



Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis Report –Update of Rural Assessment

Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment
Committee (LVAC)

November, 2016

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) would like to acknowledge the management of the Disaster Management Authority for its coordinated effort for the updating of the rural vulnerability assessment in November 2016. We would like to acknowledge financial and technical support from the United Nations World Food programme. Special thanks goes to the Government ministries and departments that participated in the assessment, namely the Disaster Management Authority, the Ministry of Small Business Development, Co-operatives & Marketing(MSCM), The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security(MAFS), Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office(FNCO), Department of Rural Water Supply(DRWS), Lesotho Correctional Services(LCS) and Ministry of Sports, Gender and Youth affairs(MSGY). The following are the names of the participants from the above mentioned Institutions:

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Thanks goes to FEWSNET and Daison Ngirazi for spending time to review the assessment tools and data analysis.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) was established in 2002. It is a government led multi-disciplinary committee within the Office of the Prime Minister- Disaster Management Authority (DMA). Its membership consists of Government Ministries and Departments, United Nations Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and the Private Sector. It is mandated to carry out livelihood vulnerability analysis and its aim is to provide timely analysis for emergency interventions as well as medium to long-term programming. The process of vulnerability assessment and analysis is currently centralized.

LVAC has been conducting annual vulnerability assessments (VA) of food security and livelihoods situation for rural population since 2003 to date. In Lesotho, like in most countries the VA methodology is based on the Household Economy Approach (HEA) that takes a holistic approach to food security based on livelihood systems including all strategies that households apply to make their living and the external context that may support and/or restrain them. LVAC carried out data collection from few key parameters in November 2016 to update the information that was provided in May this year.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective for conducting an update of the vulnerability assessment was to establish whether there are changes in the food security situation in the country following the assessment findings that was presented in May this year, Government initiative on Food Price Subsidy and on-going Humanitarian Assistance Programmes. The information generated through this update exercise is further intended to inform the Government, UN agencies, NGOs and the public at large on the food security situation in order to advise on the design and implementation of appropriate interventions.

2 BACKGROUND

Lesotho is a landlocked enclave country surrounded by South Africa. The estimated area is 30,344m² of which three quarters is mountains. It is a lower middle income country ranked 167 of 187 countries on Human development index and 38 of 46 countries on the economic freedom scores in Sub-Saharan Africa Region. The Central Bank of Lesotho estimated that real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 3.4 percent in 2015. Lesotho has a total population of about 1.8 million people, out of whom 75 percent live in rural areas. The country has the second highest HIV rate of 25 percent, poverty rate estimated at 57 percent and unemployment rate at 28.7 percent. Similarly to other countries in the region, Lesotho experienced El Nino induced drought which impacted negatively on the agricultural sector during 2015/16 cropping season. Following poor crop production, South Africa increased its food imports in 2016 and consequently, prices of maize more than doubled, thus threatening the Lesotho market as Lesotho buys the bulk of its food from South Africa.

The LVAC conducted an Outcome Analysis using Household Economic Approach (HEA) in May to assess livelihoods and food security as part of Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis for Lesotho. The findings indicated that about 679,000 people living in rural areas will face food insecurity in 2016/17. As part of its response, the Lesotho Government subsidized prices of specific brand of maize meal and locally packaged beans and peas by 30 percent for a period of 12 months ending in May 2017. In addition to this, there are assistance interventions that are being implemented by non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. Although the outcome analysis provided a projection of the whole consumption year, some of the parameters and assumptions used would have changed by now and therefore required an update. The LVAC therefore conducted an of the outcome analysis in all livelihood zones of Lesotho in November 2016. This document therefore outlines a snapshot of the methodology followed in this update, the findings and recommendations.

3 METHODOLOGY

This Outcome Analysis used the HEA framework to assess the impact of shocks on food and income access at the household level. Primary data collection was done through focus group discussions with key informants providing a process through which data at household and associated analysis outcomes are linked to underlying livelihood system and strategies employed by different wealth groups.

With regards to livelihoods, it should be noted that livelihoods information collected was used to strengthen computing of problem specifications that were used to run an outcome analysis, which was used to update information on the current consumption year (2016/2017). This update focused on the current and projected situation, November 2016 to February 2017.

This involves incorporating information from various sources (secondary and primary) to calculate problem specifications (hazard/shock information) which were incorporated into the analysis. A review of secondary sources was done to obtain some of the required data, while primary data collection was done to gather all other data that was not available from secondary sources. Since this is an update, not all parameters were collected, in fact the update focussed only on parameters that normally change during the consumption year. To this effect, the update focussed mainly on the following key parameters;

- ❖ **Crops production** - update of winter production e.g. wheat expected to be harvested between Dec and January and vegetables; green consumption in Feb - March 2017.
- ❖ **Livestock and milk:** estimate of excess mortality, as well as milk yields per day this current season.
- ❖ **Labor migration:** household members migrating
- ❖ **Other food and income sources:** agriculture and non-agric labor this current season, wage rates, self-employment, remittances, trade, sale of wool/mohair, construction, and other.
- ❖ **Market information:** staple prices and livestock prices.

Assessment processes

Training: A one-day training workshop was held for 20 enumerators from all the districts, who represented the DDMTs (District Disaster Management Teams), which means they came from different ministries. The training sourced people who were already familiar with HEA. Therefore, the main focus was to establish a common understanding of the tool and methodology.

Sampling: Geographical sampling was per district per livelihood zone. One village was sampled from a part of the livelihood zone falling in each district. From the selected village, two interviews were done. In each village, key informants were purposively sampled based on their knowledge and experience. At the same time, these key informants (who are knowledgeable about the village) assisted in selecting members of the community whose wealth characteristics fit into the 'poor' wealth category. Table 1 shows the location of interviews conducted. A total of 23 villages were visited yielding 23 focus group discussions with the key informants and another 23 interviews with 'poor'wealth group.

District	Livelihood Zone				
	LSFTH	LSMNT	LSNLL	LSSL	LSSRV
Butha-Buthe	X	X	X		
Leribe	X	X	X		
Berea	X		X		
Maseru	X	X		X	
Mafeteng	X			X	
Mohale's Hoek	X	X		X	X
Quthing		X			X
Qacha's Nek		X			X
Mokhotlong		X			
Thaba-Tseka		X			X

Data collection: The field work was undertaken in November 2016. Data was collected by two people per district sourced from different ministries in all the ten districts. Data was collected in a maximum of 4 days depending on the number of villages in each district. The focus group discussions with the key informants were conducted to obtain information on the broader picture about the area, followed by interviews with the 'poor'wealth group.

Data analysis and report compilation: Upon completion of data collection, the team converged to run the analysis. The data analysis workshop was conducted for 3 days in November/December. It involved one person per district to ensure that data was well

interpreted for more accurate results. Facilitation of the assessment was done by DMA/WFP with remote support of FEWSNET. The process included the following;

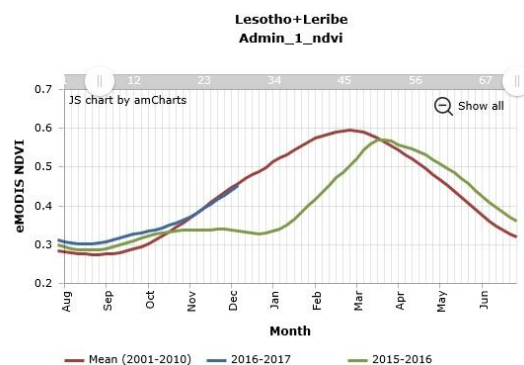
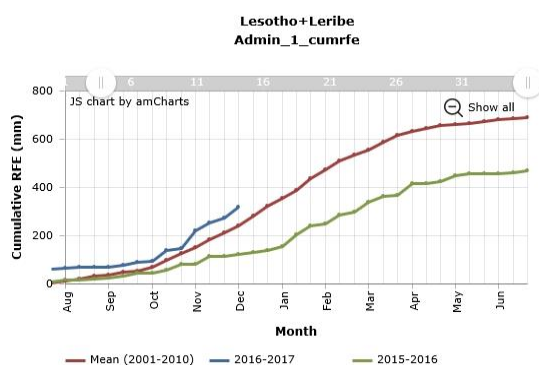
- ❖ Compiling /summarizing all data according to the required categories of key parameters
- ❖ Calculating problem specifications
- ❖ Building assumptions for analysis
- ❖ Running the final Outcome Analysis
- ❖ Projecting future food security (December to February).

4 ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

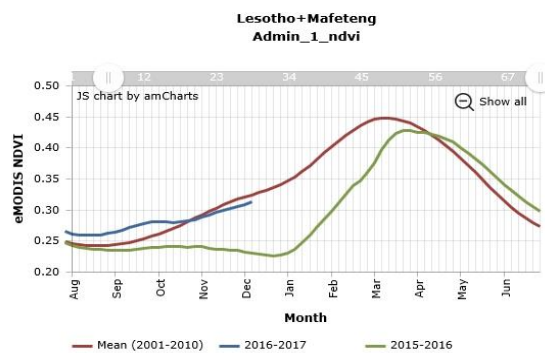
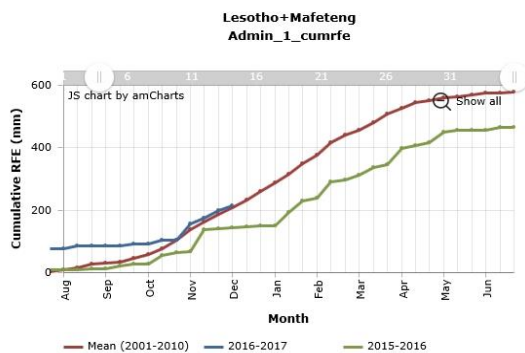
4.1 Rainfall and NDVI:

The country benefited from the snowfall as well as above normal rainfall that was experienced in winter months which enhanced winter cropping and provided enough soil moisture to enable cultivation of fields for summer cropping. The rains were received at the start of the season (refer to the graphs below).

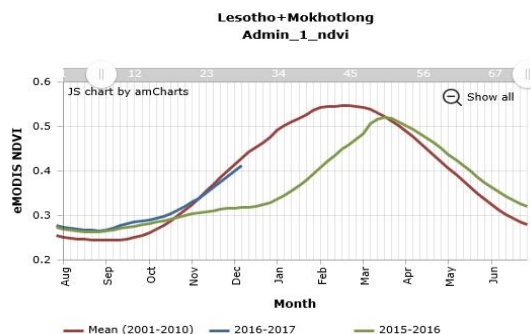
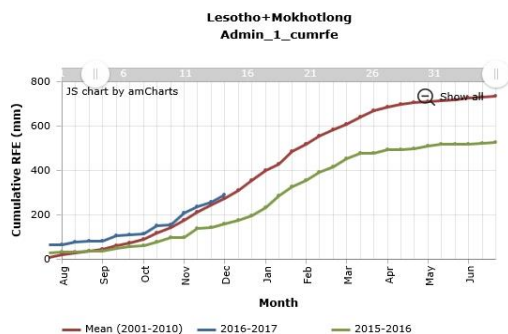
Leribe in the northern region



Mafeteng in the southern lowlands



Mokhotlong in the highlands



The graphs above present the amount of rainfall received and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI¹) during the current cropping season compared with the previous season and the mean. Leribe in the northern lowlands, Mafeteng in the southern lowlands and Mokhotlong in the highlands are used to provide an overview of the cumulative rainfall and NDVI. Good rains were received between August and October, thereafter just about average rains were received, with the exception of the north where they remained high. The level of vegetation was good in most areas, however, it deteriorated slightly to average levels in November.

Water levels: Severe drought experienced during the previous rainy season resulted in significant decline in the water levels in many catchment areas, groundwater and other water bodies. Secondary information from Department of Water Affairs showed that based on historical data, the water levels remained low even with the rains that have been received up to now. However, with consideration of climate change, the decrease was gradual, and very severe with the current status, meaning that the water levels were significantly reduced so much that the minimum rains did not make significant improvement. Some springs had low flows, while some had run dry and in future are likely to be extinct. Although the rains were received recently, the water tables were still not fully recharged. According to Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA), as of 6th December 2016, Katse dam was 52.33% full and Mohale dam was 43.9% full.

¹ The normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) is a simple graphical indicator that can be used to analyze remote sensing measurements, typically but not necessarily from a space platform, and assess whether the target being observed contains live green vegetation or not.

4.2 Agriculture and Food Security

Onset of rains: Most areas across the country received rains on time. Coupled with snowfall that was experienced in winter months, there was enough soil moisture to enable farmers to start agricultural activities in time.

Crop production

Crop production: in this analysis, only winter wheat production estimates were used where applicable, while the figures for other crops remained the same as in May 2016. Winter wheat had reached maturity stage and was ready for harvest in the following district: Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Berea, Mafeteng and Mohale's Hoek. However, the challenge was availability of Combine Harvesters. This posed a risk of rains which were likely to affect wheat crop in the fields, thus likely to reducing the expected harvest.

Summer cropping: the planting season started normal for both highlands and lowlands. It is presumed that farmers engaged more in summer cropping this season compared to the last season, especially in the highlands. Based on observation, fallow land was expected to be less compared to the previous season. However, in some areas, supplies of seeds and fertilizers were late despite the fact that the Government had subsidised them. This led to some farmers delaying to engage in summer cropping activities. For farmers who had already planted, germination was good in most areas across all the districts and weeding had begun in some places especially in the mountains where maize crop was below knee level. In the Senqu River Valley and lowlands, maize crop was at germination stage. Most farmers were still planting at the time of the assessment.

Green consumption: it is anticipated that green consumption will increase compared to the previous season due to an increase in area planted with anticipation to increase in crop production in the next consumption year.

Vegetable production: current production of vegetables was low in most district owing to the occurrences of hailstorms. However, as households were re-planting, it was anticipated that vegetable production will increase to be at the same rate as in May this year. As a result of low production, there were no vegetable sales.

Hazards: locusts and cutworms destroyed some maize crop during germination especially in Senqu River Valley. In many areas including highlands and lowlands, there have been some occurrences of hailstorms which destroyed crops at germination stage. Due to these factors, in

some districts such as Thaba-Tseka, some farmers had to replant, but then there is a risk of crops being affected by early frost than in other areas.

Livestock production

Animals were recovering from the effects of El Nino induced drought. Although some livestock died this year after May, the reports of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security indicated that livestock mortality remained normal. Therefore, there was no excess livestock mortality. It was however noted that some areas reported livestock diseases. Cattle prices slightly increased compared to May this year. This followed some improvement that was observed in animal conditions. Goat prices declined in most districts except in Qacha's Nek because of market availability in South Africa.

Income and Food Sources and market prices

Income and Food Sources

- a. Labour rate (weeding) - Daily rates have increased across all the districts with an average of 50% compared to reference year.
- b. Brewing seemed to have increased. Normally it declines if production is poor. But this year most people are now buying cheaper meal for brewing.
- c. Majority of communities indicated that there was no milk as the milk was only reserved for calves. This is because livestock conditions were not yet at satisfactory level.
- d. Labour migration was not a major factor as there were no significant changes to the situation in May.
- e. Remittances either remained slightly below or normal across all the districts except in Quthing which showed a drastic decrease of 60% compared to reference year
- f. Food aid across all the districts has increased about 4 times more than it was in the reference year. This includes Cash transfer, Food Transfer, Rice donation and Child Grand Programme top ups.
- g. None agricultural (e.g house smearing, washing, etc.) labour opportunities either remain the same or lower because of many people competing over such activities. However it should be noted that in general the payment rates have increased.

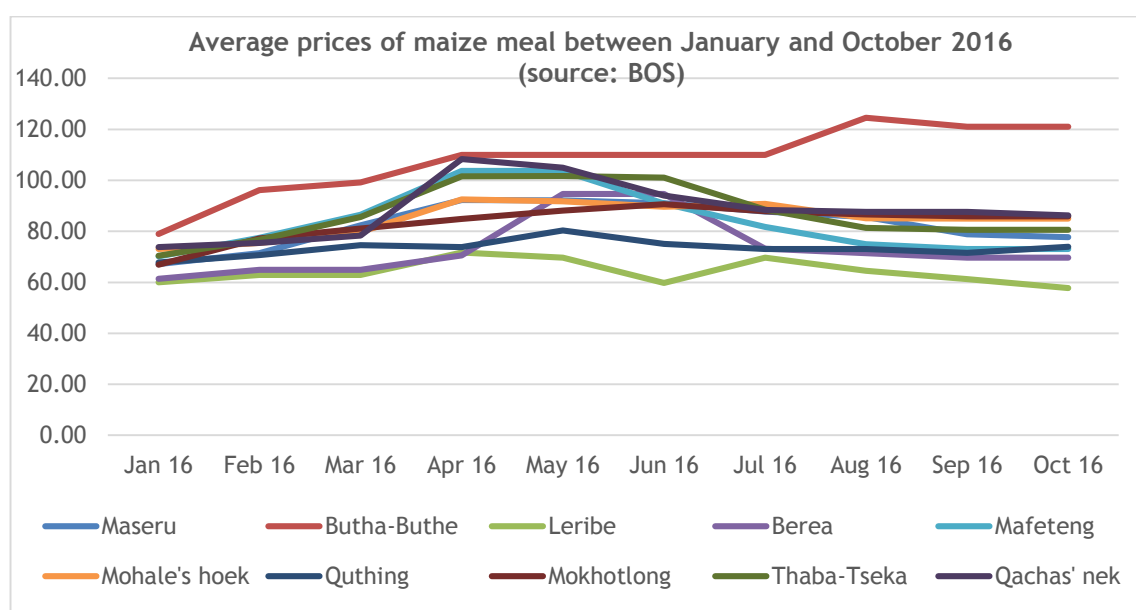
4.3 Food prices

As Lesotho imports the bulk of its food, South Africa like other countries in the region had low crop production and therefore significantly increased imports of maize. This resulted in increases in prices of food and subsequently forced prices in Lesotho to increase. In February 2016, the cost of maize meal in the country had increased by more than 50 percent compared to five-year average. Maize meal was more expensive than wheat flour, which has not been the case before. Though many Basotho prefer to consume white maize, prices of yellow maize were lower. Prices of other food commodities e.g. meat, vegetable oil etc. were also high. It was in this context that the Government introduced the subsidy program for selected food commodities as a response to high food insecurity situation in the country. The main objective of the program is to stabilise prices of staple food (maize meal) and pulses by providing 30 percent subsidy so that even households with low purchasing power would be able to access these food commodities between June 2016 and May 2017. The Government selected Chai and Moja Maize meal brands as they were the most commonly used and locally packaged pulses for the program.

Implementation of the food subsidy program: there were some delays in releasing funds for the program and therefore sensitisation of traders was done later than planned. Coupled with this, there was also lack of transport to allow the Ministry of Small Business Development to effectively monitor compliance to the program, and this prohibited complete success of this initiative. The Monitoring and Evaluation Teams, composed of Ministry of Small Business Development, Cooperatives and Marketing, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Police and Disaster Management Authority became operational in October 2016 although their work was still hindered by lack of transport. Thus, it was almost impossible for the team to reach remote areas.

According to the Monitoring Report by Ministry of Small Business Development (October 2016), although, traders were given price lists and gazettes, compliance rate country-wide was low with the exception of Qacha's Nek where compliance rate was 65 percent. The average subsidy compliance rate was at 22 percent with some district as little as 2 percent. Coupled with this, the LVAC noted during November that in some areas imported brands were cheaper than the subsidised brands. Communities were aware of the Government initiative on Food Price Subsidy, however, they were not aware by how much the prices are expected to reduce. The above analysis was based on secondary information as well as primary data collected by the LVAC.

General Food Prices: The graph below presents the trends of prices of maize meal, in this case 12.5kg Chai brand between January and October 2016, based on Bureau of Statistics (BOS) data. Following the trend analysis across different months of the year, average prices of Chai maize meal were highest in April/May and reduced thereafter, and this is attributed to the subsidy program which started in June. The average prices of 12.5kg Chai maize meal in October, were lower by 14 percent than in May 2016. All districts except Butha-Buthe recorded a decline in prices of maize meal starting from June. Leribe had lower prices comparative to other districts, while prices in Butha-Buthe remained high. Due to terrain in Lesotho, some traders buy from retailers in the districts and this affected the pricing. Therefore, it was difficult to achieve 30 percent drop as was intended.



Prices of maize meal were slightly lower compared to prices in the first half of the year, but remained high for poor households. Although the subsidy program did not perform as intended, the small reduction in prices of maize meal made some difference in improving food access for many households. Discussions with Lesotho Flour Mills showed there were increases in sales of maize meal comparative to the other years. Traders in the highlands were buying in bulk and some of them were buying directly from the milling company. Sales of 50kg and 80kg bags of maize meal were 7-10 times what is normally sold in a normal year, which is a record in history (refer to table below). Amongst the factors that led to increase in sales include cash based transfers that were implemented by the humanitarian organisations as they enabled many households to buy food.

	80kgs		50kgs		Total tonnage sold in given month (includes all pack sizes 25kg, 12.5kg, 10kg, 5kg and 2.5kg)
	Normal (MT)	Current (MT)	Normal (MT)	Current (MT)	
June	25	285	200	1350	5057
July	20	107	160	1067	4298
August	20	229	160	1128	4430
September	25	231	200	1406	5241
October	20	287	160	1039	4730
November	20	222	160	1254	4781
TOTAL	130	1361	1040	7244	28537

Notes:

- Normal refers to quantity that is normally sold in a given month
- Current is quantity sold in a given month during 2016

5 UPDATED FOOD SECURITY OUTCOME

The findings indicated 561,814 rural population to be food insecure before factoring in Humanitarian Assistance Programmes (e.g. cash & food transfers, Child Grand Programme Top ups as outlined, rice donation. See Annex 2& 3 respectively) in the analysis for 3 months (December 2016-January 2017). The notable decrease in this case was mainly due to food price subsidy and changes in different key parameters (e.g. market prices,) that were monitored. The following is therefore the final population that is food insecure after factoring in Humanitarian Assistance programmes cash & food transfers, Child Grand Programme Top ups as outlined in Annex 2& 3) Rice donation estimated at **159,959 people (31,992 households) for 3 months** (December to February 2016/17 consumption year). Off the total food insecure population, **46,521** people have survival deficit. This is a notable improvement from the 476,842 population who had survival deficit from the May 2016 results. The food insecure population are mainly the very poor and poor wealth groups from the following five districts, namely: Butha-Buthe, Leribe, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek and Quthing. The projected deficit is mainly due to reduction in production, reduction in incomes and very high staple food prices and limited targeting of some safety nets. The affected population will require **6,080 MT or 60,296 Million** (vs 50,406 MT or M490, 976 million from May 2016 results) to cover both survival and livelihood deficits for the remaining months. The resources do not include the operational costs required to implement any proposed interventions. The table below presents the summary of resources required to cover both the survival and the livelihoods protection deficit for different districts for 159, 959 food insecure population.

District	SURVIVAL DEFICIT			L/HOODS PROT. DEFICIT			TOTAL		
	Beneficiaries	Either	OR	Beneficiaries	Either	OR	Beneficiaries	Either	OR
		MT	Cash		MT	Cash		MT	Cash
Butha-Buthe	5 024	177	1 622.1	14 323	327	2 862	14 323	504	4 484
Leribe	16 437	579	5 476.29	63 354	1 651	15 631	63 354	2 230	21 107
Berea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maseru	6 162	217	2 099.02	38 698	1 145	11 556	38 698	1 362	13 655
Mafeteng	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohale's Hoek	5 997	317	3 090.62	25 563	1 033	11 110	25 563	1 350	14 200
Quthing	12 902	454	4 903.24	17 939	177	1 915	17 939	631	6 818

Qacha's Nek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mokhotlong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thaba-Tseka	-	-	-	82	3	33	82	3	33
TOTALS	46 521	1 743	17 191	159 959	4 337	43 105	159 959	6 080	60 296

Butha- Butha: The population which still face deficit in this district is estimated at 14,323 (about 2,865 households) and constitutes 17% of the district rural population. This population at risk is from Foothills Livelihood Zone with very poor households facing both Survival and Livelihoods Protection deficits while the poor households group are facing livelihoods protection deficit from January to February 2017.

Leribe: An estimated 26% about 63,354 people (12,671 households) from the Northern Livelihood Zone are indicated as likely at risk of not meeting their minimum food and non-food needs. Both the very poor and poor wealth groups are also facing survival and Livelihoods Protection Deficits for the months of January to February 2017.

Maseru: The number of people estimated to face deficits is 38,698 (about 7740 households) which are about 17% of the district rural population. This population is among the very poor and poor households from Foothills while the poor households group from the Mountain Livelihoods face only Livelihoods Protection deficit for a period of 2 months.

Mohale's Hoek: An estimated 17% of the district's rural population which is 25,563 people (about 5,113 households) are likely to face challenges in meeting their minimum food needs as well as their livelihoods Protection needs. The population at risk is among the very poor and poor wealth groups from Southern Lowlands and Foothills Livelihoods Zones. These people are expected to face food gap from December 2016 until February 2017.

Quthing: The very poor and poor wealth groups are at risk of facing deficits in meeting their food and non-food needs. The analysis indicated that an estimated 16% of the rural population, representing 17,939 people (3,588 households) from Senqu River Valley will be at risk from January until February 2017.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Targeting of farm inputs should be strengthened. It should be given to households that have the capacity to cultivate their fields. It is not helpful to provide these inputs to poor households, as they consume them.
2. Subsidised agricultural inputs should be supplied timely by the Government to avoid any delays in planting.
3. The subsidy program expires on the 31st May 2017, there is need for a clear exit strategy. Future subsidy programs must have clear objectives in order to meet the intended objectives. They must be designed in a consultative manner to allow for proper design that takes into account lesson's learnt from the past, and that will include clear objectives, implementation strategy and monitoring and evaluation.

Annex 1

The tables below depict the survival and livelihoods deficits as well as their requirement in monetary terms for the very poor and poor people by livelihood zones and districts. For instance, In Botha Buthe the very poor people in the Northern Lowlands have the survival and livelihoods protection deficits of 10% and 4% respectively. The total amount of money which is required to fill

their gap/deficit is M1,010.00. The drivers of food insecurity in this zone are mainly decrease in staple food harvest, limited income opportunities, high food prices and low coverage in safety nets.

4. Percentage of population facing both **survival and livelihoods protection deficits;**

	Livelihood Zones	Wealth Groups	Survival Deficits	Livelihood Protection Deficits	Cash required/HH in Maluti
Butha-Buthe	Northern lowlands	Very Poor	10%	4%	1010
		Poor		7%	637
Leribe	Northern lowlands	Very Poor	6%	3%	763
		Poor	2%	10%	1185
Maseru	Foothills	Very Poor	10%	2%	1178
		Poor	1%	4%	464
	Mountains	Very Poor			
		Poor		9%	1112
Mohale's Hoek	Foothills	Very Poor	22%	2%	2426
		Poor	18%	3%	2224
	Southern Lowlands	Very Poor		6%	663
		Poor		12%	1603
Quthing	Senqu Valley River	Very Poor	5%	2%	956
		Poor	13%	4%	2326

ANNEX 2: MAPPING OF EMERGENCY OPERATIONS(FOOD/CASH) IN LESOTHO2016-2017

Target District/s	Agency	Donor/s	Target Councils (CGP Councils in red)	Planned Beneficiary Coverage		Total Coverage All Agencies
				Cash Transfer	Food Transfer	
Berea	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF	Makeoana, Mapoteng, Tebe-Tebe, Senekane, Kanana	23 771		41 767
	World Food Programme	DFID/AUS	Makeoana, Tebe-Tebe, and Kanana	17 996		
Butha-Buthe	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF		19 485		43 607
	World Food Programme	ECHO/NL / Japan/AUS		10 335	13 787	
Leribe	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF	Maoa-Mafubelu, Menkhoaneng, Maisa-Phoka	18 766		72 146
	World Vision	FFP	Maoa-Mafubelu, Menkhoaneng, Maisa-Phoka, Bolahla		53 380	

Mafeteng	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF	Metsi=Maholo, Ramoetsana, Makoabating, Tsana-Talana, Qibing	24 165		65 631
	World Food Programme	NL/SWISS / AUS	Qibing, Tsana-Talana, Lehlakaneng	11 894	15 867	
	World Vision	FFP	Metsi=Maholo, Ramoetsana, Makoabating, Mamansto		13 705	
Maseru	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF	Likolobeng, Mohlakeng, Lilala, Mazenod, Makhoarane, Makhoalipana, Qiloane	40 079		110 907
	World Food Programme	ECHO/DFI D/ AUS/SWISS	Manonyane, Makhoarane, Qiloane, Kubake, Makhoalipana, Likolobeng	20 371	27 177	
	World Vision	FFP	Lilala, Patau (Ratau) Confirm names of councils		23 280	
Mohale's Hoek	UNICEF CGP Top-up		Siloe, Qhoasing	10 749		57 936

	World Food Programme	NL/SWISS / AUS	Khoelenya, Mashaleng, Siloe, Thaba-Mokhele, Lithipeng	14 360	19 155	
	World Vision	FFP	Senqunyane, Qhoasing,		13 672	
Mokhotlong	Action Aid Lesotho	ECHO	Menoaneng, Seate	9 579		14 533
	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF	Seate, Mphokojoana, Menoaneng	4 954		
Qacha's Nek	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF	Qanya, Ntsupe, Tsoelikana,	9 992		18 678
	World Vision	ECHO	Qanya, Ntsupe, Tsoelikana (Sehlaba-Thebe area)	8 686		
Quthing	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF	Mjanyane (Matjanyane), Tosing, Mphaki	3 227		43 874
	World Food Programme	ECHO/DFID/ AUS/SWISS	Qomoqomong, Tosing, Telle	11 167	14 898	

	World Vision	ECHO/FF P	Tosing, Mjanyane, Mphaki	4 712	9 870	
Thaba-Tseka	Action Aid Lesotho	ECHO	Teneselo, Khutlo-se-Metsi, Linakeng, Litsoetsoe	10 519		40 614
	UNICEF CGP Top-up	CERF	Tenesolo, Khutlo-se-Metsi, Linakeng	6 086		
	World Food Programme	AUS	Bokong and top up in AA councils		24 009	
Total coverage(cash& food)				280 893	228 800	509 693

Annex 3: RICE ALLOCATION TO DISTRICTS (DONATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA)

RICE ALLOCATION TO DISTRICTS (DONATION FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CHINA)				
DISTRICT	# OF 50KGs BAGS	TOTAL KG	TOTAL MT	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES
Butha-Buthe	4 977	248 850	248.85	49 770
Leribe	9 412	470 600	470.60	94 120

Berea	5 787	289 350	289.35	57 870
Maseru	8 660	433 000	433.00	86 600
Mafeteng	4 363	218 150	218.15	43 630
Mohale's Hoek	5 190	259 500	259.50	51 900
Quthing	4 391	219 550	219.55	43 910
Qacha's Nek	1 636	81 800	81.80	16 360
Mokhotlong	1 626	81 300	81.30	16 260
Thaba-Tseka	3 498	174 900	174.90	34 980
TOTAL	49 540	2 477 000	2 477	495 400