

**Lesotho Humanitarian Joint Programme  
ANNUAL PROGRAMME NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT  
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JULY– 31 DECEMBER 2016**

<p align="center"><b>Programme Title &amp; Project Number</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme Title: Support to the Humanitarian Response following El Niño 2015/6 in Lesotho</li> <li>• Programme Number (<i>if applicable</i>)</li> <li>• MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00101636</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Country/ Strategic Results</b></p> <p><i>Lesotho</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Improving food security and resilience of vulnerable households through sustainable livelihood support whilst complementing agricultural production</i></li> <li>• <i>Increasing access to potable water and rehabilitation of water sources to vulnerable communities and in doing so reduce exposure of women and girls</i></li> <li>• <i>Proving an emergency cash top up to alleviate the impacts of the food price shock so that household budget allocated for health and education are not comprised.</i></li> <li>• <i>Improving prevention, response and coordination of drought-linked GBV mechanisms at National, District and Community levels</i></li> <li>• <i>Improving the coordination of the humanitarian response in Lesotho</i></li> </ul>
<p align="center"><b>Participating Organization(s)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNFPA</li> <li>• UNDP</li> <li>• WFP</li> <li>• FAO</li> <li>• UNICEF</li> </ul>	<p align="center"><b>Implementing Partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National counterparts (government, private, NGOs &amp; others) and other International Organizations</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Development</li> <li>• Ministry of Water Affairs</li> <li>• Disaster Management Authority</li> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> <li>• Ministry of Gender &amp; Youth, Sports and Recreation</li> <li>• Ministry of Forestry, Rangeland and Soil Conservation</li> <li>• Standard Bank Lesotho</li> <li>• World Vision Lesotho</li> <li>• Catholic Relief Services</li> <li>• G4S Security</li> </ul>

<b>Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</b>	
Total approved budget as per project document:	US\$ 6,236,625
MPTF /JP Contribution:	
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	
Agency Contribution	
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	
Other Contributions (donors) <i>(if applicable)</i>	
<b>TOTAL (including AA fee):</b>	US \$6,299,622 <sup>4</sup>
<b>Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</b>	
Assessment/Review - not conducted	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date:	
Mid-Term Evaluation Report	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date:	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help Lesotho</li> <li>• Lesotho Planned Parenthood Association</li> </ul>	
<b>Programme Duration</b>	
Overall Duration	14 months
Start Date <sup>1</sup>	14.09.2016
Original End Date <sup>2</sup>	31.08.2017
Current End date <sup>3</sup>	31.08.2017
<b>Report Submitted By</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Name: Christoph Oberlack</li> <li>○ Title: Humanitarian Affairs Officer</li> <li>○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP</li> <li>○ Email address: <a href="mailto:Christoph.Oberlack@one.un.org">Christoph.Oberlack@one.un.org</a></li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

<sup>2</sup> As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

<sup>3</sup> If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

<sup>4</sup> This amount includes the Administrative Agent fee of US\$ 62,996.

## Table of Content

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
I. Purpose and Objectives of the interventions .....	6
II. Results.....	7
<b>Narrative reporting on results:</b> .....	<b>7</b>
III. Lessons Learned.....	27
IV. Value for Money .....	27
V. Programmatic Revisions .....	28
VI. Annexes.....	30
<b>DFID specific reporting requirements and information</b> .....	<b>30</b>
<b>Photos</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>Human Interest stories</b> .....	<b>33</b>

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The humanitarian joint programme addresses needs in five different sectors of the drought response and plays an instrumental role during the current peak of the lean season. The Joint Programme by four UN agencies – UNICEF, FAO, WFP and UNFPA – and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, encompasses a holistic package of interventions with a wide synergy between participating agencies in supporting people affected by the drought. The programme response follows a rights-based approach that considers the rights and needs of the population in a comprehensive way to cover multiple aspects of the drought's impact.

The programme has assisted 133,794 beneficiaries so far.

WFP assisted 42,520 food insecure people from October to December 2016 in six districts, most affected by the El Niño drought. The assistance exceeded the original target of 25,000 people due to the revision in the cash transfer value by the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and partners; and WFP scaling up assistance to three additional districts. Despite delays in completing the targeting and beneficiary selection process, the community targeting and verification methodology ensured that the assistance was extended to the right people; and through appropriate partnerships such as Lesotho Standard Bank, the cash transfer activities were implemented without any reported fraud case. The independent feedback mechanism, complements the traditional methods (suggestion boxes, and through WFP and partner staff, community leaders) and enabled WFP, partners and the Disaster Management Authority to respond to beneficiary concerns promptly.

UNICEF under its social protection scheme assisted a total of 3,504 households by October 2016 that comprises about 17,520 people including 10,512 children out of planned 3,681 households were provided with cash (Maloti 500). A total of 177 households were left out because of one or more of the following reasons: forgot to bring their identity documents; were not in the country by the time of payments; and did not get the information on the date of disbursement. The 2nd disbursement in February 2017 has taken into consideration this bottlenecks to reach all the targeted households including the left outs.

The FAO project component has completed the livelihood protection objective reaching 4,066 families (exceeding the original target of 3,500 families). This represents a total of 16.5% of all families assisted with livelihood protection activities by FAO in 2016 (total of 24,616 families). Distributions were completed early December 2017 within the planting window. Last distributions took place in southern lowland areas where rains were received at a later stage. Crop forecast is expected in May 2017; FAO will support BOS in its implementation.

The project has procured all items for Social Protection and Agriculture integration distributions. FAO targets a total of 56,600 families and 24,983 families have been assisted so far. This project supports 15,474 families (15,000 originally targeted), which represents 27.3% of the total targeted beneficiaries. The project expenditure has reached 48.4% of total budget by end of Dec 2016. When considering the funds directly invested in services for beneficiaries (USD 1,128,000), a total of 59% has been spent. The remaining activities will be implemented in the second half of the project.

During the reporting period under review, a total of 61,274 beneficiaries (31,409f - 29,865m) now have improved access to WASH in the 22 communities, 15 primary schools and 4 health centres in the districts of Berea and Botha Bothe. Thirty water committee members have also been trained on operation and maintenance (O&M) to ensure continuous functionality of the water facilities. Variance in achieved versus planned results during this reporting period is due to the delays by implementing partners and contractors engaged to construct facilities.

UNICEF has an existing Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with World Vision Lesotho and Catholic Relief Services as implementing partners of some components of WASH emergency. A relationship with the Department of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (DRWSS) is also being nurtured and this Government agency will be part of the entire implementation process for construction to avoid delays. Fifty-five percent of (737,466) rural HHs having improved access from a baseline of 52.1% (729,600) on the log frame which is an improvement. Likewise, 36.9% (546,334) persons using unimproved water source from a baseline of 39.6% (554,000) on the log frame which also shows a remarkable improvement.

UNFPA has completed the first gender-based violence (GBV) in emergencies baseline study in Lesotho and has completed a number of outreach activities to strengthen prevention, response and coordination of GBV cases. Individuals, journalists and community structures have been engaged, sensitized and involved in fostering national capacity to respond to gender-based violence caused by the humanitarian situation.

The baseline study represents the first study examining the current status of GBV among women, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups in Lesotho. Further, it assesses whether GBV was fueled by the El Niño induced drought in Lesotho. Analysis from all the sampled respondents indicate that the majority, 53.8% of the 1064 respondents believe that incidences of GBV have increased during the El Niño period. 29% believe the humanitarian situation has not led to an increase of GBV cases, while 16.5% do not know. Mokhotlong was found to be the district with the highest number of people who believe there is an increase in GBV as a result of the drought. The study also found that key forms of GBV experienced by women and girls during the drought period include physical (26.3%), sexual (22.0%), emotional (20.8%), socio-economic (19.5%) violence and theft and robbery (33%). Other forms of El Niño induced GBV reported are denial of education, forced marriage, harmful traditional practices, loss of life and forced prostitution.

During the review period 2 mobile clinics were supported where an estimated **300** women were reached with counselling and information on GBV, family planning services, referral services and legal information on women rights and information.

Further coordination from the Ministry of Gender and Youth, Sport and Recreation at District level was strengthened and 8 stakeholder meeting convened in the 4 implementing Districts of which a plan of action was drawn for implementation of the project.

The Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) has strengthened the humanitarian response through the provision of coordination support to the joint humanitarian programme as well as to the work of the Humanitarian Country Team resulting in the timely reporting and monitoring and increased visibility of humanitarian programmes and projects. Further, the Resident Coordinator's

Office has provided internal and external communication support on the overall humanitarian response, informing donors, government and humanitarian partners about the humanitarian situation. Further, coordination support has been provided to ensure the complementary delivery of different schemes in the food security sector.

## **I. Purpose and Objectives of the interventions**

### *World Food Programme*

The Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment (LVAC) in June 2016 has found around 679,000 people to be acutely food insecure across Lesotho until the end of the lean season in May 2017. In the context of the joint programme, **WFP addresses the immediate food needs of the people affected by the El Niño drought**; and supports the protection and rebuilding of livelihoods to improve their ability to withstand climate-induced shocks. The project component aims at attaining sufficient food consumption and acceptable dietary diversity as well as maintaining created assets in targeted households.

### *UNICEF Social Protection*

The objective of the project component is to **assist chronically vulnerable households that benefit from the Child Grant Programme to better absorb the shock induced by the drought**.

The expected outcome is to improve access to adequate food for approximately 3,681 households covering about caring over 18,405 including 11,043 vulnerable children from the poorest of the poor segment of the population in the affected areas through a cash transfer.

### *FAO*

The objective of FAO's project component is to **contribute to improved Food Security and resilience of drought-affected households in Lesotho** through increased availability and use of food in a sustainable manner through the distribution of recovery productive packages and complementary production support to Social Protection beneficiaries. Capacities among key stakeholders at national, district and community level will be developed so they are familiar with Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) topics and promote them effectively for further replication and adoption. Furthermore, the project will contribute to improve information, coordination and analysis in the food security sector.

### *UNICEF WASH*

The programme component aims at **increasing safe access to minimum quantities of potable water to meet the basic needs of drought-affected households in 5 drought affected districts** in Lesotho as per the standards of the Government of Lesotho (30 litres per person per day). In addition, the project aims at **providing access to safe sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools and health clinics** and in raising awareness on safe hygiene practices in the same 5 targeted districts. The programme expects to assist 46,000 targeted beneficiaries in rural areas in the 5 drought affected districts (most affected comparatively) to be able to meet minimum needs of potable water (up to 30 litres by end of August 2017).

### *UNFPA*

UNFPA's intervention is designed to **reduce the vulnerability of women and adolescent girls to drought-linked GBV** in four districts of Lesotho: Mafeteng, Maseru, Mophale's Hoek, Butha Buthe. In total, 121,708 women and girls were targeted by the UNFPA intervention. In addition, 120 health practitioners were expected to be trained in clinical management of GBV, 720 leaders of community protection structures empowered with knowledge and skills in leadership, human rights and GBV, and 1920 women and girls at risk of GBV and survivors were to benefit from GBV-related services. Community capacity was expected to be built to take charge of GBV detection, prevention, response and coordination. In addition, UNFPA's intervention is to build linkage of communities to services to enhance the referral system, coordination for GBV survivors and build trust amongst community members, GBV survivors and service providers.

### *UNDP/RCO*

The Resident Coordinator's Office is expected to **strengthen the inter-sectoral and sectoral humanitarian coordination in Lesotho** through timely reporting and monitoring in order to avoid duplication of humanitarian response activities as well as support the development of assessment and response planning activities.

The Resident Coordinator's Office assists and advises the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator in her role to oversee and guide the humanitarian response (i), manage humanitarian funds received by the UN system (ii), chair the Humanitarian Country Team and advise the government in humanitarian matters (iii) and ensure internal and external communication about the humanitarian situation and response (iv).

## **II. Results**

This section presents the results achieved by the joint humanitarian programme so far. It provides an overview of the results and change achieved at outcome (a), output (b) level and gives a qualitative assessment of the progress achieved (c). Further, the results are presented at indicator level against the original logistical framework.

Due to the short implementation period and the humanitarian nature of the programme, not all components are able to report on results at the outcome level at this point.

### **Narrative reporting on results:**

*Table 1: Overview on programme components*

Agency	Sector	Time Period	Beneficiaries Reached (beneficiaries planned)	Core Activities
WFP	Food Security	October - December 2016	42,520 beneficiaries reached (25,000 beneficiaries planned to reach)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeting the beneficiaries</li> <li>Conducting the distributions</li> <li>Monitoring the distributions</li> <li>Conducting the post-distribution monitoring (PDM)</li> <li>Providing technical support to the communities</li> </ul>
UNICEF SP	Social Protection and Food Security	August 2016 - March 2017	3,504 households that comprise about 17,520 people including 10, 512 children (translating into 17,520 people including 10, 512 children)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community mobilization</li> <li>Payment of 3,681 households in the three community councils</li> <li>Payment of payment agencies</li> <li>Monitoring of project activities</li> <li>Recruitment of project staff</li> </ul>
FAO	Agriculture	July 2016 - Jan 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FAO Programme has reached 24,616 families in livelihood protection (4,066 covered by this project, 16,5%); (3,500 households planned)</li> <li>FAO Programme has covered 24,983 families in SP-Agriculture out of a target of 55,000 (15,474 families to be covered by this project, 27,3% of total) (15,500 households planned)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livelihood protection (identification of beneficiaries, procurement and distribution of inputs and training)</li> <li>Social Protection (coordination with SP actors, procurement and distribution of inputs)</li> </ul>
UNICEF WASH	WASH	July 2016 - July 2017	<p><b>Water supply:</b> 6,494 community members (3,377f; 3,117m) in 22 villages; 2,977 pupils (1312f, 1665m) in 8 schools; 24,000 persons (12,480f, 11,520m) in 4 health centres.</p> <p><b>Sanitation:</b> 3803 pupils (1760f, 2043m) in 15 schools.</p> <p><b>Hygiene:</b> 3803 pupils (1760f, 2043m) in 15 schools; 24,000 persons (12,480f, 11,520m) in 4 health centres.</p> <p>(46,000 beneficiaries planned)</p>	<p><b>Water supply:</b> Construction and rehabilitation of spring boxes; drilling of boreholes; construction and rehabilitation of water schemes; installation of new hand-pumps; new connections/pipe networks to existing water sources.</p> <p><b>Sanitation:</b> Construction of Latrines (with handwashing facilities) in schools.</p> <p><b>Hygiene:</b> Construction of handwashing facilities in Schools and health centres</p>
UNFPA	Protection (GBV)	1 July 2016 - June 2017	<p>5,420 beneficiaries reached.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1084 households reached in 10 Districts with GBV information</li> <li>80 key Informants reached with GBV information</li> <li>61 Focused Group Discussion on GBV</li> <li>20 editors sensitized on GBV in emergencies</li> <li>25 journalists trained on reporting on GBV</li> <li>An estimate of 300 women reached with SRH, legal information on women rights and information on protection services in 2 Districts</li> <li>201 girls reached with knowledge and skills about prevention and protection against GBV</li> <li>8 GBV workshops for prevention and advocacy undertaken district level</li> <li>7 Community protection Structures mapped in 4 Districts</li> </ul> <p>(Planned beneficiaries: Prevention: 126,486; Response: 2040)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct of GBV baseline Study</li> <li>Advocacy and outreach activities</li> <li>Media Trainings and a</li> <li>16 Days of Activism in Maputsoe and Maseru Textile Industry area</li> <li>Empowerment of women and girls</li> <li>GBV stakeholder meetings in 4 Districts of Implementation</li> <li>Strengthening of GBV network at community and District Level</li> </ul>
UNDP/RCO	Coordination	1 July 2016 - 31 August 2017	Humanitarian Partners, including donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance and advise to the UN Resident Coordinator and the humanitarian coordination bodies.</li> <li>Development of information and outreach material (for joint programme as well as the overall response)</li> <li>Provide inter-sectoral and sector coordination support</li> <li>Ensure donor engagement</li> </ul>

a. **Outcomes:**

*World Food Programme*

The key outcome is to attain acceptable food consumption and dietary diversity score for the targeted food insecure people as well as the maintenance of assets created by the targeted households. While so far WFP has assisted 42,520 people with 4 monthly cash payments, the PDM survey is planned for February. It will inform the extent to which this indicator has been achieved.

*UNICEF Social Protection*

The outcome is the improved access to adequate food for approximately 3,504 households comprising of 17,520 people including over 10,512 vulnerable children from the poorest of the poor segment of the population in the affected areas, contributing to children's schooling, including attendance. While the first payment has been made and focus group discussions at the distribution points indicate an improved access to food and services, further evaluations will show the impact of the programme.

*FAO*

FAO's main activities are focused on the availability and improved use of food in a sustainable manner through the distribution of recovery productive packages, complementary production support to social protection beneficiaries and improved vegetable gardening at schools. Protection and restoration of livelihoods through integrated sustainable production have reached some 4,066 households out of the planned 3,500 households to receive material (agricultural inputs) and technical support on integrated sustainable farming including Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Home Gardening (HG) and Nutrition and SLM awareness.

While information concerning the nutritional impact of the programme is not yet available, the food security of beneficiary households has been improved through the vegetable garden inputs.

In support of the sustainable use of food FAO further stressed the need for key Stakeholders at national, district and community level to be familiar with Climate Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) topics.

The promotion, effective replication and adoption of CSA and SLM practices by key stakeholders as well as the improved Information, Coordination and Analysis in emergency decision making processes by FAO will further increase sustainability of FAO's intervention.

*UNICEF WASH*

UNICEF will provide 46,000 people living in rural areas with access to 30 litres of water, improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. So far, 61,274 beneficiaries (31,409f - 29,865m) in rural areas benefit from access to water.

*UNFPA*

The protection component will reduce vulnerability of women and adolescent girls to drought-linked GBV in 4 districts of Lesotho. In doing so, UNFPA will ensure reduced vulnerability for GBV survivors and at-risk women and girls, strengthen functional and effective coordination structures for GBV linked to community, district and national levels. Further vulnerable households targeted by the intervention are more aware of GBV response structures. So far, the baseline study has been conducted and will further inform the response activities.

## *UNDP/RCO*

The planned outcome of the project component is the strengthening of the coordination within the joint humanitarian programme as well as of the overall humanitarian response. The appropriate coordination tools are in place and the RCO has extended its support to the revision of the overall response strategy and the development of a new recovery and resilience plan.

### **b. Outputs:**

#### *World Food Programme*

So far, WFP has assisted 42,520 food insecure people through cash transfers in Quthing, Maseru, Botha Bothe, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek districts. The plan was to assist 28,000 food insecure people representing 5,600 households. However, the Government revised the transfer guidelines. The new guidelines require partners to provide assistance based on the actual number of people in a household as opposed using the national average (5 people). Gender desegregated data is being analyzed. The revised transfer values and approach enabled WFP to reach more food insecure people than originally planned.

*Table 2: Overview Number of people assisted by WFP with cash assistance*

<b>District</b>	<b>Planned figures DFID October 2016- March 2017</b>	<b>October 2016</b>	<b>November</b>	<b>Decem ber</b>	<b>January 2017</b>
Botha Bothe	6,498	8,784	8,800	8,818	8,856
Maseru	15,933	9,064	9,267	9,296	24,999
Mohale's Hoek	486		5,428	16,479	20,575
Quthing	5,583	2,267	7,344	4,073	4,144
Mafeteng	4,197	-	13,437	14,078	14,144
Berea	9,823	-	-	6,565	17,071
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,520</b>	<b>20,115</b>	<b>44,276</b>	<b>59,309</b>	<b>89,789</b>

*Please note that beneficiaries beyond the DFID assistance are attributed to other donors contributing to the emergency response programme. WFP reached the targeted number for DFID assistance in November 2016.*

#### *UNICEF Social Protection*

Emergency cash transfer for the drought affected population in Lesotho was received for two quarters, the first quarter in September 2016 and the 2nd in January 2017, for 3,681 households in three districts- Thaba-Tseka, Quthing and Mokhotlong. In the first quarter, a total of 3,504 households were (that comprise about 17,520 people including 10,512 children) provided with emergency cash top-ups. The remaining 177 households did not come to receive the cash due to transport unavailability. They will be included in the 2nd quarter. The 2nd quarter disbursement

has been scheduled as of 1 February 2017. Preparatory activities have been completed. The disbursement was made by using the existing National Information for Social Assistance under the leadership of the Ministry of Social Development. A partnership was established with the security company G4S to distribute the money among the beneficiaries. Through focus group discussions with beneficiaries, it was found that due to emergency cash transfer, families' affordability to buy more food had been increased; and no children were sent to schools hungry.

#### *FAO*

FAO has completed the livelihood protection objective reaching 4,066 families (exceeding the original target of 3,500 families). This represents a total of 16.5% of all families assisted with livelihood protection activities by FAO in 2016 (total of 24,616 families). Distributions of beans/peas, maize, vegetable seeds and fertilizer were completed early December 2016 within the planting window. Last distributions took place in southern lowland areas where rains were received at a later stage (in this areas shorter cycled yellow maize was distributed, similar to mountain areas, to allow later planting). Crop forecast is expected in May 2017. FAO will support BOS in its implementation. Distribution of grazing vetch (to be planted by April 2017 as cover and fodder crop) and shade nets is planned for February (inputs procured). Services on Climate Smart Agriculture techniques are planned to continue. Needs among livelihood protection beneficiaries for community production assets will be identified and delivered from February until the end of the project.

Baseline data among a sample of beneficiaries in this component has been collected and is currently being analyzed. Post-harvest survey data will be collected in July-Aug 2017.

Social protection and agriculture integration: 15,000 vulnerable households benefiting from Social Protection cash grants improve their homestead food production capacity and diversify their diets through complementary kits of Home Gardening and Nutrition. The project has procured all items for Social Protection and Agriculture integration distributions. FAO targets a total of 56,600 families and 24,983 families have been assisted so far. This project supports 15,474 families (15,000 originally targeted), which represents 27.3% of the total targeted beneficiaries. Additional distributions of Home Gardening and Nutrition kits for Social Protection and emergency cash grants beneficiaries will take place from February until the end of the project.

Institutional Training: Extension services (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation) are updated on CSA techniques and technologies, SLM topics and have access to high quality communication and training materials adapted to local conditions for effective promotion. Though FAO has not yet used this project to cover training costs, FAO Programme has so far trained the following groups from other financial sources:

- 245 extension officers have been trained on Community Mobilisation, Community Organization, conflict management and refresher of Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Home Gardening and Nutrition (HG&N) – July 2016-.
- Over 500 teachers and principals from 313 primary schools trained on the following content: Climate Change, Sustainable Land Management, Conservation Agriculture, Home Gardening and Nutrition and practical demos.

- Training of Rangeland department (over 120 staff members) completed in Oct and Dec 2016.
- Training of Water Conservation staff (60 staff members) completed - Jan 2017

Communities training: at least 3,150 households are trained by extension services on the adoption of CSA technologies and SLM topics.

Training of households supported with livelihood protection is being implemented by extension services. The percentage of trained Households will be established after analysis of Post-harvest survey (data to be collected July-Aug 2017).

Training and Awareness Materials production: CSA and SLM harmonized and visual training materials are available for effective dissemination among communities, schools, local leaders, chiefs and general public. Training materials distributed so far on Conservation Agriculture and Home Gardening and Nutrition in Sesotho (see: [www.lesothocsa.com](http://www.lesothocsa.com)). Materials on SLM are being finalized. Trial of near final draft with communities is planned for Feb 2017.

Monitoring & Evaluation: The impact achieved by the programme and lessons learned are assessed, documented and disseminated. Baseline data among a sample of beneficiaries in livelihood protection and Social Protection and Agriculture components has been collected and is currently being analyzed. The integration of social protection and agriculture is promoted at policy and operational levels among stakeholders. The report on the impact of food prices increase among the poorest households in Lesotho (FAO ESA and FAO Lesotho) is completed (<http://bit.ly/292dtFj>). Research on livelihood profiles supporting SP-Agriculture programming undergoing.

Lesotho's experience in supporting Social Protection beneficiaries with home gardening support is presented at the International Symposium on Sustainable Food Systems for Healthy Diets and Improved Nutrition held in Rome (Italy) during the 1st and 2nd of December 2016.

Coordination: FAO supports the functioning of food security sector coordination groups and participates in relevant SLM and Climate Change fora. FAO Lesotho continues participating in coordination groups and relevant SLM and Climate Change fora.

Please find attached human interest story (SP-Agriculture beneficiary).

#### *UNICEF WASH*

<b>Planned intervention</b>	<b>Progress</b>	<b>Difference</b>
<b>Water supply</b>		
24 new or rehabilitated spring boxes	9 spring boxes constructed and 5 rehabilitated in communities 2 water systems constructed and 3 rehabilitated in communities	<u>Additional works on spring boxes scheduled from March 2017</u>
5 new high capacity boreholes	7 boreholes drilled and installed with hand pumps in communities	<u>1 additional borehole pending construction</u>
10 new or rehabilitated hand pumps/wells	8 water systems rehabilitated in communities	
15 new connections	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Works scheduled from March 2017</u>

New connections to 5 schools	5 new connections/pipe networks to schools 2 boreholes drilled and fitted with hand-pumps in schools	
New connections to 5 health centres	4 new water systems constructed in health centres	<u>Additional connection works scheduled from March 2017</u>
Hand pumps repaired	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Rehabilitation works scheduled from March 2017</u>
<b>Sanitation/Hygiene</b>		
5 New latrines with handwashing facilities provided in 5 health facilities; 1,500 benefitting patients and staff practicing improved hygiene.	<u>Handwashing facilities constructed in 4 health centres; 24,000 beneficiaries practicing improved hygiene</u>	
10 New latrines with handwashing facilities provided in 10 schools; 3,500 benefitting pupils practicing improved hygiene.	86 latrines (with handwashing) constructed in schools 3,803 benefitting pupils practicing improved hygiene	
4 health centres provided with new handwashing facilities	4 handwashing facilities constructed in health centres	
10 Schools provided with new latrines with handwashing facilities	<u>Addressed above (86 latrines in 15 schools)</u>	
46,000 sensitized on safe sanitation and hygiene practice.	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Scheduled to commence Feb/March 2017</u>
Members of WSC trained	30 water committee members trained on O&M	
10 hygiene clubs trained on O&M in schools	<u>Pending</u>	<u>Scheduled to commence Feb/March 2017</u>
5 hygiene clubs trained on O&M in health centres		<u>Scheduled to commence Feb/March 2017</u>

The main beneficiaries for the water facilities are 6,494 community members (3,377f, 3,117m) in 22 villages; 2,977 pupils (1,312f, 1665m) in 8 schools; 24,000 persons (12,480f, 11,520m) in 4 health centres.

Variance in achieved versus planned results during this reporting period is due to the delays by implementing partners and contractors engaged to construct facilities.

The main beneficiaries for sanitation and hygiene are 3,803 pupils (1,760f, 2043m) in 15 schools; 24,000 persons (12,480f, 11,520m) in 4 health centres.

Variance in achieved versus planned results during this reporting period is due to the delays by implementing partners and contractors engaged to construct facilities. Training of hygiene clubs and hygiene promotion in communities will commence in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2017

#### *UNFPA*

UNFPA so far has completed the drought linked GBV baseline study to assess the occurrence and magnitude of GBV induced by drought against women and girls in all the 10 Districts of

Lesotho. The baseline study also assessed the availability, access and quality of services for women and girls affected by gender based violence. The draft report has been shared for review and input prior to validation. The baseline established that majority of respondents (53%) believe that incidences of GBV have increased during the El Niño Drought. Further that the most common forms of GBV during this period experienced by women and girls include theft and robbery (33%), physical violence (26.3%), sexual violence (22.0%), emotional violence (20.8%) and socio-economic (19.5%).

At least 1,084 households were reached in all 10 districts with drought linked GBV information through the baseline study. About 80 Key Informants were interviewed and reached with information on drought linked GBV. This included key ministry gender and GBV focal points, Civil Society Organizations, GBV survivors, local and traditional leaders, local counselors, religious leaders, faith-based organization, community based organization, among others. 61 Focused Group Discussion on GBV were held in all the 10 districts mainly targeting out of school herd boys, in school adolescent girls and grandmothers' networks. Awareness on the link between GBV and drought was created.

#### *UNDP/RCO*

The Resident Coordinator's Office has supported the Participating United Nations Organisations (PUNOs) in the coordination of the joint programme, through the establishment of appropriate coordination structures. Further, the RCO has supported visibility and outreach of the joint programme within the overall humanitarian response. The RCO has developed two situation updates that stipulate the humanitarian situation, the ongoing response activities as well the overview of the financial situation. Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, the Country Team has been able to raise ca. 70% of the required financial support to provide relief assistance to people in need.

In support of the Humanitarian Country Team, the RCO has developed a new strategic response plan addressing recovery, resilience and preparedness needs.

#### **c. Qualitative assessment:**

##### *World Food Programme*

Besides the delays in completing the targeting and beneficiary selection exercise, the programme was successfully implemented through community targeting and strong partnerships with Lesotho Standard Bank and World Vision Lesotho. The community targeting methodology ensured that the most food insecure people were selected. It also eliminated duplication--people receiving assistance through several social protection programmes; while the partnership with a specialized financial institution ensured there were no fraud cases during cash distribution.

In addition, WFP developed a partnership with Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust (WLSA) to sensitize people on avoiding Gender Based Violence (GBV), the reporting mechanism in case of abuse, and the need for both men and women to decide on how to utilize the money. The sensitization sessions were conducted in Butha-Buthe, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek districts. Leaflets with key messages on GBV were distributed to the food insecure people being assisted.

WFP is piloting the e-Card solution (people assisted access money through Automated Teller Machine) in partnership with Lesotho Standard Bank. The objective has enhanced the security of cash based transfer activities and enabled people being assisted to plan and receive their entitlements at any Bank outlet rather than on prescribed days. Effectively, they are saving time and money.

#### *UNICEF Social Protection*

The achievement of plan results is on track. As the cash was disbursed through existing Government system under the leadership of the Ministry, the partnership has increased trust and confidence.

#### *FAO*

FAO Lesotho implements all activities directly in collaboration with the following line Ministries and partners that allow for timely and cost effective distributions and create complementarities with other humanitarian programmes:

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security: livelihood protection activities. MAFS provides at no cost to the project the extension system network. FAO directly procures all inputs and no financial transfer is made to MAFS. Distributions of inputs to beneficiaries are done jointly by FAO and MAFS. Animal health activities are implemented in collaboration with MAFS' livestock department.

Ministry of Social Development: SP-Agriculture activities. MOSD facilitates direct distribution by FAO of home gardening and nutrition kits to SP beneficiaries.

WFP: FAO is coordinating closely with WFP to provide Home Gardening and Nutrition kits to all WFP beneficiaries of emergency cash grants and food packages

Action Aid: FAO and AA have collaborated to identify vulnerable active farmers among AA emergency cash transfers beneficiaries in Thaba-Tseka and Mokhotlong. 579 families in Mokhotlong and 1,345 families in Thaba-Tseka were identified and assisted jointly by FAO, AA and MAFS.

#### *UNICEF WASH*

UNICEF has an existing PCA with World Vision Lesotho and Catholic Relief Services as implementing partners of the software components of WASH emergency. These would include trainings, mobilization and sensitization activities and excludes drilling and construction activities. A relationship with Department of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (DRWSS) is also being nurtured and this Government agency is going to be part of the entire procurement process. This will enable a functional operation and maintenance (O&M) system and promote ownership and sustainability.

#### *RCO*

The coordination proposal is largely on track, due to the collaboration with humanitarian partners. The development of outreach material for the joint programme and the overall response is ongoing. The update of the original response plan through the RIASCO Action Plan update

has been coordinated by the RCO to provide donors and humanitarian partners with an overview of people assisted by the ongoing response.

Further, the RCO has coordinated the development of a recovery and resilience plan that stipulates recovery and preparedness needs until mid-2018.

The collaboration with humanitarian partners and donors has been of crucial importance for the delivery of the coordination proposal.

### **Gender analysis**

The joint programme as a whole, as well as its individual components, is gender sensitive and based on sound gender analysis. Reducing gender-based disparities and potential harm arising out of these is a crucial dimension of all programme components. Gender based indicators have been included in a number of assessments, and allowed for gender inclusive humanitarian programming. Further gender disaggregated information will be provided in the upcoming reports upon their availability.

The joint programme addresses the root causes and consequences of a number of gender based challenges in communities and therefore reduces gender-based disparities. It responds to a number of negative coping mechanisms that have been identified by the Joint Rapid Assessment and the LVAC, relating to gender and protection. Reported negative coping mechanisms are an increase of early marriages, high dropout rates from school to provide water and food.

The provision of water, cash and seed inputs reduce acute vulnerabilities and therefore also impact negative coping mechanisms. Post-distribution monitoring will provide additional information concerning the disaggregated impact of the joint programme components. However, the joint programme has seen sensitization and gender sensitive targeting of beneficiaries.

In particular, through the partnership with Women and Law in Southern Africa Research and Education Trust (WLSA), cash beneficiaries were sensitized on the need for collective decision making in the household and causes of gender based violence. To the extent possible, WFP ensured that the beneficiary of the cash assistance are women. The gender desegregated data is being analyzed and the surveys to be conducted in February will inform the extent to which other cross cutting indicators have been achieved.

**Table 3: Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals directly through DFID funding (breakdown by sex)**

<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>			<i>Reached</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>WFP</i>	21,685	20,835	42,520	21,685	20,835	42,520
<i>UNICEF Social Protection</i>	9,387	9,018	18,405	8,935	8,585	17,520
<i>FAO</i>	52,673	52,748	105,421	19,841	19,491	39,332
<i>UNICEF WASH</i>	23,460	22,540	46,000	31,409	29,865	61,274
<i><u>Total</u></i>	<u>107,205</u>	<u>105,141</u>	<u>212,346</u>	<u>69,390</u>	<u>67,356</u>	<u>136,646</u>

## ii) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

Using the **Programme Results Framework from the Project Document / AWP** - provide an update on the achievement of indicators at both the output and outcome level in the table below. Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, clear explanation should be given explaining why, as well as plans on how and when this data will be collected.

*Please update the log frame where appropriate. Progress should explain what indicators have been monitored and can be reported on. In the case where data is no available, field monitoring reports should be summarized. Actions going forward should clearly demonstrate how agencies plan to meet the programmatic requirements given the set of challenges identified. Where possible, actions going forward should include time-frames and accountability measures.*

	<u>Progress</u>	Challenges	Actions going Forward	Financial commitments and disbursement so far (Stand: Date)
<p><b>WFP -Outcome 1a - Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households.</b></p> <p>Indicator1.1: Poor food consumption Score Baseline: Quthing (17%), Maseru (15%), Butha-Butha (18%) Planned Target: Quthing (3%), Maseru (3%), Butha-Butha (4%)</p> <p>Indicator 1.2: Cost of food basket versus value of cash transfer Baseline: 100% Planned Target: 100%</p> <p>Indicator1.3: Dietary diversity score Baseline: Quthing (4.1), Maseru (4.3), Butha-Butha (4.4) Planned Target: Quthing (&gt;4.1), Maseru (&gt;4.3), Butha-Butha (&gt;4.4)</p> <p>Indicator1.4: % of households that use more than 50% of cash transfers for</p>	<p>Baseline data was collected immediately after targeting for Food Consumption Score. The baseline data collected mainly focusing on selected people prior to support. The results indicated high food insecurity among selected households. Forty-four percent (44%) of households in Butha-Butha had a poor food consumption whilst 16.5% in Maseru and 39% in Quthing.</p>	<p>Delays in completing the beneficiary targeting and selection exercise.</p> <p>Distributions started late due to delayed completion of the targeting and selection of food insecure people to be assisted. The National Information System on Social Assistance (NISSA) was outdated and therefore unreliable and not to be used for humanitarian targeting.</p>	<p>Follow-up Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Surveys are planned in February for all the districts and the report finalized and shared in March 2017. The PDM surveys will provide answers to Indicators 1.3 and 1.4.</p> <p>WFP assigned more staff to support the Disaster Management Agency, the coordination body to support the exercise.</p>	<p>100% committed. Reconciliation with Lesotho Standard Bank ongoing</p>

<p>food. Baseline: 69% Planned Target: 80%</p>				
<p><b>Output 1.1</b> - 5,000 targeted HHs received timely cash transfer and feedbacks have been acted upon (TBC)</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1</b> - No. of households/people reached with cash transfer Baseline: 5,000 HH in Quthing Planned Target: 25,000 people receive emergency cash assistance. Actual: 42,250 people benefitted from cash assistance.</p>	<p>42,520 which is 70% above the planned target.</p>	<p>Distributions started late due to delayed completion of the targeting and selection of food insecure people to be assisted. The National Information System on Social Assistance (NISSA) was outdated and therefore unreliable and not to be used for humanitarian targeting.</p>	<p>WFP assigned more staff to support the Disaster Management Agency, the coordination body to support the exercise.</p>	
<p><b>UNICEF SP – OUTCOME 1b– 3,681 households in 3 affected community councils receive cash transfers reaching a minimum of 11,043 vulnerable children</b></p> <p>Indicator 1b.1 - Number of households receiving emergency cash transfer top ups in the 3 community councils Baseline: - 0 Planned Target: 3,681 Actual: 3,504</p> <p>Indicator 1b.2 - Number of community leaders and beneficiary households reached with emergency transfer message Baseline: - No data</p>	<p>A total of 3,504 households (covering 10,512 children) in 3 affected community councils received emergency cash in the first payment.</p> <p>3,504 households</p> <p>70 community leaders and 3622 households</p> <p>12 sessions</p>	<p>177 households missed the first quarter payment due to the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) some forgot to bring their identity documents;</li> <li>(2) some were not in the country by the time of payments;</li> <li>(3) some did not get the information on the date of disbursement.</li> </ol> <p>Disbursement in both quarter was delayed by about 15 days as the</p>	<p>The Second quarter payment will start on 1 February 2017. Preparatory activities have been completed.</p>	<p>USD 277,520</p>

<p>Planned Target: 3, 500 households and 70 community leaders Indicator 1.b.3 - Number of sensitization sessions on child protection in emergencies conducted during payment days Baseline: - No data Planned Target: 12 sessions Actual: 12 sessions</p> <p>Indicator 1b.4: Number of field monitoring and spot check visits Baseline: - No data Planned Target: 9 visits Actual: 12 visits</p>	<p>12 visits were made</p>	<p>Ministry had to manage regular child grant payment.</p>	<p>Up-coming field monitoring visits will be made during payments.</p>	
<p><b>Output 1.b -</b> Indicator 1b.1 - Number of TWG Meetings organized by MOSD with other stakeholders Baseline: - 1 per month Planned Target: 1per 2 weeks</p> <p>Indicator 1b.2 - Number of reports shared with partners Baseline: - 0 Planned Target: End of Project Report</p>	<p>10 TWG meetings in five months</p> <p>Project still in progress. The final report will be shared in February once the project is ended.</p>		<p>MOSD will schedule another TWG meeting to discuss about the DFID cash top-up transfer.</p>	
<p><b>FAO - Outcome 2 - Nutritional status of targeted food insecure HH improved</b></p> <p>Indicator2.1: Number of HHs reporting increase in vegetable consumption and diversity of consumption from their own production (FAO) - Percentage of HHs reporting an increase of vegetable food groups in their diet (FAO) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: At least 12,950 HHS</p>	<p>The Baseline information for both livelihood and social protection-agriculture beneficiaries has been collected and is being analyzed. Impact assessment on nutrition or production will be available once Post Harvest survey data has been collected (July-Aug 2017) and compared to Baseline data.</p>		<p>Additional distributions of Home Gardening and Nutrition kits for Social Protection and emergency cash grants beneficiaries will take place from February until the end of the project.</p> <p>Needs among livelihood protection beneficiaries for community production assets will be identified and delivered from February until the end of</p>	<p>The project expenditure has reached 48.4% of total budget by end of Dec 2016. When considering the funds directly invested in services for beneficiaries (USD 1,128,000), a total of 59% has been spent.</p>

			the project.	
<p><b>Output 2.1</b> - Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1</b> - Percentage increase in crop production reported by beneficiary HHs(FAO) Baseline: 3500 Planned Target: 2450</p>	<p>So far the project has supported 4,066 families with a livelihood protection package of maize seeds, bean seeds, vegetable seeds, fertilizer and training materials. Additional grazing vetch seeds and shade nets are planned to be distributed in Feb 2017. Activities supporting community livelihood assets will be implemented from Feb 2017 until the end of the project.</p>			
<p><b>UNICEF WASH – Outcome 3 - 25,000 targeted beneficiaries of the total Basotho Rural population (1,400,000) who are able to meet minimum needs of potable water (up to 30 litres by end of August 2017)</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3</b> - Percentage of (Rural) HHs in targeted communities have access to more than 30 litres of potable water per day/ per person using Bores/springs/public tap/standpipe etc.</p> <p>Baseline:52.1% Planned Target:53.9%</p> <p><b>OUTCOME 3.1 - 25,000 targeted beneficiaries of the total rural population (1,400,000) - who will no longer access un-protected water sources</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1</b> - Percentage/# of HHs in targeted communities using unimproved water source Baseline:39.6% Planned Target:37.8%</p>	<p>Approximately 52.7% or 737,609 rural HHs having improved access</p> <p>54.77% (766,874) of rural households have access to more than 30l of water</p> <p>36.9% or 516,726 persons using unimproved water source</p>	<p>Inconsistent or unavailable data</p> <p>Inconsistent or unavailable data</p>	<p>Develop data collection template to capture number of persons served</p> <p>Develop data collection template to capture number of persons served</p>	<p>Financial commitment/disbursement as of December 31, 2016: USD 628,864</p>

<p><b>Output 3.1</b> - Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1</b> - Number of new Water points established (Public taps, Hand Pumps, Boreholes)</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 20</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2</b> - Number of new Established spring boxes to protect un protected viable natural springs</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 24</p>	<p>9 spring boxes constructed and 5 rehabilitated in communities 2 water systems constructed and 3 rehabilitated in communities 7 boreholes drilled and fitted with hand-pumps in communities 2 boreholes drilled and fitted with hand-pumps in schools 5 new connections/pipe networks to schools 4 new water systems constructed in health centres</p>	<p>Slow progress in provision of water supply facilities</p>	<p>Construct/rehabilitate 10 springs Drill 1 borehole and fit with hand-pump 15 new connections 1 new connection to health centre Hygiene promotion to sensitize 46,000 persons with hygiene messages Train hygiene clubs in 5 schools and 5 health centres</p>	
<p><b>FAO – OUTCOME 4 - Targeted households are more resilient</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1</b> - Percentage of beneficiary HHs reporting an increase in area planted with crops (FAO) Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60%</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2</b> - yield per hectare / number of months of HH food security produced Baseline: 150kg Planned Target: 270kg</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.3</b> - Increase of consumption of staple food from own production in number of months per HH Baseline: 2 months Planned Target: 4 months</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.4</b> - Percentage of HHs</p>	<p>The Baseline information for both livelihood and social protection-agriculture beneficiaries has been collected and is being analyzed. Impact assessment on area planted with crops, yield, consumption, production or adoption of techniques will be available once Post Harvest survey data has been collected (July-Aug 2017) and compared to Baseline data.</p>		<p>Additional distributions of Home Gardening and Nutrition kits for Social Protection and emergency cash grants beneficiaries will take place from February until the end of the project.</p> <p>Needs among livelihood protection beneficiaries for community production assets will be identified and delivered from February until the end of the project.</p>	<p>The project expenditure has reached 48.4% of total budget by end of Dec 2016. When considering the funds directly invested in services for beneficiaries (USD 1,128,000), a total of 59% has been spent.</p>

<p>reporting an increase in amounts of agriculture produce being sold/intended for selling for income generation Baseline: tbc Planned Target: 20%</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.5</b> - Percentage of beneficiary HHs adopting CSA technologies for household production Baseline: 3500 Planned Target: 2450</p>				
<p><b>Output 4</b> - Households receive seed packs, climate smart agriculture kits and training on climate smart farming initiatives</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.1</b> - Percentage Households that received FAO seed packs Baseline: 0% Planned Target: 100% Actual: 116%</p> <p><b>Indicator 4.2</b> - Percentage of beneficiary HHs trained on Climate Smart Agriculture Baseline: 0% Planned Target: 70%</p>	<p>So far the project has supported 4,066 families with a livelihood protection package of maize seeds, bean seeds, vegetable seeds, fertilizer and training materials. Additional grazing vetch seeds and shade nets are planned to be distributed in Feb 2017. Activities supporting community livelihood assets will be implemented from Feb 2017 until the end of the project.</p> <p>The project has procured all items for Social Protection and Agriculture integration distributions. FAO targets a total of 56,600 families and 24,983 families have been assisted so far. This project supports 15,474 families (15,000 originally targeted), which represents 27,3% of the total targeted beneficiaries.</p> <p>Information on families trained will be available in the Post-harvest survey (data to be collected in Jul-Aug 2017)</p>			

<p><b>UNICEF WASH/UNFPA –</b>  <b>OUTCOME 5 - Reduce vulnerability for women and adolescent girls to El Niño linked GBV</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 5.1</b> - Percentage of HH with water more than 30 minutes away (round trip)  Baseline: 36.6% (pre-emergency)  Planned Target: 36.6% %</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.2</b> - Number of women and girls with knowledge and skills about prevention and protection against GBV  Baseline: 0  Planned Target: 8000</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.3</b> - Number of reported cases of GBV in communities and district level  Baseline: 2 months  Planned Target: 4 months</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.4</b> - Number of community coordination structures established and functional  Baseline: 0  Planned Target: 4</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.5</b> - Number of health service providers trained in clinical management of GBV  Baseline: 0  Planned Target: 120</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline Study conducted</li> <li>• It equipment procured</li> <li>• 7 coordination structures identified</li> <li>• 201 out of 1084 women and girls with knowledge about GBV (18.5%)</li> <li>• Process of Review of Clinical Management of sexual violence underway</li> <li>• Stakeholder Meetings in 4 Districts, action plan developed</li> <li>• IEC material procured</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Releasing of funds delayed implementation of the project hence some of the activities were rolled over to the next year</li> <li>• The design of the study was to cover the four districts but was later needed to stretch to 10 district after the review of previous studies regarding the magnitudes of GBV and therefore stretched the duration of the study. A number of indicators are informed by the findings of the study</li> </ul> <p>The current Guidelines of Clinical Management of rape guidelines are outdated and require review and adaptation of WHO standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No data on reported GBV cases at community level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of Trainers on Clinical Management of Rape using the generic WHO guidelines by 31<sup>st</sup> February</li> <li>• Technical Assistance in the revision of Clinical Management of Sexual Violence by 31<sup>st</sup> February</li> <li>• Development of Standard Operating Procedures 31<sup>st</sup> February</li> <li>• Procurement of Dignity Kits by 31<sup>st</sup> January</li> </ul>	<p>Budget Utilization 2016 - \$25, 953.47</p> <p>Project Budget 2016 - \$157 292.50</p> <p>Utilization rate 2016 – 16.5%</p>
---	--	---	---	--

<p><b>Output 5</b> - Water sources are established closer to HH.</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.1</b> - See Output Indicator 3.1 and 3.2 Baseline: Planned Target:</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.2</b> - Referral mechanisms against GBV are established in targeted districts and communities Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 60</p> <p><b>Indicator 5.3</b> - Number of GBV workshops for prevention and advocacy undertaken at national and district level Baseline: 0 Planned Target: 18</p>	<p>10 new water systems constructed in communities 7 boreholes drilled and installed with hand pumps Boreholes drilled and hand pumps installed in 2 primary schools New water systems constructed in 2 primary schools</p>	<p>Slow progress in provision of water supply facilities</p>	<p>UNICEF to award direct contracts for construction</p>	
<p><b>UNDP/RCO – OUTCOME 6 - Improved coordination of the joint humanitarian response</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 6.1</b> - Effective delivery of the Joint Program Baseline: - Planned Target: Yes</p> <p><b>Indicator 6.2</b> - Effective humanitarian response coordination Baseline: - Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>The RCO is delivering coordination support to the HCT partners to ensure the delivery of an effective humanitarian response. The RCO has created visibility of the humanitarian joint programme and has reported on the humanitarian situation and the ongoing humanitarian response to donors, the government and humanitarian partners.</p> <p>The RCO has assisted in coordinating the food security sector concerning geographic and beneficiary targeting to increase cost efficiency and the caseload of humanitarian actors. Further, the RCO contributes to the development of shock responsive social protection schemes.</p> <p>The coordination support has been</p>	<p>There have been delays in the hiring of humanitarian coordination support staff.</p>	<p>Currently, the coordination component is implemented by the existing staff in the Resident Coordinator’s Office.</p> <p>The timeframe for further coordination support has been pushed towards the second half of the year to support the development and implementation of the second response plan, the support to further assessments and the reporting to donors.</p>	<p>The delivery rate is currently low because the programme foresees for staff to join in 2017 in the second half of the programme, particularly to strengthen</p>

	<p>extended throughout the revision of the humanitarian response plan and the development of a recovery and resilience plan, covering humanitarian and resilience needs up to mid-2018.</p>			
<p>Output 6 - Establishment of documents that improve coordination</p> <p><b>Indicator 6.1</b> - Establishment of Terms of Reference Baseline: - Planned Target: Yes</p> <p><b>Indicator 6.2</b> - Establishment of Technical Working Group Baseline: - Planned Target: Yes</p> <p><b>Indicator 6.3</b> - Establishment of Action Plan Baseline: - Planned Target: Yes</p> <p><b>Indicator 6.4</b> - Minutes Taken Baseline: - Planned Target: Yes</p>	<p>The RCO has assisted in the establishment of the required coordination bodies and assures their secretariat support. Particularly the Joint Programme Coordination Team, comprising the technical leads of all agencies is being chaired by the Resident Coordinator and is being advised by the RCO.</p> <p>All coordination meetings have been prepared, accompanied and follow-up actions been implemented.</p>			

### III. Lessons Learned

Category	Lesson learnt	Recommendation
Policy	High-level government commitment and buy-in is required for humanitarian programmes to be effective.	In case of a bottleneck at technical level, the engagement of Ministers and Principle Secretaries is needed to allow for efficient implementation of programmes and to avoid delays in programme delivery.
Operational	Effective information and education campaigns are required to accompany cash assistance programmes in order to avoid harm within families and communities.	Engagement with beneficiaries and communities to provide education on the purpose and use of funding, considering different material and outreach by gender.
Operational	Need for close collaboration with mobile payment and bank providers to ensure adequate reach and proximity to cash recipients.	Further engagement with mobile service providers to discuss different solutions for mobile cash payments, e.g. extending the reach.
Policy/ Operational	Need for extensive assistance to government bodies to ensure timely targeting.	Provide coordination support to DMA through resources (human and material) and high-level support to allow for programmes to be effective.
Policy/ Operational	Need for continuous development of scalable social protection schemes to improve the pace and impact in humanitarian contexts.	Analysis of potential for wide-scale scalable social protection schemes in Lesotho and continuous strengthening of current systems to allow for a rapid, well targeted response in case of humanitarian crisis.
Operational	Need for surveillance data management to inform programming	Tracking of indicators and milestones to be able to react better to changes and to propose programme solutions accordingly.
Operational	Analysis of operational strength and weaknesses of implementing partners to allow for timely programme implementation.	Better analysis of capacities of implementing partners. Inclusion of different partners with different strengths.
Operational	Undertake procurement directly and do not delegate procurement to implementing partners, in case their capacity is low.	To allow for timely implementation, keep procurement process in-house.

### IV. Value for Money

- *DFID has a particular focus on economy, efficiency and effectiveness, and equity. In case there are findings that could be highlighted please highlight them in this section (e.g. are cash transfers having a multiplier effect on the local economy by stimulating local markets? Findings in delivery through social protection systems – comments on efficiency/effectiveness/economy? Have any agencies gone out of their way to deliver efficiency (e.g. through nimble approaches to procurement)? This section is not about economy i.e. cheapest inputs, etc. but learning around effectiveness, as well.*

The joint humanitarian programme has been able to make a considerable difference in terms of value for money. While the use of evidence has been able to improve the delivery of programmes, different types of cost efficiencies have been able to reduce programme costs and allow for higher outreach and delivery of the joint humanitarian programme. Through the coordination support to the joint programme, complementarities are strengthened, the coordination within different sectors supported and cost benefits made. The overall coordination ensures that duplications are avoided.

Through the contribution of scalable social protection schemes to the food security sector, the cost effective outreach to a higher number of beneficiaries has been possible.

Although more detailed post-distribution monitoring is still outstanding, first focus group discussions at and around the cash distribution points have hinted at multiplier effects on local and community markets, generating more income in communities. Further assessments will deliver more robust evidence.

WFP is piloting the e-Card solution (people assisted access money through Automated Teller Machine) in partnership with Lesotho Standard Bank. The objective is to enhance the security of cash based transfer activities and enable people being assisted to plan and access their entitlements at any Bank outlet rather than on prescribed days. If successfully implemented, the e-card solution could be integrated in other ongoing social protection programs in Lesotho. In addition, WFP monitoring activities such as mVam and field staff ensured timely access to market information, specifically on prices and availability of commodities in the market.

The use of existing social protection platforms has proven to reduce transactional costs and to allow for a more timely response thanks to the use of existing beneficiary lists. Further, the system uses a combination of Proxy-Means Test (PMT) and Community-based targeting to reduce inclusion and exclusion errors and improve the delivery of cash to beneficiaries.

Results from the UNICEF social protection top-up programme show that cash transfers are having a multiplier effect on the local economy. It increases purchasing power of beneficiaries' families. This has strengthened local markets/businesses owned by non-beneficiaries. Focus group discussions during payment showed that beneficiaries of the cash transfers were less likely to adopt negative coping mechanism such as reducing frequency of meal, begging from neighbors; and engaging children in work withdrawing from school. As the disbursement was made through the existing national information system for social assistance of the Ministry of Social Development, time for targeting was saved.

FAO has been able to reduce costs and to ensure a close monitoring and follow-up to the programme implementation through the use of the national agricultural extension network with presence in all 68 Agricultural Resource Centres around the country.

Further, the social protection component of FAO's agricultural support complements the existing social protection schemes and emergency cash/food aid transfers, optimizing the investment in targeting and contributing to greater convergence of services among those most in need. The coordination and complementarity of the joint programme also increases the impact of the interventions.

Lastly, the agricultural component of the joint programme is a part of FAO's emergency response programme for which the procurement is done in bulk for the entire programme and bought directly from producers or major distributors in the region. This allows for economies of scale and increases the efficiency of the overall programme.

## V. Programmatic Revisions

Agency	Programmatic Revision (agreed with DFID)
WFP	The DMA and partners, including WFP revised the transfer value, originally set at USD 65 flat rate per household to approximately US D 15 a rate per person. Hence, the revision of the transfer value enabled UKaid assistance, initially planned to support 25,000 food insecure people to reach an additional 17,520 people affected by the drought. The UKaid assistance enabled WFP to provide cash based transfer assistance to 42,520 food insecure people in six districts <sup>5</sup> for six months (October 2016 to March 2017) as opposed to three districts originally planned. The period of implementation was also revised from July-

<sup>5</sup> The districts where UKAid will provide assistance are: Botha Bothe, Maseru, Quthing, Mafteng, Mohale's Hoek and Berea

	December 2016 to October 2016-March 2017 due to delays in the completion of the targeting and beneficiary selection exercise. Overall, the DFID assistance contributes 47% of the planned cash distributions for the period October 2016-March 2017.
UNICEF Social Protection	N/A
FAO	N/A
UNICEF WASH	<p><i>Geographic change</i> through the inclusion of Berea.</p> <p><i>Operational modifications:</i></p> <p>The intervention strategy was revised with the streamlining of software activities to be implemented by the IPs with UNICEF implementing the hardware component for which 2 consultants have been engaged. The training of IPs on UNICEF procurement process as contained in the risk management is scrapped off due to their non-involvement. Other revisions include the involvement of DRWSS in the process as the government agency responsible for provision of WASH services in rural areas.</p>
UNFPA	<p><i>Geographic change</i> through the extension of the GBV baseline study from 4 to 10 districts.</p> <p>Subsequent to consultations with the Ministry of Health, UNFPA was advised that the Ministry has sufficient PEP supplies in all Health Facilities thus does not require additional support in procurement of Kit 5. Thus UNFPA proposes the allocated funds to be utilized in supporting pre-training for health professionals in Clinical Management of Rape and additional procurement of dignity kits.</p>
UNDP (RCO)	<i>Operational modification:</i> The hiring of staff has been delayed to the second half of the programme implementation to assist reporting and the development and implementation of the revised humanitarian response plan.

## VI. Annexes

### DFID specific reporting requirements and information

#### a) For nutrition SDR:

Information concerning the nutritional impact of the programme will be available as soon as the post distribution monitoring for WFP has been conducted in February 2017.

The nutritional impact of the FAO supported home gardening activities will only be available once the post-harvest assessment has been conducted in July/August.

However, based on the findings of the Pilot project evaluated in 2014 assessing the impact of complementary Home Gardening and Nutrition kits among social protection beneficiaries, this project expects a significant boost of home gardening harvests, increased diversity of production and the overall use of food preservation measures and home gardening practices.

#### b) For WASH SDR:

The main beneficiaries for the water facilities are 6,494 community members (3,377f, 3,117m) in 22 villages; 2,977 pupils (1312f, 1665m) in 8 schools; 24,000 persons (12,480f, 11,520m) in 4 health centres.

The main beneficiaries for sanitation and hygiene are 3803 pupils (1760f, 2043m) in 15 schools; 24,000 persons (12,480f, 11,520m) in 4 health centres, totaling in 61,274 persons (31,409f - 29,865m).

#### c) For humanitarian programmes SDR:

WFP assisted 42,520 food insecure people from October to December 2016 in six districts, most affected by the El Niño drought. The assistance exceeded the original target of 25,000 people due to the revision in the cash transfer value by the Disaster Management Authority (DMA) and partners; and WFP scaling up assistance to three additional districts.

UNICEF under its social protection scheme assisted a total of 3,504 households by October 2016 that comprises about 17,520 people including 10,512 children out of planned 3,681 households were provided with cash (Maloti 500). A total of 177 households were left out because of one or more of the following reasons: forgot to bring their identity documents; were not in the country by the time of payments; and did not get the information on the date of disbursement. The 2nd disbursement in February 2017 has taken into consideration this bottlenecks to reach all the targeted households including the left outs.

**Table2: Total number (planned and actually reached) of individuals directly through DFID funding (breakdown by sex)**

Direct Beneficiaries	Planned			Reached		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
WFP	21,685	20,835	42,520	21,685	20,835	42,520
UNICEF Social Protection	9,387	9,018	18,405	8,935	8,585	17,520
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,072</b>	<b>29,853</b>	<b>60,925</b>	<b>30,620</b>	<b>29,420</b>	<b>60,040</b>

## Photos

**Picture 1: One of the beneficiary accepting her cash top-up transfer, and counting the money before leaving the pay point:**



**Picture 2: Matsepo, one of the beneficiaries being interviewed by DFID staff about emergency cash top-up**



**Picture 3: These are the small pine trees that the woman has planted so that she can sell them to the government and feed her family.**



Picture 4: Legal Aid and Clinic on Women's Rights



Picture 5: Provision of legal Information on Women's rights by UNFPA



Picture 6: Outreach Services during 16 days of Activism on Gender-based Violence – Textile Industry Area



## Human Interest stories

### Improved Home Gardening and Nutrition among the poorest families in Lesotho

The severity of El Niño weather phenomenon recorded in 2015 caused an unprecedented drought in Lesotho which resulted in 680,000 people considered in need of humanitarian aid. This disaster affects at least one third of the country's population.

According to the 2016 Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee Report, only 35% of the households who had access to arable land cultivated it, which compounded with unfavorable weather conditions, brought the staple maize crop production down by 89% in comparison to the 2014-2015 agricultural season.

High levels of poverty and HIV AIDS combined with climate change and unsustainable land management practices are among the structural challenges faced by the Mountain Kingdom of Lesotho, where 33% of children under 5 are stunted and over 50% suffer from anemia.

In this context the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Lesotho, in partnership with the Government of Lesotho is upscaling at national level an innovative approach to complement, with a Home Gardening and Nutrition kit, the cash transfers benefiting those most affected by the drought.



*Mrs. Mabongani Thabo lives in a rondavel with the six children she looks after.*

The Home Gardening and Nutrition Kit is provided to two categories of beneficiaries. Firstly, there are the poor and very poor households with orphans and vulnerable children, identified under the Government's Child Grant Programme (CGP). Apart from the afore-mentioned kit, they receive, depending on the size of the household, between M360 and M750 in cash every quarter to help with purchase of food or other necessities or help pay school fees etc. Secondly, the kit is provided to vulnerable families that receive food or cash assistance from World Food Programme, during the 2016-2017 lean season as a result of the drought.

Yves Klompenhouwer, the FAO Representative in Lesotho stated: "the targeting undertaken by the Government's Child Grant Programme allows us to focus our home gardening and nutrition support to those who need it most. Moreover, our evaluations indicate that home gardening and cash support combined, have greater impact than when cash and home

gardening are provided separately. We are convinced that we can thus help to improve the livelihoods of the most needy".

Mrs. Mabongani Thabo is one of the 56,000 beneficiary households selected, over the period 2016-2017, to receive the FAO Home Gardening and Nutrition Kit. Comprising of six different varieties of vegetable seeds, a shade net and training materials on Home Gardening and Nutrition.

Combined with the cash grant received from the Lesotho government, this home gardening assistance has shown to be an effective way of improving households' vegetable production and nutrition through increased food availability and dietary diversity\*.

Determined to improve her living conditions, Mabongani, who lives in the village of Phelindaba, Butha-Buthe district, is completing her second keyhole garden using the training material provided by FAO\*\*.

Mabongani is a 43 year-old widow who raises six children – the youngest being two years old. Her husband died of an HIV/AIDS related disease in 2000 and she is the sole bread winner in the household and largely depends on piece jobs in farms located in neighboring South Africa. "As we speak, my family has gone two days without food. I want to produce enough vegetables to improve my children's food", said Mabongani to FAO team while constructing the keyhole.

Thanks to the support of FAO, the Government of Lesotho and her own efforts, Mabongani has been able to plant vegetables in her backyard in the



*Mabongani is already harvesting vegetables from her keyhole garden (photos above taken within an interval of nearly two months).*

first keyhole garden she has ever built and has started harvesting vegetables within 8 weeks of FAO first visit.

Home gardening techniques such as key hole and trench garden allow optimising scarce water resources, including water used for dish washing and other household use.

They also help enrich the quality of the soil thus resulting in improved production despite severe climate change impacts. While most vulnerable families are likely to suffer from an early start of the lean season in 2016-2017, brought forward by the devastating El Niño induced drought, FAO's help comes at the right time thanks to a total funding of nearly USD 2m from the British Department for International Development (DFID), the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate (ECHO), , the Netherlands government and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) who are supporting the Social Protection and Agriculture complementarities in Lesotho.

\* Full report on the evaluation of the pilot project *Lesotho Child Grant Programme and Linking Food Security and Social Protection Programme* is available at the following link <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4694e.pdf>

\*\*[Electronic copies of the training material developed by the Home Gardening and Nutrition Working Group with support from FAO can be downloaded at: www.lesothocsa.com](http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4694e.pdf)