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Lesotho

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2024

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Overview

Key messages

- **WFP Lesotho provided support to over 103,000 food-insecure people** in the first half of 2024, including **52,000 at-risk people** receiving assistance through the Anticipatory Action Initiative.
- WFP's support to the National School Meals Programme nourished **over 51,300 children across all 10 districts**, advancing toward **the goal of feeding 240,000 schoolchildren by year's end**.
- WFP partnered with the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics to implement nutrition initiatives across all 10 districts, resulting in the establishment of over **400 nutrition clubs**. These clubs engage women, men, and nutritionally vulnerable groups, in learning **innovative nutrition skills**.

In June 2024, the World Food Programme (WFP) concluded the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) launched in 2019. The CSP aimed to address deep-root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Lesotho, while responding to crises and working with the Government to strengthen national capacities.

WFP played a critical role in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition in Lesotho, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). The CSP largely focused on capacity strengthening across four strategic outcomes: crisis response including anticipatory action, school feeding, emergency preparedness, resilience building support for smallholder farmers facing climate shocks and strengthening government systems. Additionally, WFP was prepared to provide service delivery support for cash transfers and logistics. WFP also focused on promoting gender equality, empowering women through targeted interventions and fostering inclusion, aligning with SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

While challenges such as climate change and economic shocks persist, WFP's contributions have reinforced national priorities, building resilience and fostering partnerships critical to achieving sustainable development.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP aimed to provide food and nutrition assistance to 1,052,486 beneficiaries over the CSP period. However, over the full CSP period, from 2019 to 2024, WFP reached 698,285 food-insecure individuals. WFP achieved approximately 66 percent of the initial target, which is attributed to funding constraints that limited the scale and reach of planned interventions. To address this, WFP prioritized districts with the highest proportion of populations in IPC Phases 3 and 4, where food gaps ranged from 15 to 50 percent, ensuring assistance was directed to the most vulnerable communities.

Under the Anticipatory Action initiative, a key component of SO1, WFP delivered early assistance to 52,000 at-risk individuals in Molepolole, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Thaba-Tseka districts in early 2024. These interventions not only mitigated the immediate effects of climate shocks and lean seasons but also enhanced community resilience by enabling households to adopt adaptive strategies, safeguard livelihoods, and reduce their vulnerability to future climatic risks. This proactive approach directly contributed to improved sustainability and preparedness for climate change impacts, aligning with the CSP's objectives of building long-term resilience in vulnerable communities.

Under SO2, WFP continued supporting the National School Meals Programme during the first half of 2024, providing nutritious meals and enhancing the programme's capacity. The initiative reached over 51,330 children (51 percent female, 49 percent male) across pre-primary schools in all 10 districts, directly contributing to the overall CSP target of reaching 240,000 schoolchildren by 2024. Additionally, WFP launched a pilot project for the Home-Grown School Meals Programme, which aimed to connect pre-primary schools with smallholder farmers. This initiative not only fostered market linkages but also empowered local communities through school-based feeding programmes.

WFP's efforts focused also on capacity strengthening under SO2, including technical assistance to the Ministry of Education and Training. Significant achievements during this period included the approval of the revised National School Feeding Policy, the development of a comprehensive national capacity strengthening (CCS) plan, and the formation of a high-level steering committee to oversee the implementation of both the CCS plan and the National School Feeding Policy. WFP supported the implementation of the commitments to the School Meals Coalition, which enhanced the nutritional value of meals provided to children, ensuring better quality and sustainability of the programme.

WFP as part of its SO2 and in collaboration with the Humanitarian Development Nexus Group, supported the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) in conducting its annual vulnerability assessment, which projects the number of food-insecure people and informs targeted interventions. This assessment incorporated critical factors such as nutrition, gender, HIV, and market considerations, providing comprehensive data to guide policy and programming.

Under SO3, WFP supported the launch of the National Nutrition Campaign and established over 400 nutrition clubs in partnership with the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics, in response to the persistent challenges of malnutrition, including poverty, climate shocks, and low dietary diversity. These clubs provided essential platforms for behavior change communication and skill-building, particularly among nutritionally vulnerable groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls.

Inclusivity was a cornerstone of WFP's approach in 2024. To ensure its programmes were accessible and equitable, WFP partnered with the Lesotho National Federation of Organisations of the Disabled, an umbrella body representing organizations dealing with disability in Lesotho. In addition, WFP included persons with disabilities (PWD) in food and cash assistance, provided capacity-building training to support livelihoods, and engaged communities in participatory planning to address accessibility challenges. Monitoring systems were established to ensure that the needs of PWDs were met. These efforts empowered PWDs, enhanced their resilience, and fostered greater inclusion in community initiatives.

In parallel, WFP's nutrition-focused initiatives promoted the adoption of good nutrition practices such as the establishment of community-led vegetable gardens using recycled materials and baking pits that minimized fuel usage while preparing nutritious meals. This approach enhanced dietary diversity and addressed the specific nutritional needs of vulnerable groups.

WFP also made targeted efforts to promote gender equality including supporting the government through the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office to run a nationwide nutrition campaign using various communication platforms. These platforms facilitated knowledge sharing and fostered gender transformation among diverse demographics by promoting inclusivity, challenging harmful norms, and empowering marginalized groups. The campaign enabled communities to learn new skills across various aspects of nutrition and health while fostering dialogue across genders on transformative issues related to nutrition practices. Furthermore, the delivery of humanitarian assistance integrated gender-based violence (GBV) messaging in partnership with the Child and Gender Protection Unit aimed to address the high prevalence of GBV, which disproportionately affects women and girls, by raising awareness and fostering dialogue to challenge harmful norms. By promoting safer environments and empowering communities, these efforts encouraged women's active participation in decision-making processes, reduced domestic violence, and fostered a more inclusive and supportive community environment.

WFP partnered with the Government of Lesotho, key Government ministries and departments, UN agencies, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector entities (such as Standard Lesotho Bank and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints), and international donors to address immediate humanitarian needs and achieve long-term development goals. Through this integrated approach, WFP reinforces sustainability and programme ownership while contributing to efforts aimed at creating a food-secure and resilient Lesotho. These partnerships not only address current vulnerabilities but also lay the groundwork for a more self-reliant and resilient future for the people of Lesotho.

The global and regional contexts, including the impacts of climate change and economic shocks, posed additional challenges that exacerbated food insecurity in Lesotho. Despite these obstacles and constrained funding, WFP adapted its strategies to maximize the impact of available resources. Regular engagement with Government counterparts and development partners ensured that programmes remained aligned with national priorities while advocating for increased resource mobilization. This proactive approach enabled WFP to navigate challenges effectively and continue making strides toward enhancing food security and resilience in the country.

103,330

Total beneficiaries in 2024



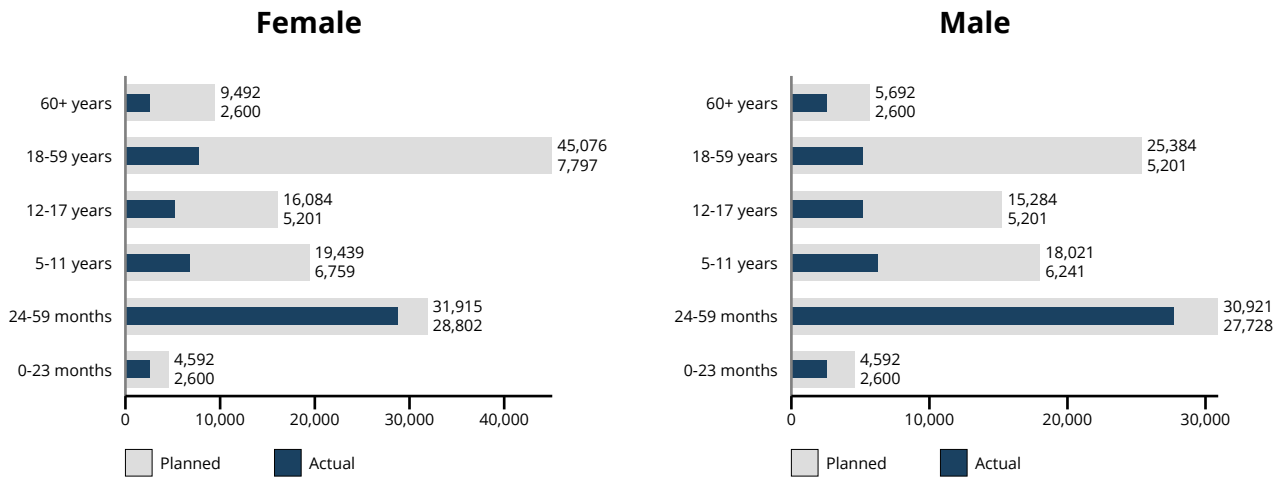
52% female



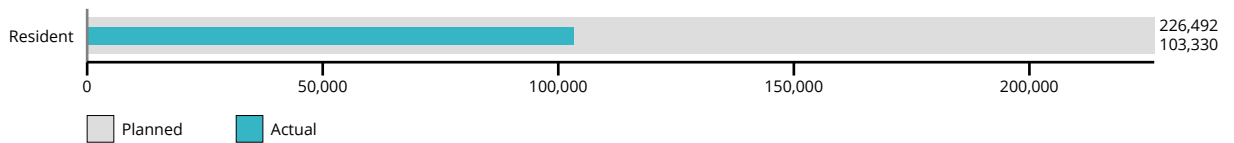
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,067 (52% Female, 48% Male)

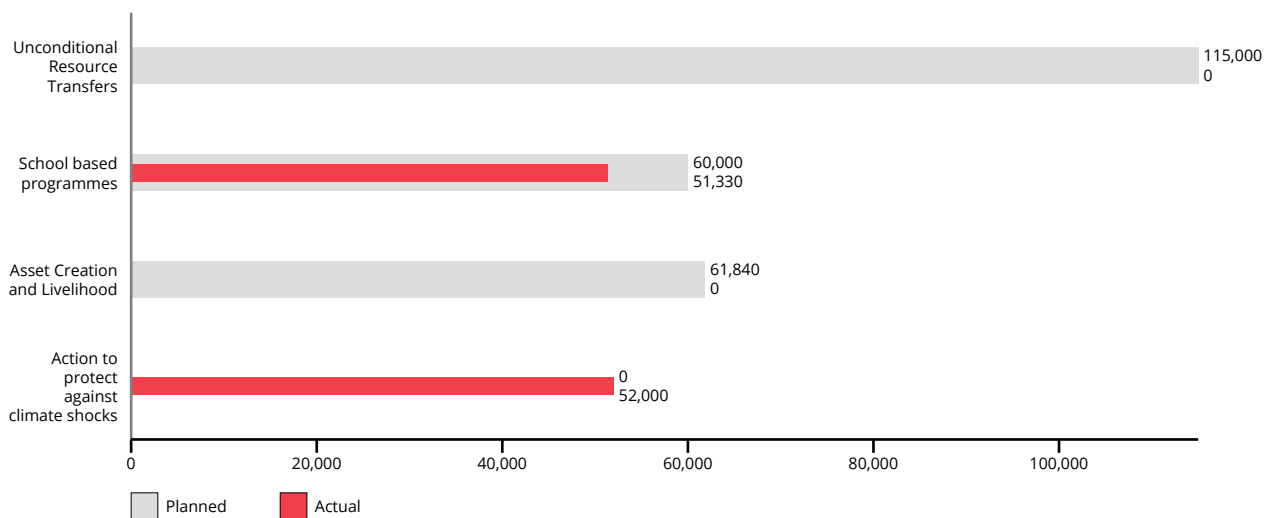
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



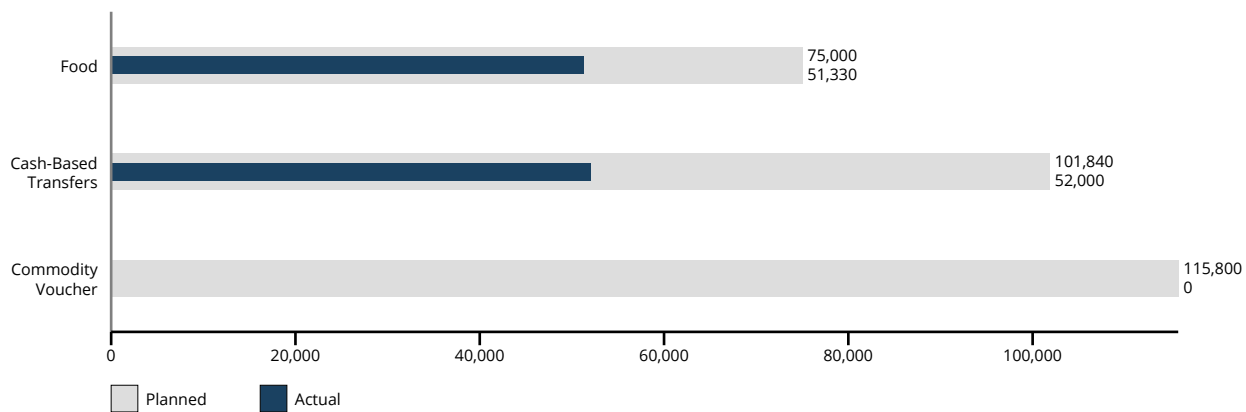
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



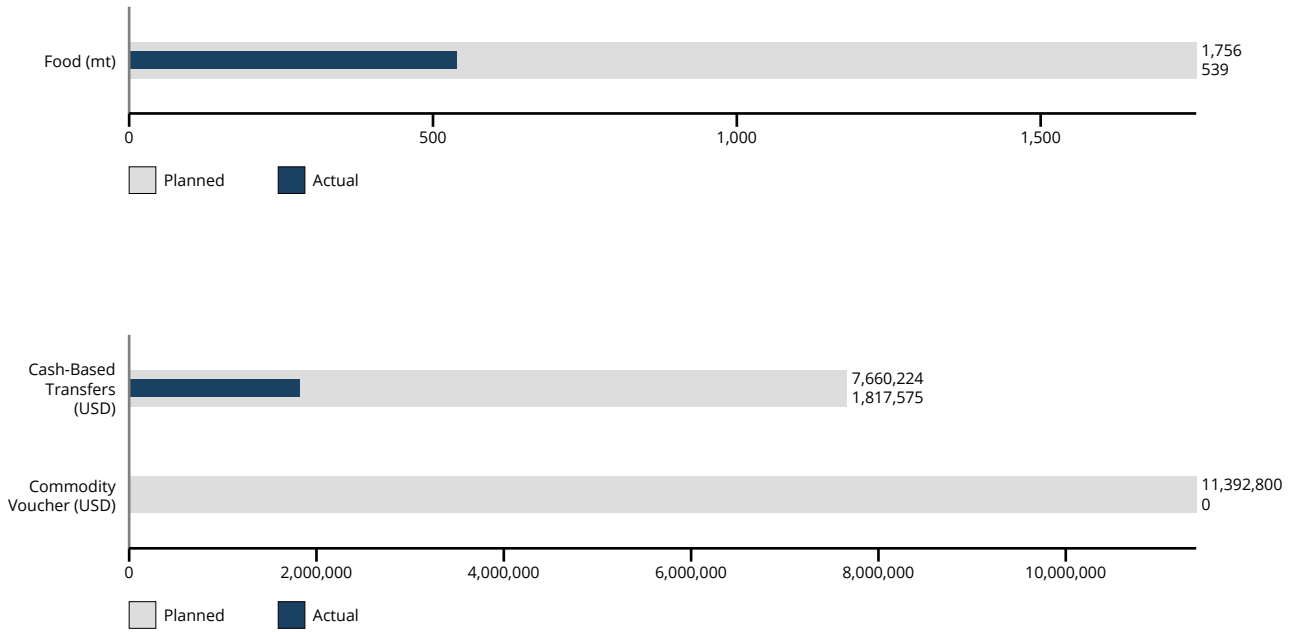
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



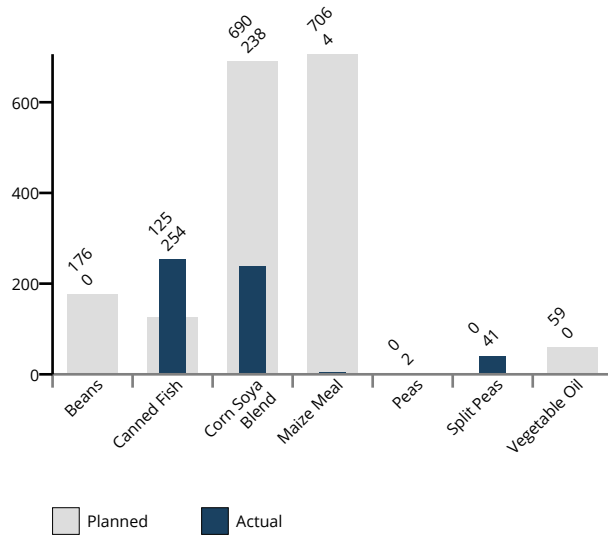
Beneficiaries by Modality



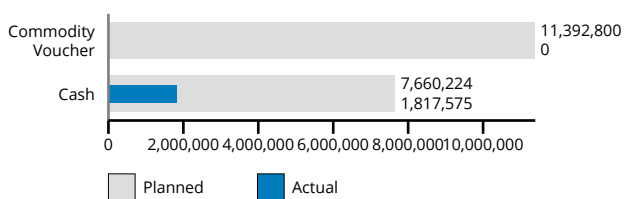
Total Transfers by Modality



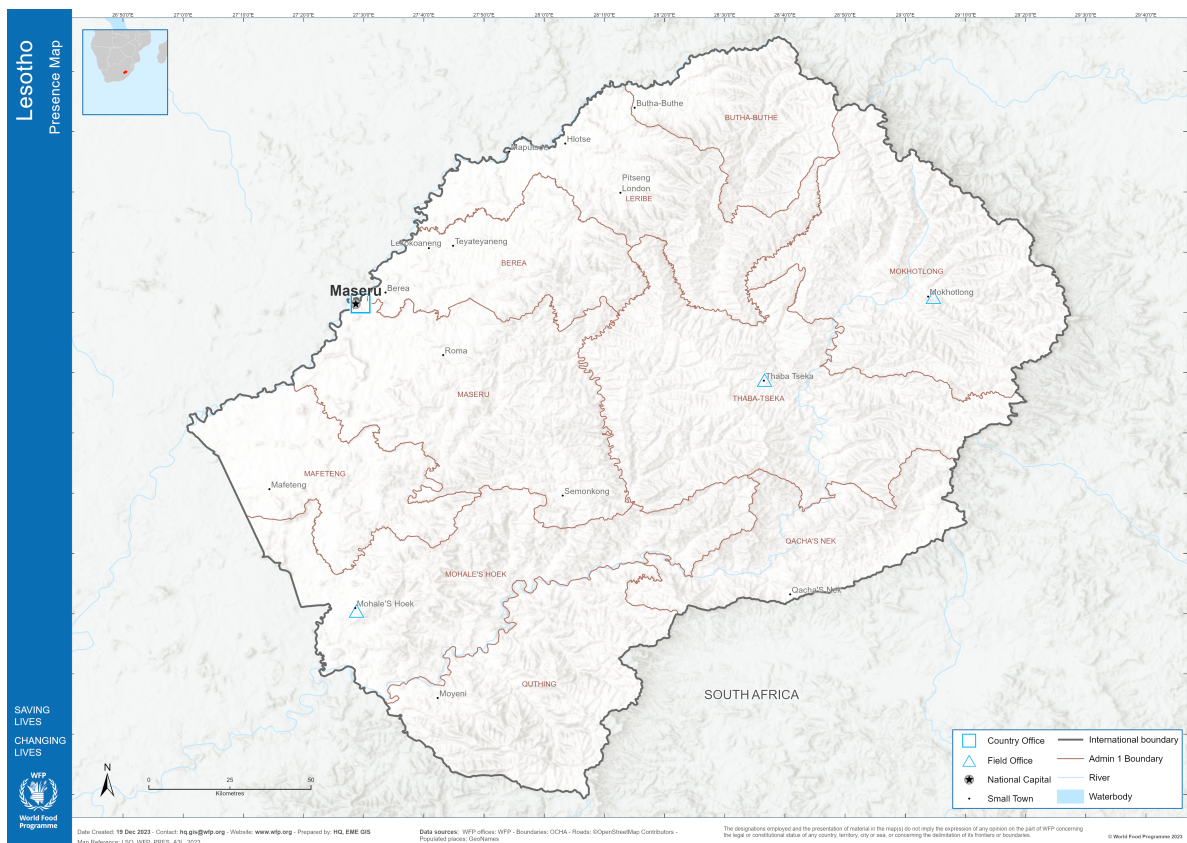
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Lesotho, a land-locked and mountainous lower-middle-income country with a unique geographic setting, is home to 2 million people, over 34 percent of whom reside in urban areas [1]. The country faces profound challenges, grappling with persistent poverty and malnutrition, which affect more than a quarter of its population and are particularly prevalent in rural areas. More than 50 percent of people live below the poverty line and 25 percent face extreme poverty [2], challenges that are further complicated by Lesotho's land-locked status.

Food and nutrition insecurity remained a critical national concern in 2024, heavily influenced by the El Niño phenomenon, which began intensifying in early 2024. The El Niño-induced dry spells disrupted the 2023/24 agricultural season, severely impacting planting areas and yields, with harvests in April 2024 anticipated to be the lowest since 2019. These challenges not only limited access to staple cereals, which form the foundation of many diets in Lesotho, but also constrained the availability and affordability of diverse and nutrient-rich food groups such as fruits, vegetables, and protein sources. The resulting lack of dietary diversity further worsened nutrition outcomes, particularly for rural households reliant on subsistence farming.

The 2023/24 lean season highlighted these vulnerabilities, with approximately 325,000 people (22 percent of the rural population) requiring humanitarian assistance between October 2023 and March 2024, as noted in the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report released in June 2023. The El Niño phenomenon compounded the challenges faced by subsistence farmers, who were already grappling with erratic weather patterns, limited resources, and persistent poverty. Additionally, rising cereal prices and substantial food gaps significantly reduced purchasing power among poorer rural households^[3], further compromising their ability to secure diverse and nutritious diets.

Agriculture, though contributing less than five percent to the GDP, occupies 78 percent of the productive land area and engages 40 percent of the economically active population, 57 percent of whom are women. However, recent weather patterns, including droughts and floods, have severely disrupted agricultural production, intensifying food insecurity and poverty, especially in rural areas reliant on subsistence farming. Compounding these challenges is the severity of soil erosion caused by poor agricultural practices, such as over-cultivation and the lack of sustainable land management techniques. Soil erosion not only diminishes soil fertility but also contributes to declining agricultural productivity, exacerbating the vulnerabilities of rural communities already facing climate-related risks.

The country faces nutrition challenges including high stunting rates in children, micronutrient deficiencies in different age groups, overweight and obesity in certain population segments, and a growing incidence of diet related non-communicable diseases. These issues hamper the country's social and economic development and is estimated to cost the economy USD 200 million annually^[4], which represents an estimated ten percent of the national Gross Domestic Product. Approximately 36 percent of children under five are stunted according to the Lesotho Demographic Health Survey of 2024. More than half of Lesotho's population cannot afford a healthy, nutritious diet, and nearly one in ten households cannot meet energy requirements.^[5] The prevalence rate of HIV is particularly high amongst adults at 22.7 percent, with prevalence rates of 27 percent and 18 percent among young women and young men respectively. People with disabilities continue to receive unequal access to social services and economic opportunities.^[6]

Persons with disabilities (PwDs), representing approximately 2.5 percent of the population, face additional barriers to inclusion and access to services. Disabilities arise from various causes, including congenital conditions, malnutrition, inadequate maternal healthcare, and diseases like HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, which can lead to secondary disabilities. The challenging landscape in Lesotho, combined with socio-cultural attitudes that marginalize PwDs, limits their participation in community activities and decision-making processes. Furthermore, limited resources and institutional capacity hinder the implementation of policies designed to protect their rights. A lack of public awareness exacerbates these challenges, leaving PwDs excluded from many aspects of social and economic life.

During the first half of 2024, WFP worked in collaboration with the government and stakeholders with focus on addressing immediate food needs while building sustainable food systems, using livelihood and asset creation activities as platforms for building the resilience of communities and households, especially to climate change. Contributing towards SDG 2, Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) focuses on ensuring that shock-affected people are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. SO2 is aimed at strengthening the social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round. Through SO3, WFP contributes to the improved nutrition status at every stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets while SO4 focuses on building a resilient, efficient and inclusive food system through the implementation of integrated interventions for climate change adaptation including climate services. Contributing towards SDG 17, SO5 focuses on providing procurement and supply chain services to government and partners to improve the efficiency of their development and humanitarian programmes.

The Government of Lesotho has made an effort to address the food insecurity crisis, putting in place social safety-nets (school feeding, old-age pension, disability, public assistance and child grants) that benefit over 80 percent of the poor households. Lesotho's second National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP II) 2027/28, specifies four priorities: enhancing inclusive and sustainable economic growth and private sector-led job creation; strengthening human capital; building enabling infrastructure; and strengthening national governance and accountability systems. Environment and climate change are cross-cutting themes, as are promoting gender equality and protecting the interests of children and youth, people with disabilities, the elderly, and other disadvantaged groups, including people living in rural settings.

In alignment with the national priorities, WFP has made strides in strengthening national capacities and systems, particularly for food security, nutrition, and urban preparedness through enhanced urban vulnerability assessment. In addition to supporting the development of nutrition policies and strategies, WFP has helped to strengthen the generation of nutrition-related evidence and will continue to assist the Government in designing and scaling national home-grown school feeding nutrition programmes. Further to this, WFP continued to address the needs of at-risk households through social protection programmes such as anticipatory action and school meals.

Risk management

In the first half of 2024, WFP identified several key risks, including constrained donor funding caused by global competition for resources due to climate shocks, the war in Ukraine, and conflicts in the Middle East; surging prices driven by the global economic crisis; and heightened food insecurity exacerbated by reduced livelihood opportunities and incomes. To mitigate these challenges, WFP implemented a range of measures. Advocacy and sensitization efforts were intensified to underscore critical needs, engaging regularly with Government counterparts, development partners, and donors through the Resident Coordinator's Office coordination platform. Communication strategies were strengthened to align with donor priorities, while internal funding mechanisms, such as the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, were explored to secure additional resources.

Efforts to address the impacts of economic pressures and rising food insecurity included intensified resource mobilization targeting food-insecure and shock-affected households. WFP collaborated closely with Government counterparts to advocate for sustained programme funding, reinforce programme ownership, and jointly mobilize resources to ensure the continuity of critical interventions.

WFP also undertook steps to enhance risk management by updating its risk register at the beginning of the year and reinforcing existing controls to minimize the likelihood and impact of identified risks. Although there is currently no key risk indicator tracking tool, this gap was identified during the pre-audit oversight mission, and the Regional Bureau has committed to supporting the development of such a tool for future risk monitoring and management.

Lessons learned

Throughout the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024, key lessons have emerged to guide the next phase. The 2023 country capacity strengthening (CCS) decentralized evaluation revealed that there is a need for a more integrated approach to CCS including the incorporation of coaching, mentorship, and secondments as well as strategic planning and financing to ensure the sustainability and strengthening of national systems. Findings from the 2023 evaluation of the Lesotho CSP (2019-2024) underscored that the plan was closely aligned with the National Strategic Development Plan II and other key national strategies, particularly in food security, nutrition, resilience, and social protection. The evaluation recommended that WFP continue to assess capacity needs in the next CSP while intensifying high-level advocacy to strengthen government systems and create the conditions for a successful handover of activities.

These lessons were instrumental in informing and shaping the development of the second-generation CSP (2024-2029) and the Capacity Needs Mapping, ensuring future interventions are more adaptive and impactful. This approach will help WFP better support long-term capacity-building efforts and ensure sustainable outcomes in Lesotho.

Country office story

Solar Power Drives Sustainable Growth in Ha-Mohlakoana



© WFP/Malehloa Letsie
The Rapid Rural Transformation Hub at Ha-Mohlakoana project site.

Lesotho's geographical characteristics and socio-economic conditions, particularly for its rural population, make it one of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change; this is exacerbated by the high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and reliance on regional, imported energy supplies. Quthing is one of the driest districts in the country and drought is the most widespread hazard. The district faces multifaceted food insecurity and related challenges due to declining agricultural production.

In response to these challenges, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) established an innovative project, the Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) initiative, that seeks to develop rural communities at Ha-Mohlakoana in Quthing district.

Through the RRT initiative, WFP established a solar-powered hub, an innovative approach that combines electricity, water, and food to support communities in meeting their basic needs. This integrated approach seeks to stimulate development through agricultural transformation, expanding livelihood options for women and youth, and providing access to water, health, sanitation, education, information and communications technology (ICT) services.

Managed by the Ministry of Local Government through the community council, the RRT initiative offers women and youth opportunities to gain new skills in food production, business, and digital literacy, while enhancing agricultural production through solar-powered irrigation systems.

The RRT initiative integrated two climate risk mitigation strategies to support the community: improved natural resource management through enhanced agricultural techniques to ensure consistent food production, and diversification of livelihoods to help households withstand climate shocks. WFP engaged the Ha-Mohlakoana community through sensitization meetings and forged partnerships with key stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of these strategies. Using the Community-Based Participatory Planning approach, WFP collaborated

with the community to develop a joint plan, paving the way for effective execution of the pilot project and ensuring community ownership.

The District Police Commander, Senior Superintendent 'Mmamoipone Mohloai expressed gratitude for the project and recommended that there should be room for the police to provide security services to the community.

The RRT initiative also complements existing WFP-supported programmes through the delivery of integrated programmes for holistic community development. WFP has ongoing school feeding, nutrition, disaster preparedness, and resilience-building activities done in partnership with the ministries of Education and Training; Forestry and Environment; Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition; and Prime Minister's Office (Disaster Management Authority and Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office) in the three Southern Districts of Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing. Furthermore, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Training and Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, launched the Homegrown School Feeding pilot project, where school children in the Mohlakoana area are provided food by local farmers from the district, distributed by local retailers.

Programme performance

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



58 percent of households reported **reduced drought impact** thanks to early warning messages and proactive actions.



52,000 people supported through **anticipatory action** activities.



88 water tanks and **17** rehabilitated springs ensured **access to safe water** for over **52,000** people during drought.



For every **USD 1** invested in anticipatory action, **USD 1.28** in post-crisis intervention was avoided.

Under strategic outcome 1 (SO1), WFP targets women, men, girls, and boys affected by shocks, including people with HIV/TB and people with disabilities. WFP provides food and cash assistance to ensure access to safe nutritious food and improve their ability to meet essential needs. Under SO1, WFP initiates its activities upon an official emergency declaration by the Government and when the magnitude of the crisis surpasses the Government's capacity to respond.

In the first half of 2024, WFP implemented anticipatory actions in response to the El Niño-induced drought, targeting at-risk populations across four affected districts: Mofale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Quthing, and Thaba-Tseka. In collaboration with the Government of Lesotho, Lesotho Red Cross Society, and World Vision, these proactive measures aimed to reduce the impacts of the anticipated drought on communities at-risk. Through funding from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, WFP was able to implement anticipatory action activities, which included providing cash transfers and agricultural inputs such as drought-tolerant seeds and shade nets to 52,000 individuals. Beneficiaries received monthly cash assistance of 1,200 Lesotho Loti (approximately USD 64) for three months through the Standard Lesotho Bank UNAYO platform, enabling them to meet immediate food needs.

WFP, in collaboration with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and the District Rural Water Systems, implemented critical interventions to ensure access to safe water in drought-affected communities. These efforts included the installation of 88 plastic water tanks, rehabilitation of 17 springs, and support for water harvesting measures. These interventions were critical in ensuring that affected communities had access to safe drinking water during the drought, reducing the risk of waterborne diseases and enabling the continuation of food production at the household level. Access to clean water is a crucial aspect of resilience-building, and this intervention aligned with the Country Strategic Plan's objectives of improving access to basic services, including health, sanitation, and water. In addition, the water systems helped reduce the need for households to rely on distant or unsafe water sources, which could have worsened the situation during the drought.

Additionally, one of the crucial aspects of this anticipatory action intervention was the dissemination of early warning messages. The Early Warning Technical Working Group, consisting of representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, the Commission of Water, and other partners, played a crucial role in designing and communicating these messages to 792,877 people across the affected regions. WFP played a pivotal role in restoring the group, developing its terms of reference, and providing financial resources for both the development and dissemination of the messages. The messages were distributed through multiple communication channels, including SMS, radio, television, and community gatherings. This ensured that vulnerable populations were aware of the impending drought and could take preemptive measures to safeguard their livelihoods. This approach aligns with WFP's broader focus on community-based participatory planning, which encourages active engagement from communities in understanding

and addressing their challenges.

Despite the proactive measures, WFP faced several challenges including delays in procuring and installing water infrastructure due to lack of technical expertise. In addition, some beneficiaries lacked national identity documents or had not registered with the financial service provider. This made it difficult to identify and assist the most vulnerable people efficiently. Similarly, some individuals lacked access to mobile phones, which further complicated the distribution of cash transfers. Furthermore, seasonal variations in agricultural production affected the consistency of seed distribution and crop growth, while reduced funding constrained WFP's ability to fully address the broader needs of the 2023/24 lean season. As a result, WFP focused on anticipatory actions, which were fully funded through contributions from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

To address these challenges, WFP collaborated closely with government partners, including DMA and the Department of Water Affairs. Technical guidance was provided to ensure that water systems met required standards, while the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition played a key role in supporting seed distribution. Efforts to streamline beneficiary targeting and registration included working with local partners to resolve documentation issues and facilitating access to cash assistance. The Early Warning Technical Working Group, supported by WFP, played a crucial role in ensuring timely and accurate dissemination of drought-related information.

The interventions yielded significant results. According to an endline household survey ^[1], communities supported by WFP's anticipatory actions reported improved food consumption and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies, such as selling off assets to purchase food. Additionally, The survey revealed that WFP's anticipatory actions effectively helped communities meet their basic food needs without resorting to extreme measures, such as selling off assets to purchase food. Additionally, 58 percent of respondents felt that anticipatory actions had significantly reduced the impact of the drought on their households. These results underscore the effectiveness of early action in mitigating the worst impacts of droughts and fostering long-term resilience.

One of the key findings from WFP's internal Cost-Benefit Analysis of Anticipatory Actions in Lesotho was the cost-effectiveness of these interventions. The study indicated that for every dollar invested in anticipatory actions pre-crisis, there was a return of USD 1.28 in benefits, highlighting the significant financial advantages of early interventions. Furthermore, the study found that the additional benefits from anticipatory action amounted to 28 percent of the overall programme costs in Lesotho, reinforcing the value of investing in pre-crisis preparedness, and the cost savings associated with preventing long-term damage to livelihoods. The active engagement of government entities, particularly the Disaster Management Authority, in implementing the anticipatory action plan indicates strong potential for scaling up and integrating this model into national disaster management efforts.

The lessons learned from this intervention highlight the importance of improved stakeholder coordination, as well as the need for more efficient beneficiary targeting. Moving forward, WFP will continue to refine its anticipatory action strategies based on the insights gained and expand its partnerships with national actors to ensure that anticipatory actions are institutionalized at the national level.

The Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score for this activity is 4, reflecting the integration of social and behavioral change (SBC) messaging on nutrition, health, and gender-based violence (GBV). Targeting diverse demographics by sex and age, this approach addressed gender disparities by enhancing knowledge and attitudes, empowering communities to adapt to future shocks. Collaboration with protection, nutrition, and health partners provided targeted support, reducing burdens on women and fostering equitable access to resources.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round



WFP helped improve **school feeding systems**, increasing funding per-meal by **65** percent reaching USD **0.35** per child.



WFP enhanced Lesotho's **weather and food security forecasting**, supporting **403,000** rural and **296,000** urban food-insecure people.



WFP provided **school meals** to **51,330** learners in **2,400** pre-primary schools.

This Strategic Outcome aimed to improve food and nutrition security for children in pre-primary schools and primary schools by providing nutritious meals that promote better school attendance. It also focused on strengthening the capacity of the Government of Lesotho and partners in early warning, food, and nutrition security monitoring to enable effective planning and responses to food insecurity.

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

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Training, WFP successfully implemented the school feeding programme, providing nutritious meals to 51,330 learners, including 26,202 girls, across over 2,400 pre-primary schools throughout Lesotho's ten districts ^[1]. Despite the programme's wide reach, funding constraints limited the food basket provided which included fish, pulses, and vegetable oil, excluding key staples such as maize meal, the country's primary food, and Super Cereal Plus, essential for meeting the nutritional needs of children under five. This shortfall highlighted the ongoing challenges of ensuring comprehensive, nutritious meals for young children in the programme.

In line with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) emphasis on local solutions and sustainability, WFP also piloted the home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF) in Mophale's Hoek and Quthing districts, with funding from the Principality of Monaco. The project engaged local farmers by sourcing vegetables, fruits, and eggs from smallholder farmers near the schools. Through this initiative, WFP worked with three retailers to deliver fresh, locally produced food to children, linking the education sector with local agricultural producers. In addition, WFP trained 260 farmers on improved farming practices, seed quality, and increased yields. As a result, 45 farmers began supplying fresh vegetables to pre-primary schools, contributing to the sustainability of the school feeding programme. However, some schools faced closures mainly due to failure to meet rental obligations and caregiver resignations. Despite the challenges, WFP reached 461 learners (246 girls) across 30 pre-primary schools out of the targeted 578 children across 36 pre-primary targeted schools.

WFP, through its HGSF pilot directly linked 45 smallholder farmers to school markets, with an additional 160 farmers receiving training to strengthen their capacity. Retailers also collaborated with farmers to source fresh food commodities for schools. However, monitoring revealed supply inconsistencies due to seasonal variations in crop production. Process monitoring conducted with the Ministry of Education and Training demonstrated that food deliveries to pre-schools were generally timely and met quality standards, despite incomplete food baskets during the first two quarters. These challenges, however, did not deter sustained participation, as the average number of students attending pre-schools remained consistent with initial enrollment.

Complementing these efforts, WFP introduced the Digital School Initiative, piloted in 14 primary schools. This initiative integrates digital learning into Lesotho's education system, aiming to enhance the quality of education while supporting broader CSP objectives. A total of 78 teachers participated in the programme, receiving digital resources and training to adapt to new teaching methods. By merging technology with education and the school feeding programme, this initiative provides a comprehensive approach to improving learning outcomes for children.

Alongside food delivery, WFP's support to the Ministry of Education and Training with capacity building. WFP provided continuous technical assistance to school feeding staff in monitoring and reporting, and organizing technical working group meetings with key education sector partners. This collaborative effort helped generate evidence for the school feeding programme and strengthened the ministry's ability to manage and monitor its implementation.

WFP also played a key role in supporting the National School Feeding Programme through the establishment of a high-level steering committee that advocated for an increase in the per-meal money allocation for school children. This advocacy led to an increase from Lesotho Loti 3.54 to 5.84 (approximately USD 0.35) per each meal per each student, aligning with the CSP's goal to ensure that food quality and quantity meet children's nutritional needs.

Achievements such as the increase in the per-meal allocation per child, resulted from WFP's technical assistance to the National School Feeding Programme. Others, like the HGSF pilot, stemmed from WFP's direct implementation efforts. Other achievements, such as increased cooperation with other countries resulted from WFP's support of Lesotho's participation in international forums. These events, such as the World Government Summit in Dubai, Africa Day of School Feeding in Burundi, and a School Meals Coalition Global Ministerial Meeting in Paris enabled Lesotho to exchange knowledge with other countries, learn best practices, and advocate for the inclusion of school feeding in national policy agendas.

Furthermore, the WFP South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiative facilitated a learning exchange with Malawi's Ministry of Agriculture. This event was part of a broader strategy aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Ministry of Education and Training. This exchange helped the Ministry of Education gain practical insights into the implementation of HGSF programmes from a neighbouring country that had made significant progress in this area.

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

In the first half of 2024, WFP collaborated with the Humanitarian Development Nexus Group and the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) to conduct an annual vulnerability assessment. This comprehensive analysis integrated factors such as nutrition, gender, HIV, and market dynamics. For the first time, the assessment expanded its focus to urban areas, improving the Government's ability to estimate food security gaps and tailor responses. In line with the recommendations from the 2023 Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) Decentralized Evaluation on CCS activities, WFP continued to strengthen LVAC's capacity by covering the costs of data collection, ensuring the inclusion of the Market Functionality Index and Minimum Expenditure Basket, and providing technical support for Integrated Food Security Classification (IPC) analysis.

The findings indicated that approximately 403,000 people in rural areas and 296,000 in urban areas are projected to be food insecure from October 2024 to March 2025. A significant improvement in this year's analysis was the Government's enhanced capability to separately estimate the food security gap value for urban areas, a process that had previously been limited to rural assessments.

Under the Adaptation Fund project, WFP continued to support the Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS) to enhance weather forecasting capabilities. This was achieved through the installation and operation of the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model on a high-power computing system with technical support from Weather Information Solutions. This significantly improved forecasting accuracy, extending from short-range forecasts (1-6 days) to medium-range (10-12 days) and long-range forecasts (1-3 months). The WRF model also bolstered LMS's seasonal forecasting capabilities, complementing the existing Python Climate Predictability Tool. Complementary to this, the integration of automatic weather station data into the WRF model is ongoing.

In the context of the urban preparedness project titled "Fostering Community Resilience in Southern Africa by Strengthening Urban Preparedness Systems," WFP and Disaster Management Authority facilitated stakeholder validation of three key Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). These SOPs are designed to enhance disaster risk coordination in urban areas, establish an urban vulnerability framework, refine targeting methodologies, and implement cash-based transfer programming. Although these SOPs have been developed and validated, they are yet to receive formal endorsement from the Government.

WFP's efforts to support Government capacities have made significant strides in improving early warning systems, food security monitoring, and evidence-based planning. However, challenges such as seasonal supply inconsistencies in home-grown school feeding, funding limitations, and delays in government endorsement of critical frameworks underscore the need for sustained advocacy and support.

While indicators such as the formal adoption of food security policies and systems remain at zero, WFP remains committed to ensuring these frameworks receive the necessary government support. By addressing these gaps, WFP can contribute more effectively to achieving SDG 2: Zero Hunger and building resilience among vulnerable populations in Lesotho.

The Gender and Age (GAM) score of four for the school feeding activity highlights its gender-transformative impact. By increasing enrollment, improving dietary diversity, and creating opportunities for women and youth, the programme reduced gender inequalities and supported sustainable development. Similarly, the GAM score of three for early warning activities reflects efforts to mainstream gender and protection considerations while addressing systemic vulnerabilities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



89 percent of community skills training participants were women, empowering them through **sustainable livelihood activities**.



WFP trained **200** Government officers to promote energy-saving technologies, **reducing environmental impact** while enhancing **access to nutritious meals**



WFP launched the **"Seven Colours"** campaign in 2024, promoting diverse diets and engaging communities across all 10 districts to address malnutrition.



Over **400** new nutrition clubs, led by communities and supported by WFP, **empower vulnerable** groups with innovative skills.

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) focuses on improving nutrition outcomes for the entire population by providing technical assistance and advocating for evidence-based nutrition interventions, supporting progress towards the SDG 2 target (Zero Hunger).

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

Lesotho continues to struggle with chronic malnutrition, as highlighted by the recent Lesotho Demographic Health Survey 2024 indicator report. The report shows an increase in stunting rates from 33 percent in 2014 to 36 percent in 2024 for children under-5. Malnutrition issues affects all wealth quintiles, and it is more pronounced in rural areas. Key contributing factors include low agricultural productivity exacerbated by climate shocks, multi-dimensional poverty, reliance on monotonous, primarily energy-dense diets, and the limited capacity of local government units to deliver effective nutrition programmes. WFP, leveraging its 2019-2024 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), has focused and will continue to focus on providing technical and financial support to the Government in addressing the country's nutritional challenges.

In the first half of 2024, WFP, as part of its ongoing collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition under the nutrition component of the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project II, funded by IFAD, Japan, and the World Bank, supported the Government in launching the National Nutrition Campaign with the theme "Seven Colours." This campaign aimed to promote healthier dietary and lifestyle choices to combat malnutrition in all its forms. Emphasizing the importance of diverse diets, the campaign integrated nutrition education into community practices. The launch event brought together key stakeholders, including government leaders, development partners, UN officials, NGOs, and community members, underscoring the multi-sectoral commitment to improving nutrition in Lesotho.

WFP supported the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics in implementing nutrition interventions across all ten districts resulting in the establishment of over 400 new nutrition clubs nationwide. These clubs serve as platforms to engage women, men, and nutritionally vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, in learning innovative nutrition skills. Initiatives include using local resources to create fuel-efficient baking pits for nutritious meal preparation and repurposing recycled materials to establish vegetable gardens. These community-led clubs aim at improving nutrition knowledge and changing behaviours towards nutrition, promote healthy practices, and foster sustainable livelihoods while driving scalable change.

Aligned with the 2023 Country Capacity Strengthening (CCS) Decentralized Evaluation recommendations, WFP partnered with local institutions to enhance their monitoring and evaluation systems, strengthening decision-making for CCS activities. Through a mentorship programme launched in nine districts, central and district officers were

equipped with skills in data reconciliation and quality reporting. The procurement of IT equipment, including desktops, laptops, and tablets, improved data collection and reporting mechanisms, enabling the development of a nutrition dashboard. These efforts significantly strengthened institutional accountability and the capacity of Department of Nutrition and Home Economics to deliver evidence-based nutrition interventions.

In response to desertification and biomass depletion, a collaborative effort facilitated by WFP and local partners led to the training of 200 area technical officers to promote energy-saving technologies including baking pits and ovens using locally available resources. These technologies enabled the preparation of nutritious meals with minimal firewood, reducing environmental impact and frequent firewood collection. Additionally, joint initiatives provided community skills development training on fruit and vegetable preservation in efforts to ensure access to nutritious foods even when out of season. WFP also supported community trainings on cottage industry skills, with 89 percent participation being women, enhancing sustainable livelihoods through activities like grass work, sewing, beadwork, recycling and pottery.

To enhance institutional effectiveness and accountability within the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics, WFP partnered with local institutions to procure 10 desktops and 5 laptops. One desktop was allocated to each district, while the central team received 5 laptops. Additionally, 30 district officers and 6 central officers received mentorship training to optimize the use of the equipment. This initiative has significantly improved the department’s data management and reporting systems.

As part of the UN Joint Programme on AIDS, WFP collaborated with local partners to secure funding through the Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) to examine the linkages between food insecurity and the rising rates of HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women. Mokhotlong district was prioritized for this assessment due to its vulnerability, and the findings are currently being compiled into a final report.

The Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score for this activity is four and reflects WFP’s support for the Department of Nutrition and other sectors in rolling out the healthy diet campaign, which enhanced skills and knowledge across diverse groups. The campaign successfully challenged socio-cultural norms that perpetuate gender stereotypes and malnutrition. Through a multisectoral collaboration involving the UN and protection actors, the initiative employed a comprehensive, gender-transformative strategy to address systemic barriers and foster sustainable change.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of nutrition policies and programmes	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



1,600 keyhole gardens built, **improving household dietary diversity and nutrition** through sustainable vegetable production.



420 farmers (67% women) reduced postharvest losses with better storage tools, improving **food security and income**.



Over **USD 1,200** in sales were reported by households using solar dryers and drought-resistant seeds provided by WFP.

Lesotho remains one of the countries most vulnerable to the impact of climate change, threatening the lives and livelihoods of marginalized and poor groups of people with limited adaptive capacities.

Through Strategic Outcome 4, WFP focuses on enhancing the resilience of the most food-insecure and vulnerable populations, including women, men, boys, girls, people with disabilities, and those living with HIV/TB. This is achieved by developing climate-resilient, nature-based protective and productive assets. Additionally, WFP works to boost agricultural productivity, improve market access, and increase incomes for smallholder farmers. The goal is to build resilient local food systems and promote livelihoods diversification.

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

In the first half of 2024, WFP provided technical assistance to eight national institutions and implemented a comprehensive package of livelihood support activities, skills, services, and assets aimed at building community resilience to climate and other risks. As part of the transition to the next phase of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP encouraged voluntary participation in communal asset creation to foster community ownership and sustainability beyond its direct support.

WFP focused on increasing agricultural productivity and market access through skills-building initiatives. A total of 80 participants (52 women) were trained in irrigation and horticulture crop production, while 57 individuals (42 women) received orchard management training. These trainings equipped farmers with techniques to improve yields and income through protective planting shelters, shade nets, and drip irrigation systems. For instance, a smallholder farmer in Mafeteng reported earning USD 1,876 from tomato production over the course of the year.

WFP implemented innovative water harvesting investments to provide communities with access to clean water for agricultural activities, household use and livestock. WFP engaged a local company for the construction of three sand dams, marking contours, and repair of four spring tanks in Lithakaling, Ha-Mohlakoana, and Ha-Bokoro project sites. The company further trained the local communities on soil erosion control and water conservation. The training to local communities aimed at delivering climate risk mitigation skills to improve food production, livelihood sustainability and adaptation to climate change. The provision of potable water has significantly improved the nutritional status of households with no reported cases of waterborne diseases. The initiative has significantly reduced the long distances women and girls previously walked to fetch water and minimized waiting times during periods of low water supply. This support is especially crucial for communities in arid landscapes, where water sources are often seasonal and become even scarcer during the rainy season, exacerbated by El Niño effects.

WFP collaborated with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) to scale up livelihoods support by establishing shade nets at four sites - Lithakaling, Katlehong, Mohlakoana 1, and Mohlakoana 3 - and installing drip irrigation systems. Boreholes were also drilled to provide water for irrigation and household use, addressing critical water shortages in the region. This project, funded by LDS, was implemented in collaboration with the Improving Adaptive Capacity of the Vulnerable and Food-insecure Populations in Lesotho (IACOV) to complement water shortage gaps, as beneficiaries of both initiatives were from the same administrative areas. By leveraging both LDS and the Adaptation Fund resources, WFP ensured a more significant and cohesive impact in the area. WFP's role was to lay the groundwork for the Adaptation Fund activities, enabling continuity and expansion of interventions across districts. These efforts ultimately benefited 10,544 people (6,326 women), strengthening resilience and enhancing food security for communities at-risk.

WFP, through the Adaptation Fund project, collaborated with the Ministry of Police, Lesotho Red Cross, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to provide first-aid training to 50 village disaster management team members (38 women, 12 men) in Mafeteng, Mphahle's Hoek, and Quthing districts. The training equipped participants with life-saving emergency response skills to ensure the safety of individuals engaged in resilience-building activities like constructing stone lines and water conservation works.

WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to organize three stakeholder workshops in Mafeteng, Mphahle's Hoek, and Quthing, attended by 73 participants (25 women). These workshops focused on enhancing stakeholders' understanding of by-laws for rehabilitating and protecting rangelands through reseeding grasses, removing invasive plants, and preventing burning which harms biodiversity during or after Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. Further capacity-building efforts included a training-of-trainers workshop for 20 government and partner staff to facilitate community-based participatory planning, enabling communities to design and prioritize resilience-building initiatives. This structured process allowed participants to identify key activities aimed at improving access to balanced diets, reducing risks from crop failure or market shocks, and diversifying income streams. These initiatives are foundational for fostering sustainable development in drought-prone areas.

WFP also trained 101 field supervisors (83 women) in Quthing district on managing public works programmes. The training covered the designing of standards, work norms, record-keeping, assigning roles and responsibilities, and supervisory skills. This effort led to the development of 21 community action plans together with the prioritizing of activities to improve livelihoods, ways to adapt to climate change, and address malnutrition and gender-sensitive resilience programmes. All activities were screened for environmental and social risks, with an environmental and social risk management plan developed and implemented.

In addition, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security provided an integrated pest management training to 45 participants (35 women) to address pest-related challenges. 218 herders (78 women) were trained in rangeland management, fire control, and livestock health practices. 95 individuals (58 women) received training in modern beekeeping techniques, enabling them to diversify income sources through honey production.

Complementing these efforts, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition to promote household-level vegetable production through keyhole gardens. Communities constructed 1,600 keyhole gardens, producing vegetables such as spinach, mustard, and tomatoes, contributing to dietary diversity and improved nutrition. WFP also procured and distributed non-food items to support regenerative farming in Quthing district, including bee hives, incubators, shade nets, drought-resistant seeds, and solar dryers. These items helped farmers produce and consume diversified crops even during adverse climatic conditions, with some households reporting annual sales of dried fruits and vegetables exceeding USD 1,200.

Process monitoring conducted in April 2024 revealed positive outcomes, with project sites demonstrating strong adherence to design standards and thriving keyhole gardens. Among interviewed households, 68 percent reported regularly receiving climate change adaptation information and services. Although no cash was distributed in 2024, WFP's interventions, such as resilience-building activities, livelihood diversification, and skills training in climate-resilient agricultural practices, complemented household efforts to secure income. Notably, 49 percent of households reported that women made decisions on cash use, highlighting progress in gender empowerment.

The Gender and Age Marker (GAM) scored one, reflecting limited gender integration. Though these activities directly benefit women and poor communities, systemic disparities perpetuating inequalities and food insecurity remain unaddressed. Future implementation will aim to address these underlying power dynamics for more transformative and equitable outcomes.

Activity 6- Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, capacitated smallholder farmers and value chain actors to improve food production, storage, and market access. Equipment such as vegetable picking crates, tarpaulins, scales, and storage pallets were distributed to 420 farmers (280 women), reducing postharvest losses and improving commodity handling. Farmers were trained in small-scale processing techniques to extend the shelf life of fruits and vegetables, while hermetic bag storage technology was promoted for cereals and pulses in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture Research. These interventions led to better postharvest management, contributing to food security and resilience.

Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition in hosting market day events in several districts to establish market linkages and improve access for smallholder farmers. These events enhanced income generation and diversified livelihoods for farmers and cottage industry groups. Participants sold various goods and commodities and formed commodity groups to improve aggregation and market access. Cottage and off-farm activity participants, primarily women and youth, received training in business management, pricing, and marketing, significantly improving their entrepreneurial skills and household incomes.

Through the Adaptation Fund project, technical skills training was provided to 134 individuals from 10 groups, with a focus on business management, pricing, profit determination, group governance, record keeping, and market analysis. This training equipped women and youth groups with the tools to strengthen their business operations and improve sustainability. These efforts have demonstrated tangible improvements, with the percentage of smallholder farmers selling through aggregation systems rising from 14 percent in 2023 to 37 percent in 2024. The total volume of smallholder produce sales increased from 16 MT to 26 MT, highlighting improved market access and income opportunities for smallholder farmers.

With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4, this activity underscores significant gender-transformative progress. Women represented 75 percent of participants in training sessions focused on improving farming practices, postharvest management, and financial record-keeping. These efforts empowered women as primary food producers, reduced barriers to equitable resource access, and strengthened their role in decision-making within agricultural value chains. By bolstering women’s skills and market linkages, the activity improved household resilience and created economic opportunities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

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



WFP supported Lesotho's **food crisis response**, coordinating the transport, milling, and delivery of **832** MT of maize and **139** MT beans to households.



WFP facilitated Lesotho's **food assistance response**, coordinating maize milling, bean repacking, and distribution.

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

WFP has committed to supporting partners achieve their strategic goals in alignment with the 2030 Agenda. Drawing on its extensive humanitarian expertise, WFP provides technical assistance and on-demand services during emergencies.

In response to a request from the Government of Lesotho, Disaster Management Authority (DMA), WFP provided essential assistance between September 2023 and February 2024 to support the Government's response to the ongoing food crisis. WFP facilitated the transportation of 832 MT of maize grain and 139 MT of beans from Smallholder Farmers in Berea, Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Maseru, Mokhotlong, and Qacha's Nek districts to designated processing and distribution points. The maize grain was delivered to Lesotho Flour Mills, where WFP coordinated the milling process to produce fortified maize meal. Concurrently, WFP repacked the collected beans into 5 kg bags, adhering to Government visibility and branding protocols. Finally, WFP ensured the delivery of the maize meal and packaged beans to district warehouses for onward distribution to affected households, completing the critical supply chain for food assistance.

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Lesotho has made significant strides in promoting gender equality and empowering women, yet considerable challenges persist. The country ranks 144th out of 191 nations on the Gender Equality Index, underscoring enduring inequalities, particularly in the areas of food and nutrition, governance, and economic opportunities. Despite these challenges, Lesotho has enacted a series of progressive laws and policies aimed at addressing key disparities, including unequal access to food, limited knowledge and decision-making opportunities, and the alarming prevalence of gender-based violence. These systemic inequities continue to marginalize women and girls, hindering their full participation in developmental progress. The gender mainstreaming and transformative actions pursued under the Country Strategic Plan are specifically designed to close or minimize these gaps.

Anticipatory Action interventions, focusing on areas severely impacted by climate change, have played a pivotal role in promoting gender equality by ensuring that women and girls are not disproportionately affected. The delivery of climate service messages through multiple channels such as radio, SMS, national television, and digital platforms, has effectively addressed knowledge gaps in climate adaptation measures, reaching diverse populations across various age groups and genders. Additionally, interpersonal approaches, such as traditional gatherings facilitated by the Child and Gender Protection Unit of the Police and the Ministry of Gender, have further enhanced community awareness and action.

The rehabilitation of water sources has had a profound impact on rural communities, significantly reducing the burden on women and girls who previously traveled long distances to collect water. In assisted communities, women often spent a considerable portion of their day collecting water, taking 30 to 60 minutes to fill a 20-liter bucket, forcing them to neglect other household responsibilities, including childcare. The reduction in time spent collecting water has reduced domestic tensions, as some instances of domestic violence in Lesotho, specifically men's violence against women, were reported to result from men's anger over women's extended absences while fetching water. This illustrates the depth and normalization of gender-based violence in Lesotho.

A national nutrition campaign was launched to raise awareness and promote the production and consumption of diverse diets to address high levels of malnutrition. The campaign encourages men and boys to participate in childcare and acquire nutrition-related skills, addressing shifts in gender roles as women increasingly migrate to nearby towns and South Africa for domestic work. Traditionally, childcare and cooking were seen as responsibilities of women and girls, leaving men with limited knowledge in these areas. The campaign aims to shift these dynamics, making men and boys feel more welcome in the nutrition space.

As part of capacity-strengthening initiatives with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, WFP successfully promoted the establishment of community nutrition clubs while strongly advocating for the inclusion of men. Although male participation remains low at 25 percent, their involvement has yielded positive results by raising awareness about issues traditionally associated with women. This broader engagement helps to reduce women's vulnerabilities. Leadership within these clubs reflects a strong preference for women, with approximately 92 percent of committees chaired by women. However, further efforts are needed to adopt strategies that enhance male engagement in these initiatives.

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

Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a significant issue in Lesotho, disproportionately affecting women and girls, with over 86 percent experiencing some form of violence in their lifetime. Root causes include entrenched social norms, traditional gender roles that reinforce power dynamics, and persistent inequality and discrimination. These factors, compounded by substance abuse, unaddressed mental health challenges, and increasing food insecurity, exacerbate GBV's prevalence and impact. WFP Lesotho integrates GBV prevention and response into its programmes, addressing systemic gaps and contributing to long-term solutions.

Guided by its protection and accountability strategy, WFP proactively engaged with vulnerable communities, including women, people with disabilities, and child-headed households. For example, in its anticipatory action pilot across four drought-prone districts, WFP involved communities as key informants to identify priorities, such as rehabilitating water sources closer to households. This intervention reduced the burden on women and girls and significantly improved household dynamics, decreasing incidents of domestic violence.

To further address protection concerns, WFP prioritized efforts to address sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). In collaboration with the Media Institute of Lesotho and Bethel Business and Community Development Centre, WFP conducted comprehensive PSEA sensitization sessions for their teams, ensuring that implementing partners were well-equipped to uphold protection principles. These efforts complemented internal initiatives, with all WFP staff receiving sensitization sessions and mandatory PSEA training, reinforcing a zero-tolerance approach to exploitation and abuse.

WFP supported the government in conducting annual vulnerability assessments, incorporating protection issues as a cross-cutting element. Insights from diverse demographics, including women, youth, and people with disabilities, highlighted the interconnections between food insecurity, child marriages, and sexual violence. These findings informed targeted interventions and strengthened response efforts.

WFP's anticipatory action project integrated a protection mainstreaming framework, emphasizing safety, accountability to affected populations, and empowering women through meaningful participation.

To improve Accountability to Affected People (AAP), WFP engaged communities throughout project cycles. Feedback from post-distribution monitoring of school feeding programmes revealed that while 65 percent of respondents were unaware of programme timelines, most learners were satisfied with the meals provided. WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education to establish school feeding committees, addressing gaps in communication and promoting community understanding of programme objectives and feedback mechanisms.

There were no reported protection challenges linked to school feeding activities. Teachers confirmed the safety of learners and highlighted effective communication channels, with 84 percent aware of complaint and feedback mechanisms. However, a lack of awareness among 16 percent of respondents underscored the need for improved communication and training. WFP also incorporated complementary activities, such as GBV awareness and agricultural demonstrations, strengthening the protective environment for beneficiaries.

To facilitate grievance reporting, WFP utilized multiple platforms, including community leaders, pre-primary schools coordinators, and a toll-free helpline managed in partnership with the National University of Lesotho. This system ensured confidentiality and timely responses. For resilience-building initiatives, communities preferred reporting grievances directly to local leaders, ensuring systematic feedback. The helpline and innovative tools, like bulk text messaging, were instrumental in disseminating critical information on programme dates, health, nutrition, and climate services.

Through these measures, WFP promoted a human-rights approach, empowering communities to voice concerns and enhance programme effectiveness. These efforts not only addressed immediate needs but also strengthened resilience and advanced progress toward gender equality and food security in Lesotho.

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 is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, where environmental degradation and climate-related shocks perpetuate a cycle of declining agricultural productivity and rising food insecurity. Marginalized and poor populations are disproportionately affected due to limited adaptive capacities. According to the IPC Analysis Report (May 2024), 27 percent of Lesotho's rural population faces high levels of food insecurity during the lean season, with many experiencing acute malnutrition. The ND-GAIN Global Adaptation Index ranks Lesotho as the 59th most vulnerable and 151st least ready country globally, with a score of 41.3, reflecting high vulnerability (0.481) and low readiness (0.307).

In response, the Government of Lesotho updated its National Strategic Development Plan II to prioritize sustainable land management, wetland protection, and climate resilience strategies to restore ecosystems and enhance agricultural productivity.

Environmental challenges in Lesotho, particularly in the Southern Lowlands, are closely linked to food security. Soil degradation and erosion have diminished land fertility, while water scarcity complicates irrigation and intensifies drought impacts. Climate change has disrupted agricultural cycles with more frequent droughts, floods, and storms, further straining vulnerable communities. Overgrazing and unsustainable resource use, including deforestation and veld burning, have led to biodiversity loss and weakened local food systems.

WFP has addressed these challenges through targeted interventions promoting sustainable resource use, enhanced agricultural productivity, and community resilience. Partnering with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, WFP trained smallholder farmers in conservation agriculture to improve soil health, reduce chemical farming inputs, and promote biodiversity. Additionally, tree planting initiatives in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry have mitigated soil erosion, improved water retention, and contributed to carbon sequestration.

To reduce deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions, WFP trained communities in constructing and using fuel-efficient stoves, significantly decreasing firewood consumption. Income-generating activities, such as keyhole garden development, encouraged sustainable practices while improving household nutrition. These efforts have shown measurable success, with the proportion of people reporting environmental benefits rising from 2 percent in 2022 to 3 percent in 2024.

WFP's Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework ensured that activities under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) were environmentally sustainable. Extensive screenings identified potential risks, and projects like the Adaptation Fund-supported "Improving Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Populations in Lesotho" (IACOV) were categorized as ESS Risk Category B, with Environmental and Social Risk Management Plans developed to guide implementation. Community consultations played a key role in designing interventions that aligned with local priorities while minimizing environmental impacts.

Regular monitoring has been central to WFP's approach, ensuring transparency and accountability. Investments in water harvesting infrastructure including constructing sand dams and repairing spring tanks, have provided communities with clean water for agriculture, household use, and livestock. These efforts reduced waterborne diseases and eased the burden on women and girls who previously traveled long distances to fetch water, further supporting community resilience and food security.

By integrating environmental co-benefits into its programming, WFP contributes to sustainable resource management and long-term resilience, advancing progress toward the goals of SDG 2: Zero Hunger.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2022, WFP launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) following an assessment conducted to evaluate the status of environmental management in the country office facilities. Several environmental initiatives were implemented to enhance the sustainability of in-house operations. WFP installed LED floodlights, which are environmentally friendly as they consume less energy, last longer, and help reduce costs while minimizing negative environmental impacts.

For waste management, the office purchased three separate waste bins for food waste, paper waste, and bottles and cans, promoting recycling and reducing the release of harmful substances into the environment. This initiative helps minimize negative impacts on ecosystems, wildlife, and human health. Additionally, WFP plans to engage a recycling company to manage paper and can recycling effectively.

The office also replaced one air conditioner using R22 AC refrigerant with a more energy-efficient model utilizing R410A refrigerant. The new refrigerant offers superior leak protection, runs more efficiently, and requires less frequent maintenance or repair. As part of the HQ EMS assessment recommendations in 2022, WFP is in the process of procuring eight new air conditioners using R410A refrigerant to further reduce CO2 emissions.

Moreover, WFP is advancing plans to install a solar power system. This renewable and clean energy source will not only minimize harmful emissions but also significantly lower electricity bills over time.

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

WFP in collaboration with the Government, implemented a six-month anticipatory action intervention aimed at mitigating the impacts of climate change and improving nutrition among vulnerable communities. The intervention strategically integrated nutrition into programmes, systems, and people-focused approaches to address malnutrition and enhance food security. Specifically, the nutrition integration was done to improve dietary diversity by enhancing access to and consumption of nutritious foods, and by promoting climate-smart agriculture. This was achieved by building resilience through sustainable agricultural practices. Additionally, it aimed to ensure improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) for better health outcomes, while empowering communities with nutrition education and preservation techniques

In terms of harnessing programmes, the distribution of cash transfers increased household access to diverse diets, enabling families to purchase nutritious foods. This was complemented by targeted nutrition messaging, offering guidance to women, men, and elderly caregivers responsible for young children. Households received six varieties of vegetable seeds—carrots, onions, radish, beetroot, spinach, and cabbage—to improve food and nutrition security. These seeds were provided alongside training in climate-smart agricultural techniques such as keyhole gardens, sheet mulching, and double digging plots. Additionally, the intervention included rehabilitating water sources and distributing plastic tanks to ensure access to potable water, addressing drought-induced deficits. This supported both cooking needs and essential WASH practices.

WFP also supported preschools by promoting school gardens to complement the traditional food basket (cereals, tinned fish, super cereal plus, and split peas). This increased the consumption of fresh vegetables among young learners, particularly benefiting children from economically disadvantaged households.

As part of the capacity strengthening initiative to the Ministry of Agriculture, community-based nutrition clubs were established to target diverse age groups and demographics. These clubs, supported by the Ministry of Agriculture, enhanced nutrition knowledge and addressed gender norms by engaging men in roles traditionally viewed as women's responsibilities. By involving men in nutrition education and household food production, the intervention addressed traditional gender norms and empowered entire communities to take ownership of nutrition outcomes.

Given the broader Country Strategic Plan (CSP) focus to strengthen government capacity, the systems for sustainable nutrition were strengthened. The CSP interventions focused on building local capacities by integrating nutrition into multi-sectoral approaches. Multi-sectoral district nutrition teams provided consistent education during anticipatory action delivery, school-based programme, nutrition, and resilience building initiatives. Advocacy efforts focused on promoting diverse food consumption, routine child vaccinations, WASH practices, and climate-smart vegetable production. To address food waste and ensure year-round availability, skills development training targeting households for anticipatory action, preschool parents and caregivers were done. Some preservation techniques initiatives such as bottling, chutney making, pickling, and drying of fruits and vegetables cottage and income generating activities were also conducted. These practices helped communities preserve surplus produce for the harsh winter months further allowing consistent dietary diversity and food access. Additionally, community-based officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, demonstrated sustainable agricultural techniques to ensure the survival of vegetables in high-altitude, wind-prone areas. This is followed by training of trainers (ToT) and mentorship programmes that exposed the Government agriculture and nutrition sectors into various capacity strengthening initiatives. The ToT extended to community level. These practices were widely adopted across villages, strengthening food security and resilience. WFP's approach integrated efforts across education, local government, social development, and protection sectors. This collaboration reinforced the intervention's comprehensive nature, aligning with national strategies for food system transformation. By involving men in nutrition education and household food production, the intervention addressed traditional gender norms and empowered entire communities to take ownership of nutrition outcomes.

Partnerships

Collaborative Pathways to Resilience in Lesotho

Partnerships remained key to the achievement of the CSP's five strategic outcomes. WFP entered into a wide variety of partnerships across the CSP activities with the Government, UN agencies and private sector entities (including Standard Lesotho Bank, and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) Partnerships enabled the achievement of results and provided access to key capacities and skills which WFP otherwise would not have been able to maintain.

WFP maintained robust partnerships with the Government of Lesotho, working across multiple ministries and departments to integrate its programmes with national priorities. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Training was a cornerstone of WFP's efforts to implement school feeding programmes that provided children with nutritious meals, supporting education outcomes and food security. These programmes were further strengthened by the introduction of the home-grown school feeding project, funded by the Principality of Monaco, which laid the foundation for integrating local agricultural production into the school meals programme.

In its ongoing efforts to secure quality long-term funding, WFP focused on enhancing partnerships with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in 2024. Throughout the year, WFP collaborated effectively with the Ministry of Agriculture to implement the World Bank, IFAD, and Japan-funded project aimed at smallholder agricultural development (Project II). This partnership allowed WFP to promote sustainable agricultural practices by providing tailored financing products designed to support smallholder farmers, thus paving the way for stronger future collaborations.

As part of this collaboration, WFP promoted energy-saving technologies such as baking pits and ovens, enabling communities to prepare nutritious meals with minimal firewood use. These technologies, introduced during the "Seven Colours" National Nutrition Campaign, addressed both environmental sustainability and malnutrition. Additionally, WFP supported innovative community initiatives, such as using recycled materials to establish vegetable gardens, fostering self-sufficiency and improving household nutrition.

In the first half of 2024, WFP worked to ensure its interventions were accessible and equitable for all. Through its partnership with the Lesotho National Federation of Organisations of the Disabled, WFP included persons with disabilities (PwDs) in food and cash assistance programmes. The collaboration provided capacity-building training to support livelihoods and engaged communities in participatory planning to address accessibility challenges. Monitoring systems were implemented to meet the needs of PwDs, fostering resilience and inclusion in community initiatives, and reinforcing WFP's commitment to equitable access for vulnerable groups.

WFP's collaboration extended to the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office, which played a critical role in facilitating nutrition-related interventions and implementing equitable policies aimed at addressing malnutrition. Working closely with the Disaster Management Authority, WFP supported disaster risk management and early warning systems, enabling better preparedness for climate shocks. Additionally, partnerships with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry ensured that resilience-building activities integrated environmental considerations, which not only helped vulnerable households adapt to climate challenges but also promoted sustainable livelihoods. The Lesotho Meteorological Services, another key partner, contributed to improving weather forecasting capabilities, which were essential for agricultural planning and disaster response.

The private sector also played a significant role in supporting WFP's operations. Partnering with Standard Lesotho Bank, WFP facilitated the delivery of cash transfers, ensuring affected households received timely assistance during anticipatory action. This collaboration was particularly effective in reaching remote areas where financial services are limited. Contributions from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were instrumental in resilience-building activities, which improved livelihoods in vulnerable communities. Furthermore, WFP initiated discussions with the Lesotho Petroleum Fund to explore potential partnerships in resilience-focused initiatives, reflecting its commitment to expanding its network of private sector partners.

Donor support remained the backbone of WFP's efforts in Lesotho. Multilateral flexible funding supported key resilience-building activities, such as strengthening community action plans and enhancing agricultural practices. These efforts promoted sustainable livelihoods, improved food security, and fostered resilience in vulnerable communities. Additionally, Japan's support for school feeding programmes, the European Union's contribution to urban preparedness, and new funding from Monaco for the home-grown school feeding project were critical in sustaining and scaling WFP's interventions. These contributions not only addressed immediate needs but also laid the groundwork for

more sustainable and integrated responses to food insecurity.

Recognizing the importance of local partnerships, WFP actively engaged with community-based organizations and local NGOs to build their capacity and leadership in humanitarian response. These partnerships were vital in improving the delivery and sustainability of interventions, ensuring that local responders were equipped to address the needs of affected populations effectively. Moreover, WFP encouraged the participation of communities in programme design and implementation, fostering ownership and ensuring that interventions were tailored to their unique needs and priorities.

Focus on localization

WFP advanced its localization efforts by advocating for local companies to register on the UN Partner Portal, resulting in eight organizations expressing interest in working with WFP. As a result, WFP signed field-level agreements with two cooperating partners to provide technical skills in climate change and resilience building. These partnerships included the Media Institute of Southern Africa Lesotho (MISA-Lesotho), which developed a media toolkit on climate change and nutrition and trained local media houses, and the Bethel Business and Community Development Centre, which constructed sand dams at resilience-building project sites and built water-retaining contours in nearby schools.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP has effectively scaled up partnerships with UN agencies to pursue shared objectives, leveraging the comparative advantages of each partner to achieve greater impact. As chair of the UNSDCF Outcome Results Group 2 on Equitable Food Systems, Environmental Sustainability, and Climate Action, WFP facilitated collaboration among agencies such as FAO, UNHCR, UNDP, UNEP, and IFAD. Together, they supported the Ministry of Agriculture in enhancing extension services, integrating climate change messaging, and introducing climate-smart agriculture technologies and seeds, improving agricultural productivity at household and community levels. Through coordination with the Disaster Management Authority, WFP and FAO jointly contributed to the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment. FAO provided financial support for the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis, while WFP offered financial and technical support for broader vulnerability assessments.

Strengthening its collaboration with the Rome-Based Agencies under the UNSDCF, WFP focused on Pillar 2: Food Systems, Environmental Sustainability, and Climate Action. This partnership led to the development of a joint funding concept note for a food systems programme in Lesotho. Additionally, WFP partnered with UNICEF to facilitate a learning exchange between the Ministries of Education and Agriculture in Malawi, enhancing the implementation of Lesotho's home-grown school feeding programme. WFP also secured funding from UNAIDS' Unified Budget, Results, and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) for a joint HIV programme targeting adolescent girls and young women. These initiatives have not only improved programme outcomes but also strengthened resource mobilization and partnership effectiveness.

Financial Overview

Financial Highlights of Lesotho's CSP 2024 (January - June)

Lesotho's USD 168 million Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2024) ended on June 30th, 2024, with a total expenditure of USD 61.6 million, representing 37 percent of the cumulative Needs-Based Plan (NBP) over the past five years. In its final year, 2024, the annual NBP was set at USD 25.1 million, with actual expenditure amounting to USD 4.2 million, equating to 17 percent of the NBP. The Implementation Plan (IP) for the first half of 2024 was USD 8.7 million, and the utilization achieved in the same year was 49 percent compared to the implementation plan.

A notable shift in funding trends impacted the implementation of strategic outcomes in the first half of 2024. While overall expenditures were lower than in previous years—falling 30 percent from the 91 percent IP utilization achieved in 2023—Strategic Outcome 4 (SO4) showcased exceptional performance. SO4 achieved 103 percent of its IP, driven by key initiatives such as the Rapid Rural Transformation (RRT) toolkit and home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. These achievements highlighted WFP's focus on resilience-building and local food systems development, aligning closely with the CSP's overarching objectives.

Other strategic outcomes experienced varied levels of funding and implementation success. SO1 achieved 85 percent of its IP, supported by water harvesting investments addressing the El Niño-induced drought. Meanwhile, SO2 attained 41 percent of its IP, largely reflecting funding constraints for school feeding initiatives. SO 3 faced the most significant challenges, with expenditure at only 24 percent of its IP. Similarly, only 14 percent of expenditure was recorded in 2024 under SO5 compared to the IP in the same period, due to funding constraints experienced for this strategic outcome.

Despite funding limitations, WFP leveraged innovative approaches and partnerships to maximize impact. The RRT toolkit under SO4 introduced solar-powered storage and advanced technology to support Smallholder Agriculture and Market Support (SAMS). This was complemented by efforts to strengthen market linkages through the HGSF programme, which began sourcing produce from smallholder farmers. Supported by contributions from Monaco, this initiative aligned with the CSP's commitment to integrating local agriculture into food systems.

SO4 benefited from joint financing efforts with the Government of Lesotho, piloting innovative programmes like Agriculture Insurance and climate-smart agriculture. These initiatives demonstrate WFP's capacity to work alongside national stakeholders to introduce sustainable and scalable solutions that will extend into the next CSP (2024-2029).















WFP's water harvesting projects under SO1 and SO4, including sand dams and spring tank repairs, provided essential support to drought-affected communities, improving access to clean water for agricultural, household, and livestock use. These investments not only enhanced community resilience but also addressed immediate needs caused by climatic shocks.

The financial landscape in the first half of 2024 reflects both the challenges of limited resources and the importance of strategic resource allocation. The strong performance of SO4 demonstrates WFP's commitment to directing available funding towards initiatives with the greatest potential for impact. At the same time, underfunded outcomes underscore the need for enhanced advocacy and innovative approaches to diversify funding streams. As WFP transitions to its next CSP, these experiences offer valuable lessons for building sustainable financial strategies that advance progress toward SDG 2: Zero Hunger in Lesotho.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	18,387,338	4,624,020	1,726,186	1,726,186
SO01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	5,795,039	2,179,431	1,860,731	1,860,731
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	5,795,039	2,179,431	1,860,731	1,860,731
SO02: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	12,592,298	2,444,589	-134,545	-134,545
Activity 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	11,978,800	1,831,090	-439,112	-439,112
Activity 03: Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to forecast-based financing approaches	613,498	613,498	304,567	304,567
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	927,205	927,205	220,155	220,155
SO03: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	927,205	927,205	220,155	220,155

Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	927,205	927,205	220,155	220,155
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	2,326,538	1,610,573	1,665,552	1,665,552
SO04: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	2,326,538	1,610,573	1,665,552	1,665,552
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	1,784,527	1,068,562	1,467,982	1,467,982
Activity 06: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	542,011	542,011	197,571	197,571
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,167,358	388,766	54,341	54,341
SO05: Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year	1,167,358	388,766	54,341	54,341
Activity 07: Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners	545,770	77,972	54,341	54,341

Activity 08: Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	 621,588	 310,794	 0	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 22,808,439	 7,550,565	 3,666,235	 3,666,235
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 892,827	 692,827	 582,289	 582,289
Total Direct Costs	 23,701,266	 8,243,392	 4,248,523	 4,248,523
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,461,734	 508,232	 -198,434	 -198,434
Grand Total	 25,163,000	 8,751,624	 4,050,090	 4,050,090

Data Notes

Overview

1. The planned number of beneficiaries was not met due to funding shortfalls.
2. No achievement realised under Asset Creation and Livelihood activities, and Unconditional Resource Transfers because as part of the transition to the next phase of the Country Strategic Plan, WFP did not provide cash assistance to people engaged in communal asset creation. Instead, individuals participated on a voluntary basis.
3. There were no commodity voucher activities implemented in the first half of 2024 due to funding constraints as this is mainly related to emergency response under which WFP did not have any implementation.
4. The annual food transfer faced significant underachievement for certain commodities due to supply chain disruptions and funding constraints that resulted in the delivery of an incomplete food basket to schools.
5. The cash based transfer (CBT) faced underachievement primarily due to funding constraints.

Operational context

[1] Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee. 2021. Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee final report, 2021.

[2] African Development Bank Group. 2023. Lesotho Economic Outlook. Accessed 27 November 2023.

[3] IPC Lesotho Acute Food Insecurity; July 2023- Mar2024 Report

[4] Fill the Nutrient Gap Lesotho (https://lesotho.un.org/sites/default/files/2019-09/FNG_Lesotho_summary_FINAL%2020.08.2019.pdf)

[5] A diagnostic study conducted by the climate resilient food systems alliance-October 2023

[6] GoL (2022) National Strategic Development Plan II: Strategic Focus 2023/24 to 2027/28.

Strategic outcome 01

Activity 1:

1. 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)"- this indicator does not have the achievement value because WFP did not implement the lean season support between October 2023 to March 2024 because of limited funding resources.
2. Second leg of 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)", associated with pregnant and breastfeeding women recorded a zero actual because limited funding did not allow WFP to support this group of people.
3. Indicator A.1.8 "Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks" does not have a planned figure because WFP had not planned to implement anticipatory action activities; however, following the declaration by the Government of the anticipated El Nino, WFP secured funding to provide cash transfers to people identified at risk of being affected.
4. Indicator A.2.7 "Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community asset-Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets" recorded zero achievement because this is the food that WFP had planned to provide to pregnant and breastfeeding women, an activity that was affected by lack of funding.
5. Indicator A.3.5 "Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks": this figure does not have a planned figure because it was transferred under the anticipatory action activities that WFP had not planned to implement at the beginning of the year, but later on implemented following the El Nino declaration by the Government and the subsequent need for support.
6. A.4.1 "Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)-this indicator is associated to indicator A.1.7 (general distributions) since WFP could not assist the targeted number of people due to funding constraints, this also affected the money that WFP had planned to transfer to targeted people.
7. For indicators E.4 and E.5-WFP reached less targeted people because these were people to be supported through cash and voucher of which WFP was not able to fully implement due to funding constraints.
8. There are no 2023 outcome follow-up values for Mafeteng, Mohale's hoek, Quthing and Thaba-tseka because WFP did not implement cash assistance in these districts in 2023.
9. All the districts are recording zero achievement for 2023 and 2024 because no implementation (for certain modalities) was done in those districts, however these are reflecting in the data tables because of the end year CSP target as the 2019-2024 CSP was ending in June and WFP transitioned to a new CSP.

Narrative:

[1] The household endline survey was implemented in April 2024, by the CO in collaboration with DMA. A sample size of 744 across all 4 AA piloted districts was drawn with 374 as beneficiaries and 370 from control group. The objective of the survey was to understand the impact of anticipatory actions looking at cash assistance, seeds and shade nets and early warning messages. The survey revealed that 58 percent of respondents felt that anticipatory actions had significantly reduced the impact of the drought on their households

Strategic outcome 02

Narrative:

[1] The programme is covering all 10 in Lesotho; Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale'shoek, Quthing, Qacha's nek, Mokhotlong, ThabaTseka, ButhaButhe, Leribe and Berea.

Activity 2

1. Under indicator A.1.3 "Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes", WFP could not assist the targeted number of people because there was a decline in the number of registered ECCDs in the year. MOET could not provide reasons for the decline except low birth rate
2. indicator A.2.3 "Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes", WFP did not reach the planned target because as a result of funding constraints, WFP did not deliver the complete food basket to schools thus affecting the total quantity of food WFP had planned to provide.
3. A.4.2 "Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes"-there is no achievement because Vouchers were not provided to families due to non availability of resources.
4. Indicator B1.3" Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming" The underachievement was attributed to a reduced quantity of assistance provided, stemming from funding constraints that limited the availability of necessary commodities.
5. Indicator "C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified" The underachievement was influenced by the postponement of planned trainings to the second half of the year due to the unavailability of the Ministry of Education
6. Indicator C5.g.6 "Number of training sessions/workshops organized"
7. Indicator "C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed" The lack of achievement for this indicator was due to the monitoring tool not being developed or implemented because of a lack of funding.
8. Indicator "N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days" WFP did not reach the planned figure because some of the farmers it had planned to work with were affected by the drought and their production was not enough to supply to schools,
9. Indicator "N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)". The underachievement was due to the absence of key commodities, such as maize meal, which resulted from resource shortages.
10. Indicator "N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes" The initial planning was affected by the deregistration of some schools at the beginning of the year. To address this, additional schools were identified, increasing the planned number of beneficiaries
11. Indicator "N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model" The initial planning was affected by the deregistration of some schools at the beginning of the year. To address this, additional schools were identified, increasing the planned number of beneficiaries
12. Indicator "N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools" WFP did not reach the planned figure because some of the farmers it had planned to work with were affected by the drought and their production was not enough to supply to schools, therefore WFP had to engage farmers that had the capacity to supply to schools.
13. Indicator "A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP" The underachievement was due to the deregistration of some schools during the year. As ECCDs do not receive government funding, their closure is beyond the control of the Ministry or WFP and occurs when financial obligations cannot be met
14. Indicator "C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities" The underachievement was due to competing activities from multiple stakeholders involved in school feeding, including CRS. This overlap led to the postponement of some activities to subsequent quarters
15. Indicator "C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives" The overachievement was due to unforeseen support provided by the regional office during the year, enhancing progress under the digital school initiative
16. Indicator B.3.2.2 "Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming (Maize meal)", there is no plan because this was not planned for in the needs based plan, and the plan cannot be revised.
17. Indicator "Annual change in enrolment" under outcome result. The underachievement was due to reduced enrollment following intensified monitoring efforts. Non-existent schools were removed from the roll earlier than in previous years, particularly in Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, and Leribe

Activity 3

- 1.Indicator C.4.G.2 "Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives", WFP did not reach the target because other trainings that were planned for such as the LVAC training on Essential Needs analysis and the Intergrated Country Analysis did not take place due to a number of factors including the unavailability of technical persons during the planned periods and postponement due to limited resources.
2. Indicator C.6.g.1- "Number of tools or products developed", WFP overachieved because it had only planned to develop the capacity strengthening strategy for activity 3 which did not materialize, rather WFP supported Disaster Management Authority to develop three SOPs for vulnerability analysis under the urban emergency preparedness project.
3. Indicator "C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized"-WFP did not reach the planned figure because sessions for Minimum expenditure basket were not conducted for LVAC due to high level competing priorities that prompted this session to be postponed to 2025.
4. the indicator G.7.g.1 "Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action". The overachievement is attributed to the completion of the financial mechanism for anticipatory action, which was initially finalized in 2023, covering activities through March 2024. As this mechanism was planned and executed in 2023, it was not included in the 2024 plan. Instead, the activities carried forward from 2023 into 2024 contributed to the reported results, exceeding expectations for this period.
4. Indicator C.8.1- WFP overachieved because the drones, HPC and geospatial platform were planned for in in the past years but the handover was done in 2024.
5. Indicator G.8.3 "Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services"- the target value is zero because WFP had not planned to send out early warning messages as part of anticipatory action, however this activity was implemented in response to the Government's declaration of drought-emergency.
6. Indicator G.8.4- "Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels", WFP did not reach the target because not all the targeted people attended the public gathering due to the challenging terrain in some areas and health issues.
7. Indicator G.8.5-"Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programme"- WFP reached more people because the radio and television channels reached people across the country, beyond the initial targeted districts.
8. Indicator G.9.1"Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks" WFP could not reach the plan because some of the

targeted people did not have mobile phones for cash transfers while others did not have national identity document, thereby limiting WFP from assisting them.

.9 The outcome indicator "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support" recorded zero because the three developed SOPs under the urban preparedness initiative are yet to be endorsed by the Government.

Strategic outcome 03

1. Indicator C.5.g.6 "Number of training sessions/workshops organized"—WFP achieved less than planned because the planned training for millers on food fortification did not occur; this training was contingent upon the endorsement of food fortification guidelines which remains unendorsed by the Government.

2. Indicators C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives- the plans for this indicator were not achieved because some of the planned technical assistance initiatives did not materialize, e.g the millers food fortification. trainings were contingent upon the endorsement of food fortification guidelines which remains unendorsed by the Government.

3. Indicator C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives- the plans for this indicator were not achieved because some of the planned technical assistance initiatives did not materialize, e.g the millers food fortification. trainings were contingent upon the endorsement of food fortification guidelines which remains unendorsed by the Government.

4. C.5.g.3 "Number of other technical assistance activities provided" WFP achieved more than planned because of the nutrition campaign that is being rolled-out across the 10 districts of the country where WFP is engaging with different dynamic groups, beyond what it planned for.

5.C.6.g.1 "Number of tools or products developed", the achievement is zero because one of the planned products (Food fortification guidelines) is pending endorsement by the Government, while the other product (Food fortification strategy) is yet to be developed (The Strategy will be developed based on the fortification guidelines which are pending endorsement from the Government, therefore, without the guidelines, the strategy cant be developed).

6. The follow-up value for outcome indicator "Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support" is zero because the food fortification guidelines is yet to be endorsed.

Strategic outcome 04

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)- and indicator "A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities"- There is no achievement value for both the indicators because as part of the transition to the next phase of the Country Strategic Plan, WFP did not provide cash assistance to people engaged in communal asset creation. Instead, individuals participated on a voluntary basis.
3. Indicator D.1.1.g.1 "Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated", The target was not met because fewer community gardens and orchards were established and rehabilitated. A severe drought affected crop survival and yield, leading to reduced production and productivity.
4. Indicator D.1.1.g.13 "Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained". The lower achievement was due to fire and livestock vandalism in rehabilitated and developed areas across multiple project sites, especially in the Mafeteng district, where disputes over limited grazing land are frequent. Greater emphasis has been placed on raising awareness among livestock owners to resolve conflicts, protect rehabilitated and established rangelands, and ultimately improve livestock production and productivity.
5. Indicator D.1.1.g.14 "Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices". The lower achievement resulted from fewer hectares being restored to improve climate-resilient management practices, primarily due to the limited availability of extension officers to monitor and reinforce the implementation of ecosystem and climate change programs. Instead, greater emphasis was placed on protecting existing resources through awareness campaigns.
6. Indicator A.10.1.1: "Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfer". The overachievement was primarily due to additional funding for the Rapid Rural Transformation project, which increased the implementation budget and enabled higher performance.
7. Indicator A.10.1.1: "Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers". Underachievement occurred because Food Assistance for Assets transfers were not implemented. Instead, the focus shifted to water harvesting and input procurement, aiming to strengthen capacity building for self-reliance through adaptive and restorative agricultural practices and the development of livelihood activities.
8. Indicator G.10.1 "Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)". Overachievement resulted from an increase in the number of beneficiaries, thanks to collaborations with organizations such as World Vision Lesotho, the Lesotho Red Cross Society, and the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority. These partnerships supported climate adaptation efforts—like water harvesting, firefighting, and climate-smart agricultural training—leading to a higher level of participation and impact.
9. Indicator C.4.g.3 "Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiative". Underachievement occurred because the number of partner-led activities fell below planned targets, largely due to staff transfers and delays in filling those vacant positions. In addition, government ministries seldom replace retired or deceased officers, further reducing the number of personnel available to participate in supported programs.
10. Indicator C.5.g.3 "Number of other technical assistance activities provided". The lower achievement was primarily due to the unavailability of technical support staff to provide specialized training—such as coaching smallholder farmers on climate-smart farming, mini-processing, and water harvesting—to enhance production and productivity. Additionally, scheduling conflicts among technical support officers from government and non-government organizations contributed to the lower performance.
11. Indicator C.5.g.6 "Number of training sessions/workshops organized". Over 80 percent of the planned trainings and workshops were successfully conducted. However, a smaller portion—such as homestead gardening—was heavily dependent on weather conditions and was consequently delayed by drought, impacting practical implementation.
12. There are no 2024 follow-up values for the outcomes because WFP did not conduct outcome follow-up between January to June 2024, the follow-up for resilience building initiative is done towards the end of the year.
13. 8 Institutions that benefitted from WFP's technical assistance: Lesotho National Farmers Union, Smallholder Agriculture Development Project, Lesotho Red Cross Society, RENOKA, World Vision Lesotho, Sebapala Project, LESELI development Project and Agricultural Productivity Program for Southern Africa (APPSA) Project.

Activity 6:

1. Indicator C.4.g.2: "Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives"-The CO reached more government and public sector staff than planned due to contributions of Adaptation Fund project to the indicator.
2. Indicator C.5.g.6 "Number of training sessions/workshops organized"-Number of training sessions that were organized are higher than the planned figures – 9 training workshops achieved instead of the planned 6 workshops. This is because of the trainings offered to the newly registered farmers groups as well as the training of farmers under the Monaco home-grown school feeding programme.
3. Indicator C.6.g.1 "Number of tools or products developed"- The CO was unable to reach a target of 3 tools as planned due to lack of funding to support manual/strategy/policy development. Efforts to do this are being incorporated into proposals being developed.
4. Indicator F.2.1 "Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)". The underachievement is due to ongoing training efforts aimed at equipping male individual farmers with the skills and understanding of the benefits of group formation and marketing. Additional groups with higher male participation are expected to form in subsequent activities.
5. Indicator F.2.2 "Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)". The underachievement is attributed to the slow uptake of group operations by smallholder farmers. To address this, the CO is actively training more female farmers on the benefits of group formation and group marketing. It is anticipated that these efforts will encourage more female farmers to form or join farmer groups, with additional support to aggregation systems planned in the near future.
6. Indicator F.3.4 "Number of farmer groups supported". The additional groups supported this year are higher than the planned number due to the finalization of the registration of 2 groups which started in the previous year.
7. Indicator F.4.g.3 "Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed", WFP surpassed the plan of 2 for number of post-harvest infrastructure provided due to the contribution of the Adaptation Fund project which provided industrial food dehydrators to community groups.
8. Indicator F.7.6 "Number of processors supported/engaged" WFP did not achieve the plan because one of the processors that were earmarked for support prior to engagement by the Country office, is yet to be assessed to benchmark on their capacity needs following which the support will follow.
9. Indicator "Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall". The overachievement was driven by WFP's collaboration with the Adaptation Funded project and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, which enabled stronger linkages between farmers and both school feeding programs and private buyers' markets. This facilitated income generation for farmers. Additionally, the Monaco-funded home-grown school feeding initiative provided further access to the school feeding market, an outcome that had not been anticipated during the planning phase.

10. Indicator "Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers". The overachievement stemmed from WFP's support for farmer linkages to the private buyers' market thereby facilitating income generation. This was also facilitated and made possible through the farmers and buyers roundtable discussions that were hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition with support from WFP CO - both Monaco and Adaptation fund supported initiatives. Given the late registration finalization of farmer groups, the CO did not envision the possibility of reaching this indicator.
11. Indicator "Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools". The overachievement was driven by WFP's collaboration with the Adaptation Fund project and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, which successfully linked farmers to the school feeding market, enhancing income generation. Additionally, the Monaco-funded home-grown school feeding initiative expanded market access, surpassing initial planning expectations.
12. Indicator "Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall". The underachievement, falling below the anticipated 50MT, was due to delays in providing training aimed at equipping farmers with the necessary skills after the formalization of farmer group registrations. Additionally, farmers sold more green vegetables instead of the higher-volume beans anticipated during target setting.
13. Indicator "Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers". The overachievement was driven by private buyers supporting smallholder farmers by purchasing their commodities after roundtable discussions and market days, organized in collaboration with the Department of Marketing under the Ministry of Agriculture. This success exceeded expectations, as no specific target was set for private buyer engagement, with only an overall target established.
14. Indicator "Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers". The underachievement resulted from national procurement guidelines and protocols that are not pro-poor, preventing smallholder farmers without trader licenses from becoming suppliers. Although institutions were expected to procure from smallholder farmers, these regulatory barriers hindered their participation during the implementation stage.
15. Indicator "Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools". The overachievement is attributed to the volume of commodities procured for the Monaco-supported home-grown school feeding program, which was launched after the target was initially set.

Strategic outcome 05

"Percentage of users satisfied with services provided" - While the user satisfaction rate was not quantitatively measured due to changes in the management of the DMA, qualitative feedback indicated that the services provided were satisfactory. This presents an opportunity to strengthen engagement with the agency. Moving forward, the aim is to broaden stakeholder involvement and ensure that subsequent assessments capture a wider range of perspectives, enabling refined service delivery and better alignment with the goals of this initiative.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Activity 1

1. There are no achievement values for Berea, Mokhotlong, and Thaba-tseka because WFP did not implement commodity voucher assistance in these districts due to the absence of funding
2. All the districts are recording zero achievements for 2023 and 2024 because no implementation (for certain modalities) was done in those districts, however, these are reflected in the data tables because the end-year CSP target as the 2019-2024 CSP was ending in June and WFP transitioned to a new CSP.

Activity 5

1. There are no follow-up values for 2024 across all the districts because WFP did not provide cash assistance due to the absence of funding.
2. There are no 2023 follow-up values in Mokhotlong district because the data that was collected served as baselines since Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were implemented for the first time in this district

Protection and accountability to affected people

Activity 1

1. There are no 2024 achievement values for Berea, Mokhotlong and Thaba-tseka because WFP did not implement commodity voucher assistance in these districts due to absence of funding.
- 2- For cash assistance in Mafeteng, Mohale's hoek, Thaba-tseka, Quthing, there are no follow-up values for 2023 because WFP did not implement cash assistance in these districts in 2023
- 3.All the districts are recording zero achievement for 2023 and 2024 because no implementation (for certain modalities) was done in those districts, however these are reflecting in the data tables because of the end year CSP target as the 2019-2024 CSP was ending in June and WFP transitioned to a new CSP.

Activity 5

1. There are no follow-up values for 2024 across all the districts because WFP did not provide cash assistance and there was no follow-up monitoring done between January -June.
2. There are no 2023 follow-up values in Mokhotlong district because the data that was collected served as baselines since Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities were implemented for the first time in 2023 for this district.

Environmental sustainability

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. The country office had not yet trained WFP staff and other relevant stakeholders in the screening process—training that only took place in December—thus delaying the ability to conduct the required screening.

Nutrition integration

There were no indicators under Nutrition integration as part of the 1st generation logframe. However, the indicators will be there for the 2nd generation.

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	99,894	49,571	50%
	female	126,598	53,759	42%
	total	226,492	103,330	46%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	4,592	2,600	57%
	female	4,592	2,600	57%
	total	9,184	5,200	57%
24-59 months	male	30,921	27,728	90%
	female	31,915	28,802	90%
	total	62,836	56,530	90%
5-11 years	male	18,021	6,241	35%
	female	19,439	6,759	35%
	total	37,460	13,000	35%
12-17 years	male	15,284	5,201	34%
	female	16,084	5,201	32%
	total	31,368	10,402	33%
18-59 years	male	25,384	5,201	20%
	female	45,076	7,797	17%
	total	70,460	12,998	18%
60+ years	male	5,692	2,600	46%
	female	9,492	2,600	27%
	total	15,184	5,200	34%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	226,492	103,330	46%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	52,000	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	61,840	0	0%
School based programmes	60,000	51,330	85%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	115,000	0	0%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	338	0	0%
Maize Meal	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	176	0	0%
Canned Fish	125	254	204%
Corn Soya Blend	353	238	68%
Maize Meal	706	4	1%
Peas	0	2	-
Split Peas	0	41	-
Vegetable Oil	59	0	0%

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	1,872,000	1,817,575	97%
Commodity Voucher	2,808,000	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	8,584,800	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Cash	5,788,224	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Targeted populations receive cash and/or food transfers, including specialized foods, that meet basic food and nutrition requirements and support early recovery						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	General Distribution	Female	53,500		
			Male	46,500		
			Total	100,000		
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female Total	15,000 15,000		
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Female Male Total		27,557 24,443 52,000	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	338		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,872,000	1,817,576	
A.3.5 Total value of cash transferred to people through actions to protect against Climate Shocks			USD		1,817,576	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,808,000		

Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks						
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: Targeted households benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene and other care practices that contribute to improved food consumption and nutritional status						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	40,704	
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	40,544	

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3	≤2.7	≤2.7	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	≤3.6	≤3.6	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≤2.7	≤2.7	10		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27	>51	>51	27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	>21	>21	28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	>40	>40	26		WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	<6.5	<6.5	45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	<8	<8	45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	69	<7	<7	46		WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8	<1	<1	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	<1	<1	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	<1	<1	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.8	=0	=0	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.3	=0	=0	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.5	=0	=0	17	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.3	≤1	≤1	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.4	≤2	≤2	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.4	≤2	≤2	23	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	64.9	≥60	≥60	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.5	≥60	≥60	56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	61	≥60	≥60	56	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	≤10.8	≤10.8	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11	≤9.9	≤9.9	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	≤9.9	≤9.9	13	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	>55	>55	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	>78	>78	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	>67	>67	32	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	<5.3	<5.3	53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	<3.6	<3.6	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	<3.4	<3.4	53	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	<1.8	<1.8	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	<2.3	<2.3	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	<2.1	<2.1	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.9	=0	=0	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	=0	=0	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.3	=0	=0	12	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.2	≤2	≤2	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	≤3	≤3	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.2	≤3	≤3	34	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54.9	≥60	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.5	≥60	≥60	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.5	≥60	≥60	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6	≤5.4	≤5.4	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	≤5.4	≤5.4	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≤5.4	≤5.4	11	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.3	>80	>80	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	54.2	>90	>90	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	>91	>91	26	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	<6.3	<6.3	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41.7	<4.2	<4.2	51	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	<5	<5	51	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	<1	<1	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.2	<1	<1	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	<1	<1	23	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.9	≤0	≤0	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.6	≤0	≤0	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.6	≤0	≤0	13	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.2	=0	=0	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	43.1	≤5	≤5	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.4	≤5	≤5	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38.8	≤5	≤5	37	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49	≥60	≥60	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	50	≥60	≥60	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49.4	≥60	≥60	44	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.49	≤10.8	≤10.8	9.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.14	≤9.9	≤9.9	11.5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.82	≤9.9	≤9.9	10.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.7	>55	>55	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	>78	>78	22	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.7	>67	>67	21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	39	<5.3	<5.3	48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42.1	<3.6	<3.6	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40.7	<4.4	<4.4	48	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18.3	<1.8	<1.8	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.9	<2.3	<2.3	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.1	<2.1	<2.1	31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.6	=0	=0	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.5	=0	=0	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	=0	=0	13	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=0	=0	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	=0	=0	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	38.9	≤2	≤2	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.8	≤3	≤3	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≤3	≤3	45	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	55.6	≥60	≥60	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.7	≥60	≥60	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≥60	≥60	37	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	30,600	26,202
			Male	29,400	25,128
			Total	60,000	51,330
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,418	539.07
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	8,584,800	
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	59	0.35

Other Output					
Activity 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme					
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs					
CSP Output 06: Targeted populations benefit from strengthened Government capacity to design, implement and coordinate efficient and equitable shock responsive social protection programmes to ensure access to food					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	600	100
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	Food Security Sector (CCS)	Number	3	1
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	88.5
N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	21	20.5

N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	578	461
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	36	30
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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	2,500	2,477
B.3.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming	B.3.2.2: Percentage of fortified staple commodities (out of total staple commodities) distributed to girls and boys benefitting from school-based programming (Maize meal)	School feeding (on-site)	%		7.83

CSP Output 05: Pre- and primary school boys and girls and local communities benefit from strengthened Government capacity to manage, fully own and implement the home-grown school meals programme and thus to improve dietary intake and nutrition status.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.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	10	5
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	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6	11
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.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3

Activity 03: Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to forecast- based financing approaches

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

CSP Output 07: Vulnerable populations benefit from strengthened capacity of the Government and partners in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring and analysis which helps beneficiaries meet their food and nutrition needs

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	153	18

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	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	8	7
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	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	US\$	30,000	184,525
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	%	83.33	100
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	0	7,022
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	41,300	71,079
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.5: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through Radio Programmes	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	103,000	750,000
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	41,000	40,900

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: Government institutions and school children - **Location:** Lesotho - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** School Based Programmes (CCS)

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	1	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: School children - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	-0.04	>4.6	>4.6	0	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	-0.05	>5.32	>5.32	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	-0.04	>4.96	>4.96	0	0.02	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to forecast- based financing approaches							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government institution - Location: Lesotho - Modality: - Subactivity: Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	0	1	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024					Root Causes	
Other Output						
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes						
Corporate Output 2.1: Food-insecure populations have increased and sustained access to nutritious food, cash-based assistance, new or improved skills and services to meet their food and nutrition needs						
CSP Output 09: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho including PLW/G, children under 5, adolescents, young women and men and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacities of government and other actors to implement programmes and services to improve nutrition outcomes						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	HIV/TB (CCS)	Number	1	1	
CSP Output 10: Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho including PLW/G, children under 5, adolescents, youth and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacity of Government to coordinate multi-sectoral platforms for improved nutrition outcomes						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	4	3	
Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 08: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced capacity of the Government and other actors to provide comprehensive gender transformative social behaviour change communication (SBCC) for ending all forms of malnutrition						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	170	60	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	180	60	
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	6	
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	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	0	

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Nutritionally vulnerable groups - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
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Strategic Outcome 04: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 19: Targeted households participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve food security and resilience to shocks and climate change					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	32,775	
			Male	29,065	
			Total	61,840	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	5,788,224	

Other Output					
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 11: Targeted households participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve food security and resilience to shocks and climate change					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	10,000	252
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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	450	252
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.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Ha	21	10
CSP Output 19: Targeted households participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve food security and resilience to shocks and climate change					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for asset	US\$ US\$	643,431 832,526.86	1,262,563
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 12: Targeted households participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from climate change and risk management activities					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	12,732	15,820
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Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.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	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	300	203
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	10	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	60	50

Activity 06: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services

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

CSP Output 15: Smallholder farmers, especially women and young women and young men in targeted areas benefit from strengthened national policies, systems, capacities and facilities that enhance their access to formal markets (including through home grown school meals)

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	500	548
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	9
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	1

CSP Output 16: Food value-chain actors, including local traders, processors and institutional buyers, are supported to enhance supply chain efficiency and access to structured markets

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	139

F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	232
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	7
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	20	20
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	4
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	1

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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 the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80		82	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80		83	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80		83	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥80		77	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mofale's Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80		84	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80		83	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80		84	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥80		77	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.53	≤2	≤2		11.75	WFP survey
	Male	13.52	≤2.5	≤2.5		12.2	WFP survey
	Overall	13.14	≤1.5	≤1.5		12.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	18	≥38	≥38		33	WFP survey
	Male	26	≥39	≥39		33	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≥41	≥41		33	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	≥30	≥30	44	WFP survey
	Male	41	≥35	≥35	39	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥40	≥40	41	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	<5	<5	22	WFP survey
	Male	33	<5	<5	28	WFP survey
	Overall	27	<6	<6	26	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥35	≥35	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥30	≥30	6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥35	≥35	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60	≥67	≥67	83	WFP survey
	Male	60	≥65	≥65	81	WFP survey
	Overall	60	≥70	≥70	81	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40	≤24	≤24	17	WFP survey
	Male	40	≤20	≤20	13	WFP survey
	Overall	40	≤25	≤25	14	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥43	≥43	41	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥40	≥40	47	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	45	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥90	≥90	59	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥85	≥85	53	WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥92	≥92	55	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥100	≥100	53	WFP survey
	Male	33	≥40	≥40	53	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥60	≥60	53	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥50	≥50	47	WFP survey
	Male	67	≥75	≥75	40	WFP survey
	Overall	50	≥60	≥60	42	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	7	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤0	≤0	6	WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	0	≥80	≥80	89	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	87	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	88	WFP survey
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	78	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≥51	≥51	19.3	WFP survey
	Male	11	≥21	≥21	24.4	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≥40	≥40	22.3	WFP survey

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	65	≤6.5	≤6.5	51.8	WFP survey
	Male	77	≤8	≤8	54.6	WFP survey
	Overall	69	≤7	≤7	53.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	8	≤1	≤1	28.9	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤1	≤1	21	WFP survey
	Overall	9	≤1	≤1	24.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3	≤2.7	≤2.7	11	WFP survey
	Male	4	≤3.6	≤3.6	10.1	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≤2.7	≤2.7	10.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.8	≥7	≥7	5	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	≥4	≥4	4	WFP survey
	Overall	3	≥6	≥6	4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.7	≥43	≥43	48	WFP survey
	Male	27.9	≥53	≥53	55	WFP survey
	Overall	25	≥48	≥48	53	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.5	≤7	≤7	48	WFP survey
	Male	70.2	≤5	≤5	40	WFP survey
	Overall	72	≤7	≤7	43	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12.9	≥25	≥25	29	WFP survey
	Male	17.3	≥32	≥32	49	WFP survey
	Overall	14.8	≥29	≥29	43	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.8	≥90	≥90	71	WFP survey
	Male	43.3	≥82	≥82	49	WFP survey
	Overall	47.5	≥90	≥90	56	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	36.4	≤4	≤4	0	WFP survey
	Male	39.4	≤4	≤4	2	WFP survey
	Overall	37.7	≤4	≤4	2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	78.6	≥91	≥91	80	WFP survey
	Male	100	≥89	≥89	78	WFP survey
	Overall	88.5	≥91	≥91	79	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	21.4	≥50	≥50	20	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥58	≥58	22	WFP survey
	Overall	11.5	≥53	≥53	21	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	0	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3	≤0	≤0	16	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	19	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	≤0	≤0	17	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	3	=0	=0	5	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	=0	=0	5	WFP survey
	Overall	2.5	=0	=0	5	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	15.2	≤1	≤1		58	WFP survey
	Male	19.2	≤2	≤2		56	WFP survey
	Overall	16.9	≤2	≤2		57	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	78.8	≥90	≥90		21	WFP survey
	Male	78.8	≥90	≥90		21	WFP survey
	Overall	78.8	≥90	≥90		21	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≥55	≥55		55.8	WFP survey
	Male	41	≥78	≥78		61.7	WFP survey
	Overall	35	≥67	≥67		59	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	≤5.3	≤5.3		36.8	WFP survey
	Male	36	≤3.6	≤3.6		34.8	WFP survey
	Overall	44	≤4.4	≤4.4		35.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	≤1.8	≤1.8		7.4	WFP survey
	Male	23	≤2.3	≤2.3		3.5	WFP survey
	Overall	21	≤2.1	≤2.1		5.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	≤10.8	≤10.8		16.5	WFP survey
	Male	11	≤9.9	≤9.9		12.7	WFP survey
	Overall	11	≤9.9	≤9.9		14.4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0.9	≥1	≥1		2	WFP survey
	Male	1.4	≥3	≥3		5	WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	≥2	≥2		4	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	≥44	≥44		69	WFP survey
	Male	27	≥90	≥90		67	WFP survey
	Overall	25.3	≥48	≥48		68	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.1	≤8	≤8		30	WFP survey
	Male	71.6	≤4	≤4		28	WFP survey
	Overall	73.6	≤7	≤7		29	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	8.8	≥17	≥17		39	WFP survey
	Male	16.2	≥30	≥30		51	WFP survey
	Overall	13	≥48	≥48		46	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.1	≥90	≥90		61	WFP survey
	Male	50.7	≥90	≥90		49	WFP survey
	Overall	51.7	≥90	≥90		54	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.1	≤4	≤4		0	WFP survey
	Male	33.1	≤3	≤3		0	WFP survey
	Overall	35.2	≤3	≤3		0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.9	≥85	≥85		83	WFP survey
	Male	47.3	≥89	≥89		93	WFP survey
	Overall	46.2	≥87	≥87		89	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	≥75	≥75		17	WFP survey
	Male	35.6	≥68	≥68		7	WFP survey
	Overall	37.2	≥71	≥71		11	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.9	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	≤2	≤2	0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	25	WFP survey
	Male	5.4	=0	=0	23	WFP survey
	Overall	3.1	=0	=0	24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.7	=0	=0	1	WFP survey
	Male	4.7	=0	=0	6	WFP survey
	Overall	3.8	=0	=0	4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.1	≤2	≤2	32	WFP survey
	Male	26.4	≤3	≤3	30	WFP survey
	Overall	24.5	≤3	≤3	31	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75.2	≥90	≥90	42	WFP survey
	Male	63.5	≥90	≥90	41	WFP survey
	Overall	68.6	≥90	≥90	41	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	28	WFP survey
	Male	7	≤0	≤0	22	WFP survey
	Overall	5	≤0	≤0	24	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	=0	3	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	6	WFP survey
	Overall	0	=0	=0	5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	53	≥1	≥1	33	WFP survey
	Male	37	≥2	≥2	42	WFP survey
	Overall	43	≥2	≥2	40	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥90	≥90	36	WFP survey
	Male	56	≥90	≥90	30	WFP survey
	Overall	52	≥90	≥90	32	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset						
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.3	≥80	≥80	76.7	WFP survey
	Male	54.2	≥90	≥90	82.1	WFP survey
	Overall	48	≥91	≥91	79.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	≤6.3	≤6.3	18.6	WFP survey
	Male	41.7	≤4.2	≤4.2	15.4	WFP survey
	Overall	48	≤5	≤5	17.1	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	≤1	≤1	4.7	WFP survey
	Male	4.2	≤1	≤1	2.6	WFP survey
	Overall	4	≤1	≤1	3.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6	≤5.4	≤5.4	15.3	WFP survey
	Male	6	≤5.4	≤5.4	11.1	WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤5.4	≤5.4	13.3	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	≥2	≥2	0	WFP survey
	Male	2.2	≥4	≥4	0	WFP survey
	Overall	1.7	≥3	≥3	0	WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.5	≥59	≥59		80	WFP survey
	Male	33.7	≥64	≥64		83	WFP survey
	Overall	32.6	≥62	≥62		82	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.4	≤7	≤7		20	WFP survey
	Male	64	≤6	≤6		17	WFP survey
	Overall	65.7	≤7	≤7		18	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≥23	≥23		74	WFP survey
	Male	24.7	≥48	≥48		77	WFP survey
	Overall	18	≥34	≥34		75	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.7	≥90	≥90		26	WFP survey
	Male	49.4	≥90	≥90		20	WFP survey
	Overall	54.1	≥90	≥90		23	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.3	≤3	≤3		0	WFP survey
	Male	25.8	≤3	≤3		3	WFP survey
	Overall	27.6	≤3	≤3		2	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.7	≥90	≥90		94	WFP survey
	Male	57	≥90	≥90		90	WFP survey
	Overall	54.1	≥90	≥90		92	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.3	≥55	≥55		6	WFP survey
	Male	27.9	≥53	≥53		10	WFP survey
	Overall	28.5	≥54	≥54		8	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤2		0	WFP survey
	Male	17	≤1	≤1		0	WFP survey
	Overall	16.6	≤2	≤2		0	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	=0	=0		26	WFP survey
	Male	5.6	=0	=0		25	WFP survey
	Overall	5	=0	=0		25	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.1	=0	=0		7	WFP survey
	Male	1.1	=0	=0		10	WFP survey
	Overall	1.1	=0	=0		8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46.7	≤5	≤5		35	WFP survey
	Male	47.2	≤5	≤5		25	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≤5	≤5		30	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47.8	≥90	≥90		33	WFP survey
	Male	46.1	≥87	≥87		40	WFP survey
	Overall	47	≥89	≥89		36	WFP survey

Activity 06: Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Small holder famers - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	0	≥30	≥30	37.1	14	WFP programme monitoring

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	0	=0	=0	9,318.25	9,300.38	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	4,596.39	2,423.44	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	6,876.94	WFP programme monitoring
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	4,721.81	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Smallholder famers - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)							
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	25.62	16.32	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	6.35	9.31	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	0	7.01	WFP programme monitoring
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	19.27	0	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

Activity 07: Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government and Partners - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Cash Transfer Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	91	≥90	≥90		100	WFP survey

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Maseru - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	90	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	8	≤8	≤8			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	2	≤2	≤2			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37.6	≥75	≥75			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	33	≤19	≤19			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	29.4	≤6	≤6			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37.5	≥75	≥75			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	36.4	≤19	≤19			WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	26.2	≤6	≤6			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	38	>72.4	>72.4		68.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	35	<6.9	<6.9		1.9	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	28	<20.8	<20.8		29.6	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37.6	>72.4	>72.4		74.1	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	33	<6.9	<6.9		14.8	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	29.4	<20.8	<20.8		11.1	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	37.5	>72.4	>72.4		74.5	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	36.4	<6.9	<6.9		3.9	WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	26.2	<20.8	<20.8		21.6	WFP survey
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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 households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	86.4	≥90.2	≥90.2		70	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8		4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	6.8	≤6.8	≤6.8		26	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mofale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	75	≥75	≥75		95	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	19	≤19	≤19		1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	6	≤6	≤6		4	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	76	≥80	≥80			WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	9	<6.8	<6.8			WFP survey
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	15	<12.8	<12.8			WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	65	≥75	≥75		93	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	12	≤19	≤19		3	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	23	≤6	≤6		3	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	≥100	≥100	97.78		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	97.92		WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	97.85		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.78		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.92		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.85		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	91.11		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	91.67		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	91.4		WFP survey
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98.94		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	98.91		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.92		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.87		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.83		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.85		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	96.88		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.67		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.77		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	97.92		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.78		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.85		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	96.88		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.67		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.77		WFP survey
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	98		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.67		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97.85		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	96		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	95.35		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	95.7		WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	=100	=100	96	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	96.51	WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	96.24	WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Maseru - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	97	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	94.8	Not applicable	Not applicable		94.7	WFP survey
	Male	98.9	Not applicable	Not applicable		98.76	WFP survey
	Overall	96.8	Not applicable	Not applicable		97.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	96.6	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.69	WFP survey
	Male	97.7	Not applicable	Not applicable		97.52	WFP survey
	Overall	97.1	Not applicable	Not applicable		97.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	97.9	Not applicable	Not applicable		98.01	WFP survey
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Overall	98.95	Not applicable	Not applicable		99.24	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.8	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.03	WFP survey
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Overall	97.9	Not applicable	Not applicable		98.47	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	95.6	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.36	WFP survey
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Overall	97.8	Not applicable	Not applicable		98.22	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Male	92.4	Not applicable	Not applicable		92.56	WFP survey
	Overall	96.2	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.42	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP survey
	Male	96.6	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.28	WFP survey
	Overall	98.3	Not applicable	Not applicable		97.71	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	95.6	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.36	WFP survey
	Male	96.2	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.28	WFP survey
	Overall	95.9	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.93	WFP survey
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	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	76.7	Not applicable	Not applicable		89.29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.7	Not applicable	Not applicable		82.35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.6	Not applicable	Not applicable		85.22	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		85.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.1	Not applicable	Not applicable		81.51	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.1	Not applicable	Not applicable		83.25	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		92.86	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		91.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		92.12	WFP programme monitoring
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	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	Not applicable	Not applicable		93.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.8	Not applicable	Not applicable		94.79	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.83	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.8	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.1	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.73	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.6	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	98	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	97	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	97	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	97	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	97	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Male	98	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey
	Overall	98	Not applicable	Not applicable			WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	93.2	Not applicable	Not applicable		94.12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.9	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90.5	Not applicable	Not applicable		95.1	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	98	Not applicable	Not applicable		96.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	Not applicable	Not applicable		88.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99.1	Not applicable	Not applicable		92.16	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	98	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.2	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.1	Not applicable	Not applicable		100	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥90	≥90			
	Male		≥90	≥90			
	Overall		≥90	≥90			
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90		≥90	97.78		WFP survey
	Male	90		≥90	85.42		WFP survey
	Overall	90		≥90	91.4		WFP survey
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	=100	=100	84.04		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	83.7		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	83.87		WFP survey
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90		>90	84.31		WFP survey
	Male	90		>90	83.33		WFP survey
	Overall	90		>90	83.82		WFP survey
Target Group: Anticipatory Action - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	90	=100	=100	86.21		WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	85.71		WFP survey
	Overall	90	=100	=100	85.88		WFP survey
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Maseru - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	77.8	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.4	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75.1	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	69.23	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.84	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.53	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Crisis affected households - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	77.78	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	72.4	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75.1	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Berea - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	63.8	=100	=100		63.58	WFP survey
	Male	60.4	=100	=100		60.33	WFP survey
	Overall	62.1	=100	=100		61.58	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	69.8	=100	=100		69.54	WFP survey
	Male	64.1	=100	=100		64.05	WFP survey
	Overall	67	=100	=100		66.16	WFP survey
Target Group: Lean season support - Location: Thaba-Tseka - Modality: Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	67.8	=100	=100		67.55	WFP survey
	Male	57.3	=100	=100		57.44	WFP survey
	Overall	62.6	=100	=100		61.32	WFP survey
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Chronically food insecure households - Location: Qacha'S Nek - Modality: Cash, Commodity Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	54.1	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	58.44	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	56.3	≥90	≥90			WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	83.7	≥90	≥90		77.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	≥90	≥90		78.99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86.4	≥90	≥90		78.33	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	83	≥90	≥90		91.67	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85	≥90	≥90		93.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.2	≥90	≥90		92.42	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Mokhotlong - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Male	87	=100	=100			WFP survey
	Overall	88	=100	=100			WFP survey
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	83.3	≥90	≥90		80.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	81	≥90	≥90		76.47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.9	≥90	≥90		79.41	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Resilience - Location: Lesotho - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - 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	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © @WFP/Malehloa Letsie

WFP resilience building project participants (Maphamotse Tele, Malefa Sebili, Mallang Mako, Makhauta Tama) holding produce from the communal garden.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

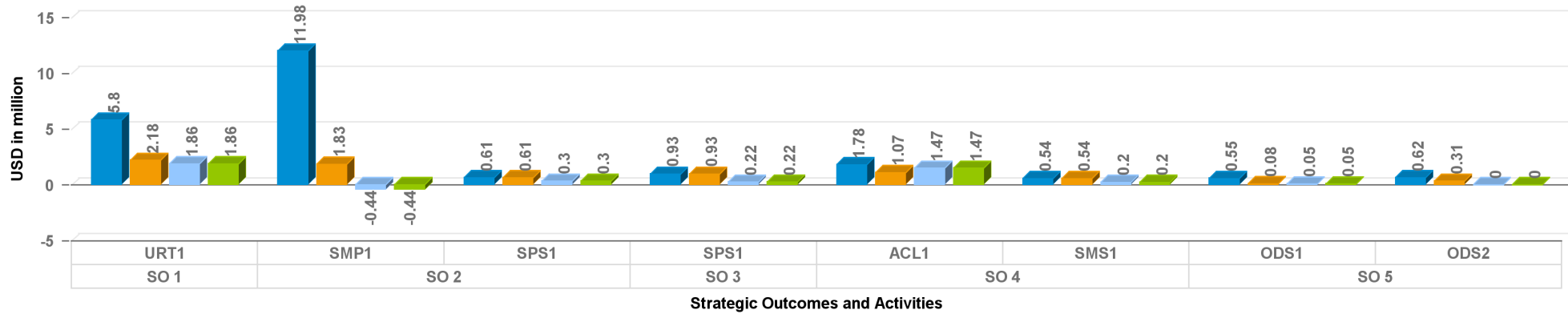
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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

Annual CPB Overview



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

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024
SO 5	Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks
SO 2	SMP1	Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme
SO 2	SPS1	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to forecast-based financing approaches
SO 3	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes
SO 4	ACL1	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation
SO 4	SMS1	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services
SO 5	ODS1	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners
SO 5	ODS2	Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.

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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	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	1,784,527	1,068,562	1,467,982	1,467,982
		Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	542,011	542,011	197,571	197,571
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			2,326,538	1,610,573	1,665,552	1,665,552
2.2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	927,205	927,205	220,155	220,155
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			927,205	927,205	220,155	220,155

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	5,795,039	2,179,431	1,860,731	1,860,731
	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to forecast- based financing approaches	613,498	613,498	304,567	304,567
		Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	11,978,800	1,831,090	-439,112	-439,112
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			18,387,338	4,624,020	1,726,186	1,726,186

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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
17.16	Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners	545,770	77,973	54,341	54,341
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	621,588	310,794	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			1,167,358	388,766	54,341	54,341
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			22,808,439	7,550,565	3,666,235	3,666,235
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			892,827	692,827	582,289	582,289
Total Direct Costs			23,701,266	8,243,392	4,248,523	4,248,523
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			1,461,734	508,232	-198,434	-198,434
Grand Total			25,163,000	8,751,624	4,050,090	4,050,090



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Michael Hemling
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

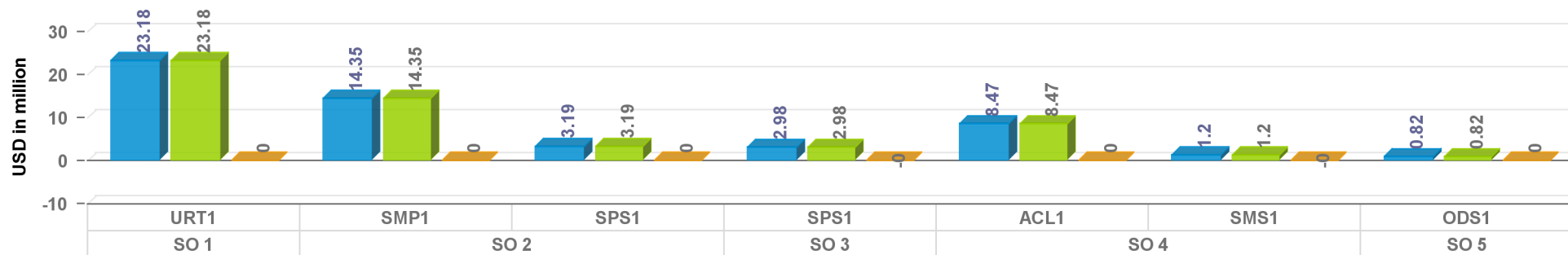
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis
SO 2	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round
SO 3	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024
SO 4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024
SO 5	Government and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks
SO 2	SMP1	Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme
SO 2	SPS1	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to forecast-based financing approaches
SO 3	SPS1	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes
SO 4	ACL1	Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation
SO 4	SMS1	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services
SO 5	ODS1	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners

Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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	Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide cash and/or food transfers to populations affected by shocks	64,476,713	23,184,537	0	23,184,537	23,184,537	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	Strengthen technical capacity of the Government in early warning, food and nutrition security monitoring and vulnerability assessment and analysis including but not limited to forecast- based financing approaches	6,439,543	3,190,575	0	3,190,575	3,190,575	0
		Support the Government in evidence-based planning, design, management and implementation of social protection programmes, including by handing over the home-grown school meals programme	51,929,134	14,354,951	0	14,354,951	14,354,951	0
	Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			122,845,390	40,730,062	0	40,730,062	40,730,062

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Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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	Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government and other actors with regard to multi-sectoral coordination, planning, evidence-building and implementation of equitable nutrition policies and programmes	5,637,269	2,975,335	0	2,975,335	2,975,335	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			5,637,269	2,975,335	0	2,975,335	2,975,335	0
2.4	Communities in targeted areas, especially women and youth, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	Provide technical support to smallholder farmers and other value chain actors, particularly women, in climate-smart agriculture, food quality and safety, marketing of nutritious foods and financial services	3,606,225	1,202,058	0	1,202,058	1,202,058	0
		Support the design and implementation of assets that are nutritionally relevant to improve and diversify the livelihoods of vulnerable communities and households affected by climate change and land degradation	12,839,360	8,470,600	0	8,470,600	8,470,600	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			16,445,585	9,672,658	0	9,672,658	9,672,658	0

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Annual Country Report

Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2019-2024)

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 and partners in Lesotho have access to effective and reliable services throughout the year	Provide expertise and services on supply chain on behalf of government and partners	3,625,949	818,852	0	818,852	818,852	0
		Provide on-demand cash transfer services to government partners, UN Agencies, and national and international NGOs.	3,104,304	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			6,730,253	818,852	0	818,852	818,852	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			151,658,497	54,196,907	0	54,196,907	54,196,907	0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			6,609,722	4,108,835	0	4,108,835	4,108,835	0
Total Direct Costs			158,268,219	58,305,742	0	58,305,742	58,305,742	0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,829,198	3,390,583		3,390,583	3,390,583	0
Grand Total			168,097,417	61,696,325	0	61,696,325	61,696,325	0

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
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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