

LESOTHO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT NUMBER 200199 SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMME	
Number of beneficiaries ¹	110,000 (51 percent girls)
Duration of project	24 months (1 January 2011 – 31 December 2012)
Food tonnage	7,524 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	2,390,454
Total cost to WFP	4,833,128
Total cost to Government*	1,304,794

** Out of the 110,000 beneficiaries, the Government of Lesotho will provide funding for 30,000 beneficiaries.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Lesotho is committed, as part of its long-term education strategy, to provide free and compulsory primary education. In order to increase both enrolment and attendance, the Government introduced a School Meals Programme in its education programme. The Government provides school meals to two-thirds of the schools in the country, while WFP covers the remaining one-third exclusively located in remote mountainous regions.

Lesotho has been deeply affected by the global financial crisis. Revenue from the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU), which forms a significant portion of the Government's budget, has been reduced by 56 percent, and government revenue in general is set to decline by 27 percent in 2010/2011. Remittances from migrant workers in South Africa have declined significantly as the mining industry has retrenched and textile exports have been significantly reduced, severely affecting the textiles and clothing industry.

As a consequence, the Government has requested WFP to continue providing assistance to schools for two years beyond the expected termination date of 31 December 2010, i.e. from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2012.

During these two years, the Government will provide funding to WFP to support school feeding for 30,000 students out of a total of 110,000 children attending WFP-assisted schools. The Government will take over the entire school meals programme by the end of December

2012. The two-year period will also be used to fine-tune the national school feeding approach that will cover all primary schools in the country.

This WFP project is for the continued provision of food assistance to school children living in the remote and economically-disadvantaged mountainous regions until end December 2012. The objective is to provide an incentive to encourage disadvantaged children to attend school, as well as to enhance regular attendance and learning retention. During this period, WFP will continue its efforts to develop the capacity of the Government to manage the entire School Meals Programme.

The School Meals Programme will support the Government's priorities as defined in its long-term "Vision 2020" and more specifically the Education Sector Strategic Plan for 2005-2015. It contributes to Outcome 2 of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework to achieve improved, expanded and equitable access to quality health, education and social welfare services for all by the year 2012. The School Meals Programme contributes with Lesotho's efforts to halve hunger according to Millennium Development Goals 1, ("eradicate extreme poverty and hunger") and 2 ("achieve universal primary education"). It is in line with WFP's Strategic Objective 4 "Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition" and WFP Strategic Objective 5 "Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger including through handover strategies and local purchase".

SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Lesotho is a least-developed, food-deficit and land-locked country, which is ranked 141st of 169 in the Human Development Index (UNDP, 2010). Its economy is based on subsistence agriculture, mining, textile manufacturing and foreign remittances. The country has limited arable land (less than 10 percent of the total land area) but almost 80 percent of the rural population depend on agriculture. Lesotho produces one-third of its domestic cereal requirements with two-thirds being imported. About 54 percent of the population lived below the poverty line in 2003.²
2. About 42 percent of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition (stunting). However, the rate of chronic malnutrition in the three mountain districts of Mokhotlong, Thaba-Tseka and Qacha's Nek is as high as 50 percent.³ There are also high levels of vitamin A deficiency and goitre among children, especially in urban and mountainous areas.
3. In rural areas, the main source of cash income for poor households is casual labour. Job opportunities have been declining and wages for casual labour have remained unchanged for the last two years. In urban areas, high prices have seriously affected the livelihoods of many households which purchase most of their food from the market. The 2010 Lesotho Food Security and Vulnerability Monitoring Report estimated that 200,000 people will need humanitarian assistance in 2010 and 2011.
4. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) prevalence rate ranges from 24 percent in rural areas to 33 percent in urban areas. HIV has mainly affected people who are in their most economically-productive and family-rearing years. Grandparents are often tasked with providing and caring for grandchildren whose parents have died from acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). There are about 180,000 orphans in Lesotho out of a total population of approximately 2 million. The incidence of child-headed households is on the increase, many of whom are food insecure.
5. The Lesotho Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)⁴ recognises that while job-creation and income generation should receive the highest priority, education is also a critical factor in the fight against poverty. The strategy establishes a relationship between educational attainment of the head of household and the incidence of poverty. Lesotho's *Vision 2020*⁵ recognises education as central to national development and states that it should be both free and compulsory. Provision of an equitable education to all citizens is affirmed as a key development goal.

² Bureau of Statistics, 2003.

³ National Nutrition Survey, 2007 – Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2009, draft.

⁴ Lesotho Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (LSGPR) 2008/2009-2012/2013.

⁵ "Vision 2020" - A National Vision For Lesotho.

6. As indicated in the 2005 Fast Track Initiative Assessment Report⁶ for Lesotho, the education system faces numerous challenges. Enrolment is lowest in mountainous areas where poverty is greater and access to school more difficult. For those children who do enrol, the average walking time to school is often over an hour and children arrive both tired and hungry, with negative effects on attendance and learning. The WFP baseline survey performed in 2004 showed that food rations provided at schools are often the only full meals children have during the day, especially during the lean periods or in years with a poor harvest.
7. Lesotho experienced a surge in primary school enrolment following the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) in 2000. FPE was introduced on a phased basis starting with grade 1, and adding one grade in each successive year until all primary grades were free by 2006. Enrolment rates are high but declining as the system is stabilising following the boost from FPE. Total primary enrolment rose from 365,000 in 1999 to a peak of 429,000 in 2004 and then gradually fell back to 395,000 by 2008. These changes brought the gross enrolment rate (GER) from 107 in 1999 to a peak of 128 in 2004, before falling to 119 by 2008. The net enrolment rate (NER) which stood at 60 percent in 1999 rose to 82 percent following the introduction of FPE and has fluctuated around this figure in the following years.
8. Despite improvements in retention, concerns remain about quality of education. The average grade repetition rate is 22 percent and is highest in the early grades, with 29 percent repeaters in grade one.⁷ The WFP school feeding survey in 2008⁸ revealed that the enrolment rate for both boys and girls is high in the low grades and declines subsequently until it reaches its lowest point in the highest grade. The findings further showed that there are more boys than girls enrolled in the first two grades. Girls' enrolment gradually increases and overtakes boys' enrolment from Grade 3 to Grade 7. The overall school attendance rate countrywide for all grades ranges between 88 percent and 95 percent. The attendance rate is better in the high grades than in the low grades and more girls attend school than boys.
9. Government expenditure on education is considered high by international and regional standards, amounting to 12 percent of gross domestic product, compared to a world average of 4 percent.⁹ Lesotho's adult literacy rate (82 percent in 2002) is higher than most countries in Africa. During the introduction of FPE the Government increased its recurrent budgetary allocation to education. More than a quarter of the primary education budgetary allocation is in support of the School Meals Programme, where the budget allocation in 2007/2008 was US\$21 million, and was increased to US\$30 million for 2010/2011.
10. In 2010, the Government made primary education compulsory and regulated class progression in order to minimise repetitions and drop-outs. It is anticipated that by 2015,

⁶ The Education for All (EFA) Fast Track Initiative (FTI) is an evolving global partnership of developing and donor countries and agencies to support global EFA goals by focusing on accelerating progress towards the core EFA goal of universal primary school completion for boys and girls alike, by 2015. The FTI Secretariat is located at and managed by the World Bank.

⁷ Lesotho Development Partners Appraisal for the Medium Term Education Sector Plan, 2009 – 2013.

⁸ School Feeding Survey Country Data Report, Lesotho – 2008.

⁹ Building on Free Primary Education, Primary and secondary Education in Lesotho. A Country Status Report. World Bank, 2005.

all school-age children will be enrolled in school. The Government has gradually assumed responsibility for the School Meals Programme and currently covers 300,000 children in over 1,000 primary schools. However, Lesotho has suffered from the effects of the high food and fuel prices and the global economic downturn. The Government therefore faces a critical challenge to mobilize and maintain the required resources for FPE and its share of the School Meals Programme in partnership with WFP.

11. The Central Bank of Lesotho¹⁰ reports that revenue from the Southern Africa Customs Union (SACU), which forms a significant portion of the Government's budget, has been reduced by 56 percent and government revenue in general is set to decline by 27 percent in 2010/2011. Remittances from migrant workers in South Africa have declined significantly as the mining industry has retrenched and the textile exports have been significantly reduced, severely affecting the textiles and clothing industries.¹¹ As a result, the Government cannot meet additional costs for taking-over the schools that are currently being assisted by WFP.
12. The proposed School Meals Programme is necessary to safeguard education results already achieved by providing critical food support to pre-primary and primary school children in the most food-insecure mountainous areas over the next two years. It will also enable WFP to work with the Government to ensure that capacity is sufficiently developed to take over WFP-assisted schools at the end of the period. It is consistent with the WFP food aid and development (FAAD) policy of enabling poor households to invest in human capital through education.

PAST COOPERATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

13. WFP has been supporting government efforts to reduce vulnerability among the country's most food-insecure communities by implementing a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 10310.0 succeeded by PRRO 10599.0 – "Social Protection and Food Assistance for Vulnerable Groups in Lesotho", ending December 2010) that focused on social protection and improving food security and nutrition of people living with HIV, tuberculosis patients, orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC), undernourished children under 5, and participants in livelihood and recovery activities. In addition, WFP has provided food assistance to pupils in primary schools located in the remote and economically-disadvantaged highlands region through development projects (DEV 10266.0 and DEV 10582.0 – "Support Access to Primary Education").
14. A 2005 mid-term review (MTR)¹² of DEV 10266.0 showed that poor households were able to invest in human capital and recommended that WFP continue pursuing this objective. A 2009 MTR¹³ of DEV 10582.0 concluded that food insecurity remains a serious threat in Lesotho with the situation deteriorating rather than improving. Chronic malnutrition rates among children under 5 were found to be as high as 42 percent, reflecting food insecurity and suggesting that pre-school children would benefit from

¹⁰ Central Bank of Lesotho Economic Review, No.115 (February 2010).

¹¹ Central Bank of Lesotho Economic Review, No. 114 January 2010.

¹² Mid-Term Review of the Lesotho School Meals Programme, Development Project 10266.0 "Support to Free Primary Education" (1-25 November 2005) - Final Mission Report.

¹³ Mid-Term evaluation of WFP Lesotho Development Project – 10582.0 (2008-2010) "Support Access to Primary Education" Evaluation Report, November 2009.

food assistance. It was also observed that school feeding significantly enhanced school enrolment and attendance.

15. The MTR recommended that WFP direct resources in support of the Government's early childhood care and development education (ECCD) programme. The main objective of the ECCD programme is to build a strong educational foundation in a child's early formative years. WFP should contribute to the achievement of the Ministry of Education and Training's (MoET) strategic objective which stated that by the year 2010, all children from birth to five years will have access to ECCD services.
16. The MTR further concluded that capacity development efforts need to be improved in order to strengthen the Government's ability to run a School Meals Programme. Currently, the Government uses a catering system¹⁴ while WFP provides dry rations with food being cooked on the school premises. The review noted that the Government lacks the capacity to perform food deliveries to the least-accessible schools and will therefore require capacity-building support from WFP. It was also noted that a monitoring system, tailored to the Government's procedures, needs to be designed and implemented so as to ensure continuity after the handover.
17. Consultations were held with different stakeholders to decide on the school-feeding model to be adopted by the Government after WFP handover. The Government endorsed the WFP model and is preparing an implementation strategy. Since the second quarter 2010, the Government has provided funding for the feeding of 15,000 beneficiaries in schools originally assisted by WFP and has committed to fund an additional 15,000 in 2011. The Government has confirmed its commitment to take over the School Meals Programme from WFP by end of 2012.

STRATEGIC FOCUS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

18. The project is in line with Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 2 (Achieve universal primary education) and supports the Government's priorities as defined in the PRS and in the National Education Sector Strategic Plan 2005-2015. The purpose is to assist the Government to integrate and scale up the delivery of "Education for All" interventions to the most vulnerable children in the mountainous areas of the country, and contributes to the second outcome of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) – "to achieve improved and expanded equitable access to quality basic health, education and social welfare services for all by 2012".
19. The intended outcomes are as follows:
 - increased enrolment, stabilised attendance, and reduced drop-out rates (WFP Strategic Objective 4 "Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition"); and
 - improved government capacity to manage the School Meals Programme (WFP Strategic Objective 5 "Strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger including through handover strategies and local purchase").

¹⁴ Private caterers are paid 3.50 Maluti (US\$0.46) per pupil per day to purchase, prepare and serve food according to set menus.

20. The MoET will continue to be responsible for all aspects of project implementation while the Food Management Unit (FMU) under the office of the Prime Minister will be responsible for primary transportation, storage and delivery of food commodities to schools. The Government will provide WFP-supported schools with meal preparation funds at 1.50 Maluti (US\$0.20) per day per child which includes fuel, salt, sugar and cooks' salaries. Cooks will collect WFP-provided food commodities from school storage facilities, prepare meals and serve the children on-site. Additional food commodities may be provided from school gardens. School Committees will ensure the proper storage of food commodities in the school storerooms and will ensure that basic hygienic principles

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Beneficiaries		
School meals	Male	Female	Total
Primary schools	39 200	40 800	80 000
Pre-primary schools	14 700	15 300	30 000
Total	53 900	56 100	110 000

are followed when handling and preparing food. The hygiene control will include spot checks during monitoring visits.

21. This project will assist 110,000 pre-primary and primary school children (Table 1) for two years in the remote and economically disadvantaged mountain regions of the ten districts of the country.
22. School children will be provided with a mid-morning snack of maize meal and with a lunch of maize meal, pulses and vegetable oil (Table 2). The ration was calculated for a half-day school attendance, corresponding to the majority of the school schedule. School gardens will continue to be supported to increase variety of food in school meals and raise students awareness regarding agricultural practices and environmental concerns. Other complementary activities such as HIV and AIDS awareness-raising among school-aged children and communication on health and nutrition issues to parents and teachers will be conducted in collaboration with partners.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (<i>grammes/person/day</i>)	
Commodity Type	Pre-School and Primary School Meals
Maize Meal	150g
Pulses	30g
Vegetable Oil	10g
Total	190g
Total kilocalories/day	729 kcal

23. The children will receive meals for 180 days per year. The total food required will be 7,524 mt for the two-year duration of the project (see Table 3).

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/ REQUIREMENTS (mt)			
Commodity Type	Pre-School Meals	Primary School Meals	Total (MT)
Maize Meal	1,620	4,320	5,940
Pulses	324	864	1,188
Vegetable Oil	108	288	396
Total	2,052	5,472	7,524
% of total requirements	27%	73%	100%

24. In 2009, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) launched an OVC support programme which provides 5,000 children with cash assistance to cover expenditures for books, school fees, uniforms and other related expenses. OVC in WFP-assisted schools will also receive cash grants from this programme. In addition, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) has requested funding from the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) which, if approved, will enable an increase in the number of OVC beneficiaries. Up to 7,000 OVC in WFP-assisted primary schools will be equipped with life skills and provided with psycho-social support and school-based agricultural training. United Nations agencies in Lesotho have also developed a joint maternal and nutrition support programme aimed at addressing chronic malnutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies. This programme will be implemented in four districts (Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Thaba-Tseka and Berea) where children are deemed to be most at risk of malnutrition, including children in WFP-assisted schools.
25. The Government considers school feeding as a social safety net for many poor households and is committed to take over the entire School Meals Programme after 31 December 2012. To this effect, the MoET will take steps to ensure that school feeding is adequately reflected in the National Development Plan (2013-2017) and that budgetary provisions are made in the Government's annual budget for 2012-2013 and beyond.
26. WFP will place increasing emphasis on capacity development and provision of technical assistance to the MoET in procurement and monitoring. The FMU will be trained and assisted to improve commodity tracking and management of primary transport using a Commodity Management Tracking System. Training, joint missions and exchange of staff will be undertaken to develop capacities in monitoring, data collection and reporting.
27. In 2010, the MoET and WFP began a School Meals Programme pilot that replicates WFP's current programme. School meals are provided to 15,000 beneficiaries in the remote mountainous areas of Mokhotlong district where access to food is difficult due to distance and limited transport and infrastructure. The Ministry is providing resources to WFP to purchase food commodities and deliver them to schools as currently practiced in WFP-assisted schools. The FMU will be responsible for primary transport (currently WFP's responsibility) to the district level. The pilot will be useful in identifying capacity gaps that the FMU might be experiencing and which should be addressed before the final handover.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

28. WFP will purchase food commodities from local, regional and international markets. Commodities will be shipped through the South African port of Durban and transported to the WFP warehouses in Maseru. Food will then be transported by the FMU from the warehouses to the extended delivery points (EDPs) and final delivery points (FDPs). WFP will provide non-food items (such as fuel-efficient stoves) to some schools to facilitate the preparation of school meals, and tools to support the establishment of school gardens. HIV and AIDS-awareness messages, as well as nutrition and health education materials, will be printed and distributed by partners who will train students, teachers and parents on these issues.
29. The provision of training in food use, management and storage to teachers and school advisory committees by the MoET Schools' Self Reliance and Feeding Unit (SSRFU) and the FMU will continue. Training for cooks will focus on food handling, basic hygiene, preparation and nutrition.
30. Activities in support of school meals - such as gardening - will be carried out in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government line ministries. The development project will also attempt to synergize with the activities of other United Nations agencies, such as UNICEF in the areas of health, sanitation and HIV prevention education. WFP will also work with NGOs and education stakeholders to assist primary school children with an essential package of complementary interventions in school feeding. The collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry and Land Reclamation for PRRO 10599.0 will be extended to the school feeding project in order to address environmental degradation. This will entail rehabilitation of gullies within and around schools, and establishment of school woodlots and orchards.
31. Efforts will be made to purchase maize meal and pulses locally. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Trade, Industry, Marketing and Cooperatives and WFP will collaborate to organize farmers' groups/cooperatives from which WFP will directly or indirectly purchase locally-produced food commodities. This strategy will contribute towards a sustainable national School Meals Programme as local food will be used in school meals.
32. In order to develop the Government's capacity, monitoring will be carried out jointly with the MoET, FMU and WFP. WFP has field offices in six out of the ten districts, and food aid monitors cover all ten districts. The MoET has an Area Extension Officer in each of the ten districts who performs monitoring duties. WFP is using three monitoring tools: monthly school reporting forms, monitoring checklists using personal data assistants (PDAs), and the Advanced Research and Global Observation Satellite (ARGOS). Data collected with these tools include: basic school information, attendance and drop-out data, school meals facilities, complementary activities, food stocks and distributions. Monthly school reports will be available for the school, the MoET and WFP, and feedback will be provided to the schools upon analysis.

33. WFP will work closely with the MoET to improve the communication facilities between the district offices and MoET headquarters so that monitoring tools can be optimized. As per the recommendation of the 2009 MTE, WFP and MoET will work very closely during the two-year period of this project in order to synchronise monitoring systems, including a comprehensive review of the existing monitoring tools with the objective of developing common indicators and using similar tools. A database linked to the national monitoring and evaluation system will be designed to capture all data from the field and generate reports on the project outputs and outcomes.
34. A final evaluation will be undertaken towards the end of 2012 to determine:
- Progress made by the Government in increasing government funding towards the School Meals Programme.
 - Remaining actions required to ensure the hand-over of WFP-assisted schools to the Government, so that it can fully manage the national School Meals Programme.
 - The effectiveness of project components in improving school enrolment and attendance.
 -
-

RECOMMENDATION

35. The Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer is requested to approve, under the Executive Director's delegated authority, the proposed Development Project Lesotho 200199 "School Meals Programme", subject to availability of resources.
-

APPROVAL

Amir Abdulla
Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	5 940	268	1 588 950
Pulses	1 188	350	415 800
Oil and fats	396	974	385 704
Mixed and blended food	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
Total food	7 524	1 592	2 390 454
Cash transfers			0
Voucher transfers			0
Sub total food and transfers			2 390 454
External transport			231 858
Landside transport, storage and handling			863 830
Other direct operational costs			336 500
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B for details)			694 300
Total direct project costs			4 516 942
Indirect support costs (7%)			316 186
TOTAL WFP COSTS			4 833 128

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
Local staff - national officers	168 000
Local staff - general service	192 000
Staff duty travel	24 700
Subtotal	384 700
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	40 000
Utilities general	30 000
Office supplies and other consumables	15 000
Communications and IT services	21 000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	105 000
UN organization services	17 000
Sub total	228 000
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	81 600
Sub total	81 600
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	694 300

ANNEX II - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LESOTHO 200199

Results Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Baseline and targets	Risks, Assumptions	Resources required
UNDAF OUTCOME: Increased enrolment, attendance and completion rates of Early Childhood Care and Development Education (ECCD) and primary school age children, including those with special learning needs.	UNDAF Outcome Indicators -Net enrolment rate in primary education increased. -Cohort survival rate for primary school children increased.	Baseline: 83% (2008) Target: 95% (2012) Baseline: 63% (2008) Target: 64% (2012)	Feeding programme at primary and pre-schools is sustained.	US\$4,831,539
Development Project 200199: "School Meals Programme"				
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and undernutrition. Goal 2: To increase levels of education and basic human nutrition and health through food and nutrition assistance and food and nutrition security tools.				
Outcome 1.1 -Increased access to education and human capital development of girls and boys, in the assisted schools.	-Enrolment rate: average annual rate of change in number of girls and boys enrolled. -Attendance rate: number of school days on which girls and boys attend classes, as percentage of total number of school space days. -Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled.	Baseline: -0.32% (2010) Target: 0.34% (2012) Baseline: 94% (2010) Target: 95% (2012) Baseline: 1.04 (2010) Target: 1.00 (2012)	Continued government commitment to School Meals Programme.	

Output 1 Distribution of food and non-food items in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted schools.	-Number of children receiving WFP food assistance as a percentage of planned beneficiaries by grade and sex.	Baseline:65,000 (2010) Target: 110,000 (2012)	The project is fully resourced. Line ministries and NGOs support the initiative. Expertise available to provide the trainings.	US\$206,000
	-Number of schools assisted through the School Meals Programme.	Baseline: 410 (2010) Target: 600 (2012)		
	-Actual tonnage of food distributed as a percentage of planned distributions by commodity.	Baseline: 2,240 (2010) Target: 7,524 (2012)		
	-Number of schools with environmental protection and diet diversification activities.	Baseline: 208 (2010) Target: 250 (2012)		
	-Percentage of school children receiving nutrition education, and HIV and AIDS-awareness training.	Baseline: 0.4 (2010) Target: 0.5 (2012)		
	-Number of OVC in WFP assisted primary schools receiving life skills and provided with psycho-social support and school-based agricultural training.	Baseline: 0 (2010) Target: 7,000 (2012)	External funding for this activity becomes available.	

Strategic Objective 5 Goal 2: To develop clear handover strategies to enhance nationally-owned hunger solutions				
Outcome 2.1 -Progress made towards nationally- owned hunger solutions.	- Percentage increase in government funding towards the School Meals Programme.	Baseline: 7% (2010) Target: 35% (2012)		
Output 2 Capacity development activities implemented by category and type.	-Number of people trained in food management, M&E and information management. -Number of WFP assisted schools that become part of the national School Meals Programme during/at the end of implementation of the operation.	Baseline: 0 (2010) Target: 10 (2012) Baseline: 410 (2010) Target: 600 (2012)		

ANNEX III: LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ARGOS	Advanced Research and Global Observation Satellite
ECCD	early childhood care and development education
EDP	extended delivery point
FAAD	food aid and development
FMU	Food Management Unit
FDP	final delivery point
FPE	Free Primary Education
GER	gross enrolment rate
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
MoAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MOG	Millennium Development Goal
MoTIMC	Ministry of Trade, Industry, Marketing and Cooperatives
MoET	Ministry of Education and Training
MTE	mid-term evaluation
NER	net enrolment rate
NGO	non-governmental organization
OVC	orphans and other vulnerable children
PDA	personal data assistant
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
SACU	Southern Africa Customs Union
SSRFU	Schools' Self Reliance and Feeding Unit
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

ANNEX IV – MAP

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT LESOTHO 200199 “SCHOOL MEALS PROGRAMME”

