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Lesotho: social protection bibliography

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National hunger and vulnerability inventories

These national inventories represent the initial stage of the national Knowledge Review and Gap Analysis (KRGAs) exercises carried out by RHVP in its six priority countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). In each country, the RHVP Country Coordinator (CC) is responsible for assembly, cataloguing, storage and retrieval of relevant documentary and data resources into a National Hunger and Vulnerability Inventory. This process is both backed up by, and feeds into, the RHVP Learning Network. The initial purpose of these inventories was to facilitate the KRGAs studies, but they also enable the CCs to disseminate rapidly, predominantly in electronic form, documents and data on hunger and vulnerability, and methods and policies for addressing it, to stakeholders requesting such information. This important function of the CC posts is central to RHVP's role of facilitating the spread of required knowledge within and between countries.

The separate national hunger and vulnerability inventories are as follows:

- An inventory of all existing food security, early warning and vulnerability related information systems and activities in the country, including details of methodologies used, institutional responsibilities, and frequency of assessments;
- An inventory of key policies and strategies related to hunger and vulnerability, food security and social protection in the country;
- An inventory of social protection programmes in the country;
- A register of institutions and individuals in the country with whom the RHVP can work in undertaking the activities of the Evidence and other components of the Programme;
- A bibliography, associated with a physical library/electronic filestore, of existing knowledge on the state of hunger and vulnerability in the country, including research reports, donor and NGO documents, documents or data produced by regional and international agencies, and websites containing knowledge on hunger and vulnerability in the country.

During the lifetime of RHVP, the CCs will be responsible for ensuring that relevant new materials and items of information are added to the inventory



as they become available, thus ensuring that the inventory's hunger and vulnerability resources are kept up-to-date.

At a later stage it is envisaged that the inventories will be more formally constituted into resources centres to be housed within an appropriate and relevant institution. In most cases it is envisaged that they will link up with one or another of the existing VACs, crisis response, or social protection agencies in each country, which would then assume responsibility for maintaining and managing the inventories after the end of RHVP.



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Mokhants'o G Makoa	Assessment on Information System Activities Relevant to Vulnerability Analysis in Lesotho	Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee(LVAC)	June 2004	The LVAC has made a tremendous contribution by providing the information that is used to determine short term emergency interventions to bring relief to the vulnerable groups. The institutional placement of the LVAC is still a major issue of concern. Linking the LVAC to a specific Department would enable direct government budgetary support. Vulnerability Assessment has greatly informed the development of the PRSP.. However, to complete the process, communities have to be appraised regularly so that the debate about hunger and vulnerability remains in the public domain.	Yes	Yes
Agriculture@dfid.gov.uk	Productivity growth for poverty reduction: an approach to Agriculture	DFID	July 2005	Agriculture remains a key part of DFID's efforts to reduce global poverty and achieve the Millennium Goals. The paper explains why DFID believes agriculture is so important to reducing global poverty and identifies the principles and priorities for agricultural development strategies to guide DFID	yes	???

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Food Security Policy Team	Lesotho Food Security Policy and Strategic Guidelines	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	April 2005	During formulation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy, food security was identified as a key development priority. The policy meets the requirement of an overarching framework to combat food insecurity. The objective of the policy is to improve adequacy, stability of access and utilisation of food in the nation. The policy adopts the 1996 World food summit definition of food security. The document spells out that the future determinants of food security will be a) demography, b) government spending c) land reform d) government service provision at district and local level. Key stakeholders are considered to be the public and the private sectors and partnerships thereof. Institutional arrangements are designed to achieve collaboration and coordination, information exchange, responsiveness and involvement of all concerned. A food security monitoring mechanism will be set up to assess performance on objectives and purposes		
Government of Lesotho and the Department for International Development- Southern Africa	Lesotho's Poverty Reduction strategy Priority Support Programme : Programme memorandum	Government of Lesotho and the Department for International Development- Southern Africa	December 2004	In order to realise the country specific MDGs and Lesotho's Vision for 2020, the Government of Lesotho assisted by DFID, recognises the importance of tackling key development priorities through an integrated and coordinated sector support. Great emphasis on Priority support programmes are as follows: effective and coordinated implementation of national strategies to prevent and mitigate of HIV/AIDS, Creation of private sector jobs through improved investment climate and	Yes	???

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				increased market access		
Food Security Policy Team	Food and Nutrition Insecurity in Lesotho: Problems, Trends and Responses	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	15 December 2004	The document identifies that an increasing number of Basotho are living perilously close to a situation of chronic and increasingly irreversible food and nutrition insecurity, poverty and deprivation. It makes a distinction of levels of food security at national aggregate level, household level and individual level. It identifies underlying causes of food insecurity as: the position of Lesotho in relation to the South African economy, governance issues, gender issues, HIV/AIDS, fragile natural environment and climatic variability. It highlights marketing and trade, buying power, inputs supply and social protection as the major challenges to be tackled.	Yes	No
Rachel Ngulube-Msikita	The impact of HIV/AIDS on rural livelihoods and food security in the Kingdom of Lesotho	Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee	April 2005	The study was funded by the FAO to establish the basis for formulating mitigation strategies and coping mechanisms at various levels to minimise the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on rural livelihoods. It reveals that the HIV/AIDS epidemic was first reported in Lesotho in 1986. The infection rate was 31% in 2002. A principal infection channel is the flow of migrant workers who live away from their families in the mining areas of South Africa. More women than men are infected with the virus. Human productivity and therefore agricultural productivity declined to a point that in 2002, 600,000 people required emergency food aid. Population distribution	Yes	Yes

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				is influenced by economic activity in accordance with the potential of the four agro-ecological zones. In the intensively studied districts of Mafeteng, Quthing, Leribe and Thaba-Tseka the impact of AIDS was felt in every household. Community safety nets are weak and People Living With Aids (PLWA) are forced to sell their assets to solve livelihood problems.		
	SADC Regional Stakeholder Consultation on Vulnerability Analysis (three day consultation report)		July 26-28 2004		YES	???
LVAC	Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) Annual Monitoring Report	LVAC	July 12 2005	Lesotho is divided into four agro-ecological zones- Lowlands, Foothill, Mountains and the Sequa River Valley. Vulnerability assessment and sustainable intervention programmes have to take into account these four different agro-ecological zones. The depth and degree of Vulnerabilities and Opportunities differ from one area to another and one ecological zone to the other. This patterns call for a more focused livelihood profiles to take note of the different opportunities and strengths, weakness and threats that face Basotho who live in these areas.	YES	???
Government of Lesotho website www.LesothoGovernment	Draft National Vision 2020 for Lesotho: "Empowerment for	Government of Lesotho	March 2004	Lesotho has never had a long-term development strategy within which the national short to medium –term plans could	Yes	???

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t.ls	Sustainable Prosperity			<p>be formulated until recently with the adoption of the highly participatory national vision 2020 document aimed at addressing the following four basic questions</p> <p>How do the Basotho people envision their future</p> <p>What is happening to the development process</p> <p>What could happen to the development process in the future? What should be done to realise the National Vision and who should do this. Consensus has emerged that answers lie in a) Good governance b) Good environmental management c) Sound human resource development strategies d) Food security e) Sound and consistent application of modern technology.</p>		
Stephen Turner et al	Livelihoods in Lesotho	CARE	July 2001	<p>Poverty and HIV/Aids are the major challenges to development and livelihoods of many Basotho. Government has on the other hand attempted to triumph over this twin evils of sustainable human existence through a catch up development strategy based on “ delivering services” to Basotho. The study attempts to understand the way Basotho understand their livelihoods. It recommends Sustainable Livelihoods approach that reduces direct government intervention in peoples’ lives. In this approach government simply creates an enabling environment and support for people to be self-reliant and not depend too much on outside employment.</p>	YES	???

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Global Development Solutions, LLC TM	Market Analysis of Selected Strategic Sectors in Lesotho (Volume 1: Desk Study)	World Bank	June 2004	Lesotho is at a critical juncture in its development. With declining income from agriculture, the economy is increasingly dependent on growth, employment and export revenue from a manufacturing sector that is almost entirely foreign owned and directed at export markets. To overcome these challenges it is important to examine international and regional export markets for selected sectors/products and possibilities for integrating Lesotho's enterprises into a much larger regional and international supply chain, particularly with industries in South Africa. The study provides information on Lesotho's primary export markets and most promising potentials for development of support industries.	YES	???
Rene Verduijn	Strengthening Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Management in Lesotho: FIVIMS Assessment Report Preliminary findings	FAO-UN	February 2005	FIVIMS or "Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping Systems" is an interagency initiative and an immediate follow up to the World Food Summit of 1996 in support of the generation of more reliable information about geographic areas and particular population groups that suffer or are vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition. "It is necessary to target those people and areas suffering most from hunger and malnutrition and identify causes and take remedial actions to improve the situation. A more complete, user-friendly source of information at all levels would enable this". Once a network of information systems for agriculture, health, land, water and climate,	Yes	???

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				<p>early warning, household food security and nutrition, markets, disaster management and mapping systems is in place in a country, such a country is said to be "FIVIMS-compliant" There is sufficient information in Lesotho to develop a food insecurity and vulnerability baseline. Information system activities focusing on the cause of longer term food insecurity and vulnerability is only starting in Lesotho and can be captured under the so-called "livelihoods" umbrella or approach. The formulation of a Food Security Policy provides a unique opportunity for the LVAC to become closely associated with the implementation and monitoring of a key government policy document. This would provide a much sought after formal existence and would allow for its focus to expand from early warning into more general monitoring functions. It would also strengthen the analytical capacity of the DPPA in MoAFS, which would allow a better response to information needs requested by the PRS Secretariat under the Poverty Monitoring Master Plan. When all considerations have been taken on board, the GOL will have made great strides toward establishing a comprehensive national five's or in other words becoming "FIVIMS-compliant"</p>		