



United Nations

**CENTRAL
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE FUND**



A SOUND HUMANITARIAN INVESTMENT

RESIDENT / HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR REPORT 2012 ON THE USE OF CERF FUNDS LESOTHO

RESIDENT/HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

Ms. Karla Robin Hershey

PART 1: COUNTRY OVERVIEW

I. SUMMARY OF FUNDING 2012¹

TABLE 1: COUNTRY SUMMARY OF ALLOCATIONS (US\$)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	CERF	6,220,011
	COMMON HUMANITARIAN FUND/ EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND <i>(if applicable)</i>	0
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	12,107,705
	TOTAL	18,327,716
Breakdown of CERF funds received by window and emergency	Underfunded Emergencies	
	<i>First Round</i>	0
	<i>Second Round</i>	0
	Rapid Response	
	Drought	6,220,011

II. REPORTING PROCESS AND CONSULTATION SUMMARY

<p>a. Please confirm that the RC/HC Report was discussed in the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team and by cluster/sector coordinators as outlined in the guidelines. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>b. Was the final version of the RC/HC Report shared for review with in-country stakeholders as recommended in the guidelines (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)? NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
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¹ Does not include late 2011 allocation.

PART 2: CERF EMERGENCY RESPONSE – DROUGHT (RAPID RESPONSE 2012)²

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
<i>Total amount required for the humanitarian response:</i> 38,500,000 (Flash Appeal - September 2012)		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	6,220,011
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	12,107,705
	TOTAL	18,327,716

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – Date of Official Submission: 31 July 2012			
Agency	Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	12-FAO-030	Agriculture	1,106,595
UNFPA	12-FPA-034	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	187,999
WFP	12-WFP-055	Food	2,339,518
UNICEF	12-CEF-088	Health-Nutrition	227,108
UNICEF	12-CEF-089	Food	1,989,301
WHO	12-WHO-054	Health	369,490
Sub-total CERF Allocation			6,220,011
TOTAL			6,220,011

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of Implementation Modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM and implementation modality	4,012,874
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	346,182
Funds forwarded to government partners	1,860,955
TOTAL	6,220,011

Lesotho is a relatively small, mountainous country situated in southern Africa and entirely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa, with a population of 1.88 million people. Three-quarters of the country is categorised as 'highlands', which rise to nearly 3,500 meters above sea level, while the remaining quarter is lowlands with altitudes between 1,388 and 2,000 meters. Lesotho ranks 160 out of 187 countries on the Human Development Index. Despite relatively strong economic growth in recent years and favourable progress in the education sector, Lesotho struggles with a number of persistent development challenges including high unemployment, widespread poverty, high rates of chronic malnutrition and the world's third highest prevalence of HIV-AIDS.

The combination of two consecutive years of extreme climatic shocks has led to a significant decrease in the arable land being cultivated. Despite the arrival of some rainfall in December 2011, the cumulative precipitation remained below normal almost countrywide for most of the cropping season, and the rains have arrived too late for the main crops (maize and sorghum). Dry spells and late rains during the planting season prevented most farmers from cultivating their fields. Crops that were planted late were exposed to early frost, which affected their maturity and quality.

The crop forecasts issued by the Lesotho Bureau of Statistics in June 2012 showed that the cereal production in Lesotho was the lowest in 10 years, representing only 32 percent of the average annual harvest. The production of maize (the main staple food in Lesotho) declined by 77 percent compared with the previous year; sorghum and wheat production declined by 80 percent and 52 percent respectively. Current crop estimations suggest that domestic production will contribute to less than 10 percent of the annual national cereal requirements for 2012/13. The data collected in 2012 by the Government through the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC 2012) showed that at least 36 percent of the Lesotho population (725,000 individuals) would be food-insecure. Among those, 290,000 of the most vulnerable people classified as 'very poor', required immediate assistance. Furthermore, a rapid food security assessment conducted by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance (ODFA), and Food For Peace (FFP) in June 2012 in three geographical zones, confirmed high levels of food insecurity as a result of poor harvests, the reduction in remittances as a consequence of the global economic crisis, and the general reduction of employment opportunities in the country.

Under the leadership of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, the UN Disaster Risk Management Team (UN-DRMT) decided to submit a CERF funding proposal for support to the affected population in the most affected districts of the country. The aim of the proposal was to ensure an immediate response to mitigate any further deterioration of the situation by providing food assistance, with an intervention focus on food security, health – nutrition and protection. At the same time, a Flash Appeal of US\$38,000,000 was launched in September 2012 focusing on the same areas of interventions.

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

Following consultations among the UN-DRMT, the Government of Lesotho (GoL) (the Disaster Management Authority - DMA) and NGO's, the following areas were agreed upon to address the food security crisis, under the CERF response fund:

- Food security:
 - Rapid agricultural interventions to ensure that vulnerable farming families have inputs and skills in time for the summer planting season (September/October 2012);
 - Immediate assistance to the most vulnerable groups through cash transfer modalities and food aid assistance.
- Health & Nutrition:
 - Treatment of severe acute malnutrition and strengthening of the nutritional surveillance systems; Community trainings to identify and refer malnutrition to health centres;
 - Strengthening of disease surveillance systems to enable early detection and management of epidemic prone diseases.
- Protection:
 - Awareness and advocacy for HIV prevention and management of gender based violence in the context of the food crisis;

In terms of geographical focus, interventions related to food security are prioritized to the mountainous areas of the districts of Maseru, Leribe, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek and Botha Bothe (cash grant assistance) and Mokhotlong, Thaba Tseka, Qacha's Nek, Quthing and Mohale's Hoek (food aid assistance) where levels of food insecurity were higher, with health and agriculture support

covering all districts. Protection focused primarily on areas of food aid assistance combining food aid distributions with awareness and advocacy sessions to the targeted communities.

III. CERF PROCESS

The emergency coordination structure of the United Nations system in Lesotho is organized around UNDRMT which includes WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO under the leadership of the UN- Resident Coordinator. The UNDRMT in coordination with Government of Lesotho – Disaster Management Authority (GOL-DMA) and in consultation with NGO's developed a common strategy to address the emergency situation with elements of immediate response and early-recovery. A joint support mission from OCHA (REGIONAL OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA) and FAO REOSA (REGIONAL EMERGENCY OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA) took place from the 18th to the 20th of July 2012 to give technical guidance and support to develop an emergency response. As a result of the consultation process, key areas of immediate intervention were identified for consideration as part of the CERF application. The consultation process involved the government sector working groups under DMA and relevant NGO's such as Action Aid, Lesotho Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, CARITAS, World Vision International and CARE.

IV. CERF RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
<i>Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 725,000</i>				
	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Agriculture	29,150	25,850	55,000
	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law	32,145	32,086	64,231
	Food Security	103,407	72,183	175,590
	Health-Nutrition	44,396	1,400	45,796
	Health	120,060	100,640	220,700

Under the cash grant support, UNICEF conducted an extensive community mobilization and sensitization program to ensure that the most vulnerable households were selected for the programme and sensitized on avoiding any negative coping mechanisms as a response to the food shortage. This has also contributed to promoting integrated social protection strategies based on traditional mechanisms. Community mobilization, sensitization and training of Village Assistance Committees have been finalized in in an additional 6 community councils (Maseru, Leribe, Berea, Qacha's Nek, Mafeteng, and Botha-Bothe) by June 2013. The targeting exercise relied on the National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) that has been developed by UNICEF and the Minister of Social Development (MOSD). WFP relied on the Disaster District Committee, chaired by the DMA whom led the beneficiary selection exercise in order to match the most food insecure people to the available food assistance. FAO, in collaboration with extension services from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and local representatives selected vulnerable active farmers according to the vulnerability criteria based on the head of household (women, elder, orphan, chronically ill), and members of household categories (chronically ill [often HIV/AIDS affected], though not exclusively- elders, orphans, children under five and pregnant or lactating mothers). WHO undertook training in nine districts where 97 health workers were trained on IMCI and IMAM and procured zinc tablets, MUAC tapes and weight measuring scales. The CERF support was also used for responding to an outbreak of bloody diarrhoea in Botha Bothe district.

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING

	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	362,500	325,660
Male	362,500	229,057
Total individuals (Female and male)	725,000	554,717
Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	87,000	48,130

The most vulnerable households, categorized as very-poor and ultra-poor, who are also currently enrolled in the Child Grants Programme have received an adjusted benefit amount to cover 40 per cent of the average monthly basic needs of a rural household that includes 5 family members. Using the rapid assessment, additional 5,000 vulnerable households in 6 additional community councils have been identified and enrolled by June 2013. The selection of geographic areas was based on areas mostly affected by the food crisis as identified by the DMA Vulnerability Assessment.

The data collection of identifying additional 5,000 vulnerable households mostly affected by the emergency, has been finalized in June 2013. An amount of \$1,649,955 was transferred to the Ministry of Social Development to cover the cash benefit and operational costs of the child grant. The payment covered approximately 10,000 households in 21 community councils in September and December 2012, and additional 5,000 households in 6 community councils in June 2013.

The direct cash transfer helped the families with a direct source of income to meet their prioritized needs in relation to food security, nutrition, education and protection. Furthermore, it empowers beneficiaries to refrain from negative coping mechanisms like reducing the intake of food for children, forcing children to work or not sending them to school in order to save transportation costs. To raise public awareness on such issues, a public awareness Media Campaign has been developed in cooperation with stakeholders in November 2012 and developed posters and flyers have been distributed to all affected districts in July 2013. Corresponding radio and TV slots have been aired from July to September 2013.

WFP has embarked and carried out several food assistance activities with its cooperating partners such as community sensitization, coordination of meetings with stakeholders followed by training of NGO field monitors on food handling and distribution procedures. Actual food distribution to the targeted beneficiaries in four of the most affected districts (Thaba-Tseka, Qacha's Nek, Mophale's Hoek and Quthing), was complemented by regular onsite monitoring and post distribution monitoring. A total of 94,604 food aid beneficiaries were assisted by March 2013, of which 69,300 were directly supported by CERF. For the purpose of humanitarian accountability and protection, for the community and particularly to the recipients, a help-desk mechanism was set up at all the food distribution sites.

FAO has implemented a programme covering 11,000 households or 55,000 individuals out of which CERF supported 22,500 individuals at a level of 100 per cent and contributed 25 per cent of the costs for supporting the other 32,500 individuals in the distribution of summer crop inputs 2012-2013. Savings from procurement allowed the additional coverage of 34,000 individuals (6,800 families) from the programme total beneficiaries with wheat seeds (winter planting) distributed in April/May 2013 during the non-cost extension granted by CERF in Jan 2013. Wheat seeds for the remaining programme beneficiaries were funded by DFID (21,000 individuals). Wheat is promoted as cover crop, an essential component in the adoption of Conservation Agriculture in Lesotho. In addition, DFID has supported the entire programme beneficiaries (55,000 individuals) with grazing vetch as part of the cover crop promotion strategy complementing CERF funded activities.

FAO's accomplishments in the 2012-2013 campaign, partially funded by CERF (complemented with ECHO and Belgium funds) are as follows:

- Provision of summer cropping inputs to 11,000 vulnerable farming households (55,000 people) in order to enable a maximum of 0.5 ha of farmland to be planted. Each farming household has received 5 kg of maize seed, 5 kg of beans seed, 50 kg of fertilizer (3:2:1) and 50 kg of limestone ammonium nitrate (LAN). From preliminary findings in the post-planting survey, households used an average of 65% of the inputs keeping the balance for future use. The amount of seeds used allow to plant an approximate area of 0,7 acres out of which 0,5 were used under Conservation Agriculture.. This represents an estimated total of 3,500 Ha (out of which 2,500 Ha under CA). From the total programme coverage, CERF supported 22,500 individuals at a level of 100 per cent and contributed 25 per cent of the costs for supporting the other 32,500 individuals-.

- Additional 6,800 families received wheat seeds (25 kg/household) in the months of April and May exceeding the minimum 2,500 families indicated in the approved non-cost extension.
- Provision of seeds (minimum 6 different varieties of vegetables) to 11,000 vulnerable farming households (55,000 people). - 22,500 individuals supported by CERF at a level of 100 per cent and contributed 25 per cent of the costs for supporting the other 32,500 individuals-
- FAO Lesotho programme trained over 200 extension officers on CA, Home Gardening and Nutrition in 2012, strengthening MAFS capacity to assist farmers in the adoption of improved and resilience building technologies.
- Provision of emergency awareness training materials on conservation agriculture (CA) and home gardening, nutrition and food preservation. As per the post planting survey conducted in 2013, 90% of respondents received training from extension staff during the project life, when the baseline indicated that only 37% of respondents had received extension support the previous year. FAO Lesotho completed the newly designed CA training materials and is in graphic design phase of training materials for Home Gardening and Nutrition (15% of this cost is contributed by CERF). CERF also funded the production of 19,000 CA leaflets distributed to programme beneficiaries and public in general, 38% of the total number of leaflets produced by FAO, as well as 17% of CA campaign costs among beneficiaries in the shape of t-shirts distributed among participating families and extension staff.

Nutrition support for malnourished children has taken place in 8 districts including Berea, Qacha's Nek, Mokhotlong, Leribè, Thaba-Tseka, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing which are all affected by the the food crisis. The support had an emphasis on the therapeutic management of acute malnutrition and training of community service providers. In addition, a nutritional multimedia awareness campaign has been developed under the guidance of the Information Education task force of the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO). The Nutrition sector which is responding to the emergency is made up of the main government nutrition offices: The Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office (FNCO), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and the Ministry of Health (MOH).

Therapeutic nutritional supplements have been procured by UNICEF in order to treat 4,350 children suffering from moderate and severe malnutrition. To date the MoH has reached 2,800 children with F75 and F100 for inpatient treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) across the 8 districts. Three hundred nutrition, service providers have received training on malnutrition screening in order to facilitate case findings for malnutrition cases. This is a component of the community integrated management of acute malnutrition. The trainings cascade to community councils in the eight districts targeting 800 community service providers. The service providers consist of area nutrition technical officers, village health workers, early childhood development officers (ECCD), community leaders, community councilors and NGOs serving the respective community councils.

Through WHO, the MoH conducted training of hospital and health center nurses on integrated management of childhood illness and in-patient management of severe malnutrition in eight districts: Berea, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Mokhotlong, Qacha's Nek, Quthing, Thaba-Tseka and Botha Bothe. A total of 72 facilities participated in the training sessions in which 95 health workers were trained. Zinc tablets, Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes and weight and height scales were procured in order to supply selected clinics in those districts.

The CERF fund supported a response to an outbreak of bloody diarrhea in the mountain areas of Botha-Bothe district where seven villages were affected and 47 cases were managed. One of the affected individuals died prior to the response operation (2 per cent case fatality rate). The interventions embarked on an active and passive case search and management of those detected, as well as a laboratory investigation of cases to confirm the incriminated organism. A public awareness campaign took place in the form of house to house visits and addressing public gatherings.

UNFPA protection efforts included dissemination of information, education and communication materials focused on gender-based violence (GBV) and food insecurity. In addition, 7,074 men and 6,628 women were reached with GBV messages through food distributions and public gatherings.

A three day training workshop was conducted for WFP Field Monitors and Implementing Partners on the topic of prevention and management of GVB and HIV exacerbated by food insecurity. Thirty participants were selected by WFP Field Monitors and partners (Caritas, CARE - Lesotho, and World Vision) and District Disaster Management Teams who are very active at targeting WFP beneficiaries and also in identifying food distribution points. Community networks were identified with the assistance of gender officers at the three CERF project districts.

CERF funding has been critical in order to allow a quick response by the UN. While the Flash Appeal generated pledges to cover operations to be implemented in 2013, CERF funding was one of the few sources that significantly increased agencies' capacity to scale up their humanitarian response in a very short period of time (CERF approved in August 2012 and immediately

response to food assistance and agriculture inputs strating to be provided by Sep-Oct). In the case of FAO programme, CERF allowed to more than double the number of assisted farmers on time for the summer crop season planting and expand the programme to lowland areas which were severely affected by the failed crop in 2011-2012 season.

a) Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds led to a fast delivery of assistance to the most affected populations and at the same time created the conditions to prepare a more comprehensive response through a Flash Appeal launched in September 2012.

CERF fast-tracked funds facilitated the implementation of rapid response interventions particularly in terms of improving the skills of health workers on the management of childhood illnesses. Integrated management of childhood illnesses and in-patient management of severe malnutrition was one of the strategies proven to be very effective in ensuring the saving of lives of ill children. The funds helped providing skills for health workers from seven hospitals and 56 health centres on integrated management of childhood illness and in-patient management of severe malnutrition.

CERF funding was timely to increase by nearly 50% the coverage of subsistence farmers in 2012 summer crop campaign despite the time constraints.

b) CERF funds help respond to time critical needs³?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF funds were allocated at the beginning of the 2012/2013 planting season, providing a possibility to assist at a very critical time.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The immediate response of the CERF provided enough time to prepare a more comprehensive response through the Flash Appeal with the aim of mobilizing approximately \$ 38,000,000. The response of the donors was positive with more than \$18,000,000 mobilized so far.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

CERF contributed to strengthening coordination among UN agencies through the preparation of the joint appeal. CERF also helped strengthen coordination with the GoL and NGO counterparts through joint design and implementation of projects.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
Emergency programmes	FAO emergency programme for 2012 has built in a robust set of	FAO

³ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns; locust control)

<p>need to mainstream Climate Change adaptation and DRR measures given the context in Lesotho. Resilience building of communities should remain at the core of the food security sector.</p>	<p>practices adapting to climate change (CA, Home Gardening, Nutrition awareness) complementing the distribution of inputs. This approach bridges the short term recovery impact with sustainability in the mid and long term reducing exposure to climate change factors building communities resilience. DFID ongoing project foresees the support of a mid-term review of the FAO programme which is planned to take place in Dec 2013.</p>	
<p>National Information System for Social Assistance provides a comprehensive reliable data base that identifies vulnerable households in Lesotho and could be used for rapid response in to future emergencies.</p>	<p>NISSA provides a reliable source for identifying most vulnerable households as a basis for a rapid response to future emergencies. Discussions are ongoing to further extend the NISSA database for emergency response and social assistance by other UN Agencies (WFP, FAO).</p>	<p>UNICEF Lesotho, Social Policy Section; Ministry of Social Development.</p>
<p>The CERF support has revealed major data issues that need to be addressed to enable the health sector to use evidence based decision making. Weak malnutrition data management.</p>	<p>Data for severe acute malnutrition should be collected as routine data under the new integrated disease surveillance and response strategy, and then communicated to the higher levels. The adaptation of new IDSR (Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response) guidelines has since been completed and training of the national trainers, district trainers and facility level training in districts are ongoing through regular budget WHO funding.</p>	<p>District Health Management Teams: IDSR Focal Persons and Public Health Nurses.</p>
<p>While WHO interventions under CERF had targetted 8 districts, the rapid assessment exercise on the status of management of severe malnutrition in hospitals pointed to the need to include the other remaining hospitals in training and support for management supplies and commodities e.g. Botha-Bothe District.</p>	<p>The training for Botha Bothe was conducted using funds from the regular WHO budget. There is need to continue monitoring the implementation of skills acquired from the training conducted. This will provide an opportunity to provide the necessary technical guidance to the clinicians while managing cases.</p>	<p>Ministry of Health with support from Partners</p>
<p>Lack of updated nutritional data</p>	<p>There is a need to strengthen the nutrition surveillance system to provide up to date information of the nutritional status of children under the age of five including monitoring of SAM at all levels of care (Hospital, health centre and community levels). The full implementation of the new IDSR guidelines which are currently on print provides a good opportunity for this to be achieved.</p>	<p>MOH, FNCO</p>

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF Grant Period:	Sep 17 2012 – March 17, 2013
2. CERF project code:	12-WFP-55	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security		
4. Project Title:	Emergency Food Assistance to households affected by severe crop failure		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 14,694,330	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 6,6825,452	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 2,339,518	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	36,729	36,729	
b. Male	32,571	32,571	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	69,300	69,300	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	29,789	14,149	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save lives of people facing food shortages as a result of the food insecurity situation and; Prevent increase of malnutrition in the districts with higher under-nutrition levels. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69,300 food insecure people living in 13,860 households have adequate access to sufficient food. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
A total 106,339 Targeted Vulnerable Group Feeding (TVGF) beneficiaries were reached between Oct 2012 and June 2013. Of the total reached, 69,300 beneficiaries were assisted through CERF with 2,300 MT of commodities (including cereals, pulses, veg. oil and CSB) between October 2012 and March 2013.			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): n/a

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):

- Gender mainstreaming was ensured through the prioritization of woman as head of the household under the beneficiary registration. Of total beneficiaries, 56 per cent were women.
- Distribution committees have been created in all distribution sites and more than 50 per cent of members are by women.
- With the support of UNFPA, Gender based Violence messages have been raised during distribution to ensure that violence against women does not increase with the stress which comes from the food crisis.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

The project will not be externally evaluated. Information on other relevant indicators are to be obtained from CHS Nov 2013 and WFPs Post Distribution Monitoring reports.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

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CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF Grant Period:	17/09//2012-16/06/2013
2. CERF project code:	12-FAO-030	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security		
4. Project Title:	Support to farming households affected by drought and late rains in the 2011/12 summer cropping season		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$14,732,000
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 964,000
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,106,595
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	17,225	29,150	22,500 individuals (4,500 families) supported by CERF at a level of 100 per cent and contributed 25 per cent of the costs for supporting the other 32,500 individuals (equivalent to 1,625 families or 25 per cent of 6,500 families) in relation with summer crops and vegetable production.
b. Male	15,275	25,850	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	32,500	55,000	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	3,900	6,600	34,000 individuals (6,800 families) from the programme total beneficiaries assisted with wheat seeds (winter planting) distributed in April/May 2013 (25kg/family)
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Emergency support provided to 6,500 vulnerable farming households (32,500 people) whose agriculture-based livelihoods were negatively affected by the cumulative impact of the disasters, particularly the late onset of rains in 2011-2012 and excessive rains in 2010-2011.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,500 vulnerable farming households (32,500 people) provided with enough summer cropping inputs to enable them to plant 0,5 hectares – each farming household will receive 5 kg of maize seed, 5 kg of beans seed, 50 kg of fertilizer (3:2:1) and 50 kg of Limestone Ammonium Nitrate (LAN). These inputs should cover a total of 3,250 Ha; Emergency awareness and training material on Conservation Agriculture and the need to adopt sustainable agriculture provided to 6,500 vulnerable farming households (32,500 people); Seeds of at least 5 different varieties of vegetables provided to 6,500 vulnerable farming households (32,500 people) ; Emergency training on improved home gardening and nutrition provided to 6,500 vulnerable farming households (32,500 people) . 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,000 vulnerable farming households (55,000 people) provided enough summer cropping inputs to enable them to 			

plant a maximum of 0,5 Ha. From preliminary findings in the post-planting survey, households used an average of 65% of the inputs keeping the balance for future use. The amount of seeds used allow to plant an approximate area of 0,7 acres out of which 0,5 were used under Conservation Agriculture.. This represents an estimated total of 3,500 Ha (out of which 2,500 Ha under CA). From the total programme coverage, CERF supported 22,500 individuals at a level of 100 per cent and contributed 25 per cent of the costs for supporting the other 32,500 individuals.

- 11,000 vulnerable farming households (55,000 people) provided with seeds of at least 6 different varieties of vegetables (carrots, beetroots, Florida broad leaf, English rape, onion and spinach);
- As indicated above from the total coverage of the programme, CERF assisted directly 22,500 individuals at a level of 100 per cent and contributed 25 per cent of the costs for supporting the other 32,500 individuals-.
- Additional 34,000 individuals (6,800 families) received wheat seeds (25 kg/household) from CERF funding in the months of April and May exceeding the minimum 2,500 families indicated in the approved non-cost extension.
- FAO Lesotho programme trained over 200 extension officers on CA, Home Gardening and Nutrition in 2012, strengthening MAFS capacity to assist farmers in the adoption of improved and resilience building technologies.
- Provision of emergency awareness training materials on conservation agriculture (CA) and home gardening, nutrition and food preservation. As per the post planting survey conducted in 2013, 90% of respondents received training from extension staff during the project life, when the baseline indicated that only 37% of respondents had received extension support the previous year. FAO Lesotho completed the newly designed CA training materials and is in graphic design phase of training materials for Home Gardening and Nutrition (15% of this cost is contributed by CERF). CERF also funded the production of 19,000 CA leaflets distributed to programme beneficiaries and public in general, 38% of the total number of leaflets produced by FAO, as well as 17% of CA campaign costs among beneficiaries in the shape of t-shirts distributed among participating families and extension staff.

12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:

A total of 55,000 individuals has been assisted by FAO with 2012 emergency funds. CERF funds covered 100 per cent of the support to 22,500 individuals and 25 per cent of the costs for an additional 32,500 individuals. Furthermore, 6,800 families received wheat seeds (25 kg/household) in the months of April and May exceeding the minimum 2,500 families indicated in the approved non-cost extension.

Savings in procurement, used during the non-cost extension, have been made due to the fact that budgeted prices were based on local retailers' prices. However, FAO decided to purchase bulk quantities from large suppliers in the region in order to increase the efficiencies of rapid and large procurement while avoiding confusions with the Government's subsidized system which is marketed through small retailers.

13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): 2a

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): n/a FAO beneficiary selection criteria recommends that first priority be given to the vulnerable but active farming households with a strong emphasis on those that are led by females and/or with pregnant or lactating mothers. As per the baseline survey, 60 per cent of total respondent households were led by female beneficiaries.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

FAO Lesotho has conducted a Baseline report, Post Planting report and is currently collating and analyzing the data related to the Post Harvest report. These reports can be made available to CERF whenever it is required. A Mid Term Evaluation of the programme implemented until end of 2013 is planned for Dec 2013 with financial support from DFID.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF Grant Period:	28 August 2012 – 28 February 2013
2. CERF Project Code:	12-CEF-089	6. Status of CERF Grant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security/Social Protection		
4. Project Title:	Livelihood Intervention during Food Emergency (LIFE) Social Protection Sector		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 8,299,420
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 1,989,301
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 1,989,301
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	47,848	51,833	Met the number of planned beneficiaries and even over-achieved. Whereas the planned figures are based on country averages, actual figures (# household members per household; # female, # children <5) differ from council to council.
b. Male	27,152	29,156	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	75,000	80,989	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	10,715	11,581	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To ensure survival of food insecure people and the most vulnerable households caring for Orphans and other Vulnerable Children in selected community councils.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
Basic food needs for the survival of 15,000 poor and very poor households from selected community councils in the six districts caring for a minimum of 30,000 Orphans and other Vulnerable Children met for 4 months. Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,000 households receive regular quarterly payments caring for a minimum of 30,000 Orphans and Vulnerable Children; • 70 per cent of households report 'food security' during this period; 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Basic food needs for survival of approximately 15,000 poor and very poor households covered and caring ensured for approximately 37,495 Orphans and other Vulnerable Children for 4 months			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
Data collection to select and enrol an additional 5,000 households from 6 community councils in six districts (Maseru, Leribe, Berea,			

Qacha's Nek Mafeteng, Botha-Bothe) based on the assessment of the areas mostly affected by the food crisis (DMA) has been finalised in June 2013.

13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?

YES NO

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): n/a

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The Child Grants Programme, and with it the LIFE project are targeting very-poor and ultra-poor households. As the breakdown of beneficiaries by sex and age above indicates, the majority of beneficiaries are female.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

An overall evaluation of the Child Grant Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, including the emergency response LIFE, has been conducted in June to September, and the final report is expected for December 2013.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNICEF	5. CERF Grant Period:	September 2012-January 2013
2. CERF project code:	12-UNICEF-088	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Nutrition		
4. Project Title:	Management of moderate and severe acute malnutrition		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$ 375,790	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 212,255.14	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 212,255.14	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	46,175	44,396	
b. Male	2,175	1,400	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	48,350	45,796	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	4,350	2,800	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To improve and protect nutritional status of girls, boys and women to reduce or avoid excess mortality and morbidity due to under nutrition in the humanitarian situation			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of nutrition cluster coordination mechanism that provides technical guidance to partners on implementation at all levels; • Timely production and dissemination of quality nutritional assessments; • Population within affected districts has knowledge and skills on adequate nutrition practices; • By 2012, 4,350 children with acute malnutrition in affected areas access appropriate acute malnutrition management. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
Mostly completed activities, those listed below have been achieved			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of nutrition cluster coordination mechanism that provides technical guidance to partners on implementation at all levels. 2. Timely production and dissemination of quality nutritional assessments. 300 VHW and service providers were trained on screening for malnutrition. 3. Population has knowledge and skills on adequate nutrition practices. Approximately 2,800 children with acute malnutrition in affected areas access appropriate acute malnutrition management. 			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
Late referrals of children with malnutrition from community to Health centres is an impediment that requires further strengthening especially for remote hard to reach areas.			

13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): n/a</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): UNICEF through the implementation of the nutrition project, ensures gender mainstreaming by focusing on the most vulnerable groups such children under the age of five as well as pregnant and lactating women</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>.Preliminary results of impact evaluation of CGP include CERF areas and results show significant impact on nutrition and food security. Evidence can be provided upon request.</p>	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	WHO	5. CERF Grant Period:	28 August 2012 -28 February 2013
2. CERF project code:	12-WHO-054	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
3. Cluster/Sector:	Health		
4. Project Title:	RESPONSE TO HEALTH EFFECTS ON FOOD SHORTAGE CRISIS IN LESOTHO		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 4,367,400
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 544,490	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 369,490	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	149, 060	120,060	
b. Male	140, 940	100,640	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	290, 000	220,700	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	15, 950	13,000	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To quickly detect epidemics associated with the food shortage crisis in Lesotho and provide timely control and management measures. To improve skills of health workers (doctors and nurses) in 16 hospitals in the management of complicated cases of acute malnutrition and infant feeding. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 districts to achieve a disease surveillance performance of at least 80 per cent in terms of timeliness and completeness; 64 doctors and nurses from 16 hospitals working in Children's (Paediatric) Wards to be provided with refresher training on In-patient Management of severe acute malnutrition; 80 health workers to be provided with refresher training on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses computerized Adapted training tool; <p>All hospitals involved in the project (100 per cent) to attain a treatment outcome of <5 per cent case-fatality rate for children below age 5 admitted due to severe acute malnutrition.</p>			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An average disease surveillance reporting performance of 75 per cent in terms of completeness and timeliness has been reached. The desired 80 per cent could not be achieved due to the sudden departure of data clerks from the health facilities between October and December 2012. All the targeted eight districts for the training in IMCI and IMAM were covered. Participants were drawn from the hospitals 			

<p>and some health centres supervised by the hospitals. The ninth district (Botha Bothe) was trained through funding from WHO regular budget. A total of 97 health workers were trained on IMCI and IMAM (10 doctors and 87 nurses).</p> <p>3. None of the 9 district hospitals achieved a treatment outcome of <5 per cent case fatality rate for children below 5 years of age. This was on account of the late arrival of commodities for treatment (F-75, F-100).</p> <p>4. Zinc tablets, MUAC tapes and weighing scales were procured and distributed to health centres (). However these items arrived late (mid-January) as they were procured from outside Lesotho.</p>	
<p>12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:</p>	
<p>The anticipated treatment outcome of <5 per cent could not be achieved because of a major delay encountered in the arrival of treatment commodities that were to be procured overseas due no availability locally and regionally. The required supplies were as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WHO: zinc tablets, MUAC tapes and scales arrived in mid-January 2013; • UNICEF: F-75 and F-100 arrived in November 2012. <p>This has impacted negatively on the management of cases because the required commodities were not available during the skills training workshops.</p>	
<p>13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?</p>	<p>YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): 0</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): The projects contained in the CAP involve interventions that are addressing conditions that can affect both males and females equally. Their implementation will, therefore, be addressed without any form of discrimination.</p>	
<p>14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?</p>	<p>YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>During the course of implementing the project, monitoring visits were made to eight districts: Quthing, Thaba Tseka, Mokhotlong, Leribe, Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng and Berea. In Thaba Tseka, Quthing and Mokhotlong, the visits covered hospitals and health centres and a total of 19 facilities were visited in the three districts. The focus of the visits was to assess the degree to which the implementation of the skills acquired in the training were being utilized. The visits to the other districts covered hospitals only with the intention of assessing the utilization of the skills at this level. Based on the observations made in Leribe, a joint team of Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF and EGPAF made a follow up visit to Maputsoe urban centre where a source of severe malnutrition was detected. Children that were being admitted in Motebang Hospital were being cared for by very old ladies who were not properly looking after them. This situation is being followed up to address the root cause of the problem.</p>	

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	UNFPA	5. CERF Grant Period:	23 August– 23 February 2013
2. CERF project code:	12-FPA-034	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ongoing
3. Cluster/Sector:	Protection		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
4. Project Title:	Prevention and management of sexual and gender based violence resulting from the food crisis in Lesotho		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:		US\$ 600 000
	b. Total funding received for the project:		US\$ 237 999
	c. Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 187 999
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	100 000	32 145	The total number of beneficiaries reached during the reporting period was low given the changes in government, which was the lead implementing partner of this project. Furthermore, transition into the new country programme cycle was delayed hence funding was not fully utilised.
b. Male	50 000	32, 086	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	150 000	64 231	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	N/A	N/A	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
To increase the capacity of national institutions for the prevention of GBV related to food insecurity among men and women, boys and girls in the northern lowland districts affected by food insecurity in Lesotho			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 100,000 females and 50,000 males in the target districts are more informed about the linkage between GBV, HIV/AIDS and food insecurity; Increased knowledge of all emergency food distributors in gender and GBV; Increased number of community GBV prevention committees for the prevention and management of GBV in targeted districts. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32,145 women and 32,086 men in targeted districts more informed about the linkage between GBV, HIV/AIDS and food insecurity Increased knowledge of gender and GBV shared with 29 food distributors. Community GBV prevention committees which are based on community councils were not targeted yet as new councils were being formed with the change in government. 			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
A total of 64,231 people were directly reached through advocacy campaigns. The discrepancy between planned and reached is caused by challenges in accessing deep rural areas. However, more than 200 000 people benefited from campaigns conducted through radio and television programmes.			

13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b): 2b</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0):</p> <p>The entire project is aimed at ensuring gender equality through the promotion and protection of women's rights and freedom from sexual, emotional and physical abuse from men. Whereas the primary beneficiaries of the project are women, the project targets men who are the perpetrators of gender-based violence.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>The project will not be evaluated externally, however an internal evaluation will be conducted within the framework of the Country Programme Evaluation.</p>	

PART 2: CERF EMERGENCY RESPONSE – FLOODS (RAPID RESPONSE 2011)

I. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

TABLE 1: EMERGENCY ALLOCATION OVERVIEW (US\$)		
<i>Total amount required for the humanitarian response:</i> US\$ 5,934,145		
Breakdown of total response funding received by source	Source	Amount
	CERF	2,689,162
	OTHER (Bilateral/Multilateral)	2,408,092
	TOTAL	5,097,254

TABLE 2: CERF EMERGENCY FUNDING BY ALLOCATION AND PROJECT (US\$)			
Allocation 1 – Date of Official Submission: 5 September 2011			
Agency	Project Code	Cluster/Sector	Amount
FAO	11-FAO-038	Agriculture	1,552,749
WFP	11-WFP-061	Food	1,136,413
Sub-total CERF Allocation			2,689,162
TOTAL			2,689,162

TABLE 3: BREAKDOWN OF CERF FUNDS BY TYPE OF IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY (US\$)	
Type of Implementation Modality	Amount
Direct UN agencies/IOM implementation	2, 581,622
Funds forwarded to NGOs for implementation	107,540
Funds forwarded to government partners	0
TOTAL	2,689,162

II. FOCUS AREAS AND PRIORITIZATION

CERF funding allocated in 2011 addressed the humanitarian consequences generated by floods registered in the country during the crop season of 2010-2011. Between December 2010 and February 2011, Lesotho experienced its heaviest rainfall in 10 years, resulting in much of the country becoming inundated with flooding. As a consequence, the farming sector faced heavy losses, both in terms of crops and seasonal employment opportunities. A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) mission, fielded in March/April of 2011 warned that Lesotho would face a food security crisis in the second half of 2011 as a result of damages and losses suffered in the agricultural sector – estimated to be more than half of the total faced by Lesotho which was valued at \$46 million. In June 2011, the LVAC conducted its annual assessment which estimated that some 514,000 people would be food insecure throughout much of 2011 and 2012. The problem has been exacerbated by a sharp rise in the price of food and agricultural inputs.

An assessment by the National Bureau of Statistics (BoS) in April 2011 indicates that maize (the staple food for most Basotho) and sorghum yields have declined by 62 per cent and 80 per cent respectively, in comparison with the previous crop season. In addition, most farmers who were assessed indicated that their bean harvest was completely decimated by the heavy rains.

Lesotho also faces widespread under-nutrition, particularly amongst children under the age of five. As a consequence, high rates of stunting (chronic malnutrition) are also prevalent, with some 39 per cent of children under the age of five being stunted and 13 per cent underweight. Underweight is the progress indicator for MDG 1, and a combined measure of chronic and acute malnutrition.

WFP food aid beneficiaries targeted under the CERF intervention were the most food-insecure households in flood affected areas of the Senqu River Valley with a low survival deficit, according to the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment (LVAC). These areas included the districts of Quthing and Mohale's Hoek. However under its EMOP, WFP assisted a larger area covering other districts such as Berea, Qacha's Nek, Leribe and Thaba-Tseka. In coordination with FAO, the CERF fund has primarily addressed the two mentioned districts in the Senqu River Valley area. The targeting was based on food security indicators such as poor female or elderly-headed households with few coping mechanisms. In order to identify eligible beneficiaries, a combination of geographical targeting and vulnerability criteria were employed. The DMA along with the District Disaster Teams facilitated the identification and verification process through the engagement of the local authorities. This was done prior to food distributions taking place in order to ensure the eligibility of all selected households.

The FAO project aimed to reach 15,000 vulnerable farming households (75,000 people) in the Lowlands, Foothills and Senqu River Valley agro-ecological zones of Lesotho, where the majority of Lesotho's population reside – close to 80 per cent - and where the possibility of intervening still existed when the project was approved due to the fact that the cropping season runs from October to April/May. This project complemented the earlier CERF request that targeted 5,000 households in the main cereal production areas of the Northern Lowlands, i.e. Botha-Bothe, Leribè and Berea Districts. Given the magnitude of the needs in this area and other parts of the country, the current request aimed to support an additional 15,000 farming households from these districts (out of an estimated total of 102,800 households in need), as well as from other areas of the country – namely, Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing Districts. The project assisted 19,286 farming households, which translates to 96,430 beneficiaries (over 28 per cent more than targeted), to have access to farming inputs such as seed and fertilizers, allowing farmers to plant approximately 0.5 Ha of land (per household). Vulnerable farming households were targeted for this intervention and they were selected on the basis of good farming history and vulnerability criteria. Beneficiaries were expected to exhibit some of the following characteristics: a) good farming history; b) have an able-bodied member in the household; c) having suffered a loss of 30 per cent or more of the cropped area; d) households keeping orphans or headed by orphans; e) widow headed households; or f) households keeping members who are chronically ill. Selected beneficiaries were issued a purchasing voucher of M625 to buy inputs of their own choice. The distribution of inputs was conducted in the form of input trade fairs in which vendors were invited to sell their stock to beneficiaries.

III. CERF PROCESS

Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, a UN Emergency Task Force involving all CERF recipient agencies was established. The Task Force met frequently (initially weekly and subsequently monthly) to coordinate the response and implementation. Consultative meetings with NGOs to ensure better coordination were also conducted. It was through this mechanism and in coordination with GoL-DMA that the CERF supported response was prepared. Under the targeting process, priority was placed on women headed households.

Both FAO's and WFP's CERF supported interventions were designed to promote synergies with interventions implemented in the same districts/areas. They are also complementary in nature, specifically in targeting and selection of beneficiaries. For example, households receiving food aid from WFP during the deficit months were also receiving support from FAO at the start of the agricultural season.

The CERF allocation enabled the food security agencies to respond to the crisis in a timely manner due to the prompt disbursement of funds. Food aid assistance has been provided to about 20,000 most affected people immediately after the UN appeal. The disbursement period coincided also with the beginning of the planting season which would have enabled farmers to plant on time; however, limited rainfalls hindered many farmers from planting in anticipation of a dry spell. The lean season also started around the disbursement time which played a critical role in minimizing negative coping mechanisms that were reported. Food and agricultural inputs were delivered when beneficiaries were in most need.

VI. RESULTS AND ADDED VALUE

TABLE 4: AFFECTED INDIVIDUALS AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY SECTOR				
<i>Total number of individuals affected by the crisis: 514,000</i>				
The estimated total number of individuals directly supported through CERF funding by cluster/sector	Cluster/Sector	Female	Male	Total
	Agriculture	54,645	41,785	96,430
	Food	12,402	7,601	20,003

TABLE 5: PLANNED AND REACHED DIRECT BENEFICIARIES THROUGH CERF FUNDING		
	Planned	Estimated Reached
Female	45,250	65,890
Male	44,750	50,543
Total individuals (Female and male)	90,000	116,433
Of total, children <u>under</u> 5	5,000	6,670

All planned beneficiaries have been successfully reached. A delay in receiving all food commodities on time in the country contributed to a carry over for the following months, permitting an increase on the number of beneficiaries assisted through CERF funding. In addition, FAO exceeded the original target by 28 per cent due to awarding synergies with other projects. This mainly relates to proper community mobilization and effective coordination among DMA, the Food Management Unit, FAO, WFP and World Vision International (WVI).

Under food aid assistance 20,003 beneficiaries have been assisted through CERF funds. The food assistance involved a monthly individual food ration based on daily rations of 400 g of fortified maize meal, 690 g of vegetable oil and 20 g of pulses, providing an energy content of 1,886 kcal/person/day as planned. The qualitative data collected through the Post Distribution Monitoring indicated the beneficiaries used most of the food commodities distributed for food consumption with some level of sharing with other vulnerable non-beneficiaries households.

Twenty-seven agricultural input trade fairs (ITFs) were organized throughout the Lowlands, Foothills and the Senqu River Valley aiming to enable vulnerable households to access quality agricultural inputs. A total of 19,286 (8,357 male, 10,929 female) vulnerable farming households were provided enough summer cropping inputs to enable them to plant 0.89 Ha each. Up to 17,164.54 ha of crop lands were planted using the inputs provided. According to the post-planting survey; 30 per cent of maize was in good condition and 20 per cent was in very good condition.

After the heavy rains, CERF played an essential role in saving lives. The timely disbursement of funds was perhaps the most important. This allowed the UN System in Lesotho to put together a comprehensive action plan that was executed in collaboration with the GoL. Affected people were able to benefit from the cohesive efforts of the UN System with sectoral interventions such as Food Security, Water & Sanitation and Health which were immediately implemented.

After the PDNA and LVAC, it was estimated that a total of 514,000 people will require varying humanitarian assistance during 2011/12. This put a great deal of pressure on humanitarian actors to respond quickly. CERF funds led to a fast delivery of assistance to food insecure people as the commodities were procured locally and regionally.

Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to beneficiaries?

a) YES PARTIALLY NO

The project managed to deliver inputs in time to 19,286 vulnerable farming households and by early November all the inputs were distributed to all beneficiaries. Twenty-seven ITFs were conducted in 27 days from 31st October to 22nd November 2011. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, the planting time for maize in the lowland areas of the country extends from October to mid-December. With the CERF fund approved in the middle of September 2011, food aid assistance started immediately in the following month (October), covering 20,003 beneficiaries in the most affected area (Senqu Valley).

b) Did CERF funds help respond to time critical needs⁴?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF allocation enabled the food security agencies to respond to the crisis in a timely fashion due to the prompt disbursement of funds. The disbursement period coincided with the beginning of the planting season which would have enabled farmers to plant on time; however, limited rainfalls hindered many farmers from planting in anticipation of a dry spell. The lean season also started around the disbursement time which played a critical role in minimizing negative coping mechanisms that were reported. Food and agricultural inputs were delivered when beneficiaries were in most need. As a result of the increase in number of people affected, the CERF enabled an enhanced response, increasing the number of beneficiaries assisted from the initial tranche.

c) Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The CERF funding allowed WFP and FAO to initiate an emergency operation that benefited from further funding from the Irish Embassy and ECHO. This allowed both agencies to further increase their caseload and introduce interventions such as Food for Work to assist in the rehabilitation of lost assets and infrastructure.

d) Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

YES PARTIALLY NO

The UN continued to capitalize on the initial coordination mechanism established at the beginning of the emergency where all emergency and disaster risk management related activities, including the emergency operation, were coordinated through the Disaster Risk Management Team (former UN Emergency Task Force). The CERF reinforced this coordination through the joint inter-agency appeal with coordinated planning and implementation.

V. LESSONS LEARNED

TABLE 6: OBSERVATIONS FOR THE CERF SECRETARIAT		
Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity

⁴ Time-critical response refers to necessary, rapid and time-limited actions and resources required to minimize additional loss of lives and damage to social and economic assets (e.g. emergency vaccination campaigns; locust control)

TABLE 7: OBSERVATIONS FOR COUNTRY TEAMS

Lessons Learned	Suggestion For Follow-Up/Improvement	Responsible Entity
The design of the emergency intervention aimed to address short term needs but with elements of early-recovery (FFA and support to conservation agriculture).	Due the context of high vulnerability of Lesotho future emergency interventions should take into consideration resilience building as part of early-recovery.	UN-DRMT in coordination with GoL
Short term humanitarian aid should be continued with longer term funding for sustainability and resilience to climate change.	In 2012, FAO designed a programme where climate change resilience is more significantly present and it is followed up with fund raising efforts to ensure a more sustained progress towards Climate Change Adaptation	FAO
With access to good quality inputs, beneficiaries are able to increase their yields and move towards food security.	Devise ways of ensuring that poor farming households in remote areas of Lesotho have timely access to quality inputs through ITFs (and other innovative input distribution approaches) that are not necessarily linked to an emergency response.	MAFS with support from FAO and NGOs.
Good quality inputs need to be complimented with irrigation to supplement rainfall.	Promote water-harvesting and link input distribution to water-conserving agricultural practices such as conservation agriculture (CA) to decrease dependence on frequently erratic rainfall.	MAFS, FAO and NGOs.
In the context of Lesotho combine food assistance with agriculture interventions have achieved good result due chronically food insecure vulnerability	Design emergency interventions to deal with immediate shocks with integration of early--recovery due to chronic food security vulnerability in Lesotho.	GoL-DMA, UN-DRMT, NGO's
Complaining mechanism set up at the activity sites create the possibility for beneficiaries and community to express concerns addressing challenges to be overcome through performance improving and more transparency	Widely spread implementation of COMMUNITY HELP DESK to improve transparency and community involvement to improve assistance..	WFP, DMA and its Cooperating Partners - NGOs

VI. PROJECT RESULTS

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS			
CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	WFP	5. CERF Grant Period:	26 September 2011 – 26 March 2012. October 2011- March 2012
2. CERF project code:	11-WFP-061	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security		
4. Project Title:	Emergency Food Assistance to Households Affected by the Heavy Rains		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$3,103,466	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 3,136,439	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,136,413	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	9,728	8,758	Carrying over stocks allowed a larger caseload than planned.
b. Male	10,272	11,245	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	20,000	20,003	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	5,000	6,670	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Save lives of people in crisis situation and; Prevent households from employing negative coping strategies. 			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15,000 food insecure people living in 5,000 households have adequate access to sufficient food. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<p>20,003 food insecure people have been reached which represents 133% of planned under CERF response.</p> <p>During the period of assistance food aid beneficiaries received a food ration of maize meal (fortified), pulses and vegetable oil to reach 1,000 KiloCalories.</p>			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
Delay to receive the first food commodities consignment provided carry over which allowed to enlarge the caseload assisted among the period of CERF assistance			
13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?			YES NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):

If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): Food management committees have been composed by 50 per cent men and women; over 60 per cent of food recipients were women due to prioritization of targeted women as head of households.

14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?

YES NO

The project will not be externally evaluated. General impact evaluation has been conducted within a broader framework of WFP activities (not specifically for CERF finance project) in December 2013, final results will be available in January 2014 and can be provided upon request.

TABLE 8: PROJECT RESULTS

CERF Project Information			
1. Agency:	FAO	5. CERF Grant Period:	15/09//2011-31/03/2012
2. CERF project code:	11-FAO-038	6. Status of CERF grant:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concluded
3. Cluster/Sector:	Food Security		
4. Project Title:	Summer Cropping Support for Vulnerable Farming Households Affected by Excessive Rains in Lesotho		
7. Funding	a. Total project budget:	US\$11,945,892	
	b. Total funding received for the project:	US\$ 5,390,777	
	c. Amount received from CERF:	US\$ 1,552,749	
Results			
8. Total number of <u>direct beneficiaries</u> planned and reached through CERF funding (provide a breakdown by sex and age).			
<i>Direct Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Planned</i>	<i>Reached</i>	<i>In case of significant discrepancy between planned and reached beneficiaries, please describe reasons:</i>
a. Female	35,250	54,645	Targets were 28.5 per cent above target due to synergies with other projects.
b. Male	39,750	41,785	
c. Total individuals (female + male):	75,000	96,430	
d. Of total, children <u>under 5</u>	n/a	n/a	
9. Original project objective from approved CERF proposal			
Emergency agricultural support provided to 15,000 vulnerable farming households (75,000 people) for the main 2011/2012 agricultural season.			
10. Original expected outcomes from approved CERF proposal			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 43 agricultural ITFs organized throughout the Lowlands, Foothills and the Senqu River Valley to enable vulnerable households to access quality agricultural inputs. 15,000 vulnerable farming households provided with enough summer cropping inputs to enable them to plant 0.5 Ha each. Up to 7,500 Ha of crop land planted using the inputs provided. 			
11. Actual outcomes achieved with CERF funds			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 agricultural ITFs were organized throughout the Lowlands, Foothills and the Senqu River Valley to enable vulnerable households to access quality agricultural inputs. 19,286 (8,357 male, 10,929 female) vulnerable farming households were provided enough summer cropping inputs to enable them to plant 0.89 Ha each. Up to 17,164.54, Ha of crop land were planted using the inputs provided. According to the post-planting survey; 30 per cent of the harvested maize was in good condition and 20 per cent was in very good condition. 			
12. In case of significant discrepancy between planned and actual outcomes, please describe reasons:			
Given the savings due to synergies with our projects and the value of inputs a higher number of beneficiaries could be reached (28,5 per cent more than planned in the proposal).			

A fewer number of ITFs was needed than previously planned through an increase of average beneficiaries per ITF.	
13. Are the CERF-funded activities part of a CAP project that applied an IASC Gender Marker code?	YES NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>If 'YES', what is the code (0, 1, 2a, 2b):</p> <p>If 'NO' (or if GM score is 1 or 0): FAO beneficiary selection criteria recommends that first priority be given to the vulnerable but active farming households with strong emphasis on those that are led by women and/or with the pregnant or lactating mothers. It further suggests that up to 60 per cent of the total beneficiaries should be women.</p>	
14. M&E: Has this project been evaluated?	YES NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The project was not evaluated eventually. FAO Lesotho conducted a comprehensive post planting survey in the project areas. Report available.	

ANNEX 1: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Cluster/ Sector	Agency	Partner Name	Partner Type	Total CERF Funds Transferred To Partner US\$	Date First Installment Transferred	Start Date Of CERF Funded Activities By Partner	Comments/ Remarks
11-WFP-061	Food security	WFP	WVI	INGO	107,540	October 2011	October 2011	WVI was main implementing partner for the food assistance component
11-FAO-038	Food Security	FAO		GoL	-	October 2011	October 2011	Government of Lesotho (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security) was main collaborator. MAFS provided human resources though no funds were transferred directly to MAFS. FAO Lesotho traditionally works in collaboration with MAFS but all inputs are purchased by FAO directly.
12-CEF-088	Nutrition	UNICEF	Food AND Nutrition Coordinating Office	GOL	68,000.00	September 2012	November 2012	Training on Screening and development and dissemination of multimedia products
12-CEF-088	Nutrition	UNICEF	MOH	GOL	143,000.00	September 2012	November 2012	Procurement of therapeutic nutrition commodities
12-CEF-089	Food Security	UNICEF	Ministry of Social Development	GOL	1,649,955	24 September 2012	September 2012	For cash grants benefit amount and costs for payment agency.
12-CEF-089	Food Security	UNICEF	World Vision Lesotho	NGO	170,066\$	19 October 2012	October 2012	For community mobilization, training of village assistance committees and public awareness media campaign
12-CEF-089	Food Security	UNICEF	World Vision Lesotho	NGO	28,412	28 December 2012	October 2012	For rapid assessment and data collection to select additional households
12-WFP-55	Food Security	WFP	World Vision	INGO	121,668	October 2012	October 2012	Food assistance in 3 districts
12-WFP-55	Food Security	WFP	Caritas	NGO	26,306	October 2012	October 2012	Food assistance in one district

ANNEX 2: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (Alphabetical)

CA	Conservation Agriculture
CGP	Child Grants Programme
CHS	Community Household Surveillance
DMA	Disaster Management Authority
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EMOP	Emergency Operation (WFP)
FAO	Food Agriculture Organization (UN Agency)
FNCO	Food & Nutrition Coordination Office
F75 and F100	Therapeutic Feeding for Inpatient Children
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GOL	Government of Lesotho
HG	Home Gardening
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
ITF	Input Trade Fair
LAN	Limestone Ammonium Nitrate
LVAC	Lesotho Vulnerability Committee
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Ministry of Social Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NISSA	National Information System for Social Assistance
PDNA	Post Disaster Need Assessment
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
TVGF	Targeted Vulnerable Group Feeding
UN-DRMT	UIN Disaster Management Team
WFP	World Food Programme (UN Agency)
WVI	World Vision International (NGO)