

FAO support of multi-stakeholder platforms on land tenure governance
 Innovative practices from the field and building on experience

Corrigendum

Updated on 11 May 2021

The following corrections were made to the PDF after it went to print. “Strengthening coherence between social protection and productive interventions – The case of Lesotho”

Page	Location	Text in printed PDF	Text in corrected PDF
12	unwanted page break	<p>Among the eligible households interviewed, 1 343 were targeted by the propensity score matching analysis, while the remaining 207 households were on the list of potential substitutes provided to the service provider in case of non-response (13.35 percent replacement rate).</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Table 1 provides a summary of the geographical distribution of the household sample, by eligibility and treatment status</p>	<p>Among the eligible households interviewed, 1 343 were targeted by the propensity score matching analysis, while the remaining 207 households were on the list of potential substitutes provided to the service provider in case of non-response (13.35 percent replacement rate). Table 1 provides a summary of the geographical distribution of the household sample, by eligibility and treatment status</p>
22	unwanted page break	<p>Four main findings emerge from the LEWIE analysis. First, CGP creates both nominal and real income multipliers (</p> <p>PAGE BREAK</p> <p>Figure 5).</p>	<p>Four main findings emerge from the LEWIE analysis. First, CGP creates both nominal and real income multipliers (Figure 5).</p>