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SPR Reading Guidance



Support to Drought Affected Populations Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Lesotho, Kingdom of (LS)



World Food Programme

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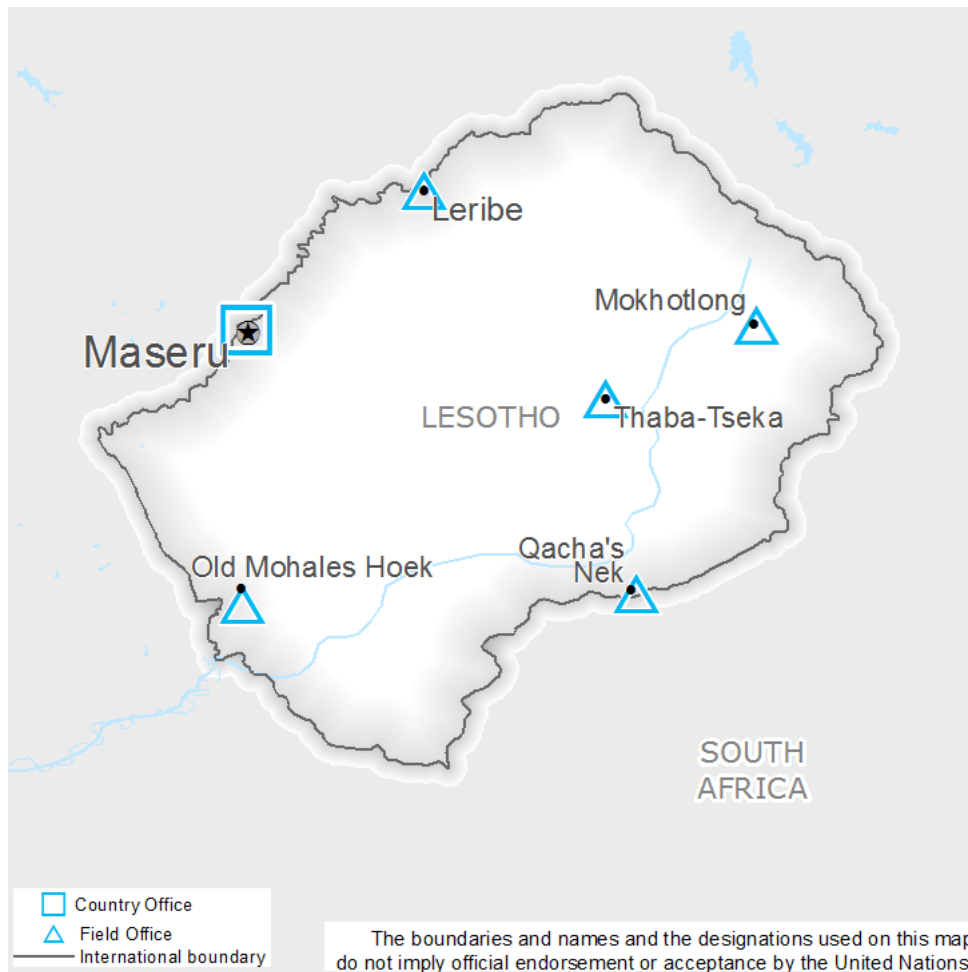
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Lesotho is a small, mountainous lower-middle income country with a population of 1.9 million people. The country ranks 161st of 188 assessed on the 2015 United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index.

Lesotho has made considerable strides in its efforts to attain gender equality and equity. A Southern African Development Community (SADC) member state, Lesotho has adopted a number of policies, frameworks and action plans to advance the economic and social position of women and girls to ensure equal opportunities for both men and women in the development process, address protection gaps, and promote better standards of living to achieve economic efficiency for all. The Global Gender Gap Index outlines national gender gaps on economic, political, education and health criteria and Lesotho ranks 65 out of 145 countries. Despite the number of educated girls in Lesotho, Gender Based Violence (GBV) is widespread. Along with entrenched patriarchy, GBV is manifested in a range of areas from transactional sex, human trafficking and harmful traditional practices. Early pregnancies are common and 49 percent girls marry before the age of 18.

More than half (57 percent) of the population lives on less than a dollar per day. Lesotho's GDP is USD 2.2 billion while its national gross income per capita is USD 1,500 (World Bank). The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) revenue contributes to a significant portion of the Lesotho's national budget, although this is projected to decline. The service industries are the largest contributor to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The main livelihood source for a majority of the country's rural population is agriculture although it contributes only seven percent of GDP, down from 20 percent in 1983. The decline of the agricultural sector results primarily from deteriorating weather conditions and related land degradation, reliance on cheap imports, and falling remittances from Basotho

employed in South Africa which has reduced purchasing power for agricultural inputs.

The country is subject to recurrent climatic shocks which compound vulnerabilities in affected areas. Recurring hazards include droughts and early frost. Households' access to food is challenged by low incomes, poor health, a low performing economy, highly variable food prices, lack of diversified income strategies, and weak social-support networks associated with the HIV pandemic. As a result, 29 percent of people below the age of 35 are unemployed. The country has the world's second highest HIV and AIDS prevalence at 25 percent, with women more severely affected (29.7 percent among 15 – 49 year olds) than men (19.6 percent in the same age group). The country has to provide care for more than 250,000 orphans, most of whom lost their parents to AIDS. The life expectancy is 49 years.

The 2015-2016 El Niño phenomenon resulted in the worst drought experienced across much of southern Africa in 35 years. Since the beginning of 2015, the country experienced one of its worst drought conditions in history. The 2015/16 cropping season was characterized by poor rainfall, late onset of rains which delayed by 20 to 40 days. Lack of diversified livelihood and high unemployment rate of 29 percent exacerbated the consequences of the drought on the food and nutrition security situation. According to the 2016 LVAC report, 709,000 persons have become food insecure due to the impact of the El Niño.

High levels of stunting (at 33 percent nationally) and micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6 to 59 months (particularly iron deficiency anaemia at 51 percent) are adversely affecting social well-being of the people as well as the country's economy. Stunting is more prevalent in rural areas at 35 percent, compared to 27 percent in the urban areas; and boys are mostly affected at 39 percent compared to girls at 28 percent. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) remains low at 2.8 percent nationally. According to 2016 Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) report, there has been no changes in GAM levels, although anecdotes and field reports indicate increased cases of acute malnutrition among young children and persons living with HIV (PLHIV).

With the introduction of the free primary education policy in 2000, supported by the Education Act of 2010 which made primary education not only free but also compulsory, the majority of school age children go to school. However, there are still challenges of early marriages affecting girls, and dropout of boys in grades 4 to 7, who often leave school to look after animals and/or their siblings. Primary net enrolment ratios range from 79.6 percent for boys and 82.6 percent for girls. However, retention rates of primary school students have been falling over the years and scores an average 64 percent (Education Sector Study of Lesotho – A system at a cross roads).

Lesotho has very significant strengths in the area of social protection. The Government contributes seven percent of its national budget to safety nets such as school feeding, old age pension, child grants and cash for work. The Government has demonstrated clear commitment to a comprehensive, inclusive approach through the school feeding programme (linked to free primary education and health-care for all); old age pension is offered on a universal basis to all qualifying citizens; and Child Grant Programme for orphaned and vulnerable children. The National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA), which began as a tool of the child grant programme, has the potential to become a single registry for all social assistance (and social security) programmes.

[1]Demographic Health Survey 2009.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government's 2012-2017 National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) elaborates a set of medium-term strategies to achieve "Vision 2020", including developing key infrastructure, creating employment opportunities, reversing environmental degradation and adapting to climate change. It recognises the food and nutrition security challenges faced by Lesotho and has developed a range of policy frameworks to address them. These include the Food Security Policy (2005), Food Security Action Plan (2007-2017) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy (2011). Together these focus on improving market infrastructure, remedying unsustainable land use practices, supporting smallholder farmers and improving the resilience of the rural poor.

In support of the objectives of the NSDP, the Government operates a range of safety net programmes addressing multiple social risks and vulnerabilities. There is increasing appetite for support to strengthen these programmes in ways that will allow the Government to respond better to both chronic and acute food insecurity and other needs in future.

Lesotho is a United Nations 'Delivering as One' (DaO) self-starter country. WFP was a key architect of the 2013-2017 Lesotho United Nations Development Assistance Plan (LUNDAP). WFP operations are aligned to LUNDAP outcomes concerning the delivery of basic services, reducing vulnerability to disasters and sustainably managing natural resources.

In light of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in drought-affected parts of the country, a United Nations Humanitarian Country Team, chaired by the Resident Coordinator, has been established to ensure an effective collective response. This forum includes all United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisation (NGO) partners. Located within the Prime Minister's Office, the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) is responsible for overall response coordination. This structure works closely with the United Nations Disaster Risk Management Team (UN-DRMT).

In accordance with the principles of the DaO approach, WFP prioritizes strategic partnerships and work with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Lesotho Red Cross, World Vision, Catholic Relief Services and others to maximise coordination and complementarities within and across sectoral responses.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP operations in Lesotho have been designed based on the two pillars of the Country strategy 2012-2017: i) strengthening resilience and responsiveness to food security shocks; and ii) enhancing the nutritional and social well-being of vulnerable groups. In 2016, WFP supported the Government of Lesotho to address hunger and nutrition issues through short to medium term projects, and continued to strengthen the capacity of the government in various areas. Partnerships were forged to enhance implementation of programmes and capacity strengthening of the government.

WFP was among the first development partners to respond to the adverse effects of the 2015/16 drought, by implementing the Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) from March 2016 until May 2016. Following the end of the IR-EMOP, WFP implemented the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200980) with an approved budget of USD 27 million for relief activities to cover 201,000 beneficiaries and to strengthen the resilience of 62,000 beneficiaries in the districts experiencing chronic food security challenges.

The Country Programme (CP 200369) enhanced the capacity of the government of Lesotho to respond to food security challenges by pursuing the following objectives: i) strengthen early warning system and information management to inform measures that reduce risks associated with disasters; ii) support human development and increase pre-primary school enrolment; and iii) improve socio-economic capacities by investing in people's physical well-being, reducing the care and economic burden associated with chronic illness and improving people's nutritional status.

The School Feeding Programme funded by the Government through a Trust Fund, contributed to access to education in support of free and compulsory primary education, as part of the transition process of the school feeding programme to national ownership. Through this programme, strengthening of national capacity to manage and coordinate the school feeding programme was undertaken through trainings and study tours.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Following the declaration of a state of emergency and the appeal launched by the Government of Lesotho in response to El Niño, the IR-EMOP started with 100% funding for cash based transfer relief activities in two districts. Timely allocation of resources by ECHO and CERF facilitated the implementation of the IR-EMOP in the two districts. Funds were available to start PRRO 200980 implementation in June 2016. However, implementation was gradual due to the slow targeting exercise (coordinated by the government) which took a considerable time to be completed. The Government of Lesotho funded the primary school feeding programme and also funded the construction of kitchens and storerooms through a Trust Fund.

Funding levels for Country Programme 200369 were generally constrained for the three components of the Country Programme such that adjustments had to be made. For component one (Disaster Risk Reduction), assets creation element was moved to PRRO 200980; for component two (preschool feeding) the ration size was modified by providing only super cereal in the first quarter in order to cover all planned beneficiaries.

Achievements at Country Level

In close collaboration with other UN agencies (UNDP and FAO), WFP supported the government to develop a national resilience framework for effective planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction measures in Lesotho. In addition, WFP provided technical assistance to a joint multi-sectoral rapid assessment of the impact of El Niño in Lesotho in January 2016; rural vulnerability assessment in June 2016; and urban vulnerability assessment in December, 2016. WFP participated in the development of the national emergency response plan meant to help the government to address food insecurity and nutrition challenges resulting from El Niño phenomenon. With funding from the World Bank, WFP supported the Disaster Management Authority to establish an early warning system in order to enhance capacity to respond to shocks timely.

The Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) Lesotho study was one of the key achievements for WFP in 2016. The COHA study provided an opportunity to better understand the role child nutrition can play in the achievement of the Vision 2020, serving as an advocacy tool for the government to realise the importance of nutrition on the national economy, and the need to invest in and support nutrition related initiatives to address chronic malnutrition as a national priority. According to the report, Lesotho loses 1.9 billion Maloti (US\$200 million) a year due to the effects of child undernutrition.

Pre- and primary- school children received two meals a day for most of the school days to enhance their ability to learn, particularly during the drought at a time of high levels of food insecurity for those children coming from very poor families. The school feeding infrastructure improvement project ensured that food was stored, prepared, and served in a conducive and healthy environment for the well-being of the children. Study tours, workshops and capacity development activities undertaken in 2016 enhanced the capacity of the government to take over the school feeding programme from WFP. WFP provided technical support in identifying and assessing the capacity of the national management agents (entities to take over implementation of the school feeding programme from WFP).

WFP continued to support the education sector as part of the transition process of the school feeding programme to national ownership through a Trust Fund by undertaking capacity development activities. With technical support of WFP, a new government school feeding model will be piloted as of January 2017. WFP aims to complete hand over of the school meals programme to the government by 2018.

The WFP nutrition component made noteworthy achievements in 2016. WFP supported the Government of Lesotho in achieving their commitment to reducing food and nutrition insecurity and supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal, continental and national priorities. Working with partners, the government, Non-Governmental Organizations and WFP continued to improve access and provide nutrition services to vulnerable groups, especially children and women, adolescents and people living with HIV and TB in districts with high HIV and malnutrition prevalence. WFP's strategic focus is on enhancing nutrition interventions in both prevention and treatment programmes, generating evidence of effective nutrition actions and governance for nutrition, which is in line with the Vision 2020.

The national Food and Nutrition policy review process that started in 2012 was finalised and the policy launched in October 2016. WFP participated in the process through a collaborative effort with UNICEF and the government departments. The policy serves as an important framework for both food and nutrition security interventions and

thus helps the country to reinforce multi sectoral nutrition programming. WFP in collaboration with other UN agencies and the government participated in the final editing and reviewing of the national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition guidelines which guides implementation of treatment of acute malnutrition at all levels.

Along with other partners, WFP provided technical and financial support for launching the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (SUN) platform in October 2016. This will continue to support the commitment made by the government in 2014 that calls for a concerted and coordinated government led initiatives to harness the commitment and resources of multiple sectors to reduce malnutrition. The UN inter-agency partnership; REACH (Renewed Efforts against Child Hunger and Undernutrition) founded by FAO, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO; and chaired by WFP was established. Through this network a country-centred, multi-sectoral approach to help strengthen national capacities for nutrition governance and scale up of nutrition actions to reduce malnutrition will be enhanced. In 2017, WFP will facilitate recruitment of the REACH National Facilitator to support REACH activities for a period of one year.

WFP also collaborated with Elizabeth Glaser Paediatric AIDS Foundation Lesotho in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition for people living with HIV and TB on treatment in the five high HIV burdened districts. This partnership brought significant technical and financial resources to strengthen delivery of nutrition services at the facilities. Support to HIV and TB clients helped with adherence to medication thus prolonging their lives and ensuring participation in the economic growth of the country. Furthermore, WFP in a collaborative effort mobilised resources to the tune of USD 800,000 from the Global Fund for continued nutrition support focusing on the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in the ten districts.

To build strong nutrition evidence-base for holistic policy, response, planning, prioritization and decision-making on food and nutrition security, WFP was instrumental in the integration of nutrition, HIV and gender in the vulnerability assessment and analysis (VAA). This made Lesotho to be among the first countries in the Southern Region to integrate nutrition, HIV and gender in VAA. The integration was able to demonstrate the adverse impact of food and nutrition insecurity on PLHIV and other vulnerable groups like orphaned and vulnerable children.

As part of the South to South cooperation and information-sharing platform to enhance the government officials on nutrition initiatives in the region, WFP supported six government officials from the ministries of Agriculture, Health, Development Planning and the Food and Nutrition Coordination Office to attend nutrition workshops in Maputo, Mozambique and Johannesburg, South Africa respectively.

With the implementation of IR-EMOP and PRRO, WFP contributed to saving lives of the vulnerable people who were at risk as a result of drought induced El Niño.

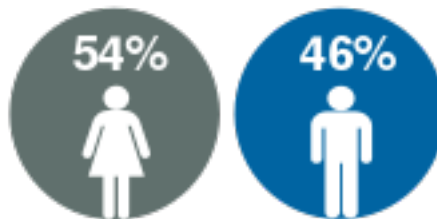
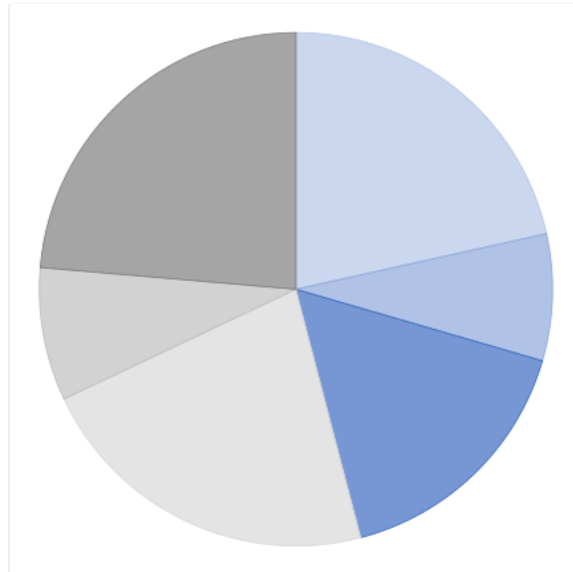


Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	51,388	52,619	104,007
Children (5-18 years)	19,030	20,015	39,045
Adults (18 years plus)	39,236	56,459	95,695
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	109,654	129,093	238,747

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)
- Children (under 5 years)
- Children (5-18 years)
- Adults (18 years plus)



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	1,316	81	337	1,806	-	3,539
Single Country PRRO	916	71	338	-	-	1,325
Total Food Distributed in 2016	2,232	152	675	1,806	-	4,864



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country IR-EMOP	869,378	-	-
Single Country PRRO	1,920,082	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	2,789,459	-	-

Supply Chain

WFP worked with the Government of Lesotho Food Management Unit (FMU) for all logistics matters. All commodities are stored in FMU warehouses which are located in all ten districts. WFP continued to procure food regionally following a resolution to suspend local purchases as they could not meet WFP specifications on quality. Most commodities were procured from the Global Commodity Managing Facility (GCMF) as it proved to cut costs and time compared to normal regional purchase systems. Savings gained from buying from the GCMF were used to procure additional food commodities. Although GCMF was considered due to its cost benefits, WFP experienced some transport delays in commodity transportation due to the limited availability of regional transporters. To counteract this challenge, WFP is lobbying with national transporters to be added on the roster.

To enhance proper storage, WFP provided FMU with a series of maintenance activities to renovate several warehouses and intensified warehouse inspections. Operational meetings were also held with FMU managers to ensure proper adherence to warehouse procedures. Where necessary, commodities were pre-positioned to ensure timely arrival of commodities at the final distribution points.

To ensure timely deliveries, WFP moved its Logistics Assistants to FMU warehouses on a full time basis to improve warehouse safety, capacity and efficiency. This resulted in minimising non-authorized commodity movements and unexpected spoilage. The secondment also offered FMU personnel a new perspective of learning new skills and boosted networking with WFP counterparts. Warehouse managers were also trained on good warehouse practices, which resulted in minimising post delivery losses (0.2 percent). Training was also offered to FMU staff on WFP's Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) to enhance their understanding on how the system works and the expected contribution in making the system more efficient.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Corn Soya Blend	-	243	243
Maize Meal	-	529	529
Peas	-	56	56
Split Peas	-	72	72
Vegetable Oil	-	128	128
Total	-	1,029	1,029
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	61
Maize	3,860
Peas	504
Vegetable Oil	175
Total	4,600

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

The design and implementation of the IR-EMOP built on findings and recommendations of the internal review of EMOP 200499 which was implemented in 2013. The recommendations of the ECHO commissioned evaluation by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) on WFP cash based transfer (CBT) activities were also adopted. The roles of the District Disaster Management Team, Lesotho Standard Bank, World Vision and FAO were clearly defined in the project document and in the operational plan to guide implementation processes of the IR-EMOP.

The current PRRO design acknowledges the recurrent nature of drought conditions in Lesotho, pursuing immediate food security, medium-term recovery and longer-term resilience and capacity strengthening outcomes. This approach was recommended by a 2015 mid-term evaluation of Country Programme 200369, which reiterated WFP's crucial role in emergency response, while emphasising longer-term vulnerabilities, and underscored the appropriateness of shifting from direct implementation over time.

As per the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation of CP 200369, pre-primary school feeding data collection tools were updated to make them more nutrition sensitive. District government staff were also trained on data collection to ensure ownership and continuity beyond WFP support. On the job training was provided by WFP to a school feeding officer to oversee monitoring in the school feeding unit and to a nutritionist from the Ministry of Education and Training preschool unit. Furthermore, the school feeding unit continued to engage the Ministry of Education and Training preschool unit in all its capacity strengthening activities including training. Mentoring and coaching of Ministry of Education and Training school feeding staff is ongoing.

Under the nutrition component, the distribution of nutrition commodities for the prevention of stunting was carried out at community level to increase participation and reduce the walking time and distance. The Nutritionist from the Ministry of Education and Training Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) unit was temporarily placed within the WFP for two months to oversee implementation of activities that will ensure that ECCD related activities become nutrition sensitive. In addition, through the Global Fund, the Ministry of Health with the help of WFP established a technical working group that brings all parties together to ensure a nutrition continuum of care in the management of acute malnutrition.

A Mid-term review of Trust Fund 200771 (school feeding programme) was undertaken towards the end of the year, the report will be finalised in 2017, and recommendations will be implemented in 2017 accordingly.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

In December 2015, the Government of Lesotho declared a state of emergency as a response to food insecurity caused by the El Niño phenomenon. In January 2016, a Multi-Agency Drought Assessment Team (MDAT) Rapid Drought Impact Assessment found that some 535,000 people were at risk of food insecurity. More recently, in June 2016, the annual Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee exercise estimated that 679,000 people across the country would be food insecure at the height of the 2016/17 lean season; of these, 491,000 people would be in need of emergency assistance.

In response to the effects of the drought, this Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200980 will concurrently pursue immediate life-saving objectives and a longer-term vision around recovery, resilience and strengthened national response capacities. This operation follows WFP Immediate Response Emergency Operation (IR-EMOP) 200939, which provided unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) to some 21,000 food-insecure beneficiaries in priority affected locations between March and May 2016. Through this PRRO, WFP targeted 263,000 drought-affected food-insecure beneficiaries; the balance will be assisted by ongoing Government safety net programmes and/or NGO responses. The three activities of this PRRO are:

Relief lean season assistance: This activity aims to meet the immediate food needs of food insecure drought-affected households in high priority areas. The districts of Moleleke's Hoek, Mafeteng, Quthing, Maseru rural, Thaba Tseka, Berea and Botha-Bothe were prioritised as the majority of households in these areas were food insecure and had lost their seasonal livelihood opportunities due to the significant decline in agricultural activity. A monthly household relief food or cash ration was provided to targeted beneficiaries to ensure access to minimum food needs and improve dietary diversity until the end of the lean season in March 2017. This was the only activity to be implemented in 2016.

Productive Asset Creation: This activity aims to promote recovery and build longer-term resilience in areas recurrently affected by shocks (including current drought), by rehabilitating and creating productive assets that will gradually offset the need for food assistance during the annual lean season. This approach was recommended by the 2015 mid-term evaluation of the Country Programme 200369, which reiterated that food assistance for assets (FFA) projects in Lesotho should be more carefully selected in accordance with specific community needs (including an understanding of gender-related vulnerabilities) and programme objectives. The majority of the areas prioritised for relief interventions will also be covered by this activity. This activity will start in January 2017.

Technical assistance and national capacity strengthening: Through this activity, WFP will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation's existing public works programme, which provides safety net support to vulnerable communities nationwide. This technical assistance will focus on improving design, targeting (with an emphasis on reaching the country's most food insecure) and monitoring processes, as agreed with the Government. This component will initially be implemented on a pilot basis during the course of this PRRO, with a view of scaling up and replicating as appropriate as part of a longer-term shift towards strengthening the Government capacities to respond to chronic and acute food insecurity. This activity will start in January 2017.

This PRRO is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1, Saves lives and protect livelihood in emergencies; Strategic Objective 2, Support or restore food security nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihood in fragile settings and following emergencies; and Strategic Objective 3, Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	150,000
Direct Support Costs	1,661,743

Cost Category	
Food and Related Costs	11,718,259
Indirect Support Costs	1,749,422
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	11,461,746
Total	26,741,169

Project Activities

Aiming to facilitate the identification of eligible vulnerable households, the beneficiary selection process for the relief lean season assistance activity was coordinated and implemented by a country-level committee, chaired by the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) with representation from other government ministries, UN agencies and NGOs. The districts of Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Quthing, Maseru rural, Thaba Tseka, Berea and Botha-Bothe were prioritised as the majority of households in these areas were food insecure and had lost their seasonal livelihood opportunities due to the significant decline in agricultural activity.

Vulnerable households were targeted using socio-economic indicators that were locally agreed. Labour-poor households not receiving support from relatives were among the poorest. Female and child-headed households and people affected by HIV and AIDS were also prioritised. During the selection exercise, chronic illness was used as a proxy due to the stigma and discrimination attached to HIV and AIDS. Other vulnerability indicators used included selecting households that were without means or sources of livelihood, with no or small land holdings (less than 1 acre) and households with no or little income (approximately 20 US dollar or below per month). Also, households mainly relying on casual labour opportunities, which were reduced by the drought, were included. Households without productive livestock and those with no active members who can work were also selected. Following the community identification process, the district disaster management multi-sectoral team under DMA guidance proceeded with the random house-to-house verification exercise to confirm eligibility of the selected households.

The selection of the transfer modality was informed by the results of the 2016 Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) Market Assessment, which proposed district councils in which cash and/or in-kind food distributions would be most appropriate based on market functioning (and proximity to these markets), capacity and other considerations. Approximately 40 percent of assistance was aimed to be provided in the form of cash-based transfers (CBT) and 60 percent as food rations. The transfer modality was in line with WFP's corporate commitment to expand CBT.

From June to August 2016, the targeted households in two districts (Mohale's Hoek and Mafeteng) received a monthly family cash entitlement of USD 63 per household which was calculated on the basis of the average cost of providing 2,100 kcal per person per day, considering local dietary habits and market prices for key commodities. In addition, a monthly top up of USD 3 per household was provided to cover transport costs from villages to banks for beneficiaries to collect their entitlements.

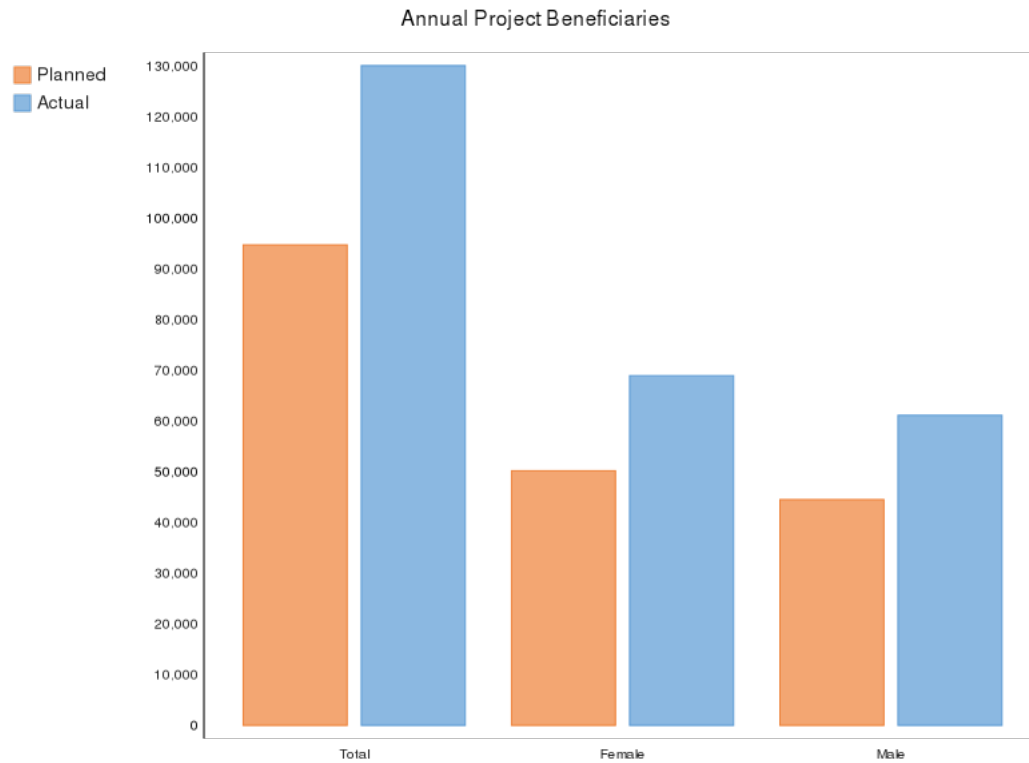
Following the launch of the food subsidy programme by the Government in September 2016, the Government revised the transfer value from USD 63 to USD 43 for a household of five members. The revised guidelines also included that the value of cash and food entitlements would be based on the actual number of people per household rather than a standard household size. The beneficiaries in seven districts (Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Quthing, Maseru rural, Thaba Tseka, Berea and Botha-Bothe) received assistance in line with the revised ration scale. This also resulted in WFP reaching more beneficiaries than what was initially planned as funds were sufficient to cover an additional number of vulnerable people.

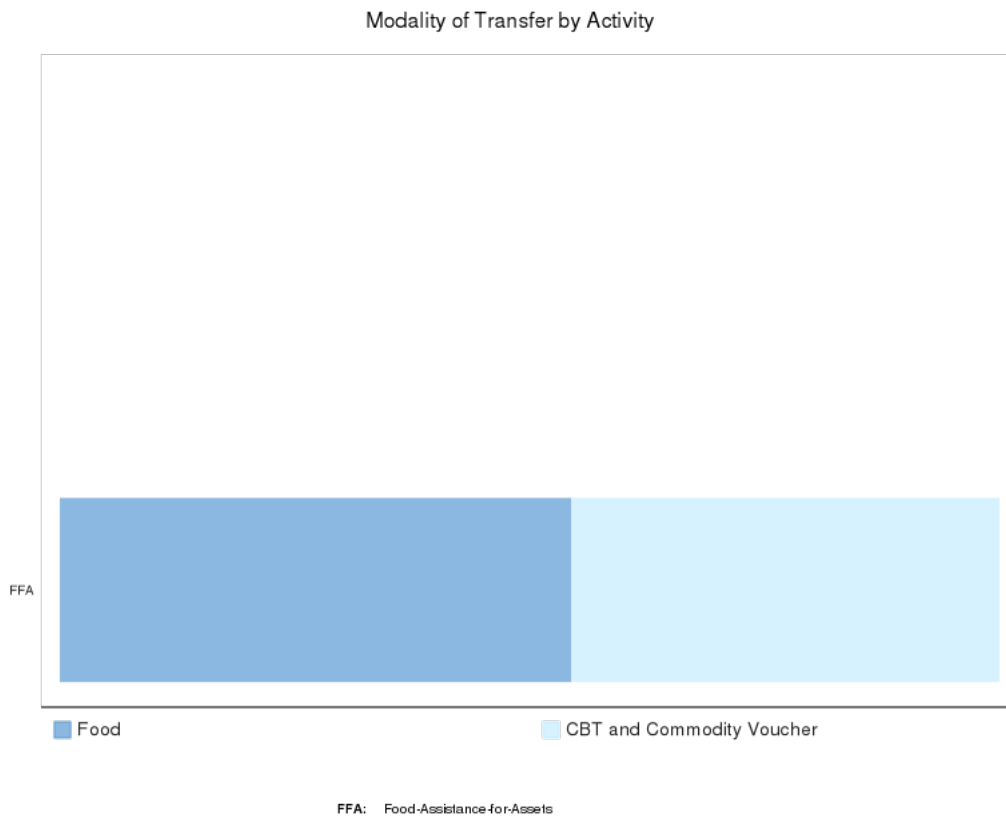
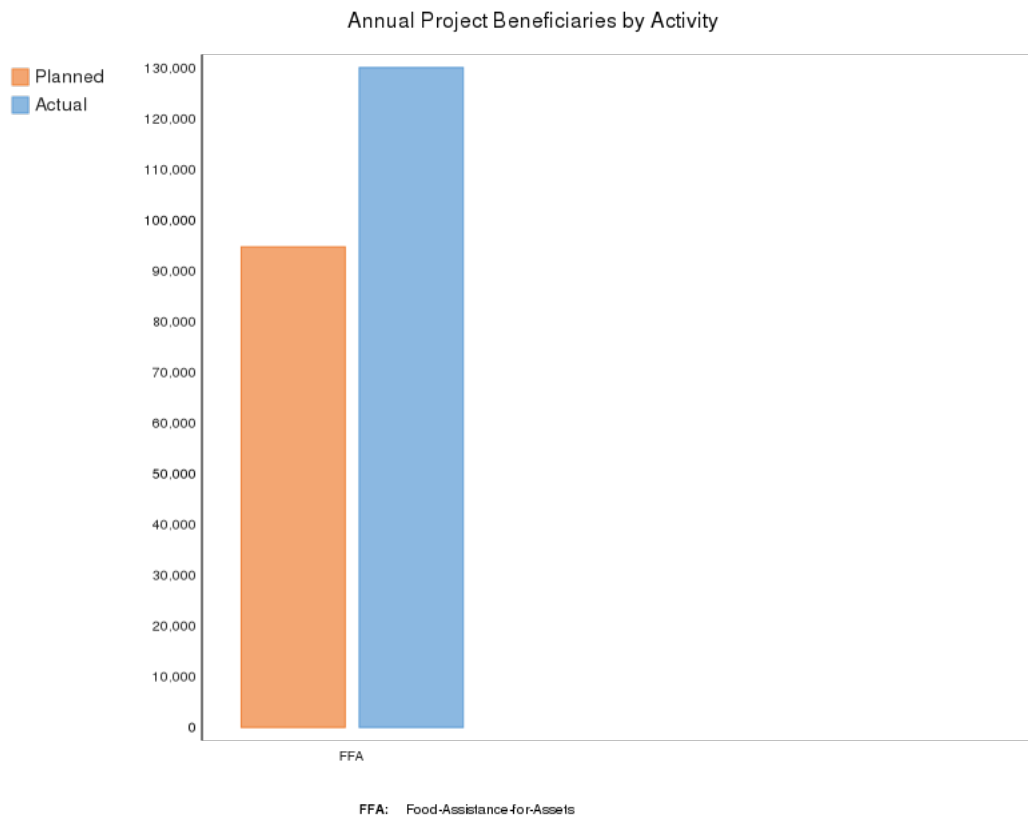
In an effort to build resilience, selected food assistance beneficiaries received agricultural packages including seeds, garden hand forks and shade nets. Trainings on conservation agricultural techniques were organised jointly with FAO and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek districts to support the production of staple crops and vegetables beyond the lean season. In Quthing, Botha Bothe and Maseru districts, the provision of the agricultural inputs will be undertaken in January 2017.

In preparation for the implementation of the productive asset creation activity, WFP launched in November 2016 the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) approach in Mohale's Hoek and Quthing districts. The process started with pre-planning activities to get the buy-in from the district and village authorities and the community members. A total of eleven electoral divisions – six in Quthing and five in Mohale's Hoek - were selected. The actual implementation of the resilience based programme is planned for 2017 where communities will establish and implement their community action plans (CAP). WFP engaged and collaborated with local leaders and technical advisors (Government Officers at district and community level) to act as mobilisers, key informants and providers of

technical inputs during the pre-planning processes. The same teams will later support communities during implementation.

Under the technical assistance activity, WFP will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Forestry to make public work programmes more shock responsive. In 2016, an MOU was signed with the Ministry with a focus on technical assistance on Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), targeting and quality assurance of the assets created. Implementation of the activities will begin in 2017.







Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	604	338	56.0%
Maize Meal	4,026	916	22.8%
Vegetable Oil	201	71	35.3%
Total	4,831	1,325	27.4%



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	3,146,913	1,920,082	61.0%
Total	3,146,913	1,920,082	61.0%

Operational Partnerships

In accordance with the principles of the 'Delivering as One' (DaO) approach, WFP prioritised strategic partnerships and worked with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), UNICEF, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Lesotho Red Cross, World Vision, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Standard Lesotho Bank and others to maximise coordination and complementarities within and across sectoral responses.

Through WFP's support, the targeting and registration processes were successfully coordinated and implemented by the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) in Mafeteng, Mofale's Hoek, Quthing, Botha Botha, Berea, Thaba Tseka and Maseru districts. In these districts, WFP provided staff and funds to facilitate the targeting exercise by the DMA. In recognition of the fact that local partners are a cornerstone of WFP's implementation processes, local authorities were engaged to ensure that beneficiaries utilised food and cash appropriately to improve their nutrition status. A partnership was secured with the departments of nutrition from the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture through which nutrition and health education and counselling were provided to targeted beneficiaries under the relief lean assistance activity. This was done to ensure that availability of cash and food would enable access to healthy diets and ensure nutrition outcomes among supported households.

Furthermore, the collaboration of WFP, FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture (MAFS) and CRS reinforced beneficiaries' knowledge on the choice and production of appropriate drought resistant crops in Mafeteng and Mofale's Hoek districts. In these districts, the MAFS extension workers and CRS field workers facilitated community trainings, demonstrations and follow-up to ensure that targeted households utilise the provided seeds to establish backyard vegetable gardens.

WFP collaborated with the National University of Lesotho (NUL) to manage a feedback mechanism which enables beneficiaries to share their complaints and grievances in relation to WFP's interventions. As an independent body, NUL manages WFP's toll-free numbers which can be accessed by the beneficiaries at any time.

Performance Monitoring

Over the past three years, WFP Lesotho's compliance to the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Normative Framework has improved. In particular, compliance to Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), SRF Business Rules and Minimum Monitoring Requirements. Progress has also been made in implementing the CO M&E strategy implementation plan which was developed in 2015 based on the Regional M&E Strategy. The CO has facilitated several stakeholder, partner and WFP capacity development activities including trainings on Open Data Kit (ODK) programming, use of mobile devices for data collection and also conducted field oversight missions. Evaluation recommendations are tracked and more effort is being applied to ensure timely M&E reporting. Currently, the M&E unit has two full time staff members at the country office level and one data entry clerk who also supports programme implementation with the support of Monitoring Assistants in the field offices.

WFP partnered with different stakeholders in the districts to conduct baseline and post-distribution monitoring surveys. District Disaster Management Teams (DDMT), led by the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), were engaged and supported to collect baseline and PDM data. The DDMT is a multi-stakeholder committee led by the DMA to support implementation and monitoring of humanitarian activities in the districts. In preparation for data collection, DDMT members in each district were trained on how to report on key performance indicators, use the data collection tool and mobile devices for data collection. Based on monitoring results, stakeholders were engaged to support subsequent distributions. For example, the police were engaged to provide security during distribution days, whilst the Ministry of Agriculture conducted nutrition talks with the beneficiaries.

Once targeting and verification exercises were completed in Butha-Buthe, Maseru and Quthing districts, households were sampled using a two-stage cluster sampling methodology to select households where baseline data collection questionnaires would be administered. Since beneficiaries in Mohale's Hoek and Mafeteng had been targeted under the previous IR-EMOP, a post-distribution monitoring exercise was conducted as the same population was maintained for an additional three months under the PRRO.

Multi-stage cluster sampling was used for the baseline and PDM studies with focus on districts, councils and food distribution points as allocated by the Disaster Management Authority. At least 25 households were sampled from each Food Distribution Point (FDP) and a total of 796 households were interviewed in Butha-Buthe, Maseru and Quthing and 297 in Mohale's Hoek and Mafeteng.

Data was collected through a structured baseline questionnaire with a focus on household food security indicators and targeting criteria. Data collection was conducted through the use of mobile devices which were instrumental in saving time on data entry and minimising errors. Data cleaning improved and hence the quality of data and its subsequent analysis.

Results/Outcomes

Baseline surveys and a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) were conducted in the districts that were supported under the PRRO project. The beneficiaries in Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek districts were supported as a continuation of the IR-EMOP, which was implemented from March to May 2016. A PDM survey was conducted under the IR-EMOP while the second PDM survey was conducted in September for the same two districts. The analysis of data from these two districts is based on the comparison of the two PDMs.

Under this programme, baseline surveys were conducted for the remaining three districts (Butha-Buthe, Maseru and Quthing). Follow-up PDMs will be conducted in February 2017 and will include the two additional districts of Berea and Thaba Tseka.

The food consumption score (FCS) is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and the relative nutritional importance of the food consumed. The proportion of households with poor food consumption in Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek increased compared to baseline data. The increase could partially be due to the fact that at least 15 percent of the supported households reported to have shared their cash with other food insecure households that were not receiving any support. Further analysis of the data revealed that the increase in share of households with poor food consumption was observed mostly in Mohale's Hoek district which also reported higher maize meal prices compared to Mafeteng. Higher maize meal prices in Mohale's Hoek were also observed in VAM price monitoring. The lower prices in Mafeteng prices could be an effect of the ongoing Government subsidy on locally produced maize meal. Male-headed households in both districts had higher rates of poor food consumption compared to female-headed households. A similar result was observed in previous PDMs. This indicates that households headed by women tend to prioritise household food consumption more than households headed by men. Though poor food consumption increased, a higher proportion of households compared to the previous PDM reported to have used at least half their cash to buy food (93 percent). Other than food, households spent part of their cash on education, health, transport and other households needs.

The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) measures the number of different food groups consumed over a given period. The dietary diversity score (DDS) deteriorated slightly for both districts compared to the previous PDM. Households headed by women had a slightly higher DDS compared to households headed by men, which indicates that beyond prioritising food, households headed by women also ensured that their households consumed a variety of foods.

Baseline data for Butha-Buthe, Maseru and Quthing, indicated that there was a high level of poor food consumption among selected households prior to support. Similarly, the diet diversity score for the three districts was very low indicating that most households only consumed one or at most two food groups, during the seven day recall period. The results indicate very high food insecurity levels in the households selected for support. The baseline results for Butha-Buthe and Quthing show that households headed by men had slightly better food consumption compared to those headed by women, whilst in Maseru, households headed by women were slightly more food secure compared to households headed by men. This result was observed for food consumption and dietary diversity scores. WFP has planned PDMs for these districts in February 2017, which will measure whether the support has improved food security of beneficiary households.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The design of the PRRO ensured that gender equality milestones and gains made under existing and past operation were consolidated, scaled-up and well aligned. WFP continued to advocate for women as primary recipients of cash and food rations. This was done to fully reflect the global WFP Gender policy priorities and to support the social practice that places women at the centre for collection and preparation of food within households. The majority of the emergency food assistance recipients were, therefore, women.

WFP implemented the debit card scheme on a pilot basis in the three districts of Butha-Buthe, Mafeteng and Maseru. In these districts, some of the beneficiaries received debit cards to withdraw their monthly allowances at a time convenient to them. Through this system, WFP aims to contribute to women's economic empowerment by encouraging them to open bank accounts and promoting their financial inclusion.

A gender awareness training was offered to field monitors to improve the collection, analysis and routine reporting of sex- and age-disaggregated data on food and cash distribution coverage and utilisation. The analysis enabled WFP to gain an in-depth understanding of supported beneficiaries in terms of their sex, age, gender relations, division of labour between men and women and who has access and control over resources. WFP then formulated the intervention and complementary activities such as gender awareness raising sessions tailored to address some of the differentials. Through these exercises WFP learned that a significant number of households were headed by school-age children. To minimise any unintended consequences such as poor attendance likely to be influenced by WFP support, special arrangements were made to prioritise these children during distributions and children were the first to be served during distributions. Similar attention was paid to other people with special needs such as pregnant women and the elderly.

The community-based planning process which started in Quthing and Mohale's Hoek districts to drive the resilience agenda will ensure that established community projects are well conceived and based on local needs. WFP will ensure that potential barriers for young and disabled people and marginalised communities are avoided. Through this initiative WFP plans to fully implement the 3R-approach (Recognise, Redistribute and Reduce) to ensure that projects will challenge the existing traditional model that places little value on care provided by women; and to create a more equitable division of labour and equal sharing or responsibilities in the household between.

Based on the results of the two PDMs conducted in Mohale's Hoek and Mafeteng, it was clear that decisions on the use of cash were made mostly by women. However, the results of the latest PDM indicate a decrease in the proportion of women making decisions on the use of cash while the proportion of males increased. In 2017, WFP will intensify participatory action learning sessions – which will include discussions, education and case study compilation with project beneficiaries – with the aim of advocating for more women at decision-making levels, especially on the use of cash within households.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP and stakeholders – the Disaster Management Authority (DMA), the Food Management Unit (FMU) and cooperating partners – adopted the IASC ADAPT and ACT gender checklist to analyse gender differentials in selecting the sites to serve as food distribution points. Participatory sessions were conducted with community leaders, including chiefs, community councillors and village disaster management committees to gather their

concerns and opinions. Separate discussions were held with women as they usually bear the burden of walking to the distribution points. This exercise was designed to better understand specific cultural, practical and security-related obstacles women and girls might face in accessing services.

WFP partnered with Women in Law in Southern Africa to conduct awareness-raising sessions on gender and gender-based violence (GBV) with supported beneficiaries. This is in response to wide-spread GBV prevalence in the country at 61 percent. Through the awareness sessions, beneficiaries were sensitised on GBV issues that can manifest themselves further to WFP support. Distribution points acted as platforms to do group and face-to-face awareness sessions. At a later stage, brochures translated into local language were delivered to act as reference material for beneficiaries to share with their family members, friends, relatives and other community members.

WFP established a call centre managed by volunteers from the National University of Lesotho to ensure that an independent accessible feedback complaint mechanism was in place. Prior to launching the system, WFP conducted awareness sessions to publicise the complaint mechanism including operating hours. The hotline will be fully operational in 2017 and will complement the help desks currently administered by WFP partners and district government counterparts. These help desks have informed WFP of beneficiary preferences and issues related to the quality and appropriateness of the support.

Other protection measures included procurement of tents which were erected at the banks to protect the beneficiaries from the heat while waiting for their cash. The banks had dedicated one teller to serve WFP beneficiaries as a strategy to reduce waiting times based on lessons learned from previous CBT interventions. The same strategy was replicated in this operation and proved to be beneficial since no protection setbacks were reported. The introduction of the debit card scheme was also based on the realisation that the capacity of the bank was insufficient to serve a large number of beneficiaries within a reasonable period of time. Furthermore, this system represented a way to promote the dignity of beneficiaries by giving them the flexibility to withdraw their entitlements when deemed necessary.

The proportion of households that knew their entitlement in Mofale's Hoek and Mafeteng was higher than the project end target. Protection efforts resulted in an increase in the proportion of households that did not experience security risks due to the support provided. This proportion exceeded the set target and increased compared to previous Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) results. This outcome was more or less similar for both males and females.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

WFP beneficiaries during food distribution at Mphaki community food distribution point in Quthing district

Cover page photo: ©WFP/Vincent Kiwanuka

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	44,540	50,225	94,765	61,155	68,960	130,115	137.3%	137.3%	137.3%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	10,424	10,424	20,848	14,313	14,313	28,626	137.3%	137.3%	137.3%
Children (5-18 years)	11,372	11,372	22,744	15,614	15,614	31,228	137.3%	137.3%	137.3%
Adults (18 years plus)	22,744	28,429	51,173	31,228	39,033	70,261	137.3%	137.3%	137.3%
By Residence status:									
Residents	44,540	50,225	94,765	61,154	68,961	130,115	137.3%	137.3%	137.3%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	55,148	39,616	94,765	70,806	59,309	130,115	128.4%	149.7%	137.3%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	11,030	7,923	18,953	15,003	14,673	29,676	136.0%	185.2%	156.6%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	9,287	9,666	18,953	14,541	15,135	29,676	156.6%	156.6%	156.6%
Total participants	9,287	9,666	18,953	14,541	15,135	29,676	156.6%	156.6%	156.6%
Total beneficiaries	44,540	50,225	94,765	61,155	68,960	130,115	137.3%	137.3%	137.3%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=9.00	45.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=9.00	46.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=9.00	44.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.37	1.37	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.35	1.35	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.40	1.40	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=0.30	1.50	-	2.70
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=0.20	0.90	-	0.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=1.00	2.60	-	6.30
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>5.40	5.40	-	4.93
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>5.45	5.45	-	5.08
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.04, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>5.34	5.34	-	4.71
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.30	16.50	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	16.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=3.00	17.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.50	1.50	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.60	1.60	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.03, Post Distribution Monitoring, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.41	1.41	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.03, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.04, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=0.12	0.60	-	9.50
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.03, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.04, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=0.00	0.00	-	9.00
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.04, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=1.00	1.40	-	10.30
Diet Diversity Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.04, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>5.54	5.54	-	4.71
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.03, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.04, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>5.61	5.61	-	4.67
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, Project End Target: 2017.03, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.04, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Latest Follow-up: 2016.09, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>5.44	5.44	-	4.76
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.03, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=7.80	39.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.03, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=8.00	39.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	=8.00	38.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.03, Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.27	1.27	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.03, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.32	1.32	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.03, <i>Post Distribution Monitoring</i> , Base value: 2016.10, <i>WFP programme monitoring, Post Distribution Monitoring</i>	>1.19	1.19	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=4.00	18.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	39.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=88.00	43.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=5.00	23.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	14.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=7.00	37.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	40.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.40	4.40	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.60	4.60	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>BUTHA-BUTHE, Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	<6.51	6.51	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=5.00	25.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	42.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=87.00	33.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=4.00	22.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=6.00	28.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	42.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	42.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.00	4.00	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>MAFETENG, Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	<10.30	10.30	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	15.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=9.00	43.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=88.00	41.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	16.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	15.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=8.00	42.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=9.00	45.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>MASERU, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MASERU, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.40	4.40	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
MASERU, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	<13.67	13.67	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=2.00	11.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=10.00	50.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=88.00	39.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=2.00	10.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=2.00	11.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=11.00	56.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=9.00	44.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.30	4.30	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.20	4.20	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.50	4.50	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
MOHALE'S HOEK, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	<9.25	9.25	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
QUTHING, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	17.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
QUTHING, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=10.00	48.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
QUTHING, <i>Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=87.00	38.00	-	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	17.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=3.00	17.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=9.00	51.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	=10.00	51.00	-	-
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.10	4.10	-	-
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	>4.00	4.00	-	-
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
<i>QUTHING, Project End Target: 2017.12, LVAC, Base value: 2016.05, Joint survey, LVAC</i>	<13.46	13.46	-	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	item	2,500	2,500	100.0%
SO1: General Distribution (GD)				
Number of timely food distributions as per schedule	instance	2,000	2,000	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=45.00	16.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=45.00	20.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=50.00	55.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=50.00	57.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=5.00	29.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=5.00	23.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	89.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.03</i>	=80.00	90.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	98.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	97.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	95.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	85.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	97.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	98.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	92.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=80.00	87.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	97.00	-	-
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Base value: 2016.09</i>	=90.00	97.00	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
<i>LESOTHO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=10,493.00	16,150.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>LESOTHO, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>	=11.00	14.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>BOTHA BUTHE, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>MAFETENG, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>MASERU, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>MOHALE'S HOEK, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners	=100.00	100.00
<i>QUTHING, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12</i>		

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00244-04	Maize	-	2,034
Australia	AUL-C-00244-04	Peas	-	275
Australia	AUL-C-00244-04	Vegetable Oil	-	92
Japan	JPN-C-00498-03	Maize	-	278
Japan	JPN-C-00498-03	Peas	-	54
Japan	JPN-C-00498-03	Vegetable Oil	-	18
Switzerland	SWI-C-00552-01	Maize	-	1,219
Switzerland	SWI-C-00552-01	Peas	-	175
Switzerland	SWI-C-00552-01	Vegetable Oil	-	65
		Total	-	4,209