

Evaluation of WFP's Social and Behaviour Change activities in Lesotho 2019 to 2026

Decentralized evaluation

Terms of reference

WFP Lesotho Country Office

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1. Introduction

1. These terms of reference (ToR) were prepared by the Lesotho Country Office based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders. The purpose of these terms of reference is to provide key information to stakeholders about the evaluation, to guide the evaluation team and to specify expectations during the various phases of the evaluation.
2. This thematic evaluation, commissioned by the WFP Lesotho Country Office, will assess the implementation and effectiveness of the Social and behaviour change (SBC) intervention within the WFP Lesotho Country Strategic Plans (CSP). The SBC interventions included the nutrition education across all Strategic Objectives (SO) exception strategic objective 4 in the previous CSP and SO 2, in the current CSP that include capacity to design, implement and monitor the SBC strategy. The evaluation will be conducted from September 2025 to May 2026 and will focus on the role of SBC in addressing food security, nutrition, and behavioural change in targeted communities, integrating cross-cutting issues such as gender, protection, HIV and climate change.
3. The evaluation will cover the implementation of SBC activities from June 2019 to January 2026. This will cover the period of first-generation CSP (2019-2024) and second-generation CSP (2024-2029). The geographical scope is national with a focus on priority districts in communities experiencing high levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the south (Mafeteng, Mphahlele, Maseru, Quthing, Quthing's Nek and mountain part (Thaba-Tseka, Mokhotlong) where WFP has implemented SBC interventions and Leribe district in the north where food insecurity and malnutrition rates are low.
4. Under the first-generation CSP, the SBC activities to be evaluated include i) capacity support provided to the Government through the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office (FNCO) to design, implement, coordinate, and monitor the SBC strategy ii) implementation of awareness campaigns, provision of nutrition education, equality in decision-making behaviour change messages, embedded across crisis response - Activity 1, school-based programmes - Activity 2, asset creation - Activity 5 and support to smallholder farmers - Activity 6; and iii) community engagement efforts aimed at improving dietary diversity, food utilization, and overall nutrition practices, primarily implemented through the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. In addition, under component 2 of the Adaptation fund project, WFP supported Lesotho Meteorological Services to develop the climate change awareness and communication strategy that was aligned with the nutrition SBC strategy in fostering inclusive participation in household decision making and promoting consumption of diversified diets among all age groups. The primary target groups for these interventions include Government institutions, food-insecure households, school caregivers, women, youth, farmers and other vulnerable populations affected by climate shocks and economic instability.
5. Under the second-generation CSP, the SBC activities to be evaluated include i) Activity 1 - households affected by crisis, especially targeting areas with high food deficit. ii) Activity 5 - providing integrated messages on climate change awareness, disaster risk reduction, nutrition, water and sanitation, equality, equity and inclusion of men and women, boys and girls and women's empowerment, aligned with the most effective communication channels and the specific needs of different target groups, ensuring they are accessible, relevant, and actionable for diverse communities to create a comprehensive impact. The targeted groups for these interventions were populations at risk that included, rural and urban communities, men, women, youth, persons with disabilities, smallholder farmers, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 0-59 months.

6. The evaluation aims to generate evidence on the effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, and sustainability and impact of SBC interventions in influencing positive behavioural changes in supported individuals, institutions and communities. It will provide actionable recommendations to inform the remaining part of the second generation CSP, future programme design, enhance government partnerships, and improve alignment with national policies and international development goals.

2. Reasons for the evaluation

2.1 Rationale

7. The SBC activities have been implemented in the CSP period 2019-2024 and have been embedded in the CSP period 2024-2029. Given the integration of SBC activities in different programmatic areas of nutrition, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, HIV and fair and equitable representation in decision making, it is essential to understand how the initiatives are driving positive behaviour among the target group, and it is important to understand the changes in the capacity of Government to implement, coordinate and monitor SBC interventions, as well as National climate communication strategy.

8. The evaluation will have the following uses for the WFP Lesotho Country Office and other key stakeholders:

- The findings will guide WFP in refining its SBC strategies, ensuring that intervention during the remaining part of the second-generation CSP and future interventions are more effective, context-specific, and aligned with Government and community needs.
- Insights from the evaluation will inform policy recommendations for integrating SBC into national food security, disaster risk reduction, school feeding and nutrition initiatives. And, how to effectively integrate transformative gender approaches, HIV, climate change into SBC strategy.
- The evaluation will provide lessons learned and promising practices that can be used to build capacity among government agencies, NGOs, and community leaders in designing and implementing SBC interventions. This will also support the second phase of Adaptation Fund in improving the operationalisation of climate change communication strategies (especially the component aligned to the SBC strategy).

9. It will serve as an accountability measure for WFP and donors, demonstrating the effectiveness and impact of SBC efforts in accelerating nutrition integration across WFP programmes and improving the quality of programme results.

10. Findings will be shared with key stakeholders, including government ministries, development partners, and local communities, to foster collaboration and ensure that those SBC interventions that have demonstrated tangible impacts are woven into national priorities and community programme activities.

2.2 Objectives

11. Evaluations serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. **Accountability** – The evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the social and behaviour change activities within the WFP Lesotho's Country Strategic Plans. This will determine whether the intervention has effectively contributed to improving food security and nutrition through behaviour change communication strategies, and the ability of the Government to implement SBC.

12. **Learning** – The evaluation will assess whether implementation unfolded as was planned, explore reasons why intended results occurred or did not occur and whether there were any

unintended results (positive or negative). The evaluation will draw lessons, derive good practices and provide pointers for learning. It will also provide evidence to inform operational and strategic decision-making. Findings will be actively disseminated, and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson-sharing systems.

13. Greater emphasis is placed on the learning objective because the evaluation evidence will be useful for operational decision making and refining programme implementation for the remaining period of the current CSP. The evaluation findings and recommendations must highlight practices and lessons to strengthen WFP's strategic SBC approach in Lesotho. Across the objectives the evaluation will mainstream human rights and gender equality considerations.

2.3 Key stakeholders

14. The evaluation will seek the views of, and be useful to, a broad range of WFP internal and external stakeholders. A number of stakeholders will play a role in the evaluation process in light of their role in the design and implementation of the SBC, their interest in the results of the evaluation and relative power to influence the design, funding and implementation of the programme being evaluated. Table 1 provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the inception phase.

15. Accountability to affected populations, is tied to WFP commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP work. WFP is committed to ensuring equality, equity and inclusion of men and women, boys and girls in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation of different groups (including persons with disabilities, the elderly and persons with diverse ethnic and linguistic backgrounds).

Table 1: Preliminary stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Interest and involvement in the evaluation
Internal (WFP) stakeholders	
WFP country office (CO) in Lesotho	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for the planning and implementation of WFP interventions at country level. The country office has an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners for performance and results of its programmes. The country office will be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation and/or in deciding on the design and implementation of next programme and partnerships. The country office will use this evaluation to inform the remaining part of the current CSP and improve its engagement with the Government, communities and other partners.
WFP field offices in Maseru, Mankwago, Maseru, Maseru, Maseru	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for day-to-day programme implementation. The field offices liaise with stakeholders at decentralized levels and have direct contact with beneficiaries. They will be affected by the outcome of the evaluation which will guide the field office on

	geographical targeting for the different activities and messages, and decide, using evidence, which partnerships to forge and strengthen to better deliver the integrated SBC intervention.
East and Southern African Regional Office (ESARO)	Key informant and primary stakeholder - Responsible for both oversight of country offices and technical guidance and support, the regional office has an interest in an independent/impartial account of operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings the extent to which the subject is contributing to overall regional priorities and where applicable to apply this learning to other country offices. The regional office will be involved in and/or support the planning of the next programme; thus, it is expected to use the evaluation findings to provide strategic guidance, programme support, and oversight.
WFP HQ divisions	Key informant and primary stakeholder - WFP headquarters divisions are responsible for issuing and overseeing the rollout of normative guidance on corporate programme themes, activities and modalities, as well as of overarching corporate policies and strategies. They also have an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, as many may have relevance beyond the geographical area of focus. Relevant headquarters units should be consulted from the planning phase to ensure that key policy, strategic and programmatic considerations are understood from the onset of the evaluation. They may use the evaluation for wider organizational learning and accountability as well as advocacy.
WFP Office of Evaluation (OEV)	Primary stakeholder – OEV has a stake in ensuring that DEs deliver quality, credible and useful evaluations respecting provisions for impartiality as well as roles and accountabilities of various DE stakeholders as identified in the evaluation policy. It may use the evaluation findings, as appropriate, to feed into centralized evaluations, evaluation syntheses or other learning products. OEV's outposted regional evaluation unit will support the country office to ensure quality, credibility and usefulness of this DE.
WFP Executive Board (EB)	Primary stakeholder – the Executive Board provides final oversight of WFP programmes and guidance to programmes. The WFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP programmes. This evaluation will not be presented to the Executive Board, but its findings may feed into thematic and/or regional syntheses and corporate learning processes which are presented to or governed by the EB. It will

	contribute to evaluation coverage of WFP work which is reported to the EB through the annual evaluation report.
External stakeholders	
<p>Beneficiaries in the urban and rural areas of priority districts such as Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong and Thaba-tseka including Berea, Maseru, Leribe and Butha-Buthe. These include men, women, youth, persons with disabilities, pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under-five years, smallholder farmers, and communities at risk at large.</p>	<p>Key informants and primary stakeholders - As the ultimate recipients of WFP interventions, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its interventions are appropriate and effective. As such, the participation of women, men, boys and girls from different groups and their respective perspectives will be sought in this evaluation.</p>
<p>Government</p> <p>Ministries at national and sub-national levels, that include Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition; Food and Nutrition Coordination Office; Ministry of Health; Disaster Management Authority; Lesotho Meteorological Service; Ministry of Education and Training; and District Nutrition Coordination teams</p>	<p>Key informants and primary stakeholder - The Government has a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonized with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. Issues related to capacity development, handover, and sustainability will be of particular interest. The Government of Lesotho at national and sub-national levels and its partners have benefitted directly from the capacity strengthening efforts on SBC interventions. It is vital for the Government to understand WFP's integration of climate change, gender equality, and HIV into SBC strategy and how that advances the mandate of various ministries in that regard.</p> <p>The Food and Nutrition Coordination Office (FNCO) would like to know if the design of the SBC was relevant for the needs of the sector, if the strategy was effectively coordinated. The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition would like to understand the effectiveness of the implementation of the strategy and how the strategy informed the community engagements. Disaster Management Authority and Lesotho Meteorological Service would be interested in understanding how effectively the strategy integrated climate change and disaster risk reduction measures.</p>
<p>United Nations country team (UNCT) UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, UNAIDS</p>	<p>Secondary stakeholder - The harmonized action of the UNCT is expected to contribute to the realization of the government development objectives. It has therefore an interest in ensuring that and learning how WFP programmes</p>

	are effective in contributing to the United Nations concerted efforts. Various agencies (i.e. FAO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA) are also direct partners of WFP at policy and activity level.
Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) Word Vision Lesotho, Lesotho Red Cross Society, Catholic Relief Services	Key informants and primary stakeholders - NGOs are WFP partners for the implementation of some activities while at the same time having their own interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect their future implementation modalities, strategic orientations and partnerships. They will contribute data and evidence and be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation.
Donors World Bank through Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP), Adaptation Fund, Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger (REACH) Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework, Strategic Resource Allocation Committee and European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), USAID, China, Canada, Germany, Japan, Government of Lesotho, Monaco, Slovenia, NORAD, UN CERF, UNICEF, Joint SDG fund, Latter-Day Saints, WPD stop hunger	Primary stakeholders - WFP interventions are voluntarily funded by a number of donors. They have an interest in knowing whether their funds have been spent efficiently and if WFP work has been effective and contributed to their own strategies and programmes.
Private sector Vodacom Lesotho, Econet Lesotho and National University of Lesotho.	Key informants and primary stakeholder - Private sector partnered with WFP for the implementation of some activities such as provision of platform for cash disbursement and provision of messages to beneficiaries and have interest in funding some of the interventions. The results of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities and strategic and operational partnerships. They will be involved in using evaluation findings for programme implementation and partnership. In addition by virtue of being part of implementation they will provide evidence and data on what worked well and what did not work well during data collection

3. Context and subject of the evaluation

3.1 Context

16. The table below summarizes key aspects of the political, economic, and social environment that influence vulnerability, food security, and development programming in the country.

Table 2: Socio-economic and development indicators for Lesotho

Indicator	Value	Indicator	Value
Total Population (est. 2016)	2 000 000	Stunting (Under-5, 2024)	36
Total Area (km²)	30 344	Anaemia in children (6-59 months)	70
HDI Rank (2023)	167 of 191	Anaemia in women (15-49)	54
Urban Poverty Rate (%)	28.5	Anaemia in men (15-49)	26
Rural Poverty Rate (%)	60.7	Overweight/Obesity in Women (20-49)	62
Female-headed households in poverty (%)	55.2	HIV Prevalence (Total)	22.7
Male-headed households in poverty (%)	46.3	HIV Prevalence in women	27.4
Unemployment Rate (2021, Total)	24.6	HIV Prevalence in men	17.8
Unemployment Rate (2021, Youth)	29.1	Female experience of GBV (2021)	37.6
Food Insecurity (2024, People)	700,000	Stunting (Under-5, 2024)	36
Maize Yield (2024, MT/ha)	27	Nutrition budget allocation (%), of health budget	0.1

Political, economic and social context

17. Lesotho is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system, where political instability has been a recurring challenge, marked by frequent changes in Government coalitions and internal party conflicts. Since 2012, the country has undergone several snap elections and leadership transitions, which have undermined policy continuity and disrupted development programmes. Economically, Lesotho is a low middle-income country ranked 167 out of 191 countries on the Human Development Index,¹ with a population estimate of 2 million (Bureau of

¹ United Nations Development Programme. 2025. *Human Development Report 2025*. <https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2025reporten.pdf>

Statistics population projections 2016),² heavily reliant on remittances from migrant workers in South Africa, customs revenue from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), and the textile and apparel sector. It has an estimated area of 30,344km,² and three quarters of it is mountainous. Poverty among the rural population is high with 60.7 percent compared to the urban population with 28.5 percent. A higher number of households headed by women live in poverty 55.2 percent compared to 46.3 percent of households headed by men.³

18. The country remains vulnerable to climatic shocks, economic downturns, and high levels of unemployment. In 2019 unemployment remained high at 22.5 percent of which 22.6 percent were men and 22.4 percent were women and youth 29.1 percent. By 2021, unemployment had risen to 24.6 percent,⁴ further worsening food insecurity. Each year more than 20 percent of the population faces food insecurity, with around 700,000 of people who were food insecure in 2024.⁵ Climatic shocks continue to disrupt food production and livelihoods, yield per hectare for maize was 0.27mt in 2024 fluctuating from 0.46mt recorded in 2020.⁶ Migration patterns, particularly among youths seeking employment in South Africa, is contributing to shifts in household structures and economic resilience. Social protection programmes, including school feeding and cash-based transfers, public works remain essential to alleviating food insecurity.

19. The Lesotho hunger strategic review highlights the country's high burden of malnutrition, with the annual cost of child undernutrition estimated at US\$ 133 million, or 7.13 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). This is reflected in the high levels of undernourishment, stunting, and micronutrient deficiencies among children under five.⁷ Only 15 percent of children aged 6-23 months meet the recommended feeding frequency and dietary diversity per day, showing a modest improvement from 10 percent in 2014. Only 18 percent of women aged 15–49 consumed the recommended number of food groups, highlighting poor dietary diversity in this segment of the population. The prevalence of stunting among under five children rose from 33 percent in 2014 to 36 percent in 2024. Additionally, 70 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffer from anaemia, while 54 percent of women and 26 percent of men are affected. Sixty-two percent of women aged 20-49 are overweight or obese and 20 percent of men of the same age are in the same category.⁸

20. Vulnerability is exacerbated by a high HIV prevalence rate of 22.7 percent (27.4 percent for women and 17.8 percent for men), with the highest prevalence observed in women aged 40-44 (46.5 percent) compared to 37.2 percent in men in the same age group.⁹ Furthermore, over one quarter of children under 18 years are orphaned, a legacy of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.¹⁰

² Bureau of Statistics Population Projections. 2016. Lesotho Population Projections 2016-2036 Report, Volume VI: Population Projections, <https://www.bos.gov.ls/publications.htm>

³ Lesotho Poverty Trends and Profile Report 2002/2003-2017/2018, <https://www.bos.gov.ls/publications.htm>

⁴ Lesotho Labour Force Survey. 2019. <https://www.bos.gov.ls/publications.htm>

⁵ Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee. LVAC - Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee Dashboard

⁶ Bureau of Statistics. 2023/2024 Crop Forecasting Report, www.bos.gov.ls

⁷ https://newgo.wfp.org/search?duty_station=2120&query=lesotho+hunger+strategic+review

⁸ Lesotho Demography Health Survey 2023/24. The DHS Program - Lesotho: DHS, 2023-24 - Final Report (English)

⁹ Population Based HIV Impact Assessment Project. 2020. Lesotho Population Based HIV Impact Assessment 2020: Key findings. <https://phia.icap.columbia.edu/countries/lesotho/>

¹⁰ Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho. n.d. Lesotho National Social Protection Strategy II 2021-2031, <https://www.gov.ls/wp-content/documents/National%20Social%20Protection%20Strategy%20II.pdf>

21. **Gender inequality:** Gender disparities in education, employment, and nutrition continue to pose significant challenges in Lesotho. Women in rural areas face substantial barriers to decision-making and economic participation, which adversely affects household food security, as highlighted in the Lesotho Gender and Development Policy (2018). Although the Gender Inequality Index (GII) has shown a gradual decline since 2014, the 2021 Sustainable Development Report underscores that progress towards gender equality remains insufficient to fully empower women and girls. The Gender and Development Policy (2018) offers a conducive framework for advancing gender equality. However, gender disparities persist as a major obstacle to achieving food and nutrition security in Lesotho. Women, who often serve as primary caregivers, face difficulties in accessing resources, education, and decision-making opportunities.

22. Structural gender barriers, including limited land ownership and economic dependence, further exacerbate their vulnerability. Lesotho's Constitution provides a supportive legal framework for promoting gender equality. Nevertheless, women are disproportionately affected by poverty, unemployment, gender-based violence (GBV), and a higher prevalence of HIV. During the eight-year period between 2013 and 2021 survey years, the percentage of women who had experienced some form of violence (including both partner and non-partner violence) decreased from 86 percent in 2013 to 37.6 percent in 2021.¹¹ GBV against women and girls manifests in various forms, including sexual violence, intimate partner violence, economic abuse, psychosocial abuse, and child marriage. Vulnerable groups, such as adolescent boys and girls, women and men, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those living with HIV/AIDS, are also at risk of protection violations and GBV.

Food security and nutrition

23. The country remains heavily dependent on external assistance with 0.1 percent of the health budget allocated to nutrition.¹² Recently the World Bank has loaned the Government of Lesotho around US\$ 22 million for nutrition and health system strengthening, which coincides with US\$ 4.4 million co-financing grant by Power of Nutrition. In terms of policies the Government has established various policies to address food security and nutrition, aiming to address the country's vulnerability to climate change and economic challenges. Key initiatives include the National comprehensive agriculture policy (2021-2027), which promotes sustainable agricultural practices, access to nutritious food, and resilience-building among vulnerable communities including women and youth.

24. The Food and Nutrition Strategy and costed action plan (2019-2023) focuses on improving maternal and child nutrition, reducing malnutrition, and promoting healthy diets. This strategy recognises the importance of transforming social norms that influence the attitudes and behaviours of men in sharing the burden of childcare and supporting their spouses in seeking healthcare, improving hygiene and sanitation practices, and enhancing infant and young child feeding. By shifting the perception of childcare from being solely a woman's responsibility to a shared one, these strategies aim to improve not only the nutrition, health, and welfare of children but also that of mothers and female caregivers. This transformation fosters positive gender

¹¹ Bureau of Statistics. 2023. 2021 Lesotho Demographic Survey. Analytical Report "Volume IV Gender Based Violence". Bureau of Statistics. Maseru. Lesotho, <https://www.bos.gov.ls/publications.htm>

¹² Reliefweb. 2020. The Social and Economic Impact of Child Undernutrition on Lesotho vision 2020. COHA report, <https://reliefweb.int/report/lesotho/cost-hunger-social-and-economic-impact-child-undernutrition-lesotho-vision-2020>

relations, enhances women's decision-making power on maternal and child health, and strengthens their control over resources. Ultimately, this approach contributes to reducing GBV, child abuse, and maternal and child morbidity, while building resilience and advancing sustainable food security in Lesotho.

25. The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy and the National Climate Change policy provide a platform for effective coordination of climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives. Lesotho's climate change framework aims to promote the equitable participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in climate change programs and decision-making processes. It seeks to bridge the gap by providing gender-sensitive guidelines and fostering an inclusive society that transcends social differences. The policy focuses on empowering women and youth through capacity-building initiatives, creating an enabling environment for participation at all levels, and advocating for the development of gender-responsive policies. It also addresses key challenges such as the lack of climate impact assessments on vulnerable groups, limited awareness of climate change in rural areas, and the burden placed on women and girls due to resource scarcity and indoor air pollution. Through targeted interventions like mainstreaming climate change in gender-related policies, increasing awareness, and promoting climate-friendly technologies, the policy aims to enhance women's empowerment, protect vulnerable groups, and foster youth engagement in climate resilience efforts. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition play key roles in implementing nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

UN Agenda 2030 and institutional capacities

26. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2024-2028, intends to accelerate the implementation of 2030 in Lesotho through three integrated outcomes that seeks to promote good governance, improve food and nutrition security and economic development. WFP contributes to improved food and nutrition security through SBC interventions.

27. Lesotho benefits from support provided by international donors and agencies, such as the European Union, USAID, FAO, UNICEF, the World Bank, and the Adaptation Fund, all of which contribute to food security and nutrition initiatives. Humanitarian assistance is vital, particularly during periods of climate and economic induced food crisis. NGOs play a key role in advancing humanitarian efforts in the country. WFP's interventions include school feeding programmes, resilience-building initiatives, and cash-based transfers, all of which incorporate SBC components. Additionally, the Adaptation Fund project (2020-2024) integrates behaviour change communication to strengthen climate resilience within supported communities.

3.2 Subject of the evaluation

28. The evaluation focuses on the SBC activities implemented at national level and selected districts (Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Net, Thaba-Tseka, Mokhotlong and Leribe) between June 2019 and January 2026, encompassing SBC activities in both the previous Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2019-2024 and the current CSP 2024-2029. Refer to the operational map in [Annex 1](#). The detailed evaluation timelines are provided in [Annex 2](#). In addition, WFP, through the Adaptation Fund project developed a climate change communication strategy that incorporated the SBC strategy to promote the consumption of healthy diets. The determinants of behaviour—namely knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, and practices are often shaped by cultural norms and beliefs, religion, poverty, and unemployment. These factors must be considered when designing effective SBC interventions that resonate with target populations and lead to sustainable behaviour change.

29. Lesotho's efforts to enhance food security and nutrition are hindered by limited institutional capacities and resource constraints. The country faces persistent challenges, including recurrent droughts, economic constraints, structural inequalities, poverty, land degradation, and weak management of the food and nutrition sector. Additionally, limited extension service delivery to farmers has contributed to the sub-optimal application of modern farming technologies. These challenges have been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which pushed an additional 2 percent of the population into poverty (The 2019 and 2022 Voluntary National Review (VNR) Reports).¹³

30. From 2019 to date, WFP in Lesotho has faced significant challenges due to political instability, the COVID-19 pandemic, climate shocks, and global crises. Continuous changes in Government and internal conflicts within the coalition disrupted institutional partnerships and created a difficult operating environment. The COVID-19 pandemic worsened food insecurity, disrupted supply chains, led to income loss, and forced WFP to adjust food baskets and conduct remote monitoring. Urban areas, particularly Maseru, experienced heightened food insecurity due to reliance on salaries and daily wages. Additionally, heavy rains, poor agricultural production, and rising global food prices, driven by the Russia-Ukraine war, further compounded the situation. Limited donor funding, deteriorating infrastructure, and inaccessible roads also hampered programme implementation. In response, WFP explored innovative funding mechanisms, such as anticipatory action plans, and strengthened collaboration with donors and partners to address these challenges.

31. Lessons learned from various evaluations and consultations with the Government, UN agencies, NGOs, and development partners, including the mid-term evaluation of WFP's Strategic Plan (2022), the evaluation of asset creation and public works activities (2022),¹⁴ the evaluation of the national school feeding programme (2018),¹⁵ and evaluation evidence from 2007-2018¹⁶ emphasize the need for a multisectoral and gender-sensitive social and behaviour change communication approach to improve nutrition support and the HIV response, involving stakeholders at national, district, and community levels.

32. It is against this evidence that WFP developed the **first-generation CSP (2019-2024)** that focused on five integrated and complementary outcomes aimed at responding to crises, addressing chronic vulnerability and building resilience in Lesotho. The SBC activities were embedded across all outcomes and activities, except outcome 5 because this was related to service delivery.

33. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP targeted women, men, girls, and boys affected by shocks, aiming to support them to be able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis. The delivery of assistance is in line with the locations and populations identified by Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee as severely food insecure. Social and behaviour change communications delivered through various platforms such as public gatherings, radio

¹³ United Nations. 2022. Voluntary National Review 2022: LESOTHO 2022 VNR Key Messages. <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/lesotho/voluntary-national-review-2022>

¹⁴ World Food Programme. 2022. Evaluation of asset creation and public works activities in Lesotho (2015-2019). <https://www.wfp.org/publications/lesotho-asset-creation-and-public-works-activities-evaluation-0>

¹⁵ World Food Programme. 2018. Evaluation of the National School Feeding Programme in Lesotho, in consultation with the Lesotho Ministry of Education and Training 2007-2017. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000073908/download/>

¹⁶ World Food Programme. 2018. Summary of Evaluation Evidence Lesotho 2007 – 2018. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000116097/download/>

programmes, short message service were expected to improve knowledge, and change attitudes, practices and perception about nutrition, human rights, gender and climate awareness among targeted women, men, boys and girls.

34. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP provided the Government with technical assistance in the planning and implementation of shock -responsive social protection programmes. This included handing over of the home-grown school feeding programme and strengthening the capacity of the Government in early warning systems to inform social protection programmes and complementary interventions. In 2020, WFP handed over school feeding in primary schools to the Government and is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Education for effective and efficient implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme. To enhance nutrition-sensitivity of the school feeding programme, WFP was expected to share information on nutrition education and climate change adaptation, through school visits and caregivers' workshops.

35. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP aimed to improve nutrition outcomes through the provision of technical assistance and advocacy for evidence-based nutrition interventions, of which the primary pillar of advocacy package was investment in nutrition with dimensions in several areas that need to inform policy dialogue on nutrition awareness and social behavior change communication campaign, infant and young child feeding, climate change awareness and adaptation communication campaign, social protection programmes, school feeding, policy development and implementation and the establishment of semi-autonomous coordination body for nutrition. Technical and financial assistance was provided to the Government to develop and implement multisectoral evidence-based HIV-sensitive SBC strategy.

36. Under strategic outcome 4, WFP aimed to build a resilient, efficient, and inclusive food system through the implementation of integrated interventions for climate change adaptation. Targeted households were to benefit from timely, tailored climate and other information services that improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, adaptation to climate change, nutrition, healthcare, equality, inclusiveness, and protection to improve their productivity and nutrition status. The key messages integrated national climate change communication strategy which educated communities on the key differences between climate change and weather and their impacts, including adaptation strategies based on the key sectoral interventions such as energy efficient measures and applications, promotion of vegetable production and food preservation using various methods to ensure availability of food at households throughout the year. Other key messages included promotion of climate-smart agriculture.

37. In line with the recommendations from the evaluation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2019–2024 and the Lesotho Country Capacity Strengthening evaluation, 2022¹⁷ WFP is committed to strengthening its enabling role by gradually transitioning its interventions to enhance the Government of Lesotho's capacity and autonomy in overseeing food security and nutrition strategies while advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. Through evidence and facilitation of the SBC strategy, WFP promoted collaboration and awareness across government ministries (including health, agriculture, and social development). Drawing evidence from these evaluations WFP developed the **second-generation CSP (2024-2029)**, which has four integrated and complimentary outcomes and activities, including SBC activities in first the three SOs.

38. While the previous CSP was not informed by gender analysis, the current CSP drew

¹⁷ World Food Programme. 2024. Evaluation of Lesotho WFP Country Strategic Plan 2019-2024. <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-lesotho-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2019-2024>

evidence from a gender analysis and risk assessment. This analysis emphasized the integration of gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), equity, and broader inclusion within programme design through gender-responsive and transformative approaches. It aimed to institutionalize gender mainstreaming by strengthening the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data, and by ensuring that interventions effectively address the distinct vulnerabilities experienced by women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

39. Key recommendations included capacity-building initiatives to raise awareness of gender concepts and their relationship with food security, and the establishment of partnerships with organizations such as Women and Law to support gender mainstreaming, GBV referral mechanisms, and advocacy for women's rights. The analysis also identified persistent challenges, including the underrepresentation of women in decision-making roles and difficulties faced by households headed by women in accessing resources. To ensure equitable programme impact, the CSP promotes the engagement of men and boys in gender equality initiatives, school feeding, and resilience-building activities. Furthermore, it encourages the adoption of flexible working arrangements to support women's participation, while emphasizing the importance of continuous community engagement to foster inclusive and locally owned solutions.

40. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supports men, women, children and youth to meet their essential needs before, during and after crisis including through anticipatory actions. All assistance modalities will integrate advocacy and gender-responsive SBC communication, gender equality and nutrition messaging to help address the staggering rates of gender-based violence in Lesotho and prevent a deterioration of the nutrition status of people at risk. Attention will also be paid to preventing malnutrition in pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 0–59 months through SBC initiatives and nutrition interventions.

41. Under strategic outcome 2, WFP supports the strengthening of national systems and programmes for nutrition security and school-based programmes. WFP programmes in pre-primary and primary schools will be leveraged, jointly with other United Nations entities contributing to human capital development, as platforms to raise awareness of nutrition, gender and social services access through SBC communication.

42. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP collaborates with the Government to ensure that food systems are climate-resilient, and livelihoods are sustainable. This includes interventions that foster social and behavioural change and raise awareness of the impact of climate change; community-based practices related to disaster risk reduction; the production and consumption of diverse and nutrient-rich foods; water, sanitation and hygiene issues; gender inequality; and women's empowerment. SBC messages will be tailored to existing communication mechanisms and people's diverse needs.

43. To implement the SBC activities, WFP has worked with Government ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO), Ministry of Education and Training (MoET), Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS), Disaster Management Authority (DMA), Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation (MFRSC) and other partners such as UN agencies (FAO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, and UNFPA) and NGOs. The implementation of SBC interventions was at national and sub-national levels as per WFP operations map in [Annex 1](#).

44. The Theory of Change (ToC) for the previous CSP (2019-2024) was reconstructed by the CSP evaluation team. The current CSP (2024-2029) has a draft theory of change. Though both ToCs highlight pathways for SBC as per [Annex 11](#), the evaluation team is expected to do a sub-theory of change specifically for SBC interventions, to indicate a clearer results pathway for SBC interventions. Both CSPs have lines of sight and logical frameworks as detailed in [Annex 8](#).

45. The monitored indicators are detailed in Table 3 and [Annex 9](#). The previous CSP (2019-2024) had five budget revisions which increased the budget from US\$ 110.7 million to approximately US\$ 168 million with 73 percent of requirements funded. The current CSP (2024-2029) has the budget of US\$ 94.8 million, with 26 percent of requirements funded. The list of donors for both CSPs is provided in [Annex 10](#). The country office did not have donors specific for SBC activities, rather SBC activities implementation tapped funds from CSP activities within which they were embedded.

46. Following the findings from the formative research that explored the knowledge, attitudes, perceptions and practices about nutrition in Lesotho, WFP supported the Government, through the FNCO, to develop a three-year Advocacy, Social and Behaviour Change Communication (ASBCC) strategy (2020–2023), which informed stunting, micronutrient deficiency, overweight and obesity, infant and young child feeding, cash-based transfers, climate change and school feeding programme. The strategy included a monitoring and evaluation framework with planned SBCC activities reported through an SBCC dashboard, designed by FNCO with support from WFP, refer to [Annex 12](#) for SBCC indicators, that as per the SBCC strategy were not assigned values in terms of targets and follow up values were not collected due to poor coordination of the exercise.

47. WFP, in collaboration with district nutrition teams and key partners, disseminated information on sexual reproductive health, human rights, gender, HIV awareness, climate awareness, and food security to improve household nutrition. Various messaging approaches, including community mobilization, print, social, and traditional media, were used. Key partners included the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, the Ministry of Health, the Disaster Management Authority, and others. Bulk mobile texts and face-to-face platforms reached 67,700 which was the highest targeted crisis response beneficiaries, with 35,000 being women. Additionally, health, nutrition, and hygiene education were provided to cooks, teachers, and early childhood care and development caregivers in selected schools and 1,693 schools were reached.

48. The UN network on nutrition through REACH comprised WFP, UNICEF, FAO and WHO, supported the Government to design a Multisectoral Nutrition Programme (MIP) targeting four districts with highest stunting prevalence.

49. Table 3 outlines the activities and outputs where SBC interventions were integrated. The implementation of SBC interventions varied across the years and activities. Notably, Activity 6 had the lowest level of implementation, with no data available for the years 2020 to 2023. For Activity 2, data for 2023 is missing, whereas Activity 1 has complete data coverage for the period 2019 to 2023. Data for the year 2024 has not been included for any activity, as the respective reports are yet to be approved.

Table 3 : Social and behaviour change interventions, planned vs. actual outputs (2019-2023)

Strategic Outcome 1: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis		
Activity 1: Provide cash-based and/or food assistance to populations affected by shocks (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)		
Output E: Targeted households benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene and other care practices that contribute to improved food consumption and nutritional status		
	Planned	Actual

Year	Type (approaches)	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
2019	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	32 700	35 000	67 700	29 000	32 000	61 000
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media			13 000			11 500
2020	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	32 700	35 000	67 700	20 997	19 381	40 378
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media			13 000			13 000
2021	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	11 000	14 000	25 000	15 200	12 920	28 120
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media			13 000			10 429
2022	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	32 700	35 000	67 700	32 700	35 000	67 700
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media			13 000			13 000
2023	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO, and WFP)			7 594			7 594
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches social using traditional media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO, and WFP)			7 594			7 594

Highest figure reached	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	32 700	35 000	67 700	32 700	35 000	67 700
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media			13 000			13 000
Strategic outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round							
Activity 2: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance							
Output: Boys and girls in pre- and primary school, teachers and caregivers benefit from gender awareness sessions that strengthen equitable access to safe and nutritious food							
		Planned			Actual		
Year	Type (approaches)	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
2019	Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education			50			131
	Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education			300			317
	Number of individuals trained in child health and nutrition	30	320	350	21	407	428
2020	Number of WFP assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education			300			0
	Number of individuals trained in child health and nutrition	50	350	400	40	60	100
2021	Number of WFP assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education			300			170
	Number of individuals trained in child health and nutrition	70	350	420	4	170	174
2022	Number of WFP assisted-schools that			300			71

	promote health, nutrition and hygiene education						
	Number of individuals trained in child health and nutrition	100	350	450	152	150	302
Grand total	Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education	0	0	50	0	0	131
	Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	0	0	1 200	0	0	558
	Number of individuals trained in child health and nutrition	250	1 370	1 620	217	787	1 004
Strategic Outcome 4: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and young people, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024							
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							
Output E: Targeted households benefit from access to timely, tailored climate services and other information services that improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, climate adaptation, nutrition, healthcare, gender equality and protection and improve their productivity and nutritional status							
		Planned			Actual		
Year	Type (approaches)	Male	Female	Overall	Male	Female	Overall
2019	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	500	500	1 000	399	369	768
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches social using media			1 000			0
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches social using traditional media			1 000			0
	Number of people reached through	500	500	1 000	399	369	768

Grand total	SBCC approaches using social media						
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media	0	0	1 000	0	0	0
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using traditional media	0	0	1 000	0	0	0

4. Evaluation scope, criteria and questions

4.1 Evaluation scope

51. **Thematic or strategic scope:** This evaluation encompasses both the CSP 2019-2024 and the current CSP 2024-2029. The evaluation will cover all interventions under the previous CSP where SBC interventions were embedded (strategic outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4) and current CSP (strategic outcomes 1, 2 and 3). Both strategic outcome 5 of the previous CSP and strategic outcome 4 of the current CSP are related to service delivery therefore excluded from this evaluation. In addition, the evaluation will investigate the linkages between the climate change communication strategy that was developed by WFP through the Adaptation fund and the SBC strategy.

52. **Geographical scope:** The geographical scope is national with priority given to districts in communities experiencing high levels of food and nutrition insecurity in the south (Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing, Qacha's Nek and mountain part (Thaba-Tseka, Mokhotlong) of the country where WFP has implemented SBC interventions. These districts are also target areas for the Adaptation Fund project. Leribe district will also be included in the evaluation, although it does not currently experience high levels of food and nutrition insecurity, its inclusion allows for a comparative analysis to better understand the effectiveness and contextual relevance of SBC interventions across varying levels of vulnerability, thus strengthening the overall evaluation findings.

53. **Population scope:** The evaluation will target government stakeholders from national to local levels including partners and beneficiaries. The inception period will establish and confirm the appropriate sampling frames, sampling strategy and survey instruments ensuring that all data collected and analysed will be disaggregated by sex. The evaluation will ensure the integration of gender and inclusion issues regarding the SBC approach and interventions supported by WFP in Lesotho.

54. **Temporal scope:** The evaluation will cover technical and financial assistance and direct implementation of activities during the period June 2019 to January 2026. The design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting for the components in each of the strategic outcomes are to be covered in this evaluation.

4.2 Evaluation questions and criteria

55. To address the learning objective, the evaluation will answer the following main questions:

- To what extent has the SBC intervention (and which SBC components or factors) contributed to improving food security and nutrition outcomes in Lesotho among men and women, boys and girls, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, pregnant and breastfeeding mother?
- How effectively has the government been able to implement SBC interventions, and what factors have influenced its capacity to do so?
- What are the drivers and inhibitors of community knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours

in adopting positive practices among men and women, boys and girls and persons with disabilities? What are the key lessons learned from the SBC intervention?

56. To address the accountability objective, the evaluation will seek to understand if the implementation of SBC activities unfolded as planned, and what were the key facilitators or barriers to achieving intended results. The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact of WFP's SBC activities in Lesotho. Applying the international evaluation criteria is essential for understanding the performance of SBC interventions for nutrition. **Relevance** ensures that SBC strategies are responsive to the needs, beliefs, and behaviours of target communities. **Coherence** assesses how well SBC efforts align with national policies, sectoral strategies, and partner interventions. **Effectiveness** measures whether intended behavioural changes and nutrition outcomes were achieved. **Efficiency** evaluates the use of resources in delivering results. **Sustainability** examines the likelihood that behaviour change will be maintained after the intervention ends and whether the government will be able to maintain the capacity provided on implementing, coordinating and monitoring the strategy, thus central to assessing effectiveness of the interventions. Finally, **impact** assesses the broader contributions of SBC to improved nutrition, health, and well-being at household and community levels. Together, these criteria provide a comprehensive understanding of the value and success of SBC programming in Lesotho.

57. The evaluation will analyse how gender, equity and wider inclusion objectives and GEWE mainstreaming principles were included in the intervention design, and whether the evaluation subject has been guided by WFP and system-wide objectives on GEWE. The gender, equity and wider inclusion dimensions should be integrated into all evaluation criteria as appropriate.

58. The evaluation questions are summarised in Table 4 and will be further developed and tailored by the evaluation team in a detailed evaluation matrix during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons (learning) and performance of the SBC activities in Lesotho (accountability), with a view to informing future strategic and operational decisions.

Table 4: Evaluation questions and criteria

Evaluation questions		Criteria
EQ1 – To what extent do SBC activities align with the needs, priorities, and socio-cultural context of targeted communities in Lesotho?		Relevance
1.2	To what extent did the intervention design address the rights, needs and priorities of diverse women, men, girls and boys, to ensure no one is left behind?	
EQ2 – To what extent are SBC activities integrated with other relevant programs, policies, and stakeholder initiatives in Lesotho?		Coherence
2.1	How effectively are the different WFP SBC interventions aligned and integrated to reach the most vulnerable populations and their communities?	

2.2	How are the WFP SBC interventions aligned with other humanitarian and development actors, and what mechanisms are in place to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of efforts?	
EQ3 – To what extent have SBC activities achieved their intended outcomes in influencing knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours related to food security, nutrition, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and gender equality?		Effectiveness
3.1	To what extent were the outputs and outcomes of the SBC interventions achieved among different groups of women, men, girls, and boys and government institutions?	
3.1	To what extent did the SBC interventions and its related components or factors) influence the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the targeted institutions, individuals and communities in relation to food security, nutrition, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and gender equality?	
3.3	What SBC components or factors (e.g., implementation strategies, community engagement, stakeholder involvement) have contributed to or hindered the effectiveness of SBC activities in achieving their expected outcomes	
EQ4 – How efficiently have SBC activities utilized available resources (financial, human, and technical) to achieve their intended outcomes		Efficiency
4.1	How timely and well-coordinated were the SBC interventions in reaching target communities, and what challenges affected their delivery efficiency?	
EQ5 – To what extent are the outcomes and benefits of SBC activities likely to be sustained beyond the duration of WFP's support		Sustainability
5.1	What measures have been put in place to build local ownership, institutional capacity, and community engagement to sustain SBC outcomes over time	
5.2	To what extent is it likely that the benefits of the SBC interventions will continue after WFP's work ceases?	
EQ6 – What tangible and measurable changes have SBC activities contributed to in improving food security, nutrition,		Impact

disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and gender equality in Lesotho		
6.1	How have SBC interventions influenced short, medium and long-term behavioural changes and decision-making at the household and community levels	
6.2	What broader social, economic, and environmental changes or impacts can be attributed to SBC activities, and how have they contributed to systemic change in Lesotho?	

5. Methodological approach and ethical considerations

5.1 Evaluation approach

59. The evaluation will adopt a mixed-methods explanatory approach that captures both the extent (and the drivers and inhibitors) of behaviour change in target communities and institutions. Quantitatively, an endline survey in both intervention and matched comparison sites will be conducted and will draw on administrative records and participant recall to approximate pre-intervention conditions. Statistical techniques such as propensity score matching (PSM) and regression adjustment will be used as deemed appropriate to construct a credible counterfactual and estimate the impact attributable to the SBC activities. Any statistical test such as two-sample t-test, Mann-Whitney U Test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test or coarsened exact matching which is not dependent on baseline data is welcome for use in comparing intervention and non-intervention groups. Data will be collected sequentially: after the quantitative survey preliminary findings, the evaluation team will conduct focus group discussions and key informant interviews with beneficiaries, community representatives, government officials, and programme staff to explore why changes did or did not occur, and to illuminate contextual factors and implementation processes. The evaluation will employ qualitative techniques including, among others, outcome harvesting, contribution analysis through interviews or focus group data, and the most significant change (MSC) approach to systematically collect and analyse diverse stakeholder perspectives, and to construct a transparent, evidence-based narrative of how the SBC interventions have driven or not driven change.

60. The evaluation team will refine and finalise the methodology during the inception phase. The final methodology should:

- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above
- Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions considering the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints
- Ensure using mixed methods that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholders' groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used

61. The methodology chosen should demonstrate attention to impartiality and reduction of bias by relying on mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) and different primary and secondary data sources that are systematically triangulated (documents from different sources; a range of stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries; direct observation in different locations; across evaluators; across methods etc.). It will take into account any challenges to data availability, validity or reliability, as well as any budget and timing constraints. The evaluation questions, lines of inquiry, indicators, data sources and data collection methods will be brought together in an evaluation matrix, which will form the basis of the sampling approach and data collection and analysis instruments (desk review, interview and observation guides, survey questionnaires etc.). All data strands will be triangulated against the reconstructed ToC to assess element in the evaluation criteria (effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and impact and draw lessons for adaptation, and inform strategic decision-making.

62. The evaluation design and methods should be sensitive in terms of GEWE, equity and

inclusion, indicating how the perspectives and voices of diverse groups (men and women, boys, girls, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalized groups) will be sought and considered. The selected methods should ensure that primary data collected is disaggregated by sex, age; socio-demographic variables such as level of education or socio-economic status. An explanation should be provided if this is not possible.

63. Looking for explicit consideration of gender and equity/inclusion in the data after fieldwork is too late; the evaluation team must ensure all data collection instruments are developed to collect data upon which disaggregation will be done for appropriate gender and equity analysis.

64. The evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations must reflect gender and equity analysis as appropriate within the context of the subject of evaluation. The findings should include a discussion on intended and unintended effects of the intervention, including along gender equality and equity dimensions. The report should provide lessons/ challenges/recommendations for conducting gender and equity-responsive evaluations in the future.

65. The following mechanisms for independence and impartiality will be employed: the evaluation team will work independently in the design and implementation of the evaluation, final decisions on and approval of evaluation products will be made by the evaluation committee (EC); and an evaluation reference group will review and provide feedback, in relation to evaluation design and methods.

66. Table 5 below highlights the potential risks likely to affect the proposed approach.

Table 5: Potential risks and mitigation actions

Potential Risk	Underlying causes	Effects	Mitigation actions
1. Secondary data sources turn out not to be reliable for some indicators, especially indicators that are not updated through Demographic health survey or Bureau of statistics i.e. % of households with improved handwashing practices, household dietary diversity	Different organizations use different data collection methods	If these are left out of the primary data collection, the evaluation report will be less reliable OR incomplete	Evaluation team to spend some time during inception assessing reliability of the secondary data sources. The result will inform what indicators to include/measure in primary data collection and which ones to measure using secondary sources
2. Data unavailability	Inadequate monitoring, tracking and reporting. There are no baselines for SBC in Lesotho, and the follow up data (output) for some years is missing. And some output data are not disaggregated by sex	Lack of data especially outputs and outcomes may hamper the assessment of how effective the SBC interventions and achievement of intended	The evaluation team will explore different data sources both primary and secondary to address any identified data gaps and to ensure triangulation of findings.

	for some years.	results.	
3. Difficulties in getting access to relevant institutional partners and representatives	The nature of government ministries is such that different departments are relevant for different aspects of SBC. Not everyone from a ministry will necessarily be relevant for all topics. Staff turnover due to district transfers could pose problems, as staff who were not part of the interventions could be transferred to other areas which are not covered by evaluation	The contribution of the institutions is limited if the right persons are not engaged	<p>Deepen the stakeholder analysis and identify relevant representatives from different institutions/ ministries.</p> <p>When inviting stakeholders for forums/sessions through the ERG, be specific on what the topic is and what inputs are expected so that institutions can identify the most relevant persons. Check the possibility of online interviews with staff who might have left the priority districts where SBC interventions were implemented.</p>

67. The evaluation team will revisit the proposed evaluation approach and methods presented above and develop a detailed evaluation matrix in the inception report.

5.2 Preliminary considerations on evaluability and methodological implications

68. The WFP Lesotho CO will provide the evaluation team with the programme planning, reporting documents and exiting datasets which include the following:

- Needs Based Plan
- Logical frameworks
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
- Monitoring reports such as process monitoring, follow up surveys, annual country reports from 2019 to 2025
- Output level data and the monitoring data sets and
- Outcome level data for the interventions such as dietary diversity, food consumption nutrition
- Formative research for SBC strategy
- United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.

69. Data disaggregated by sex captured through output and outcome monitoring will be made available through COMET and other reports to the evaluation team. Baseline report are based on outcome indicators on food consumption nutrition, dietary diversity is available. Other data sources include

- Lesotho demographic health surveys

- Ministry of agriculture, food security and nutrition monitoring reports
- Lesotho vulnerability assessment reports. All reports are available in English. Some reports may be limited in data disaggregation by sex.

5.3 Data limitations

70. SBC activities were integrated across WFP programmes to enhance the nutrition sensitivity of CSP activities particularly crisis response and school feeding. Within the resilience portfolio, climate change messages were integrated to strengthen adaptive capacity. As a result, the WFP CSPs included proxy indicators to track SBC-related outcomes. These indicators included:

- Food consumption nutrition
- Dietary diversity score
- Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message
- Proportion of children aged 6–23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet

71. While output indicators were relatively easy to monitor, tracking the CSP outcome indicators proved challenging due to the ad hoc nature of implementation, especially during crisis response. For instance, interventions were often implemented within short periods of time (1-3 months), rotating by specific areas within the districts or across the districts. This made it difficult to observe long-term outcomes or establish clear trends in the targeted populations.

72. Only food consumption score nutrition and dietary diversity were monitored under crisis response and resilience activities. The actual SBC indicators are part of SBCC strategy (see [Annex 12](#)), which was developed in collaboration with the Government. However, due to poor coordination, data collection for these indicators did not take place, and therefore, the data is not available.

73. During the inception phase, the evaluation team will be expected to critically assess data availability, data quality and gaps expanding on the information provided above. This assessment will inform the data collection and the choice of evaluation methods. The evaluation team will need to systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data during the reporting phase.

5.4 Ethical considerations

74. The evaluation must conform to [UNEG ethical guidelines for evaluation](#) (Integrity, Accountability, Respect, Beneficence¹⁸). Accordingly, the evaluation team is responsible for safeguarding and ensuring ethics at all stages of the evaluation process. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring informed consent, protecting personal data and privacy, confidentiality and anonymity of stakeholders (the evaluators have the obligation to safeguard sensitive information that stakeholders do not want to disclose to others). The evaluation team must further ensure cultural sensitivity, respecting the autonomy of respondents, ensuring fair recruitment of participants (including women and socially excluded groups), ensuring appropriate and inclusive

¹⁸ Beneficence means striving to do good for people and planet while minimizing harms arising from evaluation as an intervention.

representation and treatment of the various stakeholder groups in the evaluation process (and that sufficient resources and time are allocated for it), and ensuring that the evaluation results do no harm to respondents or their communities.

75. Personal data¹⁹ will be processed in accordance with principles of fair and legitimate processing; purpose specification; proportionality and necessity (data minimization); necessary retention; accuracy; confidentiality; security; transparency; safe and appropriate transfers; and accountability. No personal identifying data will be included in final deliverables such as evaluation reports and datasets. All data/reports will be de-identified before sharing

76. The evaluation team will be responsible for managing any potential ethical risks and issues and must put in place, in consultation with the evaluation manager, processes and systems to identify, report and resolve any ethical issues that might arise during the implementation of the evaluation. Ethical approvals and reviews by relevant national and institutional review boards must be sought where required.

77. Should the evaluators uncover allegations of wrongdoing and misconduct in the implementation of a programme either by a WFP staff or a partner (including fraud, food diversions, misuse of WFP assets, harassment, sexual harassment, etc), the evaluation team should report those allegations to WFP Office of Inspection and Investigation (OIGI) through WFP hotline (<http://www.wfpHotline.ethicspoint.com>).²⁰ At the same time, the commissioning office management and the Regional Evaluation Unit (REU) should also be informed.

78. The commissioning office has ensured that the evaluation team and evaluation manager will not have been and/or are not currently involved in the design, implementation or financial management of the WFP SBC interventions and have no vested interest, nor have any other potential or perceived conflicts of interest.

79. Conflicts of interest are typically identified by a lack of independence or a lack of impartiality. These conflicts occur when a primary interest, such as the objectivity of an evaluation, could be influenced by a secondary interest, such as personal considerations or financial gains (UNEG 2020 Guidelines). There should be no official, professional, personal or financial relationships that might cause, or lead to a perception of bias in terms of what is evaluated, how the evaluation is designed and conducted, and the findings presented. A conflict of interest can also occur when, because of possibilities for future contracts, the evaluator's ability to provide an impartial analysis is compromised. Cases of upstream conflict of interest are those in which consultants could influence the analysis or recommendations so that they are consistent with findings previously stated by themselves. Cases of downstream conflict of interest are those in which evaluators could artificially create favourable conditions for consideration in future assignments (e.g. making recommendations for additional work with aim of being contracted to conduct that work). The potential for bias increases when an evaluator's work is solely focused on one agency. During the evaluation process, the evaluators are not allowed to have another contract or work arrangements with the evaluand/ unit they are evaluating during the evaluation period. To avoid conflicts of interest, particular care should be taken to ensure that independence and impartiality are maintained.

80. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the [2020 UNEG Ethical Guidelines](#),

¹⁹ Names or identifying information from evaluation participants (e.g. interviewees, survey respondents).

²⁰ For further information on how to apply the [UNEG norms and standards](#) in each step of the evaluation, the evaluation team can also consult the [Technical Note on Principles, Norms and Standards for evaluations](#).

including the Pledge of Ethical Conduct, the 2014 Guidelines on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation as well as the [WFP technical note on gender](#). The evaluation team and individuals who participate directly in the evaluation at the time of issuance of the purchase order (or individual contracts) are expected to sign a confidentiality agreement and a commitment to ethical conduct.²¹ These templates will be provided by the country office when signing the contract.

5.5 Quality assurance

81. The WFP evaluation quality assurance system sets out processes with steps for quality assurance and templates for evaluation products based on a set of [Quality Assurance Checklists](#). The quality assurance will be systematically applied during this evaluation and relevant documents will be provided to the evaluation team. This includes checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products (i.e., inception and evaluation reports). The relevant checklist will be applied at each stage, to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs.

82. The WFP Decentralized Evaluation Quality Assurance System (DEQAS) is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to established and recognised practice. This quality assurance process does not interfere with the views or independence of the evaluation team but ensures that the report provides credible evidence and analysis in a clear and convincing way and draws its conclusions on that basis.

83. The WFP co-evaluation managers will be responsible for ensuring that the evaluation progresses as per the [DEQAS Process Guide](#) and for conducting a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their finalization. There will be several rounds of reviews and feedback until draft deliverables are up to the expected quality and approved by EC Chair.

84. To enhance the quality and credibility of DEs, an outsourced quality support (QS) service directly managed by the OEV may review the draft inception and evaluation reports and provide a systematic assessment of their quality from an evaluation perspective, along with recommendations.

85. To assure the quality of the product at different stages of the evaluation process, and thus increase the credibility and impartiality of the evaluation, the draft inception and evaluation reports will also be subjected to reviews by the WFP regional evaluation unit as well as the evaluation reference group (ERG) comprised internal and external stakeholders.

86. The co-evaluation managers will share the assessment and recommendations from the quality support service with the team leader, who will address the recommendations when finalizing the inception and evaluation reports. To ensure transparency and credibility of the process in line with the [UNEG norms and standards](#),²² a rationale should be provided for comments that the team does not take into account when finalizing the report.

87. The evaluation team will be required to ensure the quality of data (reliability, consistency

²¹ If there are changes in the evaluation team or a sub-contracting for some of the planned evaluation activities, the confidentiality agreement and ethics pledge should also be signed by those additional members.

²² [UNEG](#) Norm #7 states “that transparency is an essential element that establishes trust and builds confidence, enhances stakeholder ownership and increases public accountability”

and accuracy) throughout the data collection, analysis and reporting phases.

88. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information [WFP Directive CP2010/001 on information disclosure](#).

89. WFP expects that all deliverables from the evaluation team are subject to a thorough quality assurance review by the evaluation firm in line with the WFP evaluation quality assurance system prior to submission of the deliverables to WFP. In case evaluators are contracted directly as individuals, the team leader is responsible for thorough QA before submission of drafts.

90. All final evaluation reports will be subject to a post hoc quality assessment (PHQA) by an independent entity through a process that is managed by the Office of Evaluation. The overall PHQA results will be published on the WFP website alongside the evaluation report.

6.Organization of the evaluation

6.1 Phases and deliverables

92. Table 6 presents the structure of the main phases of the evaluation, along with the deliverables and deadlines for each phase. [Annex 2](#) presents a more detailed timeline.

Table 6: Summary timeline – key evaluation milestones

Main phases	Indicative timeline	Tasks and deliverables	Responsible
1. Preparation	March-August 2025	Preparation of ToR Final ToR Summary ToR Selection of the evaluation team & contracting Library of key documents	Co-Evaluation managers
2. Inception	September-November 2025	Document review/ briefing Inception mission [in person or remote] Inception report	Co-Evaluation managers/Evaluation team
3. Data collection	January 2026	Fieldwork Exit debriefing	Evaluation team
4. Reporting	February-April 2026	Data analysis and report drafting Comments process Learning workshop Evaluation report Summary of evaluation report with visuals (6-8 pager evaluation brief) De-identified datasets	Evaluation team Co-Evaluation managers/ERG Evaluation team/Co-Evaluation managers
5. Dissemination and follow-up	May-June 2026	Management response Dissemination of the evaluation report	Management

6.2 Evaluation team composition

93. The evaluation team will consist of a maximum of three members, including the team leader, with a mix of two national evaluators and one international evaluator with relevant expertise. The evaluation team should be gender-balanced and to the extent possible, reflect geographic, cultural and linguistic diversity. Furthermore, it should be a balanced team who can effectively cover the areas of evaluation. The evaluation team should have good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics. It will have strong and proven methodological competencies in designing and conducting an SBC evaluation with sound methods for data collection and analysis as well as synthesis and reporting skills. At least one team member should have demonstrated recent experience with conducting WFP evaluations, including expertise in SBC interventions and at least one team member should be familiar with Lesotho's cultural, linguistic, and logistical context.

Table 7: Summary of evaluation team and areas of expertise required

	Expertise required
Team Leader/Nutrition Expert (Senior level evaluator)	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent team management skills (coordination, planning, ability to resolve problems and deliver on time). • Strong experience in leading evaluations at country level, such as evaluations of social behaviour communication and nutrition programming, with in-depth understanding of climate change, HIV, protection and gender integration programming in a least developed country context. • Experience with applying the evaluation methods and techniques, including a thorough understanding of data collection, evaluation methodologies and design, proficiency in both qualitative and quantitative research methods, including skills in reconstruction and use of theories of change in evaluations. • Strong communication and stakeholder engagement. • Strong presentation skills and excellent writing and synthesis skills. • Experience facilitating in-person and hybrid meetings and workshops. • Experience in development contexts. • Experience in leading or conducting WFP evaluations(s). • Expertise in one or more of the technical areas below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nutrition ○ Gender ○ Climate change ○ HIV ○ Protection
	DESIRABLE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention. • Good knowledge of country context, proved by previous experience in the country. • Previous experience leading or conducting WFP evaluations. • Good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues to unpack power dynamics in behaviour change. • Familiarity with behaviour-change frameworks.

	Expertise required
Evaluation analyst/Quantitative Analyst – Intermediate Evaluator	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fluency and excellent writing skills in English and Sesotho. • Proven previous experience and expertise in survey tools. • Demonstrable analytical skills relevant to social behaviour communication/nutrition • Skills in data management and visualization (SPSS/Stata/R, Tableau/Power BI) • Experience in development contexts. • Prior experience in evaluating design, implementation, outputs, and outcomes in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutrition ▪ Gender ▪ Climate change ▪ HIV ▪ Protection
	DESIRABLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention. • Previous experience leading or conducting WFP evaluations. • Good knowledge of country context, proven by previous experience in the country. • Good knowledge of gender, equity, wider inclusion issues and, to the extent possible, power dynamics. • Administrative and logistical experience.
Quality assurance Evaluator	MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience in quality assurance of evaluations. • Excellence in critically reviewing ToRs, evaluation tools, draft inception and evaluation reports, and ensuring alignment with best-practice standards. • Excellent writing skills.
	DESIRABLE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with WFP programmes and modalities of intervention. • Previous experience with WFP evaluation(s).

94. The team leader will have expertise in one of the key competencies listed above as well as demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations, including designing methodology and data collection tools. She/he will also have leadership, analytical and communication skills, including a track record of excellent English writing, synthesis and presentation skills. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methods; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; and iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, the end of field work (i.e. exit) debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with DEQAS.

95. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; and iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).

96. The evaluation team should have demonstrated commitment to maintaining objectivity, confidentiality, and ethical standards throughout the evaluation process. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with the WFP co-evaluation managers. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition.

6.3 Roles and responsibilities

97. The evaluation chair will take responsibility to:

- Assign the lead evaluation manager for the evaluation of social behaviour activities in Lesotho from 2019 to 2026
- Establish the internal evaluation committee and the evaluation reference group (ERG)
- Approve the final ToR, inception and evaluation reports
- Approve the evaluation team selection
- Ensure the independence and impartiality of the evaluation at all stages through EC and ERG
- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and the evaluation subject, its performance and results with the evaluation manager and the evaluation team
- Organize and participate in debriefings with internal and external stakeholders
- Oversee dissemination and follow-up processes, including the preparation of a management response to the evaluation recommendations.

98. The **co-evaluation managers** will manage the evaluation process through all phases including:

- Acting as the main interlocutors between the evaluation team, represented by the team leader, or the firm's focal point, and WFP counterparts to ensure a smooth implementation process
- Drafting this evaluation Terms of Reference in consultation with key stakeholders
- Identifying and contracting the evaluation team and preparing and managing the evaluation budget.
- Preparing the terms of reference and schedule of engagement for the EC and ERG.
- Ensuring quality assurance mechanisms are operational and effectively used.
- Consolidating and sharing comments on draft inception and evaluation reports with the evaluation team.
- Ensuring that the team has access to all documentation and information necessary to the evaluation, facilitating the team's contacts with local stakeholders.
- Supporting the preparation of the field mission by setting up meetings and field visits, providing logistic support during the fieldwork and arranging for interpretation, if required.
- Organizing security briefings for the evaluation team and providing any materials as required.
- Ensuring EC and ERG are kept informed on progress, and escalating issues to the EC as appropriate
- Conducting the first level quality assurance of the evaluation products.

- Submit all drafts to the regional evaluation unit for second level quality assurance before submission for approval
42. An internal Evaluation Committee (EC) is formed to steer the evaluation process and ensure it is independent and impartial. The roles and responsibilities of the EC include overseeing the evaluation process, making key decisions and reviewing evaluation products as in [Annex 3](#).
45. The regional office will take responsibility to:
- Nominate the co-evaluation manager from the regional office.
 - Advise the evaluation managers and provide technical support to the evaluation throughout the process through the REU.
 - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the evaluation subject as required through the [name the technical units relevant for the subject of evaluation].
 - Provide comments on the draft ToR, inception and evaluation reports from a subject-contents perspective through the relevant RB technical units such as programmes (resilience, school feeding, gender, nutrition and country capacity strengthening) and monitoring.
 - Provide second level quality assurance of all evaluation products through the regional evaluation unit before they are approved.
 - Support the preparation of a management response to the evaluation and track the implementation of the recommendations.
99. While the Regional Evaluation Officer is the regional office focal person for this DE and will perform most of the above responsibilities, other regional office-relevant technical staff may participate in the ERG and/or comment on evaluation products as appropriate.
47. **Other Stakeholders (National Government including relevant ministries, implementing partners / NGOs, partner UN agencies)** will form part of the Evaluation Reference Group as external members of the evaluation reference group as outlined in [Annex 4](#) and act as key informants for the evaluation during the data collection phase, as necessary. In addition, these stakeholders will comment on all the draft evaluation products (terms of reference, inception report and evaluation report).
100. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV)** is responsible for overseeing the WFP decentralized evaluation (DE) function, defining evaluation norms and standards, managing the outsourced quality support service, publishing as well submitting the final evaluation report to the PHQA. OEV also ensures a help desk function and advises the REU, EM and evaluation teams when required. Internal and external stakeholders and/or the evaluators are encouraged to reach out to the REU and the Office of Evaluation helpdesk (wfp.decentralizedevaluation@wfp.org) in case of potential impartiality breaches or non-adherence to UNEG ethical guidelines or other risks to the credibility of the evaluation process.

6.4 Security considerations

101. **Security clearance** where required is to be obtained from WFP Lesotho Country Office.
102. As an “independent supplier” of evaluation services to WFP, the contracted firm will be responsible for ensuring the security of the evaluation team, and adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. However, to avoid any security incidents, the evaluation manager will ensure that the WFP country office registers the team members with the security officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an

understanding of the security situation on the ground. The evaluation team must observe applicable United Nations Department of Safety and Security rules and regulations including taking security training (BSAFE & SSAFE), curfews (when applicable) and attending in-country briefings.

103. As per annex I of the long-term agreement (LTA), companies are expected to travel to all relevant WFP programme countries, including those with hazardous contexts. Prior to company participation in a mini-bid and submission of proposal, the company is advised to check whether government restrictions are in place that prevent team members from travelling to countries/areas to carry out the services. If it is the case that government restrictions prevent team member travel, the company should not participate in the mini bid.

104. Overall, there are no significant security concerns related to this evaluation. However, in a few areas, particularly at some chief's residences, women may be expected to cover their heads or wear clothing that conceals their trousers. As such, it is recommended that female evaluation team members carry suitable headscarves or modest overgarments when conducting fieldwork, even though these requirements occur only occasionally.

6.5 Communication and knowledge management plan

105. To ensure a smooth and efficient evaluation process and enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis on transparent and open communication with key stakeholders throughout the process. This will be achieved by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders.

106. The evaluation managers will be responsible for:

- Sharing all draft products including ToR, inception report, and evaluation report with the internal and external stakeholders to solicit their feedback. The communication will specify the deadline for the feedback and highlight next steps.
- Ensure that the evaluation team has documented systematically how stakeholders feedback has been used in finalising the product, ensuring that where feedback has not been used a rationale is provided.
- Informing stakeholders (through the ERG) of planned meetings at least one week before and where appropriate sharing the agenda for such meetings.
- Informing the team leader in advance about the people who have been invited for meetings that the team leader is expected to participate and sharing the agenda in advance.
- Sharing final evaluation products (ToR, inception and evaluation report) with all the internal and external stakeholders for their information and action as appropriate.
- The evaluation team will propose/explore communication/feedback channels to appropriate audiences (including affected populations as relevant) during the inception phase.

107. The evaluation team will be responsible for:

- Proposing/exploring communication/feedback channels to appropriate audiences (including affected populations as relevant) during the inception phase.
- Communicating the rationale for the evaluation design decisions, sampling, methodology, and tools in the inception report and through discussions.

- Working with the evaluation manager to ensure a detailed evaluation schedule is communicated to stakeholders before field work starts (annexed to the inception report).
- Sharing a brief PowerPoint presentation before the debriefings to enable stakeholders joining the briefings remotely to follow the discussions.
- Drafting 6-8-page summary of the evaluation report that highlights the key findings, conclusions, lessons learned, and recommendations. This summary will include relevant infographics and visualizations of the evaluation results.
- Ensuring that the evaluation team has systematically considered all stakeholder feedback when finalising the evaluation report, and to transparently provide rationale for feedback that was not used. Should translators be required for fieldwork, the evaluation firm will make arrangements and include the cost in the budget proposal.

108. Based on the stakeholder analysis, the draft communication and knowledge management plan in [Annex 5](#) identifies the users of the evaluation to involve in the process and to whom the various products should be disseminated. The communication and knowledge management plan indicates how findings including gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be disseminated and how stakeholders interested in, or affected by, gender, equity and wider inclusion issues will be engaged.

109. As per norms and standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. It is important that evaluation reports are accessible to a wide audience, thereby contributing to the credibility of WFP – through transparent reporting – and the use of evaluation. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, the evaluation will be published in WFP internal and public websites. In addition, summary of the evaluation report and all de-identified datasets collected from this evaluation will be shared.

110. Evaluators shall provide a copy of the evaluation report and summary of evaluation report that is free of personally identifiable information (PII) and proprietary information. Final versions of evaluation report ready for publication should be accessible to persons with disabilities. For guidance on creating documents accessible to persons with disabilities, please see the following resources: <https://www.section508.gov/create/documents>; <https://www.section508.gov/create/pdfs>

6.6 Proposal

111. The evaluation will be financed from the CO programme funds (30 percent), while 70 percent will come from the OEV Contingency Evaluation Fund.

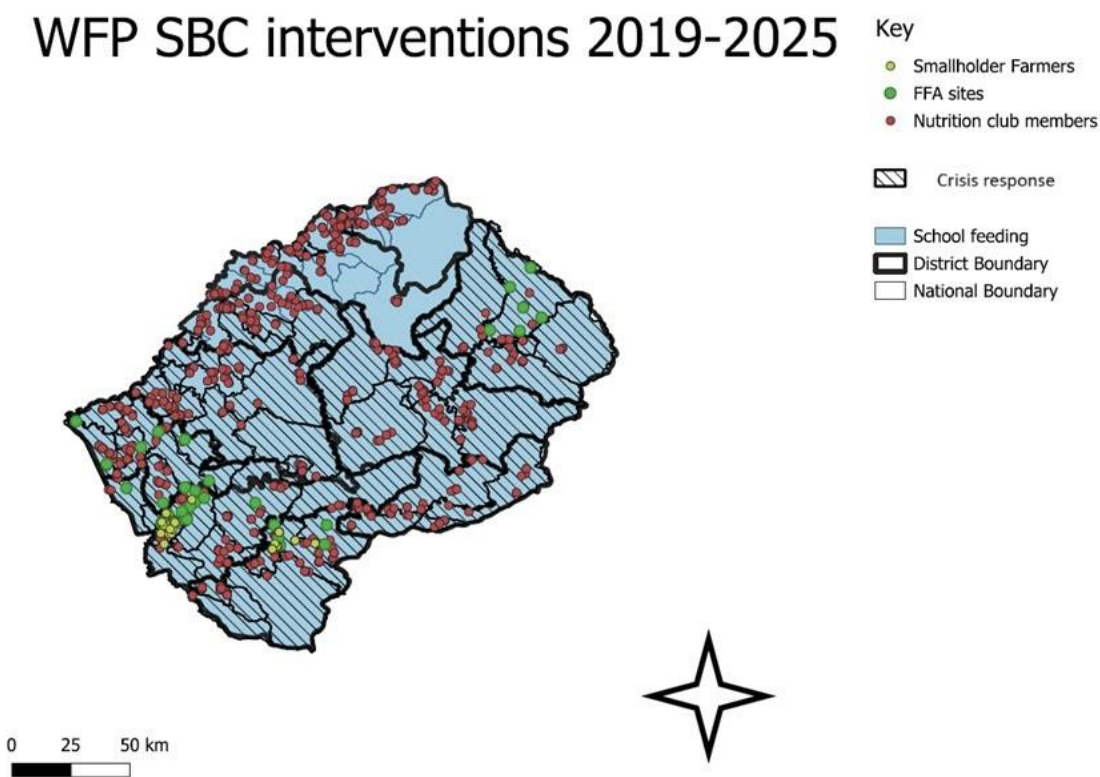
112. The offer will include a detailed budget for the evaluation, including consultant fees, travel costs and other costs (interpreters, etc.). The budget should be submitted as an excel file separate from the technical proposal document. The budget template will be shared at launch of the mini-bidding process.

113. Following the technical and financial assessment, an improved offer could be requested by WFP to the preferred bid(s) to better respond to the ToR and financial requirements. WFP may conduct reference checks and interviews with proposed team members as part of the decision-making process and selection.

114. Please send any queries to Lineo Sehloho, Programme Associate (Evaluation manager),

WFP Lesotho Country Office, lineo.sehloho@wfp.org, Tracy Dube (Regional Nutritionist and co-Evaluation manager), tracy.dube@wfp.org and WFP Regional Evaluation Unit rbj.evaluation.list@wfp.org.

Annex 1. Map



Annex 2. Timeline

	Phases, deliverables and timeline	Level of effort	Total time required for the step
Phase 1 - Preparation (total duration: Recommended – 2.25 months; Average: 4.4 months)			
EM	Desk review, draft ToR and quality assure (QA) using ToR QC	(2 weeks)	11 March-27 April (1 month)
REU	Review draft ToR for completeness against the ToR quality checklist (QC) by REU		28 April-02 May (1 week)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on feedback received	(3 days)	04-05 May (1 week)
EM	Share draft ToR with the Regional Evaluation Officer for quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with REO, if required	N/A	05-09 May (1 week)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on DEQS and share with ERG	(3 days)	06 May
ERG	Review and comment on draft ToR	(1 day)	07-09 May (1 weeks)
EM	Revise draft ToR based on comments received and submit final ToR to EC Chair	(3 days)	09-11 May (1 week)
EC Chair	Approve the final ToR and share with ERG and key stakeholders	(0.5 day)	23 May (1 week)
EM	Start recruitment process	(0.5 day)	23 June (0.5 day)
EM	Assess evaluation proposals/ Conduct interviews and recommend team selection	(2 days)	3 - 31 July (1 week)
EC Chair	Approve evaluation team selection	(0.5 day)	8 Aug (1 week)
EM	Evaluation team contracting and Purchase Order (PO) issuance	(1 day)	10-29 Aug (3 weeks)
Phase 2 - Inception (total duration: Recommended – 1.75 months; Average: 2.1 months)			
ET	Desk review of key documents	(5 days)	01-12 Sept (2 weeks)
EM/ET	Inception briefings, with REU support as needed	(1-2 days)	13-14 Sept (1-2 days)
ET	Remote Inception mission with national evaluators leading the in-country mission.	(1 week)	15-20 Sept (1 week)
ET	Draft inception report	(2 weeks)	21 Sept-7 Oct (3 weeks)
EM	Quality assure draft IR by EM and REU using QC	(2 days)	08-09 Oct (1 week)
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received by EM and REU	(2-3 days)	10-14 Oct (1 week)
REU	Share draft 1 IR with quality support service	(0.5 day)	15-26 Oct

	(DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required		(2 weeks)
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received by DEQS	(2 days)	27-31 Oct (1 week)
EM	Share revised IR (draft 2) with ERG	(0.5 day)	01 Nov (0.5 day)
ERG	Review and comment on draft 2 IR	(1 day)	02-12 Nov (2 weeks)
EM	Consolidate stakeholder comments on draft 2 IR and share with the evaluation team	(0.5 day)	13-14 Nov (0.5 day)
ET	Revise draft IR based on feedback received and submit final/draft 3 IR	(3 days)	15-19 Nov (1 week)
EM	Review final IR and submit to the evaluation committee for approval	(2 days)	20-23 Nov (1 week)
EC Chair	Approve final IR and share with ERG for information	(1 week)	24-28 Nov (1 week)
Phase 3 – Data collection (total duration: Recommended – 0.75 months; Average: 1 month)			
ET	Data collection	(3 weeks)	01-19 January (3 weeks)
ET	In-country debriefing (s)	(1.5 day)	20 January (1 week)
Phase 4 – Reporting (total duration: Recommended – 2.75 months; Average: 5.8 months)			
ET	Draft evaluation report	(3 weeks)	21 Jan 2025-21 Feb 2026 (4-5 weeks)
EM	Quality assurance of draft ER by EM and REU using the QC,	(2-3 days)	22-26 Feb (1 week)
ET	Revise and submit draft ER based on feedback received by EM and REU	(2-3 days)	27 Feb-01 Mar (1 week)
EM	Share draft ER with quality support service (DEQS) and organize follow-up call with DEQS, if required	(0.5 day)	01-14 Mar (2 weeks)
ET	Revise and submit draft ER based on feedback received by DEQS	(2-3 days)	15-19 Mar (1 week)
ERG	Review and comment on draft ER	(0.5 day)	20 Mar- 02 Apr (2 weeks)
ET	Learning workshop	(1 day)	03 Apr (1 day)
EM	Consolidate comments received	(0.5 day)	04 Feb (0.5 day)
ET	Revise draft ER based on feedback received	(2-3 days)	05-18 Apr (2 weeks)
EM	Review final revised ER and submit to the EC, including the summary of evaluation report (6-8 pages) and de-identified datasets	(2-3 days)	19-23 Apr (1 week)
EC Chair	Approve final evaluation report and share with key stakeholders	(1 day)	24-30 Apr (1 week)
Phase 5 - Dissemination (total duration: Recommended – 1 month;			

Average: 1.9 months)			
EC Chair	Prepare management response	(5 days)	01-31 May (4 weeks)
EM	Share final evaluation report and management response with the REU and OEV for publication and participate in end-of-evaluation lessons learned call	(0.5 day)	01 Jun-21 June (3 weeks)

Annex 3. Role and composition of the evaluation committee

1. Purpose and role: The purpose of the evaluation committee (EC) is to ensure a credible, transparent, impartial and quality evaluation in accordance with WFP evaluation policy. It will achieve this by supporting the evaluation manager in making decisions, reviewing draft deliverables (ToR, inception report and evaluation report) and submitting them for approval by the Country Director (CD) who will be the chair of the committee.

2. Composition: The EC will be composed of the following staff:

- **Chair:** Elliot Vhurumuku, Country Director (elliott.vhurumuku@wfp.org), Chair of the Evaluation Committee
- **Alternate chair:** Emily Doe, Deputy Country Director (emily.doe@wfp.org)
- Lineo Sehloho, Senior M&E Associate and Evaluation manager (**Evaluation Committee secretariat**): lineo.sehloho@wfp.org
- Tracy Dube, Regional Nutritionist and Co-Evaluation manager (Evaluation Committee secretariat): tracy.dube@wfp.org
- Makhauta Mokhethi, National Programme Officer, Nutrition, Gender/AAP focal point: Activity 4 manager in both CSPs (Nutrition): makhauta.mokhethi@wfp.org
- Jean Providence Nzabonimpa, Regional Evaluation Officer, Regional Office, Johannesburg ; jeanprovidence.nzabonimpa@wfp.org
- Likeleli Phoolo, National Policy Officer-VAM/M&E, Activity 3 Manager in 1G CSP and Activity 2 manager in 2G CSP (Early Warning): likeleli.phoolo@wfp.org
- Napo Ntlou, National Policy Officer, Activity 1 Manager in both 1G and 2G CSP (Crisis response): napo.ntlou@wfp.org
- Mokome Mafethe, Programme Assistant, Activity 2 Manager in 1G CSP and Activity 3 manager in 2G CSP (school feeding): mokome.mafethe@wfp.org
- Washi Mokati, National Policy Officer, Activity 5 and 6 Manager in both 1G and 2G CSP (Resilience): washi.mokati@wfp.org
- Nancy Chawawa, Insurance and Resilience specialist, (Resilience): Nancy.chawawa@wfp.org
- Morongoe Masilo, Communications and Reports Officer, morongoe.masilo@wfp.org
- Chama Kambobe, Head of Supply Chain: chama.kambobe@wfp.org
- Tanki Sekalaka, Budgeting and Programming Officer, tanki.sekalaka@wfp.org

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level of effort in days	Tentative Dates
Preparation Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Select and establish ERG membership.• Reviews the revised draft ToR prepared by the EM• Approves the final ToR• Approves the final evaluation team and budget	1 day	April -May 2025

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level of effort in days	Tentative Dates
Inception Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief the evaluation team on the subject of the evaluation. • Inform evaluation design through discussions with the evaluators. • Support identifying field visit sites on the basis of selection criteria • Review the revised draft IR • Approve the final IR 	2 days	September-November 2025
Data Collection Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as key informants: responds to interview questions • Facilitate access to sources of contextual information and data, and to stakeholders • Attend the end of field work debriefing(s) meeting • Support the team in clarifying emerging issues/gaps how to fill them 	2 days	December 2025
Analysis and Reporting Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review final evaluation report after quality assurance by ET + EM • Approve the final ER 	2 days	January-February 2026
Dissemination and Follow-up Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide whether management agrees, partially agrees or does not agree with the recommendations and provides justification • Lead preparation of the management response to the evaluation recommendations 	2 days	March-April 2026

Annex 4. Role, composition and schedule of engagement of the evaluation reference group

3. **Purpose and role:** The evaluation reference group (ERG) is an advisory group providing advice and feedback to the evaluation manager and the evaluation team at key moments during the evaluation process. It is established during the preparatory stage of the evaluation and is mandatory for all DEs.

4. The overall purpose of the evaluation reference group is to contribute to the credibility, utility and impartiality of the evaluation. For this purpose, its composition and role are guided by the following principles:

- **Transparency:** Keeping relevant stakeholders engaged and informed during key steps ensures transparency throughout the evaluation process
- **Ownership and Use:** Stakeholders' participation enhances ownership of the evaluation process and products, which in turn may impact on its use
- **Accuracy:** Feedback from stakeholders at key steps of the preparatory, data collection and reporting phases contributes to accuracy of the facts and figures reported in the evaluation and of its analysis.

5. **Composition**

Country office	Name
<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country Director (Chair) Deputy Country Director/ Head of Programme (alternate chair) Evaluation managers (secretary or delegated chair) Head of M&E (if different from EM) Head of Supply Chain Unit Head of nutrition, focal point of gender, protection Head of resilience Activity Manager, Resilience Activity Manager, School feeding Head of partnerships and communications and reporting Head of budgeting and programming 	<p>Elliot Vhurumuku Emily Doe</p> <p>Lineo Sehloho & Tracy Dube Likeleli Phoolo Chama Kambobe Makhauta Mokhethi Nancy Chawawa Washi Mokati Mokome Mafethe Morongoe Masilo</p> <p>Tanki Sekalaka</p>
Regional office	Name
<p>Core members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Evaluation Officer Regional Monitoring Advisor Regional Social Protection/Country Capacity Strengthening Regional Gender Adviser Regional Programme Policy Officer, Resilience Regional Programme Policy Officer, Climate Adaptation Regional Programme Policy Officer, Nutrition Regional Programme Policy Officer, HIV 	<p>Jean Providence Nzabonimpa Caterina Kireeva Atsuvi Gamli</p> <p>Jane Remme Tiwonge Machiwenyika Sandra Hakim Tracy Dube Nonhlanhla Xaba</p>
External stakeholders	Name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of agriculture, food security and nutrition, department of nutrition Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office Ministry of Education Lesotho Meteorological Services Food and Agriculture Organisation UNICEF 	<p>Makamohelo Semuli</p> <p>Masekonyela Sebotsa Jubilee Ntloana Mokoena France Mohlopehi Maope Lineo Mathole</p>

6. Schedule of ERG engagement and time commitments

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level of effort in days	Tentative Dates
<p>Preparation Phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and comment on the draft ToR Where appropriate, provide inputs on the evaluation questions. Identify source documents useful to the evaluation team 	1 day	May 2025

Evaluation Phase and engagement task	Estimate level of effort in days	Tentative Dates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend ERG meeting/conference call etc 		
Inception Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet with evaluation team to discuss how the evaluation team can design a realistic/practical, relevant and useful evaluation. • Identify and facilitate dialogues with key stakeholders for interviews • Identify and access documents and data • Help identify appropriate field sites according to selection criteria set up by the evaluation team in the inception report. • Review and comment on the draft Inception Report 	1 days	September - November 2025
Data Collection Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a key informant: respond to interview questions • Provide information sources and facilitate access to data • Attend the evaluation team's end of field work debriefing 	2 days	December 2025
Analysis and Reporting Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and comment on the draft evaluation report focusing on accuracy, quality and comprehensiveness of findings, and of links to conclusions and recommendations. 	2 days	January-February 2026
Dissemination and Follow-up Phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate final report internally and externally, as relevant; • Share findings within units, organizations, networks and at events; • Provide input to management response and its implementation 	2 days	March-April 2026

Annex 5. Communication and knowledge management plan

7. WFP’s Evaluation Policy, in line with international standards on evaluation, requires that all evaluation reports are made publicly available and disseminated widely. For this, [WFP Evaluation Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy \(2021-2026\)](#) focuses on promoting evaluation use across diverse audiences, raising greater awareness of the evaluation function and embedding an evaluation culture among WFP employees. Emphasis is placed on knowledge sharing and knowledge access for which communication activities and approaches are crucial to engage effectively with different internal and external audiences in the pursuit of learning.
8. The purpose of this communication plan is to ensure that evidence emerging from decentralized evaluations is consistently made available and accessible to all internal and external stakeholders for accountability, learning and decision-making, ensuring that learning continues long after the evaluation process has been completed. Key audiences should be engaged through well timed and well-tailored products on targeted channels using different technologies.

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communicat ion channel	Why Communicati on purpose
Preparation	Draft ToR	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email ERG Sharepoint	To request review of and comments on ToR
	Final ToR	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Lesotho Management; Evaluation community; WFP employees	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org Sharepoint	To inform of the final or agreed upon overall plan, purpose, scope and timing of the evaluation
Inception	Draft Inception report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email Sharepoint	To request review of and comments on IR
	Final Inception Report	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP employees; WFP evaluation cadre	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo Sharepoint	To inform key stakeholders of the detailed plan for the evaluation, including critical dates

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communicat ion channel	Why Communicati on purpose
					and milestones, sites to be visited, stakeholders to be engaged etc.
Data collection	Debriefing power- point	Lesotho Country Office management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group	Team leader working closely with EM	Meeting Email	To invite key stakeholders to discuss the preliminary findings
Reporting	Draft Evaluation report	Evaluation Reference Group	Evaluation manager	Email Sharepoint OneDrive	To request review of and comments on ER
	Draft Summary of Evaluation Report (6-8 pager evaluation brief)	Lesotho CO management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group; partners	Evaluation team leader, Evaluation manger, Regional Evaluation Unit	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org;	To summarize evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendati ons for enhance evaluation use
	Validation workshop power- point and visual thinking capturing evaluation results ²³	Lesotho CO management and programme staff; Evaluation Reference Group; partners	Evaluation manager and Team Leader	Meeting	To discuss preliminary conclusions and recommendati ons
	Final Evaluation report and	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org; Evaluation	To inform key stakeholders of the final

²³ See WFP visual thinking evaluation workshop video from Sri Lanka CO on climate change DE ([here](#) and [here](#)).

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communicat ion channel	Why Communicati on purpose
	datasets	Lesotho Management; donors and partners; Evaluation community; WFP employees; general public		Network platforms (e.g. UNEG, ALNAP)	main product from the evaluation and make the report available publicly
Disseminati on & Follow-up	Draft Managemen t Response	Evaluation Reference Group; Lesotho CO Programme staff; CO M&E staff; Senior Regional Programme Adviser	Evaluation manager	Email and/or a webinar	To discuss the Lesotho CO's actions to address the evaluation recommendati ons and elicit comments
	Final Managemen t Response	Evaluation Reference Group; WFP Lesotho Management; WFP employees; general public	Evaluation manager	Email; WFPgo; WFP.org;	To ensure that all relevant staff are informed of the commitments made on taking actions and make the Management Response publicly available
Disseminati on & Follow-up (Associated Content)	Evaluation Brief	WFP Lesotho Management; WFP employees; donors and partners; National decision-makers	Evaluation manager	WFP.org, WFPgo	To disseminate evaluation findings
	Infographic s, ²⁴ posters & data	Donors and partners; Evaluation	Evaluation Team; OEV/RO/CO Communications/	WFP.org, WFPgo; Evaluation	

²⁴ See the example of the [Strategic Evaluation of WFP's Capacity to Respond to Emergencies](#).

When Evaluation phase	What Product	To whom Target audience	From whom Creator lead	How Communicat ion channel	Why Communicati on purpose
	Visualisatio n ²⁵	community; National decision-makers; Affected populations, beneficiaries and communities; General public	Knowledge management unit	Network platforms (e.g. UNEG, ALNAP); Newsletter; business card for event; radio programmes; theatre/drama , town-hall meetings; exhibition space	
	Video ²⁶				
	Blog, lessons learned papers,		Communications/ Knowledge management unit		
	Tailored briefs,		Communications/ Knowledge management unit		
	Summaries of findings (6-8 pages)		Evaluation team		

²⁵ See the example of [Data viz in the Annual Evaluation Report](#).

²⁶ See the example of the [Senegal evaluation](#) and the [Colombia evaluation](#).

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Annex 7. Acronyms and abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ASBCC	Advocacy, Social and Behaviour Change Communication
ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action
CD	Country Director
CO	Country Office
COMET	Country Office Tool for Managing (programme operations) Effectively
COVID-19	Corona virus disease
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DE	Decentralized evaluation
DEQAS	Decentralised Evaluation Quality Assurance System
DMA	Disaster Management Authority
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EB	Executive Board
EC	Evaluation Committee
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid operations
EM	Evaluation manager
ER	Evaluation report
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
ET	Evaluation team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FNG	Fill the Nutrient Gap
FNCO	Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office
GBV	Gender-based violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender equality and the empowerment of women
GII	Gender Inequality Index
Ha	Hectares
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IR	Inception Report
LMS	Lesotho Meteorological Services
LTA	Long Term Agreement
MFRSC	Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation
MIP	Multisectoral Nutrition Programme
MOET	Ministry of Education and Training
MSC	Most significant change
Mt	Metric tons
OEV	WFP Office of Evaluation
OIGI	Office of Inspection and Investigation
PII	Personally identifiable information

PHQA	Post hoc quality assessment
PII	Personally identifiable information
PO	Purchase Order
PSM	Propensity Score Matching
QA	Quality assurance
QC	Quality checklist
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition
REU	Regional Evaluation Unit
RO	Regional Office
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADP	Smallholder Agriculture Development Project
SBC	Social Behaviour Communication
SBCC	Social Behaviour Communication Change
SMS	Smallholder agricultural market support
SO	Strategic Objectives
ToC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDIS	United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy
UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
UNFPA	United Nations Populations Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WFP	World Food Programme

Annex 8. Logical Framework

9. The indicators that are highlighted in the logical framework below are proxy and relevant to SBC activities

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR LESOTHO COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2024–2029)	
SDG 2: Zero hunger	
SDG target 1: Access to Food	
Country strategic plan outcome 1: Food-insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock-responsive national social protection programmes	WFP strategic outcome 1: People are better able to meet their urgent food and nutrition needs
Nutrition-sensitive	
Focus area: crisis response	
Assumptions	
a) Adequate technology and infrastructure are in place to support the efficient collection, analysis and dissemination and comprehension of weather-related information for timely decision making. b) Social protection programmes have the necessary technology, infrastructure and resources to respond promptly to early warnings, and early warning and social protection institutions support and prioritize the integration of EWS with social protection programmes. c) Communities trust the reliability and accuracy of EWS and can understand and receive the messages. d) WFP's partnerships network can be leveraged to support the implementation of disaster risk management and social protection initiatives, social registry updates and capacity strengthening. e) The political environment remains stable, providing the necessary continuity and support for the long-term implementation of the planned activities. f) Climate and socioeconomic shocks will continue to occur in line with climate change projections for Lesotho.	
Outcome indicators	
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	
Dietary Diversity Score	

Economic capacity to meet essential needs
Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating
Food consumption score
Food consumption score – nutrition
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs
Livelihood coping strategies for food security
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support
Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet
Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)

Activities and outputs	
1: Provide crisis- and shock-affected people and people at risk with packages of assistance that improve their access to safe food and nutrition and/or their ability to meet their own essential needs (URT-1.2: Unconditional resource transfer)	
1.1: Crisis- and shock-affected people in positions of greater risk in urban and rural areas receive timely and adequate assistance that meets their essential needs (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)	
1.1: Crisis- and shock-affected people in positions of greater risk in urban and rural areas receive timely and adequate assistance that meets their essential needs (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adaptive livelihoods, Standard 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)	
1.2: Targeted households at risk of acute malnutrition benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene and care practices and other interventions that contribute to improved year-round food consumption and nutrition status (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard 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)	
2: Support the Government in implementing effective, targeted and inclusive early warning systems, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions and shock-responsive social protection (EPA-1.1: Emergency preparedness and early action)	
2.1: People affected by crises and shocks benefit from enhanced government capacity to target people in positions of greater risk and to coordinate, manage and implement timely preparedness and early and anticipatory response interventions, including through shock-responsive social protection programmes (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard 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)	
2.1: People affected by crises and shocks benefit from enhanced government capacity to target people in positions of greater risk and to coordinate, manage and implement timely preparedness and early and anticipatory response interventions, including through shock-responsive social protection programmes (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)	
2.1: People affected by crises and shocks benefit from enhanced government capacity to target people in positions of greater risk and to coordinate, manage and implement timely preparedness and early and anticipatory response interventions, including through shock-responsive social protection programmes (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adaptive livelihoods, Standard 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)	
SDG target 2: End malnutrition	
Country strategic plan outcome 2: By 2029, national systems and	WFP strategic outcome 2: People have better nutrition, health and education outcomes

programmes for nutrition security and school-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened	
Nutrition-sensitive	
Focus area: root causes	
Assumptions	
a) The Government devotes resources to improved human capital development. b) The Government is committed financially and allocates adequate capacities to achieve the School Meals Coalition commitments. c) Targeted communities participate fully and are willing to adopt improved nutrition practices. d) Regulations on the availability, promotion and marketing of safe and nutritious foods are promulgated and/or enforced. e) Funding for the scaling up of the HGSP programme will be secured.	
Outcome indicators	
Annual change in enrolment	
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions delivered alongside school feeding delivered by WFP	
Number of coordination meetings contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP-facilitated south-south and triangular cooperation support	
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	

Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adapted with WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score
Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs
Activities and outputs
3: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming (SMP-1.5: School based programmes)
3.2: Pre-primary and primary schoolchildren benefit from strengthened government capacity to implement, monitor and institutionalize multisectoral home-grown school feeding programmes that improve access to safe, nutritious school meals (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)
3.1: Targeted pre-primary schools receive adequate, safe and nutritious food that improves health and education outcomes and is provided in ways that stimulate local production and improve access to education (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)
3.1: Targeted pre-primary schools receive adequate, safe and nutritious food that improves health and education outcomes and is provided in ways that stimulate local production and improve access to education (Output category B: Nutritious food provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)

3.1: Targeted pre-primary schools receive adequate, safe and nutritious food that improves health and education outcomes and is provided in ways that stimulate local production and improve access to education (Output category N: School feeding provided, Standard output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages)	
4: Assist the Government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes (NPA-1.3: Malnutrition prevention programme)	
4.1: Groups at risk of malnutrition, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, young children, adolescents, people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS, and tuberculosis patients, benefit from enhanced nutrition programmes (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard 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)	
SDG target 4: Sustainable food system	
Country strategic plan outcome 3: By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods	WFP strategic outcome 3: People have improved and sustainable livelihoods
Nutrition-sensitive	
Focus area: resilience building	
Assumptions	
A) WFP, the United Nations and the Government will successfully attract new donors, and multi-year and pooled funding to support cross-cutting CSP outcome 3 objectives. B) The Government's technical staff will embrace the capacity development process, reinforcing institutional not only individual capacity. C) The country office and its partners will have capacities to source, pilot and scale innovative solutions to magnify targeting, market access, food standards and quality, post-harvest loss management, aggregation standards, and rural transformation, among others. D) Different socioeconomic groups in the communities will be committed to maintain the assets created. E) A wide cross-section of partners will commit to joint and converged programmes of work.	
Outcome indicators	
Average percentage of smallholder post-harvest losses at the storage stage	
Climate adaptation benefit score	
Climate resilience capacity score	
Climate services score	
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	

Dietary Diversity Score
Food consumption score
Food consumption score – nutrition
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs
Livelihood coping strategies for food security
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national organizations following WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support
Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems
Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base
Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS)
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems
Activities and outputs
5: Assist the Government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resource management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches (ACL-1.6: Community and household asset creation)
5.1: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience (Output category A: Resources transferred, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)
5.1: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets and mechanisms to better cope with shocks and stressors)
5.1: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience (Output category D: Assets created, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)
5.1: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience (Output category E: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) provided, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)
5.1: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience (Output category G: Skills, capacities and services for climate adaptive livelihoods, Standard output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods)
6: Provide support to value chain and market actors, including the Government, to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods (SMS-1.8: Smallholder agricultural market support programmes)
6.1: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors benefit from strengthened value chain development and a policy environment that supports resilient food systems and facilitates economic opportunities (Output category C: Capacity development and technical support provided, Standard

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)	
6.1: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors benefit from strengthened value chain development and a policy environment that supports resilient food systems and facilitates economic opportunities (Output category F: Smallholder farmers supported, Standard 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)	
SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals	
SDG target 16: Global partnership	
Country strategic plan outcome 4: The Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029	WFP strategic outcome 5: Humanitarian and development actors are more efficient and effective
Focus area: resilience building	
Assumptions	
a) The Government and partners will select WFP as the partner of choice for the provision of services and platforms. b) WFP will maintain and develop partnerships with private sector entities to enhance programme interventions. c) WFP will invest in the enhancement of technical infrastructure to minimize the occurrence of technical issues and disruptions.	
Outcome indicators	
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	
Activities and outputs	
7: Provide the Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chains and other areas (ODS-2.4: On-demand services)	
7.1: The Government, development actors, civil society and private sector organizations benefit from strengthened supply chain capacities and access to WFP on-demand services to deliver more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions (Output category H: Shared services and platforms provided, Standard output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions)	
SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals	
CC.1. Protection	

Cross-cutting indicators
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)
CC.2. Accountability
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)
CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment
CC.4. Environmental sustainability
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks
CC.5. Nutrition integration
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component
CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score
SDG 2: Zero hunger

CC.1. Protection
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)
CC.2. Accountability
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)
CC.3. Gender equality and women's empowerment
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in WFP food assistance decision-making entities who report meaningful participation
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment
CC.4. Environmental sustainability
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks
CC.5. Nutrition integration
Cross-cutting indicators
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component
CC.5.3: Nutrition sensitive score

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR LESOTHO COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN 2019-2024		
Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger		
Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food		
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food		
Strategic outcome 1: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Outcome category: Maintained/enhanced individual and household access to adequate food	Nutrition sensitive
Focus area: Crisis response		
Assumptions		
The Government declares the state of emergency and issues an appeal		
Outcome indicators		
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)		
Food Consumption Score		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition		
Food Expenditure Share		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)		
Activities and outputs		
1. Provide cash-based and/or food assistance to populations affected by shocks (URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)		
Targeted households (tier 2) benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene and other care practices that contribute to improved food consumption and nutritional status (E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)		
Targeted populations (tier 1) receive cash-based and/or food transfers, including specialized foods, that meet their basic food and nutrition requirements and support early recovery (A: Resources transferred)		
Targeted populations (tier 1) receive cash-based and/or food transfers, including specialized foods, that meet their basic food and nutrition requirements and support early recovery (B: Nutritious foods provided)		
Strategic outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in	Outcome category: Maintained/enhanced	Nutrition sensitive

Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	individual and household access to adequate food	
Focus area: Root causes		
Assumptions		
That the Government of Lesotho commits to taking over pre-primary school feeding		
The Lesotho Government will commit to the handover and embrace the capacity development process		
Outcome indicators		
Attendance rate		
Drop-out rate		
Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index		
Enrolment rate		
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)		
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)		
Activities and outputs		
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 (AAA: Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities)		
Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from strengthened capacity of the Government and partners in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring and analysis that helps beneficiaries meet their food and nutrition needs (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)		
Vulnerable populations (tier 3) benefit from strengthened capacity of the Government and partners in early warning and food and nutrition security monitoring and analysis that helps beneficiaries meet their food and nutrition needs (G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated)		
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 (SMP: School meal activities)		

Boys and girls in pre- and primary school, and local communities (tier 3) benefit from strengthened government capacity to manage, fully own and implement the home-grown school feeding programme and thus to improve dietary intake and nutrition status (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)	
Boys and girls in pre- and primary school (tier1) receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day in order to increase attendance (A: Resources transferred)	
Boys and girls in pre- and primary school (tier1) receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day in order to increase attendance (B: Nutritious foods provided)	
Boys and girls in pre- and primary school (tier1) receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day in order to increase attendance (N*: School feeding provided)	
Boys and girls in pre- and primary school, teachers and caregivers (tier 1) benefit from gender awareness sessions that strengthen equitable access to safe and nutritious food (A: Resources transferred)	
Targeted populations (tier 3) benefit from strengthened government capacity to design, implement and coordinate efficient and equitable shock-responsive social protection programmes that ensure access to food (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)	
Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition	
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition	
Strategic outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each stage of the lifecycle, in line with national targets by 2024	Outcome category: Enhanced social and public-sector capacity to identify, target and assist nutritionally vulnerable populations
Focus area: Root causes	
Assumptions	
That the country office will attract new donors and more funding for nutrition programmes	
Outcome indicators	
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	
Activities and outputs	
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 (CSI: Institutional capacity strengthening activities)	

Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho (tier 3), including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under 5, adolescents, young women, young men and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacities of the Government and other actors to implement programmes and services that improve nutrition outcomes (I: Policy engagement strategies developed/implemented)		
Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho (tier 3), including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under 5, adolescents, young people and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to coordinate multisector platforms for improved nutrition outcomes (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)		
Nutritionally vulnerable populations in Lesotho (tier 3), including pregnant and lactating women and girls, children under 5, adolescents, young people and people living with HIV and tuberculosis, benefit from the enhanced capacity of the Government to coordinate multisector platforms for improved nutrition outcomes. (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)		
Targeted populations (tier 3) benefit from enhanced capacity of the Government and other actors to provide comprehensive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication for ending all forms of malnutrition (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)		
Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security		
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable		
Strategic outcome 4: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and young people, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	Outcome category: Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks	Nutrition sensitive
Focus area: Resilience building		
Assumptions		
Targeted households and communities are fully committed and own the assets created beyond food assistance		
Outcome indicators		
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)		
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)		
Food Consumption Score		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition		
Food expenditure share		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)		
Percentage of smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems		

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits
Rate of smallholder post-harvest losses (new)
Value and volume of pro-smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems
Activities and outputs
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 (SMS: Smallholder agricultural market support activities)
Communities in Lesotho (tier 3) benefit from more efficient national supply chains and retail systems that improve their access to safe and nutritious food (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)
Food value-chain actors (tier 2), including local traders, processors and institutional buyers, are supported in enhancing supply chain efficiency and access to structured markets [Category C] (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)
Food value-chain actors (tier 2), including local traders, processors and institutional buyers, are supported in enhancing supply chain efficiency and access to structured markets (F: Purchases from smallholders completed)
Smallholder farmers, especially women, young women and young men (tier 3) in targeted areas benefit from strengthened national policies, systems, capacities and facilities that enhance their access to formal markets (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)
Targeted households (tier 2) benefit from access to timely, tailored climate and other information services that improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, adaptation to climate change, nutrition, healthcare, gender equality and protection and improve their productivity and nutrition status (E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered)
Targeted households (tier 2) benefit from access to timely, tailored climate and other information services that improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, adaptation to climate change, nutrition, healthcare, gender equality and protection and improve their productivity and nutrition status (G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated)
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 (ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities)
Targeted households (tier 1) participating in public works and other productive safety nets benefit from assets that are nutrition-sensitive and improve food security and resilience to shocks and climate change (D: Assets created)
Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger
C.1. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences
Cross-cutting indicators

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)
C.1.2: Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements
C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity
Cross-cutting indicators
C.2.2: Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)
C.2.3: Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)
C.2.4: Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)
C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population
Cross-cutting indicators
C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality
C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women
C.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity
C.4. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment
Cross-cutting indicators
C.4.1: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

Annex 9. Outcome/output indicators in CSP measured

CSP: 2019-2024

Strategic outcome 1: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis

Activity 1: Shock-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis.

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

Planned SBC indicators	Measured
Outcome indicators	
Food Consumption Nutrition	Yes
Output Indicators	
Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	Yes
Number of people reached through SBCC approaches social using traditional media	Yes
Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO,WHO,WFP)	Yes
Number of people reached through SBCC approaches social using traditional media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO,WHO,WFP)	Yes
Strategic outcome 2: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho benefit from strengthened social protection systems that ensure access to adequate, safe and nutritious food all year round	
Activity 2: Pre- and primary school boys and girls receive an adequate and nutritious meal every school day to increase attendance	
Output: Boys and girls in pre- and primary school, teachers and caregivers benefit from gender awareness sessions that strengthen equitable access to safe and nutritious food	
Number of WFP-assisted schools that benefit from complementary HIV and AIDS education	Yes
Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	Yes
Number of individuals trained in child health and nutrition	Yes
Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition	

Strategic outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each	
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.	
Output: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced capacity of the Government and other actors to provide comprehensive gender-transformative social and behaviour change communication for ending all forms of malnutrition.	
Outcome indicators	
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Yes
Output Indicators	
Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Yes
Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	Yes
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	Yes
Strategic outcome 4: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and young people, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	
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 (SMS: Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	
Output: Targeted households benefit from access to timely, tailored climate and other information services that improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, adaptation to climate change, nutrition, healthcare, gender equality and protection and improve their productivity and nutrition status	
Output indicators	
Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Yes
Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	Yes

CSP: 2024-2029

Strategic outcome 1: Food-insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock-responsive national social protection programmes.

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

Output E :Targeted households at risk of acute malnutrition benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene and care practices and other interventions that contribute to improved year-round food consumption and nutrition status.

Indicators	Measured
Outcome indicators	
Food Consumption Nutrition	Yes
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	No
Dietary Diversity Score	No
Proportion of beneficiaries who recall and practice a key nutrition message	No
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	No
Output Indicators	
Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO,WHO,WFP)	Yes
Number of people reached through SBCC approaches social using traditional media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO,WHO,WFP)	Yes
Strategic outcome 2: By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and school-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened	
Activity 4: Assist the Government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes	
Output: Groups at risk of malnutrition, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, young children, adolescents, people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS, and tuberculosis patients, benefit from enhanced nutrition programmes	
Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition	
Strategic outcome 3: Vulnerable populations in Lesotho have improved nutritional status at each	
Activity 5: Assist the Government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resource management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches	
Output: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience	
Outcome indicators	
Food consumption score – nutrition	Yes
Dietary Diversity Score	Yes

Output Indicators	
Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	Yes
Strategic outcome 4: Communities in targeted areas, especially women and young people, have resilient, efficient and inclusive food systems by 2024	
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 (SMS: Smallholder agricultural market support activities)	
Output: Targeted households benefit from access to timely, tailored climate and other information services that improve awareness of best practices in agriculture, adaptation to climate change, nutrition, healthcare, gender equality and protection and improve their productivity and nutrition status	
Output indicators	
Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Yes
Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	Yes

Annex 10. List of donors and contributions

Lesotho CSP 2019-2024	01 Crisis Response	02 Emergency Preparedness	03 School Feeding	04 Nutrition	05 Livelihoods	06 Food systems	Grand Total
Activity Budget	64 476 713	6 439 543	51 929 134	5 637 269	12 839 360	3 606 225	144 928 244
Donor Name	01 Crisis Response	02 Emergency Preparedness	03 School Feeding	04 Nutrition	05 Livelihoods	06 Food systems	Grand Total
WFP internal funding	6 299 962	823 370	864 068	38 582	4 429 014	123 603	12 578 599
Locally generated fund	9 949			36	3 567		13 552
UNEP							-
ADAPTATION FUND		2 136 791		956 087	3 390 507	884 051	7 367 436
CHINA	906 697		103 906	690 141			1 700 744
EEC-ECHO	5 585 841						5 585 841
CANADA	353 281						353 281
GERMANY	2 867 737						2 867 737
JAPAN			10 538 250			162 314	10 700 564
LESOTHO GOVERNMENT			2 907 726	746 179			3 653 904
MONACO			27 853			13 435	41 288
USAID	2 925 631						2 925 631
SLOVENIA	27 232						27 232

Lesotho CSP 2019-2024	01 Crisis Response	02 Emergency Preparedness	03 School Feeding	04 Nutrition	05 Livelihoods	06 Food systems	Grand Total
NORAD - ANTICIPATORY ACTION FUND	2 220 197	52 687			621 989		2 894 873
REACH				276 906			276 906
UN CERF	1 988 010						1 988 010
UNICEF		135 558					135 558
JOINT SDG FUND		42 169					42 169
LATTER DAY SAINT					25 523		25 523
UNAIDS - UBRAF				267 403			267 403
WPD STOP HUNGER						18 656	18 656
Grand Total	23 184 537	3 190 575	14 441 803	2 975 335	8 470 600	1 202 058	53 64 907

Activity Shortfall	41 292 176	3 248 968	37 487 331	2 661 934	4 368 760	2 404 167	91 463 337
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% Activity Shortfall	64%	50%	72%	47%	34%	67%	63%
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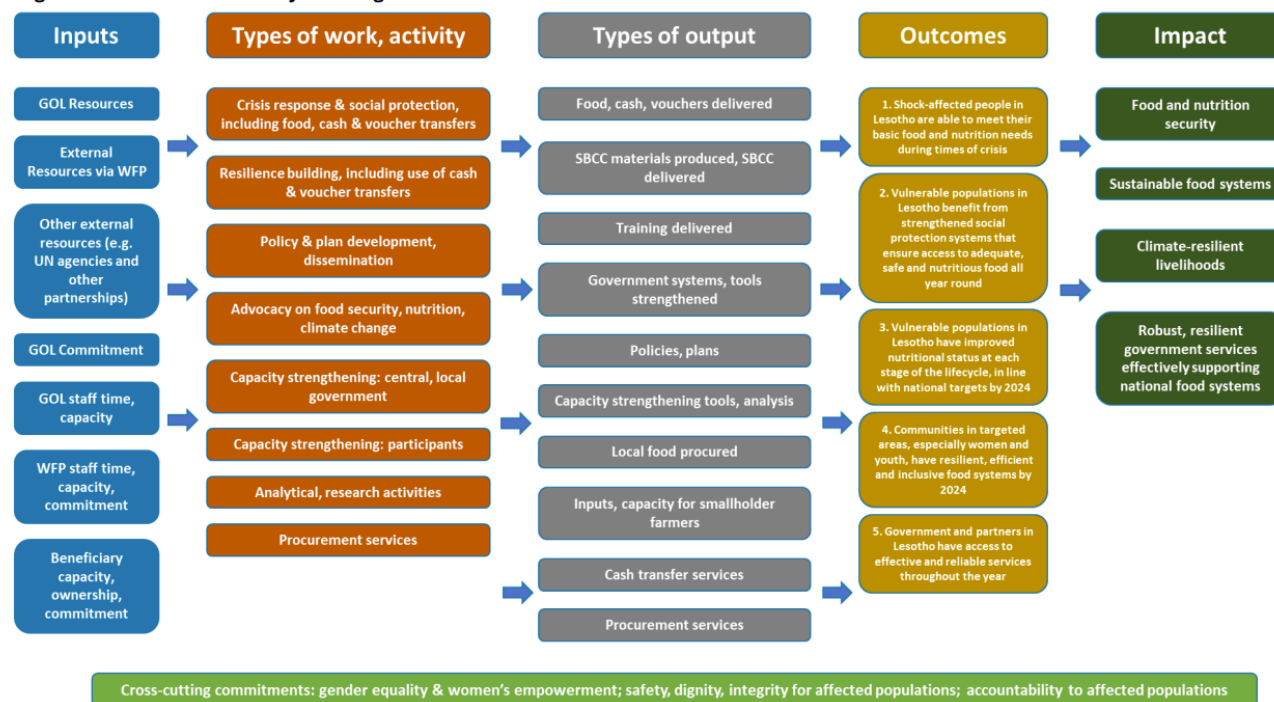
Lesotho CSP 2024-2029	01 Crisis Response	02 Emergency Preparedness	03 School Feeding	04 Nutrition	05 Livelihoods	06 Food systems	Grand Total
Activity Budget	22 425 925	5 250 303	29 730 908	3 646 687	10 888 286	2 652 610	74 594 719
Donor Name	01 Crisis Response	02 Emergency Preparedness	03 School Feeding	04 Nutrition	05 Livelihoods	06 Food systems	Grand Total
WFP internal funding	3 434 611		271 119		1 017 699		4 723 429

Lesotho CSP 2024-2029	01 Crisis Response	02 Emergency Preparedness	03 School Feeding	04 Nutrition	05 Livelihoods	06 Food systems	Grand Total
Locally generated fund			35 617				35 617
INSURANCE RECOVERY			100 326				100 326
ADAPTATION FUND		678 681		292 970	518 521	358 884	1 849 056
EEC-ECHO		340 000					340 000
JAPAN			1 874 050				1 874 050
DENMARK - FOOD SUMMIT						18 000	18 000
LESOTHO GOVERNMENT				704 710		1 679 782	2 384 492
MONACO			346 963			172 781	519 744
SOUTH AFRICA	133 340						133 340
UN CERF	1 081 465						1 081 465
WPD JAWFP	167 189						167 189
LATTER DAY SAINT					15 088		15 088
UNAIDS - UBRAF				40 056			40 056
Grand Total	4 816 605	1 018 681	2 628 076	1 037 737	1 551 308	2 229 447	13 281 853
Activity Shortfall	17 609 320	4 231 622	27 102 833	2 608 950	9 336 978	423 163	61 312 866
% Activity Shortfall	79%	81%	91%	72%	86%	16%	82%

Annex 11. Theory of Change

CSP 2019-2024

Figure 34 Lesotho CSP theory of change



Source: reproduced from inception report.

CSP 2024-2029

	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES	IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	IMPACT
PATHWAY 1 EMERGENCY <i>Food-insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during and after crises.</i>	Provide food, voucher or cash transfers to crisis- and shock-affected people (where possible provide assistance through government programmes).	Crisis and shock-affected people receive assistance that meets their daily food and nutrition needs.	Essential needs of crisis and shock-affected people are met.	
	Provide conditional transfers and livelihood skills training to households at risk, ensuring self-sufficiency beyond the duration of crisis response.	Households at risk, and particularly women, gain skills and receive conditional transfers that allow them to implement livelihood activities.	Increased income and self-sufficiency for households at risk, and particularly women, beyond the duration of crisis response.	
	Implement a comprehensive SBC package that integrates nutrition education, gender-responsive messaging, and advocacy to promote consumption of nutritious foods.	Improved nutrition and health behaviours, enhancing food security and reducing malnutrition, maintaining a balanced diet during and after emergencies.	Optimized use of WFP assistance to improve food consumption, nutrition, health outcomes, and resilience, while addressing gender-based violence.	
	Strengthen early warning systems by integrating digital platforms and technologies, enhancing risk analysis, hazard mapping, and anticipatory action. Support government data systems, including the use of "smart" agricultural maps, to improve climate risk preparedness.	Early warning systems are strengthened, ensuring timely, accurate communication of climate and disaster risks to at-risk communities. Enhanced awareness among community members about the risks, impacts, and mitigation strategies for potential emergencies.	Households at risk trust and act on early warning messages, engaging in preparedness and risk mitigation actions. Communities demonstrate improved readiness to respond to early warning signals, reducing the risk of loss of life and assets during emergencies.	
	Create communication strategy, including early warning awareness and education activities for targeted communities			
	Enhance government capacity for disaster risk reduction by improving coordination, integrating climate services, and strengthening sectoral DEM plans.	Strengthened coordination and capacity at national and local levels to implement integrated disaster risk management strategies, reducing vulnerability to future crises.	Reduced impact of disasters on households at risk, due to improved risk informed policies and actions, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas.	
PATHWAY 2 Human Capital Development <i>By 2029, National Systems and programmes for nutrition security and school-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.</i>	Support the Government in implementing shock-responsive social protection (SRSP) by developing standard operating procedures, expanding SRSP programs (e.g., public works, school meals) and enhancing the National Information System for Social Assistance	Government institutions enhance SRSP systems, improving targeting, coordination, and integration of humanitarian and long-term support for populations at risk.	Improved government capacity to implement shock-responsive social protection (SRSP), ensuring timely, inclusive support for households at risk, and better integration with DEM and early warning systems.	Enable the Government to build a more Resilient Lesotho through Food Systems Transformation and Human Capital Development
	Assist the Government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes, including supporting the generation of nutrition-related evidence.	Enhanced national capacity to improve food safety, quality, and nutrition, with expanded coverage in remote areas, and strengthened legislative frameworks supporting food fortification and updated food and nutrition strategy.	Improved nutrition outcomes for communities, especially groups at risk, particularly children, women and persons with disabilities.	
	Strengthen government's ability to implement, monitor, and institutionalize school feeding programmes.	Increased national capacity to implement, monitor and sustain nutrition and school feeding programmes at the national and local levels, based on evidence.	Sustained and scalable school feeding programmes, with secured funding and integrated nutrition strategies within national policies.	
	Provide nutritious school meals to pre-primary schoolchildren, prioritizing underserved areas.	Increased access to nutritious meals and improved nutrition status among pre-primary schoolchildren, especially in underserved areas	Decreased prevalence of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies among pre-primary and primary school children.	
	Scale up Home-Grown School Feeding by linking local farmers, aggregators and retailers with schools.	Increased local food sourcing for school meals, leading to stronger linkages between schools and local food suppliers.	Increased school attendance, enrolment and retention of school children.	
	Provide technical assistance on food safety, quality assurance, and nutrition education in schools.	Strengthened market linkages between schools, smallholder farmers, and local food suppliers and increased demand of nutritious foods.	Economic benefits for smallholder farmers and increased supply of locally produced nutritious foods.	
PATHWAY 3 Climate-resilient food systems <i>By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.</i>	Provide technical assistance on food safety, quality assurance, and nutrition education in schools.	Improved food safety and quality standards in school feeding programmes and enhanced capacity of school staff to manage nutrition services.	Sustained adoption of nutrition and food safety practices at the community and school levels, supporting long-term improvements in local sourcing.	
	Strengthen agricultural value chains by providing technical support and capacity-building to improve aggregation, storage, packaging, and branding for smallholder farmers, particularly women.	Smallholder farmers benefit from improved technical support and capacity-building enhancing their ability to produce and market nutritious foods.	Agricultural value chains are strengthened, enabling smallholder farmers to sustainably produce aggregate, and market nutritious foods, while improved infrastructure and policies enhance food safety, quality, and access to institutional markets.	
	Facilitate market linkages between farmers, particularly women, and institutional buyers, while reducing food losses and enhancing food quality and safety.	At-risk farmers, particularly women, establish stronger market linkages with institutional buyers, leading to reduced food losses.		
	Collaborate with the government and local stakeholders to improve infrastructure and enhance market access, particularly for fresh produce and high-value crops.	Governments and local stakeholders collaborate to improve infrastructure and policies that enhance food safety, quality, and market access (especially aggregation).		
	Coordinate with government ministries, local authorities, and community stakeholders to design and implement ecosystem-based, climate resilient livelihoods and natural resource management programmes.	Strengthened institutional capacity for climate-resilient natural resource management, with coordinated action from government ministries and local stakeholders to support sustainable livelihoods.	Increased resilience of livelihoods for targeted communities through improved natural resource management, enhanced income diversification, and adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices.	
	Strengthen communities' adaptive capacities to climate shocks by integrating climate risk management, Indigenous knowledge, generate evidence to inform decision making and providing localized climate services to guide climate-smart agricultural practices.	Increased use of climate-smart agricultural practices by smallholder farmers. Farmers have access to localized climate services, weather information, and extension support for informed decision-making.	Enhanced adaptive capacities of communities to climate-related shocks and improved productivity and sustainability in the face of climate variability.	

Annex 12. SBCC indicators

ASBCC monitoring indicators

10. The following were suggested indicators as per the ASBCC strategy and they were further to be developed by the Technical Working Group at the commencement of the ASBCC strategy implementation, but they were not developed:

Indicators for advocacy

Nutrition-specific priority areas:

- Investment in maternal and child nutrition (in relation to 2025 National Nutrition Targets).
- Investment in breastfeeding legal framework (extension of maternity leave, etc.).
- Investment in social protection interventions (regarding funding and sustenance): school feeding; early childhood care and development; and cash-based transfers.
- Investment in the general population: facilitate the prevention and control of nutritional deficiencies through micronutrient supplementation, food fortification, disease-control measures, etc.; promote social and behaviour practices for optimal nutrition and healthy lifestyles; preventing and managing diet-related non-communicable diseases; preventing micronutrient deficiencies; and nutritional needs of special groups (nutrition, HIV and AIDS and TB; school-aged children and adolescents; caring for the socio-economically deprived and nutritionally vulnerable).

Nutrition-sensitive priority areas:

Creation of enabling environment:

- Investment in nutrition awareness and social behaviour change communication campaign.
- Investment in climate change awareness and adaptation communication campaign.
- Investment in the ASBCC strategy (during and beyond its course of implementation).
- Investment in nutrition research, monitoring and evaluation current databases.
- Investment in systematic policy development and implementation processes.
- Investment in establishment of a national nutrition commission (as a semi-autonomous public organ).

Indicators for social and behaviour change communication

- Improvement of knowledge and/or interest in nutrition knowledge.
- Improvement of maternal dietary practices.
- Improvement of appropriate breastfeeding and infant feeding practices.
- Improvement of appropriate school-aged children feeding practices.
- Improvement of appropriate dietary choices.
- Improvement of appropriate water handling, sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Improvement of knowledge about and/or interest in climate change, nutrition and food security issues.
- Improvement of knowledge about and/or interest in food fortification.
- Improvement of knowledge about and/or interest in accessing nutrition and health services.

Other indicators

A. Media placement and audience reach:

- Number of mass media (press, radio, television, etc.) products/materials.
- Estimated reach of the mass media airings.
- Number community events, audience reach per event.
- Audience feedback from events through post event opinion surveys.
- Number of people who have visited the campaign website and dedicated social media (Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp platforms, etc.).
- Extent the various audiences have encountered messages and communications.
- Percentage of the intended target audiences that have noticed the campaign and can recall (unaided) or recognize (aided) its messages and communications.

B. Behavioural determinants: For each of the key behaviours, the designed structure will also be responsible for tracking changes in each of the communication objectives for these key behaviours. For example, a change over time in the number of:

- Women age aware of and understand maternal and child nutrition.
- Women who are aware of malnutrition dangers during and after pregnancy.
- Number of women who report being able to discuss nutrition with their husbands, parents, mothers-in-law and peers.
- Number of poor households that know of the eligibility criteria for social protection programmes and access the services.
- Number of women know about, understand the importance of, support and have gained skills for exclusive breastfeeding (for the first six months) and breastfeeding up to 1000 days mark.
- Women and caregivers who aware of and practice appropriate infant and young child feeding.
- Number of members of the general public who know about, understand and practice nutrition promoting behaviours in order to prevent and manage diet-related non-communicable diseases; and preventing micronutrient deficiencies.
- Number of households that know about, understand and have gained skills in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices.
- Number of households that know about, understand and have gained skills food fortification.
- Number of households that know about, understand and have accessed services.

C. Dietary diversity indicators: Based on the understanding that the Strategy is designed to contribute in promoting lifelong health eating habits, it will be important to collect, harmonize and disseminate high quality information on improvements on dietary diversity and nutrition. To this scope, the following key indicators should be of interest:

- Are women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years) consume at least five out of ten defined food diversity groups (say, the previous day or night).
- Do people feed themselves and their family diverse diet at the right frequencies.
- Do people get/access the right food and at the right prices (in a case where they must buy food).
- Do people prepare healthy foods and meals that they enjoy.
- Do people recognize poor and non-diverse food choices and resist them.
- Do people teach their children and others about food diversity for ensuring good health.

D. Outcome: Ultimately, the above efforts in ASBCC should result in uptake of the intended

behaviours as detailed in the above sections. The baseline indicators for the campaign should be worked out, and assumptions where they are non-existent made by the TWG, and final targets for each of the above advocacy and social and behaviour indicators.

11. The following indicators are what the partner stakeholder will be held accountable for within the project, some of which are directly linked to ASBCC efforts and some of which are related to service delivery.

- % of identified new pregnant women who completed at least three ANC visits.
- % of identified new pregnant women who received skilled birth attendance.
- % of eligible social protection services users.

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