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**EMERGENCY OPERATION LESOTHO 200367**

<b>Emergency Assistance in Response to Crop Failure in Lesotho</b>	
Number of beneficiaries	40,000
Duration of project	6 months (Nov 2011-April 2012)
WFP food tonnage	3,456 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	1,852,560
WFP cash/voucher cost	0
Total cost to WFP	3,136,439



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lesotho experienced its heaviest rainfall in the last ten years between December 2010 and February 2011, resulting in major floods which inundated much of the country. The farming sector has suffered heavy losses, including crops and seasonal employment opportunities. Based on the preliminary analysis of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in March-April, the United Nations agencies immediately responded through the Central Emergency Response Fund to assist 174,000 people with agricultural inputs, food, water, sanitation and health services. WFP assisted 8,000 people with food for three months (April-June 2011) and extended its ongoing blanket supplementary feeding activity to a further 16,000 people (children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women) in the highland districts from June onwards.

The PDNA mission warned of a food security crisis in late-2011 due to damage and losses in the agricultural sector. The affected households already face food shortages due to loss of employment opportunities, declining household incomes, and the effects of the HIV pandemic. A subsequent report prepared in June by the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) concluded that poor households face a survival deficit ranging from 9-61 percent, depending on the geographic location, implying that their daily energy requirements will not be met. The LVAC estimates that around 500,000 people will be food-insecure, particularly during the 2011-2012 lean season (November-April).

The Government requested WFP to provide food assistance to people facing high levels of food insecurity. The proposed emergency operation (EMOP) targets 40,000 people living in highlands and lowlands of the Senqu River Valley who are indicated as critically food-insecure by the LVAC. This will complement other responses to the flooding from the Government and United Nations agencies, including WFP's expanded nutrition support under its on-going development project and its existing school meals development project. This EMOP will target food-insecure people through direct food distributions and food-for-work livelihood support activities, aiming to secure the immediate food needs of the affected population.

The proposed EMOP is consistent with the post-floods priorities outlined by the Government and the United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction Management Team in Lesotho. WFP will work in coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to ensure that affected farmers have seed and can survive the lean season through WFP food assistance.

This EMOP is part of United Nations agencies' and the Government's plans and strategies to respond to an extensive food crop failure as a consequence of the heavy rainfall. It is aligned to WFP Strategic Objective 1 "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" and will contribute to Millennium Development Objective 1 "Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger".



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## SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

### The Overall Context

1. Against a backdrop of heavy dependence on trade and employment in South Africa, where opportunities have declined sharply since the global economic downturn, soaring unemployment, plummeting remittances and the third-highest adult HIV prevalence (23 percent) in the world, Lesotho also suffers from highly variable and extreme weather conditions. Winters can be harsh, with snow covering a significant part of the country. The 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 agricultural seasons were affected by below-normal rainfall and the 2006/2007 season culminated in one of Lesotho's worst droughts in over 30 years. Weather patterns also include the opposite extreme, such as the 2005/2006 season that had above-normal rainfall that waterlogged fields and delayed planting. Early frosts and hailstorms are also common, causing extensive destruction to crops and property.
2. Between December 2010 and February 2011, Lesotho experienced extremely heavy rainfall, with the amounts received during these two months equivalent to 6 months of normal rainfall (245 percent of the annual average in the mountainous region). The resulting floods caused massive destruction to crops, farmland, livestock and the agricultural sector in general, rendering many vulnerable households even more food-insecure.
3. Poor households access up to 40 percent of annual income from casual labour, mainly from land preparation, weeding, and harvesting. They access up to 30 percent of their annual food consumption in-kind in exchange for agricultural labour. With substantial destruction of crops and farmland, many of these poor households will not have employment opportunities during the upcoming lean season (November 2011-April 2012).
4. The effects of the flooding, coupled with the rise in poverty and food insecurity due to the global economic crisis and impact of the HIV pandemic, have left many vulnerable households even more food-insecure. Seventy-seven percent of the population make their living from subsistence farming in rural areas,<sup>1</sup> characterized by high rates of poverty and relatively low incomes. Poverty is particularly pronounced in the remote and mountain areas where the unemployment rate is around 30 percent.

### The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

5. The Bureau of Statistics assessment in April 2011, after the floods, indicates a 62 percent drop in maize (the main staple) production and a 80 percent drop in sorghum production, in comparison with the previous crop season. The estimated total cereal production for 2010/2011 was estimated at 73,000 mt while in 2009/2010 it was about 172,000 mt - an overall decrease of 58 percent in cereal production. Most farmers indicated that the bean crop was devastated by the heavy rains.

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<sup>1</sup> UNDP Human Development Report, 2011



6. In June 2011, the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC), estimated that poor households face food deficits ranging from 9-61 percent, with higher levels identified in the highlands. Food-deficit households do not have access to enough food to meet their daily energy requirements. The LVAC concluded that reduced crop production coupled with increased food prices leave 514,000 people (102,800 households) in need of humanitarian assistance in 2011/2012, particularly during the lean season. The LVAC report shows that Lesotho has five main livelihood zones: Foothills, Mountains, Northern lowlands, Southern lowlands and Senqu River Valley, with the most food-insecure zones being the Mountains and Senqu River Valley.
7. Lesotho also faces widespread under-nutrition, particularly among children under 5. Stunting (chronic malnutrition) is 36 percent at national level and in some districts, especially in the mountains, it is over 40 percent.<sup>2</sup> Around 13 percent<sup>3</sup> of children are underweight.<sup>4</sup> WFP is currently implementing a development project as part of a comprehensive Joint United Nations Nutrition programme to combat under-nutrition.

### Scenario

8. The worst floods in 10 years have resulted in a significant drop in crop production, seasonal income and employment opportunities. The majority of poor households depend on agricultural casual labour as their main source of income, which represents up to 40 percent of their annual income.<sup>5</sup> Compounded by a series of socio-economic hardships in recent years, including high food prices, and the devastating effects of the HIV pandemic, household food insecurity will increase in the 2011/2012 lean season. Many of the poorest households will not have access to adequate food in terms of diversity and quality, or have already run out of food.

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## POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

### Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

1. In response to crop failure caused by the heavy rains, the Government's Disaster Management Authority (DMA) carried out a rapid needs assessment, followed by a series of discussions with the international community. Based on a government-led rapid assessment, an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) was prepared, addressing different sectors, including: agriculture and food security, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, roads and infrastructure and logistics. As part of the EPRP, the Government has made US\$2.5 million available to subsidize agricultural inputs in 2011, which will benefit 20,000 farming households (about 100,000 individuals).
2. On 12 October 2011, the Government requested WFP to provide food assistance during the November-April lean season, reflecting the humanitarian requirements identified by the LVAC.

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<sup>2</sup> Stunting at 30-39 percent is considered "high" and over 40 percent is considered "very high" (WHO Geneva 1995).

<sup>3</sup> DHS 2009

<sup>4</sup> Underweight is the progress indicator for MDG 1, and a combined measure of chronic and acute malnutrition. 10-19 percent is considered "medium prevalence" (WHO Geneva 1995).

<sup>5</sup> LVAC, June 2011.



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## Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

3. The United Nations system in Lesotho established an Emergency Response Task Team to support the Government in implementing the EPRP. Through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the United Nations provided relief assistance to 167,000 people affected by the heavy rains. This included the responses from: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for agricultural inputs and other support to farming households; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for water, sanitation facilities and hygiene education; the World Health Organization (WHO) for emergency health support; and WFP for emergency food assistance.
4. WFP provided emergency food assistance to 8,000 beneficiaries through the initial CERF allocation and in June 2011, WFP extended its blanket supplementary feeding to 16,000 children under 2 and pregnant and lactating women through the on-going development project 200169 "Nutrition support for children and other vulnerable groups" in the highland districts. The blanket supplementary feeding was implemented in four districts where chronic under nutrition (stunting) is above 40 percent and has aimed to prevent further nutritional deterioration.

## Coordination

5. WFP will collaborate with the DMA both at the national and district level, to coordinate the activities planned under the emergency operation (EMOP). At the national level, the country office will coordinate with its cooperating partner, World Vision International (WVI), sister United Nations agencies, line ministries, other humanitarian partners and other stakeholders to ensure a harmonized response. WFP field offices in the targeted districts will support the continuation of the coordination mechanism in order to ensure the smooth implementation of the EMOP.
6. Within the United Nations system, all activities related to emergencies and disaster risk management, including this EMOP, are coordinated through the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Team. WFP serves as the co-chair, providing leadership in developing emergency response and disaster risk management and mitigation activities.
7. WFP is one of the core team members of the United Nations Food Security and Nutrition Task Force in Lesotho. This group includes representation from other United Nations agencies, including FAO, UNICEF, WHO and UNDP. The Task Force provides technical advice and coordination of food security-related responses, and collaborates with the National Task Force on Food Security to address related issues and advise on appropriate responses, including this EMOP.



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## OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

8. The overall objective of this EMOP is to save lives, protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of vulnerable individuals affected by crop failure from the 2010-2011 heavy rainfall in the highlands and lowlands of the Senqu River Valley. Assistance is planned for six months from November 2011 to April 2012 to cover the lean season.
9. This EMOP is aligned with WFP Strategic Objective 1 (“Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies”) and the specific objectives are to:
  - Increase the access to sufficient food for 20,000 food-insecure individuals living in the highlands. The EMOP assistance will be direct food distributions during the lean season.
  - Protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance of 4,000 households (20,000 individuals) which have been rendered food-insecure in the lowlands, where agricultural infrastructure has been seriously damaged by heavy rains and floods. The EMOP assistance will be through food-for-work (FFW) activities to rehabilitate the infrastructure and protect household assets.
10. The EMOP will contribute to Millennium Development Objective 1 “Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger”.

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## BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

11. The EMOP will assist a total of 40,000 individuals with food assistance.
12. The EMOP complements the agricultural assistance provided by Government and FAO to 40,000 households (200,000 individuals) through the subsidization and direct provision of agricultural inputs. The most food-insecure household in flood-affected areas will have seed for the next crop and will be provided food for the lean season from WFP. Furthermore, under the on-going WFP development project for nutrition support, 53,000 individuals in the flood-affected areas receive blanket feeding as part of an expanded nutrition programme.
13. These coordinated interventions follow-up the humanitarian support provided through CERF that assisted 167,000 people from March to June 2011 and bring the total number of people assisted in response to the flooding to over 400,000.
14. WFP is also providing assistance to 110,000 pupils of primary education under the on-going school meal programme, located mainly in high mountains as part of a food security safety net.



**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE**

Activity	Beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total
Direct food assistance	9 800	10 200	20 000
Food for work	8 000	12 000	20 000 (4 000 participants)
Total	17 800	22 200	40 000

15. WFP will use a combination of geographic targeting and vulnerability criteria to identify communities to be assisted by this EMOP in the lowlands and highlands of the Senqu River Valley (Quthing and Mohale’s Hoek districts). DMA, in coordination with district authorities and United Nations sister agencies, will identify communities most affected by the rains in terms of losses and damages to assets and infrastructure.
16. A community-based approach will be used for household targeting through Relief Committees, which include community members and local authorities and will be comprised of at least 50 percent women. The committees will be responsible for compiling lists of the poorest households. The lists will be verified prior to distributions to ensure the eligibility of all selected households, based on food security indicators such as poor female or elderly-headed households with few coping mechanisms, households with little or no access to land or animal ownership, and a high dependency ratio.
17. In the highlands, where heavy rains exacerbated the existing precarious food security situation of poor and very poor households, WFP will respond with direct food distributions to 20,000 people during the lean season.
18. In the lowlands, where heavy rains caused extensive infrastructure damages and survival deficits<sup>6</sup> are between 9-30 percent food assistance will target around 4,000 people to receive a family ration under FFW activities. WFP will use a 20-working day schedule using an “unskilled wages rate” to calculate entitlements. Direct food

<sup>6</sup> A survival deficit occurs when a household is unable to meet their food requirement and unable to afford the livelihood protection basket.

The “survival threshold” is the total income required to cover: (i) 100% of minimum food energy needs (2100 kcal per person per day); (ii) the costs associated with food preparation and consumption (i.e. salt, soap); (iii) kerosene and/or firewood for cooking and basic lighting; and (iv) any expenditure on water for human consumption.

The “livelihoods protection threshold” represents the total income required to sustain local livelihoods. This means total expenditure to: ensure basic survival; (ii) maintain access to basic services (e.g. routine medical and schooling expenses); (iii) sustain livelihoods in the medium to longer term (e.g. regular purchase of seeds, inputs vet drugs); and (iv) support a locally acceptable standard of living (e.g. sugar, coffee, pepper, etc). This is the line below which an intervention is required to maintain existing livelihood assets.

(source: Household Economy Approach <http://www.feg-consulting.com/hea/threshold-definitions>)



distributions will be based on individual rations to all registered beneficiaries with a food basket of fortified maize meal, vegetable oil and pulses. Potential FFW activities include restoration of small irrigation systems and eroded farm land, rehabilitation of small infrastructures such as tertiary roads and small bridges. All FFW activities aim to restore community access to markets and prepare for the next planting season.

## NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

19. In rural areas, diet diversification is limited, with a high consumption of carbohydrates (maize and sorghum) and fats, and a low consumption of protein and micronutrients. Iron deficiency anaemia also has high prevalence in Lesotho and vitamin A intake amongst young children and women is generally insufficient. Currently WFP supports the Government in implementing a comprehensive nutrition intervention to address chronic under-nutrition as part of its on-going development programme in Lesotho.
20. WFP has taken local food preferences into account when putting together the food basket for both the individual general food distribution (GFD) and FFW rations. Fortified maize meal, pulses and vegetable oil will be included in both.

<b>TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD TRANSFER / RATION BY ACTIVITY</b>		
<b>Commodity Type</b>	<b>Activity 1 (FFW) *</b>	<b>Activity 2 (GFD)</b>
Fortified Maize Meal	400g	400g
Pulses	60g	60g
Vegetable Oil	20g	20g
<b>Total</b>	<b>480g</b>	<b>480g</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>1,886 kcal</b>	<b>1,886 kcal</b>
% Kcal from protein	9.8	9.8
% Kcal from fat	15.5	15.5
<b>Number of feeding days per year or per month</b>	<b>30 days/month (feeding days) = 20 working days</b>	<b>30 days/month</b>
*Family rations will be supplied to individuals participating in the FFW activities. Average family sizes in Lesotho include five members.		



**TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)**

Commodity Type	General Food Distribution (GFD)	Food For Work (FFW)	Total
Fortified Maize Meal	1,440	1,440	2,880
Pulses	216	216	432
Vegetable Oil	72	72	144
Total	1,728	1,728	3,456

21. The transfer modality of the EMOP will be in the form of food. In the lowlands, where access to markets and financial institutions are functional, WFP conducted a market study to review the potential to use cash transfers, which revealed that cash would be 48 percent more expensive than food transfers. On this basis, cash or voucher transfers were ruled out with regard to this short-term EMOP; however, a more extensive feasibility study will explore the appropriateness of introducing a cash or voucher modality into the on-going development projects.

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

22. WFP has a country office, one sub-office and four field offices, all of which are located within the proposed operational areas of the EMOP. Depending on operational efficiency, the sub-office may deploy monitoring staff in distant areas to reduce travel time and minimize operational costs.
23. In order to give women direct access to food, WFP will ensure that ration cards are issued in women's names (except in the case of families with a single male parent) and that the majority of food recipients (at least 60 percent) are women. To ensure that women play a lead role in decision-making concerning food aid distribution and asset-creation, WFP will ensure that at least 50 percent of the relief committee members are women. Through letters of agreement between WFP, the Government and implementing partners, WFP will ensure adherence to the WFP gender policy and guidelines.
24. At the district level, WFP will work with the district administrator, the community council and district-level officials in order to continue to utilise links with the village councils. The village councils will facilitate involvement of local groups, including village disaster management teams and village relief committees.
25. **Partners:** WFP will work with World Vision International (WVI) for the implementation of the EMOP. WVI has substantial experience in relief assistance and livelihood activities in food-insecure areas, and a long-term presence in Lesotho. WVI will use its extensive understanding of the communities to target the most vulnerable people in the affected areas.
26. Extension agents of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) will provide transfer knowledge and skills to beneficiaries in areas such as in food



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- preservation techniques, homestead gardening and conservation farming projects implemented by MAFS and by WVI.
27. **Non-food inputs:** The EMOP will provide a limited number of hand tools and materials for asset creation/livelihood projects. WVI and MAFS at the district level will provide complementary training, tools, and other inputs.
  28. **Technical assistance** and supervision from relevant government ministries and departments will be provided to ensure that project is sustainable and complies with standard specifications. Partnering with WVI will allow this project direct access to their technical skills and complementary activities, and WFP will also collaborate with FAO on the livelihood interventions.
  29. WFP will provide take-home rations to ensure food availability for the affected population. The distribution of a dry food ration will commence upon the identification, targeting, registration and validation with the stakeholders and partners at the community level as well as the district authority led by the DMA.
  30. Coordination with other agencies is essential. DMA, with support of the Disaster Reduction Management team of the United Nations in Lesotho, will be responsible for ensuring the coordination with different partners and stakeholders.
  31. **Environmental impact:** The need to avoid any potentially negative impact will be taken into account in the design of the livelihood interventions. As per the experience of WFP implementing EMOPs and PRROs in Lesotho, the country office does not anticipate any negative environment impacts during the implementation of this operation.
  32. **Logistics arrangements:** Food purchases will be trucked to Lesotho using Maseru Bridge as an entry point. Local purchases (cereals) will be transported directly to designated warehouses within the country. All such movements will be carefully monitored and tracked by WFP logistics staff.
  33. District warehouses under the Food Management Unit (FMU) will be used as extended delivery points (EDPs) in the proposed operational areas. The movement of food commodities from EDPs to final delivery points will be undertaken by the Government's Food Management Unit.
  34. WFP's Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) will be installed in the targeted districts and will track all commodity movements. COMPAS clerks attached to designated WFP sub-offices and field offices will provide assistance and support the FMU warehouse staff during the execution of this EMOP.
  35. **Procurement plans:** Food will be procured regionally (vegetable oil and pulses) and locally (maize meal) where this proves to be cost effective and does not adversely impact the market supply and prices. Purchase of milled commodities in Lesotho is preferred to avoid losses occurring from commodity transformation/milling avoid losses With distributions starting in November 2011, an internal loan arrangement will be considered pending the arrival of new supplies. Procurement will be in line with WFP standard procedures to procure food at the most competitive prices to deliver food to the needy in a cost-effective manner.
  36. The proposed EMOP will be for six months starting in November 2011 and terminating at the end of April 2012.



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## PERFORMANCE MONITORING

37. A well-established system of community and household surveillance (CHS) and post - distribution monitoring will be conducted each month to measure outputs and other results. The process of food security data collection and analysis performed by WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) will be strengthened.
38. A monitoring and evaluation calendar will be prepared for the EMOP and will be updated monthly to ensure that objectives are being met. Monitoring plans will be produced at field and country office levels and consolidated into the country office workplan. Monthly joint monitoring visits will be organized by WFP with cooperating partners' representatives to assess the level and quality of programme implementation. There will be random and frequent on-site monitoring at food distribution points by WFP and the cooperating partners' monitors.

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## HAND-OVER STRATEGY

39. As part of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), the Government has defined Disaster Risk Reduction and Social Protection as key areas to development. As part of this strategy, the Government and United Nations, through United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and the NSDP, will improve the institutional capacity of the country to manage disaster risk and to create a safety-net system to address the chronic vulnerability to food insecurity. WFP is preparing a country programme which will support the Government efforts in early warning systems and livelihoods addressed to disaster risk reduction, food insecurity and climate change.

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## HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

40. The main *contextual risks* to this operation include a weather-related shock, further deteriorating households' vulnerability to food insecurity, and the potential for political unrest linked to the upcoming 2012 elections.
41. The existing WFP contingency plan will be updated, using the latest information generated from the Lesotho Meteorological Service, the MAFS, the DMA and other internal monitoring reports. WFP will closely monitor and analyse periodic reports of the LVAC, CHS, weather forecasts, agro-meteorological bulletins and food security monitoring reports to determine possible triggers for actions, such as extreme weather or natural disasters.
42. In the event of a major food crisis assessed to require further WFP assistance, this EMOP may be revised or extended to meet the increased requirements.



43. The main *programmatic risk* to the implementation of this EMOP includes adequate coordination with relevant stakeholders at the central and district levels. WFP will mitigate this risk by continuing its participation in the coordination mechanisms (see paragraphs 17-19) and active monitoring at field level (see paragraph 49-50).
44. The main *institutional risk* to the implementation of this emergency operation is ensuring adequate funding to fully implement the EMOP on time. WFP will continue advocacy to raise sufficient funding and will use internal borrowing mechanisms for timely procurement and delivery of food.

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## SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

45. There are no major security concerns within the country, which is under Security Level One. The United Nations Security Management Team meets regularly to review potential threats. While the political situation is stable, coming general elections in 2012 could present a potential security risk. However, previous elections indicate a peaceful process despite differences among the different political parties. Periodic security briefings are provided to all staff through the office of the United Nations Department of Safety and Security.
46. The WFP country office is compliant to the minimum operating Security Standards. These standards will be maintained during the implementation of this project.

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## RECOMMENDATION

47. The Deputy Executive Director, Operations Department, is requested to approve the proposed emergency operation “Emergency Assistance in Response to Crop Failure in Lesotho” (EMOP 200367) under the delegated authority of the Executive Director.

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## APPROVAL

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Date:.....

Ramiro Lopes da Silva  
Deputy Executive Director  
Operations Department



## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
<b>Food<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>	<b>Value (US\$)</b>
Cereals	2,880	1,437,120	
Pulses	432	239,760	
Oil and fats	144	175,680	
Mixed and blended food	-	-	
Others	-	-	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>1,852,560</b>	
Cash transfers		0	
Voucher transfers		0	
<b>Subtotal food and transfers</b>			<b>1,852,560</b>
External transport			46,512
Landside transport, storage and handling			<b>496,489</b>
Other direct operational costs			176,568
Direct support costs <sup>8</sup> (see Annex I-B)			359,122
<b>Total WFP direct costs</b>			<b>2,931,251</b>
Indirect support costs (7 percent) <sup>9</sup>			205,188
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>3,136,439</b>

<sup>7</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>8</sup> Indicative figures for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>9</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.



**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	0
International general service staff	0
Local staff - national officers	0
Local staff - general service	44,675
Local staff - temporary assistance	17,900
Local staff – overtime	0
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	0
International consultants	0
Local consultants	27,347
Non staff HR: United Nations volunteer (UNV)	0
Commercial consultancy services	0
Staff duty travel	46,400
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>136,322</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	44,000
Utilities general	20,500
Office supplies and other consumables	13,500
Communications and IT services	23,000
Equipment repair and maintenance	10,000
Vehicle running cost and maintenance	53,000
Office set-up and repairs	0
United Nations organization services	27,500
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>191,500</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	15,300
TC/IT equipment	16,000
Local security costs	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>31,300</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>359,122</b>



## ANNEX II - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

### Summary of Log Frame: Lesotho EMOP 200367

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies Goal 1: To save lives in emergencies and reduce acute malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels Goal 2: To protect livelihoods and enhance self-reliance in emergencies and early recovery		
<b>Outcome 1</b> Improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted individuals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Proportion of households with poor food consumption (Household food consumption score &lt;21.5)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Political and social instability in the country.</li> <li>➤ Adequate coordination with NGOs and government institutions at central and district level.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 1.1</b> Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food by category and as percent of planned figures.</li> <li>➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as percent of planned distribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Funding availability to resource the full food requirements.</li> </ul>

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### ***ANNEX III - LIST OF ACRONYMS***

AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHS	community and household surveillance
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DMA	Disaster Management Authority
EDP	extended delivery point
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	food for work
FMU	Food Management Unit
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
LVAC	Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NSDP	National strategic development plan
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNV	United Nations volunteer
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WVI	World Vision International



**ANNEX IV – MAP**

