



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

# Lesotho

## Annual Country Report 2025

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Country Strategic Plan  
2024 - 2029

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# Overview

## Advancing National Leadership in Food and Nutrition Systems

### WFP Lesotho in 2025: Delivering Amid Constraints

In 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP) in Lesotho navigated a year marked by constrained resources and persistent vulnerabilities while delivering critical assistance and laying foundations for long-term resilience. Guided by the second-generation Country Strategic Plan (2024-2029), WFP aligned with national priorities and reinforced government ownership. Despite funding shortfalls, WFP reached 96,015 people—51 percent women—achieving 96 percent of its planned target of 100,500, demonstrating resilience and efficiency.

### Transfer Modalities

Of the three transfer modalities, food assistance reached the largest share (55 percent), primarily through school-based programmes. This dual-purpose approach met immediate food needs while investing in education and resilience. Commodity vouchers and cash-based transfers (CBT) complemented food assistance, strengthening household resilience and broadening social protection. Transfers reflected a diversified strategy: CBT amounted to USD 1.8 million, vouchers USD 996,174, and 978 metric tons of food dedicated to school feeding. This mix empowered households through cash and vouchers while safeguarding children's nutrition and education. The scale of CBT demonstrated confidence in market functionality, while the food pipeline for schools signaled investment in human capital.

### Strategic Outcome 1: Crisis Response

Under SO1, WFP safeguarded food access for crisis-affected households through cash and vouchers, reaching 42,706 people across five districts, with women comprising more than half. Cash transfers improved dietary diversity, while vouchers stimulated local markets and supported retailers. Beyond direct assistance, WFP strengthened national preparedness by supporting the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) to endorse new SOPs for disaster response and cash transfers. WFP also worked with DMA and the Lesotho Meteorological Services to update the drought anticipatory action plan. Inclusive targeting strategies embedded equity into crisis planning, ensuring women, men, children, and persons with disabilities were systematically considered.

### Strategic Outcome 2: School Feeding and Nutrition

Under SO2, WFP expanded school feeding and nutrition programming, reaching 2,632 schools—exceeding planned coverage—and extending the Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model to 88 early childhood centres, more than double 2024's reach. Training for committees and caregivers reinforced governance, while partnerships with retailers and farmers strengthened supply chains. Locally sourced meals increased sharply from USD 7,700 in 2024 to USD 34,399 in 2025, highlighting the growing role of local markets. Nutrition interventions engaged community clubs, supported food fortification, and advanced the review of the National Food and Nutrition Strategy, consolidating sustainability and national ownership.

### Strategic Outcome 3: Climate-Smart Livelihoods

Under SO3, WFP invested in climate-smart livelihoods and food systems. Potable water systems, irrigation tanks, shade nets, solar dryers, and energy-saving devices improved food availability, reduced post-harvest losses, and eased pressure on natural resources. Market linkage platforms expanded from 7 to 26, connecting over 300 farmers to buyers. Lesotho launched its first agricultural insurance initiative, piloting coverage for 617 farmers and setting a precedent for weather risk management. These interventions improved food consumption scores and reduced reliance on negative coping strategies, though funding gaps limited scale and left populations in drought-prone districts vulnerable.

### Strategic Outcome 4: Supply Chain and Systems

Under SO4, WFP's Supply Chain unit supported programme delivery and national systems, receiving 90 percent of planned funds and initiating activities. Beyond logistics, the unit advanced climate-resilient systems, consultancy, and training in weather prediction and emergency readiness. These investments strengthened national capacity and set the stage for full implementation and scale-up of home-grown school feeding in 2026.

### Partnerships

Partnerships remained the backbone of WFP's work. Collaboration with government—particularly the DMA, Ministry of Education and Training, and Ministry of Agriculture—ensured alignment with national priorities. UN agencies, civil society, and academia contributed technical expertise, while local retailers and financial service providers facilitated voucher redemption and mobile transfers, strengthening markets and advancing digital inclusion. Donors provided critical resources, sustaining operations and enabling pilots such as agricultural insurance and anticipatory action. These partnerships expanded reach, reinforced accountability, and embedded WFP's interventions within national systems.

### **Funding and Efficiency**

Funding shortfalls constrained implementation, but WFP mitigated risks through efficiency measures, intensified donor engagement, and organizational alignment. Strengthened targeting systems, audits, and verification tools enhanced accountability, while partnerships with DMA and the Department of Social Development improved registry updates and crisis response. Lessons emphasized anticipatory action linked to meteorological forecasting and social registries. Urban preparedness exercises demonstrated the value of simulations, while nutrition and school feeding evaluations underscored sustainability through community ownership and local procurement. Resilience programming proved most effective when assets were paired with skills transfer and systematic monitoring.

### **Programme Results**

Programme results highlighted inclusive participation, accountability, and reduced environmental pressure. Women comprised the majority of participants in nutrition clubs and food preservation training, while school gardens promoted equal participation of girls and boys. Procurement from women farmers reinforced economic empowerment, and protection messaging addressed gender-based violence risks during distributions. Accountability was strengthened through feedback mechanisms, including a toll-free helpline managed by the National University of Lesotho, which received 256 cases in 2025—more than double 2024. Environmental safeguards guided crop insurance and recovery activities, while climate-smart agriculture and energy-efficient devices reduced environmental pressure. Integrated nutrition campaigns reached 1.5 million people through radio and social media, while school gardens and community clubs reinforced practical nutrition education.

### **Financial Overview**

WFP mobilized USD 16.97 million against needs of USD 18.96 million. Expenditure totaled USD 9.79 million, representing 59 percent of available resources. Heavy reliance on carryovers underscored fragile funding flows, while donor contributions declined compared to 2024. Despite challenges, WFP maximized resources to deliver critical assistance, leveraging partnerships to sustain operations and pilot innovations such as agricultural insurance.

### **Looking Ahead**

In 2025, WFP Lesotho demonstrated its ability to respond to immediate humanitarian needs while laying groundwork for sustainable progress. Strategic partnerships with government, civil society, and donors remained pivotal, enabling WFP to assist 96,474 people, including 1,164 persons with disabilities, with women comprising 52 percent. This underscored WFP's commitment to equity and inclusive participation. Looking ahead, sustained donor engagement, predictable and multi-year financing, and continued investment in climate-resilient food systems will be essential to safeguard gains and ensure that Lesotho's most vulnerable populations are not left behind.

# 99,015

## Total beneficiaries in 2025



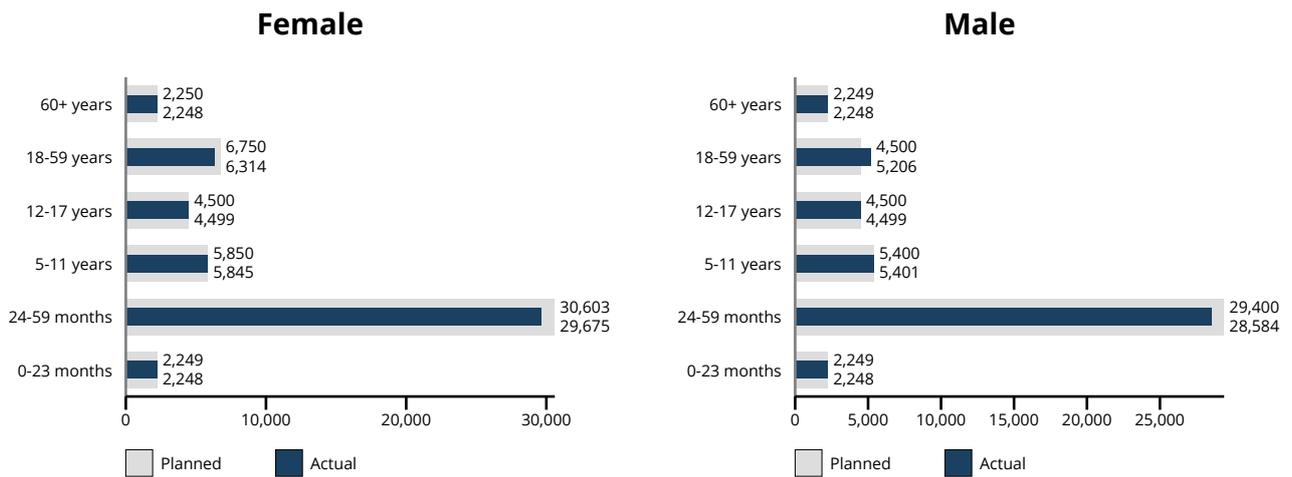
51% female



49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,164 (52% Female, 48% Male)

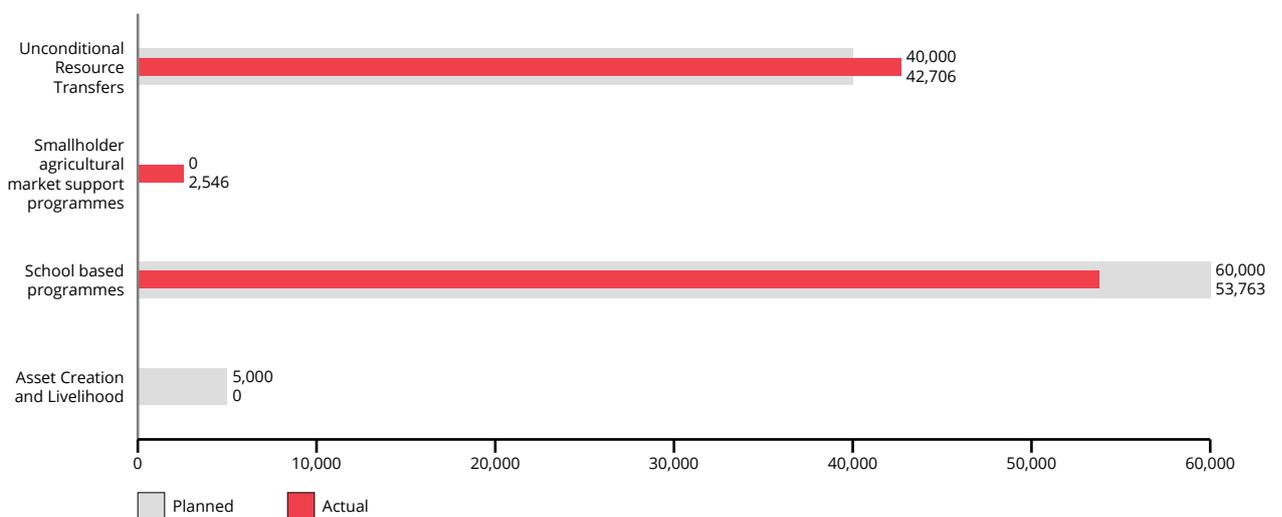
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



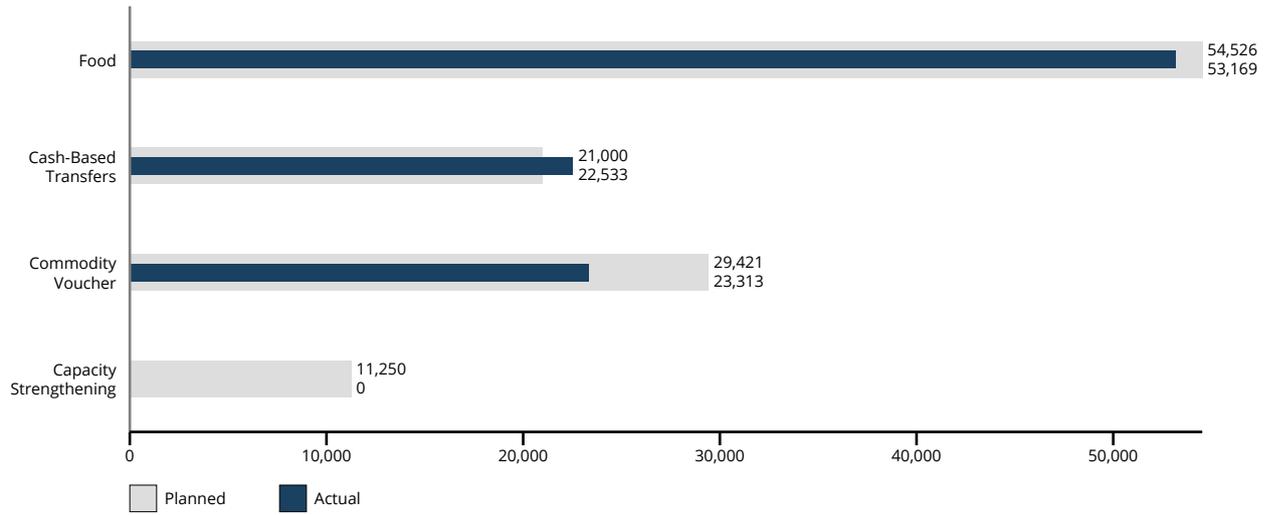
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



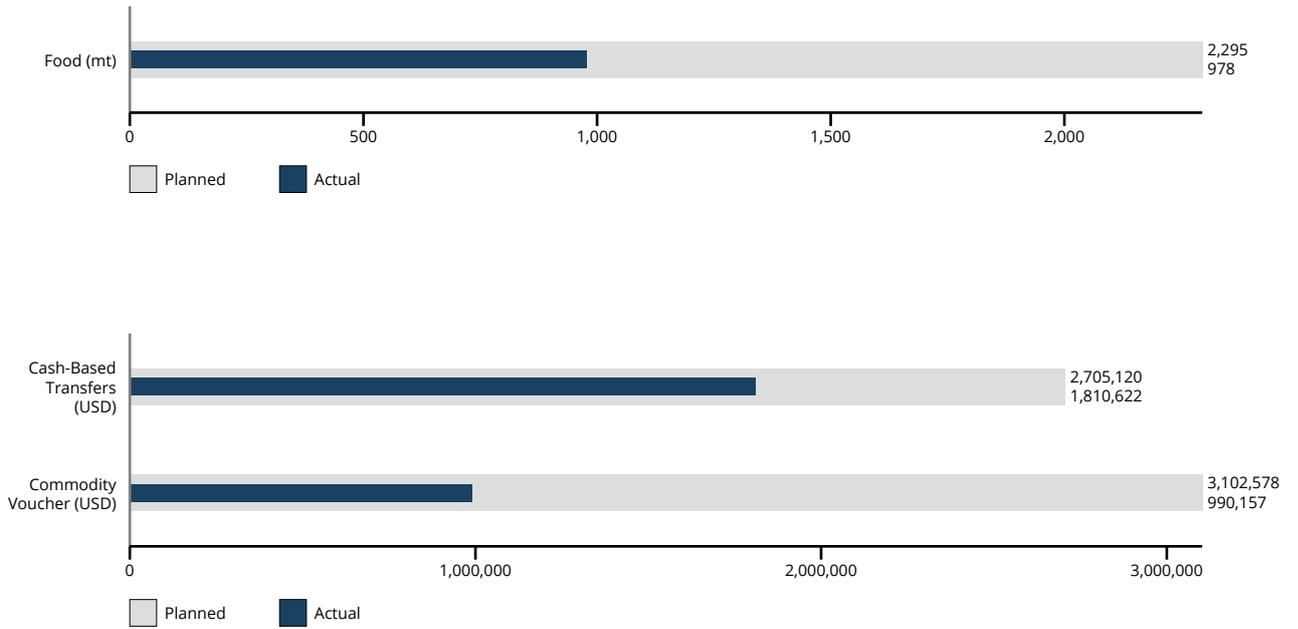
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



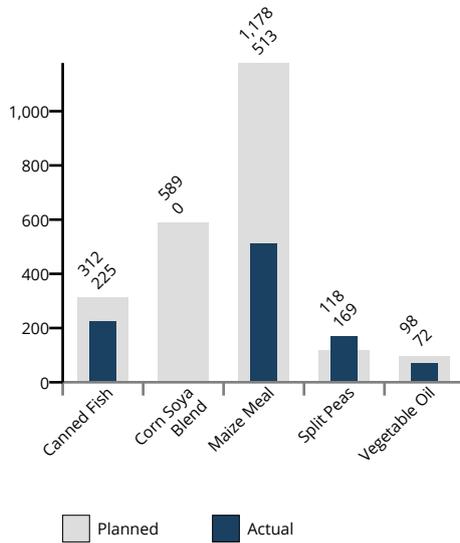
## Beneficiaries by Modality



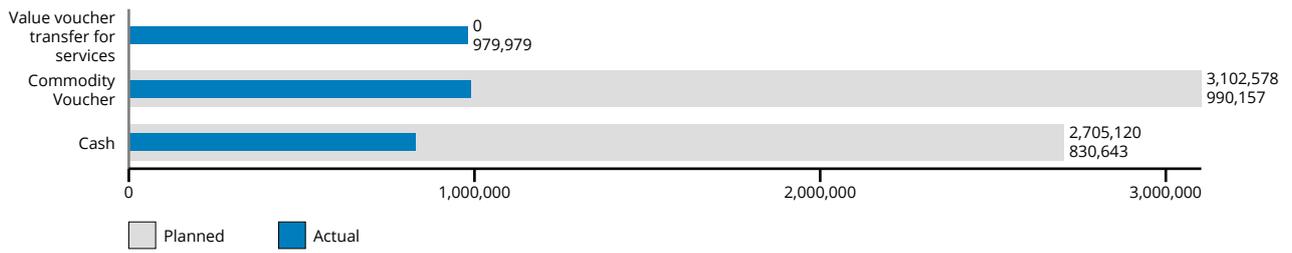
### Total Transfers by Modality



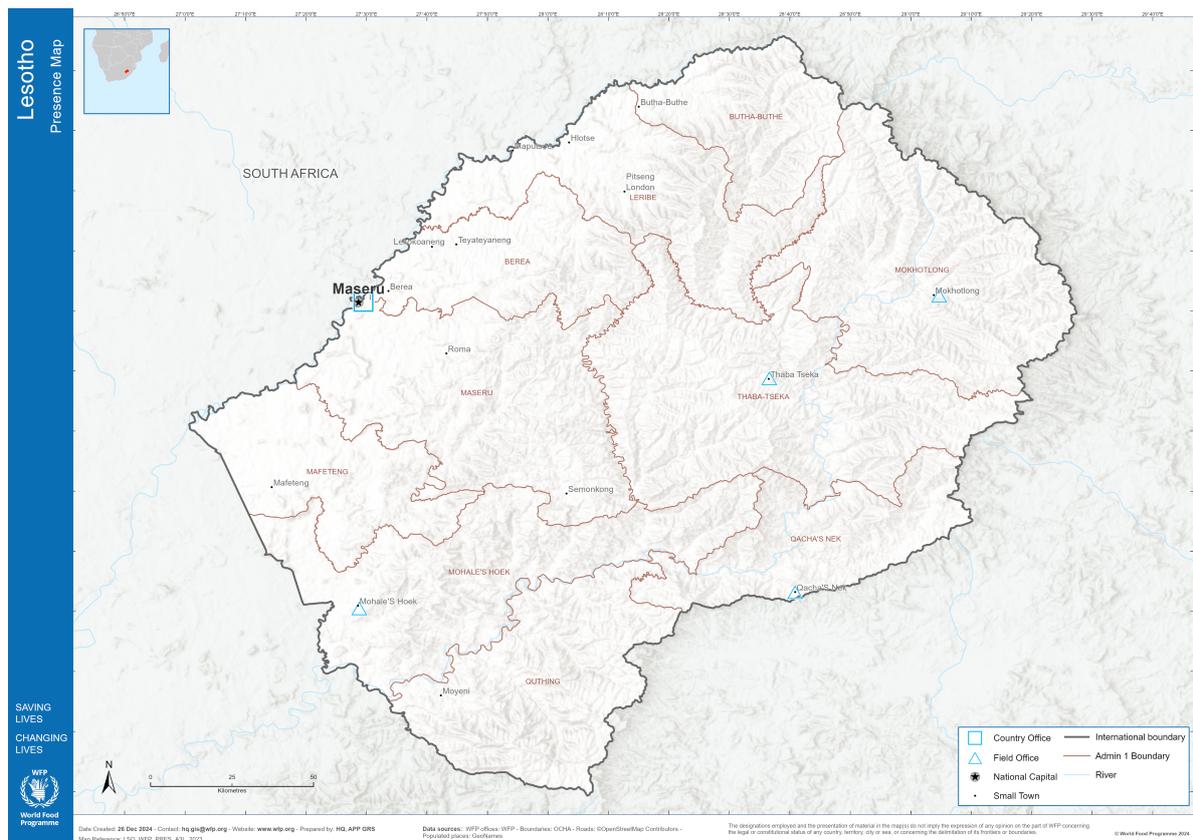
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Operational context



Lesotho, a small, landlocked nation of 2.3 million people, is uniquely situated within South Africa. Its mountainous terrain, with 80 percent of land above 1,800 metres, has earned it the title "Water Tower of Southern Africa." Despite this comparative advantage, the country faces persistent vulnerabilities. Over 22 percent of the population experiences acute food insecurity, while one in four children is stunted. Poverty remains widespread, with 59 percent of Basotho living below the poverty line, particularly in rural highlands where access to services and markets is limited.

Urbanisation is steadily increasing, with Maseru already home to 30 percent of the population; intensifying housing and infrastructure challenges and urban food insecurity has surged in recent years due to COVID-19 and rising prices. Public debt has surpassed 65 percent of GDP, constraining fiscal space and limiting investment in social sectors.

Lesotho retains one of the region's highest literacy rates, yet learning outcomes are deteriorating. Gender disparities persist, and poverty disproportionately affects children, with over 60 percent at risk of food insecurity. The country's Human Capital Index ranking (142/169) underscores systemic challenges in education, nutrition, and social protection.

Lesotho faces a triple burden of malnutrition: undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and rising overweight and obesity. Child stunting has increased to 36 percent, iron deficiency anaemia affects 70 percent of children and over half of women of reproductive age, while overweight and obesity now impact 7 percent of children under five.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projects that 334,000 people—22 percent of the rural population—will face acute food insecurity between October 2025 and March 2026. Although this represents an improvement from 2024, nine of ten districts remain in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis). Food insecurity is driven by soaring food and fuel prices, declining crop yields, and shrinking income opportunities.

Climate change exacerbates these vulnerabilities, undermining agricultural productivity and eroding resilience. High unemployment, particularly among youth, further limits household income diversification. The termination of AGOA and imposition of U.S. tariffs in 2025 devastated Lesotho's textile industry, leading to widespread factory closures and mass layoffs. Youth unemployment, declared a national crisis, remains stubbornly high despite government interventions.

Lesotho continues to grapple with high HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis prevalence, ranking second in Africa for HIV. These health challenges compound nutrition concerns and weaken human capital development. Despite significant

government spending and progress, poor health outcomes persist, particularly among productive age groups, undermining resilience and economic growth.

Education remains a critical pathway out of poverty but faces persistent challenges. While primary education is free and compulsory, rural children face barriers including poverty, child labour, and early marriage. School feeding has emerged as a cornerstone of social protection, safeguarding children's right to education and nutrition. WFP's support to school meals, policy development, and capacity building complements national priorities, linking smallholder farmers to schools and reinforcing both education and food security outcomes.

In 2025, WFP Lesotho symbolically launched its second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2029), marking a pivotal shift from direct implementation to system-level strengthening. The CSP aligns with Lesotho's National Strategic Development Plan II (2023/24-2027/28) and fiscal reform agenda, embedding humanitarian response within a broader development framework.

The CSP positions WFP as a trusted technical partner, reinforcing government ownership and securing high-level endorsement. It emphasizes sustainable capacity development, resilience building, and human capital investment, ensuring that vulnerable populations benefit from equitable food systems and strengthened national programmes.

### **1. Climate-Resilient Food Systems**

WFP supports the development of inclusive, climate-smart agricultural practices, market linkages, and food systems that reduce vulnerability to shocks. By empowering smallholder farmers and promoting sustainable production, WFP strengthens household resilience and national food security.

### **2. Human Capital Development**

Through school feeding, nutrition interventions, and education support, WFP invests in the next generation. By linking nutrition to learning outcomes, WFP enhances equity, reduces stunting, and promotes gender-sensitive approaches that empower girls and boys equally.

### **3. Social Protection and Safety Nets**

WFP strengthens government-led social protection systems, ensuring that vulnerable households have access to food and essential services. Technical assistance and policy support reinforce national capacity to deliver inclusive programmes that protect the most at risk.

### **4. Emergency Preparedness and Response**

WFP enhances national and local capacities for disaster risk management, early warning, and rapid response. Simulation exercises, training, and technical support ensure that institutions are equipped to manage shocks sustainably and protect vulnerable populations.

### **Partnerships and Capacity Strengthening**

WFP's role in Lesotho extends beyond direct service delivery to strengthening institutions and systems. Partnerships with the Disaster Management Authority, Ministry of Education and Training, and Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition have enhanced preparedness, policy development, and programme implementation.

Key initiatives include:

- Simulation exercises for urban disaster risk management.
- Training of school boards and district health inspectors on nutrition, hygiene, and food safety.
- Capacity building for smallholder farmers on climate-smart agriculture and market linkages.

These efforts reinforce national systems for early warning, social protection, and nutrition programming, while empowering communities to manage risks sustainably.

In 2025, WFP assisted 96,474 people in Lesotho, delivering life-saving support while advancing system-level change. Donor contributions enabled WFP to sustain critical interventions in nutrition, school feeding, and resilience building. Strategic partnerships with government and humanitarian actors have shaped development policies and enhanced interventions that benefit vulnerable populations.

**"WFP empowers Lesotho to build resilient food systems, strengthen human capital, and deliver sustainable social protection, ensuring that no one is left behind in achieving the 2030 Agenda."**

Lesotho's challenges—food insecurity, malnutrition, unemployment, and fragile systems—require sustained investment in resilience and capacity development. WFP's second-generation CSP (2024-2029) represents a strategic pivot: from direct implementation to system strengthening, from short-term relief to long-term sustainability. By

embedding expertise within national programmes, WFP ensures that vulnerable populations benefit equitably from resilient food systems, strengthened institutions, and investments in human capital.

Through partnerships, technical assistance, and donor support, WFP Lesotho is positioned as a technical partner of choice, driving sustainable change and reinforcing national ownership. The path forward is clear: empower institutions, strengthen systems, and invest in people—laying the foundation for a more resilient and food-secure Lesotho.

## Risk management

In 2025, insufficient funding remained the primary risk for WFP Lesotho, constraining implementation of nearly all Country Strategic Plan (CSP) activities and limiting assistance despite rising humanitarian needs. The Government's July declaration of youth unemployment as a national emergency underscored the urgency of response, while persistently high food insecurity further compounded vulnerabilities.

WFP adopted a multi-layered risk management approach, mobilizing resources through small grants, new proposals, and outreach to private sector partners in Lesotho. Senior management intensified donor engagement, while efficiency measures, such as reduced travel and procurement, helped safeguard resources. An organizational alignment exercise was launched to match staffing with the funding envelope and in alignment with the strategic shift from direct implementation to systems strengthening.

Risk management advanced through stronger targeting and accountability systems. WFP supported the Disaster Management Authority to develop SOPs for crisis response targeting and worked with the Department of Social Development to pilot updates to the urban social registry (NISSA). Training and improved verification tools sharpened targeting to ensure food assistance reaches those most in need. An external audit of the Adaptation Fund project was initiated, with recommendations to be implemented in 2026.

Through these measures, WFP strengthened operational resilience and accountability while sustaining critical assistance amid funding constraints. Continued donor engagement and institutional partnerships will be pivotal to safeguarding gains and ensuring that future interventions effectively address Lesotho's persistent vulnerabilities.

## Lessons learned

WFP Lesotho's 2025 operations confirmed that anticipatory action is most effective when early warning, financing, and delivery systems are aligned. Evidence from the El Niño response and lean season assistance showed that early cash transfers and agricultural inputs mitigated the risk of acute food insecurity however, evaluations highlighted gaps in forecasting lead time, data interoperability, and surge readiness. Strong practices emerged in urban preparedness through simulation exercises, SOPs, and the National Cash and Voucher Working Group, though underfunding resulted in weak integration into resilience frameworks. Reviews of nutrition and school feeding emphasized that community ownership and local procurement enhance sustainability, while resilience evaluations showed assets are most effective when paired with skills transfer, follow-up support, and systematic monitoring.

In response, WFP has prioritized linking meteorological forecasting to the national social registry (NISSA), strengthening Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) data harmonization, and advancing forecast-based anticipatory action protocols. Urban preparedness is being embedded into national Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) policy revisions, while nutrition and school feeding programming is shifting toward predictable financing and expanded homegrown models. Resilience programming now applies adaptive management approaches and coordinated monitoring to consolidate gains and reduce duplication.

# Backyard School Garden

## Lefu: Building a legacy through Agriculture



© WFP/Rorisang Krubally  
Lefu inspecting his vegetables before harvest

In the quiet village of Linokong, Ha Kooko - Mpharane, nestled in Lesotho's Mohale's Hoek district, a humble backyard garden planted in 2002 would one day blossom into a beacon of agricultural success. At the heart of this transformation is Lefu Poone, a 47-year-old farmer whose journey from subsistence to commercial farming is as inspiring as it is impactful.

Lefu's farming story began with a simple goal: to feed his family. With a small plot behind his home, he grew vegetables for household use and sold a few extras to neighbors. But even then, his passion for agriculture burned brightly. By 2005, he noticed a gap in the local market, tomatoes and green peppers were in high demand. Seizing the opportunity, Lefu expanded his production, and soon, his backyard was too small to contain his growing ambition.

In 2009, he relocated to a larger plot of land, diversifying his crops to include onions, leafy greens, and even fruit orchards. His transition into commercial farming was not without struggle. Harsh weather, unreliable markets, and with minimal means, he faced extreme pressure. Irrigation was a daily battle, he relied on the traditional method of irrigation, using watering cans, a labor-intensive method that drained both energy and finances as he had to bring in more manpower.

Determined to improve, Lefu saved up for a water pump in 2013. But without electricity, he needed a generator, another costly hurdle. With children to educate, mouths to feed, and medical bills to pay, the financial strain was overwhelming. Yet, Lefu pressed on.

By this time, he had developed a strategic approach to farming: knowing what to grow, when to grow it, and who to sell it to. But the market remained unpredictable. "One month you sell everything, the next you sell nothing," he shared.

In 2017, Lefu's fortunes shifted when World Vision supported him with a 30m x 12m shade net structure and a fully functional irrigation system. This game-changing infrastructure boosted his productivity and protected his crops from extreme weather, allowing him to meet higher market standards. With renewed momentum, Lefu expanded further venturing into small-scale poultry and piggery production and later adding cereals and potatoes to his portfolio. Storage became a new challenge.

"I produce so much corn and beans; I don't even know where to put it. My houses are full; I store it everywhere!" he laughed. Interestingly, the abundance of corn has brought unexpected benefits beyond food and income. After threshing, the leftover cobs are repurposed as fuel for cooking fires, reducing the need to collect firewood. This not only saves time and effort but also adds another layer of sustainability to Lefu's farming practices.

One of Lefu's most strategic moves has been establishing a dedicated seedling production area on his farm. This innovation means he rarely spends money on seedlings, he grows his own. Even better, he sells seedlings to fellow community members at very low prices, saving them long trips to town and making farming more accessible. His seedling nursery has become a local lifeline, empowering others to start or expand their own gardens.

The breakthrough came with the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP). Through this initiative, Lefu began supplying fresh vegetables to a registered retailer serving six ECCD centres in Mpharane. This partnership provided a stable market and aligned with his values of community development and child nutrition.

The retailer collaborates with local farmers, ensuring a steady supply chain. When one farmer runs out of a crop, other steps in, creating a resilient, cooperative network.

The project, recently linked Lefu to a bigger market opportunity: supplying all vegetables and cereals to a nearby primary school. This expansion created jobs for community members and opened a lucrative market for his beans.

To maintain quality, Lefu uses a mix of manure and government-subsidized fertilizers, avoiding costly retail options. He's deeply grateful to the World Food Programme (WFP) through the HGSP, the Government of Lesotho, and IACoV for their support, especially for making climate services and nutrition information accessible via SMS, social media, radio, and TV.

Looking ahead, Lefu dreams of acquiring more shade nets and his own transport vehicle to deliver produce. His ultimate goal? A self-sustaining agricultural enterprise run by his family, and a movement that inspires youth to embrace farming.

Lefu's creativity and love for farming shine through in unexpected ways. With such an abundance of produce, he's found joy in turning surplus into beauty, a practical solution has become a charming symbol of his pride in the land and the life he's cultivated.

***"Agriculture has changed my life. I want young people to see that farming is not just about survival, it's about building a future," Lefu says.***

Home Grown School Feeding project is piloted at ECCDs in Mpharane and Quthing supported by the Government of Monaco.

# Programme performance

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



**42,706 people** (53 percent women) receiving assistance unconditionally



**USD 830,643** total value of **cash transferred** to people



**18 national institutions'** capacities strengthened

Lesotho, a small landlocked country of 2.3 million people, faces persistent vulnerabilities despite its comparative advantage as the "Water Tower of Southern Africa." Nearly a third of the population was declared food insecure in 2024, underscoring the fragility of livelihoods and the urgency of humanitarian and development interventions. Against this backdrop, WFP Lesotho launched its second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2029), marking a pivotal shift from direct implementation to system-level strengthening.

This document synthesizes WFP's dual approach: **providing crisis-affected populations with timely assistance** while **supporting government systems for preparedness, anticipatory action, and social protection**. Together, these activities reinforce resilience, safeguard nutrition, and embed WFP's expertise within national frameworks.

## Activity 1: Crisis Response and Food Assistance

### Timely Support to Shock-Affected Populations

In response to the Government's El Niño disaster declaration (July 2024-March 2025), WFP mobilized cash and in-kind support to safeguard food and nutrition needs before, during, and after shocks. Between January and March 2025, WFP assisted **42,706 people (53 percent women)** across five severely affected districts—Maseru, Qacha's Nek, Berea, Quthing, and Mohale's Hoek. This intervention prioritized the most vulnerable households amid constrained funding, reaching fewer beneficiaries than in 2024 but ensuring targeted impact.

WFP delivered **USD 818,611 in cash transfers** (a 70 percent decline from 2024) and **USD 961,776 in commodity vouchers** (a 54 percent increase from 2024). Cash recipients reported stronger dietary diversity, improved Food Consumption Scores-Nutrition (FCS-N), and greater gains among women, underscoring their central role in household food decisions.

*"To avoid long queues, assistance should come through Mpesa or Ecocash, as they are easily accessible in our local villages,"* noted one beneficiary in Mohale's Hoek, highlighting the importance of digital inclusion in future delivery mechanisms.

### Impact on Food Security

WFP's assistance contributed to measurable improvements in food security. According to the IPC (May 2025-March 2026), rural food insecurity declined to **258,000 people (17 percent of the population)**, a 12 percent improvement from 2024. Anticipatory Action measures activated in 2023/24, alongside government safety nets and partner interventions, generated spillover effects that reinforced these gains.

However, challenges persisted. Only **68.6 percent of households** achieved acceptable Food Consumption Scores, below the 80 percent target. Many households continued to rely on negative coping strategies such as reducing meal size, skipping meals, or borrowing food. Cash transfer recipients fared better than voucher recipients, but global price increases and the short duration of assistance constrained outcomes.

### Lessons Learned and Operational Challenges

The after-action review confirmed that WFP's emergency response improved food access, was well-received by communities, and generated economic benefits for retailers. Yet operational challenges were noted:

- Inconsistent distributions and long travel distances.
- Delayed reimbursements and coordination gaps.
- ATM queues exceeding five hours due to network problems.

Addressing these issues requires stronger delivery mechanisms, expanded use of mobile-money platforms, enhanced transparency, and reinforced stakeholder coordination.

### Partnerships and Gender Outcomes

Partnerships were central to success. The Disaster Management Authority (DMA) co-led targeting and verification, while local retailers facilitated voucher redemption and stimulated markets. Financial service providers enabled mobile-money transfers, advancing digital inclusion despite network challenges. UN agencies and CSOs coordinated Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) on nutrition, health, and climate resilience.

With a **Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 3**, WFP prioritized women in cash-based transfers, enhancing access to nutritious food and strengthening protection outcomes. SBCC initiatives reinforced nutrition awareness, while collaboration with protection and health sectors facilitated skill transfer for both women and men.

### Activity 2: System Strengthening and Preparedness

#### Regional Urban Preparedness Project (RUP II)

Through Phase II of the Regional Urban Preparedness Project (2024-2026), WFP strengthened national systems for early warning, disaster risk reduction, and shock-responsive social protection. Implemented across five countries, the Lesotho component covered Maseru, Leribe, Butha Buthe, Mafeteng, and Berea districts.

Expenditure totaled **USD 1 million** - WFP expanded engagement to **17 government institutions** (up from 4 in 2024) and trained **422 staff** (a 66 percent increase from 2024), equipping stakeholders with essential skills for preparedness and response.

#### Partnerships and Policy Development

The National Disaster Risk Management Dialogue convened **250 participants from 18 institutions**, surpassing planned targets. Inclusive engagement generated actionable consensus to strengthen preparedness, advocate for financing, and encourage innovation.

The Government formally endorsed three SOPs on disaster preparedness, targeting and vulnerability frameworks, and cash-based transfer programming. The latter facilitated establishment of the **National Cash Working Group (NCWG)**, co-chaired by the DMA and Department of Social Development, with guidelines pending endorsement.

WFP mobilized Community-Based Disaster Risk Management teams, mapped disaster hotspots using drone technology, and supported updates to the **National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA)** in Leribe, strengthening the social registry to better capture vulnerable households.

#### Advancing Anticipatory Action

WFP drove progress in forecast-based anticipatory action, developing and reviewing **67 percent of planned tools** against a target of 83 percent. Training government staff and developing district-level protocols in Leribe reinforced operational readiness.

Technical assistance supported revision of the outdated 2011 Disaster Risk Reduction policy, integrating anticipatory action, climate services, and urban risk management. A government-led Tabletop Simulation exercise for Leribe's flood contingency plan further strengthened preparedness, with a functional simulation planned for 2026.

#### Strengthening Data and Analysis

WFP enhanced the capacity of the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) through technical and financial support. Harmonization of food security and nutrition indicators produced standardized guidelines, while mapping secondary data sources reduced reliance on costly primary data collection.

Training on the Essential Needs Approach and Minimum Expenditure Basket methodology equipped LVAC members to design district-level expenditure baskets and set transfer values aligned with humanitarian standards. Field validation reinforced learning, strengthening LVAC's technical capacity for essential needs assessments.

With a **GAM score of 4**, WFP achieved a milestone by developing an inclusive targeting strategy that systematically integrates women, men, girls, boys, and persons with disabilities into crisis response planning. The revised **Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP)** enhanced implementation arrangements, defined triggers, refined activity packages, and aligned interventions with vulnerability assessments.

## Strategic Outcomes and Vision

### Dual Approach: Relief and Resilience

Together, Activities 1 and 2 illustrate WFP's dual role in Lesotho:

- **Immediate relief** through cash and voucher assistance that mitigates acute food insecurity.
- **System strengthening** through anticipatory action, policy development, and institutional capacity building.

This integrated approach ensures that humanitarian response is embedded within a broader development agenda, reinforcing government ownership and positioning WFP as a technical partner of choice.

### Vision Statement

**"WFP empowers Lesotho to safeguard lives during crises while strengthening national systems for resilience, ensuring that vulnerable populations benefit equitably from sustainable food security and social protection."**

### Conclusion

Lesotho's challenges—food insecurity, malnutrition, unemployment, and fragile systems—require sustained investment in both immediate relief and long-term resilience. WFP's second-generation CSP (2024-2029) embodies this dual approach, delivering life-saving assistance while embedding expertise within national programmes.

In 2025, WFP assisted **42,706 people** through crisis response and trained **422 government staff** to strengthen preparedness. Donor contributions enabled WFP to sustain critical interventions, while partnerships with government, UN agencies, CSOs, and financial service providers reinforced national systems.

The path forward is clear: empower institutions, strengthen systems, and invest in people. By combining humanitarian response with system-level capacity building, WFP ensures that no one is left behind in achieving the 2030 Agenda.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide to crisis, shock affected and people at risk packages of assistance that improves their access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



**53,763 school children** (51 percent girls) received a meal every school day



**978 metric tonnes** of food commodities distributed to school children



**USD 23,000 Value of assets** and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders

In 2025, WFP's school meals and Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme demonstrated steady progress in advancing national commitments to child nutrition, education, and local market development. Expenditure reached 68 percent of plan, reflecting resilience in delivery despite resource constraints. Coverage exceeded targets, with 2,632 schools assisted against a goal of 2,450—representing 107 percent achievement and a 6.3 percent increase from 2024. Expansion of HGSF marked a milestone, extending to 1,246 children in 88 early childhood centres (ECCDs), more than double the previous year's reach, underscoring the programme's role in both child outcomes and agricultural market stimulation.

**Governance and Accountability:** WFP strengthened institutional capacity by supporting the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) with financial and technical inputs. Training for 813 school feeding committee members, 80 ECCD caregivers, and 160 ECCD boards enhanced programme management, nutrition, food safety, and reporting. These investments reinforced oversight, improved compliance with national standards, and embedded stronger monitoring practices, advancing sustainability and reliability of meal delivery.

**Market Systems and Supply Chain:** Partnerships with six local retailers, supported by the Ministry of Trade, improved food safety, stock management, and regulatory compliance. This intervention expanded access to nutritious meals while reinforcing local market systems. Locally sourced school meals rose sharply to USD 34,399 in 2025—over four times the 2024 value—illustrating the growing role of domestic markets. Food provision increased from 75 mt in 2024 to 978 mt in 2025, highlighting scale-up in reach and impact.

**National Engagement:** WFP supported government-led initiatives, including the Africa Day of School Feeding, reinforcing national commitment and community participation. Collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition empowered farmers to access markets and produce year-round, strengthening the link between school feeding and agricultural development.

**Programme Outcomes:** School feeding reached 53,763 pre-primary children, a 3 percent increase from 2024, delivering meals on 131 school days (73 percent of the academic calendar). Despite logistical disruptions from weather, fortified maize meal ensured consistent nutrition, while HGSF pilots diversified diets with milk, vegetables, fruits, pulses, and eggs. Monitoring confirmed strong attendance outcomes, with over 80 percent of ECCDs reporting high participation and 94 percent of schools linking food provision to improved learning.

**Strategic Partnerships:** Through the Global Partnership for Education - School Health and Nutrition Technical Assistance Facility (TAF), WFP accelerated progress in strengthening Lesotho's National School Feeding Programme. Priority activities included securing sustainable financing, updating menus, and reinforcing multisectoral coordination. Engagement with MoET, MoFDP, and MAFSN advanced leadership and integration, positioning school feeding as both a social protection measure and a driver of inclusive economic development.

**Way Forward:** Building on 2025 achievements, WFP will continue to support the School Feeding Secretariat, expand locally sourced menu rollouts, scale up home-grown school feeding and introduce innovative financing mechanisms. By embedding resilience, sustainability, and multisectoral engagement, the programme will consolidate gains in nutrition, education, and market development—ensuring school feeding remains a cornerstone of national social protection and inclusive growth.

### Strategic Overview: Nutrition and Capacity Strengthening - Lesotho 2025

**Context:** The 2023/24 Demographic and Health Survey identified undernutrition as a critical barrier to human capital, with national stunting at 36% and mountain districts such as Qacha's Nek (48 percent) and Thaba Tseka (46 percent) showing entrenched disparities. Micronutrient deficiencies remain severe, with anaemia affecting up to 70 percent of children.

**Institutional Capacity:** WFP exceeded targets, supporting 16 coordination mechanisms (vs. 5 planned) and providing technical expertise to 11 institutions (vs. 6 planned). Assets worth USD 23,000 transferred to national stakeholders, surpassing targets by 15 percent. 795 national partner staff trained (vs. 241 planned), strengthening design, coordination, and delivery of Zero Hunger actions. Review of the outdated National Food and Nutrition Strategy advanced, with a new framework (2026-2030) slated for endorsement in early 2026.

**Nutrition Systems:** National fortification programme strengthened: 10 district food safety inspectors trained in quality control and assurance. WFP supported 1,000 active nutrition clubs, engaging diverse community groups. Outcome survey:

84 percent received nutrition education

97 percent applied skills

75 percent credited clubs with raising stunting awareness

**Innovations promoted:** solar cookers and wonder bags, reducing fuel use and time burdens on women and girls.

**Community Engagement:** School garden campaigns rolled out across all ten districts, linking classroom agriculture with nutrition education. Tools and seeds donated to 121 schools in Berea District; inclusive designs enabled participation of children with mobility challenges. UBRAF funding extended benefits to orphanages hosting children affected by HIV/AIDS.

**Advocacy & Outreach:** Nutrition campaigns via 10 radio stations and social media reached an estimated 1.5 million people, particularly youth. Preservation Training Campaign reached 116 officers (94 percent women) and communities nationwide, distributing 2,300 jars to reduce post-harvest losses. Quarterly review meetings institutionalized programme learning.

**Partnerships & Leadership:** WFP, UNICEF, and UN Resident Coordinator’s Office supported His Majesty’s AU Nutrition Champion initiative, engaging 18 Principal Chiefs and securing nine leadership commitments. FNCO outreach sensitized 525 area chiefs across seven districts, embedding nutrition advocacy at community level.

**Gender & Equity:** With a Gender and Age Marker (GAM) of 4, interventions advanced gender equality. Women comprised the majority of trained officers and frontline implementers. Nutrition clubs strengthened women’s agency, household decision-making, and leadership in nutrition systems.

**Strategic Implication:** WFP’s 2025 interventions reinforced national systems, expanded institutional capacity, and advanced inclusive nutrition programming. Sustained investment in fortification, school feeding, climate-smart food systems, and youth-responsive livelihoods will be critical to reduce stunting, address micronutrient deficiencies, and unlock Lesotho’s human capital potential.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary schools through school-based programming.	3 - Fully integrates gender
Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



**277 energy-efficient devices**  
distributed to targeted institutions



**175,000 people** benefiting from **assets**  
and **climate adaptation practices**



**USD 17,119 value of smallholder sales**  
through WFP-supported aggregation  
systems

### WFP Lesotho: Strengthening Livelihoods, Climate Resilience, and Market Systems

#### Strategic Context

Lesotho's rural communities face compounding vulnerabilities—climate shocks, fragile food systems, limited market access, and constrained institutional capacity. In 2025, drought, floods, and snow disrupted livelihoods, with over 80 percent of households in Quthing reporting the worst shocks ever experienced. Female-headed households remained disproportionately food insecure, and adaptive capacity across districts was low.

WFP Lesotho responded through two integrated activities under its second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2024-2029):

- **Activity 5:** Supporting climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem-based natural resource management.
- **Activity 6:** Strengthening value chains and market access for smallholder farmers and institutions.

Together, these interventions build resilience, diversify incomes, and embed inclusive, sustainable systems for food security and economic empowerment.

#### Activity 5: Climate-Resilient Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management

##### Infrastructure and Water Access

WFP expanded safe water access in Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, and Quthing, installing potable systems and spring tanks for smallholder irrigation. These investments eliminated reliance on unsafe sources and enabled year-round horticulture despite rainfall shortages.

##### Climate-Smart Agriculture and Renewable Energy

- **150 shade nets with drip irrigation** were distributed to 147 households and 3 schools, boosting vegetable production, dietary diversity, and informal market sales.
- **Solar dryers** reduced post-harvest losses, supporting household consumption and steady supply.
- The **national seed bank** was equipped with solar panels and monitoring tools to maintain cold storage during outages.
- **Improved seed varieties** (potatoes, wheat, beans, fodder) were distributed to 102 farmers, covering 112 hectares with an expected yield of 70 mt in 2026.
- **400 bags of AS 3161 wheat** further strengthened household income.

##### Energy-Saving Technologies

WFP trained **14 extension workers** and delivered **277 energy-saving devices**—more than double the planned 130—to households without electricity or fuelwood. These devices reduced fuel expenses, improved cooking efficiency, and eased pressure on natural resources.

##### Capacity Strengthening and Skills Development

- **Over 100 farmers trained** in climate-smart crop production, water harvesting, apiary establishment, and small-stock management.

- Youth were equipped with **sewing skills** to diversify livelihoods.
- Government officials in four districts were trained to produce **wonder bags**, supporting efficient cooking and reducing fuelwood consumption.

### Asset Creation and Risk Management

WFP facilitated access to assets and climate adaptation practices for **175,000 people**—227 percent of the planned reach.

- **3,233 post-harvest equipment units** were delivered (vs. 157 planned), strengthening farmers' capacity to reduce losses and improve food security.
- **USD 60,000 in assets** were handed over to national stakeholders, prioritizing critical institutional and community needs despite funding shortfalls.

### Food Security and Resilience Outcomes

- **Acceptable food consumption** rose from 10 percent (2024) to 33 percent (2025), with Mohale's Hoek showing strongest gains.
- **Dietary diversity improved**, with nearly half of households achieving high diversity.
- **Coping Strategy Index** dropped from 15.7 to 8.3 in Mohale's Hoek.
- Most households consumed Vitamin A-rich foods, protein, and Hem Iron only occasionally, leaving dietary gaps.
- **97 percent of beneficiaries felt safe**, and **91 percent felt respected**, reinforcing WFP's commitment to dignity and accountability.

### Gender Outcomes

With a **Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 1**, the Activity reflected partial integration of gender and age. However, women—especially female-headed households—were prioritized in accessing infrastructure, assets, and skills. Women benefitted from shade nets, solar dryers, improved seeds, and energy-saving devices, reducing labour and strengthening food security and income.

### Partnerships and Knowledge Sharing

WFP worked with government institutions, community structures, and partners to align interventions with climate adaptation and food security priorities. A symposium at the close of IACoV Phase I enabled cross-district learning on resource management, livelihoods, and market linkages. Technical capacity was embedded in extension services, improving coordination and sustaining support to smallholder farmers.

## Activity 6: Value Chain Development and Market Access

### Market Linkage Platforms

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSN), WFP supported the Department of Marketing to organize **26 market linkage platforms**—up from 7 in 2024. These included national and district market days, exhibitions, and buyer-seller roundtables.

- **300+ farmers participated**, showcasing vegetables, small stock, dried fruits, and cottage goods.
- Enterprises reported **average income growth** as a direct result.
- **84 percent of planned expenditure** achieved, equivalent to **292 percent of needs**, underscoring efficiency and scale.

### Institutional Capacity Strengthening

WFP supported **three government institutions** (vs. one in 2024), advancing technical capacity with:

- **Six tools** for commodity aggregation and farmer profiling (up from three).
- Standardized guidelines for forming commodity groups.
- A farmer group assessment framework.
- Revised Terms of Reference for the Local Purchase Task Team.

### Farmer Organization and Aggregation

- Aggregation systems scaled from **13 (2024) to 53 (2025)**, engaging **1,729 members** (75 percent women, 10 percent youth, 2 percent persons with disabilities).
- Training reached **100 farmers from nine groups** (88 percent women, 12 percent youth).
- **100+ sensitization sessions** covered aggregation, group dynamics, financial literacy, and storage.
- **Ten Local Purchase Coordination Committees (LPCCs)** established with SOPs, supporting market access for **500 farmers**.

### Sales and Market Reach

- **USD 17,119 in smallholder sales** facilitated through WFP-supported aggregation systems (up from USD 7,400 in 2024).
- **Commodity volume increased** from 10.5 mt to 13.75 mt, reflecting growing market reach and farmer participation.

### Private Sector Engagement

- Two institutions partnered with WFP, including **Lesotho Flour Mills**, restoring compliance with maize meal standards for the national School Feeding Programme.
- WFP assessed, trained, and mobilized **nine agro-dealers** through the Smart Subsidy pilot, unlocking access to certified inputs and services.

### Smart Subsidy and Insurance

- **617 farmers (45 percent women)** enrolled in the Smart Subsidy Project, receiving seeds, herbicides, pesticides, and micro-insurance against drought.
- A feasibility study on agricultural insurance generated baseline data and recommendations for Lesotho's Climate and Disaster Risk Financing framework.

### Institutional Backbone and Collaboration

WFP engaged MAFSN's five technical departments, farmer associations (LENAFU, RSDA), and government institutions (Defence, Correctional Services, Social Development, FMU, DMA). Collaboration with SADP II, agro-dealers, banks, insurers, and South African input suppliers strengthened institutional capacity and expanded market linkages.

### Gender and Inclusion

With a **GAM score of 3**, the Activity embedded gender and age into market systems.

- Women and youth led farmer groups, accessed training, inputs, and insurance.
- Inclusive participation enhanced household resilience, diversified incomes, and positioned women and youth as central to sustainable food systems.

### Strategic Vision

WFP Lesotho's integrated approach to livelihoods and market systems reflects its commitment to resilience, equity, and sustainability. By combining climate adaptation, asset creation, and market access, WFP empowers communities to thrive amid shocks and build inclusive food systems.

### Vision Statement

**"WFP enables vulnerable communities in Lesotho to build climate-resilient livelihoods, access inclusive markets, and strengthen food systems—laying the foundation for sustainable development and economic empowerment."**

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.	1 - Partially integrates gender and age
Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.	3 - Fully integrates gender

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



WFP launched a **logistics services market assessment** to provide evidence-based insights for humanitarian planning and service provision



WFP trained partners on **Logistics Capacity Assessment** to boost collective emergency response readiness

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

WFP's Supply Chain operations in Lesotho remain central to sustaining programme delivery and reinforcing national systems. In 2025, the implementation plan under this activity was costed at USD 167,500, of which WFP received USD 150,185—equivalent to 90 percent of the planned budget. By year end, expenditure reached USD 17,180, representing 11 percent of funds received. The low spending level reflects the late disbursement of the contribution, which was only received towards the close of the year. With resources now available, full utilization is planned in 2026 to advance climate-resilient systems, strengthen logistics capacity, and sustain the scale-up of school feeding procurement.

Beyond programme delivery, WFP's Supply Chain unit expanded its role into technical consultancy and capacity development. Through UNEP, consultants were contracted to provide training in Nowcast-Based Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) and Bias-Correction Techniques using the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) Model. Additional consultancy services supported the strengthening of climate services in Lesotho, contributing to Climate Resilient Development. These investments reinforced national climate-resilient systems and enhanced preparedness for shocks, aligning with broader resilience-building objectives.

The Activity also advanced emergency readiness measures. Training was conducted for the Disaster Management Authority and humanitarian partners on Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA), thereby strengthening collective response capabilities. In parallel, a logistics services market assessment—currently underway and expected to conclude in Q1 2026—will provide evidence-based insights to guide humanitarian actors in planning and service provision.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

#### **WFP Lesotho: Advancing Gender Equality through Food Systems, Education, and Resilience**

##### **Strategic Context**

Gender inequality in Lesotho is deeply intertwined with rural poverty, food insecurity, and entrenched social norms. Women disproportionately shoulder unpaid care and domestic work—spending 15.6 percent of their time on these tasks compared to 6.2 percent for men. Subsistence farming and household responsibilities fall heavily on women, especially in rural areas affected by climate shocks.

Lesotho ranks 138 out of 193 on the UNDP Gender Inequality Index (2023/24), reflecting persistent disparities in reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market participation. While girls' school enrolment is relatively high, women face limited access to productive assets, markets, and decision-making spaces. Men and boys remain under-engaged in nutrition, caregiving, and community health, reinforcing gendered divisions of labour.

##### **Inclusive School Feeding and Early Childhood Education**

In 2025, WFP supported the Ministry of Education and Training (MoET) to deliver food commodities to preschools in remote and economically disadvantaged areas, reaching children aged 2-5 years. This intervention stabilized enrolment for both girls and boys, reduced nutrition-related absenteeism, and promoted equal participation in early childhood education.

By ensuring food assistance reached all enrolled children, WFP addressed gender barriers linked to poverty and food insecurity—particularly those affecting girls' continuity in schooling. The programme helped mitigate dropout risks and reinforced the right to education and nutrition for all children.

##### **Gender-Responsive Menu Design and Community Engagement**

WFP provided technical assistance to MoET to design localized school feeding menus that are nutritionally adequate, culturally appropriate, and locally sourced. The process integrated indigenous foods and gender perspectives through structured consultations with government teams, school staff, cooks, parents, farmers, NGOs, nutrition experts, learners, and development partners.

Women's expertise in food preparation, caregiving, and farming was recognized alongside men's roles in production and logistics. This participatory approach strengthened community ownership, enhanced sustainability, and ensured that school meals addressed the differentiated nutritional needs of young children.

##### **Economic Empowerment of Women Farmers**

By sourcing fresh produce directly from women smallholder farmers, WFP strengthened economic empowerment, enabling stable incomes and resilient livelihoods. Prioritizing women producers in the school feeding pilot reinforced their leadership in food systems and advanced fairness in agricultural markets.

Complementary food safety training—95 percent of participants being women—enhanced cooks' skills in preparation, storage, and hygiene. This investment improved service delivery and professionalized community nutrition roles, including for men in contexts where food preparation is not traditionally male-led.

##### **Gender-Responsive School Gardens**

In collaboration with MoET and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSN), WFP supported a nationwide school gardens campaign. The initiative promoted gender-responsive learning by improving access to fresh produce and building practical skills among both girls and boys.

Through climate-smart school plots, learners gained hands-on experience in sustainable agriculture. The campaign deliberately avoided gender stereotyping, engaging girls and boys equally in gardening activities and leadership roles. MAFSN extension officers integrated discussions on equity, respect, and shared responsibility, encouraging learners to reflect on gender norms and collaborate inclusively.

### **Inclusive Nutrition Campaigns and Community Mobilization**

WFP supported government-led nationwide nutrition campaigns using age-appropriate messaging through poems, drama, local songs, and inclusive participation of women, men, youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Local chiefs were engaged to strengthen advocacy, while radio and social media platforms expanded outreach to disadvantaged groups—particularly youth. These campaigns promoted gender equity and inclusivity in nutrition awareness and behaviour change.

### **Disaster Risk Management and Inclusive Dialogue**

Ahead of the national Disaster Risk Management dialogue, WFP supported a nationwide awareness campaign promoting preparedness and inclusive participation. Messages were tailored across gender, age, literacy, and social status, with materials produced in English and Sesotho.

Outreach combined visual tools, radio jingles, interviews, and national TV broadcasts to reach illiterate, semi-literate, and visually impaired audiences. Community leaders and NGOs focused on gender and disability inclusion mobilized participation.

The dialogue convened stakeholders from all 10 districts, including government sectors, organizations of persons with disabilities, academia, UN agencies, youth and women's groups, the Youth Parliament, and disaster-affected communities. Panel discussions featured diverse voices—persons with disabilities, academics, parliamentarians, children's parliamentarians, principal chiefs, ministers, faith-based organizations, and regional bodies—ensuring inclusive exchange.

### **Gender-Sensitive Programme Design and Data Collection**

During the feasibility study of the Smart Subsidy Programme, WFP conducted focus group discussions with 6-12 smallholder farmers per group, ensuring balanced representation of men, women, youth, and older persons.

The programme design explicitly addressed gender differentials, prioritizing female-headed households in accordance with the targeting and inclusivity framework. Data collection instruments were disaggregated by age, sex, education level, household size, and marital status, enabling systematic analysis of gender differences and vulnerabilities.

### **Community-Based Nutrition Clubs**

WFP supported MAFSN to establish community-based nutrition clubs promoting inclusive nutrition practices and strengthening childcare behaviours. These clubs served as platforms for household-level education, peer learning, and community mobilization, with explicit attention to gender equity in participation and decision-making.

An outcome survey showed:

- Adults accounted for 49.7 percent of participants
- Older persons: 33.8 percent
- Youth: 16.5 percent
- Women were overrepresented across all age groups, especially among adults

This pattern reflects women's central role in caregiving and household nutrition but also highlights barriers to male engagement. While high female participation demonstrates progress in empowering women as agents of change, the findings underscore the need to strengthen strategies that promote men's involvement in nutrition and childcare.

### **Strategic Vision**

WFP Lesotho's gender-responsive programming integrates equity across food systems, education, livelihoods, and resilience. By embedding gender perspectives into design, delivery, and data, WFP ensures that women, men, girls, and boys benefit equitably from national programmes and community-led solutions.

### **Vision Statement**

**"WFP empowers communities in Lesotho to transform gender norms, strengthen inclusive food systems, and unlock the full potential of women and men in building resilient, equitable futures."**

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

WFP Lesotho: Safeguarding Dignity and Protection through Inclusive Crisis Response and Accountability Strategic Context

Lesotho faces a moderate but persistent protection crisis, shaped by chronic poverty, climate shocks, food insecurity, gender-based violence (GBV), child protection concerns, and systemic weaknesses in justice and social protection. According to Afrobarometer (2025), GBV is the most pressing women's rights issue Basotho want addressed, with 86 percent of women reporting lifetime exposure.

In response to these overlapping vulnerabilities, WFP Lesotho scaled up assistance in 2025 to protect households from deepening hardship. Programming emphasized dignity, inclusion, and accountability—ensuring that crisis response was not only life-saving but also community-driven and rights-based.

Inclusive Crisis Response and Delivery Modalities

During the 2025 lean season (January-March), WFP collaborated with the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and partners to support vulnerable households in Berea, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, and Maseru rural. The intervention responded to livelihood losses caused by drought and strong winds, safeguarding food security and strengthening resilience.

Two delivery modalities—cash and food vouchers—were deployed to ensure inclusivity and efficiency:

- **Cash assistance** was provided via Standard Lesotho Bank's UNAYO platform in areas with functional markets.
- **Food vouchers** were used in remote areas with limited market access.

Monthly entitlements were redeemed through WFP-contracted local retailers, supporting local markets and reducing travel-related risks. This dual approach ensured timely support for both market-connected and remote communities.

Protection and Dignity in Service Delivery

WFP embedded protection and accountability measures throughout programme design and implementation:

- Chiefs, councillors, and disaster management teams were engaged in planning and feedback processes.
- Protection standards were formalized with Standard Lesotho Bank and reinforced through routine monitoring.
- Beneficiaries received guidance in their local language, promoting informed choice and cultural relevance.

In Mafeteng, the share of beneficiaries reporting respectful treatment rose from 86 percent (2024) to 97 percent (2025), reflecting improved service quality. Across districts, 86 percent of beneficiaries (89 percent men, 83 percent women) consistently reported respectful treatment and felt safe at distribution sites and while travelling.

*"We were treated with respect and dignity, as elderly individuals and those with special cases were given priority to redeem,"* shared a male beneficiary from Maphutsaneng Village, Mohale's Hoek.

Addressing Access Challenges

Despite high satisfaction, access challenges persisted:

- 7 percent of women and 12 percent of men cited difficult terrain, requiring up to three hours of travel.
- 14 percent reported inadequate seating and shelter at distribution sites, disproportionately affecting persons with special needs.

These findings underscore the need to expand distribution points, introduce mobile delivery options, and improve site infrastructure to safeguard dignity and accessibility.

Multisectoral Coordination and Feedback Mechanisms

WFP adopted a coordinated, multisectoral approach involving:

- DMA
- Ministries of Agriculture and Health
- Food and Nutrition Coordination Office (FNCO)
- Lesotho Police Child and Gender Protection Unit (CGPU)
- Standard Lesotho Bank

Real-time feedback channels included community leaders and village disaster management teams. After-action reviews revealed that communities preferred reporting grievances to local leaders, reinforcing trust and responsiveness.

#### Protection Messaging and Risk Mitigation

Given the high prevalence of GBV and its link to food insecurity, the CGPU delivered protection messaging during distributions. Risk mitigation guidance included:

- Redeeming entitlements in daylight
- Moving in pairs to reduce exposure

These measures enhanced safety and empowered beneficiaries to make informed decisions.

#### Disability Inclusion and Equity

In line with the UN Delivering as One framework, WFP participated in joint UN training on the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS), facilitated by the Lesotho Network of Persons with Disabilities.

As part of crisis response, WFP ensured:

- Persons with disabilities were included among beneficiaries
- Representation in village committees
- Inclusive participation in planning and decision-making

In 2025, **1,164 persons with disabilities (52 percent women)** were assisted, reinforcing WFP's commitment to equity and inclusive service delivery.

#### Environmental and Social Safeguards

Under the Smart Subsidy Programme, WFP applied the Environmental and Social Risk Screening (ESS) tool to identify and manage risks.

- Agricultural extension officers were trained on ESS prior to farmer sensitization.
- Safeguards were integrated to minimize adverse impacts and enhance positive outcomes.
- Bulk text messaging disseminated schedules and key information on health, nutrition, GBV, and climate risks.

#### Toll-Free Helpline and Adaptive Management

To strengthen accountability and communication, WFP promoted a toll-free helpline across all programme streams.

- Brochures in local language communicated helpline hours.
- The helpline was managed by the National University of Lesotho to ensure impartiality and confidentiality.
- In 2025, **256 feedback cases were recorded**—a 112 percent increase from 2024.
- Women accounted for **69 percent of submissions**, demonstrating strong engagement.

Feedback informed adaptive programme management. For example, transfer modalities were adjusted in response to beneficiary input, demonstrating WFP's commitment to responsiveness and dignity.

#### Strategic Outcomes

WFP Lesotho's protection-focused programming in 2025 delivered measurable outcomes:

- **Inclusive service delivery** through dual modalities and community engagement
- **Safeguarded dignity** via respectful treatment, local language guidance, and infrastructure improvements

- **Strengthened accountability** through feedback mechanisms and multisectoral coordination
- **Enhanced equity** by prioritizing persons with disabilities and female-headed households
- **Improved safety** via protection messaging and risk mitigation strategies
- **Environmental and social safeguards** embedded in programme design

#### Vision Statement

"WFP protects dignity and strengthens resilience in Lesotho by delivering inclusive, accountable, and community-driven assistance that responds to the needs of the most vulnerable."

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

WFP Lesotho: Strengthening Food Systems through Climate Adaptation and Social Safeguards

In 2025, Lesotho's path toward sustainable food systems was challenged by persistent environmental and social vulnerabilities. Recurrent droughts, erratic rainfall, and prolonged dry spells continued to undermine rainfed agriculture, particularly in Mafeteng, Mochale's Hoek, and Quthing. These climate stressors shortened growing seasons, reduced crop yields, and increased the frequency of crop failure. In Berea, Leribe, and Maseru Rural, land degradation and declining soil fertility further eroded the productive capacity of arable land, while water scarcity intensified competition over limited resources.

These environmental pressures were compounded by rural poverty, limited livelihood diversification, and erosion of productive assets. Declining agricultural incomes weakened household purchasing power, contributing to high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The interaction of climate shocks and socioeconomic vulnerability continued to erode household resilience and threaten the sustainability of national food systems.

In response, WFP tailored its 2025 interventions to generate environmental and social co-benefits. Key initiatives included:

- **Water harvesting systems** for household and irrigation use.
- **Nutrition-sensitive, climate-smart assets** distributed as non-food items.
- **Crop insurance schemes** to de-risk agricultural production and strengthen smallholder resilience.
- **Cash-based transfers** during the lean season to protect food consumption and support asset creation.

A flagship initiative was the **Smart Subsidy Programme**, piloted under the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP) and launched by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition (MAFSN) in April 2025. The programme bundled agricultural inputs with insurance support to boost national food production. WFP partnered with SADP II to ensure smallholder farmers benefited directly from this innovative approach.

To safeguard implementation, WFP introduced environmental and social safeguards. Training of trainers was conducted for MAFSN officers across six resource centres in Mafeteng, Mochale's Hoek, and Quthing. Officers then facilitated focus group discussions with farmers using WFP's screening tool to assess planned crop insurance activities. These consultations informed the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which outlined mitigation measures, timelines, and positive outcomes such as improved farmer engagement and access to feedback platforms.

Recovery activities under the CSP were also screened prior to implementation. Communities used WFP's screening tool to identify risks and propose mitigation strategies. One Field Level Agreement and two CSP activities—recovery under Activity 1 and crop insurance under Activity 6—were assessed, and ESMPs were developed with clear indicators and timelines.

During crop input distribution, WFP conducted practical demonstrations to train farmers on safe handling and disposal of insecticides. These efforts ensured that environmental safeguards were not only documented but actively practiced, reinforcing programme sustainability and community safety.

Through integrated climate adaptation and social protection measures, WFP Lesotho advanced a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food system in 2025—one that responds to the realities of vulnerable communities and builds capacity for long-term transformation.

# Environmental Management System (EMS)

During the year, WFP strengthened the environmental sustainability of its operations through progressive implementation of the Environmental Management System (EMS). The EMS has been rolled out at the Country Office and Mohale's Hoek Field Office, with key recommendations ongoing since 2023. The framework has guided operational improvements to reduce the environmental footprint of WFP's facilities and promote more efficient resource use.

Several priority actions under the EMS have been implemented and are under continuous monitoring. At the Mohale's Hoek Field Office, water harvesting measures were introduced to improve efficiency and strengthen resilience to water scarcity. In addition, energy-efficient floodlights and LED lighting were installed to reduce electricity consumption and improve overall energy performance. These measures lowered emissions and operating costs while strengthening safety and reliability of office infrastructure.

In line with WFP's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the Country Office replaced obsolete R22 air conditioning units with environmentally friendlier R410A systems. This upgrade supports compliance with global environmental standards and contributes to the gradual phase-out of ozone-depleting substances and high global warming potential refrigerants.

Waste management practices were strengthened to improve the sustainability of in-house operations. Colour-coded disposal bins were introduced in offices to support segregation and responsible waste disposal. This measure has laid the groundwork for improved waste handling and increased staff awareness of good environmental practices.

Overall, the EMS has provided a practical and structured framework for integrating environmental considerations into daily operations. Through investments in energy efficiency, water conservation, waste management, and climate-friendly procurement, WFP continues to advance sustainable practices while building staff awareness and institutional capacity to sustain these gains.

# Nutrition integration

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

In 2025, WFP intensified its efforts to combat malnutrition in Lesotho by advancing the delivery of high-quality nutrition programmes that not only addressed immediate dietary needs but also tackled the underlying causes of food insecurity. Through a comprehensive, multi-sectoral, and multi-level approach, WFP worked hand-in-hand with government institutions, civil society, communities, and development partners to strengthen national strategies, expand grassroots initiatives, and promote sustainable innovations. These coordinated actions reinforced national ownership, fostered inclusive participation, and generated measurable improvements in knowledge, attitudes, and practices around nutrition, laying a strong foundation for resilient, community-driven solutions that will guide progress in the years ahead.

At the national level, WFP supported the Government, through the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office (FNCO) in reviewing the National Food and Nutrition Strategy, strengthening it as a framework for coordinated action against food insecurity and malnutrition. The inclusive review process engaged government ministries, civil society, communities, the private sector, development partners, and UN agencies, generating clear, evidence-based lessons and practical recommendations to guide planning and coordination for 2026-2030. The revised strategy enabled sectors to define their contributions to scaling up nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific actions, reinforcing accountability and national ownership.

At the sub-national and district levels, WFP supported the Department of Nutrition and Home Economics under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Nutrition (MAFSN) to implement nutrition-sensitive agriculture activities countrywide. Outreach programmes were anchored in nutrition clubs, which expanded to 1,000 active groups accessible to vulnerable and marginalized populations, including men and youth, often excluded from nutrition initiatives. These clubs challenged gender stereotypes by encouraging men to take proactive roles in nutrition, complemented by targeted campaigns and partnerships with men's associations to reduce barriers to male participation.

An outcome survey demonstrated strong results with 89 percent of the participants showing improved knowledge and 80 percent reporting positive changes in attitudes toward nutrition issues among women and men. A qualitative survey with youth highlighted the need to further adapt club structures by incorporating more innovative, engaging, and youth-friendly activities that effectively respond to malnutrition.

WFP, in partnership with UNICEF and the Resident Coordinator's Office, amplified high-level advocacy to support His Majesty in his role as the Africa Union Nutrition Champion. Through this initiative, His Majesty convened principal chiefs and secured their commitment as community-based nutrition champions, strengthening leadership and accountability at the grassroots level. Targeted media campaigns, particularly through community radio stations, expanded outreach and reinforced key nutrition messaging nationwide.

In collaboration with MAFSN and the Ministry of Education and Training, WFP launched school-garden campaigns that established climate-smart plots linking classroom agriculture lessons to practical, hands-on learning. The gardens promoted the consumption of fresh vegetables within schools, complementing the school feeding programme, while equipping learners with practical agricultural skills and fostering active engagement of parents and community leaders. This integrated approach embedded nutrition education within broader community systems and reinforced local ownership.

During the lean season (January - March), WFP distributed cash-based transfers to vulnerable households as part of emergency response, complemented by nutrition education delivered jointly with district nutritionists from MAFSN, the Ministry of Health, and FNCO. Weekly bulk nutrition messages sent through mobile platforms reinforced healthy dietary choices. Media engagement was strategically leveraged, with nutrition programmes broadcast through 10 radio stations and led by government nutritionists, including interactive phone sessions. Social media platforms targeted youth audiences, generating approximately 1.5 million views.

WFP continued to support MAFSN in scaling sustainable innovations such as solar cookers, labour-saving devices, and wonder bags—a handmade, non-electric slow cooker that retains heat. These technologies were widely adopted, reducing fuel consumption and significantly decreasing the time women and girls spend collecting firewood, while

enabling the preparation of nutritious foods such as beans that require more fuel.

WFP supported the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC), coordinated by the Disaster Management Authority, to incorporate nutrition and HIV considerations into annual assessments. This enabled comprehensive profiling of households affected by malnutrition and HIV across all 10 districts, strengthening government capacity to adopt a whole-of-society approach and ensuring more inclusive response planning. In five priority districts, community-led education and support were prioritized during cash-based transfers for households infected and affected by HIV, with local NGOs and the Ministry of Health sustaining nutrition and HIV awareness, psychosocial support, and adaptation to public-health measures. Early Childhood Care and Development Centres (ECCDs) were supported through feeding programmes linked to smallholder farmers, providing diversified food baskets that included eggs, vegetables, fruits, milk, pulses, and cereals. Monitoring results demonstrated a 65 percent improvement in child health and development, a 59 percent increase in school attendance, and a 41 percent improvement in classroom concentration. Through the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) project<sup>[1]</sup>, localized menus incorporating indigenous vegetables and traditional foods were developed and tested through sensory evaluations with learners, achieving high acceptability and cultural relevance. Collectively, these efforts enhanced community trust, reinforced local knowledge, and improved adaptation to dietary practices and barriers to healthy eating.

WFP's 2025 nutrition response in Lesotho showed that accountability is strongest when communities shape the solutions themselves. By embedding feedback into every decision, ensuring inclusive participation, and adapting programmes to local realities, WFP turned commitments into action—delivering assistance that was trusted, dignified, and truly owned by the people it served.

[1] TAF (Technical Assistance Facility) is a WFP initiative that provides targeted advisory services to governments and partners.

# Partnerships

## Partnerships

In 2025, WFP Lesotho deepened collaboration with government, development, humanitarian, and private-sector partners to advance the development outcomes. Capacity-strengthening initiatives targeted government officials, NGOs, and private-sector actors on nutrition-sensitive programming, emergency preparedness, and resilience-building.

In 2025, WFP Lesotho's total requirements amounted to USD 18,964,187 with received contributions amounting to USD 6,201,451 representing 9% of the funding coverage, compared to USD 5,236,414 in 2024. The top five donors and the contributions were: (1) the Government of Lesotho USD 2,381,000 (2) Japan (MOFA) USD 1,360,082 (3) South Africa USD 160,880 (4) Monaco USD 160,085 (5) Japan (Private Sector) USD 119,606. New donors included Adaptation Fund, IACoV Phase II USD 2,928,280 which was received late 2025 however, will be utilized in 2026, and USD 57,803 from Portugal (MOFA) which was also confirmed late 2025 will be utilized in 2026. The share of flexible (USD 1,414,715) and multi-year (USD 4,786,736) contributions represented 7% flexible and 25% multi-year, respectively, contributing to improved predictability and continuity of operations

WFP supported the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) to review the national Anticipatory Action Plan following the El Niño activation during the 2024/25 lean season, contributing to strengthened national preparedness and response systems during a declared emergency.

WFP expanded development financing partnerships through the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project II (SADP II), implemented with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition, and funded by the World Bank, IFAD, and JICA. Additionally, WFP led the nutrition component and piloted a bundled ICT4D-enabled smart subsidy and agricultural insurance scheme aimed at de-risking production, enhancing productivity, and strengthening climate resilience.

WFP collaborated with the Government to commemorate the first year and official launch of the 2nd Generation Country Strategic Plan (2G CSP), convened through the Resource Mobilization Task Force (RMTF) under the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MoFDP), with participation from Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations (MoFAIR), senior ministries, UN agencies, and diplomatic partners.

Throughout the year, WFP maintained strong donor engagement through bilateral and multilateral communication channels, including biannual donor and partner information-sharing sessions that highlighted food security trends, programme performance, and pipeline status. A joint resource-mobilization mission to Pretoria by the Country Director and RMTF co-chairs secured a new partnership with Portugal, supporting school gardens for improved nutrition and community self-reliance.

Private-sector collaboration was strengthened through strategic engagement with the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA), the Petroleum Fund (PF), and Nedbank Lesotho. Joint task teams were established to design resilience-focused projects leveraging the comparative advantages of each institution as well as USD 119,606 funding received from Private Sector.

WFP remained a partner of choice for the Government, supporting the implementation of smart subsidies and agro-insurance under SADP II and serving as the implementing partner for the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) Technical Assistance Facility (TAF). Under TAF, WFP supported the launch of the School Menu Toolkit, endorsed by the Ministers of Education and Agriculture, which promotes the use of locally available and indigenous foods, reinforcing nutrition, local markets, and community ownership.

## Focus on localization

WFP strengthened its strategic partnerships with various government ministries throughout 2025. At the national level, WFP liaised with the Ministry of Education and Training for implementation of school feeding, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for resilience building activities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition for smallholder farmers support and food systems development issues and the Ministry of Social Development for the drafting of shock responsive social protection handbook (a collaboration of partners led by the World Bank) an ongoing activity. WFP also collaborated with other key government departments like the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office for nutrition related interventions, the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) for emergency preparedness (through the ECHO funded urban preparedness project) and food security assessments as well as the Lesotho Meteorological Services for weather forecasting. At district level, WFP engaged with district management teams across programme locations.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP continued to work with UN agencies, and local and international partner organizations across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Partnerships with UN agencies served to leverage respective expertise, enabling WFP to ensure efficient programme implementation and further progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP implemented a joint UN CERF project with UNFPA, and UNICEF that assisted those vulnerable communities most impacted by the El Nino. The multi-agency intervention aimed to ensure that targeted food insecure households in IPC 4 locations receive adequate nutritious food to meet their basic food needs. While scaling up lifesaving interventions to reach extremely vulnerable households in the most severely drought-affected locations, and enhancing the protection of affected people, including prevention and response to gender-based violence as well as ensuring that there is improved access to safe water through rehabilitation of water supply points and distribution of water purification tablets.

# Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP Lesotho operated within a challenging financial environment marked by declining donor contributions and heightened needs due to the El Niño-induced drought. The Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) stood at USD 18.96 million, against which USD 16.97 million was mobilized, representing 89 percent of requirements. These resources included 56 percent of carry-over balances from previous year of USD 9.49 million, USD 4.78 million in direct donor contributions, and USD 2.21 million in multilateral funding. Expenditure totaled USD 9.79 million, equivalent to 59 percent of available resources.

Globally, WFP experienced a contraction in donor funding in 2025, and Lesotho was not exempt. Contributions to the Country Office dropped by 9 percent from USD 5.24 million in 2024 to USD 4.79 million in 2025, despite the nationally declared drought emergency that usually helps in resource mobilization for humanitarian assistance to address acute food insecurity. The Office relied heavily on carry-over balances to sustain operations, yet funding shortfalls compelled reductions in planned interventions, workforce adjustments, and prioritization within country strategic plan activities.

The implementation plan (IP) was USD 13.04 million, mostly driven by higher-than-expected carryovers from previous year due to delays developing the weather index product and the contracting of private sector agro-input retailers under the smart subsidy pilot initiative. WFP managed to expend USD 9.79 million - 58 percent of available resources and 75 percent of the planned implementation.

**Strategic Outcome 1** required USD 5.98 million (32 percent of CPN). Resources mobilized amounted to USD 4.2 million (77 percent of needs). The implementation plan stood at USD 4.19 million, with expenditures of USD 3.2 million (76 percent). Under Activity 1 (Assistance to crisis-affected populations) plan of USD 2.83 million, expenditures reached USD 2.15 million, equivalent to 76 percent of IP. This scale-up was driven by the Government's disaster declaration (July 2024-March 2025), which facilitated resource mobilization with partners. Activity 2, focused on strengthening national systems for early warning and shock-responsive social protection, registered expenditures of USD 1 million, (77 percent of the plan), entirely funded through carry-overs as no new contributions were received.

**Strategic Outcome 2**, dedicated to nutrition and school-based programmes, required USD 6.84 million, representing 36 percent of the CPN. Resources mobilized totalled USD 4.95 million, largely from carryovers, and expenditures reached USD 3.61 million, equivalent to 70 percent of the plan. Within this objective, Activity 3 on school meals and the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme recorded 68 percent of expenditure against its plan. Funding from Monaco supported implementation in two out of ten districts, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing, while longstanding support from Japan continued, though restricted to canned fish and rice procurement. These restrictions, coupled with procurement delays, contributed to carryovers and limited the provision of a full food basket, notably the absence of specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus) for children under five. Activity 4, focused on nutrition and social behaviour change, achieved 74 percent of expenditure against its plan.

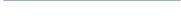
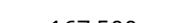
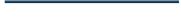
**Strategic Outcome 3**, which emphasizes livelihoods and food systems development, required USD 2.86 million (15 percent of the CPN). Resources mobilized totalled USD 4.42 million, representing 155 percent of needs, with expenditures of USD 2.59 million, equivalent to 87 percent of the plan. Activity 5, focused on livelihoods support, achieved 96 percent of expenditure against its plan, funded mainly through multilateral allocations. However, resources covered only 38 percent of annual requirements, forcing suspension of Food for Assets interventions. Activity 6, centered on agricultural insurance and inputs, recorded expenditures of 84 percent against its plan, equivalent to 292 percent of needs. With funding received from the Government of Lesotho, WFP introduced weather-index agricultural insurance for smallholder farmers—Lesotho's first initiative of this kind—and provided agricultural inputs. Capacity strengthening activities complemented these efforts, including training on value chain development and post-harvest loss management.

**Strategic Outcome 4** focused on on-demand service provision, advanced under Activity 7 with a planned budget of USD 167,500. Of this, WFP received USD 150,185, representing 90 percent of the allocation. Expenditure totaled USD 17,180—representing 11 percent of the funds received. The low expenditure level resulted from the late receipt of the contribution, which only arrived towards the close of 2025.

Despite limited donor funding and operational constraints, WFP Lesotho made effective use of available resources to deliver essential assistance. Heavy reliance on carryovers highlighted the vulnerability of funding flows, while strategic partnerships supported crisis response, school feeding, and innovative agriculture insurance initiatives. Total expenditures reached USD 9.79 million - 75% of the IP - reflecting prudent resource use, however funding shortfalls in some activities restricted the scale of interventions. Continued donor engagement, broader funding diversification and predictable multi-year funding remain critical to protecting development gains and strengthening resilience against frequent shocks characterized by shorter periods in-between within which to have meaningful recovery.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	5,979,990	4,188,325	4,206,777	3,201,502
SO01: Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	5,979,990	4,188,325	4,206,777	3,201,502
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.	4,565,772	2,828,013	2,184,910	2,151,647
Activity 02: Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.	1,414,218	1,360,312	2,021,867	1,049,856
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	6,843,983	3,605,410	4,951,738	2,514,259
SO02: By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	6,843,983	3,605,410	4,951,738	2,514,259
Activity 03: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.	5,866,895	2,629,842	3,647,678	1,797,011
Activity 04: Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.	977,088	975,568	1,304,060	717,248

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 2,856,444	 2,977,535	 4,418,565	 2,593,705
SO03: By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	 2,856,444	 2,977,535	 4,418,565	 2,593,705
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.	 2,250,148	 859,556	 1,715,217	 822,817
Activity 06: Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.	 606,296	 2,117,979	 2,703,348	 1,770,888
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	 308,178	 167,500	 150,186	 17,180
SO04: Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.	 308,178	 167,500	 150,186	 17,180
Activity 07: Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.	 308,178	 167,500	 150,186	 17,180
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 485,150	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 15,988,595	 10,938,769	 14,212,417	 8,326,646

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 1,839,125	 1,313,065	 2,373,995	 1,467,720
Total Direct Costs	 17,827,721	 12,251,835	 16,586,411	 9,794,366
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,136,466	 784,175	 382,583	 382,583
Grand Total	 18,964,187	 13,036,010	 16,968,994	 10,176,949

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] <https://www.loc.gov/item/98681209/>

[2] <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/446521472206603986/pdf/108018-PUB-Box396303B-PUBLIC-PUBDATE-7-6-16.pdf>

[3] Acute Food Insecurity Projection Update (January – March 2025)

[4] <https://www.worlddata.info/africa/lesotho/populationgrowth.php>

[5] Afrobarometer Survey September 2024, <https://www.afrobarometer.org>

[6] <https://africapolis.org/en/country-report/Lesotho>

[7] Ibid.

[8] Lesotho has experienced multiple coalition governments since 2012, with at least five different coalition administrations formed between 2012 and 2022

[9] Lesotho - Country Strategy Paper 2025-2030

[10] Lesotho Economic Outlook (2025-2027), Central Bank of Lesotho

[11] <https://www.worldviewdata.com/countries/lesotho/literacy-rate?utm>

[12] IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis, May 2025 – March 2026

[13] <https://www.gov.ls/development/au-extends-his-majestys-term/>

[14] Lesotho Bureau of Statistics' Labour Force Survey (Statistical Report No.20 of 2025)

[15] Ecofin Agency, AGOA Renewal Faces Uncertainty as Lesotho Reveals Informal Promise of 1 Year Extension

[16] Extended National Strategic Development Plan II 2023/24 – 2027/28

[17] <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/hiv-rates-by-country?utm>

[18] <https://lesotho.co.ls/2025/06/lesotho-reaffirms-commitment-to-food-security-at-launch-of-wfps-second-generation-country-strategic-plan/>

# Strategic outcome 01

Narrative:

[1] <https://www.lena.gov.ls/lesotho-faces-food-insecurity-disaster/?utm>

[2] IPC Lesotho Acute Food Insecurity, May 2025 – March 2026

[3] IPC Lesotho Acute Food Insecurity, May 2024 – March 2025

Activity 1:

[1] Indicator A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO). There was a funding gap to cover the set target/plan.

[2] Indicator A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people. Funding deficit, only available budget was as per actual reached.

[3] Indicator A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher). Funding deficit, only available budget was as per actual reached

[4] Indicator G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall). The target is for 5 years as per the Anticipatory Action Plan, so for year 2025 there was no activation hence, 0 achieved.

[5] Indicator E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO). Fewer people attended public gatherings compared to those planned.

[6] Indicator E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO). Due to the cost of media dissemination, the plan was not reached due to funding gap.

Activity 2:

[1] Indicator C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities. This indicator achieved above target due to extensive consultations and engagement of new non-traditional partners by Regional Urban Preparedness project (RUP).

[2] Indicator C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities. There was no south-south and triangular cooperation conducted due to delayed implementation of (RUP).

[3] Indicator C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported. Not all coordination mechanisms were planned across all districts.

[4] Indicator C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives. Due to delays in the start of the RUP, competing priorities across government bodies, and resource constraints, less was achieved than was originally planned.

[5] Indicator C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented. City-to-city peer learning among urban DRR coordination teams could not take place due to time constraints, as the RUP was delayed in its start-up.

[6] Indicator C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided. Some activities had to be postponed due to resource constraints and travel restrictions, while others were planned for implementation with support from the regional office.

[7] Indicator C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized. Several planned trainings could not be implemented due to competing activities and resource constraints.

Output Indicator Plan & Actual:

G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall) 103,000 0 The target is for 5 years as per the AA Plan, so for year 2025 there was no activation hence 0 achieved

A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO) 40,000 42,706 The achievement was a result of expanding the reach (target) and reduced number of distribution months from 6 to 3 months, hence more people were reached.

A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP) 40,000 and 42,706. The achievement was a result of expanding the reach (target) and reduced number of distribution months from 6 to 3 months, hence more people were reached.

A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people USD 1,661,120 and 669,605. Funding deficit, only available budget was as per actual reached.

A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher) USD 2,491,680 and 1,628,099. Funding deficit, only available budget was as per actual reached

E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO). 6,000 and

5,191. Fewer people attended public gatherings as opposed to those planned.

E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) 10,000 6,959 Due to the cost of media dissemination, the plan was not reached due to funding gap.

## Strategic outcome 02

Activity 3:

[1] Indicator A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes. Due to an insufficient budget to cover commodity costs, fewer commodities were distributed than originally planned.

[2] Indicator A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher). The plan could not be fully implemented due to insufficient funding.

[3] Indicator A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming. The number of schools enrolled in the programme increased, as school feeding in Lesotho is universal and any newly established school is automatically included.

[4] Indicator N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days. Deliveries could not be carried out during certain months due to unfavorable weather conditions.

[5] Indicator N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes. The project was expanded using savings realized from implementation over the previous two years.

[6] Indicator N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model. The project was expanded using savings realized from implementation over the previous two years.

[7] Indicator N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools. The project was expanded using savings from implementation over the past two years, enabling more farmers to be reached in newly targeted areas.

[8] Indicator N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors. The programme missed some feeding days during the preparation for expansion, as new tenders had to be issued and negotiations undertaken.

[9] Indicator C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives. Training of feeding committees was intensified, supported by new funding that had not been foreseen during planning. Female participants continued to represent the majority in school feeding activities.

[10] Indicator C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified. Training of feeding committees was intensified, supported by new funding that had not been anticipated during planning. Participation in school feeding remains predominantly female, as the activity is generally perceived as a female role.

Activity 4:

[1] Indicator C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported. A series of supported nutrition campaigns successfully engaged diverse sectors to mainstream nutrition using a lifecycle approach. Both lead and non-traditional government sectors participated, resulting in achievements that exceeded initial expectations.

[2] Indicator C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support. Non-traditional sectors—including local government, water, and forestry—played a pivotal role in complementing the lead nutrition sectors originally envisioned for implementation. This broadened engagement ensured that a wider range of sectors became actively involved in advancing nutrition outcomes.

[3] Indicator C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives. WFP supported the National Food and Nutrition Strategy review, complemented by school gardens and media campaigns that engaged national and district actors, reaching far more people than anticipated.

[4] Indicator C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed. Developed products included support to the Ministry of Agriculture in creating resource materials to guide and standardize field-level implementation. As part of the national strategy development process, stakeholder mapping was conducted, and a comprehensive implementation plan was developed to further streamline delivery.

[5] Indicator C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support. In addition to the initially planned resources, supplementary funding from the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) was received, substantially enhancing overall achievements.

## Strategic outcome 03

Activity 5:

Narrative:

[1] "AS 3161" refers to the Australian Standard for wheat grain used in bread-making.

Indicators:

[1] Indicator A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF). Cash-based transfers did not take place during the reporting period due to inadequate funding.

[2] Indicator A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities. Cash-based transfers did not take place during the reporting period due to inadequate funding.

[3] Indicator C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided. Capacity-strengthening initiatives during this period were limited due to funding shortages, following the conclusion of the IACoV Phase 1 project in April.

[4] Indicator C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support. At the national level, the seed bank facility was strengthened through the installation of solar panels and a monitoring camera.

[5] Indicator A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households. Additional funding from SRAC facilitated the scale-up of initiatives into Mokhotlong and Thaba Tseka districts, increasing the quantities of non-food items distributed beyond the original target.

[6] Indicator D.1.1.g.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices. Households in the additional districts of Mokhotlong, Thaba Tseka, and Qacha's Nek maintained assets such as shed nets that had been distributed.

[7] Indicator D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures. The number of assets maintained this year was limited due to funding shortages and inadequate skills among community members to sustain the structures, resulting in figures below the target.

[8] Indicator D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking). In some districts, low-cost energy products such as wonder bags were introduced, accompanied by trainings on how to manufacture them. As a result, more people benefited from these products and services than initially planned.

[9] Indicator D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills. Trainings began late in the year, coinciding with the planting season, which distracted some targeted participants. As a result, many were not available to participate in 2025.

[10] Indicator E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall). Through Component 2, the IACoV project visited all ten districts to sensitize communities on climate change, food security, and nutrition. Complementary nutrition campaigns further expanded outreach, resulting in a number of people reached that exceeded the original target.

[11] Indicator E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall). Through Component 2, the IACoV project visited all ten districts to sensitize communities on climate change, food security, and nutrition. Complementary nutrition campaigns and radio airtime further expanded outreach, enabling programmes to reach more people than originally planned.

[12] Indicator G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall). The number of people benefiting from the created assets expanded beyond the household level to include entire communities, resulting in figures that exceeded the original target.

Activity 6:

[1] Indicator C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported. WFP secured funding to enhance home-grown school feeding and resilience through agricultural insurance. Supplementary SRAC resources were utilized to support trainings facilitated by government institutions and, for the first time, the private sector on agricultural insurance.

[2] Indicator C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives. WFP secured funding to strengthen home-grown school feeding and resilience through agricultural insurance. SRAC resources were utilized to support trainings facilitated by government institutions and, for the first time, the private sector on agricultural insurance.

[3] Indicator C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized. Implementation of the Smart Subsidy Pilot project led to the introduction of several recommended initiatives alongside existing efforts, resulting in increased impact.

[4] Indicator C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives. The need to support Home-Grown School

Feeding, coupled with available funding, focused on facilitating farmer group formation, where participants were guided to better understand governance and leadership issues.

[5] Indicator F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided. Farmers received hermetic bags and solar driers to improve post-harvest handling and reduce losses. Additional funding through Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) support made this possible.

[6] Indicator F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged. Funding was limited and only made available towards the end of the year, resulting in some initiatives not receiving adequate attention.

[7] Indicator F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged. Funding was limited and only made available towards the end of the year, resulting in some initiatives not receiving adequate attention.

[8] Indicator F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male). Some farmer groups could not be reached due to limited funding, although progress was made in establishing the necessary systems.

[9] Indicator F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure. This indicator was not part of the original programme design but was later added resulting in a number of smallholder farmers supported with agriculture insurance premium as well as agricultural inputs under the Smart Subsidy Programme to equip farmers with bundled agricultural inputs and insurance support.

## Strategic outcome 04

Narrative:

In 2025, WFP's Supply Chain operations in Lesotho received 90 percent of planned funding, with full utilization now planned in 2026 to strengthen logistics, climate-resilient systems, and school feeding procurement.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] RWA Lesotho: Climate Change, Gender Inequality, and Ecofeminism, a Call to Action in Lesotho, Sep 2024. The Rural Women's Assembly (RWA) is a self-organised network of rural women movements in 11 countries in the SADC region.

[2] UNDP Human Development Report 2023/24: Gender Inequality Index (GII).

[https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index?utm\\_source=copilot.com#/indices/GII](https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index?utm_source=copilot.com#/indices/GII)

## Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Afrobarometer Survey. 2022.

[https://www.afrobarometer.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/les\\_r9.news\\_release\\_gender-based\\_violence\\_is\\_a\\_shadow\\_pandemic\\_yet\\_to\\_be\\_eliminated\\_1sep22.pdf](https://www.afrobarometer.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/les_r9.news_release_gender-based_violence_is_a_shadow_pandemic_yet_to_be_eliminated_1sep22.pdf)

[2] <https://www.icj.org/lesotho-icj-initiates-project-to-combat-sexual-and-gender-based-violence/>

[3] WFP, in collaboration with the Government of Lesotho, is piloting a Smart Subsidy Programme under the Smallholder Agriculture Development Project (SADP). Launched in April 2025 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Nutrition (MAFSN) this initiative aims to strengthen national food production by equipping farmers with bundled agricultural inputs and insurance support.

## Nutrition integration

[1] TAF (Technical Assistance Facility) is a WFP initiative that provides targeted advisory services to governments and partners.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries.

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

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities and outputs, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

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

## «No data» function in outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

- A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.
- B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	48,298	48,186	100%
	female	52,202	50,829	97%
	total	100,500	99,015	99%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	2,249	2,248	100%
	female	2,249	2,248	100%
	total	4,498	4,496	100%
24-59 months	male	29,400	28,584	97%
	female	30,603	29,675	97%
	total	60,003	58,259	97%
5-11 years	male	5,400	5,401	100%
	female	5,850	5,845	100%
	total	11,250	11,246	100%
12-17 years	male	4,500	4,499	100%
	female	4,500	4,499	100%
	total	9,000	8,998	100%
18-59 years	male	4,500	5,206	116%
	female	6,750	6,314	94%
	total	11,250	11,520	102%
60+ years	male	2,249	2,248	100%
	female	2,250	2,248	100%
	total	4,499	4,496	100%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	100,500	99,015	99%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	5,000	0	0%
School based programmes	60,000	53,763	89%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	2,546	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	40,000	42,706	106%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Canned Fish	312	225	72%
Corn Soya Blend	589	0	0%
Maize Meal	1,178	513	44%
Split Peas	118	169	143%
Vegetable Oil	98	72	73%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,661,120	830,643	50%
Commodity Voucher	2,491,680	955,759	38%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Commodity Voucher	610,898	34,398	6%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value voucher transfer for services	0	979,979	-
Cash	1,044,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Crisis and shock affected people in positions of greater risk in urban and rural areas receive timely and adequate assistance that meets their essential needs.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	21,200	22,136	
			Male	18,800	20,570	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>42,706</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,661,120	830,643	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,491,680	955,759	

Other Output						
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.						
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Crisis and shock affected people in positions of greater risk in urban and rural areas receive timely and adequate assistance that meets their essential needs.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (Overall)	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	Individual	103,000	0	
Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets						
CSP Output 02: Targeted households at risk of acute malnutrition benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, health, hygiene, and care practices and other interventions that contribute to improved year-round food consumption and nutritional status.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	6,000	5,191	

E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	10,000	6,959
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**Activity 02: Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.**

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 03: People affected by crises and shocks, benefit from enhanced government capacity to target people in positions of greater risk; coordinate, manage, and implement timely preparedness and early and anticipatory response interventions, including through shock-responsive social protection programmes

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	6	17
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.4: Number of national stakeholder institutions engaged in WFP-facilitated South-South and Triangular Cooperation activities	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	2	0
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	38	13
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.2: Social protection system building blocks supported-Governance, capacity and coordination	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.21: Social protection system building blocks supported	C.21.5: Social protection system building blocks supported-Benefit delivery	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Completed/ Not completed	Completed	Completed
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	1,475	422
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.1: Number of advocacy and information exchange initiatives facilitated or implemented	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	5	2
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	4	4

C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	22	12
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	14	9
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national systems for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.g.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions	%	83.33	66.67

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Berea - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	57.1	>90	≥90	72.7		Secondary data
	Male	42.5	>90	≥90	71.4		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	48.3	>90	≥90	72.1		Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	30.4	≤5	≤25	15.2		Secondary data
	Male	41.4	≤5	≤25	16.7		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	37.1	≤5	≤25	15.9		Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	12.5	≤2.5	≤12.5	12.1		Secondary data
	Male	16.1	≤2.5	≤12.5	11.9		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	14.7	≤2.5	≤12.5	12		Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.5	>20	>16	0		Secondary data
	Male	7.7	>17.7	>14	3.8		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	7.1	>16.5	>15	1.9		Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	74.2	<4	<20.5	100		Secondary data
	Male	64.1	<3.3	<16.7	96.2		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	69.15	<3.8	<18.6	98.1		Secondary data

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.4	<6	<29.6	0	Secondary data
	Male	28.2	<5.7	<29	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	23.8	<5.8	<29.3	0	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	45.2	>60.4	>47.7	90	Secondary data
	Male	51.3	>60	>48	84.6	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	48.6	>60.2	>47.85	87.3	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54.8	<5	<25	10	Secondary data
	Male	48.7	<5.6	<25	15.4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	51.4	<5.3	<25	12.7	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<1.8	<9	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<1.3	<6.5	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<1.6	<7.75	0	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	66.7	>90	>90	100	Secondary data
	Male	77.8	>90	>80	71.4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	73.3	>90	>85	85.7	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	33.3	<2.3	<12	0	Secondary data
	Male	22.2	<3.4	<18	28.6	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	26.7	<2.8	<15	14.3	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	<1	<4	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	<1	<6	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	<1	<5	0	Secondary data
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.6	<2	<6.5	15.7	Secondary data
	Male	12.9	<2	<5	17.9	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	12.75	<2	<4.5	16.8	Secondary data

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5.2	<0.15	<0.75	0	Secondary data
	Male	5.7	<0	<0	7.1	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	5.5	<0.08	<0.4	24	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	31	<0.3	<1.5	45.5	Secondary data
	Male	25.3	<1.3	<6.5	31	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	27.6	<0.8	<3.8	36	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.4	<4	<21	42.4	Secondary data
	Male	26.4	<4	<19.5	42.9	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	24.8	<4	<20.4	29.3	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	41.4	>90	>90	12.1	Secondary data
	Male	42.5	>90	>90	19	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	42.1	>90	>90	10.7	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
1.1.9: Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	<b>Overall</b>		≤30	≤40	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	41.6	≥90	≥90	78.1	Secondary data
	Male	50.3	≥90	≥90	73.9	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	45.95	≥90	≥90	76	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	32.9	=0	≤25	12.5	Secondary data
	Male	32.4	=0	≤25	21.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	32.65	=0	≤25	17.1	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25.5	≤0	≤10.5	9.4	Secondary data
	Male	17.2	≤0	≤10.5	4.3	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	21.35	≤0	≤10.5	6.9	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.3	≥17	>15	16.7	Secondary data
	Male	1.4	≥17.7	>14	21.4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	2.35	≥17	>14	19	Secondary data

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.3	<4	<20.5	75	Secondary data
	Male	36.3	<3.3	<16.7	64.3	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	29.8	<3.65	<18.8	69.6	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	73.3	<6	<29.6	8.3	Secondary data
	Male	62.3	<5.7	<29	14.3	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	67.8	<5.85	<29.3	11.3	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.7	≥60.4	>47.7	83.3	Secondary data
	Male	25.3	≥60	>47	100	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	25	≥60.2	>47.3	91.7	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.3	<5	<25	16.7	Secondary data
	Male	53.4	<5.6	<25	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	48.35	<5.3	<25	8.3	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32	<1.8	<9.1	0	Secondary data
	Male	21.2	<1.3	<6.5	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	26.6	<1.55	<7.9	0	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	≥90	>90	100	Secondary data
	Male	36.3	≥90	>82	100	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	37.8	≥90	>90	100	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	26	<2.3	<11.3	0	Secondary data
	Male	39.7	<3.4	<17	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	32.85	<2.85	<14	0	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.7	<0.5	<2.4	0	Secondary data
	Male	24	<1	<5.7	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	29.35	<0.75	<3.9	0	Secondary data

1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.8	<1.3	<6	15.9	Secondary data
	Male	18.3	<2	<5.5	17.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	17.05	<2.6	<5.5	16.8	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6.7	<0.15	<2.5	0	Secondary data
	Male	11	<0	<2.5	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	8.8	<0.08	<2.5	0	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12.7	<0.3	<2.5	12.5	Secondary data
	Male	11	<1.3	<2.5	21.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	11.8	<0.8	<2.5	16.4	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	26	<4	<11	31.3	Secondary data
	Male	26	<4	<13	69.6	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	26	<4	<12	47.3	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54.7	≥90	>90	56.3	Secondary data
	Male	52.1	≥90	>90	8.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	53.4	≥90	>90	36.4	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: Crisis Response Households - Location: Mophale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	29	≥90	≥80	60	Secondary data
	Male	41	≥90	≥80	62.2	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	35	≥90	≥80	61.1	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53	=0	≤21	5	Secondary data
	Male	36	=0	≤21	29.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	44.5	=0	≤21	17.4	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	18	≤0	≤11	35	Secondary data
	Male	23	≤0	≤11	8.1	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	20.5	≤0	≤11	21.6	Secondary data

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≥17	>14	0	Secondary data
	Male	8.8	≥17	>14	4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	8.9	≥17	>14	2	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23	<2	<20.5	100	Secondary data
	Male	53.1	<5	<16.7	92	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	38.05	<3.5	<18.8	96	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.1	<8	<29.6	0	Secondary data
	Male	38.1	<4	<29	4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	57.1	<6	<29.3	2	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	9	≥50	>47.7	100	Secondary data
	Male	16.2	≥50	>47.3	80	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	12.6	≥50	>47.5	90	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	54	<5	<25	0	Secondary data
	Male	50.7	<5	<25	20	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	52.35	<5	<25	10	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	37.5	<4	<9.1	0	Secondary data
	Male	33.1	<3	<6.5	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	35.3	<3.5	<7.9	0	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.9	≥95	>90	100	Secondary data
	Male	47.3	≥89	>82	100	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	46.1	≥93	>90	100	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	39.3	<4	<11.3	0	Secondary data
	Male	35.6	<4	<17	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	37.45	<4	<14	0	Secondary data

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.9	<2	<2.4	0	Secondary data
	Male	17.1	<2	<5.7	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	16.5	<2	<3.9	0	Secondary data
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12	<2	<5	20.4	Secondary data
	Male	11	<2	<5	19.2	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	11	<2	<5	19.8	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Qacha'S Nek - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	25.5	≥90	≥81	69	Secondary data
	Male	45.4	≥90	≥81	68.1	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	38.5	≥90	≥81	68.6	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	54.9	<6.3	≤21	11	Secondary data
	Male	40.2	<4.2	≤21	19.1	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	45.3	<5	≤21	19.1	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	19.6	<1	≤11	11.9	Secondary data
	Male	14.4	<1	≤11	12.8	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	16.2	<1	≤11	12.3	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	>0	>14	0	Secondary data
	Male	0	>17.7	>14	6.5	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	>8	>14	3.2	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.6	<4	<20.5	90.9	Secondary data
	Male	14.4	<3.3	<16.7	77.4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	12.8	<3.8	<18.8	84.2	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	90.4	<6	<29.6	9.1	Secondary data
	Male	85.6	<5.7	<29	16.1	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	87.2	<5.8	<29.3	12.6	Secondary data

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.4	>60.4	>47.7	81.8	Secondary data
	Male	27.8	>60	>47.3	77.4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	23.5	>60	>47.5	79.6	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	53.8	<5	<25	18.2	Secondary data
	Male	58.8	<5.6	<25	22.6	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	57	<5.3	<25	20.4	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.8	<1.8	<9.1	0	Secondary data
	Male	13.4	<1.3	<6.5	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	19.5	<1.6	<7.9	0	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.3	>90	>90	85.7	Secondary data
	Male	22.7	>90	>82	100	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	20.8	>90	>90	92.9	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.1	<2.3	<11.3	14.3	Secondary data
	Male	44.3	<3.4	<17	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	45.6	<2.8	<14	7.1	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	34.6	<0.5	<2.4	0	Secondary data
	Male	33	<1	<5.7	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	33.6	<1	<3.9	0	Secondary data
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	8.94	<2	<5	19.4	Secondary data
	Male	7.1	<2	<5	20.6	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	8.02	<2	<5	20	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	=0	<0	14.3	Secondary data
	Male	7	=0	<2.5	12.8	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	7	=0	<1.25	13.5	Secondary data

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	16	<1	<2.5	26.2	Secondary data
	Male	22	<1	<2.5	36.2	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	19	<1	<2.5	31.5	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41	<4	<11	38.1	Secondary data
	Male	32	<4	<13	17	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	36	<4	<12	27	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	36	>90	>90	21.4	Secondary data
	Male	39	>90	>90	34	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	38	>90	>90	28.1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: Crisis Response Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>						
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	42.3	≥90	≥80	63.6	Secondary data
	Male	54.2	≥90	≥80	66.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	48.25	≥90	≥80	65.2	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	53.8	≤0	≤20	36.4	Secondary data
	Male	41.7	≤0	≤20	16.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	47.75	≤0	≤20	26.5	Secondary data
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	≤0	≤0	0	Secondary data
	Male	4.2	≤0	≤0	16.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	4	≤0	≤0	8.3	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.1	≥20	>14	14.3	Secondary data
	Male	2.2	≥20	>14	25	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	1.65	≥20	>14	19.6	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.5	<3	<20.5	57.1	Secondary data
	Male	33.7	<3	<16.7	75	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	32.6	<3	<18.8	66.1	Secondary data

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.4	<7	<29.6	28.6	Secondary data
	Male	64	<6	<29	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	65.7	<6.5	<29.3	14.3	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	12	≥50	>47.7	57.1	Secondary data
	Male	24.7	≥50	>47.3	87.5	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	18.35	≥50	>47.5	72.3	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	58.7	<6	<25	42.9	Secondary data
	Male	49.4	<1	<25	12.5	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	54.05	<3.5	<25	27.7	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.3	<3	<9.1	0	Secondary data
	Male	25.8	<3	<6.5	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	27.55	<3	<7.9	0	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	51.2	≥90	>90	100	Secondary data
	Male	57	≥90	>82	100	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	54.1	≥90	>90	100	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	29.1	<2	<11.3	0	Secondary data
	Male	27.9	<3	<17	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	28.5	<2.5	<14	0	Secondary data
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	19.8	<2	<2.4	0	Secondary data
	Male	15.1	<1	<5.7	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	17.45	<1.5	<3.9	0	Secondary data
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	6	≤0	<5	16.2	Secondary data
	Male	6	≤0	<5	25.2	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	6	≤0	<5	20.7	Secondary data

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.1	<0	<0	0	Secondary data
	Male	1.1	<0	<0	16.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	1.1	<0	<0	8.7	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	4.3	<0	<2.5	9.1	Secondary data
	Male	5.6	<0	<2.5	16.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	5	<0	<2.5	13	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	46.7	<5	<11	36.4	Secondary data
	Male	47.2	<5	<13	25	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	47	<5	<12	30.4	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47.8	≥95	>90	54.5	Secondary data
	Male	46.1	≥95	>90	41.7	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	47	≥95	>90	47.8	Secondary data

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

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.7	≤0	<0	5	Secondary data
	Male	4.7	≤0	<2.5	5.4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	3.8	≤0	<1.25	5.3	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	=0	<2.5	25	Secondary data
	Male	5.4	=0	<2.5	18.9	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	2.7	=0	<2.5	21.1	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22.1	<2	<11	55	Secondary data
	Male	26.4	<3	<13	35.1	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	24.5	<2.5	<12	42.1	Secondary data
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	75.2	≥90	>90	15	Secondary data
	Male	63.5	≥90	>90	40.5	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	68.6	≥90	>90	31.6	Secondary data

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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<b>Target Group:</b> National and Sub-national institutions - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	=80	=0	Not collected		WFP survey
	Male	0	=80	=0	Not collected		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=80	=0	Not collected		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> National and sub-national institutions - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥13	≥3	6	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.45: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 1. Hazard analysis and early warning in support of food security	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 2. Food security and vulnerability analysis	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.a) Emergency Assistance Planning - Food	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 3.b) Emergency Assistance Planning - Cash based transfers	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 4. Supply Chain Emergency Preparedness and Response	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 5. Emergency Telecommunications	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: 6. (National) Preparedness and Response	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.62: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating: EPCI: Proportion of Emergency Preparedness Capacity Indicator (EPCI) capacity parameters with improved rating	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.74: Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.75: 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	<b>Overall</b>	3	≥3	≥3	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥9	≥2	2	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> National and subnational institutions - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.79: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=1	=0	1	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> national and sub-national stakeholders - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)							
1.1.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	=70	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	=70	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=70	=0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.					
Corporate output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: Targeted pre-primary schools receive adequate, safe, and nutritious food that improve health and education outcomes, and is provided in ways that stimulate local production and improve access to education.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	30,600	27,427
			Male	29,400	26,336
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>53,763</b>
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	2,295	978.43
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	610,898	34,399

Other Output					
Activity 03: Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.					
Corporate Output 2.3: School-age children and adolescents have access to school-based health and nutrition packages					
CSP Output 04: Targeted pre-primary schools receive adequate, safe, and nutritious food that improve health and education outcomes, and is provided in ways that stimulate local production and improve access to education.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	2,450	2,632
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	73
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	metric ton		9.97
N.10: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.10.1: Volume of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	metric ton	6	
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSG based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSG based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	528	1,246
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSG) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSG) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	36	88
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	50	62

N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	School feeding (on-site)	US\$		34,399
N.9: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	N.9.1: Value of school meal items sourced from smallholder farmers/other local actors	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	10,000	

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	12	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	20	
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1,000	1,849
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	400	378
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number		2

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

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

CSP Output 06: Groups at risk of malnutrition, including pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, young children, adolescents, people living with and affected by HIV and AIDS, and Tuberculosis patients, benefit from enhanced nutrition programmes.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	5	16

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	11
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	241	795
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	US\$	20,000	23,000

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> School Feeding - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.41: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.45: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.72: Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.74: Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey

2.2.75: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥16	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.79: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.91: Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.94: Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥3	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥3	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> School Feeding - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)							
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥3	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥3	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.20: Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥3	0	0	WFP survey
2.2.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	0	≥6	≥6	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥6	≥5	0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥5.5	0	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							

2.2.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> school feeding - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)							
2.2.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	1	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
<b>Activity 04: Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.</b>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Population most at risk of malnutrition - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.91: Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Population of at risk of malnutrition - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.75: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥4	4		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Populations most at risk of malnutrition - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
2.2.94: Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods developed/adopted with WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥1	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥1	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥1	≥1	0		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
<b>Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.</b>						
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods						
CSP Output 07: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,650		
			Male	2,350		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>		
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,044,000		
<b>Activity 06: Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.</b>						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 08: Smallholder farmers and other value chain actors benefit from strengthened value chain development and a policy environment that supports resilient food systems and facilitates economic opportunities.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD		979,979	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female		1,266	
			Male		1,280	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>2,546</b>	
Other Output						
<b>Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.</b>						
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 07: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	4	
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices (CCS)	Number	5		
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number		5	

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	1,000	1,320
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	15	5
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	15	14
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Community and household asset creation (CCS)	US\$	300,000	60,000

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

CSP Output 07: Communities and households at risk of shocks and stressors benefit from sustainable livelihood and ecosystem regeneration programmes that enhance their adaptive capacities and resilience.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Food assistance for asset	Number	130	277
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	50	1,750
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Ha	200	15
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.3: Kilometers (Km) of sand dams/sub-surface dams constructed/rehabilitated/maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	0	1
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Individual	100	222

D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for asset	Number	48	20
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	52	20
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	20,000	88,849
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	80,000	177,698
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	77,000	175,000

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

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	3
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	6	12

C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	100	141
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	10	31
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	5	6
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	437
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2,000	1,292
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.10: Number of agrodealers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	9
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	24
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	7
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	3
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.8: Number of satellite collection points supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	2	4
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.9: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	6
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	1
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	157	3,233

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1	0
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	26
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.2: Number of traders supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	50	14
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.3: Number of input suppliers supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10	9
F.7: Number of other value chain actors supported	F.7.6: Number of processors supported/engaged	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	32	1

### Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥2	≥11	1.6		WFP survey
	Male	2.9	≥4	≥9	2.3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.4	≥3	≥10	1.9		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.3	≥59	≥47	60.3		WFP survey
	Male	65.7	≥64	≥50	41.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	71.2	≥62	≥48	52.8		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.7	≤7	≤34	38.1		WFP survey
	Male	31.4	≤6	≤32	55.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.4	≤7	≤33	45.3		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.6	≥23	≥18	8.5		WFP survey
	Male	42.9	≥48	≥42	11.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37	≥34	≥30	9.9		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.4	≥90	≥79	66		WFP survey
	Male	48.6	≥90	≥75	52.9		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	58.9	≥90	≥76	60.5		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤3	≤15	25.5		WFP survey
	Male	8.6	≤3	≤13	35.3		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.1	≤3	≤14	29.6		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	100	≥90	≥76	35.3		WFP survey
	Male	100	≥90	≥86	20		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	≥90	≥81	27		WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥55	≥45	52.9		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥53	≥42	70		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥54	≥43	62.2		WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤10	11.8	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤1	≤7.5	10	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤2	≤8	10.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	5	≥51	≥44	16.7	WFP survey
	Male	11.3	≥51	≥45	32.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	8.6	≥51	≥40	25	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	47.5	≤6.5	≤33	39.6	WFP survey
	Male	54.7	≤8	≤39	38.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51.6	≤7	≤35	39	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	47.5	≤1	≤4	43.8	WFP survey
	Male	34	≤1	≤5.5	28.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.8	≤1	≤4.5	36	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	97	≥100	≥100	67.4	WFP survey
	Male	94	≥100	≥100	58.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	95.5	≥100	≥100	62.97	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥7	≥6	0	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≥4	≥3.5	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.9	≥6	≥5	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	56.5	≥43	≥34	34.8	WFP survey
	Male	76.7	≥53	≥41	37.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	67.9	≥48	≥37	36.2	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.5	≤0	≤37	65.2	WFP survey
	Male	20	≤0	≤15	62.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30.2	≤0	≤25	63.8	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	26.1	≥35	≥30	0	WFP survey
	Male	26.7	≥32	≥30	13.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.4	≥33	≥24	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	69.6	≥90	≥75	52.3	WFP survey
	Male	70	≥82	≥65	34.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	69.8	≥90	≥71	43.2	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.3	≥4	≤0	47.7	WFP survey
	Male	3.3	≥4	≤0	52.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.8	≥4	≤0	50	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	85.7	≥91	≥72	9.5	WFP survey
	Male	71.4	≥89	≥71	6.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	78.6	≥91	≥71	8.3	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	14.3	≥50	≥39	90.5	WFP survey
	Male	28.6	≥58	≥45	93.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	21.4	≥53	≥42	91.7	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤0	≤0	0	WFP survey

4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.6	≤2.7	≤4.5	11.9	WFP survey
	Male	11.8	≤3.6	≤5	8.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	13	≤2.7	≤4.5	10.2	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	≤0	≤0	12.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	17.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤0	≤0	14.9	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.8	=0	≤1.5	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.3	=0	≤1.5	1.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.55	=0	≤1.5	7.9	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27.3	≤1	≤8	30.6	WFP survey
	Male	35.4	≤2	≤9	36.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31.35	≤2	≤8	33.7	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	64.9	≥90	≥65	42.9	WFP survey
	Male	53.7	≥90	≥60	44.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	59.3	≥90	≥63	43.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mafeteng - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	80	≥80	≥70	65.63	WFP survey
	Male	85	≥80	≥70	56.75	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	83.1	≥80	≥70	61.07	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	38.23	≤20	≤30	32.78	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	50.03	≥25	≥11	11.93	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	11.73	≥60	≥55	55.3	WFP survey
4.3.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.02	≥6	≥5	4.67	WFP survey
	Male	5.33	≥6	≥5	5.06	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.17	≥6	≥5	4.87	WFP survey
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	29.7	≥90	≥80	75	WFP survey
	Male	46.3	≥90	≥80	77.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39	≥90	≥80	76.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mofale's Hoek - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	14.8	≥55	≥43.5	56.9	WFP survey
	Male	13.3	≥78	≥61.5	68	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.1	≥67	≥52.5	61.7	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51.9	≤5.3	≤26.5	43.1	WFP survey
	Male	71.1	≤3.6	≤18	32	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	60.6	≤4.4	≤22	38.3	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	≤1.8	≤9	0	WFP survey
	Male	15.6	≤2.3	≤11.5	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25.3	≤2.1	≤10.5	0	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	84.8	≥80	≥70	78.9	WFP survey
	Male	95.7	≥80	≥70	75.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90.25	≥80	≥70	77.47	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥1	≥2	3.3	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥3	≥14	6.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥2	≥7	4.6	WFP survey

4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.5	≥44	≥45	63.3	WFP survey
	Male	81.8	≥90	≥80	61.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	71.7	≥48	≥90	62.4	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.5	≤8	≤38	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≤4	≤19	32.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.3	≤7	≤24	33	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.5	≥17	≥22	11.1	WFP survey
	Male	36.4	≥30	≥27	11.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	35.8	≥48	≥25	11.1	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.3	≥90	≥80	57.8	WFP survey
	Male	63.6	≥90	≥75	66.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	62.3	≥90	≥73	61.7	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.2	≤4	≤19	31.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤3	≤17	22.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.9	≤3	≤18	27.2	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	80	≥85	≥62	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥89	≥71	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥87	≥69	0	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20	≥75	≥40	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥68	≥53	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	20	≥71	≥41	100	WFP survey
4.3.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≤2	≤8	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≤2	≤9	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≤2	≤8	0	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	17.94	≤10.8	≤6	8.8	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤9.9	≤5.5	7.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.69	≤9.9	≤5.5	8.3	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤2.5	9.2	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤2.5	1.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	≤2.5	6	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	3.9	=0	≤0	4.6	WFP survey
	Male	2.4	=0	≤2.5	11.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.15	=0	≤2.5	7.7	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	41.2	≤2	≤11	33.8	WFP survey
	Male	39	≤3	≤13	40.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	40.1	≤3	≤13	36.8	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	54.9	≥90	≥60	52.3	WFP survey
	Male	58.5	≥90	≥60	46.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	56.7	≥90	≥60	49.6	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Mohale'S Hoek - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	78	≥80	≥70	79.25	WFP survey
	Male	82	≥80	≥70	78.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥80	≥70	78.76	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	25.33	≤15	≤20	20.88	WFP survey

4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	66.55	≥20	≥10	7.08	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	7.38	≥80	≥75	72.05	WFP survey
4.3.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.76	≥6	≥5	5.03	WFP survey
	Male	5.29	≥6	≥5	5.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.01	≥6	≥5	5.24	WFP survey
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	28.3	≥80	≥70	73.9	WFP survey
	Male	35.7	≥80	≥70	87.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	32.8	≥80	≥70	79.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	3.8	≥80	≥63	37.5	WFP survey
	Male	10.9	≥90	≥81.3	25.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.5	≥91	≥72	32.7	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	86.5	≤6.3	≤26.9	39.1	WFP survey
	Male	76.4	≤4.2	≤21	41.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	81.3	≤5	≤24	40.2	WFP survey
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9.6	≤1	≤2.1	23.4	WFP survey
	Male	12.7	≤1	≤2.1	32.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.2	≤1	≤2	27.1	WFP survey
4.3.26: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits	Female	94.6	≥80	≥70	90.13	WFP survey
	Male	98.5	≥80	≥70	92.93	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	96.55	≥80	≥70	91.33	WFP survey
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	16.09	≤5.4	≤5	12.3	WFP survey
	Male	15.04	≤5.4	≤5	15.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.55	≤5.4	≤5	13.4	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	=0	≤5	14.1	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	≤5	11.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	≤5	13	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	5.9	=0	≤9	1.6	WFP survey
	Male	17.6	=0	≤10	6.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.75	=0	≤9.5	3.7	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	43.1	≤5	≤24	42.2	WFP survey
	Male	32.4	≤5	≤24	36.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	37.75	≤5	≤24	39.8	WFP survey
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	49	≥90	≥60	42.2	WFP survey
	Male	50	≥87	≥60	45.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.5	≥89	≥60	43.5	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
4.3.25: Percentage of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Female	85	≥80	≥70	96.1	WFP survey
	Male	88	≥80	≥70	98.47	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	86.5	≥80	≥70	97.05	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	39.08	≤5	≤10	10.86	WFP survey
4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	48.18	≥10	≥6	5.1	WFP survey

4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	12.8	≥90	≥85	84.03		WFP survey
4.3.51: Dietary Diversity Score	Female	7.7	≥6	≥5	5.33		WFP survey
	Male	6.76	≥6	≥5	4.89		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.11	≥6	≥5	5.15		WFP survey
4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	45.9	≥90	≥80	66.7		WFP survey
	Male	47.8	≥90	≥80	75		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	47.1	≥90	≥80	69.2		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience Households - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Community and household asset creation (CCS)							
4.3.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.69: Proportion of national stakeholders contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs reporting improved consensus, coalitions, or networks after WFP capacity strengthening support	Female	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥80	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.72: Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.74: Number of policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs created or adapted by national stakeholders with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.75: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.76: Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.79: 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	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	0	≥70	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	0	0	WFP survey

4.3.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥4	≥1	0	0	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience Households - <b>Location:</b> Mafeteng - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	<b>Overall</b>	2.58	≤15	≤20	24.54		WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	63.38	≥5	≥5	4.14		WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	34.04	≥80	≥75	71.34		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	69.2	≥80	≥80	65.3		WFP survey
	Male	82.9	≥80	≥80	69.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	76.05	≥80	≥80	67.3		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	91.1	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	97.1	≥90	≥90	97.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94.1	≥90	≥90	98.5		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	93.3	≥90	≥90	93.8		WFP survey
	Male	92.6	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	92.95	≥90	≥90	97.1		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	93.3	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	Male	97.1	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	95.2	≥90	≥90	100		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	77.8	≥80	≥80	81.3		WFP survey
	Male	77.9	≥80	≥80	77.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	77.85	≥80	≥80	79.4		WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	84.94	≥90	≥80	88.08		WFP survey
	Male	89.52	≥90	≥80	88.84		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	87.23	≥90	≥80	88.46		WFP survey
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	15.5	=15.5	=6.59	6.59		WFP survey
	Male	15.8	=15.8	=6.02	6.02		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.67	=15.67	=6.3	6.3		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	12.8	≤11	≤12	12.8		WFP survey
	Male	2	≤1	≤1	2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	7.3	≤6.5	≤7	7.3		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	72.3	≥74	≥73	72.3		WFP survey
	Male	59.2	≥62	≥60	59.2		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	65.6	≥67	≥66	65.6		WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	14.9	≥16	≥15	14.9		WFP survey
	Male	38.8	≥40	≥39	38.8		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	27.1	≥28	≥27	27.1		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience Households - <b>Location:</b> Mofale's Hoek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	<b>Overall</b>	0.83	≤5	≤9	9.18		WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	55.4	≥5	≥2	1.5		WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	43.42	≥90	≥89	89.32		WFP survey

4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	71.1	≥70	≥80	76.9	WFP survey
	Male	74.3	≥70	≥80	67.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	72.7	≥70	≥80	72.6	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	100	≥90	≥90	94	WFP survey
	Male	98.1	≥90	≥90	97.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.05	≥90	≥90	95.3	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	96.9	≥90	≥90	94	WFP survey
	Male	92.3	≥90	≥90	97.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94.6	≥90	≥90	95.3	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	87.5	≥90	≥90	94	WFP survey
	Male	86.5	≥90	≥90	97.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	87	≥90	≥90	95.3	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	71.9	≥70	≥80	90	WFP survey
	Male	65.4	≥70	≥80	94.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	68.65	≥70	≥80	91.8	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	85.48	≥80	≥80	89.78	WFP survey
	Male	83.32	≥80	≥80	90.58	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	84.4	≥80	≥80	90.06	WFP survey
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	15.37	=15.37	=8.08	8.08	WFP survey
	Male	16.04	=16.04	=7.96	7.96	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.78	=15.78	=8.03	8.03	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	6.6	≤5	≤6	6.6	WFP survey
	Male	6.4	≤5	≤6	6.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.5	≤5	≤6	6.5	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	23	≥25	≥24	23	WFP survey
	Male	31.9	≥35	≥32	31.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26.9	≥30	≥27	26.9	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	70.5	≥71	≥71	70.5	WFP survey
	Male	61.7	≥62	≥62	61.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	66.7	≥70	≥70	66.7	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Resilience Households - Location: Quthing - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>						
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	<b>Overall</b>	5.56	≤5	≤6	7.5	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	<b>Overall</b>	53.9	≥5	≥4	3.64	WFP survey
4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	<b>Overall</b>	40.54	≥90	≥90	88.86	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Female	81.1	≥80	≥80	68.8	WFP survey
	Male	76.1	≥80	≥80	72.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	78.6	≥80	≥80	70.4	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Female	93.3	≥90	≥90	97.7	WFP survey
	Male	98	≥90	≥90	96.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	95.65	≥90	≥90	97.4	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Female	83.3	≥90	≥90	95.5	WFP survey
	Male	90.2	≥90	≥90	93.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	86.75	≥90	≥90	94.7	WFP survey

4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Female	93.3	≥90	≥90	90.9	WFP survey
	Male	94.1	≥90	≥90	90.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	93.7	≥90	≥90	90.8	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Female	76.7	≥80	≥80	97.7	WFP survey
	Male	92.2	≥80	≥80	93.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	84.45	≥80	≥80	96.1	WFP survey
4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score	Female	85.54	≥80	≥80	90.12	WFP survey
	Male	90.12	≥80	≥80	89.56	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	87.83	≥80	≥80	89.88	WFP survey
4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	15.49	=15.48	=8.83	8.83	WFP survey
	Male	15.67	=15.67	=9.25	9.25	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	15.61	=15.61	=9	9	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	10.2	≤5	≤10	10.2	WFP survey
	Male	10.5	≤5	≤10	10.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.3	≤5	≤10	10.3	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	27.1	≥30	≥28	27.1	WFP survey
	Male	31.6	≥35	≥32	31.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	28.9	≥30	≥29	28.9	WFP survey
4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	62.7	≥64	≥63	62.7	WFP survey
	Male	57.9	≥60	≥58	57.9	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	60.8	≥62	≥61	60.8	WFP survey

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Small holder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Female	30	≥30	≥30	30	14	WFP survey
	Male	30	≥30	≥30	30	14	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥30	≥30	30	14	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	9,318.25	>125,000	≥5,000	17,118.95	7,396.36	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	≥0	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	4,596.39	>0	≥1,000	6,335.18	6,534.14	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	≥1,500	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	4,721	>0	≥2,500	10,783.77	862.22	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> small holder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support Activities							
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	<b>Overall</b>	25.62	>150	≥50	13.75	10.5	WFP survey

4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	<b>Overall</b>	0	>0	≥0	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	<b>Overall</b>	6.35	>30	≥10	3.71	5.9	WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	<b>Overall</b>	0	>45	≥0	0	0	WFP survey
4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	<b>Overall</b>	19.27	>375	≥25	10.04	4.6	WFP survey

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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**Other Output**

**Activity 07: Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.**

Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

CSP Output 09: Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations benefit from strengthened supply chain capacities and access to WFP on-demand services to deliver more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H.20: Number of partners using Admin Platform to deliver services to beneficiaries	H.20.1: Total number of partners using the using the UN Booking Hub	SC/Other Services	Number	3	0
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.1: Time Efficiencies in FTEs	SC/Other Services	Number	0.39	0
H.21: USD Value of Efficiency Gains generated using the UN Booking Hub for external partners	H.21.g.2: Time Efficiencies in USD value	SC/Other Services	Number	14,065	

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 07: Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> WFP partners - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Cash Transfer Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥90	≥90	Not collected		

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crises Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Berea - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥50	≥30	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Crises Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥50	≥30	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Crises Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Mohale'S Hoek - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected					-
	Male	Not collected					-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected					-
<b>Target Group:</b> Crises Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Mohale'S Hoek - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female		≥50	≥30			
	Male		≥50	≥30			
	<b>Overall</b>		≥50	≥30	Not collected		
<b>Target Group:</b> Crises Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Qacha'S Nek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥50	≥30	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Crises Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥30			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	≥50	≥30	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female		>50	>50	50		WFP survey
	Male		>50	>50	50		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>		>50	>50	50		WFP survey
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	30	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	≥50			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥50	≥50	Not collected	Not collected	WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mafeteng - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥50	≥30	Not collected	Not collected	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Mofale'S Hoek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥50	≥30	Not collected	Not collected	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food insecure households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	Male	30	≥50	≥30			WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	30	≥50	≥30	Not collected	Not collected	WFP survey

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Berea - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	80	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	≥80	93.94		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	97.62		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	96		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Qacha'S Nek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100		WFP survey

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	≥80	97.62	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	98.88	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey

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

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	100	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	100	WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Mafeteng - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	100	96.72	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	96.15	98.77	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=100	98.02	97.89	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	=100	=100		100	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100		96.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=100	Not collected	97.89	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	97.96	96.72	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	96.15	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=100	97.03	86.42	WFP survey

**Target Group:** Food Insecure Households - **Location:** Mofale'S Hoek - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	92.31	100	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	96.15	98.55	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=100	94.02	99.12	WFP survey
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	90	=100	=100		100	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100		92.75	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=100	Not collected	95.58	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	98.46	95.45	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	100	97.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=100	99.15	96.46	WFP survey

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

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	<b>Overall</b>				Not collected		
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<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	90	=100	=100	89.06	96.97	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	97.73	96.97	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=100	92.59	96.97	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	=100	=10	76.56	100	WFP survey
	Male	90	=100	=100	79.55	96.97	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	=100	=100	77.78	97.98	WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP survey
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	WFP survey
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)	Female	55,097	≥55,097	≥7,061	7,061	8,310	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52,937	≥52,937	≥10,935	10,935	7,399	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	108,034	≥108,034	≥17,996	17,996	15,709	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Berea - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	=100	≥80	78.79		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	71.43		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	74.67		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Maseru - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	=100	≥80	68.75		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	60.87		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	65.45		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Mohale'S Hoek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	=100	≥80	65		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	64.86		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	64.91		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Qacha'S Nek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	=100	≥80	66.67		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	70.21		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	68.54		WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Crisis Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	=100	≥80	81.82		WFP survey
	Male	80	=100	≥80	66.67		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	=100	≥80	73.91		WFP survey

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Food insecure households - **Location:** Mafeteng - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	≥80	≥80	59.18	98.36	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	61.54	96.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥80	≥80	60.4	97.18	WFP survey

**Target Group:** Food insecure households - **Location:** Mofale'S Hoek - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	≥80	≥80	76.92	100	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	67.31	92.75	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥80	≥80	72.65	95.58	WFP survey

**Target Group:** Food insecure households - **Location:** Quthing - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	80	≥80	≥80	56.25	100	WFP survey
	Male	80	≥80	≥80	56.82	96.97	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥80	≥80	56.48	97.98	WFP survey

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Crises Response Households - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
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	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	Not applicable		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Resilience - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
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	<b>Overall</b>	1	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected		Not applicable	Not collected		-

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Lesotho - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		=100	=100			
	Male		=100	=100			
	<b>Overall</b>		=100	=100	Not collected		

Activity 05: Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mafeteng - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not collected	=100	≥80			-
	Male	Not collected	=100	≥80			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	≥80	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Mofale'S Hoek - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not collected	=100	≥80			-
	Male	Not collected	=100	≥80			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	≥80	Not collected		-
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Insecure Households - <b>Location:</b> Quthing - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not collected	=100	≥80			-
	Male	Not collected	=100	≥80			-
	<b>Overall</b>	Not collected	=100	≥80	Not collected		-

Cover page photo © WFP/ Bereket Akele

Advancing home grown school feeding, the Ministers of Agriculture and Education launch the indigenous menu for school meals.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Anna Mukiibi-bunnya

Anna.Mukiibi-Bunnya@wfp.org

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

# Financial Section

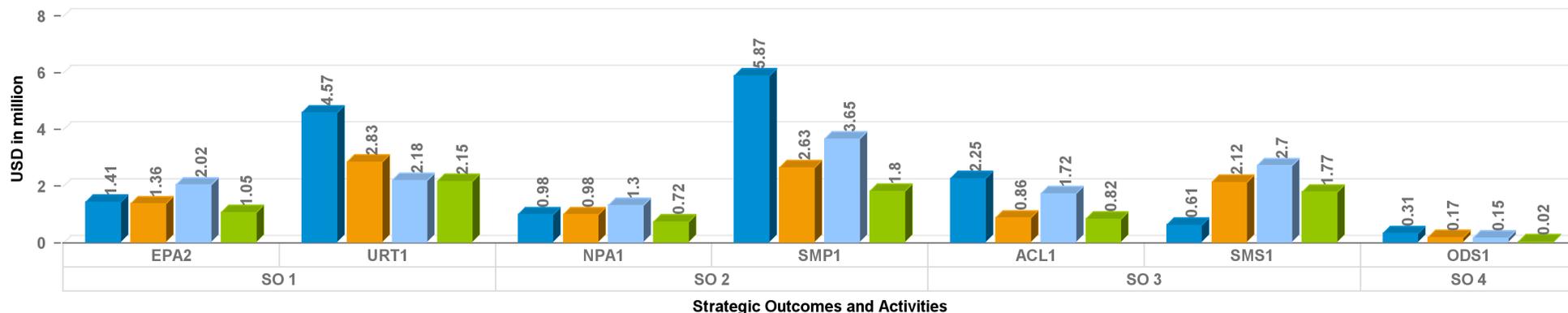
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.	1,414,218	1,360,312	2,021,867	1,049,856
		Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.	4,565,772	2,828,013	2,184,910	2,151,647
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>5,979,990</b>	<b>4,188,325</b>	<b>4,206,777</b>	<b>3,201,502</b>
2.2	By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.	977,088	975,568	1,304,060	717,248
		Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.	5,866,895	2,629,842	3,647,678	1,797,011
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>6,843,983</b>	<b>3,605,410</b>	<b>4,951,738</b>	<b>2,514,259</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.	2,250,148	859,556	1,715,217	822,817
		Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.	606,296	2,117,979	2,703,348	1,770,888
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,856,444</b>	<b>2,977,535</b>	<b>4,418,565</b>	<b>2,593,705</b>
17.16	Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.	Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.	308,178	167,500	150,186	17,180
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>308,178</b>	<b>167,500</b>	<b>150,186</b>	<b>17,180</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	485,150	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>485,150</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>15,988,595</b>	<b>10,938,769</b>	<b>14,212,417</b>	<b>8,326,646</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,839,125</b>	<b>1,313,065</b>	<b>2,373,995</b>	<b>1,467,720</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>17,827,721</b>	<b>12,251,835</b>	<b>16,586,411</b>	<b>9,794,366</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,136,466</b>	<b>784,175</b>	<b>382,583</b>	<b>382,583</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>18,964,187</b>	<b>13,036,010</b>	<b>16,968,994</b>	<b>10,176,949</b>

  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief, CFORC

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

### Implementation Plan

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

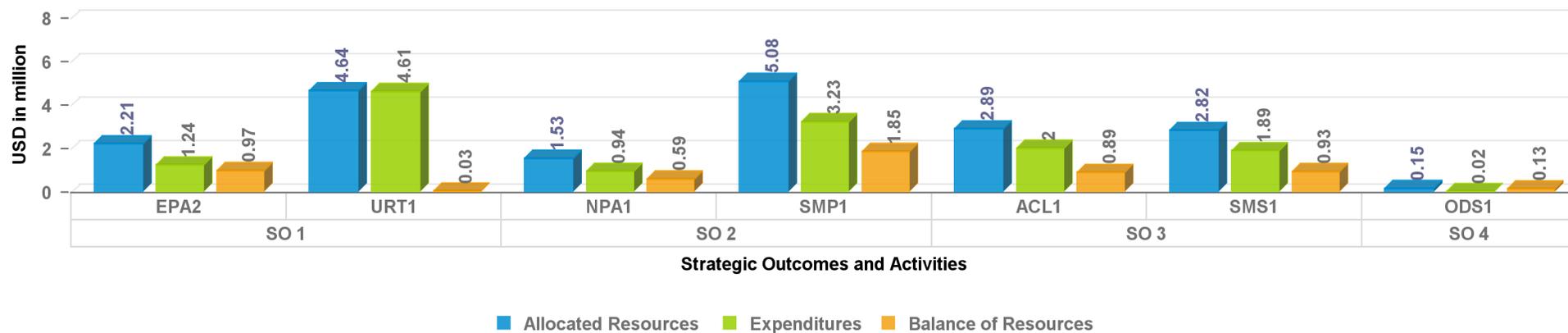
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	
SO 2	By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	
SO 3	By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	
SO 4	Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.	

Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA2	Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.
SO 1	URT1	Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.
SO 2	NPA1	Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.
SO 3	ACL1	Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.
SO 3	SMS1	Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.
SO 4	ODS1	Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.

# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Food insecure and crisis-affected people in Lesotho are able to meet their essential needs before, during, and after crises, including through anticipatory actions and shock responsive national social protection programmes.	Provide packages of assistance to crisis and shock affected and people at risk which improves access to safe food, nutrition, and/or ability to meet their essential needs.	6,890,753	2,800,730	1,842,236	4,642,966	4,609,703	33,263
		Support the government to implement effective, targeted, and inclusive early warning, anticipatory action, disaster risk reduction, crisis response interventions, and shock-responsive social protection.	2,032,993	2,208,852	0	2,208,852	1,236,840	972,012
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>8,923,746</b>	<b>5,009,582</b>	<b>1,842,236</b>	<b>6,851,818</b>	<b>5,846,543</b>	<b>1,005,275</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	By 2029, national systems and programmes for nutrition security and schools-based programming in Lesotho are strengthened.	Assist the government in the design, implementation and monitoring of policies and strategies that strengthen nutrition programmes.	1,413,476	1,530,999	0	1,530,999	944,188	586,811
		Provide and support inclusive nutritious school meals in pre-primary and primary schools through school-based programming.	8,611,743	5,075,736	0	5,075,736	3,225,069	1,850,667
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>10,025,219</b>	<b>6,606,735</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,606,735</b>	<b>4,169,256</b>	<b>2,437,479</b>
2.4	By 2029, populations at risk in Lesotho benefit from strengthened, climate-resilient food systems and sustainable livelihoods.	Assist the government in the design and implementation of diverse livelihood and natural resources management programmes using ecosystem-based and climate change adaptive approaches.	3,470,151	2,893,924	0	2,893,924	2,001,525	892,400
		Provide support to value chain and market actors including government to enable communities at risk to aggregate, add value, access markets, reduce food losses and consume safe and healthy foods.	950,891	2,820,796	0	2,820,796	1,888,335	932,461
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>4,421,041</b>	<b>5,714,720</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,714,720</b>	<b>3,889,860</b>	<b>1,824,860</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Lesotho Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2024-2029)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government, development partners, civil society and private sector organizations in Lesotho have improved access to innovative, effective and cost-efficient on-demand WFP services by 2029.	Provide the government development partners, civil society and private sector organizations with on-demand services that promote innovation and expertise in supply chain and other areas.	548,183	150,186	0	150,186	17,180	133,006
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>548,183</b>	<b>150,186</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>150,186</b>	<b>17,180</b>	<b>133,006</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	485,150	0	485,150	0	485,150
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>485,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>485,150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>485,150</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>23,918,189</b>	<b>17,966,373</b>	<b>1,842,236</b>	<b>19,808,609</b>	<b>13,922,839</b>	<b>5,885,770</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,870,212</b>	<b>2,499,618</b>	<b>157,764</b>	<b>2,657,382</b>	<b>1,751,107</b>	<b>906,275</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>26,788,401</b>	<b>20,465,991</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>22,465,991</b>	<b>15,673,946</b>	<b>6,792,045</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,701,281</b>	<b>1,075,675</b>		<b>1,075,675</b>	<b>1,075,675</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>28,489,682</b>	<b>21,541,666</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>23,541,666</b>	<b>16,749,621</b>	<b>6,792,045</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
 Michael Herling  
 Chief, CFORC  
 Chief

## Columns Definition

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### Country Portfolio Needs

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

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures