



World Food
Programme

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Eswatini

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2026

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Overview

In 2025, hunger and nutrition needs in Eswatini remained significant, with an estimated 193,000 people (16 percent of the population) facing acute food insecurity classified as by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) as Phase 3. Projections indicate that up to 259,000 (21 percent) people may experience crisis-level food insecurity between October 2025 and March 2026, particularly in the Lowveld, Dry Middleveld, and Lubombo Plateau [1].

Food insecurity and malnutrition are driven by recurrent climate shocks, persistent poverty, low agricultural productivity. Eswatini's national cattle population has increased over the years to 652,513, supported by 288 feedlots from 527,153 in 2019, the livestock sector saw growth in all categories except poultry and post-harvest losses for the country are at sixteen percent (The African Postharvest Losses Information System APLIS; 2002). Eswatini also has a high prevalence of HIV among 15-49-year-old is at 24 percent [2]. According to the Eswatini Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys [3] 77 percent have access to basic water, 58 percent have basic sanitation and 55 percent practice basic hygiene. Vulnerable groups include children under five, orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs), subsistence farming households, and urban poor households are affected by food price volatility. Malnutrition remains a major concern, with 1 in 5 (20 percent)[3] children are stunted. Stunting is highest in rural than urban areas (21 percent vs 17 percent).

The Government of Eswatini, supported by WFP, responded through a combination of climate-smart agriculture, strengthened social safety nets, food assistance, and cash transfers in the form of value vouchers. These interventions aimed to address immediate humanitarian needs while simultaneously strengthening resilience and advancing long-term food security and nutrition outcomes. The World Food Programme (WFP) is tackling these problems by focusing on actions that link food access with reducing poverty and dealing with high rates of HIV/AIDS. The support provides safety nets vulnerable groups such as people living with HIV/TB and young children.

The country strategic plan (2020 - 2026) emphasizes a shift toward national ownership by empowering government institutions through technical assistance, policy support, and capacity building to sustain locally led food and nutrition programmes. Resilience-building interventions focused on climate change adaptation initiatives such as creation of productive assets and support for smallholder farmers aiming to reduce dependency on aid and strengthening community capacity to manage shocks. Providing support to smallholder farmers helps reduce dependency on aid while strengthening community capacity to withstand and manage shocks.

Gender-transformative approaches remained central, with efforts to empower women and girls by providing them with livelihood economic opportunities, integrating nutrition-sensitive programming community feedback mechanisms, and protection against GBV. WFP also reinforced national social protection systems and home-grown school feeding programmes, ensuring nutritious meals for vulnerable children and supporting Neighbourhood Care Points (NCP).

All initiatives are aligned with Eswatini's national development strategies, including the Strategy for Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth 2030, and with UN frameworks, ensuring coordinated and impactful delivery. In essence, WFP's strategic plan balances immediate humanitarian needs with long-term resilience, capacity development, despite funding constraints that limit the scale of interventions.

At the World Food Forum in Rome, His Majesty King Mswati III delivered a compelling call to action, urging UN Member States to accelerate efforts in combating global food insecurity. Emphasizing urgency through his appeal to "move with Nkwe!" meaning "speed" in siSwati His Majesty highlighted the need for swift, coordinated responses to the escalating food crisis. Focusing on Eswatini's priorities, the King outlined seven critical solutions; including the transformation of agri-food systems to be more resilient and inclusive; the promotion of healthy eating, the adoption of regenerative agriculture practices and the advancement of sustainable food systems. These measures underscore Eswatini's commitment to addressing hunger and malnutrition while contributing to global efforts to build equitable, climate-smart, and sustainable food systems.

The World Food Programme (WFP) in Eswatini played a pivotal role in strengthening national systems for food security, nutrition, and social protection, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups such as orphans, children under five, people living with HIV/TB, and communities affected by climate shocks. Through school meals, livelihood support, and nutrition assistance, WFP provides critical safety nets while building resilience against hunger and poverty. Beyond emergency aid, WFP's added value lies in supporting government capacity, implementing innovative programmes such as neighbourhood care points (NCPs), and improving disaster preparedness through technology like drones. These initiatives foster sustainable livelihoods and long-term development.

WFP also promoted climate resilient livelihoods, empowered women and girls through gender transformative approaches, and diversified income opportunities for people with HIV/AIDS and disabilities. Through linking relief with development, WFP helps communities transition from dependency to sustainable well-being, aligning its efforts with national priorities and UN frameworks to address immediate needs while fostering resilience, inclusivity, and food

sovereignty.

In 2025, WFP reached a total of 110,855 beneficiaries, comprising 51 percent women and 49 percent men. Assistance was delivered through both food and cash-based transfer (CBT) modalities, with 78 percent (86,013 individuals) supported via food distributions and 22 percent (24,842 individuals) through CBT- value vouchers. A total of 1,337 metric tons of food was distributed, including beans, canned fish, maize, rice, and vegetable oil. In addition, value vouchers worth USD 119,296 were provided to schools under the Home-Grown School Feeding Eggs and Vegetables Project, supporting improved nutrition for 24,842 learners.

110,855

Total beneficiaries in 2025



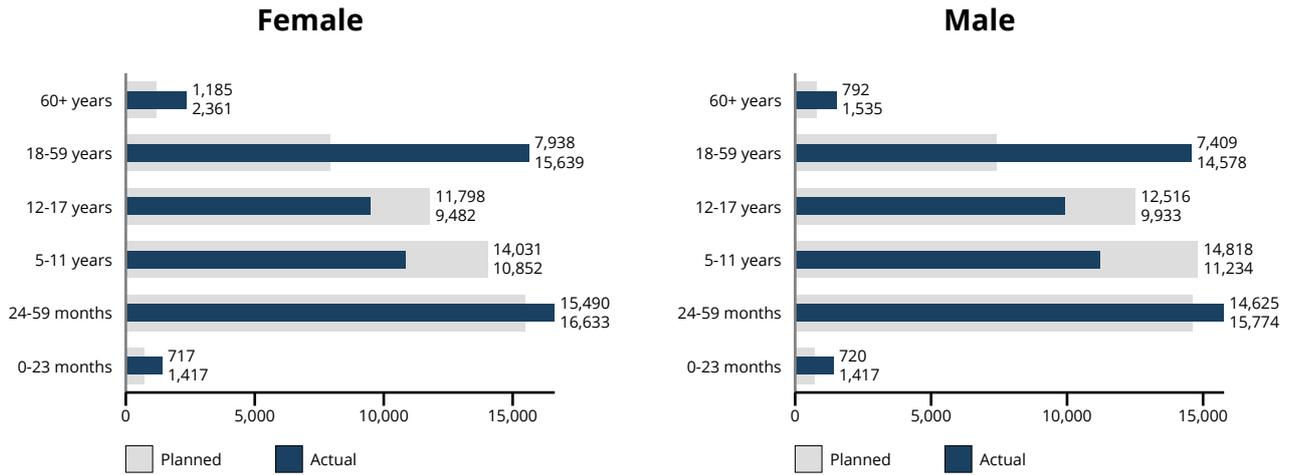
51% female



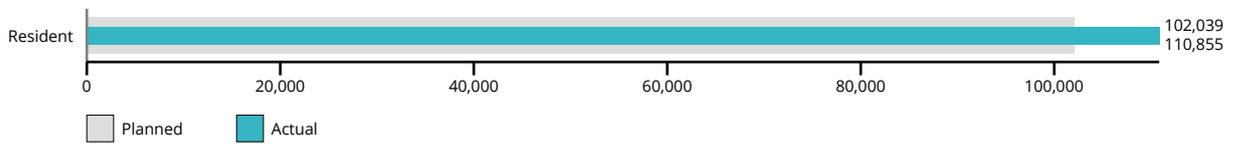
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,381 (51% Female, 49% Male)

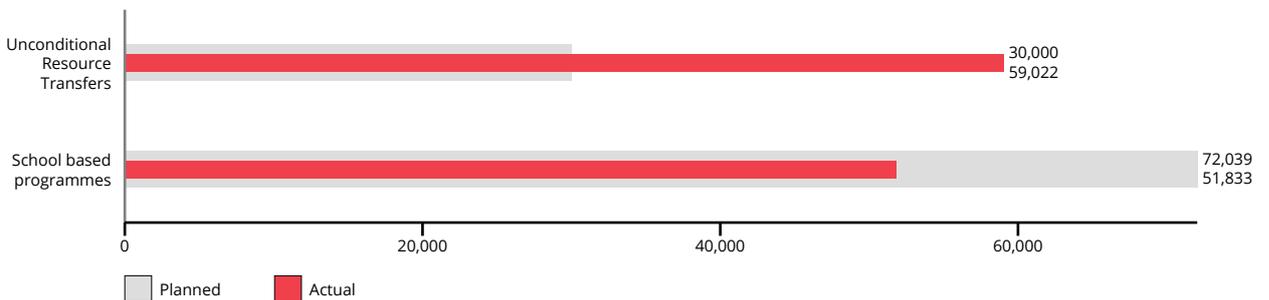
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



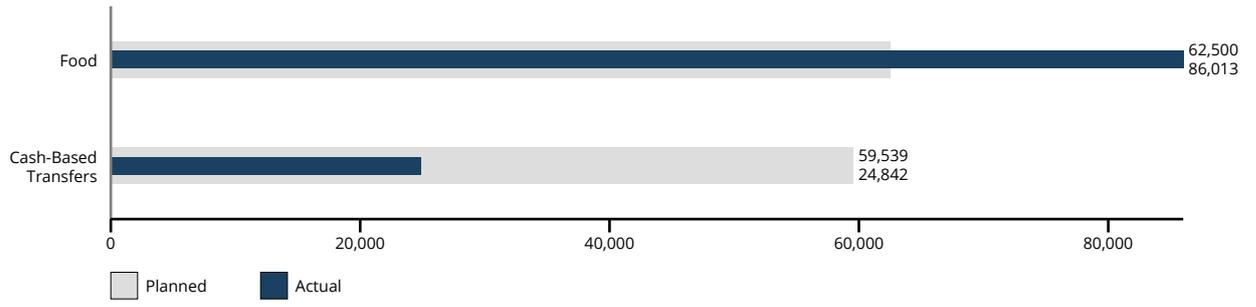
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



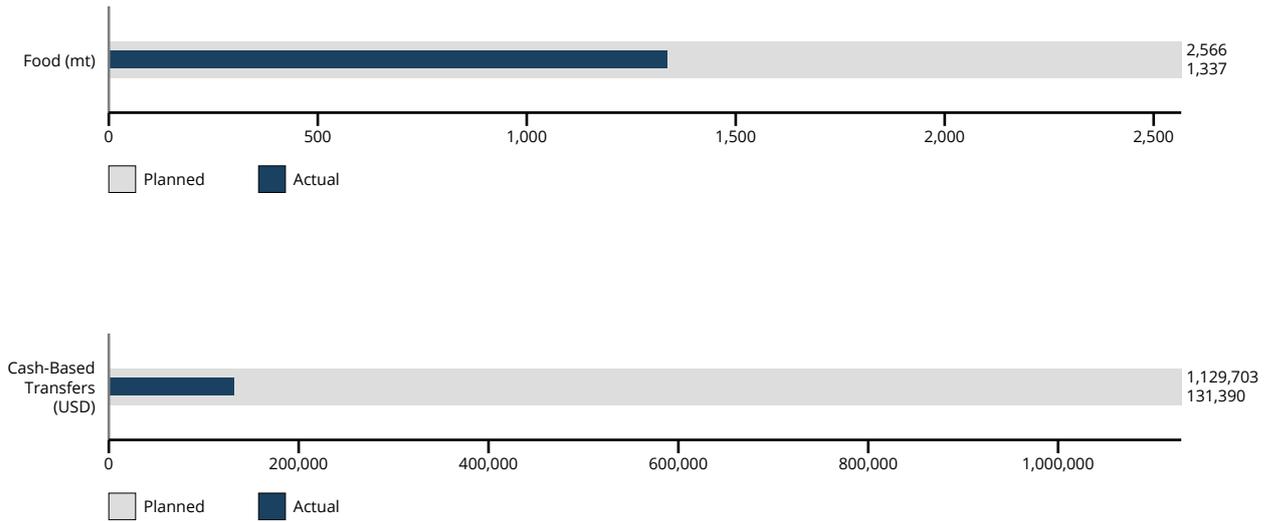
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



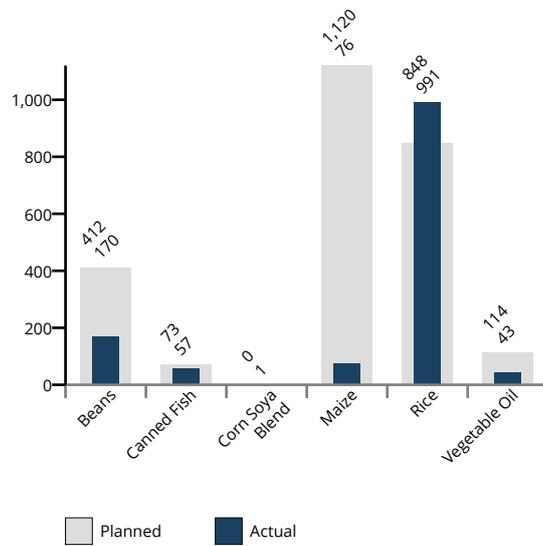
Beneficiaries by Modality



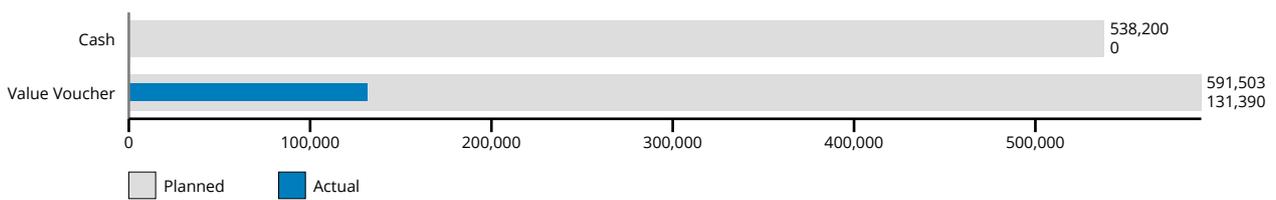
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Despite its middle-income classification, Eswatini struggles with widespread poverty. Rural households often depend on subsistence farming, which is highly vulnerable to droughts and climate variability. Income inequality is among the highest in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 54.6 [4]. This inequality manifests in stark contrasts between urban elites and rural communities, limiting social mobility and exacerbating poverty cycles. High inequality undermines social cohesion and contributes to political tensions, as marginalized groups feel excluded from economic opportunities.

Eswatini has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates. Prevalence decreased slightly from 27 percent in 2016 to 24 percent in 2021 [2], but the epidemic continues to reduce productivity, increase healthcare costs, and destabilize families. While antiretroviral therapy has improved life expectancy and reduced mortality, the long-term socioeconomic consequences remain severe.

Chronic malnutrition compounds these health challenges. An estimated 20 percent [3] of children under five experience stunting, reflecting inadequate nutrition and food insecurity. Between 20-25 percent of the population is often food insecure, particularly during droughts. Malnutrition affects physical health and cognitive development, limiting educational attainment and future economic productivity. Addressing food insecurity requires both short-term interventions, such as food aid, and long-term strategies, including climate-resilient agriculture and improved social safety nets.

Eswatini's population is young, with over 54 percent [5] under the age of 20. This demographic profile presents both opportunities and challenges. A youthful population can drive innovation and growth if provided with education, skills, and employment opportunities. Without sufficient jobs and quality education, a youth bulge could emerge, fuelling frustration and social instability. Without targeted investment in education and training, Eswatini risks squandering its demographic dividend.

The country faces frequent climate shocks, including droughts, heat waves, and occasional flooding. These events negatively impact food security and agricultural livelihoods, undermining rural resilience. Droughts reduce crop yields and livestock productivity, while floods damage infrastructure and displace communities. Climate change intensifies these challenges, making adaptation strategies essential. Investments in irrigation, drought-resistant crops, and early warning systems could mitigate risks, but resource constraints limit implementation. Climate vulnerability intersects with poverty and inequality, as the poorest households are least able to adapt or recover.

Eswatini imports 80 percent of its electricity from South Africa and Mozambique, making it highly vulnerable to supply disruptions and price fluctuations. Domestic energy production is limited, and renewable energy development remains nascent. Dependence on external suppliers constrains industrial growth and exposes households to energy insecurity. Expanding renewable energy capacity, such as solar and hydropower, could enhance resilience and reduce dependence, but requires significant investment and technical expertise.

Infrastructure development is another critical priority. The government has invested in highways and technology parks to improve connectivity and attract investment. However, infrastructure gaps remain, particularly in rural areas where poor roads and limited access to services hinder economic participation. Digital infrastructure is also underdeveloped, limiting opportunities for e-commerce, online education, and digital governance.

As a landlocked nation, Eswatini's supply chains are highly dependent on South African transport routes. Any disruption from strikes, policy changes, or infrastructure failures can severely impact imports and exports. This dependence increases costs and reduces competitiveness, particularly for agricultural exports requiring timely delivery. Diversifying trade routes and investing in regional integration could reduce risks, but geographic constraints limit options. Strengthening domestic production and value addition may offer more sustainable solutions.

Eswatini's challenges are multifaceted, spanning economic dependence, health crises, climate vulnerability, and inequality. Addressing them requires a holistic approach that combines economic diversification, social protection, and climate adaptation. The country's future depends on its ability to leverage its youthful population, strengthen resilience against external shocks, and create inclusive growth.

Risk management

The organization was exposed to significant risk as the recruitment freeze enacted by headquarters restricted the ability to fill critical positions in a timely manner, thereby undermining operational capacity and resilience. This constraint created gaps in technical expertise and operational capacity, slowing down the pace of programme delivery and reducing flexibility in responding to emerging needs. The situation was further compounded by staff downsizing (effected in 2024) within the country office, leaving fewer personnel to manage complex interventions.

To bridge these gaps the country office increasingly relied on the regional bureau for assistance and access to specialised profiles. The lack of separation of duties in roles and profiles for approving requests, expenditures, and budgets creates a significant compliance risk and exposes the organization to potential misuse of authority. While this support was valuable, the dependence often led to delays and reduced autonomy ultimately affecting the pace and effectiveness of programme implementation.

Lessons learned

Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) has proven effective in promoting healthier practices and improving nutrition outcomes. Combining education, community engagement, and tailored messaging, SBCC encouraged caregivers and communities to adopt canned fish as a convenient, nutritious protein source for children in NCPs. Targeted communication highlighted its benefits, driving uptake among families. Similarly, the initiative to source locally produced eggs and vegetables initially delivered supplies every two weeks. Monitoring revealed that schools required more frequent deliveries to reduce spoilage and maintain consistent nutrition. In response, the strategy shifted to weekly deliveries, ensuring timely access to fresh vegetables and supporting dietary diversity in school meals.

At a broader level, the UN's Delivering as One approach strengthened collaboration across agencies such as WFP-IOM and WFP-UNAIDS. Streamlining operations, aligning strategies, and pooling resources, this model reduced duplication, improved efficiency, and lowered administrative costs. It also enhanced coherence by providing governments with a single-entry point for support, ensuring responsiveness to national priorities. Common monitoring mechanisms improved accountability and transparency, while collective action enabled stronger responses to challenges like climate change, humanitarian crises, and sustainable development. Together, these efforts made interventions more integrated, cost-effective, and impactful at the country level.

Country office story



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Mr. Siza Ntshangase from the Njelu youth in action group.

A Beacon of Hope: How Njelu Youth Farmers Are Cultivating Their Future

In the heart of Njelu, a small community within Nhlambeni Inkhundla in the Manzini region, a group of young people are quietly transforming their future through agriculture. Three years ago, the youth of this small community, faced a familiar reality: limited job prospects, rising unemployment, and the growing pressure to leave their rural homes in search of opportunity. Many were graduates, skilled in teaching, carpentry, and agricultural economics, but had few avenues to apply their knowledge. Instead of giving in to despair, they chose action. They came together to form Njelu Youth Farmers in Action, a grassroots initiative born not from wealth or privilege, but from a shared dream: to build something lasting, something that could feed their families, uplift their community, and inspire others.

Their journey began when the World Food Programme (WFP) Eswatini Office introduced a Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercise in the area. This inclusive, people-centred process allowed the community to identify its own development priorities. The youth chose agriculture, and the community rallied behind them. The youth selected agriculture as their focus, and the community rallied behind them, offering land and moral support. With limited resources, the group began contributing E20 (USD1,25) monthly to build a small fund for their operations.

WFP Eswatini, as part of its broader resilience programming, provided critical support to help bring their vision to life. This included: Land Preparation and Fencing: 1.7 hectares of land were cleared and enclosed with 600 meters of fencing and 160 treated poles, protecting crops from livestock and unauthorized access; Solar-Powered Borehole: A borehole equipped with a 2.2kW multi-flow pump, powered by six 545W solar panels, supplies water to 10,000-litre tanks, ensuring sustainable irrigation; Training and Market Linkages which included Fifteen youth (10 males, 5 females) completed a five-day training covering vegetable production, pest management, post-harvest techniques, financial literacy, and agribusiness.

They were also linked with NAMBoard for market access and potential input subsidies. Importantly, the group's efforts are also aligned with Eswatini's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, which aims to source fresh produce locally for school meals. Through the strengthening of local food systems and empowering youth farmers, initiatives like the one in Njelu contribute directly to improving nutrition and education outcomes for children across the country.

Siza Ntshangase, one of the group members, shares that one of the most meaningful aspects of their project is being able to give back to the community, including making contributions to a local orphanage home as part of their social responsibility. "We're not just growing food, we're growing futures," says Ntshangase. "Knowing that our vegetables could end up feeding schoolchildren or orphans gives us even more purpose. Despite their progress, financial constraints remain a challenge. The group says one way they think they can overcome this challenge is by seeking additional funding through initiatives like the Inhlanyelo Fund and the Regional Development Fund (RDF) to expand their operations.

"We are grateful to WFP for giving us the oomph and energy to make our dream come true," says Sicheme Lukhele, one of the group members. "Our vision is big, we see ourselves employing more youth, expanding our farm, and maybe one day running a large agricultural business from a plaza."

The story of Njelu Youth Farmers is more than just a tale of farming, it's a testament to the power of youth-led innovation, community support, and strategic partnerships. In a country where many young people are still searching for opportunities, this group stands as a beacon of hope and possibility.

Programme performance

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



59,022 beneficiaries reached through unconditional resource transfers



335 metric tonnes of food commodities were distributed

The Kingdom of Eswatini continued to experience recurrent shocks driven by climate variability, prolonged dry spells, flash floods and structural socio-economic vulnerabilities. These shocks disproportionately affect poor households, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas where livelihoods are highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture and informal income sources. The 2025 Integrated Food Security Phase classification (IPC) report indicates that between June and September 2025 193,000 people fall under the phase three classification (People in crises). Projected figures from the report from October 2025-March 2026 are increasing in Phase 3 from 193,000 to 244,500 and Phase 4 from zero to 14,500 from October 2025 to March 2026.

Under Strategic Outcome one (SO1) WFP interventions aimed to: safeguard lives and prevent negative coping strategies; stabilize household food consumption during the lean season and protect vulnerable groups from further nutritional and livelihood deterioration. Targeting criteria for the 2025 food assistance included: households classified under IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and above; female-headed households with limited income sources; households with persons with disabilities; families affected by chronic illness or high dependency ratios. The national disaster management authority (NDMA) and local authorities led the community-based verification processes to ensure equity, transparency, and adherence to humanitarian standards.

The World Food Programme Eswatini Country Office, in partnership with the NDMA, delivered timely and life-saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations affected by recurrent shocks, which includes drought, economic stressors, and seasonal food insecurity. Both organizations focused on ensuring that crisis-affected households were able to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs, particularly during the lean season running from October to March. This season is a major concern because it represents the period between the depletion of household food stocks and the next harvest, when hunger peaks and malnutrition risks rise sharply. During this time, vulnerable populations especially children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and low-income households face heightened food insecurity due to limited access to food, rising prices, and weakened coping mechanisms. The World Food Programme (WFP) interventions fill critical gaps in food and nutrition assistance, support the governments' lean season response plans, and prevent widespread malnutrition.

A major highlight of the year was the successful implementation of a General Food Distribution (GFD) operation between 18 August to October 2025, implemented through the NDMA-WFP partnership. The intervention targeted households classified under IPC Phase 3 and 4, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups, including female-headed, child-headed, persons with disabilities and households affected by chronic illness, and families with limited coping mechanisms. Food distributions were conducted between 18 August and 2 September 2025 and local partners that supported the distribution included World Vision Eswatini (WVS), Eswatini Nazarene Compassionate Ministries (E-NCM), Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society (BERCS), Africa Cooperative Action Trust (ACAT)

A total of twelve thousand three hundred and seventy-four (12,374) households with over fifty-nine thousand individuals (59,022) were reached in thirteen tinkhundla across the Lubombo and Shiselweni region surpassing initial WFP planned target of fifteen thousand (15,000) for in-kind support. From the total approximately 52 percent were females and 48 percent males. This amounted to approximately three hundred and thirty-five one (335.13) metric tons of food commodities including rice (286.2MT), sugar beans (40.05MT), and cooking oil (14.75MT) being distributed. This collaboration demonstrated WFP's strong capacity, effective coordination with government and non-governmental partners, and adherence to humanitarian principles, including accountability, protection, and dignity. The intervention contributed directly to saving lives.

Key operational measures were put in place, and these included a beneficiary verification system to prevent duplication; deployment of security personnel at distribution points; crowd management using designated entry and exit points as well as real-time monitoring and reporting to ensure quality assurance and accountability. Pre-distribution sensitization campaigns were conducted using public address systems, community volunteers, and local leadership structures to ensure beneficiaries were informed about schedules, entitlements, and awareness of complaints mechanisms. Post-distribution monitoring and field observations indicated that the assistance improved household food availability during the lean season. It also reduced reliance on negative coping strategies such as skipping meals or distress asset sales and enhanced household stability, particularly among female-headed households and households with high dependency ratios.

Protection and accountability were integrated throughout the response. These included safe and dignified access to food distribution points; clear communication on beneficiary rights and entitlements and engagement of community leaders and volunteers to support orderly processes. These measures minimized risks of exclusion, conflict, and misinformation while reinforcing community trust in the response.

The 2025 response underscored the importance of early planning, decentralized distribution points, strong fleet management, and continuous community engagement. Moving forward, WFP will prioritize expanded coverage, strengthened quality assurance, and enhanced preparedness to respond to future shocks in a timely and effective manner. The World Food Programme demonstrated its ability for timely delivery, accountability and lifesaving food assistance to vulnerable populations during times of crisis. Through strong government leadership, effective partnerships, and robust operational systems, WFP contributed meaningfully to protecting lives, preserving dignity, and stabilizing food security outcomes for tens of thousands of people across the kingdom of Eswatini.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 1: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food-insecure populations affected by shocks, including children.	0 - Does not integrate gender or age

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

In 2025, WFP Eswatini advanced Strategic Outcome 2 by strengthening the productive, organizational, and market capacities of smallholder farmers, with a deliberate emphasis on women and youth. The WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) Strategic Outcome 2 objectives align with national priorities under the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme, and national food systems transformation agendas. The SO2 approach recognizes that sustainable food security depends not only on production but also on farmers' ability to meet quality standards, aggregate supply, manage post-harvest risks, and reliably access structured markets. WFP's SO2 interventions are guided by an Integrated Support Model for Smallholder Farmers, which addresses constraints along the entire value chain, from access to inputs and climate-smart technologies, to cooperative governance, financial literacy, and market integration. This model is implemented in close coordination with government institutions, UN agencies, farmer organizations, and market actors, ensuring complementarity and sustainability.

In 2025 implementation focused on five mutually reinforcing pillars which includes:

1. Productive Capacity Enhancement - improving access to water, irrigation, and climate-smart production practices.
2. Skills and Knowledge Development - strengthening technical, agribusiness, and financial capacities of farmers.
3. Collective Action and Institutional Strengthening - supporting cooperative formation, governance, and farmer organization.
4. Post-Harvest Management and Quality Assurance - reducing losses and improving compliance with market standards.
5. Structured Market Linkages - connecting farmers to formal buyers such as National Agricultural Management Board (NAMBoard), the National Maize Corporation (NMC), and Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) markets.

The World Food Programme Eswatini Country Office made significant progress under Strategic Outcome 2, focusing on strengthening the productive, organizational, and market capacities of smallholder farmers, with a deliberate emphasis on women and youth. Through an integrated support model that links production, post-harvest handling, cooperative development, and structured market access, WFP supported smallholder farmers to transition from subsistence-oriented production to more sustainable, market-oriented agriculture. Overall, 2025 shifted from fragmented farmer support toward a systems-based, market-oriented approach that strengthens resilience, incomes, and nutrition outcomes.

The country office reached a total of twenty farmer groups with a total number of 111 members. Sixty-six (66) percent are females, and thirty-four (34) percent are males. From the total twenty groups, five maize farmer groups were linked to the National Maize Corporation (NMC) a corporation that is involved in the commodity trading of white maize, premium rice and sugar beans. NMC and WFP also supported them with post-harvest tools, 8.78kg seedlings which includes 1000 tomato seedlings, 1000 green pepper seedlings and a kilogram of onion seeds.

A flagship achievement was the operationalization of the Njelu integrated climate resilience and youth empowerment initiative, which was initiated in 2021, this project demonstrated how climate-smart infrastructure, skills development, and institutional linkages can be combined to empower youth-led agricultural enterprises. The initiative established solar-powered irrigation systems, strengthened vegetable production capacity, reduced post-harvest losses, and formally linked youth producers to the National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMBoard). This year the project facilitated the installation of a solar-powered borehole equipped with a 2.2 kW solar pump and six 545W panels. The establishment of a drip irrigation system serving approximately 1.7 hectares of arable land; construction of perimeter fencing (approximately 600 meters) to protect production area from livestock and unauthorized access and the introduction of soil and water conservation measures, including trenching and contour-based farming. The farmers were supported with fungicides, pesticides and insecticides, wheelbarrows, knapsack sprayers which are used to apply liquid solutions to crops in a controlled and targeted manner and seedling trays. These investments significantly improved year-round production capacity, water-use efficiency, and climate resilience, particularly for youth-led and women-supported farming activities.

Other key achievements include the strengthening of market linkages for both horticulture and maize-producing groups; installation of climate-smart agricultural infrastructure; delivery of targeted technical and agribusiness training; facilitation of cooperative formation and governance; and enhancement of post-harvest management systems. Women represented most participants in several interventions, particularly in cooperative management and financial literacy training, reinforcing WFP's gender-responsive programming approach.

Capacity strengthening and skills development were conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Food and Agricultural organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Centre for Financial Inclusion (CFI), the Ministry of Tinkhundla Administration and Development (MTAD), and the Ministry of Commerce to deliver a comprehensive trainings package. Participants demonstrated improved understanding of cooperative governance, budgeting, record-keeping, savings, and agribusiness planning, laying the foundation for more sustainable and commercially viable farmer organizations. WFP supported cooperative development and Institutional strengthening for farmer groups to formalize operations and strengthening governance structures with the development of constitutions, initiating cooperative registration and extension services. All these efforts aim to improve transparency, accountability, and internal management positioning groups to engage more effectively with formal markets and financial institutions.

Post-harvest losses remain a major constraint to farmer incomes and food availability. In 2025, WFP initiated a structured post-harvest support package which included planned distribution of, moisture meters and stitching machines to five groups, weighing scales, maize shellers to three (3) groups respectively and tarpaulins to ten (10) groups. Trainings on post-harvest handling and quality management to ensure compliance with NMC and NAMBoard standards were conducted. These interventions are expected to significantly reduce quantitative and qualitative losses while improving farm bargaining power. With the assistance of the Eswatini National Agricultural Union (ESNAU) support, the group developed a constitution marking a critical step towards cooperative registration.

Challenges and mitigation measures included climate variability and water scarcity caused by erratic rainfall patterns, and prolonged dry spells continued to undermine agricultural productivity, particularly for rain-fed smallholder farmers. In several communities, delayed onset of rains disrupted planting calendars and increased production risks, discouraging farmer investment and reducing yield potential. Other challenges included the **limited access to production inputs and equipment** where many smallholder farmers continued to face challenges in accessing quality inputs and appropriate production tools, particularly at the beginning of the agricultural season. In some cases, procurement lead times affected the timely rollout of irrigation and post-harvest equipment. **Capacity gaps in agribusiness and cooperative management** were also identified. While production knowledge was relatively strong among many farmer groups, gaps were identified in cooperative governance, financial management, record-keeping, and market negotiation. Uneven participation among members in some groups affected collective decision-making and operational effectiveness. **Youth participation and retention** was another challenge; although youth engagement was strong in flagship initiatives such as the Njelu Youth in Action group, participation levels varied across other farmer groups. Competing livelihood opportunities, migration, and expectations of rapid financial returns sometimes affected sustained engagement. **Market Access and Quality Compliance Constraints** meeting structured market requirements, particularly in relation to quality standards, consistency of supply, and delivery schedules, remained a challenge for some groups during the early stages of engagement with NAMBoard and the National Maize Corporation. Overall, these challenges informed adaptive learning and continuous improvement of implementation.

To build a stronger programme in support of smallholder farmers, the country office has identified several areas require deeper consideration. First, there is a need for better targeting, structuring, and formalization of smallholder farmer groups and organizations to strengthen their collective capacity. Equally important is the development of competitive value chains, such as those for eggs and vegetables, which can provide sustainable income opportunities. Integrating smallholder farmer groups into viable value chains with retailers and aggregators is crucial, as this helps transfer risks away from farmers while ensuring market access. Finally, creating an enabling environment that levels the playing field will facilitate smallholder participation in institutional markets, including government led food procurement initiatives like home-grown school meals programmes. Together, these measures can enhance resilience, improve livelihoods, and ensure that smallholder farmers are meaningfully included in broader economic systems.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Activity 2: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

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

WFP continued to support the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini in promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth through resilience building and the strengthening of national programmes and systems. Central to this commitment is ensuring that social protection systems are responsive to shocks and tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups.

In 2025, WFP advanced this agenda through innovative initiatives that strengthened natural resource management, climate resilience, and environmental sustainability. The capacity of government institutions to design and implement effective policies, strategies, and legal frameworks was enhanced, resulting in improved access to clean, reliable, and affordable energy for vulnerable populations. Evidence generated from pilot projects on energy-efficient innovations has informed advocacy efforts, facilitated policy dialogue, and supported scale-up and adoption. Government sectors were provided with scientific data to guide evidence-based decisions on the effectiveness of energy solutions, thereby improving resilience and access to essential services.

A total of ninety-six schools were reached with both food assistance and capacity strengthening support. WFP distributed 1,001.64 metric tons of food which includes rice, beans, and vegetables to fifty (50) primary and secondary schools as well as 862 neighbourhood care points. In total, 24,842 children benefited from school-based food support, while an additional 26,991 children were reached through NCPs. Complementing these efforts, value vouchers worth USD 119,297 were provided under the Home-Grown Eggs and Vegetables Project, further enhancing nutrition for learners.

The Igniting Eswatini's Green Engine: Empowering Micro Small and Medium Enterprises and Community Service Centres for a Just Energy Transition project, implemented in partnership with government entities, parastatals, UN agencies, renewable energy partners, and communities. The project focused on introducing clean cooking solutions in schools and neighbourhood care points, creating healthier environments that particularly benefit women and children. Through the integration of circular economy principles, the initiative promoted sustainable resource management and minimized environmental impact, contributing to Eswatini's transition toward a low-carbon economy through renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies.

Complementing this, WFP introduced energy-efficient pressure cookers in eleven schools to strengthen the sustainability of school feeding programmes. These cookers reduced fuel consumption and cooking time, lowered operational costs, and ensured timely preparation of nutritious meals for schoolchildren. The intervention also reduced reliance on firewood, easing the burden on schools and enabling greater focus on education. Together, these initiatives demonstrate WFP's integrated approach to supporting inclusive, shock-responsive social protection systems aligned with national priorities for resilience and community empowerment.

WFP implemented a livelihoods project with support from UNAIDS under the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF). The primary objective was to uphold dignity and restore hope for People Living with HIV (PLHIV) and People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs) by reducing poverty and improving their economic and nutritional status in rural communities. Given Eswatini's high unemployment rate and limited livelihood opportunities, PLHIV and PLWDs are among the most affected groups. To address this, WFP partnered with the Membatsise Support Group a community-based organization and the international organization for Migration (IOM) to strengthen livelihoods and enhance resilience. The project aimed to alleviate poverty among PLHIV and PLWDs by improving food security and promoting sustainable economic opportunities. In doing so, it sought to enhance both the nutritional well-being and income generation capacity of beneficiaries and their families. Implementation took place in two constituencies namely Timphisini and Madlangempisi in the Hhohho region targeting individuals aged eighteen (18) to fifty-five (55). A total of forty-five (45) beneficiaries were reached, of whom 20 percent (nine individuals) were persons with disabilities. The initiative created income-generating opportunities such as poultry, vegetable production, mobile money for participants and their households.

Collaboration with key stakeholders was central to the project's success. Development officers, agricultural extension officers, community leaders, rural health motivators, and the Ministry of Health provided support. Extension officers from the Ministry of Agriculture facilitated training in vegetable gardening and poultry production, while also contributing to project monitoring and technical assistance. Local health facilities assisted in identifying eligible participants. The organization committed to producing quarterly progress reports, including updates on beneficiary coping strategies. Household-level assessments were conducted to evaluate nutritional status, health conditions, the well-being of dependents, and overall living situations, while also considering the willingness of individuals to participate in the project.

WFP provided livelihood starter kits to 128 volunteer caregivers from 31 NCPs. The caregivers included caregivers from both urban and rural settings. These starter kits will enable them to launch or expand income-generating activities such as detergent and polish production, baking, paraffin resale, and poultry rearing. These interventions aim to enhance women's capacity to diversify household income, transitioning many from unpaid community caregiving to sustainable entrepreneurial roles.

In December 2024, the Deputy Prime Minister's Office embarked to transform the social protection system by developing the National Dynamic Social Registry which will act as a gateway to deliver services to the most vulnerable households to Eswatini. The social registry aims to deliver comprehensive and transparent system for objective identification of the poor and vulnerable to strengthen overall governance of national programmes. It will also create a more robust system for social protection programmes for payments harmonizing programmes for vulnerable people in Eswatini. WFP provided technical support to the Deputy Prime Ministers Office (DPMO) for the social security registry, The World Food Programme donated a vehicle, laptops and tablets equipment worth USD 46,312.50 (SZL833,635.32). Data collection for the Shiselweni region was finalized and the roll out to the remaining tinkhundla will take place in 2026.

WFP together with the Ministry of Agriculture conducted a Market Functionality Index (MFI) this was conducted together with the VAC team which includes organizations such as World Vision, Red Cross, FAO, central statistics office (CSO) and the Ministry of Commerce. The MFI is a quantitative measure of the functioning of markets based on a trader survey. The Market Functionality Index (MFI) was developed to strengthen the processes of market assessment and risk identification as well as market situation monitoring within cash-based assistance operations. This comprehensive tool enables to make evidence-based decisions on transfer modalities and to track changes in market functionality over time. Data collection has been finalized. Results will be shared once analysis and report writing has been finalized.

SABER

The Ministry of Education and Training (MoET), WFP AND FAO carried out a (SABER-SF) to assess national school feeding policies and programs. The assessment was carried out in July 2025 with the following objective to engage key national stakeholders from different sectors and levels of government to form a joint understanding of the need. The tool assesses school feeding policies on a four-level rating scale (Latent, Emerging, Established, Advanced) across five key policy areas. It uses a scoring rubric and framework analysis to benchmark program design, implementation, and sustainability, often identifying gaps in fiscal space and institutional capacity. Programmes are rated as **Latent** (low, ad-hoc), **Emerging** (beginning to formulate), **Established** (formalized policy, consistent), or **Advanced** (comprehensive, integrated, high-quality). The findings for the Eswatini SABER-SF were as follows

Policy goal 1: Policy and regulatory framework -**Emerging**

Policy goal 2: Financial capacity Established-**Established**

Policy goal 3: Institutional capacity and coordination Emerging-**Emerging**

Policy goal 4: Programme design and implementation Established-**Established**

Policy goal 5: Role of communities Emerging-**Emerging**

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Despite progressive laws and notable gains in women's political representation, Eswatini continues to face high levels of gender-based violence, with emotional abuse most prevalent and women disproportionately affected. Weak institutional capacity, underfunded legislation, and limited survivor support hinder effective protection. Addressing these gaps remains critical to advancing gender equality and safeguarding women and girls. Persistent Challenges include violence against women and girls which remained widespread, driven by entrenched cultural norms that marginalize women.

Global Gender Gap Index (2024) Eswatini scored 0.74, indicating persistent inequality across health, education, economy, and politics. Women in Parliament (2023) increased by 20 percent. The adoption of the 2023-2027 National Strategy to End Violence in Eswatini reflects commitment to tackling GBV. However, there are implementation gaps such as No funding mechanism for the 2018 Sexual Offenses and Domestic Violence Act (SODVA), weak coordination among government departments, limited shelters and survivor support services (first government shelter opened only in 2021) and delays in sexual violence trials remain a concern.

Under SO2 WFP prioritized women smallholder farmers, in 2025 the country office assisted a total of 111 farmers and 64 percent of these were females. These farmers through different interventions such as trainings, governance installation of climate-smart agricultural infrastructure; delivery of targeted technical and agribusiness training; facilitation of cooperative formation and governance; and enhancement of post-harvest management systems.

Under SO3, caregivers at Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs) were trained on livelihoods to strengthen their capacity for self-reliance and community resilience. The training focused on equipping caregivers with practical skills in small-scale income-generating activities such as detergent making, polish making and broilers basic entrepreneurship. Integrating these livelihood practices into their daily routines, the caregivers were able to diversify household income sources, improve food security, and reduce dependence on external support. The programme also emphasized financial literacy, cooperative savings, and sustainable resource management, enabling caregivers to better plan, budget, and invest in productive ventures. Importantly, the training was designed to be gender-sensitive, recognizing the critical role women play in caregiving and community development. As a result, caregivers not only enhanced their economic opportunities but also strengthened their ability to provide nutritious meals and stable support for children at the NCPs. This approach ensured that livelihood skills contributed directly to improved well-being, resilience, and long-term sustainability within vulnerable communities.

The absence of a designated gender focal point meant that there was no dedicated staff member to champion gender equality, provide technical guidance, or ensure that gender-specific actions were systematically integrated into programmes. As a result, internal capacity to support and monitor gender initiatives was limited, and opportunities to strengthen gender responsiveness across interventions were not fully realized. Recognizing this shortfall, the office has committed to re-establishing a gender focal point to serve as the central resource for gender integration. In addition, plans are underway to build staff capacity through targeted training and awareness sessions, ensuring that all personnel are equipped with the knowledge and tools to apply gender-sensitive approaches in their work. This renewed focus on gender mainstreaming will help the office align with organizational standards, promote inclusivity, and ensure that programmes more effectively address the distinct needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls, and boys.

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

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) at WFP is a core commitment that ensures people receiving assistance are at the center of decision-making and that their rights, dignity, and safety are upheld. It is about making sure communities are not just passive recipients of aid but active participants in shaping the programmes that affect them. WFP's protection approach focuses on identifying and reducing risks that vulnerable groups may face when accessing food and other services. This includes ensuring safe distribution sites, preventing exploitation or abuse, and tailoring interventions to meet the needs of women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Protection is integrated into programme design so that assistance does not inadvertently expose people to harm or reinforce inequalities.

Accountability to Affected Populations complements this by creating mechanisms for transparency, feedback, and participation. WFP establishes community consultations, complaint and feedback systems, and monitoring tools that allow beneficiaries to voice concerns, report misconduct, and influence programme adjustments. These mechanisms strengthen trust between WFP and communities, improve programme relevance, and enhance overall effectiveness.

In 2025, WFP Eswatini advanced protection and accountability by strengthening vendor compliance, contributing to inter-agency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and abuse (PSEA) coordination, capacitating staff, and conducting post distribution monitoring (PDM). These efforts ensured safe, dignified, and transparent service delivery. Disability inclusion remained a priority, with targeted interventions for schools and communities with people living with disabilities. Two schools serving learners with disabilities were earmarked for clean cooking installations, with site assessments ensuring accessibility and safety. Phase 2 will expand interventions to additional inclusive schools, reinforcing WFP's commitment to disability inclusion. Protection, accountability, gender, and PSEA themes were consistently integrated into community forums. Engagement with school authorities, NCP committees, and community representatives fostered trust, clarified processes, and strengthened participation.

All contracted vendors and cooperating partners were assessed against WFP's Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) requirements. Capacity strengthening and sensitization sessions conducted ensured full awareness of obligations under WFP's Code of Conduct, PSEA policies, and reporting mechanisms. This reduced safeguarding risks in the supply chain and reinforced shared responsibility for protecting affected populations. The Eswatini Country Office actively contributed to the United Nations Country Team's PSEA Plan, supporting joint planning, coordination, and implementation of inter-agency activities. This enhanced coherence across UN agencies and promoted harmonized messaging, referral pathways, and survivor centered approaches. WFP staff participated in PSEA focal persons training, strengthening knowledge on prevention, risk mitigation, safe reporting, and appropriate response to sexual exploitation and abuse allegations. This reinforced a culture of zero tolerance and accountability within the organization.

Feedback management remained partially operational and relied on ad hoc arrangements. The limited presence of a centralized CFM unit was identified as a critical gap affecting systematic collection, tracking, and response to community feedback. WFP has initiated the collaboration with the NDMA to enhance its community early warning and feedback system. This partnership will provide WFP access to NDMA-generated reports and scheduled for 2026. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) was conducted for Strategic Outcome 3 activities, covering schools and neighbourhood care points. Beneficiaries reported assistance was delivered safely and with dignity, with no major protection concerns. PDM reinforced accountability messages, clarified targeting criteria and programme duration, and promoted transparency.

Protection and AAP ensure that WFP's operations are not only efficient but also ethical and inclusive. They safeguard human dignity, promote equity, and reinforce resilience by giving affected populations a meaningful role in shaping humanitarian and development outcomes. This integrated approach reflects WFP's broader commitment to people-centered assistance and to upholding international standards of humanitarian accountability.

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 strengthened its commitment to sustainability by embedding environmental and social safeguards across all aspects of its operations. This integrated approach ensured that programme activities and support functions including procurement, logistics, IT, and travel are designed to minimize harm to people, communities, and the ecosystems. Through reinforcing accountability and mainstreaming sustainability into decision-making, WFP aligned its efforts with global priorities such as the Environmental Plan of Action 2030 (EPACT). These measures underscore WFP's determination to deliver humanitarian assistance responsibly, reducing environmental risks while advancing social equity and operational resilience.

WFP applies rigorous Environmental and Social Standards and Safeguards (ESS) to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts associated with its programmes and activities. In 2025, WFP reinforced its commitment to sustainability by integrating ESS into resilience and energy initiatives, most notably through projects introducing biogas technology and energy-efficient pressure cookers.

The biogas project, implemented in six neighbourhood care points, provided clean and renewable energy solutions by converting organic waste into biogas for cooking. This intervention reduced reliance on traditional biomass, which contributes to deforestation and exposes households to harmful indoor air pollution. Through the promotion of biogas technology, WFP advanced environmental sustainability, alleviated the physical burden of fuel collection an activity that disproportionately affects women and girls and improved health outcomes for vulnerable populations.

Complementing this effort, WFP introduced energy-efficient pressure cookers in fifteen schools to strengthen the sustainability of school feeding programmes. These cookers significantly reduced fuel consumption and cooking time, lowered operational costs, and minimized greenhouse gas emissions. Through enhancing kitchen safety and efficiency, the initiative ensured that nutritious meals were prepared in an environmentally responsible manner.

Together, these interventions highlight WFP's integrated approach to environmental stewardship and social protection. They contribute to climate change mitigation, gender equality, and improved health outcomes, while reflecting WFP's commitment to embedding ESS principles into programme design and implementation. Through these efforts, WFP ensures that resilience-building initiatives are inclusive, sustainable, and climate-smart.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The World Food Programme's Environmental Management System (EMS) provides a structured framework for managing environmental and social risks across programmes and operations. It ensures compliance with WFP's Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) and reinforces commitments to sustainability, resilience, and climate change mitigation. Through the EMS, WFP systematically identifies, prevents, and mitigates adverse impacts while enhancing positive outcomes for vulnerable communities.

The EMS integrates safeguards into programme design and implementation, promoting resource efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and aligning with international standards and national regulations. Continuous improvement is emphasized through monitoring, reporting, and capacity building, enabling interventions that are environmentally responsible and socially inclusive.

In 2025, WFP strengthened its EMS through innovative projects linking environmental stewardship with social protection. A flagship initiative was Igniting Eswatini's Green Engine: Empowering MSMEs and Community Service Centres for a Just Energy Transition, implemented with local stakeholders. This project introduced clean, renewable energy solutions to reduce reliance on biomass, which contributes to deforestation and exposes households to harmful

indoor air pollution. By converting organic waste into biogas, the project improved energy security at Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs), minimized health risks, and reduced the physical burden of fuel collection an activity that disproportionately affects women and girls. It also promoted waste-to-energy practices, supported sustainable livelihoods, and contributed to climate change mitigation.

Complementing the biogas initiative, WFP introduced energy-efficient electric pressure cookers in schools. These cookers reduced fuel consumption and cooking time, lowered operational costs for school feeding programmes, and minimized emissions. They improved kitchen safety and efficiency, enabling the preparation of nutritious meals for children while conserving resources. This intervention aligned with WFP's climate-smart objectives by reducing the environmental footprint of school feeding operations.

Together, these initiatives demonstrate WFP's integrated approach to environmental management. By reducing indoor smoke exposure and reliance on firewood, they improved respiratory health outcomes for vulnerable populations, including people living with HIV, who are more susceptible to respiratory infections. They also addressed gender inequalities by reducing the burden of fuel collection on women and girls, while promoting inclusive, climate-smart resilience building

WFP also introduced solar irrigation drip technology at Njelu to improve water efficiency and energy independence. This system reduced water usage by delivering precise amounts to crops, eliminated reliance on the electricity grid, and enhanced crop productivity. Although initial costs were high, long-term savings in water and energy offset expenses, strengthening food security and resilience against water scarcity.

Farmers were capacitated in sustainable land management techniques, including soil bunds to stabilize slopes, deep trenches to harvest rainfall and recharge groundwater, and compost-making to improve soil structure and water retention. These measures minimized erosion, built healthier soils, and supported sustainable agricultural productivity.

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

According to the global nutrition report, Eswatini is 'on course' to meet four of the global nutrition targets for which there was sufficient data to assess progress. Eswatini is currently on course to meet four of the maternal, infant, and young child nutrition (MIYCN) targets. However, no progress has been achieved in reducing anaemia among women of reproductive age, with 30.7 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years affected. Some progress has been made towards the low-birth-weight target, with 10.3 percent of infants recorded as having low birth weight. The country is on track to achieve the exclusive breastfeeding target, with 63.8 percent of infants aged 0 to 5 months exclusively breastfed. Similarly, Eswatini is on course to meet the stunting target, with 25.5 percent of children under five years affected, a figure lower than the regional average of 30.7 percent. Progress is also evident in reducing wasting, with two (2) percent of children under five years affected, compared to the regional average of six (6) percent. The prevalence of overweight children under five years stands at 9 percent, and Eswatini is on course to prevent further increases. Despite these achievements, the country has shown limited progress in addressing diet-related non-communicable disease (NCD) targets. Obesity affects 29.2 percent of adult women and 6.6 percent of adult men, with prevalence among women higher than the regional average of 20.8 percent, while prevalence among men is lower than the regional average of 9.2 percent. Diabetes is estimated to affect 12.8 percent of adult women and 9.4 percent of adult men, highlighting ongoing challenges in tackling NCDs[6].

These challenges are driven by climate change impacts such as recurrent drought, poverty, and heavy reliance on food imports. While school feeding programmes, maternal and child nutrition initiatives, and agricultural improvements like conservation farming have made progress, multisectoral coordination across agriculture, health, and social protection remains weak, limiting the effectiveness of nutrition governance. Agriculture continues to support livelihoods, with maize and sorghum as key staples, but production is highly vulnerable to climate shocks.

Key nutrition challenges include widespread acute food insecurity, high levels of child stunting, persistent micronutrient deficiencies, and increasing obesity among adults, particularly women. Climate variability, rural poverty, low agricultural productivity, and poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions further exacerbate the situation. Current interventions focus on exclusive breastfeeding, micronutrient supplementation, acute malnutrition treatment, school meal programmes, and promotion of climate-smart agriculture. However, stronger integration of efforts and improved governance are needed to build resilient food systems that can sustainably address both undernutrition and the growing risks of diet-related non-communicable diseases.

In 2025, WFP strengthened nutrition integration through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program and Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs). Under HGSF, fifty schools were supported with eggs and vegetables sourced through retailers who procured from Eswatini smallholder farmers, improving dietary diversity for school children while stimulating local agricultural markets. This initiative benefited a total of 24,842 children, ensuring access to balanced meals rich in essential nutrients. Eggs provide high-quality protein and vital vitamins and minerals necessary for physical and cognitive development, while vegetables contribute micronutrients, fibre, and antioxidants for overall health. To maintain quality and consistency, WFP employed a value voucher modality for weekly deliveries of fresh produce and continued capacity-building efforts for school staff on safe handling and preparation. For NCPs, WFP ensured continuous provision of beans, canned fish, vegetable oil and grains to meet energy and protein needs. Additionally, a new commodity, canned fish (57MT) was introduced and distributed, alternating with beans to provide variety and enhance nutritional value for children under five. Canned fish are an excellent source of omega-3 fatty acids, critical for brain development, as well as high-quality protein, calcium, and vitamin D, which support growth and immunity during this crucial stage of life. To promote acceptability and proper preparation, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), conducted trainings in all four regions, including cooking demonstrations and tasting sessions, and developed cooking recipes for schools. These efforts collectively contributed to improved dietary diversity and better health outcomes for children, reinforcing WFP's commitment to addressing malnutrition and promoting resilience in Eswatini.

Partnerships

Partnerships were central to WFP's ability to deliver sustainable, inclusive, and impactful programmes. By collaborating with governments, UN agencies, civil society, private sector actors, and local communities, interventions were well coordinated and aligned with both national priorities and global commitments. Through partnerships, WFP leveraged complementary expertise, shared resources, and avoided duplication, ultimately enhancing the efficiency and reach of its programmes.

Partnerships with governments were particularly critical, as they provided policy frameworks, institutional support, and national ownership of key initiatives such as school feeding, smallholder farmer support, and social protection systems. Collaborating with UN agencies strengthened coherence across humanitarian and development efforts, ensuring that food security, health, education, and climate resilience were addressed holistically. Civil society organizations and community-based groups played a vital role in mobilizing grassroots participation, amplifying local voices, and ensuring accountability to affected populations.

Regular communication with key ministries such as the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Education and Training, Ministry of Planning and Development, and Ministry of Public Works and Transport was important to demonstrate WFP's value as a technical service provider. Engagement with UNDP, UNHCR, and UNICEF was critical due to joint programmes under development. Maintaining strong donor relations, particularly with Japan (the largest donor), required continuous updates and progress reporting, given the significant grants already approved and those in the pipeline. Collaboration with international financial institutions such as the World Bank and AfDB was important for sustaining bilateral discussions and organizing joint site visits to camps. Regular engagement with national agencies such as the NDMA, the Children's Unit under the Deputy Prime Minister, the Nutrition Unit under the Ministry of Education, and the Nutrition Council was also vital, as these bodies play central roles in NCP, HIV, and URT projects. Collectively, these engagements formed the foundation of WFP's strategic positioning, resource mobilization, and effective programme delivery.

Partnerships with the private sector brought innovation, technology, and investment opportunities that expanded WFP's capacity to deliver climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy solutions, and digital platforms for cash-based transfers. These collaborations also helped create market linkages for smallholder farmers, fostering economic inclusion and resilience.

In 2025, private sector engagement significantly advanced school-based nutrition programmes. Japanese private donors spearheaded the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) eggs and vegetable project, aiming to strengthen child nutrition by integrating locally sourced produce into school meals. This initiative laid the foundation for sustainable food systems within educational institutions.

Building on this foundation, the Mastercard Foundation partnered with WFP to expand the programme's reach and impact. Their support enabled the project to scale up and benefit over 24,000 children, ensuring broader access to nutritious meals and reinforcing the importance of private-public collaboration in addressing child nutrition challenges. Looking ahead to 2026, Japanese donors remained committed to supporting the establishment of school gardens, which would provide both nutritional supplements and practical agricultural education. These gardens were expected to enhance food security, promote sustainability, and empower school communities with hands-on learning opportunities.

Together, these efforts demonstrated how private partnerships could catalyze innovation, scale, and sustainability in school nutrition programmes, contributing to improved educational outcomes and long-term community resilience.

At the community level, partnerships empowered local actors to take ownership of interventions, build capacity, and sustain outcomes beyond WFP's direct involvement. By integrating gender-sensitive approaches and engaging youth, partnerships also promoted equity and long-term social transformation. In essence, partnerships were the backbone of WFP's work, enabling the organization to combine global expertise with local knowledge, scale up innovations, and deliver results that were more impactful, sustainable, and responsive to the needs of vulnerable populations.

In 2025, partnerships remained central to WFP Eswatini's programme delivery, policy engagement, and resource mobilization. The Country Office continued to strengthen a diversified portfolio encompassing United Nations agencies, government institutions, academia, development finance institutions, faith-based organizations, and bilateral and private donors. These partnerships enabled WFP to deliver at scale, enhance national capacities, and align humanitarian and development interventions with national priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

In 2025, these collaborations supported resilience programming, application of the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), research, training, and curriculum integration. They also created pathways for student internships, applied research,

and skills development, strengthening national ownership of food security and disaster risk management tools.

Focus on localization

At the national level, WFP maintained and operationalized Memoranda of Understanding with key institutions, including the National Disaster Management Agency, National Maize Corporation, University of Eswatini, Deputy Prime Minister's Office and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. These partnerships enabled strategic engagement, policy alignment, and operational support across emergency preparedness, food systems, infrastructure development, and capacity strengthening.

The partnership with NDMA continued to enhance disaster preparedness and response systems, building on prior support such as drone provision, joint contingency planning, and technical coordination.

International financing partnerships continued to underpin WFP Eswatini's operations. Key funding partners included the Government of Japan, Japanese private donors and engagement with Smallholder Agricultural Productivity Enhancement and Marketing Project (SAPEMP), the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDSC). Support from Japan remained particularly critical, sustaining school feeding and NCP interventions and complementing government efforts to protect vulnerable children and communities. These partnerships ensured predictable resources while enabling WFP to innovate and scale integrated solutions.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP sustained close collaboration with FAO, UNDP, and UNICEF, with partnerships spanning joint analysis, proposal development, and integrated programme implementation. Under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), WFP worked jointly with FAO in Njelu, focusing on resilience building, sustainable livelihoods, and food systems transformation. Coordinated planning and complementary technical inputs reduced duplication and maximized collective impact, particularly in climate vulnerable rural communities. WFP provided technical support to strengthen smallholder farmer market access, aggregation models, and nutrition sensitive production. This collaboration reinforced WFP's role as a convener and technical partner within national food systems, linking production, markets, and social protection outcomes, for vulnerable rural communities. This collaboration reinforced WFP's role as a convener and technical partner within national food systems, linking production, markets, and social protection outcomes.

A major milestone was the deepening of collaboration with UNDP, culminating in the mobilization of funding from the Joint SDG Fund for the Just Energy Transition project. Under this initiative, WFP is leading the introduction of fuel-efficient cooking solutions in schools and Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs), reducing reliance on biomass, lowering operational costs, and improving environmental outcomes. This partnership reflects WFP's expanding role beyond food assistance, positioning the organization as a technical partner in energy food climate nexus and programming efficient cooking solutions in schools

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP implemented the sixth budget revision to the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), resulting in a 37 percent reduction in annual needs, from USD 8 million to USD 5.1 million. This recalibration was primarily driven by the removal of the planned CBT lean season response under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1) for the period January to March 2025, originally designed to reach 48,000 beneficiaries. The response did not take place due to lack of funding, necessitating its removal from the plan. Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), planned beneficiary reach was similarly reduced from 38,500 to 27,500 to align with realistic resource mobilization efforts.

Cumulatively, the CSP's total needs amounted to USD 73.8 million, with the portfolio 55 percent funded. Allocated contributions totalled USD 40.6 million, comprising 63 percent directed multilateral, 30 percent multilateral, and 7 percent from other contribution modalities. For 2025, Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) were USD 5.1 million, while allocated resources amounted to USD 7.4 million. Total expenditures reached USD 2.3 million, representing 30 percent of available resources. Low expenditure levels reflected a combination of late confirmation of contributions and donor-imposed conditions that constrained the pace of implementation. Restrictions concerning procurement location and modality hindered progress, especially under SO3, due to extended supply chain procedures. Under Strategic Outcome 2, expenditures remained limited because of a strategic shift towards climate-smart livelihood programming implemented mid-year. Consequently, a significant portion of the planned activities were rescheduled for implementation in 2026.

Globally shifting donor priorities further constrained WFP's ability to secure crisis response funding, forcing reductions in beneficiary numbers and a shorter implementation period.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), the crisis response activity recorded a Country Portfolio Need (CPN) of USD 1.4 million, of which 36 percent was resourced. The approved implementation plan amounted to USD 0.6 million, with 22 percent executed during the reporting period. Implementation was significantly constrained by persistent funding shortfalls. As a result, during the 2025 lean season, the planned caseload was revised downward from 48,000 to 15,000 beneficiaries, and assistance was limited to one month of in-kind food distributions, with no cash-based transfers (CBT) provided. Distributions were implemented in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), contributing to reduced operational costs through joint coordination and delivery mechanisms. Although funding from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport was formally reflected as available within the portfolio, the resources were not disbursed to WFP during the reporting period. The release of funds has since been deferred and is now anticipated in 2026. Consequently, the implementation of related activities was postponed in line with the revised funding timeline.

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), which focuses on strengthening the capacities of smallholder farmers, the CPN totalled USD 0.27 million and were resourced at 170 percent, primarily through carry-over resources and multilateral contributions. The approved implementation plan amounted to USD 0.25 million, of which 30 percent was executed during the reporting period. The modest execution rate was largely due to a deliberate strategic shift towards climate-smart livelihood programming, which required revisions to programme design and extended implementation timelines into 2026. This adjustment was informed by the persistently high cost of agricultural inputs in Eswatini, which has resulted in production costs that are not economically viable for many assisted smallholder farmers, thereby limiting productivity and income gains. To address these challenges and enhance sustainability, WFP reoriented its approach to promote climate-smart and organic farming practices that utilize locally available and affordable inputs. This shift aims to reduce production costs, strengthen resilience to climate and market shocks, and improve the long-term viability of smallholder livelihoods. Resource mobilization efforts for SO2 continued, including engagement with the Government of Eswatini through EWADE, with funding expected to be confirmed in 2026.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), the school meals programme, had a country portfolio need (CPN) of USD 2.8 million and was 180 percent resourced. This enabled WFP to reach 24,842 schoolchildren through value vouchers and support 26,991 children under 6 years at Neighbourhood Care Points (NCPs) with in-kind food assistance. Of the USD 2.6 million implementation plan, 62 percent was implemented in 2025. Expenditures were delayed due to donor sourcing restrictions and because most contributions were received late in the year, and food procurement commenced, but actual delivery will be in 2026. WFP also planned to reach an additional 20,000 primary schoolchildren through Mastercard Foundation support; however, delays necessitated shifting implementation to 2026.

Looking ahead, WFP will carry forward unspent funds into 2026 to ensure continuity of implementation across all outcomes. As the CSP enters its final year, WFP will intensify advocacy for flexible, predictable, multi-year contributions, which remain critical for sustaining programme delivery especially changing lives activities related to resilience-building, livelihood-support, smallholder productivity and income programming national capacity strengthening activities, improving implementation timeliness, and ensuring overall operational stability.

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	1,448,681	599,054	516,310	129,197
SO01: Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	1,448,681	599,054	516,310	129,197
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)	1,448,681	599,054	516,310	129,197
SDG Target 3. Smallholder Productivity & Incomes	273,202	256,473	464,110	75,760
SO02: Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	273,202	256,473	464,110	75,760
Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	273,202	256,473	464,110	75,760
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	2,855,999	2,596,617	5,165,188	1,605,010
SO03: Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	2,855,999	2,596,617	5,165,188	1,605,010

Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	 2,855,999	 2,596,617	 5,165,188	 1,605,010
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 273,076	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 4,577,882	 3,452,144	 6,418,684	 1,809,967
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 210,906	 300,426	 895,994	 293,413
Total Direct Costs	 4,788,788	 3,752,570	 7,314,678	 2,103,380
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 311,271	 243,917	 135,014	 135,014
Grand Total	 5,100,059	 3,996,487	 7,449,692	 2,238,394

Data Notes

Overview

[1] https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_Eswatini_Acute_Food_Insecurity_Jun2025_Mar2026_Report.pdf

[2] http://swaziidsprogram.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/SHIMS_-3.pdf

[3] <https://www.unicef.org/eswatini/reports/eswatini-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-2021-2022>

Operational context

[4] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI>

[5] <https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population/SZ>

[6] <https://www.state.gov/reports/2025-investment-climate-statements/eswatini>

Nutrition integration

[6] <https://globalnutritionreport.org/resources/nutrition-profiles/africa/southern-africa/eswatini/>

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	50,880	54,471	107%
	female	51,159	56,384	110%
	total	102,039	110,855	109%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	720	1,417	197%
	female	717	1,417	198%
	total	1,437	2,834	197%
24-59 months	male	14,625	15,774	108%
	female	15,490	16,633	107%
	total	30,115	32,407	108%
5-11 years	male	14,818	11,234	76%
	female	14,031	10,852	77%
	total	28,849	22,086	77%
12-17 years	male	12,516	9,933	79%
	female	11,798	9,482	80%
	total	24,314	19,415	80%
18-59 years	male	7,409	14,578	197%
	female	7,938	15,639	197%
	total	15,347	30,217	197%
60+ years	male	792	1,535	194%
	female	1,185	2,361	199%
	total	1,977	3,896	197%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	102,039	110,855	109%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	72,039	51,833	71%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	30,000	59,022	196%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	148	40	27%
Maize	443	0	0%
Rice	172	286	167%
Vegetable Oil	46	9	19%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	264	129	49%
Canned Fish	73	57	79%
Corn Soya Blend	0	1	-
Maize	676	76	11%
Rice	676	705	104%
Vegetable Oil	68	34	50%

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	538,200	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Value Voucher	591,503	131,390	22%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)						
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs						
CSP Output 01: Targeted shock-affected households, including those with young children and/or affected by HIV, receive food and/or cash transfers to meet basic food and nutrition needs and support early recovery through national social protection frameworks						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	15,436	30,454	
			Male	14,564	28,568	
			Total	30,000	59,022	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	809	335.13	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	538,200		
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	46	8.91	

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security	Overall				Not collected		
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female			≤12	Not collected		
	Male			≤11	Not collected		
	Overall			≤11.5	Not collected		
Target Group: Food insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score	Overall				Not collected		
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	21.5	≥88	≥89			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	26.3	≥88	≥86			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.3	≥84	≥88			WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	50.4	≤10	≤11			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46.3	≤10	≤11			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48.8	≤13	≤11			WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28.1	≤2	≤1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.5	≤2	≤1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.9	≤3	≤1			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025				Resilience Building	
Other Output					
Activity 02: Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools					
Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 02: Local populations benefit from improved knowledge in behavioural and agricultural practices to enhance production and consumption of diversified, nutritious foods					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	300	111
CSP Output 04: Smallholder farmers , particularly women, benefit from improved knowledge and strengthened capacities in climate-smart agriculture practices, marketing and post-harvest management to improve productivity, livelihoods and food and nutrition security					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	US\$	10,000	6,827.8
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	50	0
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	50	0
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	75	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.2: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	50	100
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.3: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with post-harvest management equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	50	0
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.4: Number of farmer groups supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15	7
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	100	42

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	5	0
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms	1,100	344.7
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	500	500

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	3	

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

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

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

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

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	21,557	12,024
			Male	22,982	12,818
			Total	44,539	24,842
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	14,166	13,906
			Male	13,334	13,085
			Total	27,500	26,991
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,757	1,001.64
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	591,503	131,390
B.1.3 Quantity of fortified food provided for girls and boys benefiting from school-based programming			MT	68	33.72

Other Output

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

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

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

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

CSP Output 07: Targeted communities, including PLHIV, caregivers of children and adolescents access knowledge and adopt practices that will improve their nutritional status and contribute to enhanced nutrition outcomes

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)	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Individual	200	15

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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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	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	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	2	2

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

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	900	205
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	40	138
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	80	156
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	15	8

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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	964	959
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	99	99
N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	44,539	24,842
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	90	96
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	150	0

CSP Output 10: National actors benefit from strengthened supply chain capacities aimed to enhance national systems and improve operational effectiveness

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	5	7
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Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: school children - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
5.4.22: Attendance rate	Overall	99	=100		60		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: school feeding - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.77: Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	10	>5		8	10	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: schools - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Female	70	=80		78	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	=20		22	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100		100	100	WFP programme monitoring

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 food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Overall				Not collected		
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Overall	40	≥100		Not collected	40	WFP programme monitoring

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.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	Not collected	=100	≥700	711	79	Secondary data
	Male	Not collected	=100	≥600	670	91	Secondary data
	Overall	Not collected	=200	≥1,300	1,381	170	Secondary data
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall				Not collected		

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Food Insecure Households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Overall	Not collected	≥95		Not collected	97.99	-
Target Group: Food Insecure households - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Overall	Not collected	=90		Not collected	81.36	-
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Overall	Not collected	=95		Not collected	60.93	-

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)	Overall				Not applicable		
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes		No	No	WFP programme monitoring
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	20	=100		Not collected	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	=100		Not collected	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	=100		Not collected	Not collected	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Resident (in Lubombo and Hhohho) - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Overall	Not collected	=100		Not collected	38.46	-

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Schools - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
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	Overall	0	=3		Not collected	0	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.5.1: Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Overall	41.7	=75		Not collected	Not applicable	WFP programme monitoring
CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall				Not collected		

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 03: Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School based populations - Location: Eswatini - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	Not collected	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	Not collected	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	Not collected	=100	=100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Sandzile Mamba

A student from Ebholi Primary School, a WFP-supported Home-Grown School Feeding school.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

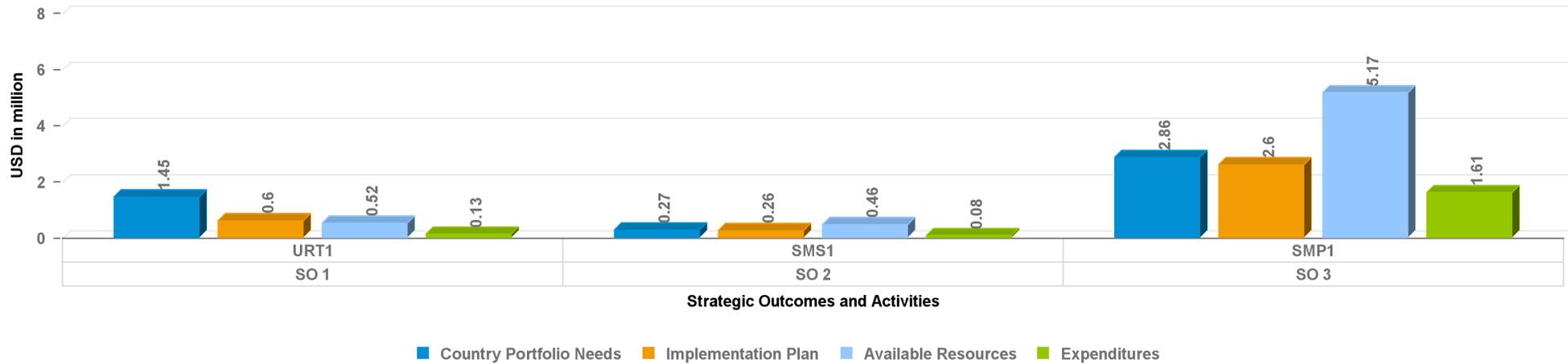
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

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

Annual CPB Overview



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

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

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
2.3	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	273,202	256,473	464,110	75,760
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			273,202	256,473	464,110	75,760
2.1	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)	1,448,681	599,054	516,310	129,197
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,448,681	599,054	516,310	129,197
17.9	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific			0	
	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	2,855,999	2,596,617	5,165,188	1,605,010
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,855,999	2,596,617	5,165,188	1,605,010
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	273,076	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	273,076	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			4,577,882	3,452,144	6,418,684	1,809,967
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			210,906	300,426	895,994	293,413
Total Direct Costs			4,788,788	3,752,570	7,314,678	2,103,380
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			311,271	243,917	135,014	135,014

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Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

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
Grand Total			5,100,059	3,996,487	7,449,692	2,238,394



Michael Hemling
CHIEF, CFORC

Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

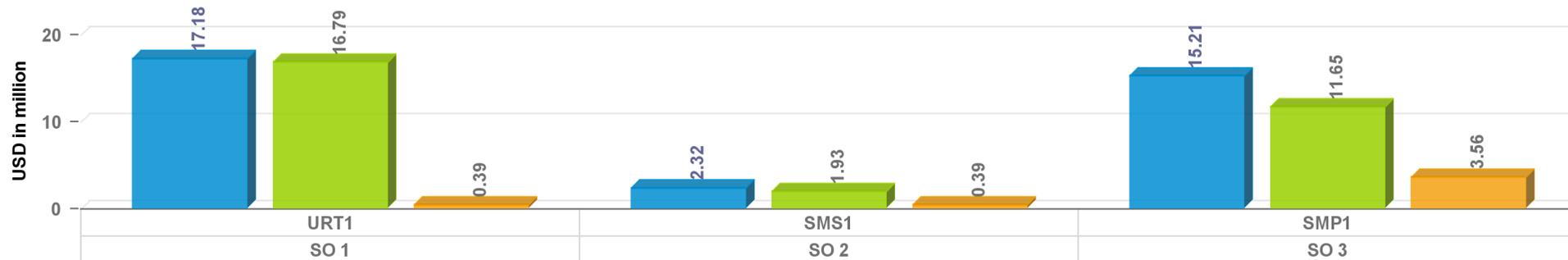
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources
 ■ Expenditures
 ■ Balance of Resources

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

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

Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

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	Vulnerable populations in shock-affected areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis	Provide food and/or cash-based transfers to food insecure people affected by shocks including children, identified using vulnerability-based targeting, identified using vulnerability-based targeting (VBT)	34,818,466	17,179,317	0	17,179,317	16,792,204	387,113
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			34,818,466	17,179,317	0	17,179,317	16,792,204	387,113
2.3	Smallholder farmers in Eswatini, particularly women, have enhanced capacities to sustainably produce and supply structured markets with nutritious foods by 2025	Strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers, particularly women, to sustainably produce and supply nutritious foods to structured markets, including schools	3,920,336	2,319,271	0	2,319,271	1,930,921	388,350
Subtotal SDG Target 2.3 Smallholder Productivity & Incomes (SDG Target 2.3)			3,920,336	2,319,271	0	2,319,271	1,930,921	388,350

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Annual Country Report

Eswatini Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2020-2026)

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
17.9	Vulnerable populations in Eswatini, particularly women, children, adolescent girls and people living with HIV, have access to integrated and shock-responsive social protection systems by 2030	Provide evidence and strengthen national systems and capacities to design and implement nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection programmes, including school feeding	26,926,665	15,212,069	0	15,212,069	11,651,891	3,560,178
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			26,926,665	15,212,069	0	15,212,069	11,651,891	3,560,178
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	273,076	0	273,076	0	273,076
Subtotal SDG Target			0	273,076	0	273,076	0	273,076
Total Direct Operational Cost			65,665,467	34,983,733	0	34,983,733	30,375,016	4,608,717
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,677,990	3,443,765	0	3,443,765	2,841,184	602,581
Total Direct Costs			69,343,457	38,427,498	0	38,427,498	33,216,200	5,211,298
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			4,507,325	2,260,573		2,260,573	2,260,573	0
Grand Total			73,850,782	40,688,070	0	40,688,070	35,476,772	5,211,298

This donor financial report is interim


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 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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