

# 2019

## One UN Report

### LESOTHO



UNITED NATIONS  
LESOTHO





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# Abbreviations and acronyms

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FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GoL	Government of Lesotho
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
ITC	International Trade Centre
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NISSA	National Information System for Social Assistance
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PLWD	people living with disabilities
RMNCAH	reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
SRHR	sexual and reproductive health and rights
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCG	United Nations Communications Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

# Foreword

*The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Annual Results Report for 2019 details the support of the United Nations in Lesotho for national development priorities for the period 2019 to 2023. The UNDAF, which is aligned with the National Strategic Development Plan II, is also linked to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals.*

The United Nations in Lesotho, which supports the development agenda of the Government of Lesotho (GoL), comprises eight resident agencies<sup>1</sup> and twelve non-resident agencies<sup>2</sup> that have signed the Lesotho UNDAF.

Even though it was not one of the pilot countries, Lesotho has supported the United Nations reform process since 2009 by adopting the 'Delivering as One' approach. The GoL endorsed the process and embraced it nationally as a 'self-starter' partner that has helped the United Nations to speak with one voice and operate more effectively. The United Nations in Lesotho has worked closely with the GoL to develop new ways of cooperation, enabling partners to make a significant impact by being more results oriented and efficient and by harmonizing business practices across agencies.

This report on the first year of implementation of the UNDAF contains the results achieved through the partnership between the United Nations and the GoL in an effort to 'leave no one behind'. The report includes the progress made with the strategic priorities of accountable governance, effective institutions, social cohesion and inclusion; sustainable human development; and inclusive economic growth for poverty reduction.

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1 The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

2 IAFA, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations World Tourism Organization, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (UN Women).





# CHAPTER 1

# Development in Lesotho

## SOCIOECONOMIC CONTEXT

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The Kingdom of Lesotho is a small, mountainous country with a population of approximately two million. Most of the population (57.9 per cent) lives in the lowlands, with 21.2 per cent in the mountains, 12.9 per cent in the foothills and 8 per cent in the Senqu Valley. Forty-two per cent of the population is under the age of 20. Unemployment, which ranges from 24 to 28 per cent, is coupled with high levels of inequality and poverty.

While poverty rates fell from 56.6 per cent in 2002 to 49.7 per cent in 2017, they are still unacceptably high. Food poverty declined from 34.1 per cent to 24.1 per cent, while the poverty gap declined from 29 per cent to 22 per cent, a reduction in the Gini coefficient of nearly seven percentage points. Although there is less inequality in Lesotho than in its neighbours, with a Gini coefficient of 44.6 it remains one of the 20 most unequal countries in the world. In 2017, 27.3 per cent of Basotho were at the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day.<sup>3</sup> Although this is low compared with other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, it is high compared to other lower-middle-income countries and member countries of the Southern African Customs Union.

In the past four years Lesotho's economy has been negatively affected by political instability and a prolonged period of slow growth in South Africa, which has led to liquidity problems and falling revenue for the Southern African Customs Union. Between 2015 and 2018 economic growth averaged 1.4 per cent. Real gross domestic product is projected to grow by 2.6 per cent in 2019 and to average 1.5 per cent in the next two years. The fiscal deficit was projected to narrow in the 2019/20 financial year due to increased tax collection and a reduction in expenditure.

The country finds itself at a crossroads, needing new engines for growth, a more streamlined role for the state and a dynamic private sector to help it seize opportunities in regional and global markets. Lesotho has made important progress in improving its Doing Business indicators, especially in terms of streamlining business and property registration processes that hinder the growth of local businesses and foreign direct investment. However, more effort is needed to improve the business environment and achieve economic growth.

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<sup>3</sup> Unless otherwise indicated all amounts shown are in United States dollars.



## KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Lesotho's key health challenges are limited access to quality essential health services, especially in inaccessible highland areas. The Government of Lesotho's (GoL's) allocation of 11 per cent of the budget to the health sector shows its commitment to achieving the target set in the Abuja Declaration of at least 15 per cent. However, out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of total health expenditure is 15.6 per cent, an indication that some sectors of the population are pushed into financial hardship as a result of accessing health care.

The overall INFORM risk index for Lesotho is 4.6 (medium), implying the country is highly susceptible to infectious diseases and has a low capacity for timely detection and response. The HIV incidence rate stands at 1.9 per cent, one of the highest in the world, representing about 13,000 new HIV infections annually. The incidence of tuberculosis is 611 cases per 100,000, also one of the highest in the world. While high health costs contribute to narrowing the fiscal space, high HIV and tuberculosis rates contribute to persistently high inequality and poverty.

Politically, instances of instability and insecurity continued to constrain the performance of state institutions and their ability to deliver public services. In



the past decade political parties have continued to splinter, affecting the ability to put in place stable governments that complete their five-year terms. Rapid changes of governments resulting in high attrition within the public sector also made it difficult for the United Nations to fulfil its mandate to build capacity.

Political infighting and mistrust add to the challenges of governance and weaken the Government’s focus on policy formulation and implementation. The recent national dialogue and ongoing reform process, however, hold out some hope for transformation. The passage of the National Reforms Authority Bill into law in November 2019 will help to establish a national institution to oversee the implementation of the reforms. However, if the reforms are to succeed a greater level of political will and agreement will be required, as will the cultivation of public buy-in and support to enable progress, the mobilization of external actors and the provision of political, financial and technical support.

In 2019 Lesotho was faced with multi-faceted challenges in the political, social and economic sectors, among others. Teachers, students, police service members, wool and mohair farmers, the youth and others protested and staged ‘stay at homes’ on the grounds that their economic situation was deteriorating. Among other things, demonstrators demanded salary increases and/or the payment of arrears. The youth, feeling abandoned in their pursuit of employment opportunities, took to the streets to express their dissatisfaction.

Recurrent climate-related emergencies affected development work in many ways, eroding people’s resilience by weakening or destroying their livelihoods and deflecting the implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) by forcing a shift in focus from development to humanitarian interventions.

The year 2019 offers a vivid example; even before the United Nations could start implementing the first year of the UNDAF 2019–2023 it had to apply to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund for funds enabling it to deliver life-saving assistance to households affected by the drought. A dwindling and limited financing landscape continued to affect Lesotho negatively in 2019. The shortage of bilateral and multilateral donors and a small private sector with limited involvement in development made it difficult to mobilize financing.

While efforts were made through UNDAF and the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) II Results frameworks to track progress towards the United Nations 2030 and 2063 Agenda for Sustainable Development, inadequate data proved to be a challenge. Baselines and progress data were missing from some indicators, making it impossible to target and monitor joint work plans and voluntary national reporting.

In 2019 the financial data on resources to be mobilized, resources mobilized and expenditure are largely based on findings by resident agencies. This accounts for the large discrepancies between total budgets, which include those of all the contributing resident and non-resident agencies and the funds mobilized.

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## UNCT AND THE GOVERNMENT OF LESOTHO

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The United Nations in Lesotho has positioned itself as a trusted and reliable partner of the GoL. For the United Nations, 2019 was a transition year because most of the members of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) changed during the year. As part of the United Nations Development System reform, the UNCT discussed and agreed on key success indicators that include enhanced accountability, improved programmatic results, joint resource mobilization, partnerships and integrated policy advice.

There was also a change in the way the non-resident agencies interact with the UNCT. It had been observed that non-resident agencies running projects and programmes in the country had no contact with the local UNCT. In 2019 there was a shift in the relationship between the non-resident agencies and the UNCT. For example, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which was developing its country strategy, made a point of connecting with the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations agencies that are that are relevant to its work (FAO, WFP, World Bank and UNDP).

IFAD has signed UNDAF 2019–2023. The ILO and UN-Habitat requested the Resident Coordinator to speak on behalf of the United Nations at the Centennial Anniversary of the establishment of the ILO. OHCHR Southern Africa



collaborated closely with and provided support to the UNCT in the preparation of the Lesotho Universal Periodic Review reports.

In addition, UNECA involved resident coordinators in its activities for the first time. Resident coordinators were invited to attend the meetings of the UNECA Regional and Sub-Regional Coordination Mechanisms. More importantly, the Development Coordination Office Regional Office co-organized, with UNECA and UNEP, dialogue with resident coordinators to agree on how they can work together to support countries.

The United Nations itself is working on joint projects and building coherence, and the UNDAF coordination and management mechanisms are already producing results through joint work planning and reporting. The UNDAF has been designed to ensure greater alignment with national priorities, to support the ability of a country to deliver development results and to ensure transparency and accountability in implementation.

Joint work plans were formulated for more focused and integrated planning and to operationalize commitments within the UNDAF and translate outcomes into concrete, measurable and time-bound outputs. By creating a joint work plan for each outcome, the new UNDAF advances the harmonization and simplification of United Nations operations, strengthening the links between it and agency-specific documents. The United Nations in Lesotho adopted UNINFO (an index for risk management) and a new UNCT website was launched in 2019. A new approach to partnerships will be rolled out to support the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17, enhancing donor coordination through sector coordination.

The GoL responded positively to United Nations cooperation in 2019. For instance, United Nations support for the Voluntary National Review 2019 led to a participatory and inclusive exercise that included all levels and sectors of government, the private sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations, academics, women, youth and the media to create awareness of the SDGs. The Voluntary National Review is an assessment of a country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.

The GoL is seeing a more coherent United Nations system that provides programmes aligned to the country's realities and priorities. The UNCT offers strengthened collaboration with regard to supporting planning capacity, including for the domestication, alignment and implementation of the SDGs, particularly at higher structures of government, and prioritization of key programme areas with the potential to yield optimum results, including addressing the development and humanitarian nexus, and strengthening institutional capacity.

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## CHAPTER 2

# Progress towards UNDAF outcomes

*This section of the report presents the results of the first year (2019) of UNDAF implementation in support of the GoL, progress on UNDAF outcomes, innovations in addressing programmatic and operational challenges, the results of 'Operating as One', lessons learned from the implementation and the way forward.*

The key development challenges highlighted in the section above provide the rationale for the work of the United Nations in 2019 and beyond. The implemented interventions are classified in terms of three UNDAF pillars:

- Accountable governance, effective institutions, social cohesion and inclusion
- Sustainable human capital development
- Sustainable and inclusive economic growth to reduce poverty.



## UNDAF PILLAR 1

# Accountable governance, effective institutions, social cohesion and inclusion

### OUTCOME 1.1

By 2023, the GoL and non-governmental institutions must deliver on their mandates and uphold good governance, the rule of law and human rights, giving all people improved access to justice and a role in social and political decision-making processes in a peaceful environment.

### OUTCOME RESULTS GROUP 1

### CONTRIBUTING UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Resident agencies: UNDP, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO

Non-resident agencies: ILO, UN Women

### RELATED SDGS:



*To achieve this outcome the United Nations planned to support the implementation of proposed national reforms targeting public and security services, Parliament, the judiciary and the overhaul of the Constitution. The reforms, which were implemented in an inclusive and participatory manner, have far-reaching positive implications for Lesotho's development.*

*Another core focus was to build the capacities of sectoral institutions and ministries to ensure that their data systems feed adequately into the national systems for the NSDP II and SDGs.*

*Human rights protection was central to this outcome. Effective, functioning human rights architecture is critical to national efforts to monitor and protect human rights. To make this happen the United Nations planned to strengthen the institutional capacity of national bodies mandated to uphold and protect the rights of Basotho.*

## OUTPUT 1.1

*Increased capacity of governance institutions to enable (i) effective delivery on mandates; (ii) citizen participation; and (iii) reporting to international instruments and commitments (protection of the rights of non-citizens)*

The United Nations supported the Lesotho National Dialogue and Stabilization Project using financial resources provided by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund. The concerted national, regional and global efforts resulted in consensus about the national dialogue and reform agenda entitled 'The Lesotho We Want'.

This envisioned a Kingdom of Lesotho that is just, prosperous and stable, with effective and people-focused institutions, a national unity of purpose, rule of law, good governance and human rights gained by promoting long-term stability, unity and reconciliation; the creation of professional, functioning and effective institutions for efficient management of public affairs, service delivery and development; and building a national consensus about and implementation of constitutional changes, as needed. The Lesotho National Dialogue and Stabilization Project and the national dialogue process have also supported the urgent initiative to stabilize the security sector.

United Nations leadership and support for the national reform agenda resulted in the increased participation of the development community. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has always been involved in efforts to resolve the political instability in Lesotho. SADC set up a facilitation team and has sent numerous missions and commissions of inquiry to the country.

The collaboration between the United Nations and the facilitation team led to two important developments: the SADC Secretariat appreciated the supportive and leading role played by the United Nations and opted for a strategic 'rapprochement' with UNDP through the signing of a memorandum of understanding to support the reforms. Once the Peacebuilding Fund-funded project to support reforms started, the European Union delegation in Lesotho joined, and contributed more than €400,000 to the project.

During a visit to Lesotho in July 2018 the President of South Africa met with the United Nations and the European Union and recorded his gratitude, a sentiment he reiterated in November 2019. The recommendations that emerged from the dialogue will require continued and closer engagement of the United Nations with development partners in Lesotho. Both resident and non-resident United Nations agencies will identify their roles in supporting the reform process. 'Delivering as One' and the principle of leaving no one behind will inform the joint initiatives.

The National Reforms Authority was established in 2019 by an Act of Parliament to carry on the reform process transparently and independently. The United Nations in Lesotho is currently engaging in strategic consultations about the way in which the United Nations system will provide timely and coordinated technical expertise and operational support to the National Reforms Authority and guide the implementation of short-term strategic reforms. In the interests of coordination and coherence the United Nations has set up an inter-agency task team on reforms to advise on the best way to support the reforms in the future.

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### Protection of human rights

In preparation for Lesotho's Universal Periodic Review, which was conducted in January 2020, the UNCT submitted its Universal Periodic Review report to OHCHR in July 2019. The United Nations Lesotho, in collaboration with OHCHR Southern Africa, provided technical support to the GoL and civil society organizations in submitting their reports, and supported the Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation to write up and submit the Beijing +25 Report in 2019.

It also supported the GoL and civil society organizations in preparing overdue reports and engaging with the bodies within the United Nations human rights system, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, and the implementation of recommendations from human rights mechanisms, the domestication of international human rights treaties and the establishment of a national mechanism for reporting and follow-up. It provided coordinated agencies' support to the Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation for its report under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the development of a Gender and Development Policy Implementation Plan.

*United Nations Lesotho supported the training of Government officials, including principal secretaries, in the details of the United Nations Human Rights Treaty System.*

United Nations Lesotho supported the training of Government officials, including principal secretaries, in the details of the United Nations Human Rights Treaty System. It also supported the visit in February 2019 of the Special Rapporteur on Human Rights, who investigated the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation. The resulting report, which was published in September 2019, made critical recommendations for addressing the current water crisis and its impact on the country's most vulnerable people.

The launch of the national Human Rights Commission was delayed once again in 2019 and the United Nations will continue in 2020 to advocate and provide support for it to get under way. Final approval of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women State Party Report, which was due in 2015, has been delayed because of inter-ministerial disagreement.

With technical guidance from OHCHR, the Ministry of Law, Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights requested a 'simplified reporting procedure' on the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The requests were approved by the bodies monitoring the treaties.

A steering committee has been established to develop a National Action Plan based on the Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers recommendations. With United Nations support, the GoL submitted its periodic report on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the African Committee of Experts. The United Nations system is also supporting the Ministry of Law, Constitutional Affairs and Human Rights and the Ministry of Education in strengthening knowledge of human rights among the youth by establishing human rights clubs in high schools.

## OUTPUT 1.2

*Coordination bodies, oversight, partnerships, structure and systems for implementing key national frameworks are decentralized, in place and functional at all levels*

### **Decentralization of social protection structures**

The United Nations Lesotho and its partners exceeded the target of establishing 100 community-based protection committees. In all, 132 were established. The capacity of the committees to identify, protect and refer victims to relevant social, legal and health services was strengthened.

The United Nations Lesotho assisted 45,000 pre-primary and primary school orphans and vulnerable children and their households (9,000) with food and cash distribution in two priority districts – Mohale’s Hoek and Quthing. Each household received \$45 per month, of which \$1 was for maize meal and \$29 for other household requirements.

The money was transferred using Vodacom’s mobile money (Mpesa) system to a network of 86 retailers who used a food voucher programme to provide the food. The United Nations Lesotho supported the GoL in the preparation of an integrated framework for an early warning, early action and shock-responsive social protection system to update National Information System for Social Assistance (NISSA) data. NISSA is a web-based database that collates socioeconomic information about all households in Lesotho.

## OUTPUT 1.3

*The GoL and partners are able to generate, access and use evidence to inform policy formulation and decisions relating to the implementation of political, social and economic programmes, including the SDGs*

Migration data were assessed to establish whether they provide accurate. The GoL was represented at the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa 2019 process in Windhoek, Namibia.

A National Diaspora Policy for Lesotho was developed through an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations. The GoL renewed its partnership with the Basotho diaspora through outreach forums, and border control migration management was strengthened by the provision of security equipment at critical border points and the roll out of the Immigration Standard Operating Procedures at all 14 borders.

### **Human trafficking, gender-based violence and health**

In all, 15,486 of a targeted 20,000 people were sensitized and given the skills to prevent and respond to trafficking in persons, child protection in emergencies, and gender-based violence. Non-governmental organization partners distributed condoms to 50,000 people, exceeding the target of 45,000. The planned target of distributing protection information to 80,000 was exceeded, with 105,524 people reached by means of brochures, posters and pamphlets.





## OUTPUT 1.4

### *National monitoring and evaluation systems for policy, strategy and programmes to promote national resilience*

The United Nations Lesotho supported the GoL in implementing the Lesotho Data for Sustainable Development (Lesotho Data) Project between November 2016 and June 2019 to deal with issues of quality, availability and the use of data to inform policy and planning.

The Project created awareness of data gaps and weaknesses and helped the country to begin addressing the gaps and establishing a system for monitoring and evaluation (M&E). In order to build the national Monitoring and Evaluation Framework the Project was instrumental in developing critical foundational elements such as customizing the SDG indicators and the SDG Indicator Baseline Report (2016), and developing Lesotho's first Voluntary National Review (2019).

Capacity development activities such as study tours and training in results-based monitoring, Excel, the statistical package for social sciences, basic statistics, and administrative data contributed to the improved use of data for decision making, policy formulation and planning.

A key achievement of the Project, in its contribution to national data collection, measurement and analytical systems, was recruiting six assistant statisticians and ensuring that they were absorbed permanently into ministries. They have made key contributions including, among other things, collecting and using administrative data to report on SDGs, creating databases, modelling energy demand up to 2055, helping to develop a gender-based violence data collection tool and becoming the go-to persons for data solutions.

## OUTPUT 1.5

*Local and national level mechanisms strengthened to facilitate an all-inclusive, open and participatory national reforms process and to mitigate conflict*

### United Nations support for the National Reforms Agenda

In pursuance of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), the United Nations supported the Christian Council of Lesotho and members of the Senate to enhance their mediation, conflict-resolution and reconciliation skills in order to build social cohesion. The United Nations supported the GoL to reach a national consensus on the content of reforms and the options for implementing them.

The national agreement formed the basis for building national cohesion, peaceful coexistence and transformation. The first phase supported the implementation of an inclusive and participatory process aimed at building national consensus about the content of the reforms, implementing urgent stabilization measures in the security sector and creating an informed populace.

The second phase will be to implement the reforms endorsed by the Multi-Stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II. From the inception of the process the United Nations took the lead but remained in close consultation with the GoL, the National Dialogue Plenary Committee, SADC, development partners and other stakeholders to ensure that the process met the goals and aspirations of the Basotho people.

The contribution was threefold. First, it mobilized \$2 million in seed funding from the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund to support the implementation of the dialogue phase. Second, the Lesotho National Dialogue and Stabilization Project was created to administer the funding and provide the necessary technical support. Third, it rallied United Nations agencies, development partners like the European Union, SADC, political parties, civil society organizations and church leaders and, through its convening role, it became the reference point for all stakeholders interested in the dialogue process. It should be noted that the United Nations has played a central role in articulating the vision of and roadmap for the reforms.

*The first phase supported the implementation of an inclusive and participatory process aimed at building national consensus about the content of the reforms, implementing urgent stabilization measures in the security sector and creating an informed populace.*

## OUTPUT 1.6

*Capacity of non-state actors is enhanced to improve civil participation and transparency, social accountability, equity and the quality of public investment*

The United Nations supported the GoL in its efforts to improve its governance of migration, and to participate in the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa and other inter-governmental policy dialogue. It also continued to support the National Consultative Committee on Migration to address various migration issues in Lesotho. The Committee, which is chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs and co-chaired by the United Nations, comprises inter-ministerial and multi-sectoral stakeholders dealing with migration issues, including academics and migrants' associations.





During the reporting period, the United Nations continued to provide technical support to ensure the Lesotho National Labour Migration Policy is approved by the Cabinet. In recent years, the GoL has achieved significant progress in developing migration-related policies. The lack of dual citizenship was among the impediments to engaging the Basotho diaspora.

The Eighth Amendment to the Constitution, which allowed for dual citizenship for the first time, was adopted in December 2017 and the Citizenship and Immigration Bill was adopted by the Cabinet in 2018. Taking this opportunity, the United Nations supported the GoL's initiative to engage effectively with the Basotho diaspora by organizing forums in Johannesburg, Bloemfontein and Durban and supporting the drafting of a National Diaspora Policy.

The United Nations also supported the roll-out of training in Immigration Standard Operating Procedures at all borders with the aim of professionalizing and standardizing immigration services. There are more than 100,000 low-skilled labour migrants from Lesotho working in South Africa (protected under the Lesotho Special Permit – which expired in December 2019) and an unknown number of irregular migrants who are job hunting or working in inhuman conditions in neighbouring countries.

The United Nations supported the GoL in disseminating information about the expiry of the Lesotho Special Permit and the Lesotho Special Permit Extension



application process by distributing brochures at borders and broadcasting information on community radio stations at Christmas time, when huge numbers of Basotho were returning home for the holidays.

In order to combat cross-border crimes such as trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, the United Nations trained law enforcement officers to identify such crimes and worked with non-governmental organizations to sensitize communities and schools in five districts of Lesotho on the subject. The United Nations conducted a series of training sessions for capacity-building of immigration officials at all ports of entry, the overall objective of which is to contribute to sustainable peace and security and improve the security of vulnerable communities and mobile populations by an integrated border management approach and counter-trafficking initiative.

The dynamics of migration in Africa are complex and Lesotho's situation is no exception. Evidence-based programming, rapid access to information and policy-making has never been more necessary. The Southern African region is one of the most dynamic migration hotspots in Africa. As National Consultative Committee on Migration members have highlighted, the migration data gap is a huge problem for Lesotho and must be addressed urgently.

Despite the progress made, there is more to do in order to ensure that the country will be able to address migration issues holistically and comprehensively. At present the migration and development policy is still in draft form. The remittance policy – which will be an important economic and development tool – is not in place.

The issue of community crossing and the irregular migration brain drain will not be resolved unless Lesotho works on the push factors of migration, particularly to South Africa. In view of Lesotho's unique historical and cultural ties with South Africa a sustainable solution must be sought. Consultation with vulnerable diaspora members revealed that many have health needs that are not attended to in Lesotho, and this is one of the reasons for their leaving the country. Lastly, policy to manage internal displacement should be established, as Lesotho has ratified the Kampala Convention.

The implementation of some regional/country projects in 2020 offers an opportunity to strengthen collaboration among resident and non-resident agencies in addressing cross-border issues, in particular mixed migration,<sup>4</sup> labour migration and counter-trafficking in persons.

*The issue of community crossing and the irregular migration brain drain will not be resolved unless Lesotho works on the push factors of migration, particularly to South Africa.*

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4 Mixed migration refers to cross-border movements of people, including refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking and people seeking better lives and opportunities.

## UNDAF PILLAR 2

# Sustainable Human Capital Development

### OUTCOME 2.1

By 2030 all people, particularly the most vulnerable, should benefit from gender-responsive social policies and programmes for the sustainable and equitable realization of their rights

### OUTCOME RESULTS GROUP 2

#### CONTRIBUTING UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Resident agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, IOM, FAO, UNDP, WFP

Non-resident agencies: IAEA, ILO, ITC, UN Women

### RELATED SDGS:



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*In pursuit of this outcome the United Nations planned to support people-oriented social sectors such as education, gender equality, health, nutrition and social protection as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The aim is to improve access to quality services by identifying and addressing policy gaps, as well as enhancing existing policies and strengthening the capacity of institutions and systems to improve the implementation and prioritization of service delivery. A key element is to raise citizens' awareness of their rights and to enhance the ability and accountability of those charged with delivering those rights.*

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## OUTPUT 2.1

*The capacity of the health sector to plan and coordinate promotive, preventative and curative health services, including for non-communicable diseases, strengthened*

The United Nations supported the Ministry of Health to pilot the WHO Package of Essential Non-Communicable Diseases (WHO PEN) in 11 primary health facilities in five districts – Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale’s Hoek, Leribe and Qacha’s Nek. More than 50 health workers and 30 support staff from the 11 facilities were trained in WHO PEN. All 11 facilities were provided with basic devices and equipment such as scales, stethoscopes, digital blood pressure monitors and measuring tapes to facilitate non-communicable disease screening.

The United Nations Lesotho continued to support the implementation of tropical disease control interventions. Technical assistance was provided for the third and fourth rounds of national mass drug administration of albendazole to school-going children to control soil-transmitted helminthiasis. In all, 63 per cent of children at risk were covered in the third round and 68.9 per cent in the fourth round, a total of 185,780 children in 2019.

Support was also provided for improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy through technical assistance with tracing former leprosy patients and their contacts. Health centre providers and village health workers were trained in community sensitization, which was carried out in Maseru and Mohale’s Hoek, resulting in 20 former leprosy patients and more than 200 community members being reached with key messages.

United Nations Lesotho also supported an in-depth assessment of the status of hepatitis in the country. The evidence collected through the assessment will inform the development of a National Hepatitis Strategic Plan and the establishment of the hepatitis programme.

*Support was also provided for improvements in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy through technical assistance with tracing former leprosy patients and their contacts.*

## OUTPUT 2.2

*Health facilities and community structures in all 10 districts are able to deliver integrated quality gender-sensitive reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH), nutrition, HIV, tuberculosis and WASH services*

With United Nations support, the Ministry of Health introduced food fortification with micronutrient powders in two districts, Mokhotlong and Butha-Buthe. Caregivers of children aged between 6 and 23 months were educated on infant feeding and the use of micronutrient powders as fortification options to improve the quality and diversity of the children’s diets and to prevent anaemia.

A total of 3,039 children in that age group received the micronutrient powders. The quality of care for children with severe acute malnutrition was improved. This was evidenced by a decline in the death rate from 10 per cent to 9 per cent at most health facilities. Sixty health workers were trained in integrated management of acute malnutrition. As part of the drought response, the United Nations Lesotho provided support for severe acute malnutrition treatment for



2,031 children. Using Sphere<sup>5</sup> standards for assessing treatment outcomes, the inpatient and outpatient severe acute malnutrition cure rate was 67 per cent (below the 75 per cent standard), the mortality rate was 10 per cent and the defaulter rate in the 10 districts was 16 per cent.

Through the Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office, United Nations Lesotho conducted a Fill the Nutrient Gap analysis that identified overlaps and potential alignment across sectors for a strengthened nutrition response that will bring together stakeholders from a variety of sectors, including health, agriculture, social development, education and the private sector.

Through Renewal Efforts Against Child Hunger additional funding was secured and a joint plan aimed at ensuring the utility of the strategic documents was drawn up by nutrition stakeholders. Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office staff at district level were trained to facilitate future mapping, which is planned for early 2020 .

Support was provided for the development and implementation of a five-year multisectoral National Social and Behaviour Change Communication nutrition and gender transformative strategy in order to address nutrition behaviour. The Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office coordinated the finalization of research into advocacy and social and behaviour change communication, involving nutrition stakeholders at national and district levels.

*United Nations Lesotho contributed to increasing the knowledge of communities, smallholder farmers and service providers about the need to diversify livelihoods and production systems.*

United Nations Lesotho contributed to increasing the knowledge of communities, smallholder farmers and service providers about the need to diversify livelihoods and production systems for increased income, food and nutrition security particularly for poor and vulnerable households. To mitigate food insecurity and improve production systems United Nations Lesotho conducted capacity assessments of farmers' organizations in Maseru district.

With its support 522 smallholder farmers were introduced to techniques of improving food quality and safety, post-harvest handling and storage, procurement processes and pricing. It also profiled seven agri-food value chains and developed a draft Agriculture Investment Plan. Supported by United Nations Lesotho, work norms were adjusted to include activities that improved the livelihoods of households.

The Expanded Programme on Immunization achieved 87 per cent coverage of Pentavalent 3 vaccine. The United Nations Lesotho supported the Ministry of Health to develop the 2018/2019 vaccine and supplies forecast and supported the request for new vaccines. It also provided technical and financial support for the training of health care workers in vaccine management, surveillance of vaccine-preventable diseases and the development of health facility micro plans. Technical and financial support was given to submission of a Gavi Alliance application for measles and rubella vaccines.

A total of 295,476 people was reached with hygiene messaging and safe water in drought-affected districts. The GoL was urged to accelerate efforts to end defecation in the open, resulting in the development of a hybrid strategy on rural sanitation.

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<sup>5</sup> The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: (i) water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion; (ii) food security and nutrition; (iii) shelter and settlement; and (iv) health.

## OUTPUT 2.3

*The GoL, civil society and private sector capacity to deliver quality HIV and tuberculosis prevention, treatment, care and support services strengthened.*

United Nations Lesotho supported the development and costing of several health sector policies, strategies and guidelines including the Expanded Programme on Immunization Policy, the National Health Sector Strategic Plan (2019–2023), the standardization of district health sectors' quarterly review guidelines, an integrated sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), HIV and SGBV training manual, village health worker policy on integrated case management and the reviewed curriculum for the Diploma in Public Health Nursing to include integrated SRHR, HIV and SGBV.

United Nations Lesotho also supported the Ministry of Health in developing guidelines to standardize district health sector quarterly reviews. This was done in order to implement people-centred models of integrated SRHR, HIV and SGBV services. SRHR health care workers were trained to analyse and use data as a core function of their day-to-day operations.

The United Nations and Ministry of Health jointly supervised and mentored health in six hospitals in four districts, to identify challenges experienced with service provision and the implementation of integrated SRHR, HIV and SGBV services and assist in resolving them. The United Nations Lesotho supported an assessment of the knowledge of 359 Grade 8 students about SRHR, HIV, SGBV and nutrition and substance use and abuse in 12 high schools in Maseru, Berea and Thaba-Tseka. This assessment will inform health interventions for adolescents and young people.

Lesotho domesticated the Global HIV Prevention 2020 Road Map, aimed at reducing new HIV infections by 75 per cent in 2030. However, new HIV infections in adults have declined by only 39 per cent since 2010. Progress was reviewed by stakeholders, with a country delegation presenting a report to a High-Level Global HIV Prevention Coalition Meeting at the Nairobi International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD25).

The coordination and management of HIV prevention by the National AIDS Commission and Ministry of Health were strengthened by the establishment of an HIV Prevention Forum, the development of a National HIV Service Package for Key Populations, an HIV Prevention Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Action Plan and revision of the National Condom Strategy.

The joint United Nations programme known as 2gether4SRHR, funded by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) contributed to increased access to integrated SRHR, HIV and SGBV services. The legal and policy environment was enabled through advocacy efforts with parliamentarians in relation to the enactment of the Child Marriage Act.

Support was provided to the National AIDS Commission for the development and launch of the National HIV Policy and National HIV Operational Plan which aims to accelerate the response in order to reach the Fast Track targets of zero new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths by 2030. The Plan was successfully launched by His Majesty King Letsie III and the Prime Minister during the World AIDS Commemoration ceremony.

*The United Nations and Ministry of Health jointly supervised and mentored health in six hospitals in four districts, to identify challenges experienced with service provision and the implementation of integrated SRHR, HIV and SGBV services and assist in resolving them.*





The 2gether4SRHR programme contributed to an increased capacity to provide quality integrated client-centred SRHR, HIV and SGBV services. More than 200 health workers were trained and mentored in issues ranging from family planning to SGBV, support for the development of guidelines for integrated services and strengthening of Health Management Information System and increased data use.

United Nations support contributed to increasing the knowledge of health workers about Adolescent Friendly Health services and youth advocates' knowledge about SRHR. It also ensured that 10 districts will provide at least three high-impact adolescent HIV prevention interventions (testing, treatment and behaviour change) through intervention layering<sup>6</sup> of peer education in districts affected by drought.

Working through the Ministries of Health and Education and civil society organizations United Nations Lesotho supported empowerment programmes for young people on social accountability. The purpose of the programmes was to empower them to hold service providers accountable and support the provision of SRHR, HIV and SGBV services and family planning and HIV services.

More than 20,000 citizens were reached with SRHR, HIV and SGBV services. Both young people who were not in school and 151,450 children aged between 10 and 12 who were in school were also reached with comprehensive sex education. The United Nations supported the incorporation of Comprehensive Sex Education in the education system.

<sup>6</sup> A package of interventions or sessions offered by different peer educators.

Lesotho is making progress with the Fast Track 90-90-90 targets for HIV testing, treatment and viral suppression. The results of the Lesotho Population-based HIV Impact Assessment show that the country has reached 81-92-88. Innovative strategies to increase uptake and retain patients in HIV care have been employed. The United Nations Lesotho contributed by providing technical guidance and support for the development of national HIV and tuberculosis guidelines, training materials for HIV testing services and the roll out of DTG (a superior and cheaper antiretroviral).

United Nations Lesotho supported the Ministry of Health in its introduction of this antiretroviral through drug quantification, forecasting and procurement and the development of training and information, education and communication material. In addition, United Nations Lesotho supported the training of more than 100 health care providers at all levels to improve the quality of service delivery and accelerate high impact HIV and tuberculosis interventions.

Technical assistance and guidance were provided for a joint external review of the national tuberculosis strategic plan. The United Nations Lesotho also provided technical assistance for a national tuberculosis prevalence survey funded by the Global Fund and continued to support the provision of strategic information and strengthening of systems for health and HIV.

The support included training in the modelling of demographic and HIV data, the use of data through different and innovative platforms like the HIV and Health Situation Room, strengthening Health Management Information System, including data quality improvement through support for data assessments and reviews, technical guidance for national surveys such as the Integrated Bio-Behavioural Surveillance Survey (IBBSS2) for female sex workers and men who have sex with other men the Lesotho Population Based HIV Impact Assessment II and the Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey.

The implementation of the Global Fund grant was supported by sourcing and providing technical assistance and engaging in the Lesotho Country Coordinating Mechanism, of which United Nations Lesotho is a member. Support from United Nations Lesotho helped negotiate the conditions of the grant and accelerate the implementation of the programme.

United Nations Lesotho also successfully supported an application to the Global Fund for a 'prioritized above allocation request' of \$11,870,889. The submission was recommended for approval and is contributing to the expansion of a quality package of voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV prevention from five to all ten districts in the country.

A National AIDS Spending Assessment for the financial years April 2015 to March 2018 was supported and successfully validated. It showed an average annual expenditure on HIV of \$100 million, an increase from \$43 million in 2005/6. The United Nations Lesotho approached faith leaders from different religions and denominations to involve themselves in the HIV response. Work in this area culminated in the development of a Lesotho Faith Sector Implementation Framework and a Faith Leaders Statement of Commitment to end AIDS signed by all leaders of the faith community.

*United Nations Lesotho also successfully supported an application to the Global Fund for a 'prioritized above allocation request' of \$11,870,889.*

## OUTPUT 2.4

*Education sector capacity to provide quality inclusive formal and non-formal education for all children, adolescents and youth strengthened*

With the Global Partnership for Education on the Better Early Learning and Development at Scale initiative, United Nations Lesotho piloted an innovative and consultative approach to strengthening the national ability to plan, cost and finance early childhood education programmes as part of the planning and implementation of the education sector. The United Nations Lesotho strengthened the early childhood education workforce, which resulted in the improved teaching capacity of 401 pre-school teachers (395 female, six male).

Seventy-four teachers are undergoing training at the Lesotho College of Education and will graduate with an early childhood education certificate in 2020. The '#EarlyMomentsMatter' campaign reached 28,763 parents and 54,607 children in 10 districts with messages about early childhood care and development. Advocacy by the Network for Early Childhood Care and Development of Lesotho reached 1,933 community members in 66 villages in Quthing and Mophale's Hoek, where early childhood education enrolment rates are low. As a result, nine centres in Quthing and 12 in Mophale's Hoek were established, benefiting almost 300 pre-school children.

The Non-Formal Education Policy was launched in early 2019. Registration guidelines to improve the quality of non-formal education were drafted. The United Nations Lesotho supported non-formal education learning inputs, distributing 36,773 books and 27,910 printed worksheets for all non-formal education learners (10,443 learners: 7,315 male, 3,128 female).

United Nations Lesotho developed a new partnership with the Lesotho National Federation of Organizations for the Disabled to promote the inclusive education policy launched in 2019. The Lesotho National Federation of Organizations for the Disabled is working in three community councils in Quthing (the district with the lowest enrolment of children with disabilities) to promote the policy and work actively with the community to enrol children with disabilities in school. It is a small-scale project that will inform continued work in this area.

In order to mainstream disabilities in the national development process, United Nations Lesotho conducted a situational analysis of people with disabilities, which identified the existing challenges and made recommendations to ensure the rights and participation of people with disabilities. The United Nations also supported the GoL in printing the Inclusive Education Policy in Braille.

## OUTPUT 2.5

*Key agencies' capacities to prevent and mitigate gender-based violence, violence against children and human trafficking strengthened at all levels*

Partnership with the Delegation of the European Union resulted in parallel funding amounting to €359,600, with the possibility of a long-term contribution agreement for €2,500,000 for the implementation of the Lesotho National Dialogue and Stabilization Project.

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policy launched in 2019.*



Gender Links was engaged as an implementing partner to work on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence and World Vision was engaged to work on the elimination of harmful cultural practices and child marriage. Through United Nations support 25 health care workers were trained in the final National Guidelines on Medico-Legal Care for Survivors of Sexual Violence in order to improve their ability to respond to SGBV in health facilities and increase access to quality SGBV services.

United Nations Lesotho provided technical and financial support to 47 (of 216) health centres to improve the registration of births of children under five. Fewer than half (44 per cent) of children under five are registered (45 per cent of boys and 43 per cent of girls). The United Nations Lesotho provided technical assistance for a Violence Against Children Survey and a comprehensive assessment of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.

In an effort to put an end to child marriage and violence against children, United Nations Lesotho supported 12 community campaigns that sensitized a total of 15,486 people (4,066 male, 8,168 female; 1,694 boys and 1,558 girls under 18 years) to prevent and respond to child protection issues. The United Nations Lesotho also supported the GoL in collating the proposed amendments to the Children’s Protection and Welfare Act of 2011.

At the request of the ILO supervisory bodies the Decent Work Country Programme 2019–2023, whose main purpose was to call on the GoL to take effective measures to eliminate child labour, forced labour and human trafficking, was developed with the effective involvement of workers’ and employers’ organizations.

**OUTPUT 2.6**

*The GoL has an improved gender- and shock-responsive integrated and equitable social protection system*

The United Nations Lesotho contributed to extending the coverage of the Child Grant Programme from 88,800 children (37,738 households) in 2018 to 90,821 children (41,049 households) in 2019, while the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Bursary continued to cover 23,845 vulnerable children. The Ministry of Social Development developed a Social Protection Plan and its monitoring and evaluation framework.

To ensure that the most vulnerable children benefit from social policies and programmes the NISSA was supported. The system has captured information about 331,993 rural households (60 per cent of the total population) and 7,500 of urban households. The inaccessibility of NISSA data was addressed by developing the NISSA portal, while links to national civil registration will improve the continuous updating of the profiles.

## UNDAF PILLAR 3

# Sustainable and inclusive economic growth for poverty reduction

### OUTCOME 3.1

By 2030 the GoL and private sector will increase opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth, improved food security and decent work, especially for women, youth and people with disabilities

### OUTCOME RESULTS GROUP 3

### CONTRIBUTING UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Resident agencies: IOM, UNDP, FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

Non-resident agencies: IAEA, ILO, ITC, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, WTO

### RELATED SDGS:



*The aim of this pillar is to strengthen public and private national institutions to develop and implement innovative and evidence-based policy instruments and support the development and implementation of gender-sensitive and evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes to promote decent employment in the formal economy. It also looks at improving skills and policies in order to attract internal and external investment and stimulate cross-border trade, diaspora engagement and circular labour migration;<sup>7</sup> food security; poverty reduction and reduction of the income gap between men and women.*

<sup>7</sup> Regular or repetitive but temporary movement of a migrant worker between home country and host country.

### Enabling environment for inclusive and sustainable economic growth

United Nations Lesotho supported the GoL in drafting a legal framework and policy instruments for enhancing the enabling environment for creating inclusive growth and private- sector-led employment. The Lesotho Cabinet adopted the Lesotho Labour Policy in December 2018 to enable the implementation of various international normative standards relevant to promoting human and workers' rights and to ensuring decent work.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the Ministry of Small Business Development, United Nations Lesotho's technical and financial support ensured an inclusive process for developing the National Action Plan to formalise enterprise, with the participation of the GoL, employers and workers' organisations.

United Nations Lesotho supported the drafting of a legal framework for the creation of a conducive environment for the development of mini, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). With technical and financial support from the United Nations, Lesotho has further developed a national Implementation Plan for the Gender and Development Policy to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the GoL, the private sector and civil society.

### Increased decent work, entrepreneurship development and access to finance

In partnership with the Ministry of Finance and FinMark Trust, United Nations Lesotho provided technical and financial support for a pilot merchant network to establish the feasibility of a cashless ecosystem that would contribute to improving the access of MSMEs to formal financial services.

Financial support from United Nations Lesotho enabled the Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation to improve youth development programmes to include training in innovations in enterprises and business development. This enabled the development of partnerships with academic and civil society organizations such as The Entrepreneurs Network, Relationships Inspiring Social Entrepreneurs and the National University of Lesotho.

These organizations were able to reach 379 young people from the northern, central and southern regions of the country through design-thinking training, boot camp enterprise development and youth dialogues. The support also enabled the National University of Lesotho to introduce a programme, broadcast on Lesotho TV, to promote and mobilize local innovations.

To further empower the youth, financial support from United Nations Lesotho enabled the country to commemorate the 2019 International Youth Day in Thaba-Tseka in which young people and youth entrepreneurs participated. Lesotho was also represented at the Youth Connekt Africa Summit 2019 by Ministry of Gender, Youth, Sports and Recreation officials and eight young people – five boys and three girls.

The United Nations Lesotho conducted a situational analysis of people with disabilities which identified existing challenges and made recommendations to ensure the rights and participation of people living with disabilities at various levels.

*To further empower the youth, financial support from United Nations Lesotho enabled the country to commemorate the 2019 International Youth Day in Thaba-Tseka in which young people and youth entrepreneurs participated.*





### Improved food security through support for smallholder farmers

The United Nations Lesotho has introduced and deepened the partnership with local smallholder farmers' organizations to increase opportunities for private-sector-led job creation. In partnership with the Lesotho National Farmers Union, locally based small and commercial farmer organisations were given seedlings and equipment to improve agricultural productivity and food security.

Through local-level agreements with farmers United Nations Lesotho procured 50 metric tons of beans from three local smallholder farmers' organizations and 2,050 metric tons of maize meal through the Lesotho National Farmers Union and Lesotho Flour Mills partnership. Lesotho has adopted the Zero Hunger Roadmap, through United Nations technical and financial assistance to Food and Nutrition Coordinating Office to implement the Food and Nutrition Strategy.

With support from United Nations Lesotho the skills and techniques of 522 smallholder farmers were enhanced to improve food quality and safety, post-harvest handling and storage. The United Nations Lesotho also profiled seven agri-food value chains, developed a draft Agriculture Investment Plan, trained smallholder farmers and linked them to markets.

With technical support from the United Nations Lesotho, the Ministry of Small Business Development established the Local Purchase Task Force and developed guidelines for local procurement of food from smallholder farmers.



Small-scale traders were paid by the United Nations Lesotho, using cash and voucher transfers, to provide food during the lean season. This benefited both beneficiaries and retailers, empowering the economy at local level, with an emphasis on gender equity.

**Inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

The United Nations Lesotho contributed to increasing opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This was done by strengthening the formulation and implementation of inclusive, innovative and evidence-based policy instruments that enhance efficiency in the service sectors (information and communications technology – information and communications technology, tourism), agriculture and extractive and manufacturing value chains.

**Mainstreaming disability and gender equality:**

**Financial inclusion**

In order to improve the access of MSMEs to formal financial services, the United Nations Lesotho supported a merchant network pilot to test the feasibility of a cashless ecosystem within the Lesotho business community and promote access to financial services through Lesotho Scaling Inclusion and the Mobile Money project.



# UNDAF PILLAR 4

# Sustainable and inclusive economic growth for poverty reduction

### OUTCOME 3.2

By 2023 the people of Lesotho will use natural resources more sustainably and the marginalized and most vulnerable will become increasingly resilient

### OUTCOME RESULTS GROUP 4

### CONTRIBUTING UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

Resident agencies: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, IOM, FAO, UNDP, WFP

Non-resident agencies: IAEA, ILO, ITC, UN Women

### RELATED SDGS:



*This section recognizes the importance of managing and using natural resources sustainably for the benefit of present and future generations. It seeks to increase the resilience of agriculture and natural resource-based livelihood systems. It appreciates the challenges and adverse impact of inappropriate agricultural practices and unsustainable use of biomass on the environment and works towards delivering agriculture and natural resources management technologies that conserve land, water and genetic diversity. The technologies promoted are environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable.*

## OUTPUT 4.1

*Gender responsive and inclusive policies, regulatory frameworks and financial mechanisms strengthened and implemented to improve access to and promote the use of sustainable energy technologies*

United Nations Lesotho made notable progress in contributing to the development of policies and regulatory frameworks for the promotion of sustainable energy technologies.

It advocated and provided technical support for the establishment and development of a regulatory framework and country action agenda to facilitate private and public sector investment in developing mini grids that will help Lesotho to achieve universal access to energy and reduce pressure on biomass. In addition, a financial support scheme was established to facilitate performance-based incentives for developers of and investors in sustainable energy technologies.

In partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Meteorology and the Ministry of Planning through the Bureau of Statistics, critical capacities were strengthened within the energy sector for collecting and analysing energy data. The financial and technical support provided and the information generated through the household energy survey and the associated data portal are crucial for evidence-based decision making.

To support decision making about investment United Nations Lesotho also provided technical support to the Ministry of Energy and Meteorology to carry out a pre-feasibility study for the establishment of both mini grids and energy centres. Twenty potential sites have been identified as critical for potential investors to use to produce viable business models.

United Nations Lesotho supported the mainstreaming of climate change in the National Strategic Development Plan II and building the capacity of communities and GoL institutions to manage natural resources including rangelands. In 2019 local authorities were trained in managing natural resources. Communities were provided with improved agricultural equipment such as seeds and shade nets to help them diversify their sources of income with climate-smart agricultural technologies.

Policies and financial mechanisms intended to improve access to and the use of sustainable energy technologies were strengthened by the establishment of regulatory frameworks to facilitate the development of mini-grids. Efforts were made to strengthen the early warning system by revising key disaster risk reduction documents such as the Disaster Management Plan, Disaster Management Manual, Disaster Management Act and Disaster Management Strategy for Early Warning Systems.

To help farmers and communities adapt to climate change a number of water-harvesting structures were constructed, including roof water tanks, earth dams and infiltration furrows. The United Nations Lesotho continued to provide technical and operational leadership in relation to national, district and community level early warning systems in order to strengthen security, build resilience and support preparedness for and responses to emergencies.

*To support decision making about investment United Nations Lesotho also provided technical support to the Ministry of Energy and Meteorology to carry out a pre-feasibility study for the establishment of both mini grids and energy centres.*





## OUTPUT 4.2

*The capacity of farmers, communities and institutions at national, district and local levels strengthened to design, implement and monitor climate-smart and sustainable natural resources management initiatives.*

United Nations Lesotho made major efforts to enable farmers, communities and institutions to manage the natural resource base in different agri-ecological zones in the country.

It provided financial and technical support to the GoL through the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation to develop the Lesotho Soil Information System (a web-based platform). This is an important tool that helps in decision making by storing data and information about the spatial variability of soil types and soil properties (physical, chemical and biological).

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security United Nations Lesotho facilitated the establishment of peer learning platforms like farmer field schools to capacitate farmers in managing the natural resource base. These schools, which have been established in Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Thaba-Tseka, are an important delivery mechanism for agricultural and rural advisory services.

In reversing the degradation of natural habitats, with special emphasis on fragile ecosystems like wetlands, United Nations Lesotho worked with the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation and communities in Mafeteng to construct a bridge and drinking sources for animals in Mokhotlong, Butha-Buthe, Leribe and Quthing.

Communities, local authorities and other critical local structures such as grazing and herders' associations were mobilized, sensitized and trained in the management of the natural resource base. They participated in the removal of invader species and the rehabilitation of gullies.

In order to reduce pressure on the rangelands, fodder seeds were distributed and planted by farmers to provide supplementary feeding for animals.



Restored wetlands and rangelands have helped recharge the springs that provide communities with water. Water continues to flow in these springs even at the height of the severe drought, helping farmers and communities adapt to climate change.

United Nations Lesotho collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Training and the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation to construct a number of water-harvesting structures such as roof water tanks, earth dams and infiltration furrows in schools and within communities. This greatly improved access to water for both domestic and agricultural use. The schools and communities also received irrigation drip kits, shade nets and improved seeds and were trained in climate-smart agriculture technologies.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the Ministry of Education and Training, United Nations Lesotho improved farmers' access to markets by allocating 20 per cent of the total food requirements for school feeding to be provided by local farmers. The production of beans by smallholder farmers improved their income.

### Sustainable energy production

United Nations Lesotho supported the development of the national regulatory framework to put in place conditions for independent power producers. It also supported the development of seven business plans for the establishment of renewable energy mini-grids and village energy centres in five districts.

The project is expected to provide connections for 79 local small and medium enterprises and create about 400 jobs once it is completed.

United Nations Lesotho has made notable progress in developing policies and regulatory frameworks for the promotion of sustainable energy technologies and has launched the Local Climate Change Adaptive Living Facility targeting four community councils in Molepolole. The facility is designed to finance climate adaptation projects at the local level through a system of performance-based climate resilient grants.

*Restored wetlands and rangelands have helped recharge the springs that provide communities with water. Water continues to flow in these springs even at the height of the severe drought, helping farmers and communities adapt to climate change.*

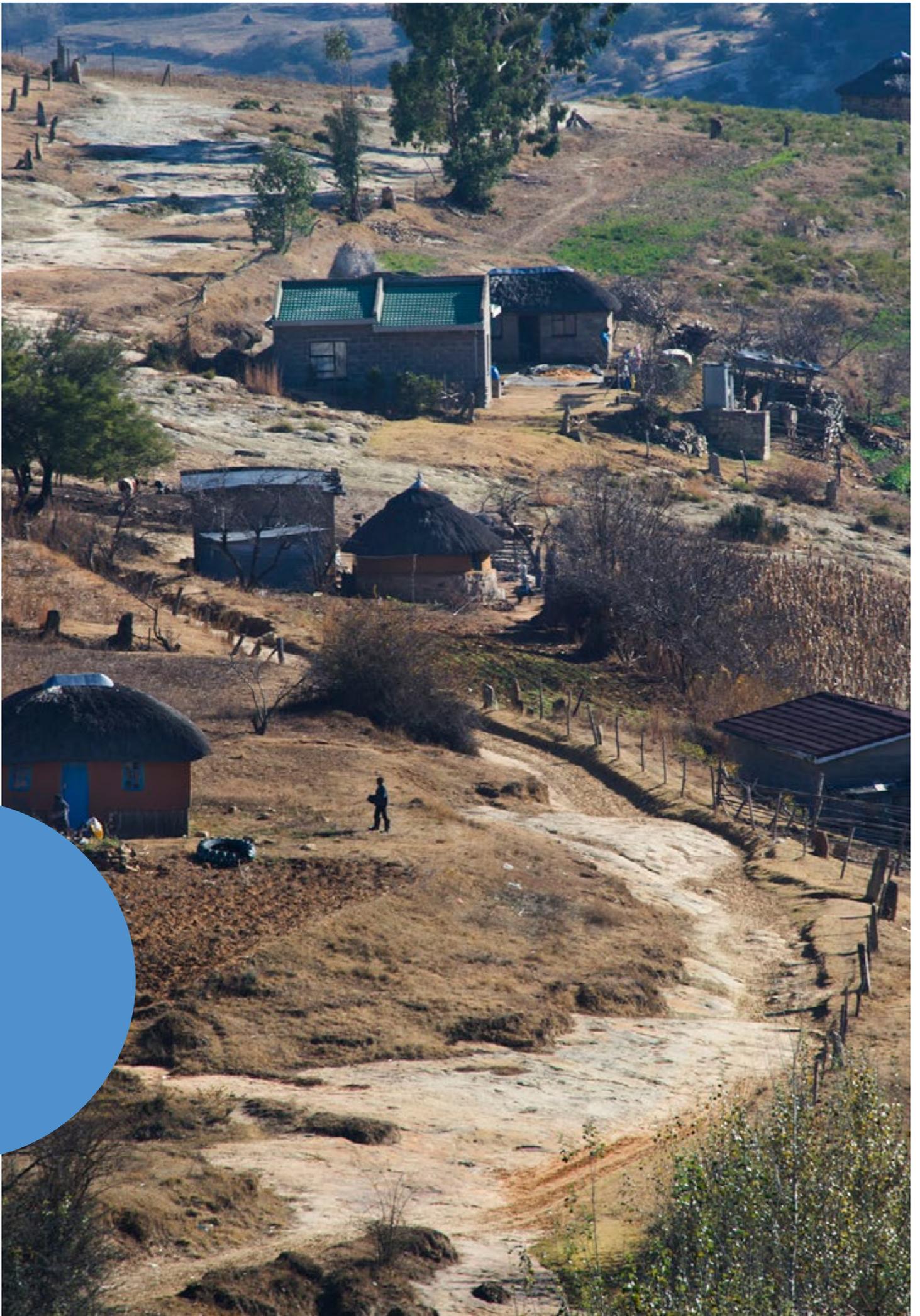
## OUTPUT 4.3

*National, district and community level early warning systems strengthened to safeguard human security, build resilience and support preparedness and responses*

United Nations Lesotho continued to provide technical, financial and operational support to strengthen the national early warning systems. It supported the GoL technically and financially through the Disaster Management Authority in mapping the existing early warning systems and identify gaps.

Key disaster risk reduction documents such as the Disaster Management Plan, Disaster Management Manual, Disaster Management Act and Disaster Management Strategy for Early Warning Systems were developed. The Ministry of Agriculture was supported in implementing a mobile application for early detection and the timely reporting of animal diseases. This initiative has gone a long way towards protecting human and animal health while also safeguarding Lesotho's trade in livestock and livestock products.





# CHAPTER 3

## Joint UNCT Work

### HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

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United Nations Lesotho contributed to the development of the national drought response plan for 2019–2020. A costed drought plan was presented to the Office of the Prime Minister. The United Nations Lesotho and other non-governmental organizations launched a flash appeal in response to the drought-induced emergency that prevailed in the worst-hit districts of Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Maseru, Qacha's Nek and Quthing. The bulk of the support was in the form of cash, food vouchers, field crops and home gardening supplies.

#### The Humanitarian Country Team flash appeal

On 30 October 2019 the GoL declared a drought emergency. The 2018–2019 planting season had been characterized by the late onset of rains and extremely high temperatures. All the districts received below-normal rainfall from April to December 2019.

While there were normal to above normal rainfalls in early 2019 the rains had little impact on the crops and rangelands. The Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) conducted by the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Committee (LVAC) in June 2019 indicated that from May to September 24 per cent of the rural population (about 350,000 people) was in IPC phase 3 (a crisis food security situation). Six districts were in phase 3 from July to September 2019 and the remaining four were in phase 2 (a stress situation).

The projected IPC (from October 2019 to March 2020) indicated that the situation was likely to deteriorate, with all 10 districts in phase 3, due to a deepening drought and climate crisis. Rangelands conditions deteriorated earlier than normal, in August 2019.

Livestock had not fully recovered from the lean season, which negatively affected prices. The quantity and quality of wool and mohair were compromised. The Department of Rural Water Supply reported that 90 per cent of water sources had dried up, including the main rivers, Senqu, Mohokare and Makhaleng.

To support the GoL's efforts, the Humanitarian Country Team under the leadership of United Nations Lesotho Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr Salvador Niyonzima, launched a flash appeal in partnership with the Humanitarian Country Team partners, the GoL, civil society and other development partners, in order to address some of the challenges created by

*The United Nations Lesotho and other non-governmental organizations launched a flash appeal in response to the drought-induced emergency that prevailed in the worst-hit districts of Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Maseru, Qacha's Nek and Quthing.*

the drought. The appeal generated \$33,7 million and targeted beneficiaries in the agriculture and food security, protection, health and nutrition, education and WASH sectors.

The project was implemented in the targeted areas by seven United Nations agencies resident in Lesotho, the GoL, two international non-governmental organizations and the Lesotho Red Cross. The organizations planned to undertake vertical/horizontal expansion and adaptations to tailor interventions that would enable multi-sectoral and complementary support to be delivered efficiently and effectively in full compliance with humanitarian principles. “While appealing to the international community for urgent assistance, it is important that we work together effectively and efficiently during this critical time to make sure that no one is left behind,” said Niyonzima at the launch.

*“While appealing to the international community for urgent assistance, it is important that we work together effectively and efficiently during this critical time to make sure that no one is left behind,” said Niyonzima.*

## JOINT UNCT RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

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The following United Nations joint resource mobilization efforts were carried out in 2019:

- United Nations Lesotho leveraged its collective strengths and jointly used \$4,037,795 provided by the GoL of Sweden to provide support for the efforts of the GoL, civil society and communities to scale up quality integrated services in sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV and sexual and gender-based violence over four years.
- United Nations Lesotho secured \$500,000 in funding from United Nations Budget, Results and Accountability Framework to contribute to the five priority areas of the Joint United Nations Plan on AIDS.
- A total of €700,000 was obtained from European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations to strengthen early warning, early action and shock-responsive social protection systems.
- In January 2019 United Nations Lesotho secured \$5,550,533 through the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund for the most urgent and life-saving humanitarian activities in key sectors.
- Another joint resource mobilization initiative was the development of the agri-food value chain, youth empowerment and employment initiatives, joint policy, research and a statistical compendium on employment creation and inclusive economic growth, among others.
- Lesotho is expected to benefit from a regional United Nations inter-agency (including the IOM, UNODC, UNHCR and ILO) resource mobilization initiative, a European Union funded joint regional project on migration aimed at strengthening institutional mechanisms for migration management in the Southern African region. The project was approved by the European Union and implementation will commence in early 2020.
- The UNCT convened a successful donor round table in Pretoria, South Africa, to mobilize funds to respond to the developmental challenges and drought situation in Lesotho.



The United Nations Lesotho drafted a joint Resource Mobilization and Partnership Strategy to provide practical guidance and tools for fundraising and leveraging the resources required to achieve the results set out by the UNDAF. It is intended to complement the individual efforts of United Nations agencies in Lesotho to secure adequate funding for programmes and to facilitate more effective inter-agency coordination.

Central to this strategy is the importance of building deep partnerships with the GoL, donor/partner governments, international financial institutions, key vertical funds, the private sector and civil society organizations to mobilize the necessary funding.

**United Nations support for the 2030 Agenda and Voluntary National Review Report for 2019**

For the first time the GoL conducted the Voluntary National Review for presentation at the 2019 High-Level Political Forum under the global theme ‘Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality’, with a focus on six sustainable goals: SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17.

United Nations Lesotho provided technical and financial support to the convener, the Ministry of Development Planning, for coordinating intensive multi-stakeholder consultations involving contributions from different sectors and institutions in the spirit of ‘Leave no one behind’. Contributions to the Voluntary National Review were received from Government ministries, departments and agencies, development partners, the private sector, academic institutions, civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, people with disabilities, youth, children and media. The National University of Lesotho was engaged as a ‘think-tank’ to produce analytical reports on the six SDGs.

United Nations Lesotho also supported the GoL in conducting a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) similar to one conducted 17 years ago. The purpose was to set a baseline for monitoring SDGs and child poverty. The launch of the 2018 MICS was a milestone for data and evidence about children and adolescents, noting some progress, but also declines in key areas, including stunting, and education outcomes.





## CHAPTER 4

# 'Delivering as One'

*Significant strides were made in 2019 towards United Nations Reform and 'Delivering as One'. In accordance with joint work plans drawn up by UNCT, some programmes were implemented jointly by United Nations agencies. Outcome Results Group (ORG) meetings chaired by UNCT members were held to monitor UNDAF and joint reports were produced.*

There is, however, room for improvement. Despite the goodwill and determination, the culture of silos and agency mandates must change to support collective planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting. The key purpose of repositioning the United Nations Development System is to ensure that the system is fit to support countries in their efforts to achieve the SDGs. This means using agency resources and capacity to achieve collective results.

### RESULTS OF 'OPERATING AS ONE'

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As part of the business operations strategy, some of the key successes and innovations achieved by 'Operating as One' include: flexibility and a client-oriented approach whereby clients have a direct say in the performance and accountability of the services they receive by implementing the ticketing platforms; upgraded IT and electrical infrastructure on the United Nations Lesotho House premises; reduced/optimized electrical consumption; the waste recycling programme at United Nations Lesotho House premises and piloting and implementation of the fleet management initiative.

### RESULTS OF 'COMMUNICATING AS ONE'

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In 2019 United Nations Communications Group in Lesotho took a collective approach to advocating and raising awareness of the SDGs as well as showcasing the work and impact of United Nations Lesotho as part of the 'Communicating as One' strategy, resulting in a high level of collaboration amongst agencies.

As part of the advocacy work, a number of heads of agencies, including the Resident Coordinator, were interviewed by national radio and television stations about various issues affecting the people of Lesotho, in line with the 2030 Agenda and UNDAF, including gender-based violence, innovation, education and climate change. The Resident Coordinator was also featured in three newspaper



articles about the drought and how United Nations Lesotho has intervened. A special programme on a national TV station was dedicated to the National Voluntary Review of the implementation of the agenda 2030.

Journalists attended a training workshop on humanitarian emergency reporting as part of a programme to build a partnership with the media. The aim of the workshop was to provide a platform for media practitioners in Lesotho to hold in-depth discussions about the drought and ways of reporting on it, as well as other natural disasters.

*An SDG billboard erected outside United Nations House in Maseru will be used on a rotational basis by all agencies to promote messages or to raise awareness about SDGs. The United Nations Lesotho's social media accounts, Facebook and Twitter, have done very well, reaching more than 250,000 people in 2019.*

The media also participated in United Nations and GoL field trips to the drought-affected districts of Mafeteng, Moleleke's Hoek and Quthing. The field trips gave the media an opportunity to cover the impact of the drought and to interview beneficiaries of projects supported by United Nations Lesotho. More than 25 newspaper articles and human interest features resulted from the exercise.

United Nations Day was celebrated with an exhibition of photographs showcasing the work of the United Nations throughout the country, with a focus on women and girls, education, youth, innovation and technology, climate change and pollution. The first ever model United Nations debate was held on the subject of the SDGs. Five schools participated, representing 10 member states. Both events were well received, generating visibility amongst our partners and stakeholders.

An SDG billboard erected outside United Nations House in Maseru will be used on a rotational basis by all agencies to promote messages or to raise awareness about SDGs. The United Nations Lesotho's social media accounts, Facebook and Twitter, have done very well, reaching more than 250,000 people in 2019.

Working with partners, the United Nations Lesotho trained 30 Basotho children in six of the ten districts to use and engage with media. Young journalists took over television and radio outlets as part of CRC@30 – the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child – and other events. The United Nations Lesotho educated 15 media houses on the humanitarian situation, resulting in increased coverage of the impact of the drought.

## SDG DATA AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

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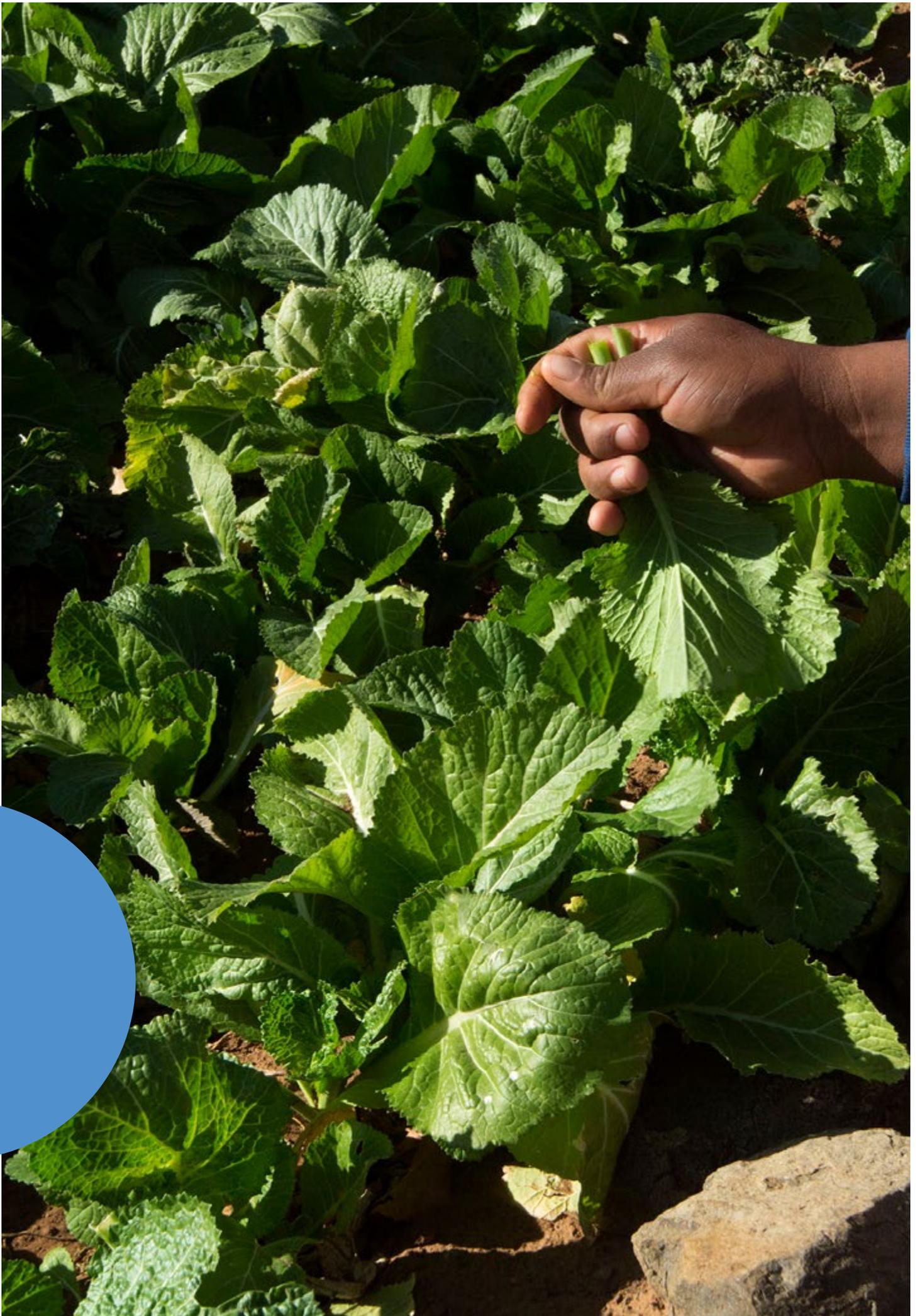
The United Nations Lesotho monitoring and evaluation team contributed to national efforts by:

- Supporting the Lesotho Network of People Living with HIV with technical and financial resources to implement the People Living with HIV Stigma Index 2.0.
- Completing and validating the Integrated IBBSS2 for female sex workers and men who have sex with men. The United Nations Lesotho was a member of the Steering Advisory Committee that provided key strategic guidance for the design and implementation of the survey.
- Supporting the conduct of the National AIDS Spending Assessment for the financial years April 2015 to March 2018. The draft report was validated for continued use for advocacy and engagement in the domestic financing and sustainability of the HIV response.





- Finalizing and disseminating the first Lesotho Population-based HIV Impact Assessment report. The second is currently under way, with field work expected to commence in December 2019. The United Nations Lesotho is a member of the Technical Working Group providing key strategic guidance for the design and implementation of the assessment. The Population-based HIV Impact Assessment measures progress in the HIV response, i.e., the incidence, prevalence and progress towards United Nations Lesotho AIDS Fast Track 90-90-90 goals and other key HIV service coverage and behavioural indicators.
- Continuing to strengthen strategic information and information systems specifically with regard to health and HIV. The HIV Estimates and Projections were finalized and used in the Global AIDS Report for 2019. The National HIV Estimates Technical Working Group attended a regional training workshop to enhance its capacity and cohesiveness and the team has since defined district and facility level targets for all HIV interventions to guide planning.
- Sharing experiences of the use of the HIV and Health Situation Room at an African Centres for Disease Control and UNAIDS meeting attended by more than 80 participants from African Union member states. The HIV and Health Situation has been migrated to a more user-friendly platform.
- Supporting the development of Lesotho Population Projections for the 2016–2036 report and the Ministry of Health for Midwifery Gap Analysis (September 2019) and Services Delivery Points Survey 2019.
- Supporting the Mapping of Condom Coverage exercise in Maseru, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek (April 2019).
- Providing support for the Mapping of Gender Based Violence Services in selected districts (March 2019).
- Conducting the joint United Nations Programme ('2gether4SRHR') on integrated SRHR/HIV and SGBV baseline data collection in health facilities (18 hospitals) in 2019.
- Implementing the '2gether4SRHR' programme jointly with other United Nations agencies. The programme, which focused on sexual and reproductive health and rights, HIV and sexual and gender-based violence, will be carried out over four years. Some of the resources for this programme will fund the Demographic and Health Survey for 2020, although there will be a shortfall.



## CHAPTER 5

# Key challenges to achieving the SDGs and the way forward

### 5.1 EXTERNAL CHALLENGES

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#### Political instability

Political instability remains a challenge in two ways. Firstly, the country has had three snap elections in the space of five years, the normal duration of one legislature. Since the elections were not planned, resources had to be reallocated from development to finance them. At the same time, during election campaigns development gets very little attention and the implementation of programmes and projects is negatively affected. Secondly, untimely and repetitive changes of Government officials continue to destabilize and slow down the delivery of programmes supported by United Nations Lesotho.

#### Capacity challenges

There have also been capacity challenges within the public sector in terms of technical expertise. While the development and strengthening of capacity is part of our mandate, the high rate of attrition undermines the efforts. The problems are compounded by political instability because changes of governments result in related changes in the top layers of public administration.

#### Limited financing landscape

Lesotho has a narrow financing landscape. The limited presence of bilateral and multilateral donors and a small private sector with little involvement in development make it difficult to mobilize funds.

#### Inadequate data

One of the findings of the Voluntary National Review process is the lack of data in all areas. This is a significant impediment because it makes it difficult to establish baselines and conduct adequate monitoring and evaluation of development interventions.

#### Humanitarian emergencies

Recurrent climate-related emergencies affect development work in many ways. Firstly, they erode the resilience of the population by weakening or destroying livelihoods. Secondly, they tend to sideline the implementation of UNDAF by shifting the focus from development to humanitarian interventions. The year



2019 is a vivid example: before United Nations Lesotho could start implementing the first year of UNDAF 2019–2023 it had to apply to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund for life-saving assistance to households affected by the drought.

## INTERNAL CHALLENGES

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Internal challenges to the work of United Nations Lesotho relate to culture, capacity and resources. The key purpose of repositioning the United Nations Development System is to ensure that the system is able to support countries in achieving the SDGs. That means pooling agency resources and capacity to achieve collective results.

*While local labour market conditions may apply, United Nations Lesotho has a programme in place to strengthen the technical capacity of its workforce.*

There is goodwill and the determination to do so, but the culture of working in silos and agency-focused mandates take time to change. As a result, there are tensions between agency-focused mandates and collective engagement and results. The issue of capacity is different in United Nations Lesotho from that in Government. While local labour market conditions may apply, United Nations Lesotho has a programme in place to strengthen the technical capacity of its workforce. However, the relatively small size of programmes stretches the capacity of its agencies. The difficulties in mobilizing resources locally complicate the situation.

## INNOVATIONS IN ADDRESSING PROGRAMMATIC AND OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES

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### SDGs, data collection and social media

The GoL used the perception analysis to complement its Voluntary National Review. Lesotho presented its review to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development at United Nations headquarters from 9 to 18 July 2019. The initiative led the GoL, with the support of United Nations Lesotho, to model new forms of data collection through perception surveys and a social media analysis in order to build feedback mechanisms that could improve decision making and citizen reporting.

With support from the United Nations Development Coordination Office through the Delivering Together Facility, a real-time monitoring module powered by RapidPro technology enabled United Nations Lesotho to engage with citizens through Twitter, Facebook and short message services in its efforts to understand their feelings about and perceptions of the 2030 Agenda. Nationally agreed SDG indicators and the My World Scientific Question Library, developed by the SDG Action Campaign, were used to create the survey, which, in turn, elicited information about people's experiences in various areas of their lives.

The United Nations Lesotho has supported the development of the SDGs Indicator Baseline Report, providing a snapshot of baseline information and data availability for selected national SDG indicators. Almost 40 per cent of the selected SDG indicators do not have the data required for reporting.



The United Nations Lesotho has further supported the development of a financing plan to fill the data gaps in order to facilitate the mobilization of resources and integration of innovative data-collection mechanisms to close the gaps. It supported the introduction of administrative data tools and concepts to close some of the existing gaps and contribute to collection mechanisms.

The United Nations Lesotho used various communications channels such as telephones, email and social media to consult with members of the diaspora with regard to the policy development process. Feedback mechanisms, mainly digital and telephone communication, were used to elicit the views of participants after the diaspora outreach forum.

**U-Report**

A mobile-phone platform and outreach plan known as U-Report are being used to reach adolescents and young people with information about SRHR/HIV. U-Report will also be used to ensure that children and adolescents are engaged in development and humanitarian service delivery.

**Governance and the national peace architecture**

United Nations Lesotho supported the Christian Council of Lesotho by initiating periodic consultations between heads of churches and the Elders Reference Group to move towards the establishment of the National Peace Architecture. Both groups are in a strategic position to address social challenges. The United Nations Lesotho engaged with multi-level governance structures, especially SADC, to consolidate progress and exert political pressure to overcome political challenges through the Lesotho National Dialogue and Stabilization Project.

**Strengthening social assistance systems**

United Nations Lesotho supported the Ministry of Social Development in strengthening NISSA. As a nationally recognized database, NISSA enables the Government and its partners to identify vulnerable populations and target beneficiaries eligible for social assistance programmes in both development and emergency situations.

Currently NISSA hosts more than 60 per cent of the country's total population (the whole rural population). It is also being expanded to urban areas, covering more than 212,000 households. NISSA enables far more efficient and cost-effective targeting, enabling the savings to be used to expand programmes vertically or horizontally. The United Nations Lesotho also helps the Government to strengthen cash preparedness, using mobile transfer mechanisms that are cost effective, secured, faster and relevant to both emergency and development situations.

**Drought emergency and school-feeding programme**

RapidPro technology, which has been integrated into the Education Management Information System, has facilitated the rapid monitoring of and response to schools as part of the drought emergency. To strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Education and Training to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the national school feeding programme, United Nations Lesotho, in partnership with the WFP Centre of Excellence in Brazil, assessed the existing capacity in order to address the gaps. A proposal for a basic school-

*The United Nations Lesotho has further supported the development of a financing plan to fill the data gaps in order to facilitate the mobilization of resources and integration of innovative data-collection mechanisms to close the gaps.*

feeding secretariat structure was developed and accepted by the Office of the Minister of Education and Training for implementation in the next fiscal year.

The structure also includes the proposed terms of reference for key roles and responsibilities of the secretariat staff. The Government was provided with technical support for developing food quality and safety guidelines for the programme.

The assignment was successfully carried out by United Nations Lesotho's international partner, SODEXO. Incomes of smallholder farmers have been given a major boost by United Nations Lesotho's commitment to procuring at least 20 per cent of the total food requirements for school feeding from local producers. The Lesotho Soil Information Web-based System, which stores data and information about the spatial variability of soil types and properties was established.

#### Entrepreneurship development

United Nations Lesotho has held various events to empower the youth to be more innovative and creative and think out of the box. For instance, 120 young entrepreneurs in Maseru, Butha-Buthe and Mohale's Hoek were trained in design thinking related to entrepreneurship. The United Nations Lesotho has also introduced the Accelerator Labs project as a mechanism to harness local innovation to address the development challenges in the country.

#### Climate-smart agriculture

Several climate-smart production technologies, including conservation agriculture, drip irrigation, protected horticulture (greenhouses) and agri-forestry have been demonstrated and communities are beginning to adopt these technologies to improve their production and income.

*Incomes of smallholder farmers have been given a major boost by United Nations Lesotho's commitment to procuring at least 20 per cent of the total food requirements for school feeding from local producers.*

## WAY FORWARD AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR UNCT TO SUPPORT NATIONAL PARTNERS IN 2020

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- To support effective UNDAF implementation, ensure realignment with the new UNSDCF guidelines.
- Conduct Common Country Analysis as a step towards changing the current UNDAF into the Cooperation Framework.
- Support implementation of the key SDG Voluntary National Review recommendations through integrated policy and programming support and to support NSDP II implementation strengthened data support and partnerships
- Support the operationalization of the new management and accountability framework, United Nations RM and Partnerships Strategy, new business operations strategy, UNINFO, formulate Communicating as One Strategy.
- Formulate the UNCT Financing for Development Action Plan to support national SDG financing priorities.
- Support the implementation of the national reform process and human rights agenda.
- Support donor coordination mechanisms.
- Explore opportunities for joint programming to address cross-border and regional collaboration.





- Address drought-related emergency preparedness and response needs of the country.
- Use @UN75 to help Lesotho join “the biggest-ever global conversation on the role of international cooperation in building the future we want” through various advocacy initiatives throughout the year.
- Support commemoration of Human Rights Day with a theme ‘Youth standing up for human rights’. This will also provide an opportunity to raise awareness about national.
- Facilitate the allocation of Adaptation Fund programme funds, as well as implementation of the programme.
- The agri-food value chains that have been profiled present an opportunity for Government, private sector and other partners to facilitate the promotion and development of the various food chains.
- Mobilize smallholder farmers to form organizations to improve service delivery and collective marketing.
- Develop a five-year implementation strategy for the new Education Management Information System.
- United Nations Lesotho will improve collaborative engagement and partnerships to facilitate youth empowerment and employment to maximize potential results in this area.
- United Nations Lesotho will explore the development of access to markets and value chain development for local producers.
- Development of policy, research and a statistical compendium on employment creation and inclusive economic growth.

Explore opportunities for joint programming and apply for the next round of SDG funding, among other platforms.



# ANNEX 1

## Common budgetary framework

OUTCOME RESULTS GROUP	OUTCOME	US\$					2019 EXPENDITURE	DONORS
		TOTAL PLANNED BUDGET 2019	RESOURCES PROJECTED TO BE AVAILABLE 2019	RESOURCES TO BE MOBILIZED 2019	TOTAL RESOURCES MOBILIZED 2019			
<b>PILLAR 1: ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE, EFFECTIVE INSTITUTIONS, SOCIAL COHESION AND INCLUSION</b>								
Outcome Results Group 1 Member Agencies: IOM; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP; WHO and NRAs: ILO, UN Women	Outcome 1.1 By 2023, GoL and non-governmental institutions deliver their mandates and uphold good governance, rule of law and human rights, with all people having improved access to justice and participating in social and political decision-making processes in a peaceful environment.	24,043,568	6,200,503	17,843,065	1,547,971	5,599,798	Adaptation Fund, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, European Union, Japan, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, Swedish International Development Agency, Swiss International Development Agency	
<b>PILLAR 2: SUSTAINABLE HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT</b>								
Outcome Results Group 2 Member Agencies: FAO; IOM; UNAIDS; UNDP; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP; WHO and NRAs: IAEA, ILO, ITC, UN Women	Outcome 2.1 By 2023, all people, particularly the most vulnerable, benefit from gender-responsive social policies and programmes for the sustainable and equitable realization of their rights.	34,876,100	16,141,363	18,734,738	5,977,210	7,742,154	Adaptation Fund, UK Department for International Development, European Union, Gavi Alliance, Japan, Lesotho Government, Netherlands, Rotary International, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Swiss International Development Agency, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	
<b>PILLAR 3: SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR POVERTY REDUCTION</b>								
Outcome Results Group 3 Member Agencies: FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHOS and NRAs: IAEA, ILO, ITC, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, WTO	Outcome 3.1 By 2023, GoL and private sector increase opportunities for inclusive and sustainable economic growth, improved food security and decent work especially for women, youth and people with disabilities.	1,857,525	624,109	1,233,416	1,220,892	1,081,692	Adaptation Fund, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, Government of Belgium, Government of Italy, IOM Development Fund, Swedish International Development Agency, Swiss International Development Agency	
Outcome Results Group 4 Member Agencies: FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and NRAs: IAEA, UNCDF, UNIDO	Outcome 3.2 By 2023, the people of Lesotho use natural resources in a more sustainable manner and the marginalized and most vulnerable are increasingly resilient.	12,191,200	2,101,654	9,889,546	3,992,491	5,233,320	Adaptation Fund, European Union, Global Environment Facility, Qatar Development Agency, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>72,191,200</b>	<b>25,067,628</b>	<b>47,700,765</b>	<b>12,738,564</b>	<b>19,656,964</b>		

# ANNEX 2

## Indicator results framework

### JWP Indicator Results Framework for Accountable Governance, Effective Institutions, Social Cohesion and Inclusion – Outcome Results Group 1

*Output 1.1: Increased capacities of governance institutions to enable; (i) effective delivery of mandates; (ii) citizen participation; and (iii) reporting to international instruments and commitment (protection of the rights of non-citizens)*

OUTPUT 1.1 INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
1.1.1 Number of a) national and b) local elections judged free and fair by independent observer	a) 3 b) 2 (2017)	a) 1 b) 1 (2022)	No elections held in 2019. Elections are held every five years; the last elections were held in 2017 and are expected to be held in 2022.
1.1.2 Number of Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports submitted	2 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (2016) Convention on the Rights of the Child (2018)	All 9 UPR reports, including those related to protocols, submitted	3 Reports (from GoL, civil society organizations and UNCT) were submitted
1.1.3 Proportion of women participating in sessions of dialogue on reforms at a) national and b) community levels	a) 0 b) 0	a) 30% b) 30%	a) 30% b) 39%
1.1.4 Percentage of human rights treaty bodies State Party reports completed and submitted	a) 22% b) UPR submitted (2015). Two (2) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (2016) Convention on the Rights of the Child (2018)	56% All 9 UPR reports, including those related to Protocols, submitted	a) 22% b) 3 UPR jointly completed by OHCHR and UNCT and submitted. Lesotho has received list of issues prior to reporting on the ICCPR and CAT in relation to the simplified reporting procedure. ICCPR and CAT reports could be finalized by Lesotho in 2020 when all issues have been addressed. Lesotho has a report on CEDAW to be approved by the Cabinet.

*Output 1.2: Coordination bodies, oversight, partnerships, structures and systems for implementation of key national frameworks are decentralized, in place and functional at all levels*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
1.2.1 Existence of effective measures adopted to mitigate and remedy corruption risks at: a) national level, b) subnational level, c) sector levels	a) 3 (2017) b) 0 c) 0	a) 4 b) 4 c) 3	a) 1 b) 1 c) 1
1.2.2 Redrafted Local Government Bill approved by Cabinet (Decentralization Policy)	Local Government Bill currently being redrafted	Redrafted Local Government Bill approved by Cabinet	Decentralization Policy not yet approved by Cabinet. Local Government Bill was enacted in 1997.
1.2.3 Existence of functional National Human Rights Commission	Bill on the Establishment of the National Human Rights Commission drafted in 2015 and passed by Parliament. Does not meet international standards (Paris Principles) and is under review.	Fully functional, fully funded, independent, representative National Human Rights Commission established.	50% (partly achieved) The Human Rights Commission Act was referred to Cabinet for scrutiny following an outcry by civil society organizations who felt both not consulted and excluded from the process of developing the legal instrument.



*Output 1.3: The GoL and partners are able to generate, access and use evidence to inform policy formulation and decisions, relating to the implementation of political, social and economic programmes including SDGs*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
1.3.1 Costed national statistical plan and implementation	0	1 (2023)	<p>a) The United Nations supported development of the financing plan for the identified data gaps for reporting to the SDGs and National Strategic Development Plan II. The plan will be used for resources mobilization and to integrate new methodologies for collecting data. Will also contribute in the development of the new National Statistics Development Strategy (NSDS).</p> <p>b) Business Operations Strategy has reviewed the NSDS I, with support from PARIS 21, and will develop a new plan in 2020, integrating identified gaps and their estimated cost.</p>
1.3.2 Data collection/analysis mechanisms in place providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards SDGs: a) conventional methods; b) administrative sources; and c) new data sources	<p>a) 1</p> <p>b) 0</p> <p>c) 0</p>	<p>a) 3</p> <p>b) 3</p> <p>c) 3</p>	<p>a) Business Operations Strategy has put in place mechanisms for quality assurance and disaggregation for data collected through conventional methods, including surveys.</p> <p>b) United Nations supported a pilot programme to introduce administrative data concepts and tools to 11 ministries. The ministries were also trained on administrative data management and analysis to enable them to close some of the existing gaps in the national statistics system and for reporting to the SDGs and National Strategic Development Plan II. Ministry of Justice and Correctional Services has already harnessed administrative data tools to account for contribution of inmate activities to revenue collected in the ministry.</p> <p>c) No new data collection sources (big data) have been introduced.</p>
1.3.3 Number of budget analyses/ reports produced and disseminated	5 (2018) (Macro, MOET, MOH, MOSD, WASH)	8 (2020) (Macro, MOET, MOH, MOSD, WASH, CP, ECD, MOLG)	No data
1.3.4 System of health accounts institutionalized	Not available	Health accounts fully institutionalized by 2023	No data
1.3.5 National STEPS survey on non-communicable diseases	Last survey in 2012	Survey complete by end 2019	Survey not yet conducted after 2012.

*Output 1.4: National monitoring and evaluation systems for policy, strategy and programme implementation strengthened to promote sustainable national development*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
1.4.1 Costed national M&E plan and implementation	0	1 (2023)	Ministry of Development Planning has developed a national M&E framework but it has not been implemented yet.  With United Nations support, the Ministry of Development Planning developed a workplan for evaluating public policies and programmes to complement implementation of the National Strategic Development Plan II and strengthen internal capacities.
1.4.2 National RBM roll-out plan developed and implemented	0	1 (2023)	None
1.4.3 Number of surveys and evaluations published and disseminated	2 (UNICEF in 2018)	7 (UNICEF 2020)	No data

*Output 1.5: Local and national level mechanisms are strengthened; (i) to facilitate an all inclusive, open and participatory national reforms process, and (ii) to mitigate conflict*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
1.5.1 i) Proportion of reform recommendations addressing persons with disabilities, women's empowerment and gender equality a) adopted and b) implemented  ii) Percentage of peace committees that integrate gender consideration in their negotiations	i a) 0 b) 0 ii) 0	i a) 30% b) 5% ii) 25%	No data
1.5.2 Number of data-informed mechanisms in place to strengthen social cohesion	1 (2016)	3 (2023)	No data
1.5.3 Percentage of peace committees that integrate gender consideration in their negotiations	0	25%	No data
1.5.4 Capacities of civil society organizations, communities and institutions at national and local level strengthened for conflict prevention, peacebuilding and social cohesion	1 (2016)	3 (2023)	No data
1.5.5 Number of a) citizen forums and b) proposals on good governance facilitated by non-State actors	a) 0 b) 0	a) 10 b) 5	No data



## JWP Indicator Results Framework for Sustainable Human Capital Development – Outcome Results Group 2

*Output 2.1: Health sector capacity to plan and coordinate promotive, preventative and curative health services, including non-communicable diseases, strengthened. Enabling Environment.*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
2.1.1: Proportion of districts that have a functioning inter-agency (multi-sectoral) RMNCAH and N coordination body	0%	By end 2020, 100% of districts have a functioning inter-agency coordination body for RMNCAH and N	5
2.1.2: Existence of national health strategies including costed national health strategic plan and updated HMIS policy and costed strategic plan 2.1.2 Number of costed health sector strategies	National Health Strategic Plan in draft, without costings HMIS Strategic Plan, expired 2017	Costed National Health Strategic Plan Updated and costed HMIS Strategic Plan and HMIS Policy	1
2.1.3: Number of districts which use data in the development of district operational plans	TBD	All districts use data in the development of district operational plans	10
2.1.4: Enactment of Social Security Bill (Too specific and not inclusive)	0	Social Security Bill enacted	0
2.1.5: Comprehensive behaviour change communication strategy for (to cover life-cycle approach) adolescent girls, boys and youth, including those from key populations available	Zero	Strategy fully developed	1 (Pact and other civil society organizations have the drafts)

*Output 2.2: Health facilities and community structures in all 10 districts have the capacity to deliver integrated quality gender sensitive RMNCAH, nutrition, HIV, tuberculosis and WASH services*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
2.2.1 Proportion of institutions which provide adolescent friendly integrated RMNCAH, HIV and WASH services, disaggregated by type of institution (health facilities; schools; faith-based organizations)	Health facilities Schools Faith-based organizations	Health facilities Schools Faith-based organizations	2
2.2.2: Proportion of health facilities providing quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services	0%	All health facilities by 2023	No data <sup>8</sup>
2.2.3: Percentage of districts implementing plans to improve micronutrient supplementation in the diets of children	1	10	2
2.2.4: Proportion of schools with gender-responsive and inclusive sanitation facilities, disaggregated by level	0%	20%	20
2.2.5: Proportion of HIV-infected people who are screened for tuberculosis, disaggregated for age, sex and district		100%	

<sup>8</sup> Although there is no aggregated national data, with the support of the United Nations, 793 people (including adolescents and young people, migrants and sex workers) were referred to and accessed services from five health centres; and 35 change agents were trained in the district of Leribe.

*Output 2.3: GoL, civil society and private sector capacity to deliver quality HIV and tuberculosis prevention, treatment, care and support services strengthened*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
2.3.1: Percentage of districts that are implementing at least 3 high-impact adult, adolescents and young people HIV prevention interventions	0	TBD	100% United Nations is supporting HIV prevention among migrants, youth/ adolescents and sex workers through implementation of a sexual and reproductive health and rights project in Leribe district. 36 change agents have been trained to educate communities and facilitate referrals to health health services.
2.3.2: Number of accredited health facilities reporting a stock-out of antiretroviral therapy and life-saving commodities of at least one month, disaggregated per district and commodity	TBD	TBD	No data

*Output 2.4: Education sector capacity to provide quality, inclusive formal and non-formal education for all children, adolescents and youth strengthened*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
2.4.1: Existence of national policy, leadership and budget for early learning – score (1–4); Enabling environment	2.5	3.5 (2023)	3
2.4.2: National Education Information Management System provides quality and timely data – score (1–4)	2	3 (2023)	3
2.4.3: Availability in schools of quality child friendly schools/education standards that are consistent with child friendly schools/education or similar models – score (1–4)	2	3 (2023)	3
2.4.4: Number of schools provided with food assistance		3 (2023)	No data
2.4.5: Comprehensive and updated risk assessment of the education sector – score (1–4)	1	3 (2023)	No data



*Output 2.5: Key agency's capacities for prevention and mitigation of GBV, violence against children and human trafficking strengthened at all levels*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET	STATUS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019
2.5.1: Number of women, men, girls and boys reached by GBV-related information disaggregated by platform such as community-based information, education and communication materials, mass media and social media campaigns	Each agency should provide the number of people reached in 2018, and the means of verification. The sum will act as the baseline.	Target will be formulated once activities have been concluded.	4,320
2.5.3: Number of institutions capacitated in prevention, management and response to GBV, violence against children and human trafficking disaggregated by the GoL, civil society, private sector and administrative level	Each agency should provide the number and names of institutions reached in 2018 (e.g. DMA), and the means of verification. the sum will act as the baseline.	Target will be formulated once activities have been included.	United Nations conducted trainings for 32 police officers from the ten districts on victim-centered investigation of trafficking in persons (18 males and 14 females), basic counter trafficking training for local government, religious leaders and civil society 174 (81 males and 93 females) in three districts (Quthing, Mohales'hoek and Leribe), advanced counter trafficking training for judiciary (magistrate, judges, prosecutors) 25 (17 males and 8 females), basic counter trafficking sensitization for Law Society members – legal officers 25 (15 males and 10 females).
2.5.4: Number of frontline workers trained with materials on gender roles and practices, GBV, violence against children and human trafficking, disaggregated by sector and sex	Number of workforce trained in 2018, disaggregated by sector and sex.	Target will be formulated once activities have been included.	867

*Output 2.6: The GoL has an improved gender and shock responsive, integrated and equitable social protection system*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
2.6.1: Number of GoL institutions which use NISSA to respond to emergencies	1	25	1
2.6.2: Number of households reached by GoL cash transfer programmes, disaggregated by type	Watershed: 1,600 households (840 female-headed households and 760 male-headed households) CGP: 38,000	Watershed: 28,400 households ( 1,740 female-headed and 11360 male-headed) 2024	No data
2.6.3: Number of districts with a gender responsive inter-operable information management system	0	3	0
2.6.4: Number of initiatives that enhance synergies among social protection, nutrition, agriculture and natural resources management	1	4 (2023)	No data
2.6.5: Number of studies conducted and disseminated on complementarities among existing social protection, nutrition, agriculture programmes	1	4 (2023)	No data
2.6.6: MIS with synchronised targeting guidelines and harmonised registries	Integrated MIS for Social Assistance Intervention	Integrated MIS for Social Assistance Intervention adopted during emergencies (2023)	No data

*Output 2.7: National capacity for prevention, preparedness, response, mitigation and recovery to emergency/ humanitarian needs strengthened at all levels*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
2.7.1: Number of institutions trained in prevention, preparedness, responsive mitigation and recovery disaggregated by national and district	WFP: 1 (PMO: DMA)	TBD	No data
2.7.2: Number of ministries which have developed inclusive recovery plans and/or inclusive multi-hazard risk assessment systems	Number of ministries with inclusive recovery plans: TBD Number of ministries with inclusive multi-hazard risk assessment systems: TBD Number of ministries with both: TBD	Number of ministries with inclusive recovery plans: TBD Number of ministries with inclusive multi-hazard risk assessment systems: TBD Number of ministries with both: TBD	No data
2.7.3: Number of people who have increased knowledge in prevention, preparedness, response mitigation and recovery disaggregated by age and sex	WFP: 840 female and 760 males of which 384 is youth (24%) and 1176 (76%) are elderly	WFP: 142,500 people (85,500 females and 57,000 males)	No data
2.7.4: IHR core capacity index	12%	50%	No data
2.7.5: Enactment of Social Security Bill	No Social Security Bill in place	Social Security Bill Enacted	No data

*Output 2.8. Community members have improved knowledge on quality responsive social services and positive practices*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
2.8.1: Number of people reached through community platforms	Each agency should provide the number of people reached through community-led platforms	TBD	35,070 (UNFPA)
2.8.2: Number of times media houses advertised the availability of social services	20	20	No data
2.8.4: Number of people reached through citizen service centres/ One stop shop	21,000	UNICEF to supply target	No data

**JWP 2019 Indicator Results on GoL and private sector's increased opportunities for inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, improved food security and decent work especially for women, youth and people with disabilities – Outcome Results Group 3**

*Output 3.1: National institutions (public and private) strengthened to formulate and implement inclusive, innovative and evidence-based policy instruments in service sectors (information and communications technology, tourism), agriculture, extractive and manufacturing value chains*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
3.1.1. Number of gender-sensitive mechanisms (policies, strategies and legal frameworks) adopted to promote decent work and employment creation	1	5	0
3.1.2 Number of agri-value chains profiled	2	10	0
3.1.3 Number of Diaspora Policies in place in Lesotho	0 (2018)	1 (2020)	0
3.1.4 Number of private sector companies participating and reporting in (i) Gender Seal for Private sector and (ii) Global Compact	i) 0 (2018) ii) 0 (2018)	i) 5 (2021) ii) 4 (2021)	No data



*Output 3.2: Gender responsive and evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes are in place and implemented to generate decent employment and promote green economy particularly for rural and urban youth, migrants, vulnerable women and men, and people living with disabilities*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
3.2.1 National curricula and training to support the mainstreaming of skills development within the national system – score (1–4), see guidance	2	3	No data
3.2.2 Number of start-up enterprises in priority sectors (i) registered annually (disaggregated by age, sex, sector), (ii) still in business after two years of registration	i) TBD ii) 0	i) 50 ii) 10	No data
3.2.3 Percentage of MSMEs with access to formal financial services a) bank accounts; b) mobile money accounts	a) 48% b) TBC	a) 55% b) TBD	No data
3.2.4: Number of new jobs created as a result of United Nations interventions disaggregated by a) gender; b) youth; c) sector	UNDP: a) 2,526 (women: 1,647, men: 879) b) Youth 37	UNDP: a) (women: 400, men: 100) b) Youth 500	No data

*Output 3.3: Knowledge and capacity of communities, smallholder farmers and service providers improved to diversify livelihoods and production systems for increased incomes, food and nutrition security particularly for poor and vulnerable households.*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (DATE)	PROGRESS (2019)
3.3.1 National Climate Change Awareness Raising and Communication Strategy in place	0	National Climate Change Awareness Raising and Communication Strategy in place (2020).	No data
3.3.2 Number of capacity-strengthening initiatives or exercises facilitated to enhance national capacity to retain, manage, maintain, and utilize food security and nutrition systems or services	The draft Lesotho Integrated Plan for Agriculture and Food Systems Development (LIPAD). Zero Hunger road Map finalized.	The draft Lesotho Integrated Plan for Agriculture and Food Systems Development implemented by 2019–2024. The Zero Hunger Road map implemented (2020).	No data
3.3.3 Number of guidelines and standards to improve livelihoods and production systems for increased incomes, food and nutrition security	LIPAD Tools designed and ready for use	LIPAD Tools fully implemented by 2020	No data
3.3.4 Food safety regulatory mechanisms in place	0	Food safety regulatory mechanism in place by 2020	No data

## JWP Indicator Results Framework for Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth for Poverty Reduction – Outcome Results Group 4

*Output 4.1: Gender responsive and inclusive policies, regulatory frameworks and financial mechanisms strengthened and implemented to improve access and promote utilization of sustainable energy technologies*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (2019)	PROGRESS (2019)
4.1.1 Number of direct and indirect jobs created in privately owned mini-grids/energy centres	Number of privately owned mini-grids/energy centres: 0	10 mini-grids; 10 energy centres	No data
	Number of jobs created directly from privately owned mini-grids/energy centres: 0	225	No data
	Number of jobs created directly from privately owned mini-grids/energy centres: 0	900	No data
4.1.2 # of environmental assessments on household indoor air pollution	0 (2019)	1 (2020)	No data

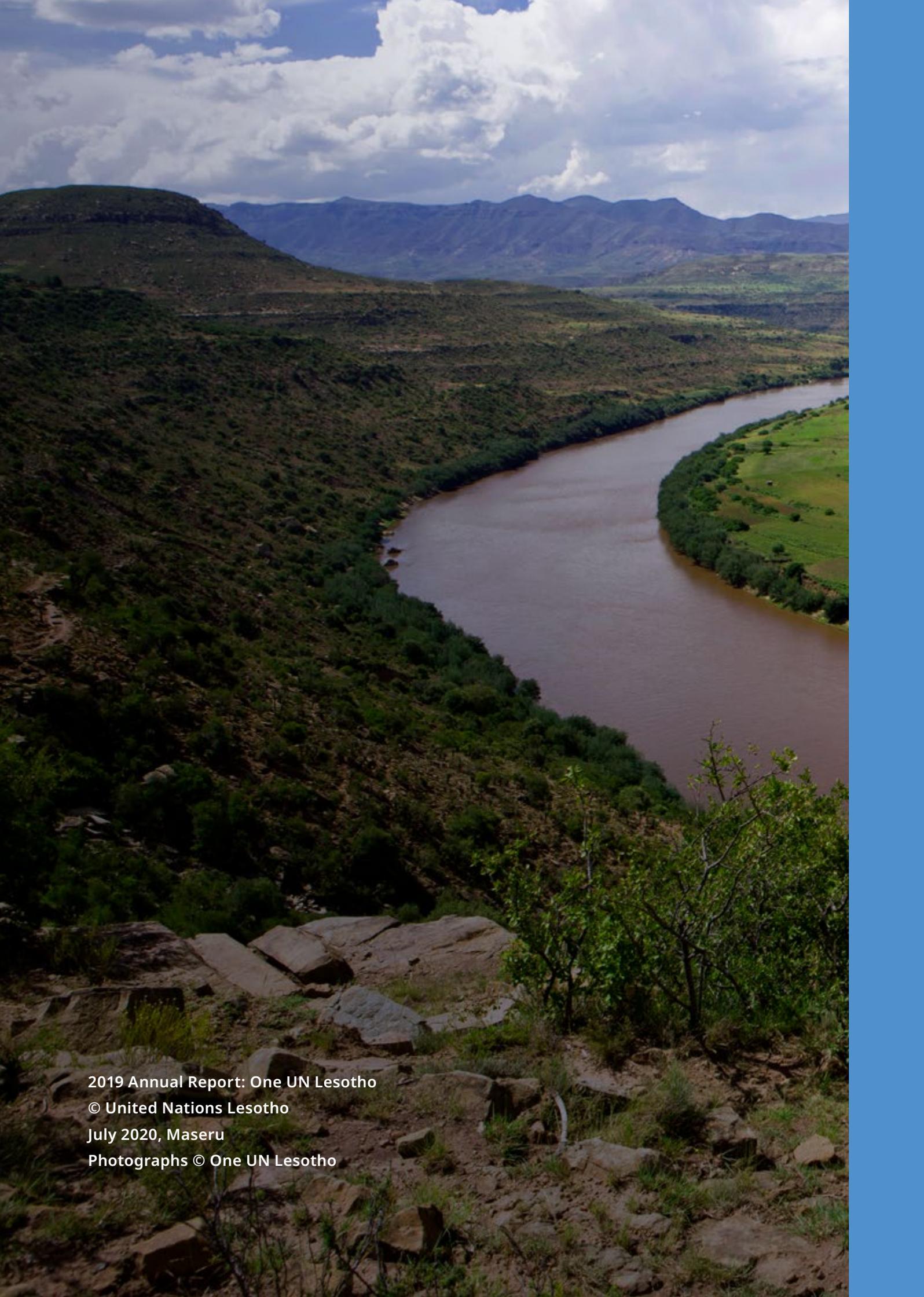
*Output 4.2: The capacity of farmers, communities and institutions at National, district and local levels strengthened to design, implement and monitor climate smart and sustainable natural resources management initiatives.*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (2019)	PROGRESS (2019)
4.2.1 Proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score	Rural: 59% Urban: 68% National: 59% (2018)	National: 80%	No data
4.2.2 # of communities villages engaged in initiatives that focus on protection of environment and conservation of natural resources	110	200	No data
4.2.1 Proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score	Rural: 59% Urban: 68% National: 59% (2018)	National: 80%	National: 48.3% Rural: 39.1% Urban: 65.5% (LVAC, report 2019)
4.2.2 # of communities / villages engaged in initiatives that focus on protection of environment and conservation of natural resources	110	200	69

*Output 4.3: National, district and Community level early warning systems strengthened to safeguard human security, build resilience and support preparedness and response*

OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE	TARGET (2019)	PROGRESS (2019)
4.3.1 Functional and maintained early warning system in place	0	A functional early warning system in place	Key disaster risk reduction instruments have been reviewed disaster management bill/act, manual plan (EWS Review Report for DRR 2019)
4.3.2 Proportion of GoL and Civil society organizations trained on IDSR	70% of health facilities trained on IDSR	85%	No data
4.3.3 Gender sensitive National Strategic Resilience Framework in place	Awaiting Cabinet approval	Approval of and advocacy for implementation of NSRF at national, district and community level	No data
4.3.4 Existence of an Emergency Preparedness Index	0 (2018)	Fully functional Emergency Preparedness Index	No data
4.3.5 Number of data collection tools on the effects of climate change on health and migration	DTM Reports Published and disseminated: 0 (2019)	DTM Reports Published and disseminated: 12 (2021)	No data
	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System: 0 (2018)	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response System: 1 (2020)	





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