, and Health, as well as private sector partners like NMAs, Lesotho National Farmers Union, the National University of Lesotho, UN Agencies, and NGOs such as Catholic Relief Services, Network of Early Childhood Development of Lesotho, and Lesotho National Federation of Organisations of the Disabled. These partners provided strategic direction to the programme through coordination and advisory boards. In September 2024, new collaborations were also established with the Lesotho Council of NGOs. These partnerships facilitated ongoing efforts to improve school nutrition and food security and strengthen the overall national capacity to implement school-based nutrition interventions.

Activity 4: Assist the Government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes

Lesotho continues to face significant development challenges, with malnutrition standing out as a critical concern. The recent Lesotho Demographic Health Survey highlighted an increase in chronic malnutrition (stunting) from 33 to 36 percent, with boys affected at 38 percent compared to 33 percent for girls. Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly anaemia, have also escalated, rising from 51 to 70 percent among children under 5 and remaining high among women of reproductive age at 52 percent, with heightened risk during pregnancy¹. These issues are exacerbated in rural areas, aligning with the findings of the 2020 Cost of Diet analysis, which revealed that over 70 percent of rural households cannot afford a nutritious meal.

Key contributors to malnutrition include multidimensional poverty, reliance on monotonous energy-dense diets, low purchasing power due to high rates of youth unemployment, low agricultural productivity worsened by climate shocks, and limited local government capacity to deliver effective nutrition interventions. High food prices continue to put pressure on vulnerable households including those living with HIV. Lesotho has the second highest HIV prevalence globally at 23 percent among population aged 15 to 49 years. Nutrition needs for people living with HIV are key towards meeting the 2025 UNAIDS global targets. These challenges informed the design of WFP's nutrition activities under the current CSP, which builds on successes and lessons from the previous CSP.

During the second half of 2024, WFP supported the FNCO and the Environmental Health Department to strengthen food fortification systems. 22 members (55 percent women) of the multi-sectoral National Technical Food Fortification Alliance were trained in Quality Assurance and Quality Control. Trainees included inspectors, laboratory analysts, programmers, millers, and lecturers from various sectors. This workshop aimed to support sustainable monitoring of fortified foods as stipulated in the 2020 Food Fortification Legislation. Following this training, WFP jointly with the Ministry of Health and the FNCO undertook a comprehensive assessment of 21 roller millers, of which 19 percent were female-owned. The assessment revealed significant gaps, such as limited knowledge of fortification and food safety laws, inadequate milling facilities, and a lack of fortification equipment. Based on these findings, two tailored trainings on fortification, food safety, recommended mill structures, and essential equipment in the mill were provided. The training was facilitated by the FNCO and the Ministry of Health-environmental health department. The trainees were

pulled from selected millers across the ten districts. Lessons learned underscored the need for a sustainable long-term fortification programme, and mapping of hammer millers who can be included in the pilot phase for similar trainings, including funding for premix and equipment to improve adoption rates.

In pursuit of the Healthy Diet Campaign launched under the previous CSP, WFP supported the Government in rolling out the campaign across all ten districts. The campaign targeted diverse audiences, including students, teachers, people with disabilities, community leaders, and policymakers, addressing district-specific malnutrition challenges such as nutrition in the first 1,000 days of a child's life, school feeding, and recycling for livelihoods. Notable outcomes included strong commitments from parliamentarians to increase budget allocations for nutrition initiatives and enhanced community support for school garden initiatives to diversify the limited diet available at schools. Currently, most preschools and primary schools primarily provide starch, fish, and pulses with limitations in terms of fresh produce. The campaign also secured a collaboration of over 300 community chiefs, leveraging Lesotho's hierarchical chieftainship structure, where the King—also the African Union's nutrition champion—holds the highest authority, followed by district chiefs, area chiefs, ward chiefs, and village headmen. Chiefs play a key role in community mobilization and have a strong track record in advancing development efforts. Additionally, district administrators expanded campaign reach and multisectoral engagement in their districts, aiming to strengthen nutrition integration across sector.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, WFP supported an outcome survey of nutrition clubs established in 2022. These clubs were created as part of a community-led behavior change model supported by WFP to address multifaceted nutrition challenges. They provide a platform for nutrition education, climate-smart agricultural training, and income-generating activities, particularly benefiting women, adolescent girls, and elderly caregivers. Over time, the clubs have increased nutrition awareness, improved food security, and promoted sustainable livelihoods. The survey highlighted key achievements, including increased participation of people with disabilities at 1 percent compared to zero when the initiatives started. There is also a rise in male involvement from 6 to 18 percent. The survey found that 90 percent of respondents reported a positive shift in their attitude toward health and nutrition practices since joining the programme, along with a greater sense of empowerment. Additionally, 98 percent of those who received nutrition education were actively applying their skills, highlighting the training's effectiveness in equipping participants with practical, relevant knowledge. The nutrition clubs have also challenged gender norms and increased demand for health and nutrition services. Notably, there was also an increased adoption of climate-smart practices such as protected agriculture, mulching, drought-resistant crops, and water-saving irrigation techniques.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition in reviewing its 2024-2028 Strategic Plan, focusing on four key areas: enhancing agricultural productivity, promoting sustainable food security and nutrition, increasing farmer participation in commercial agriculture, and strengthening institutional capacity and governance. As part of this effort, a Monitoring and Evaluation logical framework was developed, incorporating cross-cutting indicators for nutrition, gender, climate change, and youth, aligned with the National Strategic Development Plan. This initiative aims to enhance accountability and improve monitoring across ministry departments and related projects.

Lesotho was selected as one of five priority countries for the Cost of Food and Nutrition Study (COFAN) to assess the economic impact of malnutrition and inform policy decisions. This selection was based on its successful implementation of the Cost of Hunger in Africa study in 2016, which influenced key policy reviews, including school feeding and social protection strategies, and increased investments in nutrition programmes. In 2024, WFP supported the Government in attending a high-level stakeholder roundtable to plan for the COFAN study, scheduled for early 2025.

With a Gender and Age (GaM) score of 4, WFP supported the Department of Nutrition in rolling out the Healthy Diet Campaign across all ten districts, enhancing skills and knowledge. The campaign challenged gender stereotypes and malnutrition, while multisectoral collaboration with the UN and protection actors ensured a gender-transformative approach, addressing systemic barriers to sustainable change.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.



WFP built solar-powered boreholes, and sand dams while training over **400** farmers in **climate-smart agriculture**, boosting **resilience** and food production



WFP provided postharvest equipment to **877** farmers, reducing food losses, improving storage, and **strengthening agricultural resilience** in Lesotho



Through market days and buyer-seller discussions, WFP **linked 430 farmers to markets**, boosting incomes and supporting reinvestment in agriculture



WFP facilitated a Government visit to Kenya, advancing plans for agricultural insurance and e-voucher systems to enhance farmer access to inputs.

Activity 5: Assist the Government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resource management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.

In July 2024, WFP initiated its five-year country strategic plan (CSP) for Lesotho, marking a strategic transition from direct implementation to providing technical assistance aimed at enhancing the Government's capacity to manage and implement national programmes. This shift focuses on strengthening climate-resilient food systems, human capital, social protection, and emergency preparedness, with a particular emphasis on women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.

To operationalize the strategy, WFP has prioritized institutional capacity-building by partnering with key Government ministries, including Environment and Forestry, Local Government, Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition. This collaboration involves financial support for monthly coordination meetings and platforms where stakeholders can plan and share resources to execute activities jointly, thereby reducing the risk of duplicating efforts in areas such as climate adaptation and livelihood improvement. WFP also provided funding to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's legal team to draft bylaws focused on the protection and management of communal assets, such as woodlots, rangelands, and water harvesting infrastructures. This initiative was supported by the Ministry of Local Government through its district officers, councilors, and community leaders, who act as custodians of the bylaws.

In addition, WFP engaged in the facilitation of a UN Assistant Secretary-General and a representative of the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs visit to Lesotho. The visit was part of an assessment of the 2024 drought's impact on the region, aimed at strengthening investment in Lesotho's agricultural sector and supporting the country's efforts to improve food and nutrition security. The visit was in Mafeteng at Ha Lekhari project site where participants confirmed the scarcity of water for communal, household, and agricultural use and the desire for support to establish market linkages to take advantage of the market as the village is located close to the main town. The mission was accompanied by senior Government officers from the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, and representatives of UN organizations like UNFPA, WFP, and UNDP.

To address water scarcity and enhance agricultural productivity, WFP facilitated the construction of a solar-powered borehole at Ha Mosuoie in Quthing district, complementing the Government's efforts under the Department of Rural Water Supply, which has mapped and prioritized areas in need of water. The borehole provides potable water for domestic use and irrigation, supporting increased fruit and vegetable production to diversify diets for food-insecure and vulnerable households. Moreover, the Rapid Rural Transformation kit project was completed in Quthing's Ha Mohlakoana, ensuring consistent water supply and supporting farm product aggregation and cottage industry activities. Additionally, WFP engaged the Bethel Business Community Development Centre to conduct land rehabilitation, construct two additional sand dams for irrigation farming, train local communities on soil erosion and

water conservation, and repair water source structures through a field-level contract. The Government is responsible for the supervision and protection of these water supply initiatives, which contribute to its broader water expansion strategy, though progress is constrained by funding limitations. These efforts collectively aim to improve natural resource management, enhance livelihoods, and bolster climate change adaptation while ensuring long-term sustainability under Government oversight.

To further enhance climate resilience and food security, WFP collaborated with the Government of Lesotho, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, to support climate-smart agriculture and sustainable food production among smallholder farmers. WFP provided agricultural inputs, including pulse seeds, fertilizers, and chickens, along with essential materials such as chicken cages, shade nets, solar driers, and 50 fuel-efficient stoves, to vulnerable groups. This initiative aimed to promote clean energy use, improve food production, and diversify productivity. Over 124 farmers received shade nets and climate change information to make informed farming decisions.

Furthermore, WFP participated in the National Dialogue on Natural Resources Management, advocating for a nature-based approach to biodiversity regeneration and promoting the use of biodegradable waste to enrich soil for increased nutritious food production. Additionally, an environmental and social safeguards mission from the regional bureau for Southern Africa assessed selected areas under the Improving Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Populations (IACOV) phase 2 expansion project, evaluating risks related to asset creation, climate change, gender, and food and nutrition security. Findings from the mission and Food For Asset/IACOV evaluations highlighted key areas for greater impact. Priorities include strengthening WFP support for Government and partner capacity in resilience planning and coordination, enhancing the DMA role in administering resilience activities under the National Resilience Framework, and developing SOPs to improve targeting and implementation. These findings will inform IACOV phase 2 for more effective interventions.

Recognizing the importance of diversifying agricultural production and productivity, WFP provided orchard management and horticultural training to 95 women and 42 men, covering fruit tree care, including pruning, weeding, and disease management to enhance productivity. Additionally, 52 women and 28 men were trained on climate-smart agricultural practices such as drip irrigation, micro-sprinkler irrigation, basin and furrow irrigation, and sheltered plots, to improve fruit and vegetable quality while mitigating harsh climate conditions. Integrated pest management training was also delivered for 35 women and 10 men equipping them with effective pest control techniques to enhance yields. Furthermore, 281 women and 58 men participated in training on cooking, hygiene, nutrition, and breastfeeding to promote better household nutrition practices. To strengthen sustainable livestock farming, 78 women and 140 men were trained in rangeland management, fire control, and livestock health and disease management.

To strengthen coordination and ensure effective implementation of resilience-building interventions, WFP supported the Government-led 'Projects Implementors Team' in conducting field monitoring visits across various projects. These visits aimed to reduce duplication of efforts, enhance complementarity, and ensure effective resource use. Additionally, WFP applied the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA) corporate tool, including Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), to identify community needs and design climate resilience and livelihood interventions in two councils in Mokhotlong district.

With a Gender and Age (GaM) score of 4, WFP conducted a detailed gender analysis to shape activity design, addressing gender dynamics and vulnerabilities. The CBPP process identified climate adaptation options to reduce risks for women and girls, while gender considerations were integrated into capacity needs mapping to ensure inclusive resilience-building.

Activity 6: Provide support to value chain and market actors, including the Government, to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.

During the second half of 2024, WFP partnered with the Department of Marketing under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers and community groups involved in off-farm activities and cottage industries through targeted initiatives. Training was provided to 230 smallholder farmers, focusing on agribusiness skills such as agricultural marketing, value chain analysis, enterprise budgeting, commodity pricing, group marketing, packaging, and branding. Additionally, 58 members of community groups (37 women and 21 men) involved in handicrafts, sewing, and cosmetic-making received training in record-keeping, product pricing, and market intelligence to improve their business management skills.

WFP also played a central role in Lesotho's bicentennial celebrations, particularly during the month of August, which was dedicated to food. Across six districts (Maseru, Mafeteng, Mphahlele, Quthing, Thaba-Tseka, and Mokhotlong), WFP supported market days where smallholder farmers showcased their farm and off-farm enterprise products, including fresh vegetables, cereal crops, preserved fruits and vegetables, clothes, and handicrafts. Nine farmer aggregation groups, with a total membership of 430 (322 women, 108 men), were linked to market opportunities through buyer-seller discussions and market days. Through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) pilot project supported by the Government of Monaco, smallholder farmers also sold vegetables, beans, and fruits to the school.

feeding programme, generating income for household needs and reinvestment in agricultural production.

To support the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition's strategy to reduce smallholder farmers postharvest losses, WFP utilized the Adaptation funds to provide postharvest management equipment, including weighing scales, tarpaulins, and storage pallets, benefiting 877 smallholder farmers (596 women and 281 men). In addition, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition trained 24 extension staff (18 women and 6 men) on the Smallholder Horticulture Promotion Project (SHEP) approach. This training promoted the "Grow-to-Sell" concept, empowering farmers to adopt a business-oriented mindset in agriculture. The trained extension staff will further disseminate SHEP knowledge to farmers, enhancing market-driven farming practices.

WFP also supported the Department of Marketing (DOM) in hosting a national planning and reporting session, bringing together 44 DOM staff to review progress on next year's work plan and undertake a self-assessment to identify capacity needs. This session also focused on enhancing the coordination of the local purchase initiative and resulted in the development of an annual work plan to guide market access activities.

Finally, WFP supported a country visit of the Ministry of Agriculture officials to Kenya to explore the implementation of a sustainable agricultural insurance programme and the use of e-vouchers for input subsidies in Lesotho. These engagements aimed to inform the design and implementation of agricultural insurance and enhance farmers' access to critical inputs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

Strategic outcome 04: Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.



WFP established **long-term agreements** with **local transporters** to improve **emergency response** capacity for El Niño-induced drought relief in Lesotho



WFP ensured readiness to support partners with logistics despite most opting for cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers

Activity 7: Provide the Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chains and other areas.

During the second half of 2024, WFP Lesotho actively advocated for service provision opportunities to support development partners, UN agencies, and the Government of Lesotho. In preparation for the country's response to the El Niño-induced drought, WFP established long-term agreements (LTAs) with local transporters for transport services to facilitate the delivery of food commodities to affected populations. These LTAs were designed to streamline deliveries, reduce lead times, and improve cost efficiency in humanitarian response. To enhance procurement and logistics efficiency, WFP leveraged its global corporate tools, implementing competitive and transparent contracting processes, engaging pre-qualified suppliers, and strengthening local sourcing strategies.

Despite these efforts, the majority of partners opted for cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers, as these modalities provided beneficiaries with greater flexibility in purchasing food. Commodity vouchers, in particular, allowed beneficiaries to access food at pre-agreed prices, protecting them from market price fluctuations. Consequently, no transport services were required during this period.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Lesotho has made notable progress in gender equality and women's empowerment; however, significant challenges remain. The country ranks 144 out of 191 on the Gender Inequality Index (UNDP Human Development Report, 2022), highlighting persistent disparities in food and nutrition security, governance, and economic opportunities. In alignment with WFP's global gender policy, the new Country Strategic Plan (2024-2029) includes targeted initiatives to promote gender equality, enhance women's economic empowerment, and improve access to food and nutrition services.

One such initiative is the Adaptation Fund-supported project, launched in October 2020 and still ongoing, which integrates gender-sensitive approaches into climate resilience efforts. During its second phase, a comprehensive gender assessment was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and community groups. The assessment identified key gender themes, including differences in roles, needs, and opportunities, while also highlighting specific risks faced by different groups, particularly in climate-vulnerable areas.

Building on these findings, WFP supported the Government in delivering climate services messaging to vulnerable communities, enhancing their ability to make informed decisions about food security and livelihoods. Women were empowered to make better agricultural and household decisions, while men—traditionally more involved in climate adaptation—received specialized training to strengthen their engagement in sustainable practices. In parallel, WFP collaborated with government nutrition sectors on a nationwide nutrition campaign to address the root causes of malnutrition, which disproportionately affects women and children. The campaign also aimed to dismantle barriers preventing men, boys, and community leaders from actively participating in nutrition-related behavior change. To maximize impact, it utilized various communication channels, including bulk text messages, public gatherings, roadshows, billboards, radio and television programs, and school competitions. Promotional materials were carefully designed for different demographics, including a mascot to engage young children.

WFP's gender-focused efforts extend to resilience-building activities, including cottage industries, income-generating projects—such as voluntary savings and lending schemes, dressmaking—and market exhibitions. Women accounted for 72% of participants in these initiatives, leading to tangible outcomes such as increased household income and improved nutrition knowledge, contributing to greater gender equality in food security. However, challenges persist in ensuring equitable participation, particularly in male-dominated activities. To address this, WFP collaborated with the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics to promote gender-inclusive resilience and empowerment activities. As a result, 60% of participating women reported increased incomes, alongside notable improvements in nutrition awareness, fostering more equitable and inclusive community development.

Gender considerations were also central to WFP's humanitarian response following the Prime Minister's declaration of a state of emergency in July 2024. A cash-based transfer intervention was launched to address urgent food security and nutrition needs in Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Qacha's Nek, and Quthing districts, prioritizing the most affected areas to ensure equitable access for both women and men.

Additionally, in collaboration with UNFPA, the Ministries of Health and Gender, and the Child and Gender Protection Unit under the Ministry of Local Government and Police, WFP incorporated targeted messaging on sexual and reproductive health rights. These sensitization efforts aimed to empower young women by providing essential knowledge and resources, including raising awareness about gender-based violence.

Gender-related challenges also emerged in WFP's engagement with retailers for the commodity voucher modality. Of the 41 contracted retailers, only 32% were women, reflecting systemic barriers such as limited access to capital, restricted business networks, and security concerns in remote areas. Many male-owned businesses benefited from financial head starts, such as payouts from mining work or inherited assets, giving them a competitive edge. Additionally, security risks in isolated areas discourage women from owning retail shops, while traditional gender roles often position men as primary business owners. Despite lower ownership rates, women remain integral to retail operations, handling bookkeeping, stock management, and customer service. There is also increasing interest among

unemployed youth, particularly young women, in entrepreneurship as a viable livelihood option.

Recognizing the need to strengthen women's leadership roles, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in establishing and training 1,170 school feeding committee members across 195 primary schools, with women making up 80% of participants. However, despite their strong representation, 68% of committee chair positions were still held by men. This underscores a key gender action priority for 2025—promoting gender equity by encouraging women's active participation in decision-making processes within schools and communities. Training sessions clarified committee responsibilities, particularly in implementing the school feeding policy, addressing barriers to education, and promoting equal attendance for boys and girls. Committees were also trained to advocate for and utilize school feeding as an incentive to increase girls' enrollment and retention, particularly in communities with historically low female education rates.

A process monitoring exercise conducted in November revealed positive shifts in gender dynamics within households. Among households with both spouses present, 67% reported making joint decisions about entitlement usage, reflecting collaborative household dynamics regardless of the head of household's gender. Additionally, 25% of women reported independently deciding how to use cash entitlements, compared to just 8% of men—indicating a shift toward increased financial autonomy for women.

WFP remains committed to strengthening gender equality in Lesotho by enhancing women's leadership, expanding economic opportunities, and ensuring equitable access to food security and nutrition services.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

Lesotho has one of the highest rates of Violence Against Women in the world. Over 86 percent of women have experienced some form of violence in their lifetime, and 40 percent of men have admitted to perpetration. Given the sensitivity of gender-based violence (GBV) in WFP's operational environment, a rapid assessment was conducted in October 2024. The assessment examined the link between food insecurity and GBV, evaluated risks associated with WFP transfer modalities, and proposed mitigation measures. Anecdotal reports from cash feasibility and environmental safeguards missions in August 2024 suggested that Lesotho's high prevalence of GBV could pose risks to potential transfer modalities. Food insecurity-related stress and tensions were also identified as exacerbating GBV risks. In line with WFP's commitment to 'Do No Harm', this assessment aimed to better understand stressors at the household and community levels in relation to cash, mobile money, and commodity voucher interventions.

Building on these findings, WFP prioritized community engagement to ensure food assistance was inclusive, empowering, and people-centered. Consultations were held across five priority districts—Berea, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, and Qacha's Nek—targeting diverse groups, including women, men, youth, persons with disabilities, and the elderly. Over 1,152 people participated, with 60 percent being women and 11 percent persons with disabilities. The discussions revealed concerns about targeting errors, the misuse of cash transfers when men were registered as recipients, and transportation challenges. Communities also emphasized the need to revive the dormant national social assistance registry to improve targeting accuracy. Additionally, integrating protection and nutrition messaging was recommended to promote better food choices and ensure more equitable household cash usage.

To ensure a protection-centered approach, WFP adopted a commodity voucher system, which was preferred by beneficiaries. Local retailers, 34 percent of whom were women, were selected based on their proximity to assisted communities, reducing the need for long travel distances and associated transportation costs. The modality supported rural economies and provided beneficiaries with greater flexibility in redeeming their vouchers. Over 80 percent of recipients were able to reach distribution sites within an hour, with persons with disabilities particularly benefiting from improved accessibility. Additionally, all respondents reported a safe and dignified experience. This positive outcome was attributed to bilateral awareness sessions with retailers on humanitarian principles, protection standards, and WFP's anti-fraud, anti-corruption (AFAC), and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) policies. These protection measures were further reinforced through contractual obligations that held retailers accountable for adhering to these standards. WFP's process monitoring revealed that 96 percent of assisted communities successfully redeemed their assistance without challenges, while the remaining 4 percent faced difficulties due to remote locations and unfavorable terrain.

Recognizing the importance of addressing GBV alongside food assistance, WFP collaborated with the Ministries of Gender and Police - Child and Gender Protection Unit - to deliver GBV awareness sessions before and during distributions. As the intervention coincided with the '16 Days of Activism' against GBV, messages were aligned with the campaign, reaching both beneficiaries and broader communities. Protection materials, including AFAC and SEA posters translated into local languages, were distributed to retail shops and other public spaces. Many community members expressed gratitude, with the majority indicating this was their first time receiving GBV-related messaging, which helped foster a better understanding of rights and responsibilities.

To strengthen grievance reporting mechanisms, WFP institutionalized a toll-free hotline, independently managed by the National University, ensuring impartial grievance handling. Within the first six months of implementing the second-generation country strategic plan (2024-2029), the hotline received 185 calls (1.6 percent from persons with disabilities). Additionally, village disaster management teams, established under the Disaster Management Act, served as alternative reporting channels. Grievances reported by 35 percent of callers included targeting errors, delayed Government payments, and miscommunications. Notably, the WFP hotline also received grievances from Government-supported social protection programs, particularly regarding delays in public works payments, which were subsequently referred to the relevant entities. Other grievances were reported in person at WFP or Disaster Management Authority offices. Additionally, 16 percent of cases remained open, primarily related to callers requesting assistance due to rising food insecurity. Despite these concerns, process monitoring indicated that 93 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with the registration process, while 7 percent reported issues with targeting accuracy.

Beyond humanitarian assistance, WFP integrated capacity strengthening efforts to enhance protection outcomes in food security programs. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, WFP supported the establishment and training of 918 school feeding committees in Berea, Butha-Buthe, and Maseru districts. These committees were responsible for safeguarding resources, promoting equitable school feeding access for boys and girls, and handling feeding-related grievances. By empowering communities to take ownership of school feeding programs, WFP helped strengthen local structures for more effective and sustainable food assistance.

To further institutionalize gender, protection, and inclusion (GPI) across all country strategic plan (2024-2029) activities, WFP developed a five-year GPI action plan. This plan ensures that gender, protection, and inclusion principles are mainstreamed into all six country strategic plan activities, reinforcing WFP's commitment to inclusive programming. It also complements gender budgets established to secure funding for targeted GPI actions, ensuring sustainability and long-term impact.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Lesotho's vulnerability to climate change is profound, ranking 127 out of 181 in the 2020 ND-GAIN Index. Its mountainous terrain and alpine climate exacerbate susceptibility to climate variability, resulting in frequent droughts, soil erosion, desertification, and declining soil fertility. These impacts threaten food security as key sectors—agriculture, livestock, health, water resources, and tourism—become increasingly vulnerable. Erratic rainfall and crop failures push subsistence farmers into food insecurity, while food shortages and price spikes further limit food access for vulnerable populations.

To address these challenges, WFP implemented projects to strengthen adaptive capacity and resilience among climate-affected households and communities. Efforts included promoting fuel-efficient stoves and introducing energy-saving devices, such as electric pressure cookers for pre-schools, to reduce biomass consumption, improve health, and mitigate climate change. Additionally, WFP partnered with the Government to mobilize resources and strengthen institutional capacity in non-IACOV (Improving Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Populations) districts, ensuring compliance with environmental and safeguards standards.

At the core of these efforts is WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) tool, designed to identify and mitigate potential environmental and social risks, ensuring the protection of both people and ecosystems. The tool is collaboratively reviewed and updated by Government representatives, WFP activity managers, and ESS officers to align with regulatory frameworks. When appropriate, WFP integrates Government screening tools to enhance compliance. The ESS process is overseen by the WFP office's ESS officer, with guidance from the regional bureau for Southern Africa's ESS advisor, ensuring proper implementation and effectiveness.

In line with these safeguards, WFP applied the ESS tool to assess infrastructure work carried out by the Bethel Business and Community Development Centre under a field-level agreement. This project involved constructing pavements, swales, contour berms, and sand dams to manage stormwater runoff, prevent soil erosion, and conserve water for irrigation in three sites in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing districts. The screening categorized the project as low to no risk, requiring minimal monitoring. Additionally, under the IACOV Phase 1—funded by the Adaptation Fund—an ESS screening was conducted for the three project components using the Adaptation Fund screening tool. This screening took place before and during project implementation, leading to the development of a mitigation plan. The Department of Environment, as the custodian of all ESS frameworks in Lesotho, reviewed and approved the use of the Adaptation Fund screening tool, ensuring alignment with national policies.

To ensure systematic implementation of ESS standards, WFP set a target of four screenings for initiatives under Activities 3 and 5. These covered projects such as Rapid Rural Transformation, sand dams, and borehole drilling under Activity 5, as well as the development of media press kits under Activity 3. Two screenings were completed between January and June 2024, while the remaining two were conducted between July and December 2024, meeting the overall target. However, some activities were not screened due to funding constraints. Moving forward, WFP plans to integrate ESS screenings more effectively into activity planning and strengthen technical support, ensuring comprehensive environmental and social risk assessments across all relevant interventions.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Lesotho launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) in the first quarter of 2022 and has since been working to make its operations more sustainable, following its environmental action plan. In the second half of 2024, WFP Lesotho implemented several initiatives to enhance the environmental sustainability of its operations, focusing on

energy efficiency, sustainable procurement, and green initiatives.

To reduce carbon emissions and optimize energy use, WFP serviced all 28 air conditioning units at the country office to optimize performance and reduce energy consumption. Additionally, WFP initiated a tender to procure seven R410A air conditioners, replacing older R22 models, which contribute to higher CO₂ emissions. This transition aligns with international environmental standards and WFP's commitment to minimizing its carbon footprint while supporting global climate goals.

Complementing these efforts, WFP took steps to enhance environmental sustainability within its premises. To improve air quality and create a more sustainable landscape, green grass was planted around the compound, reducing dust and contributing to a cooler microclimate. In line with broader energy efficiency measures, an energy meter was installed as a preparatory step for the upcoming solar system installation, reinforcing WFP's long-term commitment to renewable energy solutions.

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

Malnutrition—characterized by stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, and rising rates of overweight and obesity—remains a critical concern in Lesotho, affecting all socio-economic groups and regions. To address this, WFP adopts a holistic approach that focuses on strengthening the capacities of the Government and partners through targeted nutrition-sensitive initiatives while reinforcing national systems for long-term sustainability. Additionally, integrating nutrition into the new country strategic plan (2024-2029) programmes enhances their effectiveness and delivers measurable improvements in nutritional outcomes.

In July 2022, WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Government of Lesotho to support the design and implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities. Given the multi-sectoral nature of nutrition, this collaboration also involved the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office (FNCO) and the Ministry of Health's Environmental Health Department. The Ministry of Agriculture led efforts on integrating nutrition into agricultural programmes, FNCO coordinated national nutrition policies and awareness campaigns, while the Ministry of Health focused on nutrition education and public health interventions. From July to November, WFP collaborated with FNCO to implement the nationwide "Seven Colours" healthy eating campaign, utilizing diverse communication platforms such as roadshows, radio, influencers, and promotional materials to foster knowledge sharing, gender transformation, and skill-building. To enhance engagement, the campaign introduced additional promotional materials, including a mascot designed to connect with children. In November, WFP and FNCO conducted a three-day review workshop at both central and district levels to evaluate the campaign's successes, achievements, lessons, and gaps. The training also enhanced participants' advocacy skills, equipping them to effectively support future social and behavior change projects.

WFP collaborated with the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics (DoNHE) to establish 400 new nutrition clubs, complementing 600 from the previous programme. These clubs provided equitable access to nutrition education, addressing barriers like distance, terrain, and gender roles. By promoting leadership opportunities for both women and men, they reinforced gender equity and challenged the perception of nutrition as solely a woman's responsibility. Community-oriented sessions encouraged men to participate in traditionally women-led activities while enhancing their skills in preparing complementary foods and practicing active feeding for children aged six months and older—critical areas that had previously posed challenges.

Additionally, the clubs adopted innovative approaches, such as rearing free-range chickens for meat and egg production, as well as hosting exhibitions to sell preserved foods, which helped boost household incomes. Selling preserved food locally reduced the need for community members—especially elderly individuals and pregnant women—to travel long distances to access nutritious food, which is often promoted at health facilities or Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition resource centers. By addressing these challenges, the nutrition clubs not only improved access to education but also supported sustainable practices that contributed to community resilience and economic empowerment. In August, WFP supported DoNHE in conducting a nutrition outcome survey to evaluate the impact of the nutrition clubs. These clubs, established as part of DoNHE's broader nutrition interventions, aim to improve dietary diversity and reduce malnutrition, particularly stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among children. Serving as community-level hubs for improved nutrition practices, the clubs facilitated a range of activities, including outreach programmes, nutrition awareness campaigns, and complementary food preparation demonstrations. They also promoted water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices, food preservation training, and regular nutrition assessments. A key achievement of the clubs was their role in fostering gender equity by encouraging men to participate in nutrition-related tasks that are traditionally considered the responsibility of women and girls. Survey results highlighted that 86 percent of respondents received nutrition education, with 98 percent applying the skills learned, and over 90 percent saw positive changes in their attitudes toward nutrition, showcasing the transformative impact of these community-driven initiatives.

To integrate nutrition into the country strategic plan programmes, WFP designed a cash-based transfer system using commodity vouchers. This initiative was led by the National Nutrition Technical Working Group under the leadership of the FNCO. This group, comprising Government nutrition sectors, UN agencies, and NGOs, developed a diverse food basket to address nutrient gaps among vulnerable populations. The intervention targeted districts with high malnutrition rates and aimed to mitigate widespread micronutrient deficiencies linked to limited dietary diversity, livelihood constraints, and climate-induced production challenges. A diverse, culturally acceptable food basket, rich in

iron, calcium, folic acid, and protein, was designed to fill nutritional gaps. Social behavior change interventions, including food safety and nutrition messages from local experts, complemented the cash transfers. The initiative reached 23,724 people, surpassing the target of 18,000, with 72 percent of participants being women. The programme emphasized community-wide engagement, empowering local communities to challenge harmful norms and improve nutrition practices, ensuring long-term sustainability.

WFP provided super cereal plus as morning porridge to 52,254 children in public pre-schools across ten districts. Additionally, a pilot of home-grown school feeding was implemented in Quthing and Molepolole, benefiting 581 preschoolers. Local smallholder farmers supplied fresh produce, while retailers provided fortified maize flour, vegetable oil, tinned fish, and pasteurized milk. Food safety and nutrition training were delivered to 1,072 caregivers, parents, and farmers to enhance understanding and support for the initiative. The pilot helped change community perceptions and promoted dietary diversity, addressing a challenge in the region.

Collaboration with Government agriculture and nutrition sectors across ten districts facilitated the expansion of school gardens, with over 32 percent of supported schools maintaining functional gardens in 2024. These initiatives encouraged the consumption of nutrient-dense foods within schools, contributing to improved food security and dietary diversity. The programme also inspired a ripple effect, as some households replicated gardening practices at home.

Beyond improving school meals, parents and the broader community actively participated in school gardening activities, creating a supportive environment for nutritional education. The gardens served as practical platforms for experiential learning, where parents and caregivers gained hands-on knowledge about food production, nutrition, and healthy eating practices. Additionally, preschools became centers for regular child growth assessments and vitamin A supplementation, ensuring widespread coverage among enrolled children. This holistic approach strengthened both school and community efforts to improve nutrition and health outcomes.

Partnerships

WFP's partnerships have been instrumental in achieving the goals of the new country strategic plan (2024-2029), with each collaboration playing a distinct role in addressing food insecurity and building resilience. By working with a diverse range of partners—including the Ministry of Education and Training, contributors such as Japan Association for WFP (JAWFP), and international organizations like the World Bank—WFP has effectively expanded its reach, resources, and impact in both humanitarian and development efforts.

WFP plays a key role in strengthening Lesotho's food security and nutrition systems through strategic partnerships with key ministries. With the Ministry of Education and Training, WFP has enhanced school feeding programmes, improving child nutrition and learning outcomes. Collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture's Nutrition Department, WFP has supported school gardens and promoted dietary diversity. Additionally, WFP has worked with the Ministry of Health to address micronutrient deficiencies and obesity through nutrition-sensitive interventions. At the community level, WFP has strengthened governance by supporting the Ministry of Local Government with capacity-building workshops. Its partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry has promoted climate-resilient food systems and sustainable resource management. Furthermore, WFP has worked with the Ministry of Food Security and Nutrition to align national food security strategies with broader development goals, ensuring a coordinated response to food and nutrition challenges in Lesotho.

In the second half of 2024, WFP strengthened its collaboration with International Financial Institutions to secure quality long-term funding for food security and resilience-building initiatives. A key partnership involved the World Bank, IFAD, and Japan-funded Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (Project II), implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture. As part of this collaboration, WFP implemented the "Seven Colours" healthy eating campaign across Lesotho, successfully increasing community awareness of nutrition, engaging diverse stakeholders through multi-platform outreach, and strengthening advocacy for healthier diets.

Through partnerships with local NGOs, including the Lesotho National Farmers Union, National Management Agents (NMAs), and the Lesotho Council of NGOs, WFP has extended its reach to remote areas, leveraging local knowledge and networks to implement targeted interventions. Local organizations played a pivotal role in the development and implementation of communal asset management bylaws, ensuring sustainable management of woodlots, rangelands, and water harvesting infrastructure. These partnerships enhanced community engagement and supported food security initiatives that align with the country strategic plan goals, while also fostering long-term sustainability.

In addition to strengthening partnerships with local NGOs, WFP collaborated with the National University of Lesotho to enhance evidence-based programme design. This partnership was particularly valuable in the Cost of Food and Nutrition Study, where university-led research helped shape national policies on nutrition and climate resilience. By integrating localized data and insights, WFP ensured that its interventions were tailored to the realities of food-insecure communities, reinforcing the effectiveness of broader resilience-building efforts.

Donor contributions played a pivotal role in supporting WFP's efforts in Lesotho, enabling both immediate assistance and long-term resilience-building. Flexible multilateral funding was instrumental in advancing key resilience initiatives, including strengthening community action plans and enhancing agricultural practices. These efforts contributed to sustainable livelihoods and improved food security. Japan's support for school feeding, the European Union's funding for urban preparedness, and Monaco's investment in the home-grown school feeding project sustained and expanded WFP's interventions. Additionally, WFP received a contribution from JAWFP to provide food and cash assistance to vulnerable populations, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, affected by the El Niño-induced drought. These contributions not only addressed urgent needs but also helped lay the foundation for more sustainable and integrated food security solutions.

WFP has collaborated with entities like the FAO and SADC to enhance programme sustainability. These joint initiatives have focused on capacity building for national ministries, particularly in agriculture and food security. Shared data and analysis have informed policy decisions, and collaborative project designs have strengthened implementation strategies. WFP's participation in assessment missions and coordination mechanisms further demonstrates its role in fostering synergies with international organizations.

Focus on localization

WFP Lesotho advances the localization agenda, aligning with the Grand Bargain commitments to empower local actors and foster equitable partnerships. Collaborations with local partners—including the Lesotho National Farmers Union,

National Management Agents (NMAs), the Lesotho Council of NGOs, and the Bethel Business and Community Development Centre—have strengthened local engagement in decision-making and programme implementation.

To strengthen local capacities, WFP conducted mapping exercises to identify local partners and organized capacity-building workshops focused on programme management, financial accountability, and operational efficiency. As part of these efforts, WFP supported partners in strengthening internal controls by providing training on compliance, risk management, and financial reporting standards. For example, WFP provided technical and financial assistance to the Lesotho National Farmers Union in developing communal asset management bylaws, facilitating stakeholder consultations and ensuring alignment with resilience and food security strategies. Similarly, NMAs and the Lesotho Council of NGOs received training to enhance their capacity to implement, monitor, and report on food security interventions, enabling greater community engagement and alignment with national priorities.

By prioritizing local leadership, WFP's partnerships have strengthened community engagement and resilience. WFP remains committed to expanding its network of local partners, ensuring sustainable development, and advancing Lesotho's food security goals.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP Lesotho actively collaborates with UN agencies to align efforts and maximize impact in addressing food insecurity, nutrition, and resilience-building. Partnerships with FAO, UNDP, and OCHA strengthen a unified approach to supporting Lesotho's national development priorities and advancing progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Joint initiatives with FAO focus on strengthening agricultural productivity and building climate-resilient food systems. This includes promoting sustainable farming practices and supporting smallholder farmers with agricultural inputs and training. Additionally, in collaboration with UNDP and OCHA, WFP contributed to resilience-building efforts, including climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and drought impact assessments. OCHA's visit to Lesotho, facilitated by WFP, highlighted critical issues such as water scarcity and community adaptation needs, reinforcing inter-agency efforts to address vulnerabilities and enhance preparedness for climate-induced shocks.

By fostering inter-agency collaboration, WFP ensures resources are efficiently utilized, interventions are complementary, and programmes deliver sustainable results. These efforts contribute to Lesotho's food security, nutrition, and resilience-building goals while supporting its broader national priorities.

Financial Overview

Lesotho launched its new country strategic plan (CSP) for the next five years, starting in July 2024 and ending in June 2029, with a total Needs Based Plan (NBP) of USD 94.8 million, including USD 9.5 million allocated for 2024 needs. Total available resources received, including carry-over balances from the predecessor CSP and other multiyear contributions, accounted for USD 16.65 million out of which USD 8.89 million were earmarked for the first-year implementation plan (IP). Actual expenditure during the first year stood at USD 6.572 million, representing 74 percent of the IP.

The new CSP is built around four strategic objectives (SOs). **SO1** focuses on crisis response through two main activities: Activity 1 is centered around providing assistance to people affected by crises and shocks and Activity 2 is centered around supporting the Government in implementing inclusive and effective systems for early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection. The total funding that was needed to implement SO1 during 2024, stands at USD 2.9 million, representing 31 percent of the overall 2024 NBP. A total of USD 5.462 million was received to implement SO1, representing 186 percent of the total USD 2.9 million needed. With the funds received for SO1, WFP implemented its activities and managed to spend USD 2.645 million, representing 90 percent of its IP. Specifically, under Activity 1, WFP reached 106 percent of expenditure compared to its IP as it assisted 80 percent more beneficiaries than originally planned. This was driven by the declaration of a national disaster in July 2024 by the Government of Lesotho. The disaster declaration enabled WFP, in collaboration with the Government and other UN agencies, to mobilize additional resources to address the crisis. In contrast, Activity 2 achieved only 30 percent of its planned expenditure when compared to its IP. This was due to a slow transition from the previous CSP to the new CSP.
















SO2 focuses on strengthening national systems and programmes for nutrition security and school-based programmes. SO2 is built on two main activities: Activity 3 which focuses on school meals, including the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP), and Activity 4 which focuses on supporting nutrition activities. The total funding that was needed to implement SO2 during 2024, stands at USD 3.1 million, representing 33 percent of the overall 2024 NBP. Total available resources stood at USD 4.659 million including migrated resources from the predecessor CSP, representing 146 percent of the total USD 3.1 million needed. With the funds received for SO2, WFP implemented its activities and managed to spend 62 percent of its IP, which is equivalent to USD 1.65 million. Under Activity 3 - focuses on school meals, including HGSFP, WFP reached 52 percent of expenditure compared to its IP. WFP implemented the HGSP through funding received from the Government of Monaco. However, the HGSP programme was implemented in only two districts (Mohale's hoek and Quthing) out of ten, due to funding constraints. Activity 4 registered 65 percent of expenditure compared to the IP of the same year. Although both activities 3 and 4 were well funded, most of the funds were received late from the predecessor CSP, causing a delay in the implementation of the new CSP.

















SO3 comprises two activities focused on livelihoods and food systems development activities. Total funding requirements for this SO were USD 1.564 million, accounting for 16 percent of the 2024 requirements for the whole CSP. A total of USD 3.722 million of resources were mobilized, including resources migrated from the previous CSP and this represented over 238 percent of available resources compared to the needs in 2024. Actual expenditure recorded under this SO3 was 83 percent compared to IP, which is equivalent to USD 1.296 million. Activity 5 registered 97 percent of expenditure compared to the IP with most resources received from the Adaptation Fund and multilateral funding. Under activity 6, WFP registered only 34 percent of expenditure compared to the IP in the same period. WFP planned to pilot the implementation of the Agriculture Insurance and provide agriculture inputs to smallholder agriculture farmers, through funding received from the Government of Lesotho, but this could not be implemented on time, causing high underspending under this activity. There has been a slow establishment of the agriculture insurance platform in Lesotho by the relevant insurance companies and this resulted in further delay of WFP's implementation of this pilot project. WFP implemented other capacity strengthening activities, providing technical trainings to other smallholder farmers and community members in value chain development and providing them skills in post-harvest loss management.

SO4 (On-demand Service Provision) saw no activities implemented during this implementation period from July to December 2024 due to funding constraints. However, WFP continues to explore partnerships and funding opportunities to support future implementation.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	2,943,756	2,943,756	5,462,978	2,645,041
SO01: Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	2,943,756	2,943,756	5,462,978	2,645,041
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.	2,324,981	2,324,981	4,444,297	2,458,056
Activity 02: Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.	618,775	618,775	1,018,681	186,985
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	3,181,235	2,650,336	4,659,466	1,654,997
SO02: By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	3,181,235	2,650,336	4,659,466	1,654,997
Activity 03: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.	2,744,848	2,213,949	3,575,934	1,428,058
Activity 04: Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.	436,388	436,388	1,083,532	226,939

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 1,564,598	 1,564,598	 3,722,315	 1,296,155
SO03: By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	 1,564,598	 1,564,598	 3,722,315	 1,296,155
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.	 1,220,003	 1,220,003	 1,551,308	 1,178,707
Activity 06: Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.	 344,595	 344,595	 2,171,008	 117,447
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 240,005	 240,005	 0	 0
SO04: Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.	 240,005	 240,005	 0	 0
Activity 07: Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.	 240,005	 240,005	 0	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 637,487	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 7,929,594	 7,398,695	 14,482,246	 5,596,192

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,031,086	 961,967	 1,475,332	 283,387
Total Direct Costs	 8,960,680	 8,360,662	 15,957,579	 5,879,580
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 564,815	 525,814	 693,092	 693,092
Grand Total	 9,525,495	 8,886,476	 16,650,671	 6,572,672

Data Notes

Overview

Narrative:

[1] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Lesotho: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for July - September 2023 and Projection for October 2024 - March 2025.

[2] African Risk View (ARV) is a software platform developed by the African Risk Capacity (ARC) to help African governments estimate the impact of natural disasters, particularly drought, and model the potential response costs. It combines rainfall data, drought monitoring, vulnerability data, and economic information to provide timely, reliable information for decision-making in disaster risk management. ARC Group Home | African Risk Capacity Group (<https://www.arc.int/>)

1- WFP assisted more people as a result of the declared food insecurity disaster. WFP had to scale-up support and target more people based on the projected needs and high levels of food insecure people.

2. Assets creation and livelihood beneficiaries- WFP was unable to provide cash assistance to the targeted people due to funding constraints.

3. School-Based Programme - WFP supported fewer learners as school feeding did not take place in the last quarter of 2024. School closures, caused by rental disputes, declining student enrollment, teacher turnover, and funding constraints, led some schools to shut down.

4. Unconditional resource transfers- WFP supported more people than planned due to the mobilization of additional resources, enabling an expansion of emergency assistance in response to the declared food insecurity disaster.

5. Food transfers- Significant underachievement occurred in food transfers for certain commodities due to funding constraints, particularly in school feeding, which resulted in an incomplete food basket for learners.

6. Cash-Based Transfers - WFP exceeded its initial target by assisting more people than planned under the emergency response.

7. The underachievement in commodity voucher activities during the second half of 2024 was due to funding constraints.

Operational context

[1] African Development Bank Group. 2023. Lesotho Economic Outlook.

[2] WFP. 2019. Fill the Nutrient Gap: Lesotho.

[3] The literacy rate for 2021 was 81 percent, a 6 percent decrease from 2000. See Macrotrends. Lesotho Literacy Rate 2000–2024.

[4] Index Mundi. 2020. Human capital index (HCI) (scale 0–1) - Country Ranking.

[5] Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. Lesotho: Acute Food Insecurity Situation for July - September 2023 and Projection for October - March 2025.

[6] Global Nutrition Report. 2022 Global Nutrition Report.

[7] Ministry of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and ICAP at Columbia University. 2019. Lesotho Population-Based HIV Impact Assessment (LePHIA) 2016–2017: Final Report.

[8] Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee. Data dashboard.

Strategic outcome 01

Narrative:

1- Berea, Maseru, Mphahle's Hoek, Thaba-Tseka, Qacha's Nek, and Quthing

2- A digital financial service platform

Activity 1:

1. Indicator "A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)". Following the Government's declaration of a food disaster, resources were mobilized based on the number of people identified in the national response plan as needing assistance. As a result, more people were reached than initially planned in the CSP.

2. Indicator "A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)". Following the Government's declaration of a food disaster, resources were mobilized based on the number of people identified in the national response plan as needing assistance. As a result, more people were reached than initially planned in the CSP.

3. Indicator "A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people". The overachievement was due to a greater reliance on cash transfers than originally planned, as they enabled a faster response. Commodity vouchers were primarily used in hard-to-reach areas lacking mobile money infrastructure.

4. Indicator "A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)". The underachievement resulted from a prolonged retailer engagement process, making cash transfers a more timely and viable alternative.

5. Indicator "E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)". The overachievement was due to the country office receiving more funding than initially planned, enabling it to reach a larger number of vulnerable households.

6. Indicator "E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)". The underachievement was due to delays in data cleaning, which led to the late submission of beneficiary contact numbers, resulting in fewer people being reached than originally planned.

7. No 2024 follow-up values are available under Activity 1 in the outcome results table due to the absence of a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise for emergency responses lasting less than three months.

8. There is no 2023 follow-up data for indicators under outcome results, as they are newly introduced in the current CSP 2024-2029 and there were not included in the previous CSP 2019-2024

Activity 2:

1. Indicator "C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery". This indicator was intended to generate evidence through IPC; however, the report was not finalized within 2024 due to limited funding.

2. Indicator "C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives". The underachievement was due to low participant attendance in various activities and the postponement of some trainings to 2025. This was caused by conflicting priorities between WFP and the Government due to crisis response efforts.

3. Indicator "C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented". The underachievement was due to a scheduling conflict with a government-led activity that required the participation of the same ministers and senior officials needed for the dialogue, leading to its postponement.

4. Indicator "C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated". The underachievement was due to a scheduling conflict with a government-led activity that required the participation of the same ministers and senior officials needed for the dialogue, leading to its postponement.

5. Indicator "C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided". These activities are led by the Disaster Management Authority (DMA). However, following the declaration of a food insecurity emergency, the Government prioritized its assistance interventions, requiring the same staff needed for these activities, resulting in their postponement.

6. End CSP targets for outcome indicators under the capacity-strengthening modality for Emergency Preparedness Activities were not established, as priority was given to conducting the Capacity Needs Mapping (CNM) to inform the Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) strategy. While elements of the Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) were incorporated, further alignment is required to finalize baselines and targets. Additionally, the Government's focus on responding to the food insecurity emergency delayed the completion of these processes within the CSP's initial six months.

7. There is no 2023 follow-up data for indicators under outcome results, as they are newly introduced in the current CSP 2024-2029 and there were not included in the previous CSP 2019-2024

Strategic outcome 02

Narrative:

[1] Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS)- <https://ghdx.healthdata.org/record/lesotho-demographic-and-health-survey-2023-2024>

Activity 3:

1. Indicator "A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes". The underachievement was due to feeding not taking place in the last quarter of 2024. This was caused by school closures linked to rental disputes, declining student enrollment, and teacher turnover, which led to some schools ceasing operations.
2. Indicator "A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes". The underachievement was due to delays in feeding caused by the migration of funds from the old CSP to the new CSP, affecting resource availability and distribution.
3. Indicator "A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)". The underachievement was primarily due to the migration of funds from the old CSP to the new CSP led to funding delays.
4. Indicator "A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP". The overachievement was driven by the registration of new schools with the Ministry of Education in 2024, which required their inclusion in the programme.
5. Indicator "N.1.1.1: Feeding days as a percentage of total school days". The underachievement was primarily due to the migration of funds from the old CSP to the new CSP led to funding delays, resulting in interruptions in food distribution during some months. Additionally, adverse weather conditions at the beginning of the second quarter affected the timely delivery of food supplies.
6. Indicator "N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes". The overachievement was driven by savings from previous months, enabling the programme to increase beneficiary coverage and assist more vulnerable people.
7. Indicator "N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model". The overachievement was driven by savings from previous months, enabling the programme to increase beneficiary coverage and assist more vulnerable people.
8. Indicator "N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools". The underachievement was due to Low farmer production due to climatic conditions affected outcomes. WFP responded by providing climate-smart farming training to improve future yields.
9. Indicator "N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors". The underachievement was due to Low farmer production due to climatic conditions affected outcomes. WFP responded by providing climate-smart farming training to improve future yields.
10. Indicator "C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation". The underachievement was due to the government selecting the same individuals for multiple training opportunities.
11. Indicator "C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives". The underachievement was due to fewer teachers and caregivers being sent for training than originally planned. In some instances, only one participant attended instead of the minimum planned target of two.
12. Indicator "C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified". The underachievement was due to fewer teachers and caregivers being sent for training than originally planned. In some instances, only one participant attended instead of the minimum planned target of two.
13. There is no 2023 follow-up data for indicators under outcome results, as they are newly introduced in the current CSP 2024-2029 and there were not included in the previous CSP 2019-2024

Activity 4:

1. Indicator "C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported". The underachievement was due to the planned roundtable meeting with academia and the private sector not taking place as scheduled. This was due to scheduling conflicts, as the country's 200-year celebrations required the participation of the private sector in other national initiatives.
2. Indicator "C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support". The underachievement was due to the planned roundtable meeting with academia and the private sector not taking place as scheduled. This was due to scheduling conflicts, as the country's 200-year celebrations required the participation of the private sector in other national initiatives.

Strategic outcome 03

Activity 5

1. Indicator "A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)". No cash was distributed to beneficiaries due to a lack of funding to do capacity strengthening or FFA or FFT activities. Small funding came late in the season and could not be used for cash transfers.
2. Indicator "A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities". No cash transfers were conducted due to insufficient funding for FFA activities during the dry season when implementation was planned.
3. Indicator "C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives". The underachievement was due to some government officers not attending scheduled training sessions or technical support initiatives.
4. Indicator "C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed". The underachievement was due to funding constraints, some planned tools were not developed. However, the development of bylaws to protect established assets was initiated.
5. Indicator "C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support". The Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) kit intended for handover to the Ministry of Local Government has not yet been completed and the handover will occur when all activities are completed.
6. Indicator "A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities, and households". The underachievement was due to procurement challenges—fewer energy devices were procured than planned due to price hikes, which affected distribution to all targeted beneficiaries.
7. Indicator "D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures". The underachievement was caused by the voluntary nature of participation, as beneficiaries were not provided cash incentives. Many opted out, reducing the number of participants involved in land rehabilitation under irrigation.
8. Indicator "D.1.3.3: Kilometers (Km) of sand dams/sub-surface dams constructed/rehabilitated/maintained". The overachievement was higher than planned due to additional sand dam construction supported by the Adaptation Fund under the IACOV Project.
9. Indicator "D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)". The overachievement was due to additional support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, which facilitated the construction of energy-efficient stoves and provided wonder bags and energy-saving devices for clean cooking.
10. Indicator "D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills". The underachievement was due to a lack of funding and unexpected increases in training costs, preventing beneficiaries from enrolling in vocational training.
11. Indicator "E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)". The overachievement was driven by additional support from the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, which utilized its media channel slots on local radio and television programs to expand Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) outreach.
12. No 2024 follow-up values are available under Activity 5 in the outcome results table due to the absence of a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise, which requires at least six months after implementation to be conducted.
13. No 2023 follow-up data is available for indicators under outcome results, as they were newly introduced in the current CSP (2024–2029) and were not included in the previous CSP (2019–2024).

Activity 6:

1. Indicator "C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities". WFP could not engage academic institutions as assessments to identify eligible institutions have yet to be conducted due to limited funding.
2. Indicator "C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities". WFP could not engage private sector institutions as assessments to identify eligible participants have yet to be conducted due to limited funding.
3. Indicator "C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives". The overachievement was due to additional training sessions conducted, reaching more public sector staff than initially planned.
4. Indicator "C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided". WFP had planned to support marketing policy formulation, but limited funds prevented implementation at the time.
5. Indicator "C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized". Additional training sessions and workshops were planned as part of the policy formulation process, but they did not take place due to funding constraints.
6. Indicator "C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed". WFP was unable to support the development of a marketing policy due to limited funding.
7. Indicator "F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with training in marketing and business skills (Female)". More smallholder farmers were reached through the IACOV project, supplemented by additional funding from the SRAC facility.
8. Indicator "F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with training in marketing and business skills (Male)". More smallholder farmers were reached through the IACOV project, supplemented by additional funding from the SRAC facility.
9. Indicator "F.13.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)". More smallholder farmers were reached through the IACOV project, supplemented by additional funding from the SRAC facility.
10. Indicator "F.13.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)". More smallholder farmers were reached through the IACOV project, supplemented by additional funding from the SRAC facility.
11. Indicator "F.14.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Female)". More smallholder farmers were reached through the IACOV project, supplemented by additional funding from the SRAC facility.
12. Indicator "F.14.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Male)". More smallholder farmers were reached through the IACOV project, supplemented by additional funding from the SRAC facility.
13. Indicator "F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)". More smallholder farmers were reached through the IACOV project, supplemented by additional funding from the SRAC facility.
14. Indicator "F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)". More smallholder farmers were reached through the IACOV project, supplemented by additional funding from the SRAC facility.
15. Indicator "F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported". Through support from IACOV, more groups are being trained on the benefits of group formations, and

constitutions are currently being developed.

16. Indicator "F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported". The underachievement was due to some farmer groups requiring follow-up training before they could be registered.

17. Indicator "F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided". More equipment was provided through support from the Adaptation Fund project and additional funding from the SRAC facility.

18. Indicator "F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, and events organized to facilitate market linkages". The overachievement was due to additional events held as part of the Food Month celebration, which WFP supported.

19. Indicator "F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged". Although WFP initially planned to engage 47 traders, actual needs on the ground resulted in only 41 being engaged, while other beneficiaries were supported through financial service providers.

20. Indicator "F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with training in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)". More farmers were reached with support from the IACOV project.

21. Indicator "F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with training in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)". More farmers were reached with support from the IACOV project.

22. No 2023 follow-up data is available for indicators under outcome results, as they were newly introduced in the current CSP (2024–2029) and were not included in the previous CSP (2019–2024).

Gender equality and women's empowerment

1- There are no follow-up values for the cross-cutting indicators, as monitoring is scheduled for March 2025 to align with the implementation timeline and ensure comprehensive data collection.

Protection and accountability to affected people

1- There are no follow-up values for the cross-cutting indicators, as monitoring is scheduled for March 2025 to align with the implementation timeline and ensure comprehensive data collection.

Environmental sustainability

Data:

No 2023 follow-up values were recorded for the indicator "Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks," because no new MoUs were signed in 2023. While one FLA was signed in September, it was not screened at that time.

Nutrition integration

1- There are no 2024 follow-up values for the cross-cutting indicators, as monitoring is scheduled for March 2025 to align with the implementation timeline and ensure comprehensive data collection.

2- There are no 2023 follow-up values for the cross-cutting indicators, as these are newly introduced in the current CSP and were not included in the previous CSP.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	48,298	61,320	127%
	female	52,202	67,527	129%
	total	100,500	128,847	128%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	2,249	3,115	139%
	female	2,249	3,602	160%
	total	4,498	6,717	149%
24-59 months	male	29,400	28,867	98%
	female	30,603	30,681	100%
	total	60,003	59,548	99%
5-11 years	male	5,400	7,705	143%
	female	5,850	8,392	143%
	total	11,250	16,097	143%
12-17 years	male	4,500	8,572	190%
	female	4,500	9,199	204%
	total	9,000	17,771	197%
18-59 years	male	4,500	9,802	218%
	female	6,750	11,664	173%
	total	11,250	21,466	191%
60+ years	male	2,249	3,259	145%
	female	2,250	3,989	177%
	total	4,499	7,248	161%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	100,500	128,847	128%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	5,000	0	0%
School based programmes	60,000	52,254	87%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	76,593	191%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Canned Fish	161	50	31%
Corn Soya Blend	310	0	0%
Maize Meal	621	0	0%
Split Peas	64	11	17%
Vegetable Oil	52	14	27%

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	835,200	2,712,271	325%
Commodity Voucher	1,252,800	397,167	32%
Value Voucher	0	229,606	-
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	28,480	12,656	44%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	522,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.						
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: Crisis and shock affected people in positions of greater risk in urban and rural areas receive timely and adequate assistance that meets their essential needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	21,200	40,717	
			Male	18,800	35,876	
			Total	40,000	76,593	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	835,200	2,712,272	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	1,252,800	626,773	

Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.						
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: Targeted households at risk of acute malnutrition benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene, and care practices and other interventions that contribute to improved year-round food consumption and nutritional status.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	25,000	26,577	
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	25,000	4,154	
Activity 02: Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.						
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 03: People affected by crises and shocks, benefit from enhanced government capacity to target people in positions of greater risk; coordinate, manage, and implement timely preparedness and early and anticipatory response interventions, including through shock-responsive social protection 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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Not completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	540	254
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	0
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.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	0
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	7	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	100	100

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Response Households - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	Overall	0	≤30	≤40	0		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis Response Households - Location: Maseru - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.8	<1.3	<6.5			Secondary data
	Male	18.3	<2	<5			Secondary data
	Overall	17.05	<2.6	<4.5			Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41.6	≥90	≥90			Secondary data
	Male	50.3	≥90	≥90			Secondary data
	Overall	45.95	≥90	≥90			Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.9	=0	<12.5			Secondary data
	Male	32.4	=0	<25			Secondary data
	Overall	32.65	=0	<18.75			Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25.5	=0	<2.5			Secondary data
	Male	17.2	=0	<5			Secondary data
	Overall	21.35	=0	<3.75			Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.3	≥14	≥15			Secondary data
	Male	1.4	≥17.7	≥14			Secondary data
	Overall	2.35	≥15.85	≥14.5			Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.3	<4	<20.5			Secondary data
	Male	36.3	<3.3	<16.7			Secondary data
	Overall	29.8	<3.65	<18.6			Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.3	<6	<29.6			Secondary data
	Male	62.3	<5.7	<29			Secondary data
	Overall	67.8	<5.85	<29.3			Secondary data

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.7	≥60.4	≥47.7		Secondary data
	Male	25.3	≥60	≥47.3		Secondary data
	Overall	25	≥60.2	≥47.5		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.3	<5	<25		Secondary data
	Male	53.4	<5.6	<8.3		Secondary data
	Overall	48.35	<5.3	<16.65		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	<1.8	<9.1		Secondary data
	Male	21.2	<1.3	<6.5		Secondary data
	Overall	26.6	<1.55	<7.8		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	≥90	≥90		Secondary data
	Male	36.3	≥90	≥82		Secondary data
	Overall	37.8	≥90	≥86		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	<2.3	<11.3		Secondary data
	Male	39.7	<3.4	<17		Secondary data
	Overall	32.85	<2.85	<14.15		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	<0.5	<2.4		Secondary data
	Male	24	<1	<5.7		Secondary data
	Overall	29.35	<0.75	<4.05		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.7	<0.3	<1.5		Secondary data
	Male	11	<1.3	<6.5		Secondary data
	Overall	11.8	<0.8	<3.8		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.7	<0.15	<0.75		Secondary data
	Male	11	<0	<0		Secondary data
	Overall	8.8	<0.08	<0.4		Secondary data

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26	<4	<21		Secondary data
	Male	26	<4	<19.5		Secondary data
	Overall	26	<4	<20.4		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54.7	≥90	≥90		Secondary data
	Male	52.1	≥90	≥90		Secondary data
	Overall	53.4	≥90	≥90		Secondary data
Target Group: Crisis Response Households - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	<2.7	<6		Secondary data
	Male	11	<3.6	<5.5		Secondary data
	Overall	11	<2.7	<5.5		Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≥90	≥43.5		Secondary data
	Male	41	≥90	≥61.5		Secondary data
	Overall	35	≥90	≥52.5		Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	=0	<26.5		Secondary data
	Male	36	=0	<18		Secondary data
	Overall	44.5	=0	<22.25		Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	=0	<9		Secondary data
	Male	23	=0	<11.5		Secondary data
	Overall	20.5	=0	<10.25		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≥1	≥10		Secondary data
	Male	8.8	≥17	≥13.5		Secondary data
	Overall	8.9	≥9	≥11.75		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<2	<20		Secondary data
	Male	53.1	<5	<27		Secondary data
	Overall	38.05	<3.5	<23.5		Secondary data

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.1	<8	<38		Secondary data
	Male	38.1	<4	<19		Secondary data
	Overall	57.1	<6	<28.5		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≥1	≥25		Secondary data
	Male	16.2	≥30	≥24		Secondary data
	Overall	12.6	≥5.5	≥24.5		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	<5	<27		Secondary data
	Male	50.7	<5	<25		Secondary data
	Overall	52.35	<5	<26		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.5	<4	<19		Secondary data
	Male	33.1	<3	<17		Secondary data
	Overall	35.3	<3.5	<18		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.9	≥85.4	≥62		Secondary data
	Male	47.3	≥89	≥71		Secondary data
	Overall	46.1	≥87.2	≥66.5		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	<4	<20		Secondary data
	Male	35.6	<4	<18		Secondary data
	Overall	37.45	<4	<19		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.9	<2	<8		Secondary data
	Male	17.1	<2	<9		Secondary data
	Overall	16.5	<2	<8.5		Secondary data
Target Group: Crisis Response Households - Location: Qacha'S Nek - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.94	<7.2	<5.4		Secondary data
	Male	7.1	<7.2	<5.4		Secondary data
	Overall	8.02	<7.2	<5.4		Secondary data

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25.5	≥80	≥63		Secondary data
	Male	45.4	≥90	≥81.3		Secondary data
	Overall	38.5	≥85	≥63		Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.9	<6.3	<26.9		Secondary data
	Male	40.2	<4.2	<21		Secondary data
	Overall	45.3	<5	<24		Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	19.6	<1	<1.9		Secondary data
	Male	14.4	<1	<2		Secondary data
	Overall	16.2	<1	<2		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>0		Secondary data
	Male	0	>17.7	>14		Secondary data
	Overall	0	>8	>7		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	<4	<20.5		Secondary data
	Male	14.4	<3.3	<16.7		Secondary data
	Overall	12.8	<3.8	<18.8		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	90.4	<6	<29.6		Secondary data
	Male	85.6	<5.7	<29		Secondary data
	Overall	87.2	<5.8	<29.2		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.4	>60.4	>47.7		Secondary data
	Male	27.8	>60	>47.3		Secondary data
	Overall	23.5	>60	>47.6		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.8	<5	<25		Secondary data
	Male	58.8	<5.6	<27		Secondary data
	Overall	57	<5.3	<26.3		Secondary data

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.8	<1.8	<9.1		Secondary data
	Male	13.4	<1.3	<6.5		Secondary data
	Overall	19.5	<1.6	<7.9		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.3	>90	>90		Secondary data
	Male	22.7	>90	>82		Secondary data
	Overall	20.8	>90	>86		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.1	<2.3	<11.3		Secondary data
	Male	44.3	<3.4	<17		Secondary data
	Overall	45.6	<2.8	<14		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<0.5	<2.4		Secondary data
	Male	33	<1	<5.7		Secondary data
	Overall	33.6	<1	<3.9		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	<1	<5		Secondary data
	Male	22	<1	<6.5		Secondary data
	Overall	19	<1	<5.75		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	=0	=0		Secondary data
	Male	7	=0	=0		Secondary data
	Overall	7	=0	=0		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41	<4	<21		Secondary data
	Male	32	<4	<19.5		Secondary data
	Overall	36	<4	<20.25		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36	>90	≥90		Secondary data
	Male	39	>90	≥90		Secondary data
	Overall	38	>90	≥90		Secondary data

Target Group: Crisis Response Households - **Location:** Quthing - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6	<5.4	<3		Secondary data
	Male	6	<5.4	<3		Secondary data
	Overall	6	<5.4	<3		Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.3	≥90	≥63		Secondary data
	Male	54.2	≥90	≥81.3		Secondary data
	Overall	48.25	≥90	≥72.15		Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	=0	<26.9		Secondary data
	Male	41.7	=0	<21		Secondary data
	Overall	47.75	=0	<23.95		Secondary data
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	=0	<1.9		Secondary data
	Male	4.2	=0	<2.1		Secondary data
	Overall	4	=0	<2		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	≥2	≥1		Secondary data
	Male	2.2	≥4	≥3		Secondary data
	Overall	1.65	≥3	≥2		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.5	<3	<16		Secondary data
	Male	33.7	<3	<17		Secondary data
	Overall	32.6	<3	<16.5		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.4	<7	<34		Secondary data
	Male	64	<6	<32		Secondary data
	Overall	65.7	<6.5	<33		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≥23	≥18		Secondary data
	Male	24.7	≥48	≥42		Secondary data
	Overall	18.35	≥35.5	≥30		Secondary data

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.7	<6	<29		Secondary data
	Male	49.4	<1	<25		Secondary data
	Overall	54.05	<3.5	<27		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.3	<3	<15		Secondary data
	Male	25.8	<3	<13		Secondary data
	Overall	27.55	<3	<14		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.2	≥90	≥76		Secondary data
	Male	57	≥90	≥86		Secondary data
	Overall	54.1	≥90	≥81		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.1	<2	<15		Secondary data
	Male	27.9	<3	<14		Secondary data
	Overall	28.5	<2.5	<14.5		Secondary data
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.8	<2	<10		Secondary data
	Male	15.1	<1	<7.5		Secondary data
	Overall	17.45	<1.5	<8.75		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	<0	<2		Secondary data
	Male	5.6	<0	<3		Secondary data
	Overall	5	<0	<2.5		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.1	<0	<0		Secondary data
	Male	1.1	<0	<0		Secondary data
	Overall	1.1	<0	<0		Secondary data
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46.7	<5	<24		Secondary data
	Male	47.2	<5	<24		Secondary data
	Overall	47	<5	<24		Secondary data

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47.8	≥91	≥90		Secondary data
	Male	46.1	≥87	≥69		Secondary data
	Overall	47	≥89	≥71		Secondary data

Target Group: Crisis Response - **Location:** Mophale'S Hoek - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	<2.5		Secondary data
	Male	5.4	=0	<2.5		Secondary data
	Overall	2.7	=0	<2.5		Secondary data

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.7	=0	<2.5		Secondary data
	Male	4.7	=0	<2.5		Secondary data
	Overall	3.8	=0	<2.5		Secondary data

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.1	<2	<11		Secondary data
	Male	26.4	<3	<13		Secondary data
	Overall	24.5	<2.5	<12		Secondary data

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75.2	≥90	≥90		Secondary data
	Male	63.5	≥90	≥96		Secondary data
	Overall	68.6	≥90	≥93		Secondary data

Activity 02: Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: National and Sub-national institutions - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥40	=0			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	=0			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	=0			WFP survey

Target Group: National and sub-national institutions - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥13	=3	0		WFP programme monitoring
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Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≤1	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
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Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	3	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National and sub-national institutions - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 1. Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.b) Emergency Assistance Planning - Cash based transfers	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 5. Emergency Telecommunications	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 6. (National) Preparedness and Response	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	Overall	0		=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≤9	≤3	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: National and subnational institutions - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						

Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥1	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: national and sub-national stakeholders - Location: Lesotho - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)						
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥70	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	=0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: Targeted pre-primary schools receive adequate, safe, and nutritious food that improve health and education outcomes, and is provided in ways that stimulate local production and improve 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	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	30,600	26,810
			Male	29,400	25,444
			Total	60,000	52,254
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,208	74.92
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	28,480	12,656

Other Output					
Activity 03: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.					
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: Targeted pre-primary schools receive adequate, safe, and nutritious food that improve health and education outcomes, and is provided in ways that stimulate local production and improve access to education.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,400	2,477
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	77
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	metric ton	6	6
N.6: Number of children covered by HGPF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGPF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	528	581
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGPF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGPF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	36	39
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	50	45
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	10,000	7,700

CSP Output 05: Pre-primary and primary school children benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement, monitor, and institutionalise multi-sectoral Home Grown School Feeding programmes that improve access to safe, nutritious school meals.

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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	8
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.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	17
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	2,000	1,170
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	300	195

Activity 04: Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 06: Groups at risk of malnutrition, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, young children, adolescents, people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS, and Tuberculosis patients, benefit from enhanced nutrition 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.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	9
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	241	241

Outcome Results

Activity 03: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥16	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥3	≥1	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥3	≥1	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥3	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey

Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey
Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥6	≥6	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥6	≥5	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥6	≥5.5	0	WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥3	0	WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥3	0	WFP survey
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	0	≥4	≥3	0	WFP survey
Target Group: School feeding - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Target Group: school feeding - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	1	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.						
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 07: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	2,650 2,350 5,000		
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	522,000		

Other Output						
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.						
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 07: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience.						
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	0	1	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	4	4	
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3,720	3,510	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	4	4	
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	10	10	
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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	1	

C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	850,000	0
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 07: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	1,010	1,000
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	350	280
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.3: Kilometers (Km) of sand dams/sub-surface dams constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	2	2.5
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	80	130
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	134	0
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) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	5,000	5,000
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	60,000	70,000
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	50,000	50,000

G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Climate and weather risk information services	Type	Available but not timely received nor used	Not timely available but used
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Activity 06: Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.

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 08: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors benefit from strengthened value chain development and a policy environment that supports resilient food systems and facilitates economic opportunities.

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 Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	0
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 Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	1	0
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	50	68
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	6	3
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	2
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	185
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	121
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	200	679

F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	338
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	73
F.14: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.14.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	57
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	200	108
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	300	322
F.21: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.21.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	2
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	5
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	4
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	4	4
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	22
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	7
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	47	41
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	31	31

F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	300	596
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	200	281

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥2	≥11			WFP survey
	Male	2.9	≥4	≥9			WFP survey
	Overall	1.4	≥3	≥10			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.3	≥59	≥47			WFP survey
	Male	65.7	≥64	≥50			WFP survey
	Overall	71.2	≥62	≥48			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.7	≤7	≤34			WFP survey
	Male	31.4	≤6	≤32			WFP survey
	Overall	27.4	≤7	≤33			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.6	≥23	≥18			WFP survey
	Male	42.9	≥48	≥42			WFP survey
	Overall	37	≥34	≥30			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.4	≥90	≥79			WFP survey
	Male	48.6	≥90	≥75			WFP survey
	Overall	58.9	≥90	≥76			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤3	≤15			WFP survey
	Male	8.6	≤3	≤13			WFP survey
	Overall	4.1	≤3	≤14			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥90	≥76			WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥86			WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥90	≥81			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥55	≥45			WFP survey
	Male	0	≥53	≥42			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥54	≥43			WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤10			WFP survey
	Male	0	≤1	≤7.5			WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤2	≤8			WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.6	≤2.7	≤1.5		WFP survey
	Male	11.8	≤3.6	≤2		WFP survey
	Overall	13	≤2.7	≤1.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≥51	≥44		WFP survey
	Male	11.3	≥21	≥45		WFP survey
	Overall	8.6	≥40	≥40		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.5	≤6.5	≤33		WFP survey
	Male	54.7	≤8	≤39		WFP survey
	Overall	51.6	≤7	≤35		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	47.5	≤1	≤4		WFP survey
	Male	34	≤1	≤5.5		WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	≤1	≤4.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥7	≥6		WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≥4	≥3		WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	≥6	≥4.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.5	≥43	≥34		WFP survey
	Male	76.7	≥53	≥41		WFP survey
	Overall	67.9	≥48	≥37		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.5	≤7	≤37		WFP survey
	Male	20	≤5	≤35		WFP survey
	Overall	30.2	≤7	≤36		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.1	≥25	≥20		WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≥32	≥26		WFP survey
	Overall	26.4	≥29	≥24		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	69.6	≥90	≥75		WFP survey
	Male	70	≥82	≥65		WFP survey
	Overall	69.8	≥90	≥71		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	≥4	≤18		WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≥4	≤20		WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	≥4	≤19		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.7	≥91	≥72		WFP survey
	Male	71.4	≥89	≥71		WFP survey
	Overall	78.6	≥91	≥71		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.3	≥50	≥39		WFP survey
	Male	28.6	≥58	≥45		WFP survey
	Overall	21.4	≥53	≥42		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤2.4		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2	≤5.7		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤2	≤4		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.8	≤0	≤0		WFP survey
	Male	7.3	≤0	≤0		WFP survey
	Overall	7.55	≤0	≤1.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤1.5		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤1.5		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	≤1.5		WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.3	≤1	≤8		WFP survey
	Male	35.4	≤2	≤9		WFP survey
	Overall	31.35	≤2	≤8		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	64.9	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	53.7	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	59.3	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	97	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Male	94	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Overall	95.5	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	80	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Male	85	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Overall	83.1	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.94	≤10.8	≤6		WFP survey
	Male	13	≤9.9	≤5.5		WFP survey
	Overall	15.69	≤9.9	≤5.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	14.8	≥55	≥43.5		WFP survey
	Male	13.3	≥78	≥61.5		WFP survey
	Overall	14.1	≥67	≥52.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51.9	≤5.3	≤26.5		WFP survey
	Male	71.1	≤3.6	≤18		WFP survey
	Overall	60.6	≤4.4	≤22		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	≤1.8	≤9		WFP survey
	Male	15.6	≤2.3	≤11.5		WFP survey
	Overall	25.3	≤2.1	≤10.5		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥1	≥1		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥3	≥13.5		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥2	≥7		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.5	≥44	≥45		WFP survey
	Male	81.8	≥90	≥80		WFP survey
	Overall	71.7	≥48	≥90		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.5	≤8	≤38		WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≤4	≤19		WFP survey
	Overall	28.3	≤7	≤24		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.5	≥17	≥22		WFP survey
	Male	36.4	≥30	≥27		WFP survey
	Overall	35.8	≥48	≥25		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.3	≥90	≥80		WFP survey
	Male	63.6	≥90	≥75		WFP survey
	Overall	62.3	≥90	≥73		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.2	≤4	≤19		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤3	≤17		WFP survey
	Overall	1.9	≤3	≤18		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	80	≥85	≥62		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥89	≥71		WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥87	≥69		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20	≥75	≥40		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥68	≥53		WFP survey
	Overall	20	≥71	≥41		WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤8		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2	≤9		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤2	≤8		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.9	=0	≤0		WFP survey
	Male	2.4	=0	≤2.5		WFP survey
	Overall	3.15	=0	≤2.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤2.5		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤2.5		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	≤2.5		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.2	≤2	≤11		WFP survey
	Male	39	≤3	≤13		WFP survey
	Overall	40.1	≤3	≤13		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54.9	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	58.5	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	56.7	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	84.8	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Male	95.7	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Overall	90.25	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	78	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Male	82	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.09	≤5.4	≤3		WFP survey
	Male	15.04	≤5.4	≤3		WFP survey
	Overall	15.55	≤5.4	≤3		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8		≥63		WFP survey
	Male	10.9		≥81.3		WFP survey
	Overall	7.5		≥72		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	86.5		≤26.9		WFP survey
	Male	76.4		≤21		WFP survey
	Overall	81.3		≤24		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.6		≤2.1		WFP survey
	Male	12.7		≤2.1		WFP survey
	Overall	11.2		≤2		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.9	=0	≤2		WFP survey
	Male	17.6	=0	≤3		WFP survey
	Overall	11.75	=0	≤2.5		WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤0		WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤0		WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	≤0		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	43.1	≤5	≤24		WFP survey
	Male	32.4	≤5	≤24		WFP survey
	Overall	37.75	≤5	≤24		WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	50	≥87	≥69		WFP survey
	Overall	49.5	≥89	≥71		WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	94.6	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Male	98.5	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Overall	96.55	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	85	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Male	88	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
	Overall	86.5	≥80	≥60		WFP survey
Target Group: Resilience Households - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Community and household asset creation (CCS)						
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey

Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥4	≥1	0	WFP survey
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥70	0	WFP survey
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥70	≥70	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	0	WFP survey
Target Group: Resilience Households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	69.2	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Male	82.9	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Overall	76.05	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	91.1	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	97.1	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	94.1	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	93.3	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	92.6	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	92.95	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	93.3	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	97.1	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	95.2	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	77.8	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Male	77.9	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
	Overall	77.85	≥80	≥80		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	84.94	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	89.52	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	87.23	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	15.5	=15.5	=15.5		WFP survey
	Male	15.8	=15.8	=15.8		WFP survey
	Overall	15.67	=15.67	=15.67		WFP survey
Target Group: Resilience Households - Location: Mofale's Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	71.1	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Male	74.3	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
	Overall	72.7	≥70	≥70		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	100	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	98.1	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	99.05	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	96.9	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	92.3	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	94.6	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	87.5	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Male	86.5	≥90	≥90		WFP survey
	Overall	87	≥90	≥90		WFP survey

Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	71.9	≥70	≥70			WFP survey
	Male	65.4	≥70	≥70			WFP survey
	Overall	68.65	≥70	≥70			WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	85.48	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	83.32	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	84.4	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	15.37	=15.37	=15.37			WFP survey
	Male	16.04	=16.04	=16.04			WFP survey
	Overall	15.78	=15.78	=15.78			WFP survey

Target Group: Resilience Households - **Location:** Quthing - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	81.1	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	76.1	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	78.6	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	93.3	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	98	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	95.65	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	83.3	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	90.2	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	86.75	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	93.3	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Male	94.1	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
	Overall	93.7	≥90	≥90			WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	76.7	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	92.2	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	84.45	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	85.54	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Male	90.12	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
	Overall	87.83	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	15.49	=15.48	=15.49			WFP survey
	Male	15.67	=15.67	=15.67			WFP survey
	Overall	15.61	=15.61	=15.61			WFP survey

Activity 06: Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Small holder farmers - Location: Lesotho - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	30	≥30	≥30	14		WFP survey
	Male	30	≥30	≥30	14		WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥30	≥30	14		WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	9,318.25	>125,000	>5,000	7,396.36		WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	>0	>0	0		WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	4,596.39	>0	>1,000	6,534.14		WFP survey

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	>0	>1,500	0	WFP survey
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	4,721	>0	>2,500	862.22	WFP survey
Target Group: small holder farmers - Location: Lesotho - Modality: - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities						
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	25.62	>150	>50	10.5	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	>0	>0	0	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	6.35	>30	>10	5.9	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	>45	>15	0	WFP survey
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	19.27	>375	>25	4.6	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 07: Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.					
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
CSP Output 09: Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations benefit from strengthened supply chain capacities and access to WFP on-demand services to deliver more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	SC/Other Services	Number	3	3
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	SC/Other Services	Number	0.39	0.39
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	SC/Other Services	Number	14,065	14,065

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis Response Households - Location: Lesotho - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	30	>50	>30			WFP survey
	Male	30	>50	>30			WFP survey
	Overall	30	>50	>30	Not collected		WFP survey
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Lesotho - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥50	≥30	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥50	≥30	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mofale's Hoek - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥50	≥30	Not collected		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Overall	30	≥50	≥30	Not collected		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		WFP survey
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	1,102	≤1,102	≤1,102	166		WFP survey
	Male	1,059	≤1,059	≤1,059	148		WFP survey
	Overall	2,161	≤2,161	≤2,161	314		WFP survey

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	96.72		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	98.77		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	97.89		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	96.72		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	86.42		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	=100	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	≥90	96.3		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥90	97.89		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	98.55		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	99.12		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	95.45		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	97.1		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	96.46		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	=100	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	≥90	92.75		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥90	95.58		WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100	=100			
	Male		=100	=100			
	Overall		=100	=100			
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	96.97		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	96.97		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	96.97		WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90			100		WFP survey
	Male	90			96.97		WFP survey
	Overall	90			97.98		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	=100	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	≥90	96.97		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	≥90	97.98		WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		WFP survey
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No		WFP survey
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting		WFP survey
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	55,097	≥55,097	≥55,097	8,310		WFP survey
	Male	52,937	≥52,937	≥52,937	7,399		WFP survey
	Overall	108,034	≥108,034	≥108,034	15,709		WFP survey

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	≥80	≥80	98.36		WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	96.3		WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	97.18		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mofale's Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	≥80	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	92.75		WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	95.58		WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	≥80	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	96.97		WFP survey
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	97.98		WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Resilience - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	1	≥4	≥1	100		WFP survey

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	70	=100	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	70	=100	≥80			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70	=100	≥80	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © @WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua

Masebolelo showcasing vegetable production from her garden in the Quthing district following provision of vegetable seeds from WFP.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

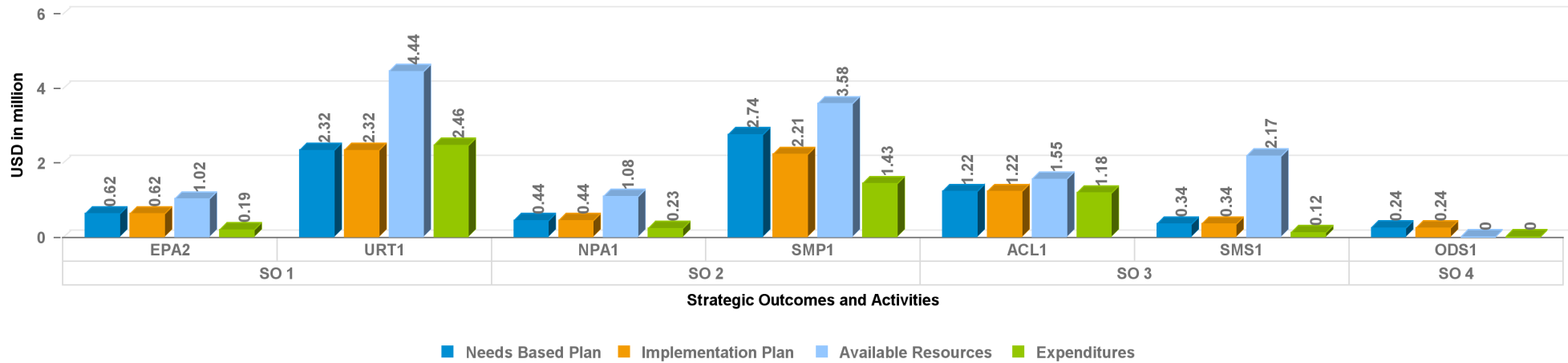
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	
SO 2	By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	
SO 3	By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	
SO 4	Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA2	Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.
SO 1	URT1	Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.
SO 2	NPA1	Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.
SO 3	ACL1	Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.	618,775	618,775	1,018,681	186,985
		Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.	2,324,981	2,324,981	4,444,297	2,458,056
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,943,756	2,943,756	5,462,978	2,645,041
2.2	By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.	436,388	436,388	1,083,532	226,939
		Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.	2,744,848	2,213,949	3,575,934	1,428,058
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,181,235	2,650,336	4,659,466	1,654,997

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.	1,220,003	1,220,003	1,551,308	1,178,707
		Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.	344,595	344,595	2,171,008	117,447
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			1,564,598	1,564,598	3,722,315	1,296,155
17.16	Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.	Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.	240,005	240,005	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			240,005	240,005	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	637,487	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	637,487	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,929,594	7,398,695	14,482,247	5,596,192
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,031,086	961,967	1,475,332	283,387
Total Direct Costs			8,960,680	8,360,662	15,957,579	5,879,580
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			564,815	525,814	693,092	693,092
Grand Total			9,525,495	8,886,476	16,650,671	6,572,672


 Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

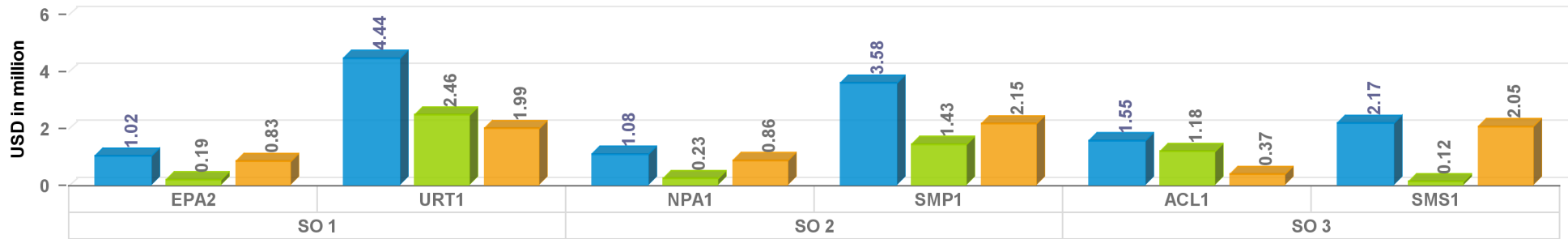
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	
SO 2	By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	
SO 3	By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA2	Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.
SO 1	URT1	Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.
SO 2	NPA1	Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.
SO 3	ACL1	Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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	Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/ or ability to meet their essential needs.	2,324,981	2,674,385	1,769,912	4,444,297	2,458,056	1,986,240
		Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.	618,775	1,018,681	0	1,018,681	186,985	831,696
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			2,943,756	3,693,066	1,769,912	5,462,978	2,645,041	2,817,937

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

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.	436,388	1,083,532	0	1,083,532	226,939	856,593
		Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.	2,744,848	3,575,934	0	3,575,934	1,428,058	2,147,876
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			3,181,235	4,659,466	0	4,659,466	1,654,997	3,004,469
2.4	By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.	1,220,003	1,551,308	0	1,551,308	1,178,707	372,600
		Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.	344,595	2,171,008	0	2,171,008	117,447	2,053,560
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			1,564,598	3,722,315	0	3,722,315	1,296,155	2,426,161

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

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2024-2029)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.	Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.	240,005	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			240,005	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	637,487	0	637,487	0	637,487
Subtotal SDG Target			0	637,487	0	637,487	0	637,487
Total Direct Operational Cost			7,929,594	12,712,335	1,769,912	14,482,247	5,596,192	8,886,054
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,031,086	1,245,244	230,088	1,475,332	283,387	1,191,945
Total Direct Costs			8,960,680	13,957,579	2,000,000	15,957,579	5,879,580	10,077,999
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			564,815	693,092		693,092	693,092	0
Grand Total			9,525,495	14,650,671	2,000,000	16,650,671	6,572,672	10,077,999

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 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